

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A.

A, AA; AE, AU, AW, O, OW, *s.* Water; and applied in various ways to the sea, a river, stream, spring, fountain, &c., of which there are abundant traces remaining in almost all the districts colonised by Norsemen or Danes; as in Laxa, salmon river; Brora, bridge river; Thurso, Thor's river; &c.

The terminations *au, aw, o, ow*, are forms of Gael. *abh*, water; as in the Awe in Scot., and the Ow in Ireland.

A.-S. *ea*, water.

A', Aw, *adj.* and *s.* 1. All: with applications as in E.

2. Every; as, "A' body sais sae," every one says so. And when followed by a *pl. s.*, it means *every* with the sense of *each*; as, "a' folks," every body, each and all.

This latter application may be well illustrated by the notice given long ago to the scholars of a country school, when winter had set in, and the school fire was to be set a going next day. The teacher having intimated the welcome news before dismissal, wound up with the stern laconic order,—“Noo, min'! a' bairns brings a peat the morn.”

AABER, *adj.* Eager to obtain a thing, Gl. Shetl.

Icel. *æfr*, vehement; Dan. *ivrig*, Sw. *ifrig*, eager.

To AABIN, ABIN, *v. a.* To half-thresh a sheaf before giving it to horses; Orkn.

“The sheaf being held in the hands is raised upwards; then, by a sudden downward stroke, against some fixture, the bulk of the best grain is knocked off.” J. W. CURSITER.

The sheaf when so treated is called an *aaber*, *aber*, or *abir*, *i.e.*, a halfer, from Goth. *halbs*, a half; Icel. *háfr*; Dan. *halv*. *Aabin*, then, is to halve the sheaf between man and beast.

AABIR, AABER, ABIR, *s.* A sheaf of grain half-threshed; lit. a halfer or halved one, Orkn. V. *Aabin*.

AAR, AUR, *s.* A scar, S.; an animus or ill-feeling, a grudge, Ayr., Orkn. V. *Aur*.

AARNIT, AURNIT, *s.* The pignut; the root or tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*, Linn. Clydes. V. ARNUT.

A.-S. *eorthe-lnut*; Dutch, *aardnoot*; E. *earth-nut*.

AB, *s.* Check, hindrance, impediment, Orkn.

To AB, *v. a.* and *n.* To hinder, keep back, place at a disadvantage; also, to pain, cause pain, *ibid*.

This is prob. a contr. of *aback*, and an adaptation to colloquial use. Mr. Cursiter gives it as common in Orkney.

ABASING, ABAISIN, ABASIN, *part. pr.* Abusing, hurting, ill-treating by word or act; South and West of S.: *abeising*, Aberd. Used also as a *s.*

ABANDOUN, *adv.* Abandoned, left to myself, all alone.

Without comfort, in sorowe *abandoun*.

Kings Quair, st. 25.

O. Fr. “A *bandon*, at large;” Cotgr.

ABASING, ABAYSING, ABAYSING, *s.* Drawing back, cowardice, dismay. V. ABAYS.

Of sic confort men mycht thaim se,

And of sa richt fair contenyng,

As nane of thamè had *abasing*.

Barbour, xvii. 322.

Three sper-lynth, I trow [weill] mycht be

Betuix thame, quhen sic *abasing*

Tuk thame, but mar, into a swyng,

Thai gaf the bak all, and to-ga.

Ibid., xvii. 573, C. MS.

To ABAUNDOUNE, *v. refl.* To behave oneself boldly, fight recklessly. V. ABANDON.

Thar men mycht se, that had beyn neir
Men *abaundoune* thame hardily.

Barbour, xvii. 143. SKEAT.

ABAUNDANLY, *adv.* In disorderly manner, straggling; also, recklessly, boldly. V. ABANDONLY.

Thai yschit all *abaundanly*
And prikkit furth sa vilfully
To wyn the ladis at thai saw pas.

Barbour, viii. 461. SKEAT.

Bot quhen the nobill renownyt kyng,—
Saw how the Erl *abaundonly*
Tuk the playn feld, &c.

Barbour, xi. 629. SKEAT.

ABAYSING, ABAYSING, *s.* Cowardice, dismay, abasement, *Barbour*, xi. 250. V. *Abasing*.

ABBREID, *adv.* Abroad, *Bann. MS.*, p. 348, l. 40. V. ABREID.

ABEET, *conj.* Albeit, although, *Ramsay*.

ABEISING, ABEISEING, *part. pr.* Loc. pron. of *abusing*, hurting, ill-treating by word or act, *Aberd.*

“. . . and for *abeiseing* hir face, and making the same bla,” &c. *Burgh Recs.*, *Aberd.*, 6 Sept., 1641.

Fr. *abuser*, to abuse; from Lat. *abusus*.

ABELYET, *part. pt.* Dressed, fitted up. V. ABULYET.

“Item, gevin to a currou passand to the Bischope of Dunkeldin to mak his innys be *abelyet* for the ambaxatouris, ii s. vj d.” *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 52. *DICKSON*.

ABELYEMENT, ABILYEMENT, *s.* V. ABULIEMENT.

ABESIE, *s.* An abbacy, *Lyndsay*, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1218.

To ABID, *v. a.* To wait for. *Barbour*, xviii. 65. V. *Abyde*.

ABIRGOUN, *s.* Habergeon, *Bann. MS.*, p. 174, l. 14.

ABIT, *v. a.* A form of *abideth*, abides, awaits, *Kingis Quair*, st. 133.

Another form is *abyt*. The term is used by Chaucer, in *Cant. Tales*, l. 16643; and the author of the *Quair* has many loans from that source.

ABOK, YABOK, *s.* A name given to a *gabbling*, talkative, or impudent child, *West and South of S.* V. GABBY.

ABONE, ABOON, *prep.* and *adv.* Above, *S.*

ABONE BROE, ABOON-BREE. Above water. Of a person in difficulty, or one who has a very small income, it is commonly said,—“He can hardly keep his head *abone-broe*.”

ABOUT THE BUSS, *adv.* Lit., about the bush: round about; not direct, downright, or straight-forward. Of an honest, earnest man it is said,—“He never gaes *about the buss*;” *S.*

Frae we determinit to dee,
Or else to clim zou Cherrie-tree,
Thai bade *about the buss*.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, s. 46.

For Authors quha alleges us,
Thai wald not gae *about the buss*
To foster deadlie feid.

Ibid. Id., s. 77.

“To beat about the bush” is the usual form of the phrase in England.

ABOVIN, ABOVYN, ABOUN, ABOWYNE, *prep.* Above. A.-S. *abufan*.

And be the crown that was set
Abovin his hed on the basnet.

Barbour, xii. 38. SKEAT.

ABOVIN, ABOWYN, *adv.* Above, superiorly, as victor; *at thar abovin*, in the better case, having the upper hand; *Barbour*, xiv. 204.

Stand [on] fer and behald vs to.

Gif thou seis me *abovin* be,
Thou sall haf vapnys in gret plente.

Barbour, v. 599. SKEAT.

To ABOYSE, *v. a.* To abuse.

“Item, at thai *aboyis* thar seruice whar thai haf dispec at the assise noys thaim be streit keeping of the law,” &c. *Chalmerlan Air*, ch. 10.

ABSCENITIE, *s.* Obscenity, unclean thing, filth, refuse.

“. . . that natures *abscenties* be decently couered and oueruaild with her mother's mouldes.” *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. vi.

ABSCIDIT, *part. pt.* Cut off, cut up, mangled; *Colkelbie Sow*, l. 845.

Lat. *abscidere*, to cut off.

To ABSCONSE, *v. a.* To hide, conceal.

That ye may wellis gif to my febill ene,
To testifie with teris my wofull cace,

And with your murning weid *absconse* my face.
Sempill Ballates, p. 162.

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* Unconditional; hence, imperative, compulsory.

“. . . yett the necessitie was neuer *absolute*, as we shew before; no not in the lawfull place, let be in the Kirk.” *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. xix.

Lat. *absolutus*, from *absolvere*, to set free.

To ABSOVE, ABSOUE, *v. a.* To absolve, free from, set free; pret. and part. pt. *absovit*, *absovut*. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 18 Apr., 1539.

Lat. *absolvere*.

ABUF, ABUFF, ABUFFIN, *adv.* Above, over all, *Barbour*, xii. 172. V. *Abovin*.

ABUNE, ABOUN, ABONE, *prep.* Above, over, *abune a'*, out of all character, unreasonable. V. *Abovin*.

"And ilke broustare sal put hir alewande ututh hir house at hir wyndow or *abune* hir dur, that it may be seabill comunly til al men," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

Magre thair fayis, thair bar thaim swa,
That thair ar gottyn *about* the bra.

Barbour, xviii. 454.

The phrase *abune a'* is common all over S.; it is so used in Orkn. and Shet. as well.

ABY, *adv.* and *prep.* Lit., on by, beside, aside by: also, besides, beyond, same as *forby*.

And sum thair bene, waittis on the Quene,
Bot gaip ay quhill they get hir:
And war scho heir, I tak na feir,
The Feynd *aby* we set hir.

Sempill Ballates, p. 75.

"*The Feynd aby*," beside the fiend, at deil's distance, like an outcast.

The term is still used in both senses; but perhaps more frequently as *forby*; as in the common colloquial phrase, 'abune and *aby* a' that,' above and beyond all that.

To ABY, *v. a.* To buy, pay for, atone, pay dear for, buy dear. V. ABY.

Let thame be punyst and thar cryme *aby*.

Douglas, Eneados, Bk. x. ch. 1.

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of this term is defective with all its fulness.

A.-S. *abyegan*, to buy, pay for, recompense; also re-buy, redeem.

To ABYDE, *v. n.* To wait for, to face, remain. V. *Abid*.

Wes nane of thame that wes so wicht
That euir durst *abyde* his fere.

Barbour, xv. 63.

This is the reading of the Cambridge MS., the Edin. MS. has *abid*, q. v.

ABYTE, *s.* Dress, habit, Dunbar, Bann. MS., p. 328, l. 28. V. ABBEIT.

To AC, AK, *v. a.* and *n.* V. ACT.

ACAMY, ACAMIE, *adj.* Small, diminutive: used also as a *s.*, and applied to any small diminutive person or animal; South and West of S., Orkn.

This is prob. a corr. of *atomy*, short for *anatomy* in the sense of a skeleton.

ACCEPT'IONE, *s.* Distinction, difference; like E. *exception*, as applied to persons.

"... makkis na *acceptions* of persons," &c. Compl. Scotland, p. 152. E.E.T.S.

O. Fr. *acceptio*, an acceptance; also, a respect or distinction of persons in judgment; Cotgr.

ACCIDENTIS, ACCIDENCE, *s. pl.* Money on hand, sums that have come dropping in day by day; occasional income: generally used in the pl. V. ACCEDENS.

"... and pay for the samyn of the reddiest of the *accidentis* that is in thair handis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 21 Feb., 1592. Sp. C.

Lat. *accido*; from *ad*, and *cado*, to fall.

To ACCLAIM, ACCLAME, *v. a.* To claim or demand as one's right. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii. V. ACCLAME.

ACCOMBENT, *s.* Accompaniment or companion at feasts or meals.

"... that so they might reserue their dead friends extant to be ordinar *accombents* with them at their tables." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iv.

Lat. *accumbens*, reclining, used as a *s.*: *accumbere mensas*, to recline at table.

ACCORDIS, ACCORDING. *Accordis to*, is agreeable to; *according for*, fitting, requisite, necessary for; *according to*, pertaining to, connected with.

"... and allow as ye think *accordis* to resone." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 166. DICKSON.

"... and al odir stuf *according for* hir to the clere owte red to pass hir voyage," &c. Ibid., i. 125.

"... to bring again certane thingis to the King *according to* artilyery, powder, schot, and sic thing." Ibid., i. 69.

The term *acordant* was similarly used in E.; as, "*acordant* to resoun," Chaucer, Prol. 37.

To ACCRESE, ACCRESCIE, ACCRESS, *v. a.* and *n.* To increase, grow; yield interest.

V. ACRESE.

ACCRESE, ACCREIS, ACCRECE, *s.* Increase; interest yielded, Burgh Recs.

ACH, *inter.* Ah! Generally expressive of pain or disgust, Bann. MS., p. 1010, l. 231. S.

Gael. *ach*, id.; Ger. *ach*; Sw. *ack*.

ACHEAT, ACHET, *part. pt.* Escheat, escheated. O. Fr. *eschet*, *eschete*.

"... his gudis sal be *achet*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 Jan., 1481.

ACHEN, AIKEN, *s.* A small bivalve found in sandy bays. V. *Aichan*.

ACHER, *s.* An ear of corn; *icker*, Burns, Ayr. V. ECHER.

"— and drew ane *acher* furth of the laid, and said," &c. Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis., i. 114. A.-S. *achir*, id.

ACHT, AGHT, *s.* Possession; duty; right. V. AUCHT.

This term under various spellings is so used all over Scot. from Shetl. to the Cheviots.

ACHTAD, ACHTAND, ACHTANDE, *adj.* Eighth. V. AUCHT.

"... the *achtad* part of rig," i.e., the eighth part of a bushel. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 23.

"... was accusit of destructioun of iij *achtande* partis of pes be his gude," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 May, 1503.

ACKWA, ACKA, ACCA, *s.* A contr. form of *aquavita*, whiskey: "a dram o' gude *ackwa*;" "prime *acca*;" West of S.

ACKWART, *adj.* Contrary, hindering: also, difficult, troublesome, unfortunate, disastrous; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii. V. ACQUART.

In the sense of *unfortunate, disastrous, &c.*, this term is still used throughout the Lowlands of Scotland and in the North of England. A good illustration of its colloquial use in the North of England is given in George Stephenson's naive reply to his examiner before a Parl. committee concerning the dangers of trains running at high speed. To the supposition of a cow straying on the line before such a train, George's ready answer was, "*It wad be ackart for the coo.*"

Burns used the form *awkart*.

ACOYSSING, s. Exchange, excambion.

"Gif forswith thaim mak *acoysing* or a change of land amang thaim self ilke ane of thaim sall geyff twa pennys." Burgh Lawis, ch. 52.

O. Fr. *acoiser, acoisier, aquiser, aquoisier*, lit., to appease, satisfy; hence, to buy, purchase, exchange; from *coit*, a doublet of *quite*, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet; Burguy. Here we have an explanation of the old custom of striking hands and crying *quit* or *quits* at the conclusion of a bargain, purchase, or exchange.

ACQUISITION, s. The act of acquiring by purchase or barter; purchase.

"For the Jewes doe comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: *acquisition*, like Abrahams (in the conquest of the caue, Gen. 23.); Heredation, like Isaac's (succeeding thereto); lucrifaction, like Jacob's, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers." Birnie's Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

Fr. *acquisition*, id.; and from the same source as *acoysing*, q. v.

ACQUORN, ACCORN, s. An acorn; Compl. Scot., p. 144, E. E. T. S.

ACQUYT, pret. Freed: short for *acquytit*.

Quhen euir thaim met thaim on the se,
He sent and *acquyt* him planly;
And gave the trewis wp opynly.

Barbour, xix. 237.

To ACRE, ACKRE, AIKUR, v. a. To buy, sell, let, deal, or work, by the acre, i.e., at a fixed rate per acre; part. pr. *acrein'*, *ackrin'*.

In agricultural districts of Scot. this was a common method of disposing of growing crops, and of arranging for harvesting crops.

To ACT, Ac, v. a. and n. 1. To act, do, transact, S.

2. To enter or enrol as an act; synon., *to buik*.

"... than comperit Archbald Dickyson and askyt at the balyeis that thaim wald caus the clerk *to ac* that deliuerans in the common buk on hys expensis." Burgh Rec. Peebles, 21 July, 1479.

3. To become surety or responsible for another.

"... William Tait and James Mathiesone became *actit* conjunctlie and seuerable for William Mathiesone," &c. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1 Mar., 1629.

4. To appoint, command, sentence, summon.

"... and vnderlye the saidis lawes als oft as he salbe requyrit or *actit* thairto," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1 Mar., 1629.

Ac, s. An act, law, rule, record.

"... caus the clerk to mak an *ac* thairapon," &c. Burgh Rec. Peeb., 14 Jan., 1481.

Ack is used for *act* in England also.

ACTIT, ACKIT, ACIT, part. pt. Enacted; appointed or resolved to be the law; also, entered in the books of the burgh as law or judgment; recorded. Hence, made or become surety for another; sentenced, summoned. V. *Act, Ac*.

This term under various spellings is common in all our Burgh Records, and in those of the higher courts.

ACTOR, AUCTOR, s. An author, writer; Compl. Scot., p. 25, E. E. T. S.

To ADDRESS, ADRESS, v. a. 1. To dress, prepare, fit, or plan. In Golfing, to prepare or make ready for striking the ball: part. pres. *addressing*.

"... their ceremonies consisting in three points: First, in mourning for the dead; next, in *addressing* the corpse for the grave; and last, in his conuoyance thither." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.

2. To array, collect, and set in order.

He gat soyme vittung that thaim heir
Cumand on him, and war so neir,
His men *adressit* he thame agane,
And gert thame stoutly tak the plane.

Barbour, xiv. 263. SKBAT.

The meaning is similar to that of *dress* in *dressing the lines*: indeed the Edin. MS. reads *dressyt*.

O. Fr. *addresser*, from *dresser*, to erect, set up, arrange.

ADDRES, ADDRESS, ADRESSEMENT, s. Re-dress, adjustment, arrangement.

"... quhidder thaim get ane *adressement* or nocht, and to take the next-best, and gif it be found that thaim get ane sufficient *adres*," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 16 Feb., 1570.

"... gif they can haif ane *address* of my lord Regent grace," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 16 Feb., 1570; also 12 Apr., 1570.

ADRESSEMENT, s. Same as *Address*, q. v.

To ADDUCE, v. a. To lead on, entice, wheedle, beguile: part. pt. *adduced*.

"... as he did punishe the seducing serpent with a curse, the inducing Eua with a crosse of subjection... the ouereasily *adduced* Adam with the care and sweaty labours of this militant lyfe," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

ADJUTORIE, s. Aid, help, assistance; helper, assistant; Dunbar, Ballad to Lord Stewart, l. 25.

Lat. *adjutorium*, help; *adjutor*, helper.

ADMIRALITE, s. Oversight; act or right of inspection or examination: an old form of right of search.

"... askis and requiris *admiralite* of our saide schip, to the gret tribill of our said seruitor," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 25 Dec., 1497.

ADO, v. 1. To do; *aw ado*, ought to do; Charters of Edinburgh, 12th and 20th Sept., 1423.

It is also used in the same sense in Barbour, x. 349 ; and this use is still common in the West of S., as in—
“Ye hae nathing *ado* wi’ that.”

Ado is short for *at do*, to do.

2. As a *part.*, doing, adoin, being done ; as,
“There’s litle *ado* in the market the day,”
West of S.

3. As a *s.*, worth, concern, importance ; as,
“A matter of more *ado*,” Blame of Kirk-
buriall, ch. xi.

Also used as in E. in the sense of bustle, trouble,
difficulty, &c.

ADOUN, *adv.* Down, down by, S. Same
as E. *adown*.

ADUERSAR, ADUERSOUR, *s.* Adversary,
enemy, assailant ; pl. *aduersouris*, Barbour,
xvii. 736. Also, the opposite party in an
action at law, Stirling Charters, 1508,
Peebles Recs.

To ADVERT, ADUERT, *v. a.* To turn
towards, to direct. Lat. *advertere*.

Till Jupiter his mercie list *aduert*.

Kingis Quair, st. 25. *SKSAT*.

Dr. Jamieson rendered this term, “to avert, to
turn aside,” which is wrong. Probably he was misled
by his first reading of the passage he gives in illus-
tration :—

Fra my sinnes *advert* thy face.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 116.

And Dr. Laing made the same mistake in editing “The
Gude and Godlie Ballates.” V. his Gloss.

To *advert* is lit. to turn to or towards ; then, to
direct to or towards, to grant or send ; then, to direct,
and hence, to control : but it is generally used in the
secondary meanings. In the passage last quoted it
means simply to *direct*, to *turn* ; and in the first pas-
sage, to *grant* or *send*.

ADVERTENCE, *s.* Ability or power to advert
to ; direction, control, power to control.
Kingis Quair, st. 108.

ADUORTIT, *part. pt.* Miscarried, Sempill
Ballates, p. 163.

Fr. *avorter*, to miscarry : Lat. *abortire*, id.

ADZOOKS, *interj.* An exclamation of sur-
prise, disgust, scorn : properly, a minced
oath, being a corr. or veiled form of *god-
sake*, or even a stronger oath ; Renfrews.,
Aysr.

And rang’d in mony a glorious line,

Appear the bouncin’ lasses ;

Whase shape, *adzooks*,

An’ killing looks,

An’ claes like e’ning cluds ;

Wad hermits fire

Wi’ fond desire,

To leave their caves an’ woods.

Alex. Wilson’s Poems, p. 83.

This term is not unknown in E., as the following
passage, written in 1834, shows—

And says I, “Add-zooks !

There’s Theodore Hooks,

Whose sayings and doings make such pretty books.”

Lines by the author of “Ingoldsby Legends.”

A EFALD, *adj.* Single, simple ; hence,
straightforward, honest, upright, S. V.
AFALD.

AER, AAR, AIR, *s.* A stony, pebbly beach ;
also, a smooth beach, a sandbank, the sea-
shore. V. AIR.

This term is confined to Orkney and Shetland, and
may be traced to Icel. *eyrr*, a gravelly bank ; O. Norse
eyri, the sea-shore where no grass grows. V. Gl. Orkn.
and Shetl.

AESSIEPATTLE, ASSIPATTLE, *s.* A name
applied to a neglected child ; one who sits
or pattles among the ashes, Orkn. and
Shetl. V. ASHIEPATTLE.

In the central and southern districts of S., the term
becomes *assiepet*, q. v.

AETEN, *adj.* Oaten, Ramsay. V. AITEN.

AETH-KENT, *adj.* Easily-known, well-
known ; also, easily recognised, Shetl. V.
EITH.

This term is still widely spread in S. ; and conse-
quently is variously pronounced. However, there are
two leading forms, *aeth* or *aethly-kent*, and *eith* or *eithly-
kent*.

A.-S. *æth*, easy ; and *cennan*, to ken, make known,
causal of *cunnan*, to know.

AFFAMYSIT, *part. pt.* Famished, starved.

Affamysit for falt of fude.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 5490.

Fr. *affamer*, to famish.

To AFFANE, *v. a.* To attempt, essay, try ;
Alex. Scott, Bann. MS., p. 686, l. 1. V.
AFAYND.

AFFECTION, *s.* Self-will, opinionativeness,
obstinacy ; the act of following one’s own
inclination.

“But now most men alas are so deeply addicted to
affection, that they neyther make count nor question
how or where they should bury,” &c. Blame of Kirk-
buriall, ch. v.

This is a peculiar application of Lat. *affectio*, the
nature or condition of a thing : it implies much the
same idea as *affinity*, as applied in chemistry.

AFFEER, AFFERE, *s.* Demeanour : a form
used for *effe*, *effeir*, q. v. Barbour, vii. 126.
Herd’s Ed. V. AFFEIR.

AFFERIT, AFFERT, *part. pt.* Afraid, made
afraid, Bann. MS., p. 93, l. 12. V. AFFERD.

To AFFERME, *v. a.* 1. To affirm, declare.

2. To confirm, constitute, make legally binding.

Quhen this cunnand thus tretit wes,

And *affermit* with sekirnes.

Barbour, iv. 178.

“ . . . ner the les the soytis salbe callyt and the
court *affermyt*.” Chalmersian Air, ch. 3.

AFFETTERIT, *part. pt.* Fettered, en-
thrallled : Henryson, Orph. and Eur., l. 603.
A.-S. *fetor*, *feter*, a fetter.

To **AFFEY**, *v. a.* To trust, Bann. MS., p. 691, l. 5. V. **AFFY**.

AFFIRMANT, **AFFIRMAT**, **AFIRMAT**, *s.* One who holds the Bishop's courts, and has the right of confirmation.

“. . . because that Robert Elect *affirmat* of Abirdon has schavine hym vnkindly," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 7 Nov., 1481.

Lat. *affirmare*.

To **AFFLUDE**, *v. a.* To injure the look or appearance of anything, Dan. pro. *aflöd*, id. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

Many of the etymologies in this work are perplexing, and not to be relied on; this is a specimen. No authority is given; and nothing like it is to be found in Aasen. Perhaps *afflöde*, to skim off the cream, is intended.

AFFMAKING, *part. and s.* Lit. making or taking off; hence, lessening, dealing out, selling off; and generally applied to a load or stock of goods.

“. . . discharging the bringeris of fir to the towne frome *afmaking* of thair loadis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 15 Aug., 1632.

This act forbad country people selling off their loads of fire-wood, fir branches, &c., outside the town; as, by so doing they escaped payment of the dues demanded by the town. *Affmaking* is the opposite of *upmaking*, gathering together.

AFFRAYIT, **AFFREYIT**, **AFRAYIT**, *part. pt.* Made afraid, dismayed, afraid.

Cumand on thaim sa sudanly,
Thai sall *affrayit* be getrunly.

Barbour, ii. 291.

AFFRAYITLY, **AFFRAITLY**, *adv.* Timidly, in terror; in a frightened way; *Barbour*, vi. 296.

The laif fled full *affrayitly*.

Barbour, vi. 434. **SKAT.**

AFFRUG, **AFRUG**, *s.* Back-roll, return: "*affrug* o' the sea, a spent wave receding from the shore;" Gl. Shetl.

Prob. from Dan. *af*, off, and *ryk*, a rug, jerk, pull; *afrykke*, to twitch or pull off; Sw. *afrycka*.

AFFSET, *s.* 1. Hindrance or stoppage of a person at work, or of the work on which he is engaged; also, the cause of the hindrance or stoppage, and the time during which it lasts; as, "We've ha'en an *affset* every month this simmer. This ane 's the want o' wattr for the mill: an' last pay my *affset* was three days."

2. An attack of illness or whatever unfits a person for work; also, the cause of it, the consequence of it, &c.; as, "John's ha'en a sair *affset* this while: it was a fivver. Aye, he'll fin' that *affset* (i.e., the effects of it) for mony a day."

3. Ornament, decoration, beautifying; chief attraction, crown or completion of a work, the best of all; as, "That window o' flours is a gran' *affset* to the room." "That's his best pictur, it's the *affset* o' a' the lave."

In these senses the term is still used over the greater part of Scot. At first sight there seems to be no connection between the last sense and the first and second; but a little consideration will solve the difficulty, and it will be seen that they are simply the bad and the good senses of *affsetting* or departure from the usual, ordinary state of matters. An *affset* from work or health is a serious matter to the worker; and an *affset* or increase of beauty touches even the most sordid nature. For the first and second senses one might use for syn. the term *dounset*; while for the third the terms *outset* and *upset* in their best meanings, would be the most agreeable.

These are additional meanings to those of the **DICT.**

To **AFFY**, *v. a.* To trust; pret. and part. pt. *affyit*, trusted, believed; *affy* also means to inspire or give confidence; Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. xi., ch. 8.

In commownys may nane *affy*.

Bot he that may thar warand be.

Barbour, ii. 502.

AFFYANCE, *s.* Trust, confidence; Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, st. 7.

Fr. *affier*, Lat. *affidare*, to trust, confide.

AFIRMAT, *s.* V. *Affirmant*.

AFOIR, *adv. and prep.* Before, Aberd. Burgh Recs., vol. ii., p. 210. V. *Afore*.

AFORDALE, *adv.* To the fore, remaining on hand, laid aside for future use; also, still alive. V. **AFFORDELL**. It is also used as an *adj.*

“. . . that all the fre mone the towne hes *afordale*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 26 Jan., 1544, Sp. C.

AFORE, **AFOR**, **AFOIR**, *adv., prep., and adj.* Before; as, "He ran on *afore*, and wan there *afore* the time, wi' the *afore*-han' siller," S.

Fore-han' is, however, more common.

My *Lan' afore* 's a gude auld has-been.

Burns, *The Inventory*, l. 8.

Lyndsay² used three forms of this term, *afore*, *affore*, *afforow*. *Afore* is still colloquial in the north of England; and *aforn* was used by Chaucer, *Rom. Rose*, l. 3951.

A.-S. *onforan*, in front.

AFRAYIT, *part. pt.* V. *Affrayit*.

AFTERLING, **EFTERLING**, *adj.* Later, of later date; late in order of time or succession.

"Again, for the processe of *afterling* practise, we finde it precise to the paterne as the owne positieue law." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xvi.

"Whose *afterling* entry falling out in the dreg of all tymes, doth render it not onely suspect," &c. *Ibid.*, ch. xiii.

AFTERSHOT, *s.* After - thought, later-invention, product, result.

"The searcher will finde it but an *aftershot* of antiquitie; as the back-treading of tymes will teach." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

In the process of distilling whisky, the strong spirit which comes away first is called *the foreshot* or *foreshots*; and that which comes last, *the aftershot* or *aftershots*.

AFT-HANKS, *s.* That part of a boat where the bands come together at the stem and stern, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

Perhaps the same origin as *hunks* and *hunkers*. Icel. *húka*, to sit with bent legs; *hokra*, to go bent.

AGANE, AGAIN, AGIN, GANE, GEN, GIN, *prep.* Against; also, by, by the time of, on, at; thus, "Fortune's been sair *agane* him;" "It'll be ready *agane* Saturday;" "I'll be back *agane* gloamin, or *agane* e'en;" "If a' gangs weel, he'll be here *gane* Martimes." *V. An, prep.*

Agin is merely a variety of *agane*; and *gane, gen, gin*, are contracted forms of it. *Againt* and *gaint*, with the meaning *against* are also used in various districts of the West of S.

All these varieties are from A.-S. *gean, ongean*, opposite, against: implying opposition made or taken up; motion towards and up to a certain point; also, duration or passing of time to a certain point; the point in each case being indicated by the noun or phrase following. (See the examples given above). Hence the other meanings, *by, by the time of, on, at, about*, which have lived on in the Scot. dialect, and have almost, if not altogether, died out in the English.

AGANESAIID, *part. pt.* Gainsaid, resisted.

"... for it is to wit that all domes falsit or *agane-said* in burrow courte salbe determinyt and declarit in Hadingtounne, throw foure burgess rysesste and sufficiandest of ilk ane of thire burrowis, Berwik, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Striueling, befor the chalmmerlain without-ye delay." Fragments of Old Laws, 52.

AGANEWARDE, *adv.* Contrarywise.

"The Kyngis borowman may hafe batayle of abbotis borowmen and of pryouris and of erlys borowmen and barounis, bot nocht *agaynwarde*." Burgh Lawis, 13.

AGANIS, AGANYS, *prep.* Against, Barbour, vii. 12, xiv. 316. A.-S. *ongean*.

AGIN, AGANE, *adv.* and *prep.* Again, against; by, by the time of; by and bye; in opposition to; also, a second time, as "ye'll better no do that *agin!*" Clydes. *V. Agane.*

Agin is common in England as a prov. form.

AGIT, *adj.* Aged, well up in years, S.

Of *agit* folk, with hedis hore and olde.

Kingis Quair, st. 83.

Still the common pron. of *aged*.

To AGMENT, *v. a.* To augment, enlarge, increase, extend; as, "We man *agment* his aliment." West of S. Used by Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 2998.

AGMENT, *s.* Augment, increase, Ayrs.

Fr. *augmenter*, Lat. *augmentare*, to enlarge, increase. The *s.* is prob. older than the *v.* V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Augment*.

AGO, *part. pt.* Gone, decayed, dead; also used as a pres. part., going, astir, fast going, fading, dying out.

Gentrice is slane, and pietie is ago,
Allace! gude Lord, quhy tholis Thow it so?

Henryson, Dog, Scheip, and Wolf, l. 167.

A.-S. *ágán*, gone, past.

AGONE, *part. pt.* as *adv.* Ago; *agone syne mony a yere*, long ago many a year, or many a long year ago. Kingis Quair, st. 196, Skeat.

To AGREGE, *v. a.* To follow up, prosecute, press; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 29 July, 1530, Sp. C. V. **AGGREGE**.

AGREST, *adj.* Rustic, rural; Compl. Scot., p. 16, E.E.T.S.

AHAME, *adv.* At home, within doors; as, "Ye better bide *ahame* the day;" a contr. of *at hame*. Ayrs., Gall.

AIBLINS, *adv.* Perhaps. V. **ABLINS**.

This form is used in the poems of Burns, Alex. Wilson, and most of the minor poets of the West of S. Ramsay, however, appears to have used *ablins*. V. The Gentle Shepherd.

AICHAN, AIKEN, ACHEN, *s.* A small bivalve (*Mactra subtruncata*, Da Costa), found in sandy bays of the Frith of Clyde.

Prob. so named on account of its likeness to an acorn: A.-S. *ác*, an oak; *áccen*, oaken.

Myriads of *aichan* shells were dug up near Dumbreck, by the workmen engaged in cutting the canal between Glasgow and Paisley.

AIKIS, *s.* An axe; pl. *aikisis*; Burgh Recs., Aberd., 1 June, 1547, Sp. C. V. **AIX**.

This form represents the common pron., which is similar to that of the earliest times; Gothic *akwisi*, an axe; O. Northumb. *acase*.

AIL, AILL, *s.* Ailment, sickness; ill of whatever kind.

Be that sum pairte of Mawkynis *ail*,

Outthrow his hairt cowd creip;

He fallowit hir fast thair till assaill,

And till hir tuke gude keip.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 77, Bann. MS.

AILE, AILL, *s.* Ale.

"Item, at the pottis at thai haf contenis nocht samekle cler *aile* withoutyn berme." Chalmerlan Air, 10.

"Also, gif the bailies keep the asise of bred, *ail*, and flesches." Inquiries, Chalmerlan Air, 5.

AILL-BÔT, *s.* An ale-barrel; kept as store for the household ale.

"... item, ane *ail*-bott, vj s. viij d.," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 23 Jan., 1538-9.

AILSHIE, ALSHIE, s. A familiar name for Alexander, S. V. ELSHIE.

"— a speech worthy of *Ailshie* Gourlay, or any other privileged jester," etc. Scott, *Antiquary*, ch. 43.

AIN, AINE, adj. One.

"Also, gif any man holds in his ovene mae servants than *aine* master, twa servants, and ane knave." Inquiries, Chalmerlan Air, 51.

Ovene, bakehouse; *master*, journeyman.

AIRANDS, AIRANS, s. pl. Errands, messages, business, avocation.

"... vnder the payne of putting in the netherhole incontinent, exceptand folkis of honesty passand thair leifull *airands*, and at thair haif bowetts or candillis within thair [hands] in taikin thairof." Burgh Rec. Edin., 17 Nov., 1498.

AIRD, s. The earth, ground, soil.

"... Kepand the *aird* and schriff thairof on—delvit or cassin vp," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 25 Nov., 1590. Sp. C.

This form is according to local pron.

AIRGH, AIRCH, adj. Averse, reluctant, hesitating; synonym. *swithering*. V. ARGH.

AIRISKAP, ARSCHIP, ARSCAP, s. Heirship, heritage, inheritance. V. AYRSCHIP.

"... the quhilk forsaid gudis the said Edam gaf to James Brown for his *airiskap* or the dividing of the barnis gudis." Burgh Rec., Prestwick, May 13, 1743.

"... the quhilk suld be *arschip* till her sone," &c. Burgh Rec., Prestwick, Oct., 1515.

"... the said Jonet than incontinent deliverit the *arscap* tyl John his schon." Burgh Rec., Peebles, 28 Mar., 1457.

AIRNS O' A PLEUCH. Irons of a plough; the iron portions of the old plough. V. PLEUCH IRNES, PLEUCH AIRNS.

To **AIRT, v. a. and n.** 1. To set or place in or towards a certain direction; as, "Lay them open, an' *airt* them east an' west."

2. To move, walk, or work in a certain direction, or towards a certain point: hence to tend, wend, try, persevere; as, "He's dune weel, an's *airtin* to the en' o' his wark." "I *airtit* hard to get awa' wi' the laird; but I saw him *airtin* hame an' oor by;" i.e., an hour ago.

These are meanings additional to Dr. Jamieson's.

AISK, s. and v. Drizzle. V. *Ask*.

To **AISLE, AIZLE, v. a.** To sun, to dry in the sun. V. ASOL.

AISLE, AIZLE, ISEL, s. 1. A red-hot ember, a fragment shot from a fierce wood-fire, a gleaming point; as, "Fra the hill we saw the licht in the windo like a bricht, far-awa *aisle*," Ayrs. V. EIZEL.

2. A mass of red-hot embers, a red-hot, gleaming or glowing fire; as, "Draw the fire thegither an' mak a fine *aisle*," Ibid.

3. As an *adj.*; red-hot, gleaming, glowing; as, "Ye man keep the fire in a fine *aisle* tid, or *aisle* heat," Ibid.

Under *eizel*, both meaning and etymology are defective; and the full force of the passages quoted is not brought out.

A.-S. *y'sel*, *y'sele*, a fire spark, spark, ember, hot ashes; and such are the meanings of the term still.

To **AISLE, ISEL, v. n.** To become a mass of red-hot, glowing embers; to gleam, to glow: part. pr. *aislin'*, *iselin'*, *islin'*.

AISLIN', ISELIN', ISLIN', part. pr. Becoming a red-hot glowing mass; gleaming, glowing; as, "Let the fire alane; it's *aislin'* fine. I like the gluff o' an *aislin'* fire," Ayrs.

In Banffshire this term is used colloquially in a metaphorical sense. Mr. Gregor, in his Gloss. of the district, gives *isle*, anger, and *to isle*, to be angry; but, from the illustrations he gives, I suspect the definitions ought to be, *state of anger*, i.e., of red-hotness, and *to be in such a state*, which would quite accord with the primary meanings. The illustrations will make this quite evident:—

"He wiz in an *isle* at 'im for deevn' that,"

"He wiz jist *islin'* at 'im, fin he widna dee fat he bade 'im."

AISTLAR, s. Ashlar work; a hewn stone; used also as an *adj.*, as, "*aishtar* wa's," i.e., walls of ashlar work.

"... with gunhollis and duiris of *aishtar*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 20 Feb., 1532, Sp. C.

AITHER, conj. Either; as, "Aither you gang or I gang," Clydes.

AITHER, AYTER, conj. and pron. The one or the other, each of two, one of two: as, "Ye'll get *aither* o' them ye like;" "jist see thae twa *aither* wi' ither how thair gae on!" "There's but twa left; an' I mun hae *aither* o' them."

A.-S. *æghther*, a contracted form of *æghwæther*, *aye* whether, in the sense of *whichever*.

AIT-MELE, s. Oatmeal.

"Item, for viij. bollis of *ait mele*; for ilk boll xj. s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., 1497, I. 343, Dickson.

A.-S. *āta*, oat or oats, and *melu*, *melo*, meal: Dan. and Du. *meel*, Swed. *mjöl*.

AITRIE, AITRIE, adj. Cold, bleak, grim; generally applied to the weather. Used also as a *s.*, cold, bleak weather; Gl. Orkn. & Shet. V. ATRY.

This is merely a softened form of *atrie*; but in sound nearer the origin. Icel. *eitr*, poison.

AIVING, part. Being in doubt, hesitating, considering, Shetl.

AIVILOUS, AIVALOUS, adj. Doubtful, uncertain, *Ibid.*

Icel. efa, ifa, to doubt, to be in doubt; efan, ifan, doubt; efan-ligr, ifan-ligr, doubtful.

AIZLE-TEETH, s. pl. Double teeth, grinders. V. **ASIL.**

This is a common name in the West and South of S., and in some districts of the North of E. *Icel. jaxl, a molar; in Shetl. still called a yackle. Sw. oxeltander, molars.*

In Renfrew. and Lanarks. the pron. is *assle* or *aisle* teeth. The Cleveland Gloss. gives *assle-tooth*.

To **AK, AC, ACK, v. a. and n.** V. **Act.**

AK, s. An oak, A.-S. *ac.* V. **AIK.**

"Item, the ferd day of March, [1496] gevin for xxxⁱⁱ sparris, to mak a paraling of ak for the gunnys; for ilk spar iiij. s.," &c. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., l. 322, Dickson.*

AKER, s. An acre; pl. *akeris.*

"... a confirmacioune of vj. *akeris* of land wyth the pertinentis, wythin the schirefdome of Edinburgh," &c. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 218, Dickson.*

AKERBRAID, s. The breadth of an acre: generally applied to space or distance; *Chryst Kirk, Bann. MS. p. 284, l. 70.*

ALABAST, s. Alabaster.

*Schir Arch[i]bald his sone gert syne
Of alabast bath fair and fyne
[Ordane] a towme full richly,
As it behuift till swa worthy.*

Barbour, xx. 588., Camb. MS.

The *Edin. MS.* has *alabastr.* Gr. *alabastos.*

ALANE, ALLANE. *It alane,* the mod. *its lane,* of itself, without any other means, help, or inference; lit. *it al ane,* it all by itself.

"... sa that it walde haue fallin doune *it allane,* suppois the said William had never put hande to his house." *Burgh Recs., Aberd., 20 Oct., 1503.*

ALANA, ALANIE, A'LANY, adv. and interj. All alone, all alone now! A term of advice or encouragement used by a mother or nurse when teaching an infant to stand or walk, S.

This term is interesting on account of its being one of the oldest in our language. The earliest Saxon settlers used it, in almost the same tones as now, in the first homes they made in our land. It is pure Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon, *al ana,* all alone.

ALBEID, conj. Albeit, although; *Sempill Ballates, p. 239.* V. **ALBUIST.**

ALBLASTRIE, ALBLASTRYE, s. Weapons of the arbalest or crossbow kind used in war or hunting; also the art or practice of shooting with them. L. Lat. *arbalista,* a crossbow; *arbalisteria,* crossbow artillery.

... the elk for *alblastrye.*

Kingis Quair, st. 156.

(Sup.)

B

For *alblastrye* may mean, "famed in the practise of shooting;" since, on account of the speed of the animal and the thickness of its hide, to shoot an elk would require great skill and address in the use of the crossbow. Or it may mean "for resisting shot of crossbow," or simply, "for resisting shot": as in speaking of armour-plate we say, "It must be steel for shot," i.e., for resisting shot. Prof. Skeat evidently adopts the latter rendering: "... for *alblastrye* means 'against warlike cross-bow bolts and darts.'" V. *Kingis Quair, p. 87.* Regarding the capability of elk-hide to resist pointed weapons, he, however, quotes the following important statement:—"... shields and targets were made of the skin of the elk, which were thick enough to resist the point of the sharpest spear." E. Phipson, *Animal Lore, p. 122.*

ALD, ALDE, AULD, s. 1. That which is old; as, "The *ald* is better than the new." This is the old form of the *adj.*

2. The past or olden time; as "Stories of *ald.*"

3. Old age; as, "*Alde* an' ill are sair to bide."

4. Old people, and people of the past or olden time; as, "The *auld* like best the proverbs o' the *ald.*"

5. Parents, when compared with children; thus, "As gangs the *ald,* sae rins the young."

The term is still used in all these senses; but in s. 2, perhaps *eild* is more common.

In Roland's rendering of the story of the Seven Wise Masters, the term occurs frequently.

As for that time I laid on side my buke,
And in my hand ane uther volume tuke.
Of lychter dyte and storeis of the *ald,*
That seir auld men befor in tymes had tald.

S. Seages, l. 260.

Quod scho, it is ane Proverb of the *ald,*
Quhilk I oft times in mirrines hes hard tald.

Ibid., l. 277.

A.-S. *eald,* old.

ALDERS, ALDERIS, AULDERS, s. pl. Ancestors, forefathers, people older than ourselves; parents, as regards their children; South and West of S.

When changes are pressed on an unwilling person, a very likely reply will be—"It sairt our *alders,* it may weel sair us;" i.e., it served our forefathers, &c. A common expression of respect for old age in a mixed company is,—“We'll let the *aulders* gang first.” And a mother, in answer to the clamours of hungry children at meal-time, will say,—“Jist ye bide gin yer *alders* be sairt,” Clydes.

ALE-CAP, s. Originally, the horn or wooden vessel from which ale was drunk, but latterly the name was applied to any kind of vessel used for that purpose; it is also used as a general term for ale-drinking, carousing, &c.

Ale-cap wi' lass he ne'er had kis't.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 269, Ed. 1876.

Yill-caup, the form used by Burns in the Holy Fair, was certainly the pron. with which Wilson was best acquainted, and which he commonly used.

ALECK, ALICK, s. A familiar form for Alexander; same with Sandy, Sanny, Sawny, Saunders.

Blind *Aleck* next appears,
Whose head for many years,
A hot-bed of poesie has been.
Finlay, Street Oratory, Whistle Binkie, i. 257.

ALERING, ALLERING, ALRINE, ALRYNE, s.
1. The passage or channel behind the battlement of a building, which served to collect the waters that fell upon the roof; *alure*, Prompt. Parv.

“ . . . mending of the battelling and *alering* of the tolbuith,” &c. Burgh Recs., Aberd., 18 June, 1554, Sp. C.

When the battlement was low or the roof came near to it, a channel was cut in the passage to lead the water to the gargouilles, hence—

2. The water-channel round the roof of a building.

“Item, gevin to ane man to clenge the *alering* of the tolbuith, and to beir the red of it away, ij^s vjd” Accts. Burgh of Edin., 16 Feb., 1554. Recs. Soc.

3. The term was also applied to the battlement or crown of a building, and to a parapet wall.

The touris to take and the torellis,
Vautes, *alouris*, and the cornellis.
Kyng Alisaunder, l. 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon,
Togider thai assembled hem ichon,
And at the *alours* thai defended hem.
Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

See Halliwell under *alour*, and Prompt. Parv. under *alure*; also, Du Cange under *Alatoria, Allorium*.

The form *alure* occurs in Robert of Gloucester. But *alering* and *alrine* or *alryne* are the Scot. forms of the term, and the modern *rim* or *rins*, as the name of the channels out round the roof of a building, may be short for *alrin*, *alrins*.

Fr. *alleure, alure, allée*, a passage, way.

ALEWAND, AILWANDE, s. The sign hung out by brewers and sellers of ale. In Chaucer, *ale-stake*.

“And ilke broustare sal put hir *alewande* ututh hir house at hir wyndow or abune hir dur, that it may be seabill communly til al men, the whilk gif scho dois nocht scho sal pay for her defalt iiijd.” Burgh Lawis, 63.

“Item, at thai put nocht furth thair *ailwande* to certify the cunnaris of the ayl as thai solde.” Chalmerlan Air, 10.

A.-S. *ealo*, Icel. *öl*, ale; Icel. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree, a rod.

ALFE, AILF, s. Lit. elf; but applied to a mischievous, ill-natured, or cantankerous child; also to a troublesome person of small stature; as, “He’s an *alfe* o’ a wean that;” “Did ye hear that *ailf* o’ a body?” Clydes.

A.-S. *ælf*, an elf.

ALFISH, AILFISH, adj. Cross, fretful, mischievous, ill-natured, *Ibid.* E. *elfish*.

ALICREESH, ALICREES, ALICRIS, s. Licorice, Spanish licorice, Clydes., South of S.

This was the common name for it as late as the beginning of this century. It is now called *black-sugar, sugar-ali*, and sometimes *licry*.

Prob. a corr. of O. Fr. *liquerice*, licorice; Ital. *legorizia, lecurizia*.

ALIE-BOWLIS, s. The game of bowls as played in alleys, rinks, or runs.

“ . . . abuse done be scolleris and printriciss haunting the yairdis quhair *alie bowlis*, Frenche kylis, and glaikis ar usit, to thair grit hurt and deboscherie,” &c. Burgh Recs., Glasg., 14 Apr., 1610. V. ALAIS.

ALIENARE, ALIENOUR, s. Alien, stranger; but generally applied to a person living outside the burgh bounds.

Those living in the town or burgh were called *tounsfolk* or *burghers*; those in the outlands, *outlanders* or *out-tounsfolk*; and those outside the burgh bounds, were *alienaris* or *alienouris*. Dr. Jamieson’s definition of *alienare* is therefore defective.

ALIKEWAYES, ALYKEWAYES, ELYKWAYES, adv. Likewise, in like manner, also, in addition. Burgh Recs., Edin., ii, 89. V. ELIKWISS.

ALISURIS, s. pl. Prob. a misreading of *alienuris* or *alinouris*, aliens, strangers, persons living outside the burgh bounds. Burgh Recs., Aberd., 7 July 1497. V. *Alienare*.

ALK, s. The common guillemot, Shetl.; the black-billed Auk, Orkn.

The term *Alk, Auk*, is applied to different birds of the Alca family; perhaps in each case the bird so called is the species best known in that district. In the South of Scot. *auk* is, in one case at least, corr. into *hawk*: V. *Allan-hawk*.

Dan. *alke*, Icel. and Swed. *alka*, an auk.

ALKIN, ALKYN, ALKYND, ALLKIN, ALLKYN. Of every kind: *allkyn thyng*, things of every kind. Barbour, i. 134, 191; xiii. 717; xvi. 311. V. ALLKYN.

In the Edin. MS. this word appears like *allryn*, the *k* being carelessly formed. Dr. Jamieson read it so and entered it in his Dict.; but there is no such word. See footnote in Prof. Skeat’s Ed. of Barbour.

“ . . . the kyngis bailyeis sall halde rycht betuen thaim of *alkyn* manere of querelle,” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 25.

ALL, Aw, A’, adj. Every; still in common use, as “He sells a’ kin’ o’ thing,” or “all kind o’ things;” West of S.

“ . . . the world lay besotted, and swatting in all sorte of superstition,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

This use of *all* is peculiar. In E. it is followed by the plural number; but in S., even when the *is* is used, the noun that follows is in the singular; as, “He has a’ the kin’ o’ things needed. The E. structure, however, is also used.

ALLAN HAWK, s. The Aulin or Arctic Gull, *Larus parasiticus*; prob. called *hawk* from its habit of pursuing smaller gulls till they disgorge their food. *Hawk*, however, may be a corr. of *awk*.

On the shores of the Solway Frith the Arctic Gull is known by this name: in the northern islands it is called *Scouti-aulin*, *Dirtten-allan*, and sometimes simply *Allan*.

Neil, in his Tour through Orkney and Shetland, in describing this bird says,—“They pursue and harass all the small gulls till they disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped ere it reach the water,” p. 201. V. **AULIN**, **SCOUTI-AULIN**.

ALLEDGEANCE, ALLEGANCE, ALLEGANS, ALEGENS, s. Allegation, declaration. Lawis of the Barons, ch. 40. V. **ALLEGIANCE**.

ALEGANS, ALLEGANS, s. Allegation, declaration, Burgh Rec., Peebles, 10 May, 1462. V. **ALLEGIANCE**.

ALLER, gen. pl. Of all; *thar aller*, of them all, Barbour, i. 137. A.-S. *ealra*, gen. pl.

Given in the Dict. as an *adv.* meaning *wholly*, &c., and explained by various statements; but it is evidently a poetic use of an A.-S. form that even in Barbour's time had become obsolete.

ALLEVIN, adj. Eleven, Aberd. Burgh Recs., S.

ALLEVINT, adj. and adv. Eleventh, Ibid. S.

ALLGAT, ALLGATE, adv. Always, by all means, Barbour, xii. 362. V. **ALGAIT**.

ALLICOMGREENYIE, s. A game played by young girls at country schools, Gall.

They form themselves into a circle, faces toward the centre; one goes round on the outside with a cap, saying—

“I got a letter from my love,
And by the way I drop'd it, I drop'd it.”

She drops the cap behind one of the party, who must pick it up and try to catch the other who runs out and in and cross the circle as quickly as possible. If the follower breaks the course, that is, does not run in the footsteps of the other, she fails. Then the one caught, or the one who fails, stands in the circle, face out, and the other goes round as before. The game ends when the last of the circle fails, or she begins it anew. V. Gall. Encycl.

ALLICOMPAIN, ALLICOMPAN, s. A corr. of *Elecampane*, a medicinal plant greatly esteemed by country people in the West and South of S.

The *Elecampane* or *Inula Campana*,—the *Inula Helenium* of the *Materia Medica* is in many districts believed to be a certain cure for almost every kind of pain, wound, or bruise.

ALLIE, s. A familiar form of the proper name *Allan*, West of S.

But aye when Elspa flate or things gaed wrang
Next to my pipe was *Allie's* sleekit sang.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 20, Ed. 1876.

Allie here represents *Allan Ramsay*, whose songs were then in great repute.

ALLRYN. A misreading of *Alkyn*, q. v.

ALL-WELDAND, ALL-VELDAND, adj. Almighty; lit. *all-wielding*.

For had nocht god *all-weldand*
Set help intill his awne hand,
He had ben ded vithouten dreid.

Barbour, v. 577, Camb. MS.

Than lovit thai god fast, *all-weldand*,
That thai thar lord fand hail and feir.

Ibid., vi. 314, *Ibid.*

ALLYA, ALLYE, s. pl. Allies, alliance, Compl. Scot., p. 78, 182; *allye*, Barbour, xvii. 319, Camb. MS. Edin. MS. reads *elye*.

ALLYACE, ALLYAS, s. pl. Men of the same family or alliance. V. **ALYA**.

And ilk schield in that place
Their tennent or man wace,
Or ellis thair *allyace*,
At thair awin will.

Houlate, l. 610, Bann. MS.

Asloan MS. has *allyas*.

Fr. *allier*, Lat. *ligare*, to tie, *alligare*, to unite.

ALMES, ALMESS, s. A corr. of *almous*, alms, q. v.; and used also as short for *almous-house*, alms-house.

“ . . . the *almess* collectit ilk day,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 23 Sept. 1600, Sp. C.

“ . . . ludging within the *almes* and seikhous,” &c. *Ibid.*, 7 Oct., 1612, Sp. C.

ALMUSHOUS, s. An almshouse, hospital. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 25 Oct. 1462. V. **ALMOUS**.

ALONGWIS, ALONGOUS, ALLONGHOUSE, prep. Along, alongst; right or straight along.

“ . . . in order, and down *allonghouse* the hail toun to the mercat place,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 17 July, 1612.

ALRICH, ALRISH, ALRISHE, adj. Lit. elvish, spirit-haunted; hence, weird, lonesome, dreary, terrible, frightful. V. **ELRICHE**.

“ . . . bogils or Gaistes . . . wandering in a vagrant estate about graves and *alrish* deserts,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii., xvii.

Lyndsay has “the *alrich* Queene of Farie.” *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1544.

This is the same term, only in another form, that Burns used in his Address to the Deil, st. 8.

When wi' an *eldritch*, stoor quaick, quaick,
Among the springs.

ALRYNE, s. The passage or channel behind the battlement of a building; the channel or water-course on the roof of a building; also, a parapet or parapet wall. V. *Alering*.

Thy tour and fortres lairge and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell.—
Thy *alryne* is a mervall greit,
Upreiching to the hevyn.

Maitland Poems, p. 255.

Dr. Jamieson left this term undefined; but in an elaborate note to the quotation above, he said,—“This apparently signifies a watch-tower, or the highest part of a castle;” and after giving an etymology to suit, his conclusion is,—“Thus, it may here signify the highest point or pinnacle,” &c.

Both meaning and etymology are alike worthless, and this note must therefore be deleted. *Alryne* is a contr. for *alering* or *aluring*, with the meaning of M.E. *alure*; Prompt. Parv.: Fr. *alleure*, *allure*, *allée*; Cotgr. And in this passage, describing the ancient castle of Lethingtoun, it means *battlement* or *parapet*. For its various applications, v. *Alering*.

ALSA, ALSUA, conj. Also; A.-S. *ealswá*.

“ . . . to the saide first day of Decembre *alsa* inclusive,” &c. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 1. DICKSON.

The form *alsua* occurs frequently in the Burgh Laws of Scotland: thus in ch. 7,—

“And *alsua* of this alswele as of other he aw and sall be demyt be his peris in burgh be law of burgh.”

ALSAMEN-BREAD, ALSAMYN BRED, s.

Prob. bread baked of whole flour. V.

ALSAME.

“ . . . at thai bak nocht ilk kynd of bred as the law of burgh requeris, that is to say, wastell, symnel, alsamyn, samyn bred, and demayn.” Chalmerlain Air, ch. 9.

ALSE, AUSE, AWS, s. Ashes. V. **AS.**

“ . . . al men ar eird ande *alse*.” Compl. Scot., p. 152, E.E.T.S.

A very old form of this word is *askes* which occurs in the Romance of Havelok, and is still used in the South of S.; it is now applied to the cinders of a spent fire;—at least it was so when I have heard it used, as in the expression, “*naething left but askes*.” The fine dust or powder being called *alse* or *ause*.

Icel. *aska*; A.-S. *æsce*, ash.

ALS-TIT, ALSS-TITE, adv. As soon as possible, Barbour, v. 80. Icel. *titt*, soon.

ALSWELE, ALSWEIL, ALSS-WEILL. 1. As a *conj.*, as well as, and also, together with.

“ . . the mutis wythin the kyngis burgh *alswele* mutis of landis as of othir thyngis,” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 47.

2. As an *adv.*, as well, Barbour, i. 124.

ALTAR-MEN, s. Officiating priests, ministers at the altar; a similar form to *churchmen*.

“Gods Altar-mens trauels in his own trueth ought to be steil-bowed,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication, p. 1.

ALTELYERIE, s. A corr. of *artillery*, ordnance.

“ . . with the peice of *altelyerie* callit ane ring dog,” &c. Burgh Recs. Glasg., 11 Mar. 1577-8.

ALTHOYT, conj. Although.

“ . . and than thai aw custom and mall *althoyt* thai haf the samyn fredom that has the barounis of baronyis.” Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 26.

To ALY, ALYE, ALYIE, v. a. To alienate, dispose. V. **ANALIE.**

“ . . that scho nother sel na *aly* that arscap.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 28 Mar. 1457.

ALYAR, ALYER, s. One who alienates.

“ . . . of ony borouagis to be analyt befor at it be lauchfully profferit to the nerrest of the blude of the *alyar*.” Chalmerlain Air, ch. 4.

AMATON, s. A thin, bony person; a mere skeleton, Gall. *Amitan*, a weak, foolish, or silly person, Dumfr.

Both forms are prob. corr. of *anatomy*.

AMEDONE, AMIDON, s. A kind of starch, used for dressing the finer ruffs and frills worn by ladies, commonly called *stiffing*.

“Gilliane Van Narsone, a Fleming in Leith, who had the privilege for 21 years of making *amedone* and of selling it at 40d. the pound, complained to the Privy Council against Thomas Fleming of Edinburgh for making and selling of the said *amedone* or *stiffing*,” &c. Register, Priv. Council, 1601; vi. 288.

Dutch, *ameldonk*, starch.

AMERCIAMENT, s. A fine; Burgh Lawis, ch. 44. V. **AMERCIAT.**

AMER-TREE, EMMER-TREE, s. A beam of wood or bar of iron built in the chimney, or set over the fire, to which is attached a chain for suspending pots, &c. Prob. for *ember-tree*; Orkn.

Evidently the same as the *rannel-tree*, *rattle-tree*, *rannle-bauks*, of the centre and south of Scot. This beam or bank was made of the *rannle* or rowan tree, to protect the hearth or house from the cantrips of witches.

To AMESE, v. a. To mitigate, appease, satisfy; Lyndsay, Complaint to the King, l. 42. V. **AMEISE.**

To AMIT, AMITT, v. a. To set aside, give away; also, demit, resign, lose.

“ . . . we mak, *amittis*, and frely giffis ouer,” &c. Charters of Peebles, 15 Dec. 1473.

In this quotation *mak* is most probably a mistake for *makis*; a misreading of the transcriber. The MS. is very much decayed.

“ . . . he sall tyne and *amitt* the said burss,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 29 Jan. 1623. “*Burss*,” bursary. Lat. *amitto*, to let go, set free.

To AMONIS, v. a. To exhort. V. **AMMONYSS.**

AMONESTYNG, *s.* Exhortation, advice. V.
AMMONYSS.

Quhen he to thame of his ledyng
Had maid ane fair amonestyng
Till do weil, &c.

Barbour, xx. 412, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. reads *monestyng*, q. v.

AMP, *s.* Fear, Shetl. Norw., *ampe*, trouble.

To AMPILL, *v. a.* To amplify. V. *Ample*.

To AMPLE, AMPILL, *v. a.* To amplify,
extend, enlarge, augment.

“ . . . and to eik, *ampill*, change, or correct
the samyn als oft as neid beis,” &c. Burgh Recs.
Aberd., 9 Jan., 1543, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *amplier*, short for “*amplifier*: amplifie, in-
large,” &c. Cotgr.

AMYT, *s.* An amice; a priestly vestment,
Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 64, 177.
V. AMITE.

AN, *conj.* A contr. for *than*; similar to *at*
for *that*; as, “It’s mair *an* ye deserve.”
South and West of S.

It occurs frequently in the earlier Burgh Records.

AN, *prep.* By, about the time of; and often
implying before: as, “I’ll be back *an*
gloamin;” “It ’ll be a’ by *an* ye come
back,” all will be over by the time, or
before, you come back. *Ibid*.

An may be a contr. form of *agane*, *gane*, *gin*, q. v.;
or simply a form of *on*, at the time, by.

To AN, *v. a.* To give, grant, concede, bestow,
send.

Miche gode I wold him *an*.

Sir *Tristrem*, p. 42, st. 66.

Y take that me Gode *an*.

Ibid., p. 144.

Misled probably by the Glossary to this poem, Dr.
Jamieson gave the definition and etymology of this
word entirely wrong. It means *to give, grant, bestow*;
and is from A.-S. *unnan*, *ic dn*; O. Ger. *geunnan*; Ger.
gönnen, to give or grant freely.

ANALYT, *part. pt.* Alienated. V. ANALIE.

ANAMELIT, ANAMALYT, ANAMULET, *part.*
adj. Enamelled. Accts. Lord H. Treas.
Scot., i. 81; Barbour, xx. 305, Camb. MS.

Between 1538 and 1542 large amounts of native gold
were used for the coinage of Scotland, and for making
and mounting various articles for the royal household.
Among these were “ . . . ane dragoun *anamulet*,
and ane target of the Kingis awin gold for his Majesty.”
Early Records of Mining in Scotland, Intro., pp. 15-16,
COCHRAN-PATRICK.

ANATHEMATICALL, *adj.* By or with
anathema; “*anathematicall* excommunica-
tion,” excommunication with cursing.

“ . . . that kinde of vncleannes was punished
with *anathematicall* excommunication.” Blame of
Kirkburiall, ch. xviii.

Gr. *anathema*, anything devoted, especially to evil.

ANCIENT, *s.* An ensign; the officer who
carries the colours of his company. V.
Anseinye.

“ . . . the saids capitanes to chuisse thair awne
lievetentis, *ancientis*, and uther inferiour officiaris,” &c.
Burgh Recs. Aberd., 4 Sept. 1644.

This form occurs repeatedly in these records. It is
from Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insigne*, a badge, flag.

Shakespeare used this term in both its senses of
standard and standard-bearer; as in 1 Hen. IV., iv.
2; Oth. i. 1, ii. 1, 3.

ANCIENTE, *s.* Antiquity, ancientness.
Barbour, vi. 252. V. ANCIETY.

ANCIENTRY, AUNCIENTRY, *s.* Antiquity,
ancientness; as, “They claim great *ancientry*
o’ name and bluid;” also, old-fashionedness,
precociousness; as, “The *ancientry* o’ that
bairn I dinna like; he talks like a gran’-
father,” Clydes.

ANDE, AINDE, *s.* Breath. V. AYND.

ANDLESS, AINDLESS, AINLESS, *adj.* Breath-
less. V. AYNDLESSE.

ANDER, *s.* A porch, Shetl. Icel. *önd*, id.

To ANDOO, *v. n.* To keep a boat in position
by rowing gently against wind or tide,
Orkn. and Shetl.

Lit. to *undo* the effect of wind or tide by rowing
against it: Icel. *önd*, against.

ANDRUM, ANTRUM, AUNTRIN, ANTERIN,
AUNTERIN, *s.* The name given to the
afternoon or early evening repast; also, the
time allotted to it; called also, *four-hours*,
e’enshanks, and *anterin-time*.

These are corruptions of A.-S. *undern*, the third
hour, i.e., 9 a.m.; but the term was afterwards
applied to the third hour after noon, and by-and-bye to
afternoon and *evening*. Under various forms it is found
in many of the English dialects; for particulars see
Halliwell’s Dict. under *Aunder*.

The Scot. corruptions may be traced thus: *antrum*
and its varieties from *andrum*; and this for *andorn*,
which in turn is a corr. pronunciation of *undern*.

The term *drum*, as applied to ladies’ afternoon tea,
is a modern contraction of *andrum*.

The afternoon repast was also called *andersmeat* by
our forefathers; and this must be a very old term, as
even in Gothic we find *undaurni-mats*, undern-meat.

ANE, *adj.* and *s.* One, some one, somebody,
as, “Sae, *ane* telt me to gae up by,” i.e.,
some one told me, &c. South and West of S.

A’ ANE. All one, quite the same, immaterial;
as, “It’s a’ *ane* whether ye gang or I gang,
Ibid. Cf. prov. E., “It’s *all one* to me.”

AR ANE, WAR ANE. This phrase is still common, meaning of one mind, plan, or purpose, united.

That all *war ane* faine wald I wis,
Bot yit thoct sum againis yow fall,
This actioun haill sa honest is,
With Godis grace it sall preuall.

Sempill Ballates, p. 21.

IN ANE. At once, immediately. E. *anon*.

Dame Nature the nobildest nychit *in ane*,
For to ferm this fetherem, and dewly hes done.
Houlate, l. 887, Bann. MS.

This phrase is also used in the sense of *in one*; *in one set*, *lot*, or *piece*; *united*, *whole*; as, "The pairts were a' *in ane* when ye got it;" i.e., were in their proper place or order, connected.

OUR ANE, OOR ANE. Lit. our one; but applied to husband, wife, son, daughter, lad, lass, or sweetheart, instead of the name, and sometimes as the name of him or her; as, "*Oor ane* boght me a gran' gown at the fair." West of S.

A common salutation by a country lad to his lass on giving her a present is,—"*Hae!* that's for ye'r *our ane*;" i.e., because you are, &c.

ANERYS, adj. Single, only, own.

This form is due to adding the masc. gen. suffix *es* to *anre*, which is the A.-S. gen. fem. of *án*, one.

"A burges may thruch his *anerys* voyce put hym till athe at nytis hym his dett, what man sum evir he be." Burgh Lawis, ch. 23.

"*Nytis*," denies.

ANEW, s. A ring or bracelet, a clasp; also, a tendril of a creeping plant, a twist or curving spray in a garland or chaplet of flowers, a sprig, a curl; pl. *anewis*.

A chapellet with mony fresche *anewis*.
Kings Quair, st. 160.

Jamieson's explanation of *anewis* is not sufficiently full and clear, and does not present the fine figure of the poet correctly. The *anewis* mean the rings or wreaths composing the chaplet, or, the sprays or clusters ringed or twined into it; hence, the passage suggests a chaplet with many fair, fresh wreaths, or, with many fresh sprays twined. In short, one like that worn by the fair Joan when the poet first saw her. V. st. 46, 47, of the Quair.

ANGALUCK, s. An accident, a misfortune, Shetl.

Dan. *angaae*, to concern; and *lykke*, luck.

ANGELLIS, s. pl. Angels, angel nobles; coins. The Angel or Angel Noble was an English gold coin current in Scotland, and valued at 24s.

" . . . tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile, the Prior of Sanctandros, in a pyne pig of tin. In the fyrst, of *angellis* twa hundreth foure score and v *angellis*," &c. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 79.

"Item, that samyn nycht [22 Aug. 1497] giffin to Schir Robert Ker, that he had lent the King to the cartis, tua vnicornis, tua *angellis*: summa iiij lib. ijs viij d." *Ibid.*, i. 353, DICKSON.

Rating a unicorn at 18s., the angel was then worth 23s. 4d.

ANGERIE, s. A crowd, multitude, Shetl.

Prob. from Icel. *ör-grynni*, a countless multitude; *VIGRUSSON*.

ANGRIE, adj. Angry, enraged, mad.

The Husband than woxe *angrie* as ane hair.
Henryson, Fox, Wolf, and Moon, l. 12.

The phrase "*angrie as ane hair*," like its modern form "mad as a March hare," had even in Henryson's time a wide range of application.

"*Husband*," husbandman, ploughman.

ANGYEOUN, s. An onion. Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 127. V. *INGOWNE*.

ANGYR, s. Affliction, vexation. Barbour, i. 235. As an *adj.*, grievous, distressing. *Ibid.*, xx. 490. V. *ANGIR*.

The *adj.* form *angry*, as used by Barbour, means *adverse*, *troublesome*, v. 70; *vexatious*, xvii. 24.

ANGYRLY, ANGIRLY, adv. Angrily. Barbour, iv. 321, Edin. MS.; *Ibid.*, viii. 486, Camb. MS.

ANKER, ANKYR, s. An anchor; pl. *ankyrs*. Barbour, iii. 691.

"And gif the schippis duellis and makis resting and tweeche the erd with *anker*," &c. *Customs of Schippis*, ch. 1.

ANKER-HALD, s. Anchorage; bottom fit for anchoring, bottom.

For *anker-hald* nane can be fund,
I pray zow cast the leid-lyne owt.
Sempill, Flemying Bark, s. 7.

ANKER, ANKYR, s. 1. A dry measure, similar to the firloft, still used in Orkney and Shetland in measuring potatoes; one third of a barrel.

2. A liquid measure formerly in use in all districts that traded with the Dutch: it was equal to ten wine gallons. In Orkney and Shetland it was reckoned equal to 38 Danish quarts.

3. A small barrel used by smugglers for carrying their brandy on horseback, &c.: also, the small barrel, open at one end, used for holding the oatmeal in daily use, and for various other household purposes, was called an *anker*, as in the following extract from an inventory of household goods belonging to a burghess of Aberdeen:—

"Item, . . . thre hand axis, a brogit staf, a litil *ankyr*, a gyrdil, a bakbrede, a brewyne fat," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 26 Apr. 1477.

The *anker* is still so used in secluded districts of the South and West of S.; and is a *big* or a *wee*, a *muckle* or a *littil anker*, according to its size or capacity.

Dan., Dutch, Ger. *anker*, a measure.

ANNA, ANNAT, s. The first year's income of a benefice: Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 197. V. ANN.

In Scotland, the fifth penny of the *annat* belonged to the king; consequently this casualty could not be exacted without his consent.

ANNALIIT, part. pt. Disposed, alienated, pledged, gifted, founded. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 1563. V. ANALIE.

This term occurs in all our Burgh Recs., and under various forms. It is most frequently met with in connection with deeds of gift and foundation, and in records of bargains for loans and exchanges.

ANNES, ANNIS, adv. Once, one time. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20 Oct. 1564. V. ANES.

ANNET, ANNAT, s. V. *Anna*.

ANNS, s. pl. Awns, beards of barley or grass; also, chaff of oats, barley, &c. V. AWNS.

Icel. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, chaff,

ANNUAL, s. A yearly present, payment, or tax.

"Item, to the beidmen of the Trinetic College for thair *annual* xli."

"Item, to Sir Johne Bauld for the *annual* of the grammer scule, awing be the toun xl. s." Accts. Burgh of Edin., 1552-3, Recs. So.

ANNUAL-RENT, s. Yearly payment to landlord or creditor; yearly income from property or money; rent, interest, S.

This term is employed in all these senses in an entry in the Burgh Recs. of Aberd., dated 1 Dec. 1624; but, generally, it means *interest*, as in the following passage:—

"... lyes out of payment, alsweill of principall as *annual-rent*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 5 Feb. 1640. Recs. So.

ANORDINAR, ANORDNAR, ANORNAR, UNORDNAR, UNORNAR, adj. Inordinate, enormous, unusual, extraordinary; as, "They gied *anordnar* ransoms for cowts the day." West and South of S.

These are various corruptions of *inordinar*; from *in*, neg., and Fr. *ordinaire*, ordinary.

By-ordnar is similarly used, but has generally a wider range of meaning.

ANOTAMELL, ANTOMELL, s. Anatomy, art of dissection, dissection, subject for dissection.

"... that is to say, that he knaw *anotamell*, nature and complexion of euery member humanis bodie," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 1 July, 1505.

"... and that we may have anis in the yeir ane condampnit man eftir he be deid to mak *antomell* of," &c. *Ibid.*

ANOURNMENTS, ANOWNMENTS, s. pl. Adornments, decorations. Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb., 1444-5. V. ANORNE.

ANOY, s. Err. for *Not*, employment, business. Barbour, xiii. 173, Edin. MS. V. NOTE.

ANOY, s. Annoyance, harm. Barbour, viii. 371. Pl. *anoyis*, troubles, hardships. *Ibid.*, i. 304.

O. Fr. *anoier, anuier*; Fr. *ennuyer*, to annoy, vex, trouble. It. *noia*, trouble; Sp. *enoja*, offence, injury.

To **ANSCHIR, v. a.** To answer, reply; Henryson, Bann. MS., p. 1005, l. 58.

ANSCHIR, ANSCHEIR, s. An answer, reply; *Ibid.*, p. 958, l. 41.

ANSEINYE, ENSEINYE, s. 1. An ensign, flag, banner of a company. V. ANSENYE.

"Ordanes tua new cullouris to be *enseinyeis* to be bocht vpon the tounes charges," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasg., 2 Apr. 1627.

2. An ensign, an officer who carries the regimental colours.

"Ninian Andersone, *anseinyie* for the craftis," &c. *Ibid.*, 18 Mar. 1601.

3. A company of soldiers. *Ibid.*, 18 Mar. 1601.

In the Burgh Recs. of Aberdeen there are some very strange forms of this word, as, *antsingries*, in p. 305, and *anzangres*, in p. 308 of vol. ii., Spal. Cl.; and *ancient*, in pp. 14, 23, and 72 of vol. iv., Rec. Soc. In the Burgh Recs. Glasg., vol. i., p. 471, the form is *hanseinyie*, as if for *hand-sign*. The entry is interesting on account of its particulars, and runs thus:—

"June 11, [1583]. Item, depursit for coillis, peitis, candle, and some boyes wadgis, ane polk to the *hanseinyie*, and for mending of the cheinyeis of the knok, vj li. vj s. viij d."

This term is a corr. of Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insigne*, a badge, flag.

To **ANT, v. a.** To attend to, to attend, obey; Shetl.

Icel. *ansa*, id.

ANTECESSOUR, ANTECESTRE, s. An ancestor; Henryson, Bann. MS., p. 1005, l. 26; Compl. Scot., p. 186, E.E.T.S. V. ANTYCESSOR.

ANTICK, ANTIK, adj. Ancient, old-fashioned, antique.

"But in this also we are more *antick* nor antiquity." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.

Fr. *antique*, from Lat. *antiquus*, ancient.

ANTINMAS, s. Prob. Anthony's mass, twenty-four days after Christmas, Shetl.

St. Anthony, the patriarch of saints, is commemorated in various ways all over Europe. His day in the Calendar is 17th January, or twenty-four days after Christmas, as stated in the Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl. V. Chambers' Book of Days, i. 124.

ANTOMELL, s. Anatomy, subject for dissection. V. *Anotamell*.

ANTRUM, AUNTRUM, s. The afternoon or early evening repast; also, the time fixed for it, sometimes called *anterin-time*, and *aunterin-time*. West and South of S. V. *Andrum*.

This term is a corruption of A.-S. *undern*, the third hour, which under various forms occurs in many of the English dialects.

ANWELL, s. Annual, yearly rent or payment; pl. *anwellis*. Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb. 1444-5, Lanark Recs., 1505.

Anwell is properly an *adj.*, and as such is still in use; as, *the anwell meetin'*.

ANYESTER, s. A name given to a two-year-old sheep, or rather to one in its second year, Shetl.

ANYING, ANANYING, part. Owing, a corr. of *awning*, *awnin'*, also in use, Gall.

ANYS, adv. Once. Barbour, i. 272. V. *ANIS*.

APANE, APAYN, adv. At a pinch. Barbour, ix. 64, 89. V. *APAYN*.

Dr. Jamieson's meaning of *apayn* is entirely wrong. Fr. *à peine*, at or under penalty, in extremity, in desperation, at a pinch. See note in Prof. Skeat's Ed., pp. 573-4.

APARALE, APARAILE, s. Preparation; apparatus, fittings. V. *APPARELLE*.

Till ordane till mak *aparale*
For till defend and till assale,
Barbour, xvii. 241, Camb. MS.
... certis'hard I neur say,
That Inglis men mar *aparaile*
Maid, then thai did [than] for bataill.
Ibid., xi. 81, Edin. MS.

APIN, APPIN, adj. and v. Open; also as an *adv.*, openly; as, "It was done *apin* afore al men." V. *APPIN*.

APPYNLY, adv. Openly. Compl. Scot., p. 133, E.E.T.S.

APLOCHS, s. pl. Remnants, remains of any work or repast, West and South of S. V. *ABLACH*.

In olden times scarcely a field of grain was shorn, or a meadow mowed, but portions were left in corners uncut to secure the favour of the warlocks; these portions were called *aplochs*. Modern farming, however, recognises neither *aplochs* nor *warlocks*.

Gael. *ablach*, carrion, the remains of a creature destroyed by ravenous beasts; hence, *ablaoich*, a term of contempt, applied to persons and things.

APNYT, pret. For *opnyt*, opened. V. *APIN*.
Thair yattis haff thai *apnyt* sone.
Barbour, xvii. 136, Edin. MS.

Camb. MS. has *opnyt*.

APNYT, v. n. For *hapnyt*, happened, Bann. MS., p. 1014, l. 370; in p. 1004, l. 28, the form *appinnit* occurs.

APONLANDE, APOLAND, UPLANDIS, UPOLANDE, adj. Belonging to the country, living outside the burgh.

"And gif he be a burges *aponlande* he sal gefy viii s," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 40.

"... men *upolande* may borow thair pundis thryis fra wolk to wolk . . . And gif the *uplandis* man throuch frawartschyp of hym self will nocht borow his punde," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 34.

In M. E. *upland* and *uplandish* are not uncommon.

APO-SYNAGOGIE, s. Separation or excommunication from the synagogue; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xviii. V. under *Arch-synagogue*.

To APPARDON, APPARDOUN, v. a. To pardon.

Appardoun me of this,
Gif ocht be to displeiss yow,
And quhair I mak a miss,
My mynd salbe to meiss yow.
Alex. Scott, Bann. MS., p. 844, l. 145.

APPELLACIONE, s. An appeal. V. *APPELL*.

"Item, gevin to Henry Mare, iiii^o Februarij, passande to Sanct Andros, a notare for the intimacions of the Kingis *appellacione* fra the Bischop of Sanctandros, to his expensis, xxiiij s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 47. DICKSON.

APPERANCE, APPERANS, s. Apparent fitness, aptness.

Monye alleageance lele, in lede nocht to lane it,
Off Aristotle and ald men scharplye thai schewe;
The prelatiis thair *apperance* proponyt generall.
Houlate, l. 269, Bann. MS.

O. Fr. *apparoir*, Lat. *apparere*, to be open to view.

APPILL OREYNYEIS, s. pl. Oranges.

"Item, for bering of the *appill oreynyeis* to the hous fra the schip, iij. s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 330, DICKSON.

This entry is under date 24 Aprile, 1497, and refers probably to a present of oranges for King James IV., which had just arrived at the port of Leith.

Pomegranates were in like manner then called *appil garnetis*.

APPINNIT. V. APNYT.

To APPLAUD, APPLAWD, v. a. To settle, devote, or apply, by public vote or consent; hence, to vote, devote; part. pt. *applaudit*.

"... and the money gottin for the samyn to be *applaudit* to the commond weil of this guid toun," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 6 Jan. 1561.

Fr. *applaudir*, to applaud.

APPOSIT, adj. Opposite, Compl. Scot., p. 55, E.E.T.S.

APPOSITIONE, s. Opposition, *Ibid.*, p. 55.

To APPOST, v. a. To arrange, dispose, put in order for defence, fortify. Lat. *appositus*, apt, fit. V. *APPOSIT*.

How & what way ye suld *appost* your bordour,
Maddeis counsall is verry excellent.
Sempill, Exhortatioun to the Lordis, s. 14.

APPOVENTABYLL, adj. Terrible, causing or striking terror.

The thounder raif the cluddis sabyll,
With horrabyll sound *appoventabyll*.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 1416.

Fr. *epouvantable*, terrible; from *epouvanter*, to scare; formerly *espouvanter*, originally *espaventer*, from Lat. *expaventare*, deriv. of *expavere*. V. Brachet's Etym. Dict.

APPROFFYT, part. Proven, proved. Burgh Rec. Peebles., 5 Oct. 1461.

APPROWIN, part. pt. Approved, accepted.

"—receavit and *aprowin* be the counsell," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 17 Oct. 1649.

Another form is *approffyt*: both are used in these Records, and are common elsewhere.

Jamieson gave only the form *appreue*.

Fr. *approuer*, to approve.

APPURVAIT, part. pt. Provided, prepared.

Held with him-self a gret meny,
Swa that he mycht be *appurvait*
To defend, gif he war assayit.

Barbour, ix. 424. Cam. MS.

Edin. MS. has "*be ay purwayit*."

AQUARIE, s. Aquarius, one of the signs of the zodiac; Kingis Quair, st. 1.

AQUITE, AQUITIE, s. Equity, fair play.

" . . . conform to justice, *aquite*, and guid custom," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 3 Aug. 1548.

Fr. *equité*, "*equitie, equalitie*," Cotgr.

To AQUYTE, v. a. To acquit, free. V. *Acquyt*.

" . . . he sall nocht fecht, bot thruch the athis of xii men sulik as hym self is he sall *aquyte* hym." Burgh Lawis, ch. 22.

ARASIT, part. pt. Raised, lifted up. Kingis Quair, st. 75, Skeat.

ARAND, part. pr. Ploughing. Compl. Scot., p. 44. V. AR.

Goth. *arjan*, to plough; Lat. *arans*, ploughing. M. Eng. *earing*.

ARAYMENT, s. Order, setting forth, arrangement, preparation.

" . . . upon the *arayment* and utbris necessaris of the play to be plait in the fest of Corpus Kristi nixttocum." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 21 May, 1479.

O. Fr. *arraier, arroier*, to order, arrange, Burguy: *arroyer*, Cotgr.

ARBYTRE, s. Arbitrament, decision. Lat. *arbiter*, a judge, umpire.

And he suld swer that, bot fenyeyng,
He suld that *arbytre* disclar
Off thir twa that I tauld of ar.

Barbour, i. 75.

ARCH-SYNAGOGUE, s. The chief or ruler of the synagogue.

"The which [i.e., profanation] as the *arch-synagogues* of olde did punishe with apo-synagogie; so should Kirk-pastors now ding it with the discipline rod." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xviii.

(Sup.)

c

To ARESTE, v. n. To pause, condescend.

For it was hale his beheste,
At thair alleris requeste,
Mycht dame Nature *areste*
Of him for to rewe.

Houlate, l. 857, Bann. MS.

This sense of the vb. is peculiar.

Fr. *arrester*, to bring one to stand, from Lat. *restare*, to remain behind, stand still; Sc. *reist*.

ARG, adj. Eager, fierce, Shetl.

Icel. *örthigr*, stalwart, brisk, in the sense of braving or defying; as in the expression, "*örthgask upp sem leo*, to rise to one's feet like a lion;" Cleasby.

ARGOSIE, s. Anger, fury, *ibid*.

ARGERIE, s. A crowd, multitude, Shetl.

Icel. *ör-grymi*, a countless multitude; Cleasby.

The term *angerie*, used in Orkn., is prob. a corr. form of *argerie*.

To ARGWE, ARGIE, v. To argue; to contend with, to fret against, to chide. V. **ARGIE.**

In my mynd
My folk I wold *argewe*, bot all for noght.

Kingis Quair, st. 27.

The term is still used in S. in all these senses; but most of them are now obsolete in E. In Ayrsh., Renfr., Lanarks., a mother still says to her quarrelsome children: "Ye'll *argie* ithir fra morn ti' nicht; ye're never done wi't." And the terms *argie-bargie*, *argie*, and *bargie*, are applied to such contentions.

O. Fr. *arguer*, to argue, plead; to contend with.

To ARIFFE, v. n. To arrive. *Barbour*, iv. 559.

ARIWYNG, s. Arrival. *Ibid.*, v. 122.

ARLED, part. pt. Secured by part payment or part possession; infest; *arled in*, secured or taken possession of for the party who has right of entry. V. ARLE.

" . . . for the Innes of eternity are alreadie *arled in* for our farther assurance, by our two faithful furriours, Enoch and Elias," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iii.

ARMINE, ARMYNE, s. Ermine, fur. V. **ARMING.**

With menever, martrik, grice, and ryche *armyne*.
Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 1047.

Low Lat. *arminea*, ermine.

ARMYNG, s. Armour, arms, *Barbour*, iii. 614. V. ARMYN.

Used also as an *adj.*, meaning pertaining to or form-part of armour, as *armyng hois*, *armyng doublet*, *armyng schone*, hose, doublet, shoes, to be worn with armour. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., pp. 256, 257, 269, Dickson.

ARRAGE, s. Feudal service with draught-cattle, i.e., *avers*; also, the right of such service; Compl. Scot., pp. 124, 125, E.E.T.S. V. ARAGE.

This term is short for *average*: Low Lat. *averagium*, id. V. Du Cange.

ARRAVIS, *s. pl.* Arrows.

And defend weill the vp-cummyng,
Sen he wes varysyt of Armyng
That he thair *Arravis* [thurt] nocht dreid.
Barbour, vi. 121, Cam. MS.

ARRAY, *s.* Garb, fashion, pattern, style; also, uniformity; *in array*, in uniform; *of array*, of one pattern, uniform, alike.

Thaire tabartis ar nocht bothe maid of *array*.
Kingis Quair, st. 110.

Prof. Skeat suggests that *maid* should here be omitted, and *array* read *a ray*, i.e., one order, style, pattern.

ARRES, *s.* Arras, tapestry; so named from Arras, in Artois, N. of France, where it was first made; used also as an *adj.*

“. . . and for the tursing of the *arres* clathys to the Abbay and the Freris at the parliament,” &c. *Accts.* Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 53, Dickson.

ARREST, **ARREIST**, **AREIST**, *s.* The legal seizure of a person's wages in payment of debt; also, the decree or authority for such seizure; same as *E. arrestment*. *S.*

The ordinary *E.* meanings of this term are current in *S.* also.

O. Fr. arrest, an arrest, an execution served upon a man's person or goods, &c. *Cotgr.*

ARSCAP, **ARSCAPAT**, *s.* Heirship, inheritance, Burgh Rec. Peebles. **V. AYRS-CHIP.**

The form *archap* occurs in these same Records under date 13 April, 1457; and *airiskap* in Prestwick Recs., p. 22.

The term is frequently used as an *adj.*; as, “—the *arschip* gudis,” heirship goods, or goods inherited; Burgh Recs. Edin., 25 July, 1548.

ARSDENE, *s.* Archdean, arch-deacon. The opposite to *soddene*, i.e., subdean, in *P. Plowman*.

Vpoun the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane
With grene awmous on hede, Schir Gawane the Drake;
The *Arsdene* that aurman ay prechand in plane,
Correctour of Kirkmen was clepit the Clake.
Houlate, l. 211, Bann. MS.

Given *Arseene* in the *DICT.*

Dr. Jamieson corrected some of the mistakes in the passage as published by Pinkerton; but *Arseene*, and *kirkine* for *kirkmen*, he retained. In the Bannatyne MS. the word at first sight appears like *Arseene*, and it is so given in the very carefully prepared edition of the MS. issued by the Hunterian Society; but closer inspection shows it to be *Arsdene*, and that the misreading is caused by the *d* being imperfectly formed under the turn of the *s*. In the Asloan or Auchinleck MS., which is beautifully written, the word is clearly *archedene*.

ARSET, *adv.* Backwards, stern foremost; same with *arslin*, *arselins*, *q. v.*, Gall.**ARSOON**, *s.* Bow of a saddle, saddle-bow. *Barbour*, xvi. 131; *forther und hynder arsoon*, front and back bow of saddle.

Arsoon is sometimes used for the saddle itself; but properly the saddle had two arsoons, one in front and one behind, called the *fore* or *forther arsoon*, and the *hynd* or *hynder arsoon*. Hence—

In the *arsoons* before and behynde
Wer twey stones of ynde,
Gay for the maystrye.

Sir Launfal, l. 955.

Jamieson's mistake with this word is as ludicrous as it is wide of the mark. He must have been, as Prof. Skeat mildly puts it, “strangely misled by the sound of the former part of the word.” *V. Note*, *Barbour*, p. 777, *E. E. Text Soc.*

Fr. arçon, saddle-bow.

ARTICLES, *s. pl.* 1. The subjects to be discussed, and the laws to be passed, by the Scot. Parliament were called *articles*.

“The three estates of the realm having been assembled, certain persons were elected for the determination of the *Articles* to be proposed to them by the king, leave of returning home being given to the other members of the parliament.” *Tytler's Hist. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 51, Ed. 1864.

2. Lords of the Articles, or short, “The Articles,” the members who formed the Committee of Parl. for determining the Articles; also, the Committee of Parliament, which was usually called “The Articles.”

“That nane suspect of religione be chosen upon the *Articles*.” *Book of the Universal Kirk*, p. 400, Ed. 1839.

Some idea of the duties of this Committee, and of the mode of its election, may be gathered from the following extracts from *Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*.

“Parliament was then prorogued to the 17th of March, whilst the committee known by the name of the *Lords of the Articles*, continued their sittings for the introduction of such statutes as were esteemed beneficial to the general interests of the kingdom.” *Vol. iii.*, p. 9, Ed. 1864.

Regarding the opening of Parl., and the preliminary proceedings that followed, see the account given by the same author in *vol. iii.*, pp. 126-7. These being ended,—

“The Lords of the Articles were next chosen, the order of which, says Randolph, ‘is that the Lords Spiritual choose the Temporal, and the Temporal the Spiritual,—the Burgesses their own.’” *Vol. iii.*, p. 127.

From which we learn that Scot. laws were framed not by Parliament, but by a select committee of Parliament, while all the other members were at home and engaged on their own affairs.

In the *Complaynt of Scotland* the term *artilklis* is applied to the conclusions, terms, or particulars of a treaty; *v. p.* 97, *E. E. T. S. ed.* The indenture of an apprentice is still called his articles; and the Captain of a ship takes charge of its Articles.

ARUELL, *s.* A funeral feast. **V. ARVAL.****TO ARYVE**, **ARRYFE**, **ARYWE**, *v. n.* To arrive, reach. **V. Ariffe.**

“Gyf ony schyp *aryve* at the havyn of Berwyk or ony vthyr havyn wythin the Kynryk of Scotland,” &c. *Customs of Schippis*, ch. l.

Arywe and its part. *pt. arywyt* are used by *Barbour*, iii. 359, 637.

AS, *conj.* That: *quhare as*, where that, *Kingis Quair*, st. 40.

This use of *as* is still common in the South and West of S. It is also often used as a rel. pron. for *that*: but this use is common in various districts of England as well.

When preceded by a comparative, *as* means *than*; as, "*mair as*," more than; Compl. Scot., pp. 5, 13, 14, &c. V. *As*.

ASCHIN, *adj.* Ashen, of ash-wood.

"Item, gifin for ane *aschin* tre, to be toppis to the Kingis pallyounis, xiiij s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 285, Dickson.

A.-S. *æsc*, Icel. *askr*, Dan. and Swed. *ask*, an ash.

ASIAMENT, *s.* Easement, convenience, accommodation; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 31 May, 1488. V. **AIMENT**.

To **ASICH**, *v. a.* A form of Assyth, *q. v.* It occurs in Burgh Recs. frequently. Forms like this arose from mis-reading *t* as *c*. In M. E. MSS. instances are manifold. V. *Assich*.

ASISE, **ASIS**, *s.* Assize. V. *Assis*.

ASK, **AISK**, *s.* 1. Drizzle; small particles of dust, or snow, half-fog half-rain; Orkn. and Shetl.

2. A wooden dish for holding ashes, *ibid*.

To **ASK**, **AISK**, *v. n.* To rain slightly, to drizzle, *ibid*.

Icel. *aske*, A.-S. *æscan*, ashes.

ASKAR, *adv.* In scorn, contempt, derision, or despite; with mocks, jeers, or raillery.

Thay gart mee stand fra thame *askar*,
Evin lyk a beggar at the bar,
And fleimit mair or lesse.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1401.

Prob. relying on the Bannatyne MS. reading *afar*, Dr. Laing rendered this term, *at a distance, away from*, which cannot be correct; for it contradicts the statement of the last line, and is not in keeping with the sense of the passage.

No doubt *askar* is from O. Fr. *eschar, escar, esker*, from *escharnir, escarnir, eschernir, eskernir*, to blame, rail at, mock, jeer, insult: à *eschar*, in derision. V. Burguy's Gloss.

With this meaning the sense is clear, and the picture complete; for the passage reads thus: "They made me stand aside with scorn, just like a beggar at the bar [of an ale-house]; and they pushed, drove, or turned me out more or less."

ASLARS, **ASLAURIS**, *s. pl.* Ashler stones. V. **ASHLAR**.

". . . that he sall furnys in hewing vj^o fete of *aslauris* to the furnessing and completing of the towre of the Tolbuith," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin. 19th Mar., 1500-1.

To **ASOL**, **ASSOL**, **AISLE**, *v. a.* To sun; to dry, mellow, or season in the sun; generally applied to yarn, clothes, &c., that are best dried in the sun; Ayr.

ASOL, **AISLE**, **ASSOL**, *s.* Sunning, drying, mellowing, or seasoning in the sun; also, the act or the state of sunning, &c.; as, "The claes 'll be gettin' a fine *aisle* the day;" "Run noo, an' set the claes to the *asol*," *Ibid*.

ASOLIN', **AISLIN'**, *part. adj.* Sunning; sun-drying; fit or suitable for sunning; in the state, act, or process of sunning: as, "It's a gran' *aislin* day: see an' put out a' the *asolin'* things first," *Ibid*.

O. Fr. *assoler*, to sun; to season, harden, or dry in the sun: *assolé*, sunned; seasoned, &c. in the sun. Cotgr.

ASOOND, *adv.* In a swoon, Shetl.

ASOYLE, **ASOILS**, *v. a.* A contr. form of *assoilyie* and it corr. *assoilsie*, to acquit, free, absolve; also, resolve, answer, reply to, unriddle.

Dr. Jamieson represents Douglas as using *assoilyie* improperly in the sense of *resolve*, &c. This is certainly an error, and one into which he would not have fallen had he considered or compared this term with *soilye*, to solve, resolve; V. *Dict*. In the sense used by Douglas, and many other writers, the prefix *a* or *as*, is here simply intensive. It is a French usage in which Scottish writers delighted; indeed it is a marked peculiarity of the language as compared with English. But even E. writers so used the term, as in

Asoyle my qwestyon anon ryght
Thy brother Abel, wher now is he?
Ha don, and answer me as tycht.

Cov. Myst., p. 38.

These contracted forms are still used colloquially in reference to law cases.

ASPERT. Prob. a mis-reading of *affert* or *afferit*, frightened, made or caused to be afraid.

This term occurs only in the following passage of the *Kingis Quair*, which is evidently more or less corrupt.

"Though thy begynnyngh hath bene retrograde,
Be froward opposyt quhare till *aspert*,
Now sall thai turn and luke on the dert."

K. Q., st. 170.

So it stands in the only MS. that has come down to us; and various attempts have been made to get at the meaning of the author, but without success. The latest, and by far the best, editor of the poem, Prof. Skeat, calls it "the hopelessly difficult phrase *quhare till aspert*, the meaning of which is unknown, and which must be corrupt." He renders the line, *Be froward*, &c., "by means of the perverse hostile men, whereunto (they were) exasperated;" but confesses that his rendering of it "is very obscure, though less forced than any other explanation," p. 90.

Dr. Jamieson proposed *harsh, cruel*, as the meaning of *aspert*; but his note shows that he was not satisfied with it; and, indeed, no one has accepted it. And the same may be said more or less certainly of all the other proposals.

Seeing then that the passage as it stands defies explanation, I began with it as a passage corrupted in the transcribing; then after testing it word by word, I concluded that the most likely places where a trans-

criber would go wrong, and especially one who did not know the language well, were *quhare till*, *aspert*, and *deit*. Then, a careful study of the context suggested that *quhare till* is a very likely mis-reading of *quha here till*, who hitherto; *aspert*, of *affert* or *afferit*, frightened, overawed; and *deit*, of *deit*, *derit*, or *deerit*, daunted, injured, wronged, oppressed.

The passage so restored would be,—

“ Though thy begynnyng hath been retrograde,
Be froward, opposyt, quha heretill affert;
Now sall thai turn and luke on the deirt.”

Which certainly improves the scansion, and does not force the sense; *opposyt* being read as it is commonly pron. *opsit*; and *turn*, or *deirt*, as dissyllabic.

The meaning of the passage then is: “ Though thy beginning has been backward or unfortunate through [the working of] froward, adverse men, who hitherto frightened thee; now shall they turn and look upon thee as an injured one.” And we know that such a change did take place very soon after this passage was written, and almost as suddenly as is implied. In the early summer of 1423 James was writing his *Quair* in dependency, and almost without hope of freedom; and by the end of August a commission was at work arranging for his return to Scotland as lawful king. See Tytler's Hist. of Scot., vol. ii., ch. 1.

ASPOSIT, ASSPOSIT, *part. pt.* 1. Disposed, inclined, able. V. ASPOSIT.

2. Appointed, directed, enjoined.

“ . . . ane chaplane . . . daylie doand mes at the said altar quhan he is *asposit*.” Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20th Jan. 1520.

Assposit occurs in this sense under date 15 Oct., 1481; and *esposit* occurs under date 28 Mar., 1457, bearing the first sense.

ASPYNE, *s.* A long boat. V. *Espyne*.

The meaning of this word is somewhat vague and indefinite in the Dict., but the derivation is correct. The Cam. MS. reads *espyne*, which may be directly traced to Icel. *espingr*, Sw. *esping*, a ship's boat. V. Prof. Skeat's Gl. to Barbour.

ASSALE, ASSAY, ASSAYE, *s.* Assault, attack, attempt. Barbour, Douglas, Lyndsay. V. ASSAILYIE.

“ . . . the toun wes hard to ta
Vith oppyn *assale* be strinth or mycht,
Tharfor he thought to virk vith slicht.

Barbour, ix. 350. Cam. MS.

Edin. MS. has *saut*.

Assale and *Assay* are also used as *vb.*

ASSBACKET, ASBACKET, ASEBACKET, *s.* An ashbat; West and South of S. V. AS, ASS.

This is a dimin. of *assback*, a *back* or tub for ashes. The term *back* is still applied to a kind of brewer's tub, and has been corr. into *bat*; in the same way *bat*, a winged mammal, is corr. from M.E. *bakke*, *backe*; Sc. *bauckie*, and *bauckie-bird*.

ASSEISIT, *part. pt.* Settled, entered on possession, fixed.

“ Mars in Capricorne;
And Cynthia in Sagittar *asseisit*.”

Lyndsay, *Papyngo*, l. 130.

In law, a person is still said to be *seised* or possessed of property: there is also the term *seisin* or *seizin*, possession of property.

To ASSEMYLL, ASSEMBILL, *v. n.* To assemble, Barbour, xvii. 341; to advance to battle, Ibid., ii. 294; to join battle, encounter, attack, Ibid., xii. 267, 543; *assemmyl on*, to attack, Ibid., xiii. 7, Camb. MS. V. ASSEMBLE.

ASSENTATIONE, *s.* Flattery; in the sense of assenting to every thing said by a superior. Compl. Scot., p. 3.

O. Fr. *assentation*, “assentation, flatterie, colloguing,” Cotgr.

To ASSICH, ASICH, *v. a.* To compensate, to give compensation, *part. pt.* *assichit*. V. ASSYTH, of which it is a corrupt form.

“ . . . he wants his mere, and the saidis persons acht til upright and *assich* him for hir.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., 19 July, 1480. Sp. C.

ASSIGE, *s.* Siege. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 2 Oct., 1546. V. ASSEGE.

In another entry during the same month it is written *sage*.

ASSIGNAIS, ASSIGNAS, *s. pl.* Assignees. Charters of Edinburgh, 8 Nov., 1482. Burgh Rec. Edin., p. 230.

ASSIS, *s. pl.* Ashes, potash. V. AS.

“ . . . ilk barell of tasill twa peniis, of a barell wyth *assis* twa peniis,” &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 11.

ASSIS, ASSYIS, ASISE, *s.* Assize, a statute fixing the weight, measure, or price of anything. Fr. *assise*, a set rate; from Low L. *assidere*, to set, fix, settle.

“ A man may profe sesing of lande boucht wyth in the burche efter the law and the *asise* mayd be David King of Scotland this maner,” &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 10.

“ Item, at thai keip nocht, na gerris keip the *assis* of breid and aile, wyn and flesche lauchfully.” Chalmerlan Air, ch. 4.

ASSISORIE, *s.* Assessorship; the post, duties, or work of an assessor. Burgh Recs. Edin., vol. iii., p. 5. Recs. So.

To ASSOLYE, *v. a.* To absolve; *pret.* and *part. pt.* *assoileit*. Barbour, xx. 295, Camb. MS. V. ASSOILYIE.

This *vb.* is still used in Scotch Law.

ASSONYE, ESSONYE, *s.* An excuse for absence, a law term. V. ASSONYIE, *v.*

“ . . . and quha that dissobeyis and absentis hym in the tym withoutin leif or a reasonable *assonye* he sal paye,” &c. Burgh Rec. Edin., 2 Dec. 1474.

ASSOUERIT, *part. pt.* Browned, ripened.

This wes in-till the harvist tyde
Quhen feldis, that var fair and vyde,
Chargit with corne *assouerit* var.

Barbour, x. 187, Camb. MS.

O. Fr. *sor*, Fr. *saur*, brownish red.
 "Saurir, to turne into a sorrel colour," Cotgr. V.
 Prof. Skeat's Barbour, p. 646.

ASSOWERYT, *pret.* Felt assurance, felt secure, trusted.

For in his noble gouernyng,
 And in his hey chewalry,
 Thai *assoweryt* rycht souerainly.
Barbour, xi. 309, Edin. MS.

O. Fr. *asseur*, to secure, from Lat. *assecurare*.

ASSWETIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed: Lat. *assuetus*.

In gamis glaid he was rycht weil *asswetit*,
 Rycht featlie on the fluire alsua could dance.
Sempill Ballates, p. 2.

ASSYTHYR, *s.* A law officer whose duty was to see that offences were suitably punished or atoned for, an assessor. V. ASSYTH.

"Item, for breid and drink feched furth to the *assytheris*, xxx s." Accts. Burgh of Peebles, 15 Dec. 1629.

This refreshment was given to the *assytheris* at a burning of witches, and appears to have been a refreshment all round; for the same entry continues thus:—

"Item, feched furth thair of to the hangman and wiches, xviii s."

To ASTERT, *v. n.* To start, bound, set off; also, to start up or aside; and hence to avoid, shun, escape, Kingis Quair, st. 40, 44. V. ASTART.

ASTLAYR, ASTLER, *adj.* Ashler. V. ASHLAR.

" . . . xiii^c hewyn stanys *astlayr* and coynye swilk as fallys to that werk," &c. Charters of Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1387.

Used also as a *s.*, as in the following:—" . . . and he sall furnys ilk fute of the *astler* weil hewin on all faces for ij d the fute," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Mar. 1500-1.

To ASTONEY, *v. a.* To amaze, astonish, dismay, Barbour, i. 299, Herd's Ed. V. STONAY.

ASTRASIMENT, *s.* A corr. or errat. for *astransimeut*, distraint, seizure of goods for debt.

" . . . tane in *astrasiment* of payment of a Hamburg baryl of salmond," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 16 Jan. 1469.

O. Fr. *astraindre*, also *rastraindre*, to distraint: *astrandement*, *rastrandement*, distraint, Burguy.

ASUA, *conj.* Also, as well as: a corr. of *alsua*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 Sept. 1489.

ASUR, AISUR, *s.* and *adj.* Azure, Houlate, l. 346; *aisser*, Mait. Cl. Misc., iii. 372.

ASYSS, *s.* Assize, Barbour, xix. 55, Edin. MS. V. *Assis*.

AT, *prep.* From, of, at the hands of; also, by, or in accordance with, like to.

"Item, gifin to the Prothonctar, at the kingis command that he tuke up *at* Anthoine Keth, lxxxxviiiij. lib. vjs. viijd." Accts. Lord H. Treas., Scot., i. 364, Dickson.

" . . . the faithfull after Constantine in founding of kirks, taking the type *at* Ierusalem's temple," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vi.

AT AL, AT ALL, AT A', *adv.* 1. In all things, in all respects, in every way, at best.

So used by Douglas in his Prol. to *Eneados*, Bk. I.

"My waverand wit, my cunnyng feble *at all*."

2. In or at any thing, in any respect, in any way, at any time, on any account; in this sense it is similar to *ava'*, and still in common use. "He can do na gude *at a'*." "Wark disna concern him *at a'*." "Ye'll aye fin' me *at hame*; I ne'er gae out *at a'*."

In this sense it is generally preceded by a negative term.

3. It is also used in the sense of rightly, correctly, properly, well; and hence, with comfort, satisfaction, or credit, &c. "Tell me hoo to do't; I canna do't *at a'*." "Withoot a new gown, I couldna gang wi', nor sit beside thae gran' folk *at a'*."

In senses 2 and 3 the meaning is intensified by repeating the phrase: as, "I canna gang there *at a'*, *at a'*." V. AT ALL.

ATAE, ATOO, *adv.* Unto, towards; hence, close, shut; as, "Come in *atae*," i.e., come in towards (the fire). And to a person going out,—*"Draw the door atae,"* draw the door close, shut the door on leaving. West of S., Orkn.

In Orkn. the form is *atto*. Gl. Orcadian Sketch Book.

ATEMPTAT, *s.* Contempt; act of contempt; an illegal aggression. V. ATTEMP-TAT.

" . . . in the committing of the said enormitie and heycht *atemptat*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 4 May, 1562.

Fr. *attentat*, an illegal aggression, *alieni juris violatio*; and in this sense it occurs frequently in the Privy Council Register.

ATEN OUT O' PLY. Animals that are very lean and in poor condition, although they have had abundance of food, are said to be *aten out o' ply*, eaten out of plight or condition. South and West of S. V. PLY.

ATENTIC, *adj.* Authentic. Compl. Scot., p. 3. V. ATTENTIK.

ATHER, ATHIR, *adj.* and *pron.* The one or

the other, each, each of two, both. V. *Aither*.

But *ather* ran at *uther* with sic haist.
Lyndsay, Justing betuix Watsoun and Barbour, l. 21.
This form is repeatedly used by Lyndsay, and in various senses.

ATIS, s. Oats; A.-S. *áta*, pl. *átan*. V. AIT.
"Item, to Dave Caldwell, the saim da, be a precep, to by him a chalder of *atis*, vj. lib." Accts. Lord H. Treas Scot., I. 131, Dickson.

ATESTRAE, AITSTRAE, s. Oat-straw, a stem or straw of oats; West and South of S.

ATONIS, *adv.* At once. V. ATANIS.

ATOUER, OUTOUEER, OUTOUR, *prep.* Above, beyond, farther, farther than. V. ATOUR, *Outouer*.

"All action that is *atour* the statute of the Lord, . . . that is aboue or *at ouer* the statute of God," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xx.

To ATRAY, ATREY, ATTRAY, v. a. To trouble, frighten, torment, harass; part. pt. *atrayed, atreyed, attrayed*. V. TRAY.
A.-S. *trege*, vexation, shame, loss; M. Eng. *treie*, *trej*. Hence *trejian*, to vex, trouble, grieve.

ATSET, s. The commencement of the ebb-tide, Shetl.

To ATTACH, v. a. To charge, arrest, summon. Fr. *attacher*, from Lat. *tango*, to touch.

" . . . charge you that incontinent ye *attach* all strangers whais names . . . sall present to you in writ, placing them under safe and sure pledges that they shall compeir," &c. Chalmerlan Air, ch. 2.

ATTACHIT, ATTACHYT, *part. pt.* Attached, charged, summoned, arrested.

"Gif that a burges be *attachyt* ututh the burgh for det or for ony mys gilt," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 51.
" . . . sic as has brokyn the pece of the fayr, he sal be *attachyt* and sykerly kepyt till the motis of that ilke fayr," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 86.

ATTACHMENT, ATACHEMENT, s. Charge, summons, arrest; also, the legal document authorizing the charge, &c.

"The sergeand shall swear . . . that he will lawfully attach and faithfully present his *attachments*." Oaths of Officers, ch. Sergeand.
" . . . the said Andro callit thrys and nocht enterit, than the seriand Thomas of Loch prufit his *atatement*," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20 Jan. 1476.

ATTANIS, *adv.* At once. V. ATANIS.

ATTEICHIT, *part. pt.* Attached, charged, incriminated, incupated. V. ATTEICHE.

Be thow *atteichit* with thift, or with tressoun.
Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 183.
Fr. *attacher*, to attach; but here used in its legal sense.

ATTER, AUTER, s. An altar; also, in the sense of *altarage* it is common in the earlier Burgh Records.

ATTERIGE, ATTRAGE, s. Altarage.

" . . . that the *atteriges* salbe desairnit in the patronis handis," &c. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 7 Apr., 1567.

ATTER, ATER, ETTER, s. Poison, poisonous matter, purulent matter from a sore, Clydes. V. ETTIR.

A.-S. *átor*, also *áttor*, poison; hence *attercop*, the old name of a spider.

ATTILE, ATTILE-DUCK, s. A water-fowl; also called the Pochard or Poker. Orkn., Neill's Tour. V. ATEILLE.

To ATTLE, ATTEL, ATEL, v. a. and n. Lit. to go towards, to approach; hence, to aim at, purpose, intend, propose, direct, direct one's way, journey. V. ETTLE.

Icel. *ætla*, to intend.
Both *attle* and *ettle* have been used from the earliest times; they occur in Will. and Werwolf, Cov. and Town. Mysteries, Gawaine Romances, and our Scot. Burgh Records, and they are still used.

ATTLE, ATEL, s. Aim, purpose, intention, attempt. V. ETTLE.

ATTRAYED, *part.* Troubled, frightened. V. *Atray*.

ATWEEN-LIGHTS. The distance between neighbours' houses, Shetl.

To AUAILYE, AVALYE, v. n. To avail, be of use. V. AVAIL.

To AUANCE, v. a. To advance, help, help forward, prosper. Kingis Quair, st. 50, 79, 156. V. AVANCE.

AUCHE, s. A haugh, flat land. Gael. *augh*, id.

" . . . a fre lonyng throw the sayd *auche* to Glen-tras as efferis to the town to haf of law," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 14 Dec. 1475.

AUCHEN, *adj.* Flat, level; also used as a s. meaning field, fertile land.

Various names of places in S. are derived from *Auche*: as, Auchleven, in Aberdeenshire; Auchens, Auchinleck, and Auchindrane, in Ayrshire; Auchin-earn and Auchingray, in Lanark; Auchindinny, in Mid-Lothian; Auchtermuchty and Auchtertoul, in Fife; and Auchterarder, in Perth.

AUCHT. 1. *Auchi and Want*, use and wont, usual, customary. V. AUCHT.

" . . . for xiiij^{xx} merks yeirly, to be payet at the termes *aucht and want*," etc. Burgh Rec. Edin., 1466.
" . . . asiamentis, profitis, ande deviteis, *aucht and wont*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 1483.

2. *Aucht of ressoun*, reasonable duty, or satisfaction.

“. . . redy to do to the said letteris the *aucht of ressoun*.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 Jan. 1544.

AUCHTSUM, *adj.* Eightsome, consisting of eight persons or things.

He was bot *auchtsum* in his rout,
For of danger he had no dout.
Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1225.

A.-S. *cahtasum*, eightsome : from *eahta*, eight.

AUCHTY, *adj.* Eighty. S. A.-S. *eahta*, eight.

AUCTOR, **AUCTOUR**, **AWCTOR**, **AUTOUR**, *s.* Author, originator; Henryson, Douglas: Bann. MS. pp. 948, 959, 847.

AUD, *adj.* Old; a corr. of *auld*, *q.v.*

AUDIENS, *s.* Audience, hearing; Complaynt of Scot., p. 31 : open court, Henryson.

Thair suld no man for wrang or violens,
His aduersar punneis at his awin hand,
Without proces of law in *audiens*.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 67, Bann. MS.

Dr. Laing's ed. gives "Without proces of law and evidence;" the other is the better reading.

AUDIT, *s.* A horizontal shaft or level forming an approach to a mine or a means of draining it; Early Recs. of Mining in Scotland, p. 107 : *adit*, Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms, Dial. Soc. Lat. *aditus*.

AUDITURE, *s.* Audience, congregation, company of listeners.

“. . . and the nixt day following the *auditure* was so sclender that many wondered.” Knox's Reformation in Scot., I. 136, Wood. Soc.

Fr. *auditoire*, an audience, from Lat. *auditorium*.

AUENTURE, *s.* V. **AVENTURE**, and *Aventure*.

To **AUERT**, *v. a.* and *n.* The older form of *adwert*, to attend, attend to, inquire; examine; also, to acquaint; advise, warn. V. *Advert*.

The O. Fr. form was *avertir*, which is given as *adwertir* by Cotgrave. Mod. Fr. *avertir*.

“. . . to quietlie *auert* quhair they heir noyis of strangearis or seiknes, and to *auert* the prouest and bailzies thair of,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 July, 1530.

“*Heir noyis of*,” get information regarding : same as “*hear tell of*,” and “*get word of*.”

AUERTENCE, *s.* Attention, oversight, examination; also, information, notification, warning. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 May 1531.

AUERTY, **AVERTY**, *adj.* Prudent, cautious, well-advised; Barbour, viii. 162, xviii. 439. V. **AWERTY**.

AUHTING, *part.* Owing. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 18 June, 1565. V. **AUGHTAND**.

AUING, **AVING**, **AWING**, *part. pr.* Owing. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 18 March, 1532. V. **AVAND**.

AUL', *adj.* Old; so pron. in the South and West of S.

AULFARRAN, *adj.* Sagacious.

AULFARRAN, *adj.* Sagacious.

AULD SAUNDERS, **AULD SANNERS**, **AULD SANNY**, *s.* A name for the deil, Satan; Clydes. V. *Saunders*.

AULD WIFE, *s.* 1. An old woman, S.

2. A name given to a talkative, gossiping person,—one whose speech and manners are similar to those of an old woman; also to one who makes much of little things, S.

3. The cowl or cover of a chimney-can, used as an aid-vent.

So called on account of its likeness to an old woman's head enveloped in a flannel cap.

In ordinary cases the chimney-can or *pig* has set on it a top or *tap*: hence the term *pig-tap*. But where the ventilation is imperfect, the *tap* is removed and an *auld-wife* is substituted. During high winds both *old-wives* and *pig-taps* are apt to be thrown down, and street walking at such times is somewhat dangerous. Hence the severity of a storm, and one's courage in braving it, came to be represented by the expression, “*raining auld-wives and pig-taps*,” which became corrupted into “*raining auld-wives and pike-staffs*.”

AUM, **AWM**, *s.* Alum; so pronounced by the people all over Scotland, like *caum*, *cawm*, for calm.

To **AUM**, **AWM**, *v. a.* To soak with alum, as in the process of making tinder, awm't or white leather, &c.; also, to beat soundly, thrash, punish,—in the same sense as **E.**, to tan, to tan one's hide.

AUM LEATHER, **AUM'T LEATHER**, *s.* Called also *white leathèr*; leather prepared by soaking in a solution of alum, and used for gloves, for lining shoes, &c., S.

AUMERALE, *s.* Admiral. V. **AMYRALE**.

“ . . . Gilbert Meignes, vnder *aumerale* in name of the toone,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 18 Feb. 1445.

O. Fr. *amirail*, *amiral*; but from Arab. *amir*, a prince, an emir.

AUNCIETY, **AUNCIETIE**, *s.* Antiquity, ancientness; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix. V. **ANCIETY**.

The form *anciente* occurs in Barbour, vi. 252; and in various districts of the West of S. the forms *ancientry*, *auuncientry* are still used in the same sense.

AUNTY, s. 1. A vulgar name for a loose woman, one who keeps a brothel.

In a similar sense it was used by Shakespeare in *Winter's Tale*, iv. iii. 11.

2. A vulgar name for the bottle, a debauch.

It's guid to be social and canty,
It's cheering to coup aff our horn—
But makin' ower free wi' our *aunty*
Is sure to bring trouble the morn;
For *aunty's* a dangerous kimmer,
And no to be dallied wi' aye,
She'll turn to bleak winter our simmer,
And sprinkle our haffets wi' grey.

Alex. Rodger, Whistle-Binkie, ii. 237.

The term *aunty* was commonly applied to an unmarried woman who kept an inn or public house, and hence its application to the drink obtained in such places. In the West of S. it is still a common saying when a person is seen in liquor—"He's been seen' his *aunty*."

AUR, AURR, AWR, s. The mark left by a cut or wound, S. V. ARR.

While the cut or wound is healing the mark is called a *scar*; when it is completely healed the mark is called an *aur*.

Icel. *arr*, *örr*, Dan. *ar*, Sw. *ärr*, a seam, scar or mark of a wound.

To AURGLEBARGIN, v. n. To wrangle, contend; same as *tirr-wirr*, Ramsay. V. ARGLEBARGLE.

The tendency to drop the *l* in words of common use is illustrated by this word; its common pron. is *argie-bargie*, or *argo-bargo*.

AUTENTICAL, adj. Authentic, authenticated. V. ATTENTIK.

" . . . the auld *autentical* acts of the burcht," etc. Burgh Rec, Prestwick, 31 Jan. 1576-7.

AUTHENTIKLY, adv. Authenticated, with attestation.

"And ordanis that ilk burgh tak the copy of this act *authentikly* vnder the clerkis signe and subscription manuell," etc. Burgh Rec. Edin., 10 Nov. 1500.

To AVAILL, v. a. To lower. Barbour, xvii. 620, Camb. MS. V. AUALE, AWAIL, AVAILL.

AVAK, AVAIK, adj. and adv. Lit. vacant, empty, unfilled; hence, incomplete, uncompleted; also, unpaid, unsettled; in arrears, behind hand.

" . . . the said vicar to persew the saidis personis that lyeis *avak* in contemptioun afor the spiritual jurisdiction," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 24 May, 1546.

Fr. *vaquer*, from Lat. *vacare*, to be vacant.

In its literal sense the term is applied to a house or farm or property that is unoccupied; in the second sense it is applied to a lease or an engagement that is not yet concluded; in the third sense, a rent, a debt, etc., that remains unpaid; in the fourth sense, to the person who has not paid his rent, debt, etc., as in the passage quoted.

AVAL, adj. Fallen down, helpless, not able to rise. V. AVAILL.

When an animal has fallen on its back or side so that it cannot raise itself, it is said to be *aval*. Ewes with lamb are sometimes in this state, and, if not assisted by the shepherd, they soon become the prey of corbies and hoodies.

AVALYE, v. *Avalye que valye*, avail what may avail, whatever may be the result, Barbour, ix. 147, Camb. MS. V. AVAIL, AUAILYE.

Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valeat*.

AVAWARD, s. Vanguard.

And knaw suthly on quhat maneir
Their *avaward*, that wes so stout,—
War reboytit so suddandly.

Barbour, xii. 179, Camb. MS.

Fr. *avant*, before, and O. Fr. *warde*, guard, guard; the modern form is *avant-garde*.

To AVENT, v. a. To give air to, to cool, to vent. V. AWENT.

AVENTOUR, AVENTURE, s. Venture, hazard, risk; adventure, exploit; fortune, chance, luck; and in a general sense, accident, mischance. V. AUNTER, AVENTURE.

WILD AVENTOURIS, WYLD AVENTURIS, s. Free ventures, foreign ventures; the name given to foreign vessels that brought goods into port on venture.

" . . . gif it sall happin the toun to hald the commoun mylnis . . . and the *wild aventouris* into thair awin handis this yeir intocum," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 16 Oct. 1515.

" . . . the comptar chargis him with the dewte of the *wyld aventuris* set to him the yeir of his office for the sowme of sevin hundreth merks." Treas. Accts., Burgh Recs. Edin., 1553-4.

AVERAGE, AVERISH, s. V. under *Avery*.

AVERTY, adj. Prudent, cautious, well advised. Barbour, viii. 162, Camb. MS. V. AWERTY.

AVERY, s. The supply of provisions for the horses. V. AVERIE.

Dr. Jamieson rendered this word "live stock, as including horses, &c.," and in doing so followed too closely Du Cange's meaning of M. Lat. *averia*, from which this word is derived. Whatever that term may have originally included, its Scot. derivative *avery*, *averie*, was used in the sense given above; it related to—not the horses, but provender for the horses; and the chief of the department was the *avenar*, or Master of the *Avery*. V. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 231, Dickson.

In various districts of S. the term *average*, corr. into *averish* and *avery*, is applied to the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest, because it generally is the portion of the *avers* or horses. *Average* and *averish* are common in the North of E. also: v. Brockett's Gloss.

AVISE. *On advise*, tell of, consider.

And othir mo that I can nocht *on advise*.
Kingis Quair, st. 97, Skeat.

AVISE', *adj.* Prudent, considerate. V. AWISE.

AWA, *prep.* as *adj.* Reduced, failed, broken in health, wealth, or position; as, "He's *awa* to skin an' bane," i.e., reduced to a skeleton. He's clean *awa* wi't noo; naeboddy trusts him, i.e., he is completely broken in credit, &c.

In the phrase, *awa' i' the head*, deranged, beside one's self, as given by Dr. Jamieson, *awa'* implies an extension of the idea expressed above.

AWA, *interj.* Implying contradiction, ridicule, banter, coaxing, &c.; as, "Hoot, *awa'* man! ye're clean wrang." As in the case of *ava*, the meaning is intensified by repetition, S.

AWA-GAIN, AWA-GAUN, *s.* Departure, leaving, death. V. WA-GAIN.

TO AWAILYE, AWAILE, *v. n.* To avail, to be of use, Barbour. V. AWAILL.

TO AWAL, *v. a.* To lower, let down, descend. V. *Availl*.

Thai that with-in the castell wer
Had armyt thaim and maid thaim boun;
And some thair brig *awalit* down,
And ischit in-till gret plenté.
Barbour, xv. 134, Edin. MS.

Fr. *avaler*, to lower.

AWALK, AWALK, *v. n.* To awake. Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, 7, 273.

AWALL, AWAILL, *s.* Value, equivalent. V. AWAIL.

" . . . sax potionis of wyne, or the *awall* of the samyn," etc. *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 16 Apr., 1526.

AWANSEMENT, *s.* Advancement, promotion; Fr. *avancer*.

He trefyt thaim so wisly ay,
And with sa mekill luff alsua,
And sic *awansement* wald ma
Off thair deid, that the mast cowart
He maid stoutar then a libart.
Barbour, xv. 522, Edin. MS.

AWANT, AWAUNT, AUANT, *v. and s.* Vaunt, laud, praise. Addit. to Awant.

Fr. *vanter*, id.: the prefix being simply intens. The terms are used by Rolland, after Chaucer.

AWAR, *s.* Owner, *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 27 Feb. 1507. V. AWNER.

TO AWARD, *v. a.* To ward off, to protect or defend from attack or violence, to guard against.

"But to *award* the malignance of any gain-said affection, I stronghold myself under your Marqueships Mecenatisme." Dedication, Blame of Kirkburiall.

This term is from the Teut. root *War*, to protect,

(Sup.)

D

defend; A.-S. *warian*, *wærian*, *gewærian*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under AWARE and WARY.

TO AWARE, *v. a.* To guard, protect, or defend against; also, to avoid, shun, prevent, save from. V. AWARD.

"Against the poyson of this Papistry, there are two preservative considerations that may *aware* it." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii.

"But to *aware* that sore sin of profanation, there are," etc. *Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

A.-S. *gewærian*, to protect; from *wær*, *gewær*, aware, cautious. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

AWAYWARD, AWAYWART, *adv.* In flight, in retreat, retreating.

The Eyll with the schirreff met he
Awayward with thar gret menyne.
Barbour, xvi. 584. Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *awaywart*.

AWCHT, *pret.* Owed, ought to do, Barbour, i. 255; deserved, *Ibid.*, iii. 59. V. AUCHT.

AWENAND, *adj.* Comely, suitable, advantageous, Barbour, iii. 41. V. AVENAND.

AWER, *s.* A cart-horse, draught-horse; Alex. Scott, *Bann. MS.*, p. 843, l. 110. V. AVER.

TO AWISE, AWYSE, *v. a.* To advise, counsel, instruct, assure; put for *avise*, Fr. *aviser*, Mod. E. *advise*.

As he *awisyt*, now have thai done.
Barbour, ii. 29.

Ic ask yow respyt for to se
This lettir, and thairwith *awysit* be
Till to-morn, that ye be set.

Barbour, i. 620.

AWIS, AWYS, EWIS, *s.* Advice, counsel, instruction, direction. Fr. *avis*.

"The baillies be *awis* of the counsall," etc. *Burgh Rec. Peebles*, 4 Oct. 1568.

"In the fyrst, feyt be the *awys* of the Thesaurar, the Compterollar and Master Alexander Inglys in Leythe," etc. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot.*, l. 245, Dickson.

" . . . by *ewis* and consent of the hail craft," etc. *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, 30 Sept. 1566.

AWISEMENT, *s.* Consideration, time for considering. Barbour, ii. 297. V. *Awise*.

AWMENER, *s.* A purse, a bag for alms.

And quhen he ded wes, as yhe her,
Thai fand in-till his *awmener*
A letter—

Barbour, viii. 490, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *ceffer*.

O. Fr. *amosniere*, Fr. *aumônière*, a bag for alms.

AWN, AWNE, *adj.* Own. Barbour, vi. 636, Camb. MS. V. AWIN.

AWNTYR, *s.* Adventure, hap, risk. Barbour, xix. 761, Edin. MS.

Awentur is the most common form of this word in our earlier prose. Cf. *Awntyr* of *Arthur*.

AWRIGE, *s.* The tips of the little ridges laid by the plough are called the *awrige* of the field; when the grain is sown the *awrige* is harrowed over to cover the seed, West and South of S.

The *awrige* "is the angular points, as it were, above the level of a ploughed ridge." Gall. Encycl.

This is prob. the E. *arris*, O. Fr. *arest*, Mod. Fr. *arête*: cf. the *arête* of a glacier.

AWSE, *s.* Err. for *avise*, advice. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 2 June, 1539.

AWTEAL, **ATTEAL**, *s.* A small teal, not much larger than a snipe.

In the South of S. this bird is called the *Awteal*; in Orkney and Shetland, the *Ateal* or *Atteal*. Dr. Edmonstone calls it *Anas Ferina*, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon, or *Ateal*; and Mr. Low, after describing the teal, says:—"I have seen another bird of the teal-kind here called *Atteal*. It is found in our lochs in great numbers in winter; is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly," etc. Fauna Orcadensis, p. 145. V. **ATTEILLE**.

To AWYIT, *v. a. and n.* To await, to wait upon; to superintend, to manage. Burgh Recs. Aberd., vol. ii. pp. 33, 48, Sp. C.

In pp. 115, 120 of same vol. the same verb occurs under the form *awayting*, awaiting, waiting on. These are purely local forms.

AWYN, **AWNE**, *adj.* Own. V. **AWIN**.

AWYNAR, **AWANAR**, **AWAR**, *s.* Owner. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 Feb. 1507. V. **AWNER**.

These three forms occur in the same record.

AWYR DE PAIS, **AWYR DE PAIIS**, *adj. or s.* Avoirdupois, a weight of which the pound equals 16 oz. Fr. *avoir de pois*, goods of weight.

"... and of al maner of thingis of *awyr de paiis*, of ilk c. pund at the outgang twa penis," etc. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 7. Burgh Rec. Edin., I. 241.

To AWYSE, *v. a.* To advise, assure; part. pt. *awysit*, well advised. V. *Awise*.

AWYS, *s.* Advice. Fr. *avis*. V. *Awis*.

AWYSILY, *adv.* Advisedly, warily. V. **AWISELY**.

AWYSS. Errat. for *a wyss*, a way, a wise, Barbour, iii. 526, x. 542, Edin. MS.

AXIS, *s.* An attack, a sudden fit or seizure, as of pain or sickness, Kingis Quair, st. 67; pl. *axes*, pains, aches, qualms, Orkn.

Both the definition and the etymology of this term as given by Dr. Jamieson are wrong. It is merely the O. Fr. *acez*, as in the phrase, "*acez de fievre*, a fit of an ague," Cotgr. V. Gloss. Kingis Quair, Skeat's Ed.

AY, *adv.* *Ay quhill*, always till, on till, until.

"Item, for the costis maide in Edinburgh vpon xxxvj of [Lutkyn's] folkis that wes takin in Leytht *ay quhill* thai wer justyfit, xxxvj lib." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 118, Dickson.

This Deyf Lutkyn was the noted Danish pirate Lutkyn Mere, who for years infested the North Sea and plundered many a Scottish vessel. He and a number of his men were at length captured and brought to Leith; and, as the above entry records, 36 of them were afterwards *justyfit*, i.e., executed. V. Introduction to the L. H. Treas. Accts.

AYFALDLY, *adv.* Lit. *one-fold-ly*; hence, with one end, aim, or desire; with one consent, earnestly, unanimously. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 28 Jan. 1494. V. **AFALD**.

To AYME AT, *v. a.* To cover, include, embrace, have to do with. Still in use in West of S.

"For although the ten words of Moses tables seeme onely to *ayme at* the ten broad sinnes, that negatively they inhibite, yet there are none of their infinite broode and of-spring, that may not be particularly replighted to his mother kinde, and so incurre the reuerence of some one of the Decalogue lawes." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. v.

This peculiar use of the phrase *to aim at* is suggested by the idea of covering the object with the weapon aimed at it; but even that starting-point is far apart from the earliest meanings of the vb. *to aim*. Its first form is Lat. *estimare*, to estimate, which in O. Fr. became shortened to *æsmere* and *esmer*; and the latter form began to be used in the sense of "to aime or leuell at," Cotgr. From this form our modern *aim* was derived. In Prompt. Parv., p. 190, *Gessyn* or *amyn* are given as Eng. for Lat. *estimo*, *arbitror*, *opinor*.

AYTH, **AYTHE**, *s.* An oath. V. **AITH**, **ATHE**.

AZE, *s.* A large blazing fire, Shetl. V. *Aisle*.

Icel. *usli*, a conflagration; Vigfusson, A.-S. *y'sel*, a fire spark, hot ember.