

[To CAVE *in*, *v. n.* To submit, to yield.]

To CAVE *over*, *v. n.* To fall over suddenly, *S.*

—"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves* back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead." Melville's MS., p. 32.

"But the hot rowing & the stoup with the stark ale hard beside him made him at once to *cave over* asleep." Ibid., p. 115.

To CAVE, *v. a.* To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing, *S. B.*

It has nearly the same sense in *S. A.*, being defined by Sibb., "to separate corn from the chaff." This indeed seems the original idea; Teut. *kav-en*, eventilare paleas; and this from *kaf*, *kave*, chaff.

Perhaps this *v.*, both as signifying to toss, and to separate grain from the straw, may be viewed as the same with Isl. *kaf-a*, volutare; *kafa i heyi*, foenum volutare, to toss or *cave* hay. It appears to have been used in the same sense in *O. E.* "I *caue* corne; Jescoux le grain." Palsgr. *B. iii. F. 183, b.*

CAVE, *s.* A deficiency in understanding, *Aberd.*

Isl. *kef-ia*, supprimere, and *kæf*, interclusio animae, might seem allied. But they properly denote bodily suffering. Teut. *keye*, stultus, insanus.

CAVE'E, *s.* A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, *Aberd.*; perhaps *q. Fr. cas vif*, a matter that gives or requires activity; like *S. Pavié*.

CAVEL, CAUIL, CAFLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, *s.*

1. Expl. "a rod, a pole, a long staff."

The Kenyie cleikit to a *cavel*

*Chr. Kirk*, st. 7.

Callander says that it should be written *kevel* or *gevel*; erroneously deriving it from Goth. *gastlack*, a kind of javelin among the ancient Goths; *A.-S. gafelucas*; whence *S. gavelok*, an iron crow. Tytler says: "Probably a cudgel or rung." If this be the sense, it is unquestionably the same word with *Su.-G. kaste*, pertica, bacillus, rotundus ejuiscunque usus, *Ihre*; Germ. *keule*, a club. But as in other copies, it is, the *cavel*, it may perhaps denote "a sorry fellow," as expl. by Mr. Chalmers. *V. KAVEL*.

2. A lot, *S. keul*, *S. A.* Hence, "to cast *cavels*," to cast lots. *Cavel*, *id.* Northumb. *Gl. Grose*.

Lat ws cheyvs v off this gud cumpany,  
Syne *caflis* cast quha sall our master be.

*Wallace*, vii. 378, MS.

And they cast *kevilis* them amang,  
And *kevilis* them between,  
And they cast *kevilis* them amang,  
Wha suld gae kail the king.

*Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 81.

Sometimes by our writers, the phrase, to cast in *cavyl* is used.

"Thir prudent men returnit the fourt moneth efter to Argyle, quhare kyng Fergus was resydent for the tyme. In quhais presence all the landis of Scotland war *cassin in cavyl* amang the nobyllis thairof." *Belend. Cron. F. 9, b.*

"To deliuer him thre thairof [blak bonattis] be ane *cavill*." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15, p. 727.*

"Happy man, happy *kevel*," *S. Prov.*; "jocosely spoken when people are drawing lots, of when it has fallen out well with us, or our friend." *Kelly*, p. 159.

3. By *Rudd. cavillis* is not only translated lots, but "responses of oracles."

And quhillis, he says, the *cavillis* of Licia,  
And quhillis fra Jupiter sent down alsua  
The messingere of goddis bryngis throw the skyis  
Sa fereful charge and command on thys wise.

*Doug. Virgil*, 112, 55.

4. State appointed, allotment in Providence, *S. B.*

"Let ilka ane be content with his ain *kavel*," *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 58.

— I should be right content  
For the kind *cavel* that to me was lent.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 123.

I dacker'd wi' him by mysel',  
Ye wish't it to my *kavel*.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 10.

5. A division or share of property; which has received this denomination from its being originally determined by lot, *S. B.*

In this sense it is particularly applied to "the part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots." *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

"The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares, six of them called the *King's cavil*, and the other six the *Bishop's cavil*." *State*, Leslie of Powis, &c., vers. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 17.

*E. lot* is used in the same sense.

"The half tend siluer of bayth the *cavillis* of the furdis." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

—"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's *kavil*, consisting of three cobles on the water of Don, and other rents out of the samen water, to help to make up this furnishing." *Spalding*, i. 230, 231.

"This then was the *lot* of the tribe of the children of Judah," &c. *Judges*, xv. 1.

It is surprising that the true origin of this word should hitherto have been overlooked; especially as it occurs both in its primary, and in its metaph. sense in our old writings. *Rudd*, thinks that it may be from *A.-S. cavel*, calathus, because lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Greeks and Romans into an urn. But he considers, as its most natural origin, *L. B. cavilla*, talus, the joint by which the leg is united to the foot; as bones of this description seem to have been anciently used for lots. *Sibb.* gives no other derivation. *Lye* refers to *C. B. kyvler* as also denoting lots, *Jun. Etym.*

But *cavel* is merely *Su.-G. Isl. kaste*, which primarily means a rod, and is transferred to a lot in general. *Verelius* gives the following definition of *pl. Kaster*, which points out the reason of the transition. "Small sticks or rods, on each of which the lot of an heir, in the division of an inheritance, is inscribed. These rods are thrown together into a lap or vessel, and afterwards drawn out by the heirs, that each may take that lot for his inheritance which is inscribed on the rod." Hence this phrase is used both by the *Isl.* and *Sw. Skipta med lut oc kaste*; Tactu bacilli et sortitione hereditatem dividere. In *Sw.* this transaction is denominated *luttkaster*.

The language of our old laws is quite analogous;—"Ane stallanger at na time may haue *lot, cutt*, nor *cavel*, anent merchandice with ane Burges, but only within time of ane fair." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 59.

I observe, that this very passage, and a parallel one from *Stat. Gild. c. 20*, have been quoted in proof that both *kevil* and *lot* "originally meant only a portion, or share of any thing," *Minstrelsy*, ii. 90. This, however, as has been seen, is only a secondary and metaph. sense. It is added, "In both these laws, *lot* and *cavil* signify a share in trade." These terms,

indeed, may be thus expl., in a loose or general sense. But, in their strict and appropriate signification, as here used, they refer to what seems to have been a very ancient custom at fairs in S., a custom which still prevails, in the North at least. As multitudes of *chapmen* have been accustomed to repair to these fairs from various parts of the country, and to erect *stalls*, or temporary booths, in the street, or wherever the fair was held, for exposing their goods to sale; in order to prevent the broils, and even bloodshed, which often resulted from their struggles to obtain the best situations, it was reckoned necessary that all, who meant to erect stalls, should give in their names, and *cast cavils*, or draw cuts, as to the place that each was to occupy.

Now, it is evident that the passage from the Burrow Lawes refers to this very circumstance; as it regards *fairs* and *stallangers*. The other (Gild. c. 20) must be understood in the same sense:—"Na man sall buy—or sell,—bot he quha is ane brother of our Gild. Except he be ane *stranger merchand*, [i.e. one who means to erect a stall],—quha sall not have *lott*, nor *cavell*, with any of our brether." The meaning obviously is, that strangers, who came to a fair, should not be allowed to cast lots in common with the *gild-brether*. The latter were to have the preference; and after they had cast lots for their places, strangers might do it among themselves for those that were unoccupied.

6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of *run-rig* is retained. It is common to say, "there's a guid *cavel* o' corn," Perth. V. KILE, a chance.

This phraseology might take its rise from the circumstance of such land being originally divided by lot; q. a lot or portion of land covered with grain.

Its views *kafle* as a dimin. from *kaapp*, a rod. This is undoubtedly the origin of Teut. *kavel*, a lot, *kavel-en*, to cast lots; although Kilian considers it as a secondary sense of *kabel*, a rope, q. *funis sortis*, funiculus distributionis.

**CAVEL, CAVILL, s.** A low fellow.

Ans *cavell* quhilk was never at the schule  
Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bischopis mule;  
And syne cum hams with mony colorit crack,  
With ane burdin of benefices on his back.

*Chalmers's Lyndsay*, ii. 60.

Mr. Chalmers views it as used in the passage quoted above from *Christ's Kirk*.

The Kenyie cleikit to a *cavel*.

But this supposes the introduction of a third combatant, in opposition to the narrative contained in the stanza. He views the term as "probably borrowed from *capel* or *caphel*, signifying a sorry horse; from the Gael. *capul*, O. Fr. *caval*." It seems more natural, and fully as agreeable to analogy, to view it as merely a metaph. use of the term already explained as in its primary sense signifying "a pole, a long staff." To this day the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow a *lang rung*; a stiff old man an *auld stock*. An old woman is contemptuously denominated an *auld runt*.

**To CAVELL, v. a.** To divide by lot, S. B.

"That the heritors of Don met every fortnight after the *cavelling* of the water in April, in the house of John Dow, at the bridge." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805. p. 123. V. the s.

**KAVELING AND DELING**, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls, dividing by lot.

"That the said David Maleville sall brouke and joyse the tane half of the saide landis, eftir the forme of the first *kaveling and deling* made betuix him & the said Thomas quhen the said David enterit to his tak." Act. Dom. Cone. A. 1480, p. 61.

Teut. *kavelinghe*, sortitio, sortitus, Kilian. This word does not seem to have been incorporated into L. B., unless we view *cavelicium* as a derivative, O. Fr. *caveliche*. But, from the connexion, it seems rather to have denoted some sort of tax. Omnes tenentur respondere ad conventum in censibus, in *caveliciis*, et in aliis redivibus. Vet. Chart. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Capitule* 5. col. 251. Perhaps it signified a poll-tax, as, in barbarous language, Fr. *cavesche* is the head. V. Cotgr. Tho learned Du Cange, indeed, was so much a stranger to our term *Cavil*, as occurring in Stat. Gild., that he says it seems to be the same with *Cavelicium*, which he expl., Census capituli, ant aliud tributi genus.

**CAVER, KAVER, s.** [pron. like E. *brave*.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the v. *Cave*, to drive, q. one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of *tossing*; synonym. *Sawr*.

**CAVIE, s.** 1. A hencoop, S.

—Truth mann own that mony a tod—  
To roost o' hen-house never ventur'd,  
Nor duck, nor turkie-cavie enter'd.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 90.

Teut. *kevie*, id. aviarium, Lat. *cavea*.

Croose as a cock in his sin *cavie*,  
Wha shou'd be there but Hinnie Davy?

*Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the *aumrie*, or meat-press, was thus denominated. This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on. Hence the phrase *cavie keekbo-ing*.

—"There wad be as muckle *cavie keek-bo-in*, an' pauntrie smirkin, as wad gar the dawpetest dow in a' the Saut Market o' Glaseo cour her face wi' her temming apron." Ed. Mag. April, 1821, p. 351.

**To CAVIE, v. n.** 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Aberd., Mearns.

Auld Hornie *cavie't* back and fore,  
Auld flapt his sooty wings.

*Anderson's Poems*, p. 126.

2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, *ibid*.

A diminutive from *Cave*, *Keve*, *n*.

**CAVIN, s.** A convent; pron. like E. *cave*.

That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, the *cavin-kirkyard*, i.e. the churchyard of the convent; pron. q. *Cavvin*.

O. E. *couvent*; Palsgr. B. iii. F. 26.

**CAVINGS, s. pl.** The short broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, Loth. V. *CAVE, v.*

**To CAW, v. a.** To drive. V. *CALL*.

**CAWAR SKYNNIS.** "Lamskynniss & *cawar skynniss*," *Aberd. Reg.*; apparently calf skins. *Su.-G. kalfwar*, calves.

**CAWA'W'D**, *part. pa.* Fatigued, wearied of anything to disgust, *Loth.*

Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue of cattle, when driven far, from *Caw*, to drive, and *Awa'*, *q. driven away.*

**CAWF**, *s.* A calf, *S.*

This orthography is nearly three centuries old. It occurs in *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538*, *V. 16.*

**CAWF-COUNTRY**, **CAWF-GRUND.** *V.* under **CALF.**

**CAWILL**, *s.* A lot. *V.* **CAVEL**, and **TO COUTCH BE CAWILL.**

**CAWYNG**, *s.* The act of driving, *S.*

"The *cawying* of wedderis in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyir." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1545*, *V. 19.*

**CAWK**, *s.* Chalk, *S. caulc*, *A. Bor.*

Wallace commaunde a burgess for to get  
Fyne *caulk* eneuch, that his der nece mycht set  
On ilk yeit,—quhar Sotheroun wer on raw.

*Wallace*, vii. 408. *MS.*

*A.-S. cealc*, *Alem. calc*, *Dan. Belg. kalck*, *Isl. kalk*,  
*C. B. calch*, *Lat. calx.*

**CAWKER**, *s.* 1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, and turned downward, so as to prevent slipping on ice, *S.* It is also written **CAULKER.**

2. *Metaph.* used to denote mental acrimony.

"People come to us with every selfish feeling, newly pointed and grinded; they turn down the very *caulkers* of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 325.

3. A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, *S.*

The magistrates wi' loyal din,  
Tak aff their *caulkers*.

*Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 89.

"Bumpers," *Gl. ibid.*

I can form no conjecture as to the origin, if it be not *Isl. keikr*, *recurvus*, *keik-a*, *recurvi*; as referring to the form of the *caulker*, or as analogous to the *Sw.* term for a horse-nail, *ishake*, i.e. an *ice-hook*. It seems to admit the second sense *metaph.*; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold. It confirms this, that the term *frost-nail* is used in the same figurative sense.

Could we view what is given as the secondary sense, as the primary one, the term might seem allied to *Lat. calix*, *Su.-G. kalk*, *Isl. kaleikr*, a cup.

**CAWLIE**, *s.* A contemptuous name for a man.

Our Glasgow Provost, its told to us,  
With his new acts will quite undo us,  
That hagish-headed *Cawlie* sure  
Hath dons to break us, to his power.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 41.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Coulie*, *q. v.*

**TO CAWMER**, *v. a.* To quiet, to calm, *Upp. Clydes.*; *synon.* with *Chammer*, *q. v.*

**CAWMYS**, *s.* A mould.

"That every mercheande—sall bring hame as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at eury tyme twa hagbutis—with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c. *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, *Ed. 1814*, p. 346.

The term is written *calmes* in the title of this act. *V. CALMES.*

**CAZARD**, *s.* Apparently, an emperor, or Caesar; as the latter is sometimes written *Caser.*

Of Fortune, *Montgomerie* says:—

Sho counts not Kings nor *Cazards* mair nor cuiks.  
*Chron. S. P.*, iii. 499.

**CAZZIE**, *s.* A sort of sack or net made of straw, *S. B.* *V. CASSIE.*

*Sw. cassa*, a fish net.

**CEA**, *s.* "A small tub;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.*

*Pron.* like *E. Sea*. Thus it is evidently the same with *Say*, *Saye*, *q. v.*

**CEAN KINNE'**, a Gaelic designation, used to denote the chief of a clan, *Highlands of S.* *C* *pron.* hard, as *k.*

—"Here's a bit line frae ta *Cean Kinné*, tat he bad me gac [gic] your honour ere I came back." *Waverley*, ii. 107.

*Gael. ceann*, head, *cine*, a race, tribe, family, the same with *A.-S. cinn*, genus, *Isl. kin*, id.

**CEDENT**, *s.* The person who executes a deed of resignation; a forensic term; *Lat. ced-ere.*

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit, maid in defraud of the creditour, salbe a viable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet he wreit that the *cedent* remanis rebel and at the horne for the same caus vnrelaxt." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, *Ed. 1814*, p. 574.

"*Cedent* is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed *Cessioner* or *Assigny*." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*

**TO CEIRS, SERS**, *v. a.* To search.

—The reuthful *Eneas*—

Dressit him furth to spy and haus ans sicht  
Of new placis, for till *ceirs* and knaw  
To quhatkin coistis he with the wind wes law.

*Doug. Virgil*, 22. 36.

*Fr. cherch-er*, *Ital. cerc-are*, id.

**CELDR, CELDRE**, *s.* A chalder, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.

"Alswa he taks of *Litill Dunmeth* part fra the *Tode stripe* to *Edinglasse*, that is, *alsmekill* land as a *celdr* of aits will schawe."

"George of *Gordoun*—occupeis a *celdre* of aits sawyne pertenant to *Dunmeth* and of the *Bischoppis* land be properte." *Chart. Aberd.* *Fol. 140.*

*L. B. celdra* is used in the same sense, *Reg. Mag. Leg. Burg. C. 67.* *Pistor* habeat ad lucrum de qualibet *celdra*, secundum quod probis hominibus videatur.

**TO CELE**, *v. a.* To conceal, to keep secret.

"I sall be lele and trew to you my liege Lord and Soverane, *Schir N. King of Scottis*, and sall not sie your skaith, nor heir it, bot I sall let it at all my

power, and warne you thairof. Your counsell *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsell that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. *In verbo Dei.*" Form. Jurament. Balfour's Pract., p. 23.  
Fr. *cel-er*, Lat. *cel-are*.

### CELATIOUNE, s. Concealment.

—"Neuirtheles he come to the said burght at the saide tyme accompaniit with fivtene hundreth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purposis foirsaid; and in occultatioun & *celatioune* of the premissis," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 572, 573.

### CELICALL, adj. Heavenly, celestial.

Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus,—  
Defoundaund from his *sege* etheriall  
Glade influent aspectis *celicall*.  
*Doug. Virgil, ProL*, 399. 47.

### CELT, s. 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in S.

"On a shelf were disposed—one or two of the brazen implements called *Celts*, the purpose of which has troubled the repose of many antiquaries." The Pirate, iii. 4.

### 2. Stone Celt, the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

"There was found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the *stone celt*, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments." Notes to Pennecuk's Descr. Tweedd., p. 203.

This refers to the contents of a stone coffin opened in the parish of Kirkurd, county of Peebles.

No good reason has been given for these instruments being called *Celts*. It has probably originated from its being supposed that they were first used by *Celts*. But it is not unlikely that they were introduced by the Gothic nations. Many of them have been found in the Shetland isles, where the *Celts* never had any settlement; while none are found, as far as I can learn, in the Hebrides. Besides, the stone axes have ancient Gothic names; although it does not appear that they were denominated in the Gaelic.

It would seem that they were used by the Scandinavians so late as the eighth century. For in an ancient prose Romance in the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic, written about this time, the MS. of which is preserved in Cassel, and has been published by Eccard in his Comment. de Rehus Franciæ Orientalis, stone-axes are mentioned as instruments used in battle. The Teutonic term *stainbort*, that they were commonly called *Streithammer*, i.e., hammers used in battle; Germ. *streit*, A.-S. *strith*, signifying pugna, and *hammer*, malleus. De Orig. German., p. 79.

### CENCRASTUS, s. A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

Thair wes the serpent *cencrastus*,  
A beist of filthy braith.

*Watson's Coll.*, ii. 21.

Fr. *cenchrute*, Lat. *cenchrus*, id., from Gr. *κενχρος*, milium, millet.

### CENSEMENT, s. Judgment. V. SENSEMENT.

### To CERSS, v. a. To search; Fr. *cerch-er*.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [ceoursis] in euirilk toune, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to *cerss* the salaris [sailors] & passaris furth of the Realme for hauffing furth of money be quhat sumeur persoune spirituale or temporale," &c. Acts Ja. IV., A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

### CERCIOUR, s. A searcher. "*Cerciouris*, vesiaris," &c. Aberd. Reg.

### CERT. For cert; with a certainty, beyond a doubt, Fife. V. CERTE.

Fr. *a la certe*, id.

### CERTY, CERTIE, s. By my certy, a kind of oath equivalent to troth, S.

"Fair fa' ye, my Leddy Dutchess I by my *certy* ye shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them." Saxon and Gael, i. 80.

It is sometimes used without the preposition.

"Eat?—and ale, Mr. Henry? *My certie* ye're ill to serve!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

"*My certie*! few ever wrought for sicean a day's wage; an it be but—say the tenth part o' the size o' the kist No. 1., it will double its value, being filled wi' gold instead of silver." Antiquary, ii. 256.

It is probable that Fr. *certe*, had been anciently pronounced *certé*.

### CERTAINT, adj. Corr. of E. *certain*, the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S.

—"It is most *certain* his crowner Gunn deceived Aboyne,—by persuasion of the admiral, as was said, a great favourer of the covenant. Spalding, i. 177.

### CERTIONAT, part. pa. Certified.

"The party defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and *certionat* of the last day affixit be vertew thairof." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

L. B. *certion-are*, securum reddere.

### CESSIONAR, CESSIONARE, s. The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synon. with Assignay.

"Gif ony makis—ane uther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thairefter mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenant to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail,—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befoir." Balfour's Pract., p. 488.

"That Charlis Brown—sall—pay to Walter Olyphant burges of Perth as *Cessionare* & assignay to Schir Andrew Purves, persone of Kynnell, the some of thre skore ten merkis vsuale money of Scotland aucht to the said Schir Andro for the teyndis & froitis of the said kirk." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 158.

"It is apunctit & accordit betuix William Colnilo procuratour & *cessionare* for Margaret Wauss lady of Corswell—& Robert Charteris of Amysfelde," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

"His assignay, *cessionar* & donatour." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

L. B. *cessionar-ius*, qui jure suo vel aliqua possessione *cedit*; is etiam qui *ceditur*. Du Cange. It is obviously used in the latter sense here.

### CEST, CESSIT, pret. Seized.

Lord Persye said, Quhat nedis wordis mer?  
Bot he be *cest* he sall do gret merwaill.

*Wallace*, iii. 29. MS. In edit. 1648.

But he be *fast*, &c. *Cess* is also used Wallace xi. 1371, for *cease*; as *ceis* by Doug. V. GRETE, 2.

CH. Words, of Goth. origin, whether S. or E., beginning with *ch*, sounded hard, are to be traced to those in the Germ. or Northern languages that have *k*, and in A.-S. *c*, which has the same power with *k*.

CHACHAND, *part. pr.* *Chachand the gait*, pursuing his course.

Sa come thair ane cant carll *chachand* the gait,  
With ane capill and twa creillis cuplit abufe.  
*Raif Coilyear*, Aij. b.

O. Fr. *chach-ier*, to chase, to pursue.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To check, S. Hence,

CHACK-REEL, CHECK-REEL, *s.* The common reel for winding yarn.

It is thus denominated, because it is constructed with a *check*; or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a *cut* has been wound on it, S.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To clack, to make a clinking noise, S.

Some's teeth for cold did *chack* and chatter,  
Some from plaids were wringing water.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 35.

To CHACK, *v. a.* 1. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers, S.

2. To job; *synon. Prob, Stob, Dumfr.*

3. To give pain in a moral sense, S.

4. To lay hold of any thing quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, *Ettr. For.*

For chasin' cats, an' craws, an' hoodies,  
An' *chackin'* mice, and houkin' moudies,  
—His match was never made—

*Hogg's Scot. Pastoral*, p. 23.

This seems to be the same with E. *check*. Teut. *kack-en, kek-en*, increpare; *synon. S. B. Chat*, q. v. V. also CHAK.

CHACK (in a road), *s.* A rut, the track of a wheel, *Loth.* Hence,

CHACKIE, *adj.* 1. Unequal; as, a *chackie road*, one full of ruts, or with many inequalities in it, *Loth.*

2. Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, *South of S.*

Probably from the idea of a rut *checking* the motion of a carriage; as the *v. to check* is pronounced *chack*, S. For the same reason, ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated *chackie land*, because it checks the steady motion of the plough.

CHACK, CHATT, *s.* A slight repast, taken hastily, S.

"We came out of the Castle, and went to an inn to get a *chack* of dinner." *Ayrs. Legatees*, p. 105.

—"I got a *chack* of dinner at the hotel, and a comfortable tumbler of excellent old double-*rum toddy*." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 69.

The latter may be allied to Teut. *schoft*, a meal taken four times a day; *pastio diurna quatuor vicibus*, *Kilian*.

The former seems to be merely the E. *s.*, q. a *check* for hunger, something that restrains it.

FAMILY-CHACK, *s.* A family dinner, without ceremonious preparation, S.

"He seasoned this dismission with a kind invitation 'to come back and take a part o' his *family-chack* at ane precesely.'" *Rob Roy*, ii. 240.

It is also pronounced *check*.

"Twixt the fore and afternoon's worship, he took his *check* of dinner at the manse." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 127.

CHACK, CHECK, *s.* The Wheat-ear, a bird, *Orkn. Motacilla oenanthe*, *Linn.*

"The White Ear,—here denominated the *chack*, is a migratory bird, remaining with us through the summer and harvest, in the end of which it departs." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 308.

"To this list must be added,—the snow flake, the rail or corn-crake, the wren, the *check*, the linnet, and the sparrow." *P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 547.*

This is nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, *stein schwaker*, *Penn. Zool.*, p. 383. V. STANE-CHACKER.

CHACK-A-PUDDING, *s.* A selfish fellow, who, at meals, always seizes what is best, *Ettr. For.*

The first part of the word may be from *Chack, v.* as signifying to gnash, like a dog snatching at and grinding a piece of meat with his teeth. I am doubtful, however, if notwithstanding the change of the sense, it be not a mere corr. of E. *jack-pudding*.

CHACKARALLY, *s.* Apparently, some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

—No proud Pyropus, Paragon,  
Or *Chackarally*, there was none.

*Watson's Coll.*, i. 23. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Fr. *eschecquer*, Belg. *schaakeer-en*, Ital. *scaccare*, to checker. A species of cotton cloth, imported from India, is in Fr. called *chacart*. *Especes de toile de coton á carreaux, de differentes couleurs.* Elles viennent des Indes Orientales, particulierement de Surate. *Dict. Trev.*

CHACKART, CHACKIE, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird, *Buchan.*

Death—traill him aff i' his dank car,  
As dead's a *chackart*.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 10. V. STANE-CHAKER.

CHACHE-BLYND-MAN, *s.* Blind man's buff.

"He will haue us to seeke after the church, as children, at *Chache-blynd-man*, groape after their fellows. For, first, hee would pick out our eyes, or syle us from seeing: and, then, forsooth, set vs a-searching." *Bp. Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 37.

It seems equivalent to *buffet*, or *strike*, the blind-man; perhaps from the *v. chack* used somewhat obliquely. For it can hardly be viewed as a corr. of the ancient Goth. name of this game still retained in Iceland, *kraekis blinda*. This game, in Angus, is known by no other name than that of *Jockie-blind-man*, which seems merely a corr. of this.

CHACKIE-MILL, *s.* The death-watch, *Ang. V. DEDECHACK.*

**CHACKIT**, *part. adj.* Chequered, S. Fr. *eschiqué*.

Gowden his locks, like starns his mlrky een;  
His *chackit* plaid the speckl't spink outvies.  
*Tarras's Poems*, p. 1.

**CHACKLOWRIE**, *s.* Mashed cabbage, mixed amongst barley-broth, Aberd.

**CHAD**, *s.* Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of rivers, S. B.

In the north of S. this term always denotes compacted gravel. When it yields to the tread, or is loosened in digging, it is called *chingle* or gravel.

"*Chad*, compacted gravel;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

Teut. *schadde*, cespes, gleba; or rather *kade*, litus, ora, Kilian; q. the beach which generally consists of gravel. Belg. *kaade*, a small bank. Hence,

**CHADDY**, *adj.* Gravelly; as, *chaddy ground*, that which chiefly consists of gravel, S.

To **CHA' FAUSE**, *v. n.* "To suffer;" G. Ross., Ang.

Gin he has gane, as doubtless but he has,  
He'll shortly gar us ane and a' *cha' fause*;  
Wi' draught on draught by ilks Holland msil,  
He'll eat s' faster up than tongue can tell.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 35.

*Cha'* is evidently *chaw*, to chew; but if *fause* signify "falsely," the phrase seems very odd and malapropos. It is most probably very ancient, and ought to have been written, *chaw fasse*, i.e. chew hair; or chew the tough sinews of animals, called *maiden-hair*. Thus it might refer to scarcity of animal food; or denote that sort of feeding which tries the teeth without giving any sustenance, or as giving very little. V. FASSE, and FIX-FAX. It may, however, signify gristle; Teut. *fas*, *vasch*, *vaese*, cartilago; also, fibra, capillamentum, festuca.

To **CHAFF**, *v. n.* To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth.

This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *keff-en*, gannire, latrare, q. to bark.

**CHAFFER**, *s.* The round-lipped whale, Shetl.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale*, Grampus." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 300.

It may have received this name from a circumstance mentioned by this ingenious writer:—

"When this whale follows a boat, and alarms the crew, the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them." Ibid.

To **CHAFFLE**, *v. n.* To chaffer or higgie, also, to wrangle.

"While they were thus '*chaffin*' back an' for'a't,' as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the arbour." Saint Patrick, iii. 197.

**CHAFFRIE**, *s.* Refuse, Lanarks.

This seems formed from E. *chaffer*, merchandize, from A.-S. *ceap-an*, Alem. *chauph-en*, Moes.-G. *kaup-jan*, to purchase. Viewing this as the origin, we must consider the term as having received an oblique sense, in allusion perhaps to the most insignificant wares.

**CHAFRON**, *s.* Armour for the head of a war-horse.

—"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back." Antiquary, iii. 222. V. CHEVERON.

**CHAFTIS**, **CHAFTS**, *s. pl.* Chops, S. A. Bor. *chafsts*.

Thair men nicht heir schriken of *chafsts*,  
Quhen that thsi went thair way.

*Pebblis to the Play*, st. 26.

"Within few dayis efter ane immoderat flux of caterre fel in his throte & *chafsts*, and causit hym to resigne the governance of his realm to Aidane." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 15.

"Notwithstanding of this gret variance of opinioun quhilck cuir hes bene amangis al heretykis in all aegis, yeris, & tymes: yit thair is ane graceles grace quhilck followis thaim al, quhilck is, that thay aggre vniuersalie in ane opinioun, to cry out with oppin *chafstes* on the halie consales, euin as the Jowis cryit al with ane voce to crucifie Christ." Kennedy (of Crostraguell) Compend. Tractiue, p. 93.

"The piper wants meikle, that wants his nether *chafsts*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 30.

Su.-G. *kiast*, *kaest*, Isl. *kiast-ur*, the jaw-bone. A. Bor. *chafsts*, *chests*, id. Hence also E. *chaps*, *chops*.

**CHAFT-BLADE**, *s.* The jaw-bone, S.

**CHAFT-TALK**, *s.* Talking, prattling, Aberd. from *chafst* and *talk*.

For as far as I him excell  
In toulyies fierce an' strong,  
As far in *chafst-taak* he exceeds  
Me wi' his seeked tongue.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 2.

**CHAFT-TOOTH**, *s.* A jaw-tooth, S.

**CHAIP**, *s.* Purchase, bargain; E. *cheap*.

"Settis it bettir *chaip* to ony wyis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To **CHAIPE**, *v. n.* To escape.

We haif the rycht, the hpppyar may it be  
That we sall *chaipe* with grace out of this land.

*Wallace*, iv. 595, MS.

Of trew Scottis *chapyt* na creatur.

*Ibid.*, i. 96, MS.

To *chape* or *chaip*, still signifies to escape, Upp. Clydes.

Fr. *eschapp-er*, Ital. *scapp-are*, id.

**CHAIPEs**, **CHAPIS**, *s. pl.* Price, rate, established value of goods.

"The *chapes* of the country," the ordinary rate, the average price; erroneously expl. "*shapes*, customs, fashions, forms—of the country," Gl. Sibb.

"It is ordanit,—that thair be ordanit hostillaris—and that men find with thame bread and aill, and all vther fude, alsweill to hors as men, for resonable price, efter the *chapis* of the countrie." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24. Edit. 1566. *Chapes*, c. 24. Murray.

A.-S. *ceap*, price; from *ceap-an*, to buy,

To **CHAISTIFIE**, *v. a.* To chastise.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may *chastifie* thame maist esaly." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3. *Castigare*, Boeth.

**CHAK, s.**

Schipirdis schowit to schore;  
And Fergy Flitsy yeld befoir,  
Chiftane of that chef *chak*,  
A ter stoup on his bak.

*Colkelbie Son, F. I. v. 233.*

Perhaps from A.-S. *ceace*, exploratio, tentamentum, "a trial or proof," Somner; or *chak* may signify restraint, stop.

To **CHAK**, *v. a.* To check, probably to inspect.

To *chack* the wach Wallace and x had beyn  
Rydand about, and has thair cummyng seyn.

*Wallace, viii. 816. MS.*

**CHAK, s.** The act of checking, stop. **V. CHAR.**

[**CHAK-WACHIS, s. pl.** Check-watches.

Abovyn thame apou the wall,  
The *chak-wachis* assemblit all.

*Barbour, x. 613. MS.]*

To **CHAK**, *v. n.* 1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does, S. [It also means to chatter, as one does when very cold. **V. CHACK, v. n.**] Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim," Rudd.

The rynnng hound dois hym assale in threth,—  
With hys wyde chaftis at hym makis ane snak;  
The bit oft failzeis for ocht he do mycht,  
And *chakkis* waist togiddir his wappynnis wycht.

*Doug. Virgil, 439, 35.*

2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron substance when entering its socket; as of the latch of a door, when it is shut; to click, S.

3. To *chak to*, to shut with a sharp sound.

"The cais *chakkit* to suddenlie but ony motion or werk of mortall creaturis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 11.

**CHAKER, s.** A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thairto." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

**CHAKIL, s.** The wrist.

Gold bracelets on thair *chakils* hings,  
Thair fingers full of costly rings.

*Watson's Coll., ii. 10. V. SHACKLE-BONE.*

**CHAKKIR, s.** The exchequer; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. **V. CHEKER.**

**CHALANCE, CHALLANCE, s.** Challenge, exception, used in a forensic sense.

"The lordis decretis & deliueris that the said Schir William of Struelin is quite of the clame & *chalance* of the said Patrik anent the said malis." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 26.

*Challance, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.*

**CHALANDRIE, s.**

In tapestries ye nicht persau  
Young ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis;  
With syndris sorts of *chalandrie*,  
In curious forms of carpentrie.

*Burel's Entry Quene, Watson's Coll., ii. 2.*

This probably means, imitations of singing birds, from Fr. *calandre*, a species of lark; *calandrus dulcisonans* in myrica, Dict. Trev. Teut. *kalander*.

**CHALDRICK, CHALDER, s.** The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, *Hoematopus ostralegus*, Linn.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the scarf, and the seapie or *chaldrick*." P. Kirkwall, Stat. Acc. vii. 546.

Called *kielder*, Feroe Isles; Isl. *tialldur*, Pennant's Zool. II. 482.

According to G. Andr. *tialldr* is the sea-thrush, *Turdus marinus*, p. 238. Elsewhere he says that the sea-pie (*pica marina*) is vulgarly called *ritskegla*, vo. *Ritur*, p. 200.

This is evidently the same with the *chald* of Shetland. The description of the sea-pie answers exactly; for, "it lives on lempots, which it separates from the rock very dexterously with its long red bill. P. Northmaven, Shetl., Ibid. xii. 365. N.

**CHALFER, s.** Apparently, a chaffern.

"Item, a grete round ball, in maner of a *chalfer*, of silver ouregilt." Collect. of Invent., p. 10.

Fr. *eschauffer*, to chafe, to heat.

**CHALLENGE, s.** Removal by death, summons to the other world; as, "He has gotten a hasty *challenge*," i.e. a sudden call, Aberd.

**CHALLENGEABLE, adj.** Liable to be called in question.

"All these who have been accessory to the said engagement are *challengeable* for their said accession," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 352.

**CHALMER, s.** Chamber.

—To me is displeasnt  
Genyus *chalmer*, or matrimonye to hant.

*Doug. Virgil, 99. 53.*

**CHALMER-CHIELD, s.** A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio,—in April 1562, £15, as *chalmer chield*, or valet of the chalmers." Chalmers's Mary, i. 75, N. **V. CHIEL, CHIELD.**

**CHALMER-GLEW, s.** "Chambering, secret wantonness," Gl. Sibb. **V. GLEW.**

**CHALMER OF DEIS.**

"Item, in the *chalmer of deis* ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301. **V. CHAMBRADSE.**

**CHALMERLANE, s.** Chamberlain.

—"The *chalmerlane* and his deputis sall knaw and execute the said thingis." Acts Ja. I., 1425, Ed. 1566, c. 60. *Chawmerlane*, Ed. 1814, p. 10.

**CHALMERLANRIE, s.** The office of a chamberlain, chamberlainship.

The kingis maiestie—declaris all officis of heretable *chalmerlanreis*,—with all feis, casualiteis or priuilegis pertening thairto to be null," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 131.

**CHALMILLETT, s.** The stuff called camblet.

"Ane bodyes of ane gowne but slevis of quheit champit *chalmillett* of silk pasmentit with gold and silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1578, p. 229.

In old E. *chamlet*, Fr. *camelot*; being supposed to be made of the hair of the camel.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11.  
V. CHOLLE.

CHAMBERERE, *s.* A chamberlain; Fr. *chambrier*, *id.*

Stude at the durs Fair calling hir vschere,  
That couds his offic deen in conyng vise,  
And Secretez hir thrifty *chamberere*,  
That besy was in tyme to do seruyse.  
*King's Quair*, lii. 24.

Sw. *kamerer*, *id.*

CHAMBRADEESE, *s.* 1. A parlour; a name still used by some old people, Fifc.; properly, *chamber of dais*.

I am informed that the designation is used in some parts of France. It is supposed to be q. Fr. *chambre ou ils disent*, the chamber in which conversation is held; as *parlour*, for the same reason, from *parler* to speak. Perhaps rather *chambre au dais*, a chamber with a canopy, q. the room of state. V. DEIS.

2. Sometimes, the best bed-room.

"The chamber where he lay was called the *Chamber of Deese*, which is the name given to a room, where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house." Memoirs Capt. Creighton, p. 97.

"The Erle of Huntlie beand deid thus on Setterday at ewin, Adam immediatlie causit bier butt the deid corps to the *chalm* of *davice*." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 486.

*Davice* is evidently a corruption.

"The phrase is still common in the south [of S.]; and, I think, chiefly applied to the best sleeping-room; originally, perhaps, that in which there was a bed with a *dais* or canopy." Note from Sir W. S.

I had overlooked some proofs of the use of this term, which evidently confirm the latter etymon.

"The old man gave Sir Godfrey to understand, that he resided under his habitation, and that he had great reason to complain of the direction of a drain, or common sewer, which emptied itself directly into the *chamber of dais*."—"The best chamber was thus currently denominated in Scotland, from the French *dais*, signifying that part of the ancient halls which was elevated above the rest, and covered with a canopy." V. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 229.

CHAMLANRIE, *s.* The office of chamberlain.

"The D. of Queensberrie has also undertaken to get him a gift of the *Chamlanrie* of Ross, which hes a thousand pounds Scots of sellary annexed to it:—in which case he will undoubtedly cause the fewers pay the bolls, without regard to the exchequer fiers, as the former *chamlerians* did." Culloden Pap., p. 334.

From O. Fr. *chamellan*, a chamberlain. V. CHAMERLANE.

CHAMLOTHE, CHAMLET, *s.* Camelot or camlet; from Fr. *chameau*, a camel, this cloth being made of camel's hair.

"Of *chamlothe* of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half." Chalm. Mary, i. 207.

"*Chamlets*, unwatered, the elne, xxiii s." Rates, A. 1611.

To CHAMMER, *v. a.* To quash, to silence, to settle; as, "If I had heard him, I wad hae *chammer'd* his talk till him," Roxb.

Teut. *kommer-en*, manus injicere, retinere; arrestare; *kamer-en*, in cella condere, q. to confine, to restrain.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* To chop, to mash, S. *Chomp*, Lancash. to cut things small.

"As for truth, clip not, nor *champ* not my words (as some have done elsewhere) and I beleve the worst affected will not charge me with lying." Hume's Hist. Doug. *To the Reader*, p. 2.

Germ. Belg. *kapp-en*, *id.* By the insertion of *m*, it differs from all the other dialects.

Braw butter'd nibbits ne'er wad fail  
To grace a cog o' *champit* kail.

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 63.

This word was formerly used in E. "I *champ* a thing smalle bytwene my tothe; Je masche," Palsgr. B. iii. F. 185, a.

The Isl. term, however, signifying to chew, more nearly resembles it, *kamp-a*, mastigare, Halderson: and indeed chewing and chopping are nearly allied, chewing being merely the act of the teeth employed as chopping instruments. Johns. derives E. *champ* from Fr. *champayer*. But it thus appears that it is, originally at least, a Goth. word.

The term is often applied to mashed vegetables, as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c., S.

A wally dish o' them weel *champit*,  
In tims o' need,

How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*!

*On Potatoes*, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 154.

CHAMP, *s.* A mire; "That's a perfect *champ*," Tweedd.; q. what is trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals.

CHAMPIES, *s. pl.* Mashed potatoes, Berwicks.

[CHAMPIT, *adj.* Mashed, beat.]

CHAMP, *s.* The figure that is raised on diaper, silk, &c.

"Item ane coit of quhite dammes with the *champ* of gold." Inventories, p. 36.

"Item ane pair of hois of crammesey velvett *champit* like dammes [damask] cuttit out on clait of gold, the *champ* of it of silvir." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 44.

Fr. *champ*, is applied to work of the same kind, as, *champ d'une tapisserie*. But the term seems to have been changed in its signification, when introduced by our ancestors. For Fr. *champ*, according to its primary sense, denotes the area, or field, on which the figures in tapestry, &c., are raised. *Le champ*—*d'une tapisserie*, c'est le fonds,—*Area*. Il faut rembrunir le *champ* de cette tapisserie pour en relever davantage les couleurs, &c.

CHAMPIT, *adj.* Having raised figures, embossed, diapered.

I saw all clait of gold men might deuisse,  
—Satine figures *champit* with flouris and bewis.

*Palace of Honour*, i. 46.

"Item ane gowne of crammesey velvot, *champit* like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold, lynit with luterris, furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

Teut. *schamp-en*, radere, scalpere.



**CHAMPARTE**, *s.* Field rent; that portion of the fruits of the soil paid by a tenant to his lord.

"Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad *Champarte*, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris." Stat. Prim. Roberti I. R. Scot. c. 22, sect. 2.

This term, Skene observes, among the French signifies *campi partem*, that is, the portion of the fruits of the soil which he who farms it in part pays to his lord. Hence the metaphor is deduced; for in courts of law it is used to denote a quota of the subject under controversy, which a corrupt judge receives from the litigant. V. Not. in loc.

L. B. *campipars*, corresponds in the primary signification. Fr. *champar*, or *champart*, "field rent; halfe, or part, or the twelfth part of a crop due, by bargain, or custome unto a landlord, and taken off the ground for him before the farmer lead any;" Cotgr.

L. B. *campiparticeps* is synon. with *champarte* in its metaphorical sense, and defined by Du Cange nearly in the words of Skene.

**CHANCELLARIE**, *s.* Chancery.

—"The gritest nowmer of the vassellis, &c. of the temporall landis pertening to the archbishoprie and priorie of Sanctandrois, and to the archbishoprie of Glasgw, ar of sa mene rent and qualitie, that thair navayis able to make the expensis vpon the resignatioun of thair landis in our souerane lordis handis, and enteressis thairto be his hienes *chancellarie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

Fr. *chancellerie*, *id.*: Johns. conjectures that E. *chancery*, has been "probably *chancellery*, then shortened."

**CHANCELLOR of a Jury**, the foreman of it, *S.*

"The foreman, called in Scotland the *chancellor* of the jury, usually the man of best rank and estimation among the assizers, stepped forward," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 284.

**CHANCH**, used for *change*.

"Prouiding always, that quha hes power to cheiss clerkis or notaris, that thair ma *chanch* or cheiss as thair pleiss." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 359. "*Change* or cheis;" Ed. 1566, fol. 129, a.

**CHANCY**, *adj.* 1. Fortunate, happy, *S.*

Desyrs to be *chancy* and fortunate,  
As vthir princis quhilkis mare happy bene.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 425, 25.

Before the altar is he slew in sacrifice,  
—To the God of tempestis ane blak beist,  
And to the *chancy* windis ane mylk quhite,  
*Doug. Virgil*, 71, 22.

*i.e.* the favourable winds, *felicibus*, Virg.

"There were many that refused, because they knew Sir Andrew Wood to be such a captain upon the sea, and so *chancy* in battle, that he oft times gained the victory." Pitscottie, p. 100.

Fr. *chanceaux*, *id.*

2. Forboding good fortune, *S.* Any person or thing viewed as inauspicious, is said to be *no chancy*, *S.*

Now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,  
This morning just at the beginning o't;  
She was never ca'd *chancy*, but canny and slim,  
And sae it has fared with my spinning o't.  
*Song, Ross's Helenore*, p. 134.

This refers to the absurd idea entertained by superstitious people, that their fortune in a journey, or in any undertaking, will be good or bad, as the *first fit*, or first person they meet with, is supposed to be lucky or unlucky.

Sin' that I thravs sae ill,—I fancy,  
Some fiend or fairy, nae sae very *chancy*,  
Has driven me, by pawky wiles uncommon,  
To wed this fliting fury of a woman.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 2.

This term is very commonly applied to one who is conversant in magical arts, *S.*

"Elspeth was unco clever in her young days, as I can mind right weel, but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*." Antiquary, iii. 237.

That is, exposing to danger from necromancy.

3. Safe, in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed, *no* or *not chancy*, that is, not safe, dangerous to approach; *S.*

"His Grace was as near me as I am to you; and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel, my bonnie lassie, (these were his very words) for my horse is *not* very *chancy*.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 160.

[The term is also used in the E. sense of *risky*, *hazardous*.]

**CHANDLER, CHANLER**, *s.* A candlestick, *S.*

"They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, cauldrons, *chandlers*, fire vessels, whereof there was plenty, kists, coffers, trunks and other plenishing and armour,—whilk they could get carried on horse or foot," &c. Spalding, ii. 198.

Fr. *chandelier*, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. Grose mentions *chaundler*, *id.* Gl.

Have you any pots or pans,  
Or any broken *chandlers*?  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 286. V. RAXES.

**CHANDLER-CHAFTS, CHAN'LER-CHAFTS**, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws, thin cheek-blades, *S.*

"Was worth his *chandler chafts*," co' Kate,  
"For doing you sic wrang."  
*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 125.  
My sons, wi' *chan'ler chafts* gape roun',  
To rive my gear, my siller frae me.  
*A. Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 75.

**CHANLER - CHAFTED**, *adj.* Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick, *S. B.*

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst ava was, to be sae sair guid'd by a *chanler-chafted* auld runk carlen." Journal from London, p. 4.

**CHANG**, *s.* Apparently, reiteration of one thing, *Aberd.* *Chirmin' chang*.

—Gin I live as lang  
As nae to fear the chirming *chang*  
Of gosses grave, &c.  
*Skinner's Misc. Poet.* V. CHIRME.

This word seems to be used in a similar sense with *Chanmerin*; allied perhaps to Isl. *kiaenk*, avium vox; crocitus, q. "a croaking sound."

**CHANGE**, *s.* Custom, as denoting the practice of buying from certain persons, *S.*

But soon they see his eyes indignant glance  
On every word in friendship they advance;  
And soon they find, that people to them strange,  
Will use them much discreeter for their *change*.  
*Train's Mountain Muse*, p. 95.

**CHANGE, CHANGE-HOUSE, CHAINGE-HOUSE, s.** A small inn or alehouse, S.

The oldest example I have met with of the use of the latter term, is the following:—

"There is a little kind of *change-house* close to it, that provides meat for men and horses at their own expenses, but you must lye within the convent." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 52, 53.

This orthography approaches nearest to the pronunciation, as the same sound is given to *a* or *ai* here, as to *i* in *E. line, mind, &c.*

"They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of a good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it, though his house and sale are too inconsiderable to be mentioned without the appearance of burlesque." Burt's Letters, i. 80.

"Item, taken by the said McIlvorie from Allan Mac-lachlan, in the *change-house* of Calintrave, 20 merks worth of household plenishing, and ane standing-bed." Depred. in Argyll.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheer-upping cup, they go to the public house called the *Change-house*, and call for a chopin of *two-penny*, which is a thin, yeasty beverage, made of malt; not quite so strong as the table beer of England." Smollett's H. Clinker.

**CHANGE-KEEPER, s.** One who keeps an ale-house, or a petty inn, Perth., Lanarks.

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the *change-keeper* and the deponent himself." Trials of Sons of Rob Roy, p. 130.

**CHANGE-SEATS, THE KING'S COME, a game well known in Loth. and in the South of S.** Probably in ridicule of the political scramble for places.

In this game, as many seats are placed round a room as will serve all the company save one. The want of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot, regulated, as in many other games, by the repetition of an old rhythm. All the rest being seated, he, who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the words, "Change seats, change seats," &c., while all the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds, "The king's come," or as it is sometimes expressed, "The king's coming;" as they must then all rise and change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made in consequence of every one's endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who is left without a seat. The principal actor often slyly says, "The King's *not* come," when of course the company ought to keep their seats: but, from their anxious expectation of the usual summons, they generally start up, which affords a great deal of merriment.

"Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering.—But patience! patience!—we may as day play at *Change seats, the king's coming.*" Rob Roy, iii. 153.

This game, although childish, is evidently meant to ridicule the political scramble for places on occasion of a change of government, or in the succession.

**CHANNEL, s.** Gravel, S. (synon. *chad*) perhaps from *channel*, the bed of a river; this being generally composed of gravel. V. CHINGLE.

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—having only sand and *channel* below it, the same cannot reasonably admit of any diminution." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 109.

"A great part of it is a sandy *channel* or gravel." Ibid., p. 119.

**CHANNELLY, adj.** Gravelly, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of grey oats, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our *channelly* ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." P. Blackford, Perth. Statist. Acc. iii. 207.

"The soil being light, sandy and *channelly*, is much overrun with broom." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 91.

**CHANNEL, s.** A gutter, a kennel.

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the *channel* and calsay," Balfour's Pract., p. 387, 388.

Fr. *chenal*, Belg. *kennel*, Lat. *canal-is*, id. This word has been probably borrowed from the French, while residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

**CHANNEL-STANE, s.** The name given to the stone used in the diversion of curling, Gall.

—The vig'rous yeuth,  
In bold contention met, the *channelstane*,  
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,  
To shoot wi' might and skill.—

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 158.

Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally such as are taken from the *bed* of a river.

**CHANNER, s.** Gravel, often *Channers*; synon. with *Channel*, Aberd.**CHANNERY, adj.** Gravelly, *ibid.***To CHANNER, v. n.** To fret, to be in a chiding humour, S.

The cock doth caw, the day doth daw,  
'The *channerin* worm doth chide;  
Gin we be mist out o' our place,  
A sair pain we maun bids.

*Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 125.

What sights, man, what frights, man,  
Are pedlars doem'd to thole,  
Ay *channerin'* and daunerin'  
In eager search for co!e!

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

Ir. *cannr-an*, to mutter or grumble; Gael. id. *cannran*, contention, grumbling.

To *chunter*, to grumble, mutter, or complain; A. Bor.

**CHANOS, adj.** Gray.

—Apoun his ehin feill *chanos* haris gray.—

*Doug. Virgil*, 173. 44. V. CANOIS.

**CHANRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, s.** CORR. of *Chanonry*,—or *Canonry-kirk*, S.

"The bishop of Ross—used the service book peaceably within the *chanry kirk* of Ross each sabbath day by the space of two years." Spalding, i. 64.

—"This college or *chanry kirk* wanted the roof since the reformation." Ibid., p. 238.

"At the mouth of Ness is *Chanonry*, so called from a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a prosperous state, in which is the see of the bishop of Ross." Camden's Brit., iv. 183.

**CHANTER, s.** The drone of a bagpipe, S.

See the proud pipers on the bow,  
And mark the gaudy streamers flow  
From their loud *chanters* down, and sweep  
The furrowed bosom of the deep,  
As, rushing through the lake, amain  
They plied the ancient Highland strain.

*Lady of the Lake*, p. 66.

Gael. *cantair*, chanter (Shaw), apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person, hence perhaps to the drone.

### CHANTERIS, *s. pl.*

For sum ar sens at sermonis seme sa halye,  
Singand Sanct Davidis psalter on thair bukis,  
And ar bot biblistis fairsing full thair bellie,  
Backbytand nychtours, noyand thame in nuikis,  
Rugging and raifand up kirk-rentis lyke ruikis;  
As werrie waspis aganis Godeis word makis weir:  
Sic Christianis to kiss with *chanteris* kuiks;  
God gif thé grace aganis this gude new-yeir.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 198. st. 16.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. *Chanterie*, as Tyrwhitt expl. it, is "an endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder;" from Fr. *chanter*, to sing. By *chanteris* those lay-persons seem to be meant, who, after the Reformation in S., got the gift of livings formerly enjoyed by priests endowed as mentioned above. *Cuiks* does not seem to denote the cooks who made provision for chanters. The *Christianis* described *cooked*, or, as the term is still applied, used every art, to kiss with chanters, i. e., to live in the greatest intimacy with them, if not, to get possession of such livings. This agrees with the rest of the stanza. Though in general backbiters of their neighbours, they lived on the best terms with chanters, that they might get their *bellies* stuffed. A full point seems requisite at *kuiks*.

### CHANTICLEER, *s.* A name given to the Dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie." Neill's List of Fischea, p. 4.

### CHANTIE, CHANTY, *s.* A chamber-pot, a urinal; a cant term, Roxb., Ayr., Fife.

The like has been, whan late at night,  
Ye're daun'ran hame right canty,  
That on your pow an snoice light,  
Het rekan fraas some *chanty*.

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 52.

Naa sonsier dish was e'er o' plane-tree,  
Than thee, thou ancient pewter *chantie*.

*MS. Poem.*

### CHANTIE-BEAK, *s.* A prattling child, a chatter-box, Roxb.

Apparently from Fr. *chant-er*, to warble (E. *chant*), as expressive of cheerfulness, and *bec*, the bill or beak. V. BEIK, *s.*

### CHANTIN', *adj.* Loquacious, and at the same time pert, Roxb.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.*, and may have been originally applied to a lively person. Isl. *kant-az*, however, signifies altercari.

### CHAP, *s.* 1. A fellow; a contemptuous term, applied either to a man or a stripling. Sometimes, as denoting a boy, the dimin. *chappie*, or "little chap," is used, S.

—I muckla doubt, my Sire,  
Ye've trusted ministratation  
To *chaps*, wha, in a barn er byre,  
Wad better fill'd their station  
Than courts that days.

*Burns*, iii. 94.

Grose gives it in the same sense, *Class. Diet.* of the vulgar language.

### 2. Like *child*, it is also applied to a female, S. B.

And for her temper maik she cou'd has name,  
She'd gar twa paps cast out on ae breast-bane:  
And yet, say what I liked, neught would do,  
But I maun gang, that bonny *chap* to woo.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 35.

This seems radically the same with Su.-G. *kaeps*, *kieps*, *kaebs*, homo servilis conditionis, Isl. *kieps-ir*, Edd. Saemund. *A aekki kiepsir i barnum*; A servant hath no part with the children; S. "A chap has nae aucht with the bairns;" Leg. West-G. ap. Ihre. This learned writer mentions Germ. *kebe*, *kebs*, A.-S. *cyfece*, as signifying a concubine. It may be supposed that *kaeps* was originally applied to an illegitimate son. Hence *kebs-kind*, A.-S. *cyfece-boren*, a bastard. Ihre hesitates, however, as to this origin; because, in the Edda, *kiepsir* is given as a designation of servants.

### CHAPPIE, *s.* A little fellow, S.

"He was a clever *chappie*, and used to say if ever he made a fortune he would get me a kirk." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 229.

### To CHAP, *v. a.* 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, S.

Teut. *kapp-en*, incidere; Belg. *schopp-en*, to strike, Sewel.

To *chap hands*, to strike hands, especially in concluding a bargain, S.

Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby *chapped* hands,  
They'a has their gear again at your command.

*Ross's Helenore*, First Ed., p. 120.

In third Ed., *join'd* his hand.

### 2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. Teut. *kapp-en*, conscindere minutim.

To *chap aff*, to strike off. Su.-G. *kapp-a*, to amputate; *Kappa aff togen*, to cut the cables; S. "to *chap aff* the tows."

### 3. To bruise, to beat, to break, S. B.

—Bannoeks of goed barley-meal,  
Of thae there was right plenty,  
With *chapped* kail butter'd fu' weel;  
And was net that right dainty?

*Herd's Coll.*, ii. 79.

### To CHAP, *v. n.* 1. To strike; "The knock's chappin," the clock strikes, S.

—"Colonel Mannering, after threading a dark lane or two, reached the High-street, then clanging with the voice of oyster-women and the bells of piemen. for it had, as his guide assured him, just '*chappit* eight upon the Tron.'" Guy Mannering, ii. 256, 257.

### 2. To *chap at a door*, to knock, to rap, S.

The doers were closed, and put to:  
The lady *chapped*, and made unde.

*Sir Egeir*, p. 31.

And when he came to Barnard'a ha',  
Would neither *chap* nor ca';  
Bot set his bent bow to his breist,  
And lightly lap the wa'.

*Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 160.

She had na been i' that bigly bower,  
Na not a night, but barely ane,  
Till there was Willia, her ain true love,  
*Chapp'd* at the door, crying, "Peace within."  
*Brlinton, Minstrelsy Border*, iii. 235.

**CHAP, CHAUP, CHOPPE, s.** 1. A stroke of any kind, a blow, S.

Then *Burnevin* comes on liks death  
At ev'ry *chaup*.

*Burns*, iii. 15.

*Chop* is used for a blow, in the language of pugilists, E. *Grose's Class. Dict.*

The town-suter like Lowrie lap

Three fit at ilka stand :

He did na miss the ba' a *chap*.—

*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 126.

Su.-G. *kaapp*, baculus, a stick, has been viewed as allied, being the instrument often employed in striking. Teut. *kip*, ietus; Dan. *kiep*, a stick, *kieppe slag*, a cudgelling; Mocs-G. *kaupat-jan*, colaphos ingerere, Mar. xiv. 65.

2. A tap or rap, S.

—Lie still, ye skrae,  
There's Water-Kelpie's *chap*.

*Minstrelys Border*, iii. 363.

Z. Boyd uses *choppe* in the same sense :—

"O what a cry is in the dumb *choppe* of the conscience!" Last Battell, p. 181.

"At preaching, the word without, and the dumbe *choppes* of his conscience within could not mone him to do well." Ibid, p. 1203.

To **CHAP out, v. a.** To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, S.

*Chappin out* is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight *tirl on the lozen*, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. She instantly throws her cloak about her, and obeys this signal." Blackw. Mag., 1818, p. 531.

**CHAPPER, s.** 1. An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c., Aberd. BEETLE, Clydes.

[2. A knocker of a door.]

**CHAPPING-STICKS, s.** Any instrument which one uses for striking with, S.

"Fools should not have *chapping sticks*," S. Prov.; "spoken when we take a stick from a child, or when others are doing harm with what they have taken up;" Kelly, p. 104. It is also often used metaph.—

—"My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your *chapping-sticks*!" Perils of Man, ii. 38.

"An' I but ance tak up a *chappin-stick*, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 117.

To **CHAP, CHAUP out, CHAUPS, v. a.** 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen, S. Hence the phrase, *Chap ye, chuse ye*.

You's hae at will to *chap and chuse*,  
Fer few things am I scant in.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 48.

*Chap out* as many youngers frae the glen,  
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken;  
And we sall them a ready taiken gee,  
That sall frae us let all their gneeds gae free.

Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 124.

2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned, S.

And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she,  
And claucht Hab wi' might and main:  
"Hech, husto!" que' Habbie, "I *chaps ye*;  
I thoecht whare your tantrums wad en."

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, i. 299.

Belg. *kipp-en*, to choose. This seems only a secondary sense of Teut. *kipp-en*, as signifying to lay hold of; capere, excipere, excerpere, eximere, intercipere, Kilian.

It may have the same origin with *Cheips*, q. v.

**CHAP, s.** The act of choosing, *chap and choice*, great variety, S. B.

—Spare no pains nor care;

Fer *chap and choice* of suits ye hae them there.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 114.

To **CHAP yont, v. n.** To get out of the way, Aberd.; apparently equivalent to E. *chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

Sae *chap ye yont*, ye filthy dud,

An' crib seme clecker's chuckie brood, &c.

*To My Auld Hat, Tarras's Poems*, p. 38.

**CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, S.** Gl. Shirrefs.

**CHAP, s.** A shop.

Truth followed Vanity and bled him,

When he was in the Tayler's *chap*.

*Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik*, p. 94.

*Chop* is the general pronunciation. Teut. *schap*, promptuarium.

A.-S. *sceoppa*, gazophylacium. Hence, says Lye, our *shop*. The term *sceoppe* occurs in the A.-S. version; Luke xxi. 1, as denoting the *treasury*. The E. word may indeed have had this origin. Su.-G. *skaap*, (pron. *skop*), armarium respositorium, is evidently synon. with A.-S. *sceoppe*; also Germ. *schopf*, *schoff*, tugarium, umbraeculum, which has been derived from Gr. *σκεπ-ω*, *togo*. Teut. *schof* is rendered claustrum; Kilian. Yet from the hard sound of the S. term, it seems natural to suppose that the root may be A.-S. *ceap-an*, to buy, to sell, to make merchandise; whence *ceap*, venditio, which might easily be transferred to the place where articles were bought and sold.

**CHAPDUR, s.** Chapter, Chart, Aberd. A. 1588.

**CHAPIN, s.** Chopin, a quart, S.

GIN he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,

And drunken *chapins* bluther a' his face.

*Shirrefs' Poems*, p. 42.

"The de'il at other times gie's, it's said, his agents a mutchkin o' mischief, but on this night [Hallowe'en] it's thought they hae a *chappin*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 217.

To **Tak a Chapin**, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, S.

"To **Tak a Chapin**, to be addicted to drinking."

Gl. Shirrefs.

**CHAPIS, s. pl.** Established prices and rates. V. CHAIPES.

**CHAPYT. V. CHAIPE.**

**CHAPLING, s.** A process of gagging sometimes used at elections.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into

by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of *Chapling*, whereby members are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong, &c. Sett., Burgh of Dunf., 1724.

Su.-G. *kaeppl-a*, to gag, bacillo os obturare; from *kaepp*, baculus.

**CHAPMAN, s.** A pedlar, a hawker, S.; a merchant, O. E.

"*Chapmen*.—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares." P. Prestonpans, East Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 78.

From the severe exercise of a pedlar who travels on foot, the *chapman's drouth* is a prov. phrase for hunger, S.

A.-S. *ceapman*, Sw. *kaepman*, a merchant. Hence the name of Copenhagen, anciently *Coupmannhouin*; *Capmanhoven*, Knox's Hist., p. 20.; i. e. The merchant's or *Chapman's Haven*.

**CHAPPAN, adj.** "Tall of stature, clever;" Gl. Picken, Ayr., also expl. "lusty." Ed. 1813.

This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word *chopping* used in the first sense.

**CHAPPED BY, pret.**

"He thought he would be revenged on him; and so *chapped* him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 130; Edit. 1768-201. Not in Ed. 1814.

I do not know if this be used in the sense of E. *chop*, as when it is said that the wind *chops* about. V. **CHAR yont.**

**CHAPTERLY, adv.** A presbytery is said to be *chapterly* met or convened, when all the members are present, S.; formerly written *Chaptourly*.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a chaptour of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Haly-roodhouse," &c. Chalmers's Lyndsay, i. 38.

The term has been transmitted from the times of popery; from *chapter*, *chaptour*, "an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church."

**CHAR, s.** A certain quantity of lead.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxiiii *fotinellis*, iiiii d." Balfour's Pract., p. 87.

Cowel expl. this phrase (referring to the Assise de Ponder, Rob. III. Scot. c. 22.), as denoting "thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound."

L. B. *charr-us*, Fr. *charre*, de plombe. Du Cange observes that *charr-us* sometimes occurs for *carr-us*, Fr. *char*, a chariot.

It seems properly to signify a *cart-load-full*. V. **CHAR, s.** Carriages.

**CHAR, s.** Carriages.

Thai war sa fele quhar that thai raid,  
And thair bataillis war sa braid,  
And swa gret rowme held thair *char*,

— — — — —  
Than men that meikill ost mycht se,  
*Ner by quha sa wald be*,  
Ourtak the landis largely.

*Bourbour*, xi. 123. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed that "the MS. is here corrupt," and that after *char*, a blank space is left for

a line. This is true; but the transcript he has received has made it more corrupt, entirely leaving out the line here printed in *italics*, which is in MS.

Fr. *char*, a waggon, a car.

**To CHAR, v. a.** 1. To stop, to oppose.

Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak,  
Now bendis he vp his burdoun with ane mynt,  
On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt;  
He ettlis younder his awantage to tak,  
*He metis him thare, and charris him with ane chak*;  
He watis to spy, and strikis in all his micht,  
*The tothir keppis him on his burdoun wicht.*

*Doug. Virgil*, 142. 5.

It sufficis us, to se the palice blume;  
And stand on rowme quhair better folk bene *charrit*.  
*Palice of Honour*, i. 19.

2. *To char by*, to turn aside.

Lyke as ane hull dois rummesing and rare  
Quhen he escapis hurt one the altare,  
And *charris by* the axe with his nek wycht,  
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 46. 15.

A. Bor. "char the cow," stop or turn her, Ray; from A.-S. *cerr-an*, to turn, to turn from, divertere; Isl. *keir-a*, Su.-G. *koer-a*, vi pellere.

**CHAR. On char**, to a side.

—The day was dawing wele I knew, —  
Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel *on char*,  
Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan and har.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 202. 24.

—Pallas than throw gird Rheteus the king,  
As he on cace glaid by *on char* fleing,  
*Ibid.*, 330. 31.

This is certainly the same with E. *a jar*. A.-S. *cerre*, turning, bending, winding; a bending of the road, a side-way.

**To CHAR. Char doute.**

Thynkis quhat gladschip ws abidis,  
Gif that we may, as weil betydis,  
Haif wictour of our fayis her.  
For thar is nane than, fer na ner,  
In all thys land that ws *char doute*.  
*Bourbour*, viii. 257. MS.

i. e. "There is none who, in this case, will dare to utter a complaint, or murmur distrust concerning us. A.-S. *cear-ian*, to complain, to murmur; Su.-G. *kaer-a*, id., also, to accuse. In editions, *gar doubt*.

Perhaps A.-S. *cear-ian*, murmurare, is the true origin of the E. *v. to jar*.

["Char" in this passage is a mis-reading of "thar" = it needs, it is necessary; both meaning and etymology are wrong.]

**CHARBUKILL, s.** 1. A carbuncle.

—Chosin *charbukill*, cheif floure, and cedir tre. —  
*Doug. Virgil*, 3. 10.

2. An ulcer.

—The Kinkhost, the *Charbucle*, and worms in the chieks.  
*Polwart's Flyting*, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

Lat. *carbunculus*, id.; Fr. *escarboucle*, *carboucle*, "the pestilent botch or sore, termed a carbuncle," Cotgr.

**CHARD, pret.** V. **CHIER.**

**CHARD. Expl.** "leaning place."

"You are like the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your arse at *char'd*," S. Prov.; "spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall," Kelly, p. 383.

CHARE, *s.* A chariot; Fr. *char*, *id.*

Ane rial *chare* richely arrayt he sent,  
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfers.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 215. 29. *Currus*, *Virg.*

CHARE, *s.* Care, charge.

Was Colin, say you, the auld shepherd's name?  
Hsd he of what's befallen you any blame?  
Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or *chare*?  
Or he s jo that hsd this yellow hair?

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 73.

i.e., "Had he any son or ward of his own, any one under his care?" Formed like *E. charie*, from *A.-S. car*, *cura*, or *cearig*, *solicitus*.

*E. char*, signifies a turn, a job; and is, by Mr. Tooke, derived from *A.-S. cyr-an*, *vertere*. He views it as equivsient to *turn*. *Divers*. *Purley*, II., 192.

CHARGES, *s. pl.*

"Thir two sortes of men, that is to say, ministers of the word, and the poore, together with the schooles, when order shall be taken thereanent, must be susteyned upon the *charges* of the kirk; and therefore provision must be made how, and by whom such summes must be lifted." First Buik of Discipline, c. 8, § 1.

"Rents," *Marg.* Fr. *charge*, pension, rente; *Dict. Trev.*

To CHARK, *v. n.* 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do, when grinding any gritty substance, accidentally mingled with one's food, *Dumfr.* *Chirke*, *q. v.*, *synon.*

Gower uses *charke* to express the grating of a door.

There is no dore, whiche may *charke*  
Wher of an eye shulde vnshet, &c.

*Conf. Amantis*, L. iv. F. 79, b.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour, *ibid.*

CHARKAR, *s.* "*Charkaris*, for ane barrell;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 16.

*Qu.* if a metaph. use of Teut. *karcker*,—prison, as applied to the hoops which confine a barrel?

CHARKER, *s.* A cricket, *Dumfr.*

Probably from *A.-S. ceare-ian*, *stridere*, "to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or *chirke*," *Somner*.

CHARLE WAN, CHARLEWAYNE, *s.* The constellation *Ursa Major*, also called the Plough, *S.*

—The Pleuch, and the poles, ths planetis began,  
The Son, the seuin sternes, and the *Charle wane*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 239. b. 2.

Rudd. thinks that it was so called, "*q. Caroli plaustrum*, in honour perhaps of *Charlemagne*, who first began the friendship and league, which continued so long between the *French* and *Scots*."

But this designation is by no means peculiar to *S.*, nor is there any reason to suppose that it originated here. In *A.-S.* this constellation was called *carleas-wagn*, whence *E. Charlewain*, *Charles's wain*; *Su.-G. karlwagn*, *Dan. karlvogn*. Foreign writers have also supposed that the name was given in honour of *Charlemagne*, as the Romans had their *Julium Sidus*. But this opinion, as *Ihre* has observed, is not supported by any ancient authority. *Rudbeck* pretends that, in early age, the Northern deity *Thor* was called *Karl*; and that, as he was represented as sitting in a chariot, and exercising his empire over the stars and thunder,

this constellation was his symbol. *Atlantio. ap. Ihre*, vo. *Karl*.

It seems scarcely probable that it was denominated from *Charles the Great*; as the name *Charlewain* appears to have been unknown to the ancient Germans. They simply called this constellation, the *wain*; *Alem-uagan*, *Germ. wagen*; or, according to *Luther*, *wagen stern*, *Amos*, v. 8. *Teut. waegen*, *arctos*, *plaustrum*, *sydus simile plaustro*; *Kilian*.

CHARNAILL BANDIS, *s. pl.* Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate, on each side of the gate; *E. centre-hinges*. They are still called *charnell-bands*, *S.*, although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was,  
And ordand him to saw the burd in twa,  
Be the myd streit, that nane mycht our it ga;  
On *charnaill bandis* nald it full fast and sone,  
Syns fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done.

*Wallace*, vii. 1152. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, *cornell*, bands. Fr. *charniere*, "a hinge, a turning joint; also, a certain device or engine, whereby a wooden leg or arm is made to move;" *Cotgr. Chardonnerau*, "the barre of a doore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hindgeside of some doors;" *ibid.*

CHARNALE, *s.* Prob. a hinge or turning joint.

"Item, a ring with a paddokstane, with a *charnale*." *Collect. of Inventories*, p. 10.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *charniere*, a hinge or turning joint. In this sense *charnaill* had been used in *S.* as early as the age of *Henry the Minstrel*. V. CHARNAILL BANDS.

CHARRIS. V. CHAR, *v.*

CHARTER-HOUSS, *s.* The name given to the monastery of the Carthusians.

—"And vtheris quhatsumeir quibilkis pertenit—to the Freris, to the Blak Freris or Predicaturis, or to the Freris Minoris or Franciscane, or to the Quhite Freris of the said burght of Perth; togidder with the ysirdis, monasterie, or place of the *Charter-houss* situat beside the samin burgh." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 500.

It is not surprising that this should be, as it appears still to have been, the vulgar pronunciation.—But it is singular, that it should have had the sanction of Parliament, and been continued by such writers as *Spotswood*. I need scarcely say, that this term has no connection with a *charter-house* in its common signification. It is evidently corr. from Fr. *chartreuse*, the house in which the Carthusians resided; *Dict. Trev.* They took the name of *Chartreux* from *Chartreuse*, a village in Dauphny, which *Hugues*, bishop of Grenoble, gave to *S. Bruno*, the founder of this order, *A.* 1086.

CHARTOUR, *s.* A place for holding writings.

"Ane tyne [tin] *chartour* weyand four pund tua vnvis." *Aberd. Reg. Lat. chartar-ium*, *chartophylacium*.

CHARVE, *adj.* Great, *Orkn.*

CHAS, *s.* The game of chess.

"Ane quhite polk of greit *chas* men of bane," i.e. chess-men made of bone. "Ane litel grene polk with sum *chas* men." *Inventories*, *A.* 1578, p. 238.

CHASBOL, CHESBOL, CHIESBOWE, s. Poppy; pl. *chasbollis*.

"Ald Tarquine gef nay ansuer to the messenger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony *chasbollis* that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them vicht his staf, and did no thyng to the lital *chasbollis*." Compl. S., p. 146.

This word is spelled *chesbollis* "in the parallel passage of Ballentine's Livy, MS." Gl. Compl.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaif sche,  
That keping the goldyn appillis in the tre,  
Strynkland to him the wak hony swete,  
And sleperye *chesbowe* sede to walkin his sprete.  
Doug. *Virgil*, 117. 7.

—The *chesbow* hedes oft we se  
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thar grana.  
Quhen thay are chargit with the heuy rane.

*Ibid.*, 292. 7.

In both places Virg. uses *papaver*. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. *cheese bowls*, *papavera hort.* according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. Compl. Fr. *ciboule*, Ital. *cipolla*, are mentioned as of the same meaning. But by mistake; for these words signify "a hollow leek, a chiboll." V. Cotgr. The poppy is denominated in Belg. *slaap-boll*, from its resemblance of a bowl, q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is not improbable, however, that *chesbol* is formed from Fr. *chasse poultz*, wild black hellebore, or bears-foot; from *chasser* and *poultz* or *pouls*, to drive away the pulse; as being accounted a poisonous herb. This being the meaning of the Fr. name of hellebore, our forefathers might transfer it to poppy, because of the similarity of its effects. How Doug. mentions it as given to "walkin the dragon's sprete," is not easily conceivable; as the design was to lull him.

CHASE, s.

"The Lord Seytoun, without ony occasioun offered unto him, brak a *chase* upoun Alexander Quhytlaw, as they came from Prestoun,—and ceissit not to persew him till he came to the toun of Ormistoun." Knox, p. 159.

Perhaps a shaft, or handle, as of a whip; or the barrel of a gun: for Fr. *chasse* is used in both senses; *chasse-messe*, a firelock.

CHASER, s. A ram that has only one testicle, Selkirks.

"I jinkit into Geordie Allan's, at the West Port, where I had often been afore, when selling my cild ewes and *chasers*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 26.

CHASS, s. Case, condition.

The lordis was blyth, and welcummyt weil Wallace,  
Thankand gret God off this fair happy *chass*.  
*Wallace*, viii. 414. MS.

To CHASTY, v. a. To chastise, to correct.

Bot sen thow spekys sa rudly,  
It is gret skylly men *chasty*  
Thai proud wordis, till that thou know  
The rycht, and bow it as thow aw.  
*Barbour*, ix. 751. MS.

Fr. *chasti-er*, Teut. *kastij-en*, id.

To CHASTIFY, v. a. To make chaste.

"He sayis thair be sum quha hes *chastifeit* thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict thame seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie." Nicol Burne, F. 65, b.

Perhaps meant as strictly signifying *emasculare*, like Fr. *castr-er*.

However, L. B. *castificare se* signifies, se castum exhibere, servare, Du Cange.

To CHASTIZE, v. a. To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastized* of their length towards the west, and the two galleries brought forwards," &c. Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 152.

Evidently a metaph. use of the E. v.

CHASUBYL, s. The same with CHIESYBIL.

To CHAT, v. a. 1. To bruise slightly, S.; synon. *chack*.

2. To chafe. Thus goods are said to be *chatted* in the carriage, or by friction, i.e. chafed, S.

CHAT THE.

Quod I, Churle, ga *chat the*, and chide with ane vthir.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 239, a. 30.

He wald haif luft, scho wald not lat him,  
For all his yellow lokkis;  
He chereist hir, scho bad gae *chat him*,  
Scho compt him not twa klokis.

*Chr. Kirk*, st. 4.

This has been rendered, to go about his business, to take care of himself, from Goth. *skot-a*, curare; Callander. But perhaps the sense given by Rudd. is more natural; "hang thyself." He adds from Coles; "*Chat* signifies the gallows in the canting language." Grose writes *chates*, Class. Diet. As A. Bor. *chat* signifies a small twig, (Grose's Gl.) it may be equivalent to S. *widdie*, a halter, properly a withe or twig.

According to Shirrefs, *Chat* is "sometimes a cant name for the gallows," Gl. Aberd.

CHATON, CHATTON, s. "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set," Cotgr. Fr.

"A perll sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"A *chatton* without ane emerald." *Ibid.*, p. 267.

To CHATTER, v. a. To shatter, to break suddenly into small pieces, Aberd.; to *Shatter*, E.

CHATTY-PUSS, s. A term used in calling to a cat, Roxb. Evidently of the same origin with *Cheet*, q. v.

To CHATTLE, v. n. To nibble, to chew feebly, Ettr. For.

This may be a diminutive from A.-S. *ceow-an*, or Teut. *kauw-en*, *kouw-en*, id. mordere.

CHAUDMALLET, s. A blow, a beating, Aberd.; evidently a relic of *Chaudmellé*, q. v.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine *Rixa*; ane hoat suddaine tuilyie, or debate, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thought felonie." De Verb. Sign.

Fr. *chaude*, hot, and *meslée*, *melée*, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. *chaudimelia*, *Calida Melleia*, Du Cange. V. MELLE.

CHAUD-PEECE, s. Gonorrhœa.

—The snuff and the snout, the *chaudpeece*.

*Pobwart's Flying*. V. CLEIKS.

Fr. *chaude-pisse*, is thus defined, Dict. Trev., Espece de maladie qu'on appelle autrement gonorrhée. Le mot de *chaud-pisse* a quelque chose d'obscène.

**CHAUFFRAY, s.** Merchandize.

Then the coilyear—wat to the charcoill in hy,  
To mak his *chauffry* reddy,  
Agane the morne airly.——

*Rauf Coilyear*, B. ij. b.

*Chaffare*, id. Chancer; from A.-S. *ceapian*, to buy, also to sell. *Wat*, for went.

**CHAUKS, s.** A sluice, Roxb.; synonym. *Flews*; perhaps q. what *chacks*, i.e., checks or restrains the water, when apt to overflow.

To **CHAUM, v. n.** To chew voraciously, to eat up, Ettr. For.

Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla, *kiams-a*, buccas volutare, *kiamt*, motio maxillarum.

**CHAUVE, adj.** A term denoting that "colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair." Surv. Nairn and Moray.

2. Also applied to a "swarthy person" when "pale." Ibid.

It is undoubtedly the same with *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v. For *Chauve* is always pron. as if written with the Gr.  $\chi$ .

**CHAVELING, SHAVELIN, s.** A tool used by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood, S.; synonym. with *Spokeshave*, Aberd.

—"For the wranguss takin of his swerdis, & striking tharof on an *chaveling*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

A.-S. *scafa*, a shaving instrument; Teut. *schaue*, dolabra, planula, from *schau-en*, to smooth with a plane. *Schaueling* and *schaeffeling* denote what is smoothed off, a *shaving*; Belg. *schaaveling*, id. *schaaf*, a plane.

To **CHAW, v. a.** To fret, to gnaw.

I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,  
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony lawp and jaw  
Bettis thir brayis, *chawing* the bankis doun.

*Doug. Virgil*, 241. 50.

2. To provoke, to vex, S.

Thus it is frequently used; "That *chaws* him," it frets or vexes him, Lanarks., Loth.

Fr. *choué*, "disappointed, frustrated," Cotgr. Rudd. derives this from E. *chaw*, *chew*. But it is probably allied to O. Fr. *chaloir*, to put in pain. Ne m'en chault; it does not vex me. Rom. de la Rose.

To **CHAW, v. a.** 1. To chew, S. as in E.

2. To fret or cut by attrition, Aberd.

**CHEAP O'T**, a Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who well deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; q. *cheap of it*.

"And sure I am it's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious sumph; and if he loses by us a' thegither, he is e'en *cheap o't*, he can spare it brawly." *Bride of Lammerm.* i. 304.

"I'll maintain there's no such anither mistress in the whole country; and if she has gien ye a flyte, I'se warrant yo were *cheap o't*." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 281.

It is borrowed from the idea of any kind of goods, considered as cheap at the price for which they have been purchased; of being used for at. Thus, by a singular figure, a person is said to be *cheap*, in relation to something disagreeable that has happened; because it is believed that his conduct had been as it were a price already paid for something worse.

**CHEARY, CHEERIE, adj.** Cheerful, S.

What pleasure and joy wad it gie,  
Were ye but as *cheary* as they?

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 18.

**CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, s.** 1. Deceit, fraud, S.

"The Lords—ordained them to be carried to the Trone,—and both their lugs to be nailed to it, and to stand there till 12 with a paper on their breasts, bearing their *cheatry*, falshood, and unfaithfulness to their trust." *Fountainhall*, i. 359.

2. The act of cheating, fraud, deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, S.

Thus old Satchels observes:—

In every science there is some *cheatry*.  
*Hist. Name of Scot*, p. 39.

**CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, adj.** Fraudful, deceitful; "a *cheatrie* body," one addicted to cheating, S.

"It was a merry warld when every man held his ain gear wi' his ain grip, and when the country side wasna fashed wi' warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that *cheatry* craft." *Rob Roy*, ii. 258.

2. Applied to the means used for deception, S.; as in the old adage, "*Cheatrie* game 'll aye kythe," i.e. false play will shew itself sooner or later.

"Whatna fearfu' image is that like a corpse out o' a tomb, that's making a' this rippet for the *cheatrie* instruments o' pen and ink, when a dying man is at the last gasp?" *The Entail*, ii. 103.

We are not to seek the origin, as Johnson conjectures in regard to E. *cheat*, in *eschcat*, because of the frauds frequently practised in procuring escheats; but in A.-S. *ceatt*, circumventio; Su.-G. *kyt-a*, mutare, permutare, Ihre; dolose imponere, Seren. *Cheatrie* may indeed be viewed as compounded of A.-S. *ceatt*, circumventio, and *ric*, dives; q. "rich in deceit."

**CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE, adj.** Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, S.

—"Yon, ye *cheat-the-wuddie* rogue, you here on your venture in the tolbooth o' Glasgow? What d'ye think's the value o' your head?" *Rob Roy*, ii. 203. V. WIDDIE.

**CHEATS, CHITS, s.** The sweet-bread. *Chits* and *nears*, a common dish in S., i.e. Kidneys and sweet-breads.

—Furthermore I have expended  
Vast suns, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—  
For panches, saucers, sheepheads, *cheats*, plackpyes.

*Watson's Coll.*, i. 22.

V. FOURHOURS.

**CHECK, s.** A bird. V. CHACK.



**CHECKSPAIL**, *s.* A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek or chops, *q.* *cheek-play*, from Teut. *spel*, also *spiel*, ludus. *Cheekspool*, Fife.

**CHEDHER**, *s.* *Chedher Male*, an unintelligible phrase, Chart. S<sup>th</sup> Andr. V. **CHUDREME**.

It might seem to denote the measure in S. called a *chauther* or *chaldron*, L. B. *celdra*, did not *Male* itself, according to the structure of the passage, regard the measure or weight.

**CHEECKIE**, **CHEEKIE**, **CHECKIE**, *adj.* Full of cunning, Aberd.; also, bold, impudent.

D'ye mind yon night ye measur'd snouts  
Wi' Nick himsel' ?  
Yet *cheeckie* slink't auld sittie Cloots  
Wi' quick leg-bail ?

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 41.

Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus.

To **CHEEK**, *v. a.* "To flatter," Gl. Shirefs, Aberd.

Teut. *kaeck-en*, signifies to pilfer, suppilare, manticulari; or from the same origin with *Cheeckie*.

**CHEEK of the Fire**, the side of the fire, Roxb. *Ingle-cheek*, synon.

**CHEEK FOR CHOW**, cheek by jole, S.

Gang *cheek for chow*, whare'er we stray,  
By sable night, or glare o' day,  
Nor scoul ahint our backs.  
*Macaulay's Poems*, p. 146. V. CHOL.

**CHEEK-BLADE**, *s.* The cheek-bone, S.

Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,  
From others *cheekblades* collops tears;  
About the licking of the looms,  
Before the beast to shambles comes.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 77.

To **CHEEM**, *v. a.* To knock one down, Orkn.

Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops, from Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla.

**CHEERER**, *s.* A glass of spirits and warm water, South of S., Ayrs.

"D' you think I wad come and ask you to go to keep company with ony bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese and a *cheerer* of rum toddy?" *Monastery*, i. 18.

"This, and some other desultory conversation, served as a shoeing-horn to draw on another cup of ale and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 46.

"When we had discussed one *cheerer*,—I began, as we were both birzing the sugar for the second, to speak with a circumbendibus about my resignation," &c. *The Provost*, p. 351.

**CHEESEHAKE**, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, S. V. **HAKE**.

**CHEESE-RACK**, *s.* The same with *Cheese-hake*, S.

My kirstaff now stands gizen'd at the door,  
My *cheese-rack* toom that ne'er was toom before.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 3.

**CHEET**, *interj.* The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach, S. It is generally doubled.

She never will come back! Waesucks! I doubt  
Yon've hurt poor baudrans wi' your lang wet clont.  
*Cheat! Cheat!* waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead.  
*Falls of Clyde*, p. 169.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that this is from Fr. *chat*, the name given to this animal.

**CHEFFROUN**, *s.* A piece of ornamental head dress for ladies. V. **SCHAFFROUN**.

**CHEIF-SCHIMMEIS**, *s.* A principal dwelling-place, or manor-house.

—"Ordinand—the castell of Doune foirsaid the principall messuage and *cheif-schimmeis* of the said lordschip." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This is rather a tautology. V. **CHEMYS**.

**CHEIFTYME**, *s.* Reign, *q.* the *time* of one's being *chief* or sovereign.

In the *cheiftyme* of Charlis that chosin chiftane,  
Thair fell ane ferlyfull flan within thay fellis wyde.

*Rauf Coilyear*, Aij. a.

To **CHEIM**, *v. a.* To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal, S. B.

This, I suspect, is merely a corr. of the E. *v. chine*, used in the same sense, from *chine*, the backbone. Fr. *eschin-er*.

To **CHEIP**, **CHEPE**, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest, S. *Cheepe*, O. E.

"The garruling of the stirlene, gart the sparrow *cheip*." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

Als fele, wrinkis and turnys can sche mak,  
As dois the swallo with her plumes blak,—  
Gadderand the small morsellis est and west,  
To here hir birdis *chepand* in thare nest.

*Doug. Virgil*, 427. 5.

"There is life in a mussel as lang as she *cheeps*." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 71.

Johnson defines *chirp*, as if it invariably denoted a cheerful sound, *q.* *cheer up*. This idea, however, is not suggested by *cheip*.

2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice, S.

"To themselves (the Scottish) the woods and hills of their country were pointed out by the great Bruce as their safest bulwarks; and the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*,' was adopted by every border chief." *Minstrelys Border*, Pref. LXXVI. V. also *Hume's Hist. Douglas*, p. 259.

3. To mutter; applied metaph. to man, S.

—Thair wyfis hes maistry,  
That thay dar nawayis *cheip*.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to *cheip*, when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to *cheip*, when the sound, occasioned by its motion, grates on the ear, S.

According to Sibb. this word is formed from the sound. But I would rather refer it to Belg. *tjilpen*, to chirp; 'T' *getjilp van musschen*, the chirping of sparrows. Isl. *keip-ar*, used to denote the causeless murmurs of children, has considerable resemblance; *Puerorum vagitus et querelae sine causa*, G. Andr., p. 142.

**CHEIP, s.** This admits of the same various significations as the *v.*

It is also used in a general sense, to denote noise of any kind. "I did not hear a *cheip*;" i.e. There was not the least noise, S.

**CHEIP, CHEEP, s.** A whisper, the slightest hint or innuendo, S.

"The young loons did na tell my father,—nor did he hear a *cheep* o' the matter, till puir Drouthy was at the mou' o' the cave, an' his pipes skirlin' like mad." St. Kathleen, iii. 212.

**CHEIPER, s.** The bog Iris; so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves, Roxb.

**CHEIPER, s.** The cricket, an insect; denominated from the noise it makes, Loth.

This is an insect of favourable omen. For when *cheepers* come to a house, it betokens good luck, Roxb.

**CHEIPING, CHEEPIING, s.** Shrill squeaking, S.

This occurs in one of old Urquhart's strange collection of phrases, in which, while he retains the spirit of Rabelais, he far outdoes him in variety.

"He gave us also the example of the philosopher, who, when he thought most seriously to have withdrawn himself into a solitary privacy, far from the ruffling clatterments of the—confused world, the better to improve his theory, to contrive, comment and ratiocinate, was, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to free himself from all untoward noises, surrounded and environ'd about so with the barking of currs, bawling of mastiffs, bleating of sheep, prating of parrets, tating of jackdaws, grunting of swine, *girling* of boars, yelping of foxes, mewing of cats, *cheeping* of mice, squeaking of weasils,—clucking of moorfowls, cucking of cuckows, bumling of bees, rammage of hawks, *chirring* of linots,—whicking of pigs, gushing of hogs, *curring* of pigeons,—curkling of quails,—crackling of crows, nuzzing of camels, wheening of whelps, buzzing of dromedaries,—mioling of tygers, bruzzing of bears, sassing [i. fuffing] of kittingings [kitlings], clamring of scarves, whimpring of fullmarts, boing of buffalos,—drintling of turkies, coniating of storks, frantling of peacocks,—*crouting* of cormorants, cigling of locusts, charming of beagles, gnarring of puppies, snarling of mossens, rantling of rats, guerieting of apes, snuttering of monkeys, pioling of pelicanes, quecking of ducks,—that he was much more troubled, than if he had been in the middle of the crowd at the fair of Fontenoy or Niort." Rabelais, B. iii. p. 106, 107.

Some of these words are Scottish; others seem to have been made to serve the purpose of expressing the sound emitted by the different animals, as nearly as possible. His ingenuity in this respect is certainly unparalleled. Rabelais has only nine phrases; Urquhart has swelled the number to seventy-one.

**To CHEIPS, v. a.** To buy or sell.

The lairds that drank guid wyn, and ale,  
Ar now faine to drink smattis;  
Thay top the beir, and *cheips* the meil,  
The ladie sawis the aittis.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 189.

A.-S. *ceap-an*, emere, vendere; whence E. *cheap-en*. It is not improbable that this may be the origin of the *v. chaups*. V. CHAP, v. 3.

**To CHEIS, CHEISS, CHES, CHESE.** 1. To choose.

Y brought him ther he *ches*,  
He gave me ten schilling.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 36. st. 55.

Bower gives the following advice, as expressed by one in the vulgar language, concerning the conduct of Rehoboam, king of Israel.

Kyngis statts gif you will leda,  
Till aid mennis consall tak guds hede:  
Roboam his kyngdam lesit,  
Yonge mennis consall for he *chesit*.

*Scotichron.*, Lib. xiv. c. 4.

2. To appoint; used in an oblique sense.

A tournament thai *ches*. *Sir Tristrem*.

i.e. "They appointed a tournay," Gl.

It is used in sense 1. by R. Brunne, p. 66.

After Saynt Edward, Harald kyng thei *ches*.

Moes-G. *kes-an*, A.-S. *ceos-an*, *cys-an*, Alem. Belg. *kies-en*, Su.-G. *kes-a*, id. Chauc., *chese*.

**To CHEITL, v. n.** To chirp, to chatter or warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small birds when they sit upon their young, or feed them, Kinross, Perth.

It must be viewed as radically the same with Teut. *quedel-en*, garrere, modulari; minutizare, gutturire; Alem. *quittel-on*, lamentari; Armor. *choitell-a*, to whistle, also to hiss; C. B. *cathl-u*, to sing, to chirp, to warble; *cathyl*, a tonation, melody.

**CHEITRES**, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Read *chekis*,

**CHEK, s.** 1. Check. *Douglas*.

2. The post of a gate.

Oft with the ram the porte is schaik and duschyt,  
Doun het yet *chekis*, and bandis all to fruschyt.

*Doug. Virgil*, 55. 27.

i.e. gate-posts. In the same sense the posts of a door arc still called the *door-cheeks*, S.

**CHEKER, CHECKER, s.** The exchequer.

"All schirefs sould compcir yearlie in the *cheker*: or ane sufficient depute for him: haucand power to sweare for him: and in his saull: vnder the paine of ten pounds, and tynsell of his offce at the kings will." Stat. Rob. III., c. 26. Norm. Fr. *eschequier*.

**CHELIDIRECT, s.** A kind of serpent.

Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect,  
With the serpent *Chelidirect*,  
Quhois stink is felt afar.

*Burel's Pilgr.*, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 21.

The account given by Cotgr. of *Chelydre*, Fr., corresponds with that of Burel: "A most venomous and stinking snake, or serpent; rough-skaled, broad-headed, and of a darke tawny colour." Lat. *chelydrus*, Gr. *χελύδρες*, testudo marina; item venenatus serpens; ex *χελως*, testudo, et *ύδρα*, aqua.

**CHEMAGE'. Wallace, ix. 14.**

Sobyr Luna, in flowyng off the ss,  
When brycht Phoebus is in his *chemagè*,  
The bulys coursse so takin had his place,  
And Jupiter was in the crabbis face.

In edit. 1648, 1673, *chemes hie*, i.e., high dwelling. This seems the true reading, although in MS. as given above. The whole passage is obscure. V. CHEMYS.

**CHEMER, s.** A loose upper garment.

A *chemer* for till hells his wad,  
Apen his armour had he then;  
And armyt weill, als war his men.

—With that he kest of his *chemer*,  
And hynt in hand a stalwart sper.  
*Barbour*, xvi. 580. 601. MS.

Edit. 1620, *chimmer*. V. CHYMOUR.

[Fr. *Chamarre*, “a loose and light gowne (and lesse properly, a cloake), that may be worn aswash, or skarfe-wise;” Cotgr.]

**CHEMYS, CHYMES, CHYMMES, CHYMIS, s.**  
A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince.

It is enjoined that Baron-courts should be held at the *Chemys*, as the residence of the Baron himself.

“First and foremost, quhere court sould be halden, their aucht to compeir at ane certaine place, within the Baronie (the quhillk place is called the *Chemys*) the Baillie of the Baronie, with sufficient power, be letter and seale of the Baron, with his Clerks, his Serjand, and lawfull and sufficient soytours.”—Baron Courts, c. 1, s. 1.

—This mychty grete Enée  
Within his narrow *chymmes* ledis he.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 254. 54. *Tectum*, Virg.

When the phrase, *testa pauperis Evandri*, occurs a few lines before, it is rendered “Evandrus pure lugeyng.” But this was owing to the poverty of the pryncce himself. It was still the best residence he had.

It denotes the palace of the Latin kyng; who

—Callis the cheif ledaris of his menyne,  
Chargeand thay suld in his *palice* conuene,  
Vnto the rial *chymes*. *Ibid.* 369, 28.

It is even used for the palace of Jupiter, *Ibid.* 317. 40.

“The *chemise* or principall message sould not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowric or tierce to the woman, but sould remane all and haill undevydit with the air, quha thairfoir is oblist to big or give to hir ane uther message.” Balfour’s Pract., p. 109.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *chemise*, a shirt; Sibb. renders it “houses or cottages standing separately,” deducing it from Teut. *hammeys*, Dan. *hiemmes*, Fr. *hameaux*, hamlets.

As *chemys* has the form of a *s. pl.*, I have thought that our word might be traced to Arm. *chem*, *cham*, *chom*, *choum*, *chemel*, a habitation, whence Bullet derives Fr. *chou-er*, to rest, to stop. He observes that Heb. *chomah*, signifies a wall; Chin. *chom*, a palace: Arab. *chamet*, a tent, *chama*, to cover, *chamai*, to protect. Hence he derives Hisp. *cama*, a lodging. The latter seems immediately from L. B. *cama*, a bed, lectus, Isidor.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Mr. Pinkerton gives materially the same derivation; from *chom*, Arm. to dwell. “Hence,” he adds, “it would seem is *chum*, a college word for co-habitant, chamber companion.” Maitland Poems, Note, p. 392.

But there is reason to believe that the resemblance is merely accidental, and that the term is from O. Fr. *chesmez*, the principal house on an estate, that which is inhabited by the lord or proprietor. Du Cange, defining *Mansura Capitale*, says; Quod vulgo *Caput Mansi*, nostris, *Chefmez*. Under the article *Caput Mansi*, he observes that *chef mois* occurs in the same sense in Norm. Fr. He also mentions *Quiemez* as a variation. As in S. *Kaims* is in some places the name of a village, perhaps it may have originally been used as denoting the mansion-house which might have stood there.

*Chef mez* is merely the translation of *caput mansi*, from O. Fr. *chef*, head, and *mez*, *mais*, *mois*, which seem corr. from *mansus*. *Chef-mets*. Quelques uns ecrivent *chef-mais*, *chef-mois*. C’est le principal manoir d’une succession. Dict. Trev.

It is worthy of observation, that Douglas uses *chemys* and *manys* as terms perfectly synon.; applying both to the residence of Evander.

This sobir *manys* resauit him, but leis.—  
And saying this, the mychty gret Enée  
Within his narrow *chymmes* ledis he.

*Doug. Virgil*, 254. 46. 54. V. MANYS.

**CHENNONIS, s. pl.** Canons belonging to a cathedral.

Perfytelie thir *Pik mawis* as for priouris,  
With thair partie habitis, present thame thair.

—All kin *chennonis* eik of uthir ordouris;

All manor of religioun, the less and the mair.

*Houlate*, i. 15. MS. Fr. *chanoine*.

**CHENYIE, CHENYE’, s.** A chain.

“Than he gart his sodiours serche and seike Bessus, quha vas gottyn in the forest, and vas brocht and led bundyn in ane *chenye* befor kyng Alexander.” Compl. S. p. 183. Fr. *chaîne*, id. V. *term*, Ye.

*Hanged in Chenyie*, hung in chains.

“He was sentenced to be *hanged in chenye* on the gallowlee till his corpse rot.” MS. Abst. (1637) Mac-laurin’s Crim. Cas. XL.

To CHEPE, *v. n.* To chirp. V. CHEIP.

**CHERITIE, CHERITE’, s.**

“And to the minister serwing the cure at the said kirk of Halyruiddous, tua hundred merkis money and thrie chalderis wictuell, viz. ane calder quheit, ane calder beir, and ane calder attits, with the *cheritie*.” Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 332.

“Tua chalderis of beir wyth dowbill *cheritè*, the price of the chalder twelf poundis saxtene sh.” Aberd. Reg. A., 1543. V. 18.

“Ane boll of bair [barley, or big] with the *chereteis*,” *ibid.*

It is also used as a participle.

“Ane boll of beer *chereteid* stuff,” *ibid.*

*Cheritie Meal* is also mentioned in some old deeds, Aysr.; but the sense is lost.

It might seem that the term had originally denoted the driving or carriage of the grain; Fr. *charrette*, a wain-load, L. B. *cherreta*, id. Du Cange, vo. *Carrada*.

The phrase, *with the cheritie*, appears to correspond with the language of a Chart. A., 1248. In quolibet homine tenente hospitium, unam quartam avenae, & in crastino Nativitatis Domini unum panem panetariae & gallinas, et *carretum*. This is expl. by Du Cange, Praestatio *carretti*—nostris *charette*. Where there was no carriage, it was thus expressed, Chart. A. 1185. *Absque roagio*, [a toll for supporting a road] *messione*, & *carreto*. *Ibid.*

A difficulty arises, however, from the following clause; “To pay & deliuer aucht firloftis of malt without *chereties* yierlie,” Aberd. Reg.; as well as from the phrase, *chereteid stuff*, which would seem to refer to some peculiar and superior mode of preparation or dressing at the mill.

If this idea should be adopted, we might view the term as a modification of Gael. *scaradh*, a separation, *sgartha*, separated, from *scar-am*, *sgar-am*, to separate; C. B. *ysgariad*, separation, *ysgarth-u*, to purge out. The *chereteis*, with the *beir*, might thus be the siftings, or what was separated from the pure grain.

To CHERK, *v. n.* To emit a grating sound, South of S.

The croaking raven soar’d on high,  
Thick, thick the *cherking* weasels ran;

At hand she heard the howlets cry,

An’ groans as of a dying man.

*Hogg’s Mountain Bard*, p. 12. V. CHIRK.

**CHERRY of Tay**, the name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the frith of Tay.

“This our town of Dundee, situat on the river Tay,

hath been ever famous for the abundance of that little fish termed for its excellencie the *Cherry of Tay*, caught here. It is likest (if not a species) to the Whyting; but so surpassing it in a delicious taste, that hardly it can be so called." *Mercur. Calcd. A. 1661, p. 39.*

This is supposed to be the smelt, *S. spirling*.

Such was the spirit of adulation that pervaded the country after the restoration of Charles II. that this is enumerated among the "state miracles" that welcomed the blissful return of this prince.

**CHESBOW, s.** The poppy. V. **CHASBOL.**

To **CHESE, v. a.** To choose. V. **CHEIS.**

**CHESOP, s.** Abbrev. of

**CHESYBIL, CHESABILL, s.** An ecclesiastical dress; O. E. *chesuble, chasuble*, a kind of cope, a short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass; Phillips.

Ane-other *chesybil* he gave alsua.

*Wyntown, ix. 6. 156.*

"Item, ane *chesabill* of purpoure velvot with the stoyle," &c. *Coll. of Inventories, A. 1545, p. 58.*

L. B. *casula, casubla, casubula*; Belg. *kasuyfel*, Fr. *casuble*, id. a little cope.

**CHESOP, s.** An ecclesiastical dress; abbrev. from *Chesybil*, q. v.

"Tua hail standis of claiht of gold, that is to say, tua *chesopis*, four tunnakiis," &c. *Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.*

**CHESSE, s.** 1. The frame of wood for a window, a sash, S.

Both the S. and E. word seem derived from Fr. *chassis*, id.

2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, S.

Fr. *chassis* also signifies a "printer's tympan;" Cotgr.

**CHESSE, s.** The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces: "The *chess* or lith of an orange," one of the divisions of it, Roxb.

"In the same kind of measure are almost all the popular rhymes which still continue to be repeated by children in their ring-dances; such as,—

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*;  
I've a bonny blue glass, &c.

generally sung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon.*" *Sibbald's Chron. iv. LIX.*

An ingenious correspondent in the county of Roxb. has transmitted to me this ancient rhyme, as commonly repeated.

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*;  
I've a bonny blue glass;  
I've a dog among the corn;  
Blaw, Willy Buckhorn;  
I've wheat, I've rye;  
I've four and twenty milk white kye;  
The tane's broken-backit,  
The rest's a' hackit.  
The ledly and the red coat  
Coming throw the ferry-boat;  
The ferry-boat's o'er dear,

Ten shillings in the year.

Bumbaleery bizz;  
Round about the wheat-stack,  
And in among the pizz (pease).

Fr. *chasse*, "that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enchased;" Cotgr.

**CHESSART, s.** A cheese-vat, S. O. *Ches-sirt, Cheswirt*, Fife.

"After the curd has been continued in the boyn or vat, till it has become hard, it is put into the *chessart* or cheese-vat." *Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 453.* Synon. with *Kaisart*, q. v.

**CHESSSEL, s.** A cheese-vat, the same with *Cheswell*, and *Chessart*; Nithsd.

"Ken ye (quo I) o' yon new cheese our wyfe took but frae the *chesssel* yestreen? I'm gaun to send 't t' ye i' the morning, yere a gude neebor to me." *Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.*

**CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s.** The mould in which cheese is made, Roxb. Synon., *Chizzard* and *Kaisart*, S. B.

Can this be corr. from A.-S. *cysefaet*, id.

To **CHESSOUN, v. a.** To subject to blame, to accuse.

He is sa ful of justice, richt and ressound,  
I lufe him not in ocht that will me *chessoun*.

*Priest of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 39.*

i. e., that will subject me to an accusation.

Fr. *achoisonn-er*, to accuse, to pick a quarrel against, Cotgr. This seems to be formed from Lat. *accuso*.

**CHESSOUN, CHEESOWNE, s.** Blame, accusation; exception.

Thus be yow ay ane example men tais:  
And as ye say than al and aundrie sayis:  
If that ye think richt, or yit ressound,  
To that I can, nor na man, have *chessoun*.  
And that ye think unressoun, or wrang,  
Wee al and aundrie sings the samin sang.

*Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr., i. p. 7.*

Efter this tail in us ye sal not taint;  
Nor yit of our justice to mak ane plaint.  
And afterward sa did this King but *chessoun*;  
On him nicht na man plenie of ressound.

*Ibid., p. 15.*

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively renders it, *opposition*. But it is evidently from Fr. *achoisson*, which not only signifies occasion, choice, election, but also, accusation. Thus the meaning is: "The king did as he had promised, without being accused of injustice by any one."

\* **CHEST, s.** Frequently used for a coffin, S.

"The marquis' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his *chest* covered with a black taffeta." *Spalding, i. 52.*

To **CHEST, v. a.** To inclose in a coffin, S. V. **KIST, s.** and v.

**CHESTER, s.** 1. The name given to a circular fortification, in some parts of S.

"There are several circular fortifications, called *chesters*, which bear evident marks of great antiquity.—They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter. The outer wall or enclosure—for some of them have evident marks of smaller, but irregular enclosures within—consists of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones, built without any regularity or order, and without mortar of any kind.—*Chester*, in Gaelic,

signifies a camp. And as the name of Gaelic original, for this as well as other reasons, I am disposed to think that they are of greater antiquity than even Agricola's wall, or Graham's dyke." P. Kilsyth, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 292, 293.

I find no evidence, however, that this term is Gael. It is evidently the same with the Lat. word *castra*, adopted into A.-S. in the form of *ceaster*, urbs, oppidum, castrum, castellum, a city, a town, a fort, a castle: "whence," as Somner remarks, "the termination of the names of so many places in England in *cester*, *chester*, and the like." V. KEIR.

2. The designation of a number of places, such as farm-towns in the south of S. either by itself, or in conjunction with some other word, as *Highchester*, *Bonchester*, *Whitechester*, *Chesterhouse*, *Chesterhall*, &c.

**CHESTER BEAR**, the name commonly given in Angus and Perth. to *big*; as distinguishing it from *Barley-bear*, which denotes what is in England strictly called Barley.

"Barley is more or less the produce of every farm; the kind generally sown is the *Chester* or rough barley." P. Blackford, Perth. Stat. Acc., iii. 207.

"Barley, so called, has two rows in the head like rye. That which has more rows in the head than two is called *Chester Barley*. The *Chester* is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds; but barley is thought the most advantageous crop in the low country." P. Bendothy, Perth. Stat. Acc., xix. 351.

What the term *Chester* refers to, I know not. It can scarcely be supposed that it was imported from the city of that name in E.

**CHESWELL**, s. A cheese-vat.

"He is gone out of the *cheswell* that he was made in;" S. Prov. "A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station." Kelly, p. 141. V. KAISART.

**CHEVELRIE**, s. Cavalry. V. **CHEWALRY**.

**CHEVERON**, s. Armour for a horse's head.

—In his *cheveron* biforne,  
Stode as an unicorn  
Als sharp as a thorne,  
An anlas of stele.

*Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*, ii. 4.

"It appears," says Mr. Pinkerton, "to have been the ornament or defence of the head of a war-horse, in the midst of which was an anlace, or sharp piece of steel, as is observable in miniatures and other monuments of the times." He conjectures, that it is from O. Fr. *chef*, as defending the head of the horse.

Grose gives the following account of it: "The *chanfron*, *chamfrein*, or *shaffron*, took its denomination from that part of the horse's head it covered, and was a kind of mask of iron, copper, or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather, enclosing the face and ears. Some of these chanfrons seem to have been so contrived as to hinder a horse from seeing right before him, perhaps to prevent his being intimidated by any object against which he might be directed, so as to cause him to start aside, or lessen the celerity of his charge. From the centre of the forehead there sometimes issued a spike or horn, like that given by the heralds to the *unicorn*; but generally it was adorned with an escutcheon of armorial bearings, or other ornamental devices. In several of the French historians we read of chanfrons

worn by their nobility, not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called demy chanfrons."—"The chanfron," he adds in a Note, "is defined to be the fore part of the head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows down to the nose." *Gentleman's Dictionary*. Perhaps from *champ* and *frein*, the field or space for the bridle. Milit. Antiq., ii. 259. L. B. *chamfrenum*, Du Cange; Fr. *chanfrain*, *chanfrein*.

**CHEVIN**, part. pa. Achieved, prospered, succeeded.

Than was he glaid of this,  
And thoct himself weil *chevin*.  
And hame he cam with blis;  
Thoct lang quhill it was evin.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 363.

Given among words not understood, Gl. But in Wallace we find *chevit*, *chevyt*, in the sense of achieved; and A. Bor. to *chieve* is to succeed, which Ray views as derived, either from achieve, *per aphaeresin*, or from Fr. *chevir*, to obtain. Thus "he thoct himself weil *chevin*," may signify, "he thought he had succeeded well," or, "come to a happy termination," as *chevir* also signifies to make an end. Allied to this is the phrase used by Chauc.: "Yvel mote he *cheve*," ver. 16693.

"I *cheue*, I bringe to an ende." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

It is also used as a s. in "God sende you yuell *cheuyng*, whiche is a maner of cursing. Dieu vous met en malle sepmayne." Ibid., F. 354, b. vo. *Sende*.

**CHEVISANCE**, s. Procurement, means of acquiring.

—"Our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burovis in Flanderis to mak this *chevisance*," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, Pref. xix. V. under *Chewiss*.

**CHEVRON**, s. A glove.

"Sir Gideon by chance letting his *chevron* fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove," &c. Scott's *Staggering State*, p. 50.

"My curse—gae wi' ye, if ye gie them either fee or bountith, or sae muckle as a black pair o' *cheverons*." Heart of M. Loth., i. 196.

The term was perhaps originally appropriated to a glove made of kid leather, from Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

**To CHEW**, v. a. To stew, Lanarks.; a corrupt provincialism.

**CHEWAL**, adj. Distorted.

He chowis me his *cheval* mouth, and scheddis my lippis.  
*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 48.

*Chowis* may be either for *chews* or *shows*. V. SHEVEL, and SHOWL.

**CHEWALRY**, s. 1. Men in arms, of whatever rank.

He gadryt gret *chewalry*,  
And towart Scotland went in by.  
*Barbour*, iv. 187. MS.

2. Cavalry.

"The Romane senate—create Emilius Mamercus dictator, and he maid Aurelius Posthumus maister of *chevelrie*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 342. Magister *equitum*, Lat.

## 3. Courage, prowess in arms.

—The cronne that Ihu couth ber ;  
And off the croice a gret party,  
He wan throw his *chevalry*.

*Barbour*, iii. 462. MS.

Fr. *chevalerie*, knighthood; here transferred to armed men without distinction. It also signifies prowess, *illustria facinora*, Dict. Trev.

CHEWALROUS, *adj.* Brave, gallant.

Throw his *chewalyous* chewalry  
Galloway wes stonasyit gretumly.

*Barbour*, ix. 536. MS.

This has undoubtedly been a mistake of the transcriber for *chevalrous*.

O. Fr. *chevalereux*, *illustis*, *nobilis*.

CHEWALRUSLY, *adv.* Bravely, gallantly.

—The King, full *chewalrusly*,  
Defendyt all his company.

*Barbour*, iii. 89. MS.

To CHEWYSS, *v. a.* To compass, to achieve, to accomplish.

In hy thal thoct thal suld him sla,  
And gif that thai mycht *chewyss* swa ;  
Frs that thal the king had slayn.  
That thal mycht wyn the woud agsyn.

*Barbour*, vii. 427. MS. V. CHEVIN.

CHEWYSANCE, CHEWYSANS, *s.* Acquirement, provision, means of sustenance. O. E. *cheuisance*.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance,  
My lyfatis is but honest *chewysance*.

*Wallace*, ix. 375. MS.

i.e. "Supported by the bounty of another, I do not honourably provide for myself as I have done formerly."

Quhen Wallace saw thir gud men off renown,  
With hunger stad, almost mycht leyff no mar,  
Wyt he, for thaim he sicht wondyr sar.  
Gud men, he said, I sin the causa off this ;  
At your desyr I sall amend this wyss,  
Or leyff you fre suni *chewysans* to ma.

*Ibid.*, xi. 567, MS., also *Barbour*, iii. 402.

Perhaps *wyss* should be *myss*.

And though he can so to a cloth, and can no better  
*cheuisance*,

Nede anone right winneth him vnder mayneprise.

*P. Ploughman*, Fol. 107. b. V. the v.

CHIAR, *s.* A chair. The vulgar pronunciation nearly resembles this; *cheyr*, S.

The Scottis sall bruke that realme as natyue ground,  
(Geif weirdis fayll nocht) quhair euir this *chiar* is found.

*Bellend. Cron.* F. ii.

To CHICK, *v. n.* To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, S. Perhaps from Teut. *kick-en*, *nutire*, *minimam vocem edere*, Kilian.CHICKENWORT, *s.* Chickweed, S. *Alsine media*, Linn. From *chicken*, and *wort*, an herb, A.-S. *wyrt*, Belg. *wort*, q. the herb fed on by chickens.\* CHIEF, *adj.* Intimate; as, "They're very chief wi' ane anither," S. Synon. *Grit*, *Thrang*, *Pack*, *Freff*, &c.

Nearly allied to the sense of the term as used in Proverbs xvi. 28: "A whisperer separateth chief

friends." This, however, is given by Dr. Johns. as illustrating the sense of "eminent, extraordinary."

CHIEL, CHIELD, *s.*1. A servant. *Chamber-chiel*, a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet.

"He called for his *chamber-chiels*, and caused them to light candles, and to remain a while beside him, till he had recovered the fear and dreadour that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming. Pitseottic, p. 27.

"The Duke gave his *chamber-chiel* command, that he should drink no wine that night, but keep himself fresh, for he knew not what he had ado."—*Ibid.*, p. 84.

2. A fellow; and, like this word, used either in a good or bad sense; although more commonly as expressive of disrespect, S. In a good sense, it is said, *He's a fine chield*, i.e., A good fellow.

*Chiels* carry cloaks when 'tis clear,  
The fool when 'tis foul has name to wear.

*Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 21.

In the following extracts, it is evidently used with disrespect.

They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free ;  
The *chiels* may a' knit up themselves for me.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 77.

These ten lang years, wi' blood o' freins,  
The *chiel* has paid his lawin.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 27.

We're never out of sight for half an hour !  
But some *chield* ay upon us keeps an ee.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 51.

## 3. A stripling, a young man. This sense is general through Scotland. But S. B. it is applied indifferently to a young man or woman.

Now Nory kens she in her guess was right,  
But lootna wi't, that she had seen the knight ;  
But at her speers, How far frae this away,  
She thought the braes of Flaviania lay !  
Nae near, my *cheel*, she says.—

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 78.

But now the gloamin coming on,  
The *chiels* began to pingle.—

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 78.

i.e. the young fellows began to quarrel. They are distinguished, in the next line, from *carls* or old men. V. PINGLE, *v.*

## 4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B.

But are the cows your ain ? gin I may speer,  
O nver ane of them belongs to me.  
They are the laird's, well may his honour be :  
My sin gueed *cheild*, that sucked me full sweet,  
And's ay kind to me, whan we chance to meet.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 78.

This word may be originally the same with *kullt*, a boy; allied to which are *kulla*, a girl, and *kulle*, offspring. It is probable, however, that *chiel* in the first sense, is immediately a corruption of *Child*, q. v., and that the following senses are of later origin. Dr. Percy says, he has been assured that the ballad of *Gil Morice* "is still current in many parts of Scotland, where the hero is universally known by the name of *Child Maurice*, pronounced by the common people *Cheild* or *Cheeld*." *Reliques*, v. 1.

CHIEL, *s.* Used in the sense of child, Aberd. "*Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child;" Gl. Shirrefs.

Perhaps the word in this form has more affinity with Su.-G. *kull*, proles, than with A.-S. *cild*, infans; especially as the Isl. supplies us with the origin of both. For we learn from Verelius, vo. *Stradfiske*, p. 246, that *kyll-a* signifies gignere, parere.

The use of this term throws light on a phrase of the north of S. :—

**CHIEL** or **CHARE**, one that a person takes a particular interest in, or to whom he acts as guardian, S. B., i.e. "a child of his own, or a ward."

Heard ye nae word, gin he had *chiel* or *chare*?  
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 73. V. CHARE, s. 2.

To **CHIER**, **CHIER**, *v. a.* To cut, to wound.

He chesit a flane, as did affeir him,—  
Through baith the chieks he thoct to *chier* him.  
Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

Ed. Calland., *Chier*, Chron. S. P.

A.-S. *scear-an*, *scer-an*, tondere; or *ceorf-an*, *cearf-an*, secare. *Chard*, which occurs in the same stanza, as it agrees in signification, has been viewed as the pret. of the *v.*

**CHIERE**, *s.* Chair. "Chiere of estate."  
Chair of state.

And in a *chiere* of estate besyde,  
With wingis bright, all plumyt, bot his face.  
There sawe I sitt the blynd god Cupide.  
King's *Quair*, iii. 21.

**CHIFFERS**, *s. pl.* Cyphers.

"Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with draughtes of violet and gray silk maid in *chiffers* of A. and enrichit with leiffis and branches of holine," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 136. It is also written *chiffres*, *ibid.*

Fr. *chifre*, a cypher.

**CHILD**, **CHYLD**, *s.* A servant, a page.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid,  
With him twa men that douchtye war in deid,  
Our tuk the *child* Schyr Ranaldis sowme couth leid.  
Wallace, iv. 24. MS.

i.e. "the servant who led his baggage borne by a horse."

This term, in O. E., denoted a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.

*Chyld* Waweyn, Lotys sone, thulke tyme was  
Bot of tuelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was  
To Norys thoru the kyng Arture, & thulke tyme rygt,  
The pope hym tok armes, & ys owe honde made hym  
knygt.  
R. *Glouc.*, p. 182.

This *Lot* is the same with the Lothns of our historians, king of the Picts. Afterwards Waweyn is called *Syre*, i.e. Sir Waweyn, as in p. 209.

The erl of oxenford he nom, and another erl al so,  
And *Syre* Waweyn, ys syster sone, tho al thys was  
ydo.

This must certainly be traced to A.-S. *cild*; as L. *infans*, Fr. *enfant*, Hisp. *infant*, have all been, by a similar application, transferred to the heir apparent of a sovereign, i.e., one who had the prospect of advancement. I am inclined to think that *child* was occasionally used as synon. with *squire*. It seems unquestionable that one who aspired to the honour of knighthood, before he had actually attained it, was called *valel*, although a person of rank and family. V. Du Cange, vo. *Valeti*.

**CHILDER**, *pl.* 1. Children, S. Lancash.

King Herodis part thai playit into Scotland,  
Off yong *childer* that thai befor thaim fand.  
Wallace, i. 166. MS.

Ay maun the *childer*, wi' a fastin mou',  
Grumble and greet, and make an unco mane.  
Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 57.

This *pl.* also occurs in O. E.

Cassibalayn there uncle then was kyng,  
And founde his nephewes full honestly and wel,  
And nourtred them while they were *chylde* yong.  
Hardyng's *Chron.*, F. 36, a.

A.-S. *cildru*, pueri.  
"Scole, to lerne *chyldre* in;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 62, a.

2. Retinue, attendants.

"Than thai come with a flyrdome, and said that  
thai come for na ill of him ne his *childer*." Addic.  
Scot. Corn., p. 15.

3. Used to denominate servants on shipboard, or common mariners in relation to their master.

"Quhen ane master is readie with his ship to depart  
and sail fra hame to ane uther port, and thair is sum  
of his *childer* auchtand silver in the town or cuntry  
quhair thay ar, the creditor may not tak the mariner  
that is his debtor furth of the said ship fra his master  
for the debt," &c. Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 615.

**CHYLD-GIFT**, *s.* A present made to a *child*  
by a godfather.

—All the guidis, for justly thay ar thyne,  
Off thy *chylid* gift, storit throw grace devyne.  
Colkelbie *Sov.*, v. 889.

**CHILD-ILL**, *s.* Labour, pains of child-bearing.

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,  
That hyr *child ill* rycht now hes tane.  
Barbour, xvi. 274. MS.

To **CHIM**, *v. n.* "To take by small portions,  
to eat nicely," Ettr. For.

By the usual change of Goth. *k* into *ch*, this seems  
to originate from Isl. *keim-r*, sapor: Saepius pro in-  
grato sumitur; Haldorson. Dainty eating may well  
be supposed to proceed from a disagreeable taste in  
the food.

**CHYMES**, *s.* A chief dwelling. V. **CHEMYS**.

**CHYMER**, **CHYMOUR**, *s.* 1. A light gown,  
E. *cymar*.

Thair belts, thair broches, and thair rings,  
Mak biggings hair at hame;  
Thair hudes, thair *chymours*, thair garnysings;  
For to agment thair fame.

Mariland *Poems*, p. 188.

His gown was of a claith as quhyte as milk,  
His *chymers* were of chamelet purpore broun.  
Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 186.

2. A piece of dress worn by archbishops and  
bishops when consecrated.

"They sall—provide them selfis a *chymere* (that is,  
a sattyn or taffetie gowne without linyng or sleeues) to  
be worne over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecra-  
tioun." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 21.

It also occurs in O. E., "Put of this *chymere*, it  
mysbecometh you." Palsgr. iii. F. 361, a.

"Fr. *chamarre*; a loose and light gown (and lesse  
properly, a cloak) that may be worn skarfwise; also,  
as tudded garment," Cotgr. Ital. *ciamare*, Belg. *samare*.

Su.-G. *samaria*; ita vocatur toga longior, imprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. *samarra*, vestis pelita; Thre.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called *cymatilis*, from Gr. *κυμα*, fluctus, unda, because it is waved. This is so highly esteemed by the Turks, that it is often worn by their Emperors. The Spaniards might become acquainted with it, from their intercourse with the Moors or Arabs. See a particular account of this cloth, and of the wool of which it is made, as well as of the mode of manufacture, Busbequii Legat. Turcic. Ep. I. p. 80, 81, 87, 88. Ed. L. Bat. 1633.

**CHIMLEY, CHIMBLAY, CHIMLA, CHIMNEY,**  
s. 1. A grate.

This is the sense in which the word is vulgarly used in S. It is always pronounced *chimley*. The word denoting a chimney, is pronounced *chimley*, Lancash.

Among "moveabill heirschip," we find mentioned, "ane bag to put money in, ane euleruik, ane *chimney*, ane water-pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

And sin ye've ta'en the turn in hand,  
See that ye do it right,  
And ilka *chimly* o' the house,  
That they be dearly dight.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, ii. 378.

"In the chalmer there was a grit iron *chimlay*, vnder it a fyre; other grit provisione was not sene." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 56.

"Ane greit yrne *chimblay* in the hall." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 261.

2. A fire-place, S.

Corn. *tchimbla*, a chimney; Pryce.

3. In the proper sense of E. *chimney*, as denoting "the turret raised—for conveyance of the smoke," S.

—Vernal's win's wi' bitter blout,  
Out owre our *chimlas* blaw.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 63.

**CHIMLEY-BRACE, s.** 1. The mantle-piece, S.

2. The beam which supports the *cat-and-clay* chimneys in cottages; pron. *chumla-brace*, Teviotd.

**CHIMLEY-CHEEKS, s. pl.** The stone pillars at the side of a fire, S.

**CHIMLA-LUG, s.** The fireside, S.

While frosty winds blaw in the drift,  
Ben to the *chimla-lug*,  
I grudge a wee the great folk's gift,  
That live sae bien and snug.

*Burns*, iii. 155.

"Dame Lugton set for him an elbow-chair by the *chimla-lug*." R. Gilhaize, i. 152.

**CHIMLEY-NEUCK, s.** The chimney-corner, S.

"The evil spirit of the year fourteen hundred and forty-twa is at wark again as merrily as ever, and ilka auld wife in the *chimley-neuck* will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity and the godly fathers o' the church." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 150.

*Chimley-nuik* occurs in Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, as signifying the chimney-corner.

—Where saw you her?  
I' th' *chimley nuik* within; shee's thers now.

**CHYNA, s.** A chain.

—"Comperit Stevin Lokkert procuratour for Robert of Cuninghaim of Cuninghameheid sunmond—anent iij oxen & ane irne *chyna*," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 73.

The term occurs also in p. 67.

—"A pot, ij pannyas, a *chyna*, a speite," [a spit] &c. A corr. of *Chemjic*.

**CHINE, s.** The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which project beyond the head; S. *chime* as in E.

—"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, c. 33. Isl. *kani*, prominula pars rei, that part of a thing which projects; also rostrum; Haldorson. *Chine*, however, may be corr. from E. *chime*, *chimb*, used in the same sense; especially as Teut. *kieme*, and *kimme*, signify margo vasis; and Su.-G. *kim*, extremum dolii; Thre.

I find that, although in the edition 1814, from the Records, *chine* occurs in the Act of Cha. II., *chime* is the term in the preceding act of Cha. I., Vol. V., p. 506.

**CHYNE. V. CHOLLE.**

**CHINGLE, s.** Gravel; as the word is pronounced in some places, elsewhere *channel*, q. v.

"*Chingle*, I presume, is the old Scotch word, synonymous to the modern term *channel*.—The name is happily descriptive of the nature of the soil which is in general, a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel." P. Channelkirk, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiii. 384.

**CHINGILY, adj.** Gravelly, S.

"In some parts it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, in some of a heavy or light kind of clay altogether, in many parts of a mixture of clay and a light kind of moss, and in several parts it is gravelly or sandy, or *chingily*." P. Halkirk, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xix., 4, 5.

"—The surface is not above a foot or 18 inches from the *chingle*." P. Boleskine, Inverness. Statist. Acc., xx. 27. *Chingle*, gravel free from dirt; Gl. Grose.

**CHINK, s.** A cant term for money, Gallo-way.

Quoth John, "Thsy ply their wily tools  
But for the *chink*."

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 66.

Denominated from the sound made by silver.

**CHINLIE, adj.** Gravelly, Moray; the same with *Channelly* and *Chinglie*.

"The hard *chinlie* beach at the east end, makes it probable that once the sea flowed into the loch." Shaw's Hist. Moray, p. 78.

**CHINTIE-CHIN, s.** A long chin, a chin which projects, Perth.

The first part of this word seems of Gael. origin; probably from *sinte*, stretched, *sinteach*, straight, long.

**To CHIP, CHYP, v. n.** 1. A bird is said to be *chipping*, when it cracks the shell. A. Bor. id.



2. To break forth from a shell or calix, S.  
The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,  
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 401. 19.

Bushes budded, and trees did *chip*,  
And lambs by sun's approach did skip.  
*Colvil's Mock Poems*, P., ii. 3.

Grain is also said to *chip*, when it begins to germinate, S.

3. It is metaph. applied to the preparation necessary to the flight of a person.

May Margaret turned her round about,  
(I wot a loud laugh laughed she)  
"The egg is *chipped*, the bird is flown,  
Ye'll see na ma'ir of young Logie."

*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 248.

4. The term, as originally referring to birds, is transferred to a woman who is in the early state of pregnancy, S.

5. It is applied to ale, when it begins to ferment in the working vat, S. O.

Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch, to disclose. *Zo dra als de kuykens gekipt waaren*; as soon as the chickens were hatched. The radical idea seems to be that of breaking by means of a slight stroke, such as a chicken gives the shell in bursting from it; Teut. *kipp-en*, eudere, icere; *kip*, ictus.

#### CHIPERIS, *s. pl.* Gins, snares.

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowl in other menis boundis with gunnis, *chiperis* or other ingynes," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 269.

Most probably, gins, snares; allied perhaps to Teut. *kip*, decipulum, from *kipp-en*, capere. Fr. *chepier*, denotes a gaoler, L. B. from *cippus*, the stocks. This, as well as *cep-us*, also signifies a net.

#### CHIPPY-BURDIE, *s.* A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it: *I'll gie you a chippie-burdie*, Loth.

Perhaps, a child's toy called a *cheepie-burdie*, from the noise made by it when the air is forced out.

I have heard it said, with considerable plausibility, that this ought to be viewed as a corr. of Fr. *chapeau lordé*, a cocked, or perhaps, an embroidered hat.

#### CHYPPY-NUTIE, *s.* A mischievous spirit.

For *Chyppynutie* ful oft my chaftis quik.  
*Palice of Honour*, i. 58. V. SKRYMMORIE.

#### CHYRE, *s.* Cheer, entertainment.

Go clois the burde; and tak awa the *chyre*,  
And lok in all into yon almorie.  
*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 73.

#### CHYRE, *s.* A chair.

"Sevin *chyres* coverit with velvot, thairof thre of crammosie freinyeit with gold.—Twa uther *chyres* coverit with blak velvot. Ane uther *chyre* coverit with ledder." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 213. V. CHIAR.

#### To CHIRK, JIRK, JIRG, CHORK, *v. n.* To make a grating noise; S.

The doors will *chirk*, the bands will cheep,  
The tyke will waken frae his sleep.  
*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, ii. 338.

To *chirk with the teeth*, also actively, to *chirk the teeth*, to rub them against each other, S.

*Chork* is used to denote "the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water."

Aft have I wid thro' glens with *chorking* feet,  
When neither plaid nor kelt cou'd fend the weat.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 393.

It is evidently the same word, marked by the provincial pronunciation of Loth.

A.-S. *cearc-ian*, crepitare; stridere, "to crash or gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or (as in Chaucer's language) to *chirke*. *Cearciend teth*, dentes stridentes, chattering teeth. *Cearcetung*, a gnashing, grinding or crashing noise; as of the teeth;" Somner. "Chirking, (old word) a chattering noise;" Phillips.

The term is used by Chaucer in a general sense for "a disagreeable sound."

All full of *chirking* was that sory place.  
*Knights Tale*, ver. 2006.

Teut. *circk-en*, is undoubtedly allied, although in sense it more exactly corresponds to S. *cheip*. *Circken als een mussche*; titissare, pipilare; to *cheip* as a sparrow, E. *chirp*.

Sw. *skiaer-a* (*tanderna*,) to gnash the teeth, is most probably a cognate term.

This corresponds to the sense of the term by Palsgrave. "*Chyrkyng* of brydes, [Fr.] iargon;" B. iii. F. 24, a. "I *chyrke*, I make a noyse as myse do in a house." *Ibid.*, F. 187, b.

#### CHIRK, *s.* The sound made by the teeth, or by any hard body, when rubbed obliquely against another.

#### To CHIRL, *v. n.* 1. To chirp, Roxb.; synon. *Churl*.

2. To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm, Clydes.

The fairy barbs were light and fleet;  
The *chirling* echoes went and came.  
*Hogg's Hunt of Eildon*, p. 323.

3. "To warble merrily," Clydes.

The laverock *chir'lt* his cantie sang,  
The cushat roun' them flew.  
*Ballad, Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1813, p. 327.

Sw. *sorl-a*, to murmur, to make a noise like running water, Seren. A.-S. *cear-ian*, *ceorr-ian*, queri, murmurare.

4. To whistle shrilly, Roxb.

#### CHIRL, *s.* The single emission of a low melancholy sound, Clydes.

#### CHIRLING, *s.* Such a sound continued, *ibid.*

#### To CHIRL, *v. n.* To laugh immoderately, Dumfr.; synon. to *kink with lauchin*.

Perhaps in allusion to the sound made by a moor-fowl or partridge when raised. V. CHURR, CHURL. IRE, rendering the term *kurra*, murmurare, mentions Germ. *kurrel-n*, as synon.

#### CHIRLE, *s.* The double-chin; the wattles or barbs of a cock, Renfr.

Wi' clippet feathers, kame an' *chirle*,  
The gamester's cock, frae some aul' burrel,  
Proclaims the morning near.  
A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 82. V. CHOLER.

#### CHIRLE, *s.* A small bit of any thing, especially of edibles, Lanarks.; allied perhaps to Teut. *schier-en*, partiri.

**CHIRLES**, *s. pl.* Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and *chows*, which are the smallest, except what is called *culm*, Fife.

**CHIRM**, *s.* *Chirms of grass*, the early shoots of grass, Roxb.

This, it is supposed, has been corr. from E. *germ*, or Fr. *germe*, id.

To **CHIRM**, *v. a.* To warble, S.

The zephyrs seem'd mair saft to play,  
The birds mair sweet to *chirm* their sang.  
*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 69.

To **CHIRME**, *v. n.* 1. As applied to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, especially when collected together, before a storm, S.

Sa bustouslie Bereas his bugill blew,  
The ders full derne down in the dalis drew;  
Small birdis flokand threw thik ronny's thrang,  
In *chirmynge*, and with cheping changit thare sang,  
Sekand hidlis and hirny's thame to hyde  
Fra ferefull thuddis of the tempestuus tyde.

*Doug. Virgil*, 201, 20.

Here *chirmynge* is used as synon. with *cheping*.

2. To chirp; without necessarily implying the idea of a melancholy note, S.

The kowschot croud's and pykkis on the ryse,  
The stirling changis diuers steynnys ayse,  
The sparrow *chirmis* in the wallis clyft.

*Ibid.*, 403, 29.

Cou'd lav'rocks at the dawning day,  
Cou'd linties *chirming* frae the spray,—  
Compare wi' *Birks of Invermay*.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii, 25.

"Chirm,—to mutter discontentedly;" Gl. Picken. In this sense *cherme* is used, O. E.

"I *cherme* as byrdes do when they make a noyse a great namber together; Je igergonne.—These byrdes *cherme* goodly." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

3. To fret, to be peevish, to be habitually complaining, S.

But may be, gin I live as lang  
As nae to fear the *chirmin'* chang  
Of gesses grave, that think nae wrang,  
And even say't,  
I may consent to lat them gang,  
And tak' their fate.

*Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 180.

Fris. *kriem-en*, conqueri, querulum esse; Dan. *karm-er*, to grieve or fret.

Rudd. derives this *v.* from *charm*, from Lat. *carmen*. Sibb. comes much nearer, when he mentions A.-S. *cyrm*, clamor. Junius, from C. B. Arm. *garm*, clamor. But the true origin is Belg. *kerm-en*, to lament; lamentari, quiritari, Kilian. Perhaps we may view as a cognate Isl. *jarmr*, vox avium, garritus.

**CHIRME**, *s.* 1. Note; applied to birds.

O gentill Troiane dinyne interpreteure,  
—That vnderstandis the cours of euery ster,  
And *chirme* of euery byrdis vocs on fer.

*Doug. Virgil*, 80, 12.

2. A single chirp, S.

A *chirm* she heard; wi' muckle speed,  
Out o' a hole, she shot her head,  
An' pushing yont a hemlock shaw,  
Thus spoke, when she poor Philip saw.

*Train's Poetical Reveries*, p. 79.

To **CHIRPLE**, *v. n.* To twitter as a swallow, S. B.

This is evidently a diminutive from the E. *v. to chirp*. But the origin of the latter is quite uncertain; its deduction from *cheer up* being unsatisfactory. The only words, that I have met with, which seem to have the slightest resemblance, are Isl. *karp-a*, obgannire, to mutter, to grumble; and Belg. *kirr-en*, to chirp, Germ. *girr-en*, also *kirr-en*, gemere, murmurare. The Spaniards have preserved this Goth. term in *chirr-iar*, to give a false tone.

**CHIRPLE**, *s.* A twittering note, S. B.

To **CHIRR**, *v. n.* To chirp, Clydes.

O. E. *chirre*, id.; Germ. *kirr-en*, *girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

To **CHIIRT**, *v. a.* 1. To squeeze, to press out, S.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,  
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,  
The youstir tharfra *chirtand* and blak blud.

*Doug. Virgil*, 89, 33.

2. To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practise extortion. A *chirting fallow*, a covetous wretch, an extortioner; S.

Is this allied to Fr. *serr-er*, id.? I can scarcely think that it is from *cherté*, dearth, scarcity; because although this implies the idea of pressure, it is not natural to suppose that the figurative sense would give birth to the simple one.

3. "To squirt, or send forth suddenly," Gl. Sibb., Roxb.

Seren. deduces the E. *v. to squirt* from Sw. *squaett-a*, *squaettr-a*, audita effundere. Ihre renders the former, liquida effundere.

To **CHIIRT**, *v. n.* To press hard at stool, S.

Ne'er frae thy soundin' shell again,  
We'll hear thy *chirtan* vot'ries grane.

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 181.

To **CHIIRT in**, *v. n.* To press in, S. O.

—Lads an' laughing lasses free  
*Chirt in* to hear thy sang.

*A. Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 205.

**CHIIRT**, *s.* 1. A squeeze, S.

"An we cou'd but get ae meenit o' him i' the wud here, it wadna be ill dune tae gi'e his craig a *chirt*." Saint Patrick, iii. 45.

2. A squirt, Roxb.

3. A small quantity; as, a *chirt of gerss*, a small quantity of grass; a *chirt of water*, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To **CHIIRT**, *v. n.* Expl. in Gl. to "confine laughter," Galloway.

Around the hood-wink'd swain a' hooting run—  
His fav'rite nymph, wi' glad uplifted heart,  
Stands *chirtin* in a corner, longing much  
To feel his fend embrace.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 88.

As the *v. to chirt* signifies to press, and this conveys the idea of suppression, it may be an oblique use of the former *v.* But I hesitate as to this origin, in consequence of observing that C. B. *chwerthin*, signifies to titter; W. Richards. Owen expl. it as simply signifying to laugh.

**CHIRURGINAR, s.** Surgeon.

"Francis Deglay, *chirurginar*;" Aberd. Reg.

**To CHISELL, CHIZZEL, v. a.** To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

"Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand,—pressed and *chiselled* wi' my ain hand, and fatter or feller never kitchened an honest man's cake." Blackw. Mag., July, 1820, p. 379.

**CHIT, s.** A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food, S.**To CHITTER, v. n.** 1. To shiver, to tremble, S. Hence boys are wont to call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a *chittering piece*, S. O.

"Oh! haste ye open,—fear nae skaith,  
Else soon this storm will be my death."  
I took a light, and fast did rin  
To let the *chittering* infant in.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 145.

What gars ye shake, and glowre, and look sae wan?  
Your teeth they *chitter*, hair like bristles stand.

*Ibid.*, ii. 168.

Whare wilt thou cow'r thy *chittering* wing,  
An' close thy e'e?

*Burns*, iii. 150.

2. To chatter. The teeth are said to *chitter*, when they strike against each other, in consequence of extreme cold, or of disease, S.

Belg. *sitter-en*, Tent. *tsitter-en*, *tseter-en*, *citter-en*, Germ. *schutt-ern*, to quiver; Sw. *tutr-a*, id. Seren. vo. *Shiver*; Isl. *titr-a*, tremere, Verel.

Wachter views the Germ. word as a frequentative from *schutt-en*, Belg. *schudd-en*, motitare; observing that *schuddebol* signifies a tremulous head.

**To CHITTER, v. a.** To warble, to chatter, Galloway.

—Wi' flutt'ring speed  
Unto the tiled roof and chimney-tap  
The journeying multitude in haste repair,  
There to the sun's departing rays they spread  
Their little wings, an' *chitter* their farewell.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 129.

This perhaps may be viewed as only an oblique sense of the neuter *v.*; *q.* to make the voice to *quiver* in singing. But Germ. *zwitche-n* denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

**CHITTER-LILLING, s.** An opprobrious term used by Dunbar, in his address to Kennedy.

*Chitter-lilling*, Ruck-rilling, Lick-schilling in the Mill-house.—  
*Evergreen*, ii. 60. st. 25.

Perhaps the same as E. *chitterlin*, the intestines, as the next appellation is borrowed from the coarsest kind of shoes. It might indeed be compounded of *chitter* and another Belg. word of the same sense, *lillen*, to tremble. But, in the choice of these terms, so much regard is paid to the sound, that we have scarcely any *data* to proceed on in judging of the sense.

**To CHITTLE, TCHITTLE, v. a.** To eat corn from the ear, putting off the husk with the teeth, Dumfr.

This would seem allied to an Isl. *v.* expressive of the action of birds in shaking, tearing off, or peeling with their bills: *Tutl-a*, rostro quatero, vel avellere; *tutl*,

the act of tearing or peeling. Some might perhaps prefer Isl. *jodl-a*, infirmiter mando; G. Andr., p. 133. *Edentuli infantis more cibum in ore volutare*, Haldorson; from *jod*, proles, foetus.

**To CHITTLE, v. n.** To warble, to chatter, Dumfr.; synon. *Quhitter*.

The lintie *chittles* sad in the high tower wa',  
—The wee bird's blythe whan the winter's awa.  
*Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 119.

Shall we view this as derived from Isl. *qued-a*, canere, like *quedling-r*, brevis cantilena? C. B. *chvedl-a*, to chatter, is evidently from a common source; as also *chuythell-u*, to whistle; and Armor. *chwitel*, sibilum, which is mentioned by Ihre as a cognate of Su.-G. *quitr-a*, garrire.

**CHIZZARD. V. KAISART.****To CHIZZEL, v. a.** To cheat, to act deceitfully, S. B. *Chouse, E.*

Belg. *kweezel-en*, to act hypocritically; Su.-G. *kius-a*, *kos-a*, to fascinate, which Ihre and Seren. view as the origin of E. *chouse* and *cozen*. *Kosen* is the Sw. part. pa., fascinatius.

**CHOCK, s.** A name given in the west of S., to the disease commonly called the *croup*.

Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

**CHOFFER, s.** A chafing-dish, S.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe; *eschauff-ure*, a chafing.

**CHOFFING-DISH, s.** The same.

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a *choffing-dish*, and the party is to receive the fume," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 223.

**To CHOISE, CHOYSE, CHOYCE, v. a.** 1. To choose, to elect, S.

"We haue power till *choyse* a cheplaine till do divyn service,—and till *choyce* an officer," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505. Blue Blanket, p. 57.

"He allows not of man because he is able to do good, but because God allows of him, therefore, he is made meet and able to do good: when God *choised* thee before all eternitie to glorie, what saw he in thee? He predestinate us in himself, Eph., i. 5." Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 55.

## 2. To prefer, S.

"Let such as *choise* straw, be sure to put it on thick, and cause it to rise pretty high in form of a pyramid, for if it lies flat it will not so well defend the rain." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

**CHOKKEIS, pronounced chouks, s. pl.** The jaws; properly, the glandular parts under the jawbones, S. Thus he who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have "the cruells in his *chouks*."

Kerle beheld on to the hauld Heroun,  
Vpon Fawdom as he was lukand down;  
A snitell straik wpwart him tuk that tide,  
Wmdir the *chokkeis* the grounden snerd gart glid,  
By the gud mayle hathe halss and hys crag hayne  
In sondyr straik; thus endyt that cheftayne.

*Wallace*, v. 148. MS.

In Perth edit. it is *chekkis*, for cheeks; in edit. 1648, cloak.

Isl. *kalke*, *kialke*, *kialki*, maxilla, the jaws; *kuok*, gula, faux bruti. The term *chafits*, used with greater

latitude, as including the jaw-bones, is from another origin. A.-S. *ceac*, and *ceoca*, seem to have denoted, not only the cheek, but the jaw. V. CHUKIS.

**CHOK-BAND, s.** The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

**CHOL, CHOW, s.** The jole or jowl.

—How and holkit is thine Ee,  
Thy cheik bane bair, and blaikint is thy blie,  
Thy chop, thy *chol*, gars mony men live chaste,  
Thy gane it gars us mind that we maune die.

*Evergreen*, ii. 56. st. 15.

Dr. Johns. erroneously derives E. *jole* from Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, the throat, the gullet. Our word, while it more nearly retains the primary sound, points out the origin; A.-S. *ceole*, *fancia*, *ceolas*, *fauces*, the jaws, Somner. The *l* is now lost in the pronunciation.

*Check for chow*, S. cheek by jole.

Our laird himsell wad aft take his advice,  
E'en *cheek for chow* he'd seat him 'mang them a',  
And taunk his mind 'bout kittle points of law.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 12.

It should be *chow*.

**CHOLER, CHULLER, CHURL, s.** 1. A double-chin, S.

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, awown pal-lach, wi' a great *chuller* ower his cheeks, like an ill-scrapit haggis." Journal from London, p. 2.

It is pronounced in all these ways; and is perhaps merely a figurative use of E. *choler*, because passion often appears by the inflation of the double chin. Hence it is also called the *Flyte-pock*, q. v. Or, shall we rather derive it from A.-S. *ceolr*, guttur, Lye? In Su.-G. this is called *isterhaka*, literally, a fat chin.

A.-S. *ceol-r*, (guttur), the throat.

2. *Chollers, pl.*, the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.; *Chullers, Dumfr.*; perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double-chin, especially under the influence of anger.

**CHOLLE.**

Hathelese might here so fer into halle,  
How chattered the *cholle*, the chalous on the chyne.

*Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*, i. 11.

*Cholle* and *chalous* are evidently birds. For in the verses immediately preceding

The birdes in the bowes

are described as "*skryking in the skowes*."

*Cholle* may be used poetically for *chough*. Cotgr. mentions Fr. *chaulsepot* as "a certain little bird." *Chalous* may have some affinity. *Chyne* seems to be from Fr. *chesne*, an oak.

**CHOOP, CHOUP, s.** The fruit of the wild briar, Rubus major; synon. *Hip, Dumfr.*, Roxb., Ayr.

"What was to be seen, dye think,—but a hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ano as ae *choup* is like to another!" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

The only terms approaching to this are A.-S. *heope*, and *hiope*, id. But although A.-S. *c* assumes the form of *ch* in E. I do not recollect any example of this being the case as to *h*.

To CHOOWOW, v. n. To grumble, to grudge, Fife.

CHOOWOWIN', s. The act of grumbling or grudging, *ibid*.

The form of this word is so singular, that it is not easy to trace it, one being uncertain whether to search for its cognates under the letter *K*. or *T*. Teut. *keuwe* and *kouwe* signify fancies, whence *keuw-en*, *mandere*. Now, it may possibly refer to that motion of the jaws which is often expressive of dissatisfaction. C. B. *tuch* signifies a grunt, and *tuch-aw*, to grunt, to grumble. Or see CHAW, v.

**CHOP, CHOPE, CHOIP, s.** A shop. This is the vulgar pronunciation generally throughout S.

"The merchandes of the earth,—thay ar the brutish preastes that know not those thinges that apperteane to God; aensuall preastes that ar placed in the outward court that thai may eat the sinnes of the people, who sel prayers and messes for money; macking the house of p[r]ayer ane *chop* of merchandize." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 48, b.

Then to a sowtar's *chope* he past,  
And for a pair of schone he ast.  
Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,  
His thovmbis was ou the aoillis to say them.

*Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 334.

"The *choip* under his stair." "The keia [keya] of the said *chop*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. V. CHAP.

To CHORK. V. CHIRK.

To CHORP, v. n. To emit a creaking sound.

*My shoon are chorpin*, my shoes creak in consequence of water in them, Loth.

Perhaps from the same origin with E. *chirp* (as a sparrow) which Junius seems to deduce from Teut. *circk-en*. V. CHIRK.

CHOSS, s. Choice.

And gif that thajm war set in *choss*,  
To dey, or to leyff cowardly,  
Thai suld erar dey chawalrusly.  
*Barbour*, iii. 264. MS. Edit. 1620, *choss*.

CHOUKS. V. CHOKKIS.

CHOUSKIE, s. A knave, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. Isl. *kusk-a*, pellicere, as it is the business of a deceiver to entice others. Ihre gives *kouska* as the Norw. form of the v. E. *chouse* is undoubtedly a cognate term, and most probably *cozen*.

To CHOW, v. a. To chew, S.

CHOW, CHAW, s. 1. A mouthful of any thing that one chews, S.

2. Used, by way of eminence, for a quid of tobacco, S.

He took aff his bannet and spat in his *chow*,  
He dightit his gab and he pried her mow.

*Balk Muirland Willie*.

CHOW'D MOUSE. A worn-out person, one whose appearance in the morning shews that he has spent the night riotously. Roxb.

The metaphor seems to be borrowed from the feeble appearance of a mouse, to which her ruthless foe has

given several gashes with her teeth, before condescending to give the *coup de grace*.

**CHOW**, *s.* 1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs, Moray, Banffs.

2. The game itself is hence denominated *The Chow*.

This game may be viewed as the same with what is elsewhere called *shinty*. The players are equally divided. After the *chow* is struck off by one party, the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the limit or goal on their side, because in this case they lose the game; and as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry, *Hail!* or say that it is *hail*, as denoting that they have gained the victory. In the beginning of each game they are allowed to raise the ball a little above the level of the ground, that they may have the advantage of a surer stroke. This is called the *Deil-chap*, perhaps as a contr. of *devil*, in reference to the force expended on the stroke.

It may, however, be *q. dule-chap*, the blow given at the *dule* or goal, but pronounced in the northern manner, *u* being changed into *ee* or *ei*. As this term is not known in that part of the country, it has been deduced from Teut. *deel*, a part, portion, or partition, *q.* the blow which each party has a right to at the commencement of the play.

I hesitate, whether from the customary change of *k* into *ch*, we should view this as originally the same with Dan. *kolle*, Teut. *kolue*, a bat or club; or trace it to Isl. *kug-a*, Dan. *kue*, cogere.

**CHOW**, *s.* The jowl. V. **CHOL**.

To **CHOWL**, **CHOO**L, (like *ch* in *church*), *v.*

*n.* 1. To *chowl* one's *chaf*ts, to distort one's mouth, often for the purpose of provoking another; to make ridiculous faces, S.

Most probably corr., because of the distortion of the face, from *Shawl*, *q. v.*

2. To emit a mournful cry; applied to dogs or children, Fife. As regarding children, it always includes the idea that they have no proper reason for their whining.

**CHOWL**, **CHOO**L, *s.* A cry of the kind described above, a whine, *ibid*.

**CHOWPIS**, *pret. v.*

Of Caxton's translation of the *Aeneid* Doug. says:—

His ornate goldin versis mare than gylt,  
I spitte for disspite to se thame spylt  
With sic ane wicht, quhillk treuly be myne entent  
Knew neur thre wordis at all quhat Virgill ment,  
So fer he *chowpis*, I am constrenyt to flyte,  
The thre first bukis he has ouerhippit quyte.

*Virgil*, 5. 47.

Rudd. renders this "talks, prattles," as when "we say, to chop logic." He views it as synon. with the phrase, "to clip the king's language," S.

But this seems equivalent to the sea phrase, *to chop about*, applied to the wind.—The use of *fer*, *far*, and *ouerhippit*, seem to fix this as the sense; perhaps from Su.-G. *kœp-a*, permutare, Alem. *chouft-un*, *id*.

**CHOWS**, *s. pl.* A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges, S.; perhaps from Fr. *chou*, the general name of coal.

"The great coal sold per cart, which contains 900 weight, at 3s. 6d. The *chows* or smaller coal, at 2s. 9d." Statist. Acc. P. Carriden, i. 98.

To **CHOWTLE**, **CHUTTLE**, *v. n.* To chew feebly, as a child does, when its jaw-bones are weak, or as an old person, whose teeth are gone; to mump, S.

Isl. *jodla*, infirmiter mandere; G. Andr. He also mentions *jad, jadl*, as signifying, detrimentum dentium, *q.* the failure of the teeth, p. 129.

**CHRISTENMASS**, *s.* Christmas, Aberd.

**CHRISTIE**, **CRISTIE**, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of *Christopher*, when a man is referred to, S.

"*Christie* Armstrong."—"Cristie, Archie and Willie Batyis" [now Beattie.] Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. The abbreviation of *Christian*, if the name of a woman; more commonly pron. *q. Kirsty*, S.

**CHRYSTISMESS**, *s.* Christmas.

This *Chrystismess* Wallace ramaynyt thar;  
In Laynrík oft till sport he maid repayr.

*Wallace*, v. 561. MS.

*i.e.* the mass of Christ; *Cristes* being the A.-S. genitive; as *Cristes boc*, the gospel.

**CHRISTSWOORT**, **CHRISTMAS FLOWER**, names formerly given in S. to Black Hellebore.

"It is said that the herb *Christswoord*, or *Christmas flower*, in plain English *Black Hellebore*, (so called from its springing about this time) helpeth madnesse, distraction, purgeth melancholy and dulnesse. This last expression minds me to caveat the Reader, not to be angry at Hellebore because it's called *Christmas flowre*; for it, poore thing, hurts no body that lets it alone, and Herbalists are to be shent, not it spoyled, for that name, as was the harmlesse Hawthorn tree near Glasenbury in Sommerset-shire in England, which being always observed to bloom so neare to this time, that it was reported first to budde this day, other Hawthorns about it remaining dead and naked, King James jestingly concluded therefrom, our old stile to be more regular than Rome's new, but others of later years more seriously concluding the thorn guilty of old superstition, grubbed it up by the roots, and burned it to ashes; which coming to the ears of honest Christmas, fearing her own fate, from that of her harbingers (receiving notice by a public order), quietly retir'd, and keep'd her self alive by the fire side of more charitable Christians, accounting it more honourable to ly by a flame then dy in one. But this Bush hath almost put me from my path," &c.

This extract affords a curious specimen of the instruction communicated in the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh on *Christmas* or *Yule-Sunday*, 1670. V. Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 24, 25.

To **CHUCK**, *v. a.* To toss or throw any thing smartly out of the hand, S. V. **SHUCK**, *v.*

**CHUCK**, *s.* A marble used at the game of taw, Dumfr.

**CHUCKET**, *s.* A name given to the Black-bird, Island of Hoy, Orkney; Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 58.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the

word *chuck*, *chuck*, several times repeated, whence the Hloy name." Ibid.

**CHUCKIE**, *s.* 1. A low or cant term for a hen, S.

This may either be from Belg. *kuyken*, a chicken, from *kuyk-en*, to hatch, whence E. *chick*, *chicken*; or from *chuck*, *chuck*, the imitative cry used in S. in calling dunghill fowls together.

"Aweel, aweel, that hen—was na a bad ane to be bred at a town-end, though it's no like our barn-door *chuckies* at Charlies-hope." Guy Mannering, iii. 102.

2. Used in the sense of chicken.

—Till the *chucky* leave the shell  
Whar it was hidden,  
It canna soun' the morning bell  
Upo' your midden.

*Macaulay's Poems*, p. 199.

**CHUCKIE-STANE**, **CHUCKIE**, **CHUCK**, *s.* A small pebble, S.; a quartz crystal rounded by attrition on the beach.

This may be from Teut. *keyk-en*, a small flint, *parvus silex*, Kilian. But rather, I suspect, from the circumstance of such stones being swallowed by domestic fowls.

"Quartz nodules, or *chuckie-stones*, as they are vulgarly called, are very common, and are of various colours." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 268.

[**CHUCKIE-STANES**, **CHUCKS**, *s.* A game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.]

**CHUCKLE-HEAD**, *s.* A dolt, Aberd.

**CHUCKLE-HEADED**, *adj.* Doltish, *ibid.*

This is a cant E. word; Grose's Class. Diet. Can it have any affinity to Germ. *kuyghel*, *kugel*, globus, sphaera; as we say *Bullet-head*?

**CHUDREME**, **CUDREME**, *s.* The designation of what is called a stone weight.

Iste sunt antique prestationes et canones, quas prelate ecclesie solvebant antiquitas, seiz. triginta panes decoctos, cum antiqua mensura farine ibi apposita, triginta Caseos quorum quilibet facit *Chudreme*, et octo male de Braseo, et Derchede male, et Chedher male. Chart. Sti Andr. Crawford's Officers of State, p. 431.

"The *Chudreme*," Mr. Chalmers has justly observed, "is the Irish *Cudthrom*, the (*th*) being quiescent, which signified weight. Shaw's Dict. MacFarlane's Vocab., p. 85 [r. 58.] So, *Clach-ar-cudrim* means, literally, a stone-weight, *punt-ar-cudrim*, a pound-weight. Macdonald's Gael. Vocab., p. 120. David I. granted to the monastery of Cambuskenneth 'viginti *cudremos* cascis,' out of his rents in Strivling. Chart. Cambus. No. 54; Nimmo's Stirling. App. No. I.—Alexander II. made an exception of the said *Cudreme*," &c. *Calendonia*, I. 433, N.

**CHUF**, *s.* "Clown," Pink.

Quhen that the *chuf* wad me chyde, with gyrnand chaffis,  
I wald him *chuk*, *cheik* and *chyn*, and chereis him so mekil,  
That his cheif chymnis he had I wist to my sone.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 55.

In Note, p. 392, this is rendered *churl*. Mr. Pinkerton also mentions that in an old song in Pepys' Coll. Ball. it is said,

Soon came I to a Cornishe *chuffe*.

He adds, that in Prompt. Parv. *choffe* or *chuffe* is rendered rusticus.

This is certainly the same with *Cufe*, q. v.

**CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT**, *adj.* Having full and flaccid cheeks, S.

**CHUFFIE-CHEEKS**, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, S. V. **CHUFFY**, E.

To **CHUG**, *v. n.* To tug at an elastic substance, Upp. Clydes.

"To *Chug*, to tug," Clydes. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

This seems to be merely the *v.* pronounced in a peculiar manner, as if *s* followed *t*, perhaps from the double vowel, as in A.-S. *teog-an*, Moes-G. *tiuh-an*, id. It thus resembles Germ. *zug*, *zuge*, the act of drawing out, from Alem. *zeoh-an*, Germ. *zieh-en*, trahere, attrahere.

**CHUK**, *s.* *Asellus marinus* Squillam molliorem referens, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedes habeat. An qui Dumfrisiensibus the *Chuk* dicitur? Sibb. Scot., p. 34.

**CHUKIS**, *s. pl.* A disease mentioned in Roull's Cursing, MS.

—The *chukis*, that haldis the chaffis fra chowing,  
Golkgaliter at the hairt growing.—

*Gl. Compl.*, p. 331.

This undoubtedly means a swelling of the jaws. The term seems elliptical; probably allied to A.-S. *ceacena swyle*, faucium tumor, *ceac*, *cooc*, signifying the cheek or jaw. V. **CHOKKERS**. This disease is called the *buffets*, Ang. Fr. *bouffe*, a swollen cheek.

**CHUM**, *s.* Food, provision for the belly, Clydes. *Scaff*, synonym.

**CHUN**, *s.* The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap, Gall., Dumfr. Pronounced as *ch* in *cheese*.

To **CHUN**, *v. a.* To *chun* potatoes, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the *een*, or eyes, *ibid.*, Roxb. Also used in Upp. Clydesd. in the same sense.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word. Moes-G. *kein-an*, *us-kein-an*, germinare, Alem. *chin-en*, id. To these verbs we ought certainly to trace, A.-S. *cyn*, propago, genimen, and Alem. *chind*, *kind*, filius, infans. It is not improbable that C.B. *egin*, the first shoot, and *egin-aw*, to germinate, have had a common origin. Owen, indeed, traces *egin* to *ein*, a covering, what extends over. In a later age *kein-a*, or *chin-en*, seems to have received the form of Germ. *keim-en*, *kiem-en*, germinare, by the change of a single letter. Wachter, vo. *Kiem-en*, refers to Lat. *gemmare*, Gr. *κω-ελοθαι*, moveri ad germinandum.

**CHURCH AND MICE**, a game of children, Fife; said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk*, q. v. V. **KIRK THE GUSSIE**.

To **CHURM**, *v. a.* 1. "To tune, to sing." Gl.

—Let me rather, on the heathy hill,  
Far frae the busy world, whereon né'er stood  
A cottage, walk, an' *churm* my Lallan lays.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 55.

This seems merely the Gall. pron. of *Chyrme*, q. v.

2. To grumble, or emit a humming sound, Ayr.

—“A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the curate, smoking his pipe in an antique elbow-chair, *churms* at the other.” Sir A. Wylie, i. 209.

Apparently the same with *CHIRME*, sense 3.

**CHURME, s.** Used to denote a low, murmuring and mournful conversation, *ibid.*

“We all fell into a kind of religious *churme* about the depths and wonders of nature, and the unfathomable sympathies of the heart of man.” *The Steam-Boat*, p. 138.

Evidently the same with *Chirm*, *Chyrm*, only the pron. of Ayr.

To **CHURR, CHURL, CHIRLE, v. n.** 1. To coo, to murmur. Sibb. writes *chirle*, rendering it “to chirp like a sparrow,” South of S.

The *churlin* moor-cock woos his valentine,  
Couring coyish to his sidelin tread.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 9.

—Some delight to brush the heathy fells  
At early dawn, among the *churring* pouts.

*Ibid.*, p. 107.

O. E. to *chirre*. Junius observes that goldfinches are said to *chirre*. He renders it, *gemere instar turturum*; viewing it as synon. with *chirme*. That it has been used in England in the same sense with *chirp*, seems probable from *churr-worm* being the name given to the fen-cricket. V. Phillips.

2. Used to denote the cackling noise made by the moorfowl when raised from its seat, Dumfr.

Cimbr. *kur*, murmur; A.-S. *ceor-ian*, murmurare; Teut. *kor-ien*, *koer-ien*, *gemere instar turturis aut columbae*; Su.-G. *surr-a*, susurrum edere.

**CIETEZOUR, s.** A citizen.

“The *cietezouris* of Teruana in Flanderis (to quhom thir ambassaturis first come) rycht desyrus to recouer thair lyberte, refusit nocht thir offeris.” Bellend. Cron. F. 30, b.

**CYGONIE, s.** The stork.

The *Cygonie* that foul so whyte,  
Quhilk at the serpents hes despyte,  
Come granen to the ground;  
And Mamuks that byds euer mair,  
And feids into the cristal air,  
Deid on the fields wer found.

*Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll.*, ii. 27.

Fr. *cicoigne*, *cigogne*, Lat. *ciconia*, *id.*

**CYLE, s.** The foot, or lower part, of a *couple* or rafter; synon. *Spire*, Roxb.

This, I suppose, should be sounded q. *sile*. A.-S. *syll*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum. Su.-G. *syll*, fundamentum cujusvis rei. This has been traced to Moes-G. *sul-jan*, fundare.

**CYMMING, CUMYEONE, CUMMING, s.** 1.

A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches in depth,

used for receiving what works over from the masking-vat or barrel, Loth.

“The air sall have—an masking-fat, ane great stand, ane tub, ane gyle-fat, ane *cymming*, ane laid-gallon, ane wort disch, ane pitcher.” Balfour's Pract., p. 234, 235.

“Ane flasche fat, ane fysche fat, ane *cumyeone*,” &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

We find what is undoubtedly the same word, in a more primitive form, in several northern dialects. A.-S. Gloss. *cimbing*, commissuras, Schilter; Su.-G. *kim*, extremum dolii; Teut. *kime*, *kimme*, *kieme*, extremitas vasis, dolii, cupae, Kilian: E. *chime*, *id.*, “the end of a barrel or tub;” Chaucer, *chimbe*, expl. by Tyrwhitt, “the prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel.”

—Almost all empty is the tonne,  
The streme of lif now droppeth on the *chimbe*.

Ver. 3893.

Hence Mod. Sax. *kymer*, one who refits barrels or tubs that have been loosened; Isl. *afkime*, also *kimpell*, the handle of a portable vessel; manubrium vasis portatilis sustinens; G. Andr. 144. This writer gives *kime*, as primarily signifying *cymba*. We still give the name of *boat* to a small tub.

2. A small tub or wooden vessel, Ang., Fife; used as synon. with *Bowie*.

**CYNDIRE, s.** A term denoting ten swine.

“This is the forme and maner of the pannage: for ilk *cyndire*, that is, for ilk ten swine, the King sall haue the best swine: and the Forester ane hog.” Forrest Lawe, c. 7. Lat. copy, *cindra*.

Du Cange gives no explanation of *cindra*, but merely quotes the passage. I do not find that this word in any other language signifies a decade. The only conjecture I can form is, that it is Gael. *ciontine*, tribute, which being first applied in the sense of *pannage*, as denoting the tax paid for the liberty of feeding swine in a forest, was afterwards improperly used to denote *ten swine*, as this was the number for which the duty specified by the law was to be paid.

**CYPRUS CAT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white, S. Tortoise-shell cat, E.**

**CIRCUAT ABOUT, encircled, surrounded.**

—“Ffor the quhilk soume the said vmquhill Schir Williame laide in plege to the said Robert ane garnissing *circuat about* with perllis, rubeis and diamontis, pertening to our souerane lordis darrest mother,” &c. *Acts Ja.* VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 279.

For *circuit*; Fr. *id*; Lat. *circuit-us*.

**CIRCULYE, adv.** Circularly; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CIRCUMJACK, v. n.** To agree to, or correspond with, W. Loth.; a term most probably borrowed from law-deeds; Lat. *circumjac-ere*, to lie round or about.

To **CIRCUMVENE, CIRCUMVEEN, v. a.** 1. To environ.

“Thus war the enemyis sa *circumvenit* in the middis of Romanis, that nane of thame had eschapit,—war nocht—the king of the Volschis—began to reproche thame,” &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 348-349.

2. To circumvent.

“Our souerane lorde—annullis expreslie & dischargis the effecte & tenour of the charter—of Clerkland, &c.

maid to Mungo Muire of Rowallane, because his grace was *circumvenit* tharintill." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 311, 312.

"He sayes, Let no man oppresse, ouercome, our-haile, or *circumveen* another man, or defraude his brother in any matter." Rollock, 1 Theas., p. 173.

Immediately from Lat. *circumven-ire*, like Fr. *circuven-ir*, which are used in both these senses.

**CYSTEWS, s. pl.** Cistercian monks; Fr. *Cistaws*.

Scho fewndyt in-to Gallaway  
Of *Cystews* ordyre ane abbay;  
*Dulce-cor* scho gert thaim all,  
That is Sweet-Heart, that Abbay call.  
*Wyntown*, viii. 8. 45.

**CITEYAN, CIETEXAN, s.** A citizen, Fr. *citoyen*.

—"He gaiff occasioun to the *cietyanis* thairrof to ische out of the toun." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 26. V. CITINER.

**CITHARIST, s.** The harp.

All thus our Ladye thair lefe, with lyking and *list*,  
Menstralls, and musicians, mo than I mene may:  
The Paaltry, the Citholis, the soft *Citharist*,  
The *Croude*, and the monycordis, the gythornis gay;  
The rote, and the recorder, the ribus, the *rist*,  
The trump, and the taburn, the tympane but tray;  
The lilt pype, and the lute, the cithill *in fist*,  
The dulcete, and the dulciscordis, the achalm of *assay*;  
The amyable organis usit full oft;  
Clarions loud knellis,  
*Portatives*, and bellis,  
Cymbaellonis in the cellis  
That soundis se soft.

*Houlate*, iii. 10.

I have given the whole passage from the Bannatyne MS., marking in Italics the variations from the printed copy, which is here very incorrect. List is printed *lyt*, citharist, *atharist*; *croude*, *cronde*; *rist*, *rif*; in *fist*, and *fist*; *assay*, *affay*; *portatives*, *portatilis*; *soft*, *oft*.

*Citharist* is immediately, although improperly, formed from Lat. *citharista*, a harper; from *cithara*, Gr. *κίθαρα*. The word as here used, however, may have denoted the guitar in common with the harp; as A.-S. *cytere*, eithara is, both by Somn. and Lye, rendered a guitar. Germ. *cithar*, Belg. *cyter*, Sv. *zitra*, also all signify a guitar. The similarity of the words, used to denote these instruments, shews that they were viewed as nearly allied. And, indeed, what is a guitar but a harp of a peculiar structure? The Fr. word *cythariser* would suggest the idea of what we now call an Æolian harp. For it is rendered, "to sing or whizz as the wind;" Cotgr.

It may be added, that the Gr. name of the harp has been supposed to originate from the resemblance of this instrument, in its full structure, to the human breast, and from the emission of sound in a similar manner. Juxta opinionem autem Graecorum citharæ usus repertus fuisse ab Apolline creditur. Forma citharæ initio similis fuisse traditur pectori humano, quod veluti vox de pectore, ita ex ipsa cantus ederetur, appellataque eadem de causa. Isidor. Orig. Lib. 2., a. 21.

**CITHERAPES, s. pl.** The traces by which a plough is drawn in Orkney; *Theets*, *thetes*, synon. S. V. Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 51, 52.

**CITHOLIS, s.** A musical instrument.

—The Paaltry, the *Citholis*, the soft Citharist.  
*Houlate*, iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

In Chaucer's description of the statue of Venus, it is said:—

A *citole* in hire right hand hadde she.  
*Knyghtes Tale*, ver. 1961.

—The musyke I might knowe  
For olde men, which awned lowe  
With harpe, and lute, and with *cytole*.

*Gower, Conf. Am.*, F. 189, a.

Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, "supposes it to have been a sort of Dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of Lat. *cistella*;" Tyrwhitt. But *cistella* signifies a coffer. L. B. *citola* is used in the same sense with *citholis*, Fr. *citole*, a term which occurs A. 1214. V. Du Cange. Some have supposed that *citole* is corr. from Lat. *cithara*, Dict. Trev.

"The instruments are shalms, clarions, portatives, monycords, organs, tympane or drum, cymbal; *cythol*, psaltery." Pink. Hist. Scotl., ii. 426.

In the passage here referred to, the word is printed *cytholl*; Palace of Honour, Scot. Poems, 1792, i. 74.

**CITINER, CITINAR, s.** A citizen.

"Oure souerane lord—disponis to ane reuerend father in God Petir bischope of Dunkeld, and to the *citineris* of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grantit to the bishoppis of Dunkeld and *citineris* thairrof of befor," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 313.

Than to ane *citinar* he yeld,  
Quhilk send him furth his swyne to feid;  
For fault of fude he was full fant.

*Forlorne Sone, Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 34.

Fr. *citoyen*, id.; *citoyennerie*, citizenship.

**CIVIS, s. pl.** A misnomer for an old English penny.

"I wadna that his name were Gordon for a hundred *civis*." Perils of Man, ii. 350.

As bearing the legend of *Civitas*, London, Eboraci, &c.

**CLAAICK, CLAUICK, CLAYOCK, s.** 1. Properly the state of having all the corns on a farm reaped, but not inned, Aberd., Banffs.  
2. The entertainment given to the reapers, the harvest-home, Aberd.

Formerly, this feast was made after all was cut down. It is now most commonly delayed till the whole crop is brought home, and covered. When the harvest is early finished, it is called the *Maiden Claaick*; when late, the *Carlin Claaick*. V. MAIDEN and CARLIN. In some parts of the north, this feast is then called *the Winter*, because about this time winter is supposed to commence.

As far as I can learn, this word is unknown in Gael; unless we should suppose it to be formed from *glaic*, a handful, q. the last handful of the corn that is cut down, whence the same feast derives its name of *Maiden*.

I have met with one etymon of this term, introduced by an ingenious writer when speaking of the *Kirn*.

"In later times this feast has been called a *maiden*, if the harvest is finished before Michaelmas, and if after it, a *Carlin*. In some places it is called the *Clayock*, which is a corruption of the Gaelic *Caileach*, i. e. an old woman, and is anonymous with the before-mentioned *Carlin*." Huddleston's Notes to Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 233.

It seems, however, fatal to this etymon, that in the district of Buchan, where this term is chiefly used, they not only speak of the *Carlin Claaick*, which would be a gross tautology, but the term is only conjoined with *Maiden*. Now, the *Maiden Claaick* would literally mean "the young old woman." Besides, the



entertainment was more anciently given earlier in the season.

The word is pron. *Claik* in Garioch.

Belg. *kluchte*, signifies pastime, a play or interlude. But I can scarcely suppose any affinity.

**CLAAIK - SHEAF, CLYACK - SHEAF, s.** The *Maiden* or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, Aberd.

**CLAAICK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER, s.** The feast given, about thirty years ago, on the cutting down of the corn on a farm; now, that the entertainment is deferred till the crop be in, rather inaccurately transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, *ibid.*

**CLAAR, s.** A large wooden vessel.

"The smoking potatoes were emptied into a *claar*, round which every one promiscuously ranged, and partook of a social, if not luxurious meal." *Clan Albin*, i. 74, 75.

Gael. *clar*, a board, trough, &c.

**CLACHAN, CLAUCHANNE, CLACHEN, s.** A small village in which there is a parish-church, S. A village of this description is thus denominated in places bordering on the Highlands, or where the Gael. has formerly been spoken. Elsewhere, it is called the *kirk-town*.

—"Of lait there is croppen in amangis sum Noble-men, Prelates, Barrones, and Gentil-men, in certaine pairts of this realme, being of gude livinges, great abuse contrair the honour of the realme, & different from the honest frugalitie of their Fore-beares, passing to Burrows, Townes, *Clauchannes* & Aile-houses with their houshaldes, and sum abiding in thair awin places, usis to buird themselves and uthers to their awin servands, as in hostillaries."—Acts Ja. VI., 1581. Parl. 7. c. 116. Murray.

The first time that he met with me,

Was at a *Clachen* in the West;

Its name, I trow, Kilbarchan be,

Where Habbie's drones blew many a blast.

*Watson's Coll.*, i. 11.

It must be observed, however, that Gael. *clachan*, has been expl. "a circle of stones." It has been asserted that churches were erected in the same places, which, in times of heathenism, had been consecrated to Druidical worship.

"The same term [*clachan*] is used, when speaking of many other places of worship, both in the Highlands and low country, places where it is probable that such circles did, or do still, exist." P. Aberfoyle, Perth. Statist. Acc., x. 129.

"Glenorchay—was formerly called *Clachan Dysart*, a Celtic word, signifying, "The Temple of the Highest." The place, where the parish church stands, was probably the site of the *Clachan*, or "Circle of Stones," of the Druids. *Dysart* properly means *The Highest God*. The founders of a church, designed for a more enlightened worship, in order to induce the pagan inhabitants to attend the institutions of revealed religion, were naturally led to make choice of a situation, the more revered by them, as being the place where they had formerly been accustomed to perform their rites of devotion." P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc., viii. 335, 336.

"We shall leave the Druids, by only remarking, that the same expression, which the people then used

for their place of worship, is still used to this day; as the Highlanders more frequently say, *Will ye go to the stones?* or, *Have you been at the stones?* than, *Will you go to, or have you been at church?* Mankind, in this instance, as they do in many others, retain the ancient name, while the thing signified by that name is entirely forgotten, by the gradual influence of new habits, new manners, and new modes of living." P. Callander, Perth. Statist. Acc., xi. 581, N.

Thus the origin must be Gael. *clach*, a stone.

It is evident, indeed, that the name is, in some places, still given to what is otherwise called a Druidical temple.

"Within a few yards of the one [the Druidical monument] at Borge, there are clear vestiges of a circular building, which has either been a temple adjoining this *clachan*, or the residence of the officiating Druids." P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 374.

There is a singular phrase commonly used in the Highlands, which may perhaps claim affinity.

"She hastily exclaimed, 'Thus did he look whose name you bear, on that sad morning; but oh! to the stones be it told! not so looked Glen Albin.'"

—"When relating any thing calamitous, instead of a direct address to the person with whom they are conversing, the Highlanders tell it as an *apart*, exclaiming, 'To the stones be it told.'" *Clan Albin*, ii. 239.

Most probably this, in Druidical times, was a solemn asseveration of the truth, by an appeal to the consecrated "circle of stones" around which the Celtic nations worshipped, or to the deity who was supposed to reside there.

Gael. *clachan*, "a village, hamlet, burying-place." Shaw.

**CLACH-COAL, s.** The name given to *Candle-coal*, in the district of Kyle; called *Parrot-coal* in Carrick and elsewhere.

I can scarcely view this as from Gael. *clach*, a stone, q. stone-coal, like Belg. *steen-koolen*. Perhaps it is rather allied to C.B. *clac-ian*, Teut. *klack-en*, Isl. *klak-a*, clangere, as referring to the noise it makes in burning; as it seems, for the same reason, to be designed *Parrot-coal*.

**CLACHNACUIDIN.** *To drink to Clachnacuidin*, to drink prosperity to the town of Inverness; *Clachnacuidin* being a stone at the well in the market-place of that burgh.

The term literally signifies, "a stone to set *cuids*," or "tubs, on."

**To CLACHER, CLAGHER, v. n.** To move onwards or get along with difficulty and slowly, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner, Loth.

\* **CLACK, s.** Expl. "slandorous or impertinent discourse;" Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

**CLACK, s.** The clapper of a mill, S.; thus denominated from the noise it makes; Teut. *klack*, sonora percussio.

**CLADACH, s.** Talk. V. **CLEITACH.**

**CLAES, pl.** Clothes. V. **CLAITH.**

**CLAFF, s.** Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate; Galloway.

—There, in the *claff*  
O' branchy oak, far frae the tread o' man,

The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird !  
Te woods and wilds her cooing cry she makes,  
And rocks, responsive, echo back her moan.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 43.

Su.-G. *klofica*, ruptura; Isl. *klof*, fœmorum interca-  
pedo; from *klyfva*, to cleave.

**CLAFFIE**, *adj.* Disordered; as, *claffie hair*,  
dishevelled hair, Berwicks.; perhaps q. having  
one lock or tuft separated from another;  
Isl. *klyf*, findo, diffindo, *klafin*, fissus.

**CLAFFIE**, *s.* A slattern, *ibid.*

**CLAG**, **CLAGG**, *s.* 1. An incumbrance, a bur-  
den lying on property; a forensic term, S.

"And to the which judge arbitrator both the saids  
parties have submitted, and by thir presents submite  
all *claggs*, claims, debates and contraversies standing  
betwixt them, and specially that debate and contra-  
versie," &c. Dallas of St. Martins' Styles, p. 813.

—Dear bairns o' mine,

I quickly man submit to fate,  
And leave ye three a good estate,  
Which has been honourably won,  
An' handed down frae sire to son,  
But *clag* er claim, for ages past.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 544.

*Clag* and *claim*, although generally combined, seem  
to convey different ideas. The former may denote a  
claim legally sustained, or which cannot be disputed;  
the latter, one that may be, or has been, made,  
although the issue be uncertain.

More probably from the same origin with E. *clog*;  
the E. term being used in the same sense, "a *clog* on  
an estate."

2. Charge, impeachment of character; fault,  
or imputation of one, S.

He was a man without a *clag*,

His heart was frank without a flaw.

*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 271.

"He has nae *clag* till his tail," is a vulgar phrase,  
signifying that there is no stain in one's character, or  
that no one can justly exhibit a charge against him.

Teut. *klaghe*, querela, accusatio. Germ. *klage*;  
*eine gerichtliche klage*, a suit at law; Dan. *klage*, a  
complaint, a grievance, *klage i retten kiermaal*, an  
action or suit at law, an accusation: Teut. *klagh-en*,  
queri, accusare, Germ. *klag-en*, Dan. *klag-er*, id. Su.-G.  
Isl. *klag-a*, queri, conqueri, sive id sit privatim sive  
ante judicem; Ihre. This ingenious glossarist thinks  
that it properly denotes the lamentation made by  
infants, who by Ulph. are designed *klahai*, Lukc x. 21,  
observing that *g* and *h* are letters of great affinity.  
Some derive the Goth. word from Gr. *κλαγ-ειν*, clamare.  
It appears that it was not unknown in A.-S. For  
Hickee mentions *clagles*, as denoting one, qui sine  
querimonia est; Gram. A.-S., p. 150.

To **CLAG**, *v. a.* To obstruct, to cover with  
mud or any thing adhesive, S. *Clog*, E.

"*Clag* up the hole in the wa' wi' glaur."

"The wheels are a' *claggit* wi' dirt."

The man kest off his febill weid of gray,  
And Wallace his, and payit siluer in hand.  
Pass on, he said, thou art a proud merchand.  
The gown and hois in clay that *claggit* wss,  
The hud heklyt, and maid him fer to pass.

*Wallace*, vi. 452. MS.

In Perth edit. it is by mistake *claggit*.

Johns. after Skinner derives E. *clog*, from *log*. But  
it is evidently far more nearly allied to Dan. *klæy*,

viscous, glutinous, sticky; which from the sense af-  
fixed to the *adj.* *claggy*, certainly marks the origin of  
the S. *v.*

**CLAG**, *s.* A clot, a coagulation, S.; as, "There  
was a great *clag* o' dirt sticking to his shoe."

I hesitate whether this ought not to be viewed as  
the primary sense of the *s. clag*, as signifying an in-  
cumbrance; also, impeachment of character. In both  
these instances, the transition is natural. For what is  
an incumbrance on property, or an impeachment as af-  
fecting character, but something that is burdensome,  
or contaminating, which adheres to the one or to the  
other?

Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta alicujus rei; Haldorson.

**CLAGGY**, *adj.* Unctuous, adhesive, bespotted  
with mire, S. V. the *v.*

**CLAGGINES**, *s.* Adhesiveness in moist or miry  
substances, S.

**CLAGGOK**, *s.* A dirty wench, a drabble-tail,  
one whose clothes are *clagged* or covered  
with mire, Lyndsay.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *claddegat*, puella sordida. This  
is the form in which Binnart gives the word. But  
with Kilian it is *kladder-gat*, from *kladd-en*, maculare,  
and *gat*, perhaps in the base sense of podex. But the  
S. word is evidently from the *v.* to *clag*, with the ter-  
mination marking a diminutive. V. Oc, Ock.

Bot I haue maist into despyte

Pure *Claggokis* cled roiploch quhyte,

Quhilk hes scant twa markes for their feis,

Will haue twa ellis beneth thair kneis.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592. (*Syde Taillis*), p. 308.

From the same origin with the two preceding words.

**CLAHYNNHE'**, **CLACHIN**, *s.* "Clan or  
tribe of people living in the same district  
under the command of a chief." Gl. Wynt.

Tha thre scere ware clannys twa,

*Clahynnhe* Qwhewyl, and *Clarhin* Yha.

*Wyntoun*, xi. 17. 9.

As Gael. Ir. *clan* denotes a clan, Mr. Macpherson has  
ingeniously observed that A.-S. *clein*, Germ. *klein*, Belg.  
*klein*, *klain*, Moes-G. *klahaim* (dat. plur.), all signify  
young, small, or children, and in the application to  
the Highland tribes infer the whole clan to be descen-  
dants of one common ancestor. He might have added,  
that Gael. *clain* expressly signifies *children*; Su.-G. Isl.  
*klen*, infantulus.

**CLAYCHT**, *s.* Cloth.

"Ane coyt [coat] of *claycht*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538,  
V. 16.

**CLAYERS**, **CLYERS**, *s. pl.* A disease in  
cows similar to Glanders in horses, Roxb.

This is evidently the same with *Clyre*; for, I am in-  
formed, that the fat in the middle of the thigh of mut-  
ton or beef, known by the name of the Pope's Eye, is  
also called "the *Clyre* of the thé," *ibid.* The name is  
obviously transferred to the disease, in consequence of  
its affecting the *glands* of the throat. V. **CLYERS**.

**CLAYIS**, *s. pl.* Clothes, S. V. **CLAITH**.

To **CLAIK**, **CLACK**, **CLAKE**, *v. n.* 1. To  
make a clucking noise, as a hen does, espe-  
cially when provoked, S.

2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for any thing. In this sense it is often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children, S.
3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to *clack*, E.
4. To tattle, to report silly stories, such especially as tend to injure the characters of others, S.

"Ye needna mind comin' in, there's nae ill-tongued body to ken o't, an' *clack* about it." Glenfergus, iii. 17.

It is difficult to determine, which of these should be viewed as the primitive sense. The word, as first used, is allied to Isl. *klak-a*, clango, avium vox propria; G. Andr., p. 146. I also find Isl. *klack-a*, mentioned, as signifying to prattle. As used in the last sense, it is illustrated by Su.-G. *klæk*, reproach; *klæcka*, subitus et levis susurrus; Ihre. Belg. *klikken*, is to tell again, to inform against.

CLAIK, s. 1. The noise made by a hen, S. Isl. *klak*, vox avium.

2. An idle or false report; S.

—Ane by your cracks may tell,  
Ye've mair than ance been at sic tricks yoursel';  
And sure if that's nae sae, the country's fu'  
Wi' lees, and *claiks*, about young Ket and you.  
*Morison's Poems*, p. 187.

CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling, Aberd.

CLAIKRIE, s. Tattling, gossiping, S.

To CLAIK, v. a. To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance, Aberd. "*Clait*, besmeared;" Gl. Shirrefs.

CLAIK, s. A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance, *ibid*.

CLAIKIE, *adj*. Adhesive, sticky, dauby, *ibid*.

CLAIK, CLAKE, s. The bernacle; Bernicla, Gesner; Anas Erythropus (mas), Linn. V. Penn. Zool., p. 577.

According to Boece, this species of goose was bred in worm-eaten trees, which had been carried about by the sea.

"Restis now to speik of the geis generit of the see namit *clakis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 14.

Lesly gives a description of this fowl, similar to that of Boece. Reg. et Ins. Scot. Descr., p. 35, 36.

Douglas alludes to this animal, describing it according to the opinion adopted in that age.

All water fowllis war swemand thair gude speid:  
Aise out of ground treis thair saw l breid,  
Fowllis that hingand be thair nebbis grew.

*Palace of Honour*, iii. 88.

"These," says Pennant, "are the birds that about two hundred years ago were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a species of shell that is often found sticking to the bottom of ships, or fragments of them; and were called *Tree-geese*. The shell here meant is the *lepas anatifera*, Lin. syst., 668. Argenville Conch., tab. 7. The animal that inhabits it is furnished with a feathered beard; which, in a credulous age, was believed to be part of the young bird."

Zool., p. 578. The designation, *anatifera*, alludes to this fancy; literally signifying the *goose-bearing* *lepas*.

Even the E. name, *bernacle*, has been viewed as referring to the supposed origin from wood. For, according to Junius, it is probably formed from *barn*, a son, and *ac*, an oak. Whatever may be in this, the clergy in the darker ages availed themselves of the supposed vegetable origin of these birds. For Bromton, in his Chronicle, when describing Ireland, says:—"Here there are also birds, called *bernacles*, which, as as it were against nature, are produced from fir trees. On these the religious feed during their fasts; because they are not procreated from coition, nor from flesh. Col. 1072, ap. Jun.

This word does not seem to be of Celtic origin. If Lhuyd's conjecture be right with respect to Ir. *gidhran*, the word *claik* is most probably unknown in that language. An q. d. *gedhchrain*, anser arborigena?

It seems to have been supposed, in former ages, that this species of goose received its name from its *claik*, or the noise it made. Hence the office of Censor General of the church is allotted to it by Holland.

Corrector of Kirkine was cleipt the *Clake*.

*Moulate*, i. 17.

When the *Cleek Geese* leave off to *clatter*,  
And parasites to fletch and flatter,  
And priests, *Marias* to pitter patter,  
And thieves from thift refrain;—  
Then she that sum right thankfullie  
Should pay them hame again,

*Watson's Coll.*, i. 48, 49.

CLAYMORE, s. 1. A two handed sword.

"See here [at Talisker] a *Cly-more*, or great two-handed sword, probably of the same kind with the *ingentes gladii* of the Caledonians, mentioned by Tacitus: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet seven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain transverse guard, one foot; the weight six pounds and a half. These long swords were the original weapons of our country, as appears by the figure of a soldier, found among the ruins of London, after the great fire, A. D. 1666, and preserved at Oxford: his sword is of a vast length." Pennant's Voy. Heb., p. 332. V. Montfanc. Antiq. iv. 16. Tab. x.

The word is here improperly spelled.

2. The common basket-hilted broad-sword worn by Highlanders, S.

This has long been the appropriate signification.

And Caddell drest, among the rest,  
With gun and good *claymore*, man,  
On gelding grey he rode that way,  
With pistols set before, man.

*Tranent-Muir*, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 80.

Gael. *claidamh mor*, literally, "the great sword." *Claidamh* is evidently the same word with Ir. *cluidheav*, C. B. *kleidhyn*, Armor. *kleidh*, id. Hence also Fr. *glave* and E. *glave*. Su.-G. *glafwen*, anc. *glæf*, lancea, must be viewed as radically the same; as well as Alem. *glaf*, *glav*, Teut. *glavie*, Germ. *glafen*, *glavige*, L. B. *glavea*, id. Lat. *gladius* has obviously had a common origin. Some have supposed that the root might be Su.-G. *glo-a*, to shine, whence *glad*, a burning coal, also splendid; as most of the designations given to a sword, in the northern languages, are borrowed from the brightness of this weapon.

CLAIP, s. The clapper of a mill.

"Lie mylne *claipe* and happer." Cart. Priorat. de Pluscarden, An. 1552.

V. CLAP, s. A flat instrument of iron, &c.

**CLAIR, adj.** 1. Distinct, exact, S. B.

In Flaviana I quo she, dwell ye there?  
That of their dwelling ye're so very *clair*?  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 67.

Fr. *clair*, evident, manifest, from Lat. *clar-us*;  
Belg. *klaar*, Su.-G. Germ. *klar*, id.

2. Ready, prepared, S. B.; *clar* is used in the same sense, Orkney; *Dinner is clar*, i.e. ready. Dan. *klar*, id.

Vanity says I will gas lock,  
If I can get a chamber *clair*;  
I am acquainted with the cook,  
I trow we shall get honest fair.  
*Pennecuik's Poems*, 1715. p. 87. V. CLARE.

**To CLAIR, v. a.** To beat, to maltreat.

Yell, knave, acknowledges thy offence,  
Or I grow crabbed, and so *clair* thee;  
Ask mercy, make obedience,  
In time, for fear lest I forfair thee.  
*Polwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 3.

*Clearings* is used metaph. both for scolding and for beating, Clydes. q. *clearing* accounts.

In this sense it is still a common phrase; *I'll gi'e you your clearings*, S.

**To CLAIR, v. n.** To search by raking or scratching, Berwicks. *To clair for*, and *to clair out*, are used synonymously, ib. V. CLART, and CLAT.**CLAIRSHOE, s.** A musical instrument resembling the harp.

"They delight much in musick, but chiefly in harpes and *clairshoes* of their owne fashion. The strings of the *clairshoes* are made of brasse wire, and the strings of the harps of sinews." *Monipennie's Scot. Chron.*, p. 5, 6.

It is this perhaps that is called the *Clarche Pipe*; q. v. V. also CLARESHAW.

**CLAIRT, s.** V. CLART.**CLAISE, clothes.** V. CLAITH.**CLAISTER, s.** 1. Any sticky or adhesive composition, Roxb.2. A person bedaubed with mire, *ibid.*

Undoubtedly, from a common origin with Isl. *klistr*, Dan. *klistet*, gluten, lutum; most probably a term borrowed from the Danes of Northumberland, for it does not seem to occur in A.-S. Su.-G. *klistet*, id., *klistr-a*, glutine compingere; Germ. *kleiss-en*, adhaerescere.

**To CLAISTER, v. a.** To bedaub, *ibid.***CLAITH, CLAYTH, s.** Cloth, S. Westmorel.

"Ane tailyour can nocht mak ane garment, bot of *clayth*. A mason can nocht byg ane wall, bot of lyme and stane.—Bot almychty God maid heuin and erd and all creatouris thairin, of nathing, quhilk he did be his almychty pewar." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 89, a.

Ben Jonsen introduces *claitched* as the language of one of his vulgar characters of the north countree:—

And here he comes, new *claitched*, likes a prince  
Of swine'ards! siks he seems! dight i' the spoiles  
Of those he feedes.

*Sad Shepherd.*

**Clayis, claise, clacs, pl.** *Claiths, claise*, Westmorel., Cumb.

Hir subtyll wylis gart me spend all my gud,  
Quhill that my *clayis* grew threld hair on my bak.  
*Chron. S. P.*, iii. 237.

We never thought it wrang to ca' a prey;  
Our auld forbeers practis'd it all their days,  
And ne'er the warse, for that did set thair *claise*.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 122.

The twa appear'd like sisters twin,  
In feature, form an' *clacs*.  
*Burns*, iii. 29.

A.-S. *clath*, cloth; *clatha*, Isl. Su.-G. *klaede*, clothes.

**CLAITH or WAITH.** V. WAITH, s. 1.**CLAITHMAN, s.** This seems to have been the old designation for a clothier or woollen-draper; as in a long list of names in Eskdale, &c., we find that of "Will Grahame, *claitman*." Acts 1585, iii. 394.**To CLAIVER, v. n.** To talk idly or foolishly. V. CLAVER.**CLAM, adj.** 1. Clammy, S. Belg. *klam*, id.2. Moist. Ice is said to be *clam*, or rather *claum*, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon, S. Teut. *klam*, tenax; et humidus.**CLAM, CLAME, CLAM-SHELL, s.** 1. A scollop shell, S. *Ostrea opercularis*, Linn. O. *Subrufus* of Pennant.

"Many sorts of fishes are caught on the coast;—lobsters, crabs, *clams*, limpits, and periwinkles." P. Fordyce, *Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 46.

*Auritae valvis dissimilibus*, Pectines, the *Clames*. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 27.

*Pecten tenuis subrufus*.—Our fishers call them *Clams*. *Sibb. Fife*, p. 135. *Pecten subrufus*, Red Scallop, N.

Because now Scotland of thy begging irks,  
Thou shaips in France to be Knight of the feild  
Thou has thy *clam shells* and thy burdeun keild  
Ilk way's unonest, Welrun, that thow works.  
*Kennedy, Evergreen*, il. 70. st. 23.

Here there is an evident allusion to the accoutrements of a Pilgrim. The *burdoun* is the pilgrim's staff. In the same poem we have another allusion to the scallop as a necessary badge.

Tak thee a fiddle or a flute to jest,—  
Thy clouted cloak, thy scrip and *clam-shells*,  
Cleik on thy cross, and fair on into France.  
P. 74. st. 33.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." *Encyclop. Brit.* vo. *Pecten*. Another idea has been thrown out on this head:—"Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escallop-shells." *Brydson's View of Heraldry*, p. 82.

These were called *St. James's* [or *Jamie's*] *shells*:—

*Sanct Jameis schells* on the tothir syd sheis,  
As pretty as ony partane  
Tee,

On Symmye and his Bruder.—

Syns clengt thay *Sanct Jameis schells*  
And pecis of palm treis ;  
To see quha best the pardoun spells ;  
I schrew thams that ay seiss  
Bot lauchter.

*Chron. S. P.*, i. 360, 361.

*Sheis*, shows, i.e. appear; *seiss*, sees. *Clengt* seems q. *clangit*, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences.

It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his *keild*. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

Speaking of these dramas, which in our old writings are called *Ulerk-Playis*, he observes that, according to Boileau, they had their origin in France from the ancient pilgrimages. "The Pilgrims," he says, "who returned from Jerusalem,—and other places esteemed holy, composed songs on their adventures; intermixing recitals of passages in the life of Christ, descriptions of his crucifixion, of the day of judgment, of miracles and martyrdoms. To these tales, which were recommended by a pathetic chant, and a variety of gesticulations, the credulity of the multitude gave the name of Visions. These pious itinerants travelled in companies; and taking their stations in the most public streets, and singing with their staffs in their hands, and their hats and mantles fantastically adorned with shells and emblems painted in various colours, formed a sort of theatrical spectacle." *Hist. Poet.*, II. 373.

One might suppose that this shell had been denominated from the peculiar smoothness of the internal surface (*V. Clam*); as in Germ. it is called *kam*, or *kam-maustur*, from its resemblance to a *comb*, Lat. *pecten*. I suspect, however, that it has received this name from the peculiar use to which it was appropriated by pilgrims, especially for adorning their mantles. For O. Fr. *escamme*, is "a long and thicke riding cloake to bear off the raïne; a *Pilgrim's cloake* or *mantle*," Cotgr.

2. In pl. "a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air."

—"The uncossit soun' cam' down the cleugh ye ever heard. I was for thinking at first it was the *clawm-shells*, or the houlets an' the wullcats tryin' wha wad mak the loudest scraigh." *Saint Patrick*, i. 167.

This denomination is given, in the upper ward of Lanarks., to a spirit, heard flying in the air, with a rattling similar to that of shells.

**CLAM**, *adj.* Mean, low; applied to any action which is reckoned unworthy. This is a very common school-term in Edinburgh.

As being properly a school-boy's word, it may have originated in the use of the Lat. *clam*, as primarily applied to any thing which was clandestinely done, or which the pupils wished to hide from their preceptor. But *V. CLEM*.

To **CLAM**, **CLAUM**, *v. n.* To grope or grasp ineffectually, Aysr.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand *claming* over the bed-clothes like a temptation, and it was past the compass of my power to think what it could be." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 301.

This may be merely a provincial variety of *glauum*, q. *v.* It may, however, be allied to Isl. *klemm-a*, *co-actare*, *compingere*; whence *klaumb-r*, *contorquens* *comprimenda* aut *tenendas*, G. Andr.; Teut. *klemm-en*, *arctare*, q. "grasping the bed-clothes as if pinching them."

[To *clam* or *glam*, is to snatch or grasp eagerly: to *clauum* or *glauum*, is to grope or grasp as in the dark.]

**CLAMANT**, *adj.* 1. Having a powerful plea of necessity; as, "This is a very *clamant* case, S.

My learned friend, the Reverend Mr. Todd, has claimed this as if it were an E. word; giving the following quotation from Thomson:—

—Instant o'er his shivering thought  
Comes winter unprovided, and a train  
Of *clamant* children dear.

*Seasons; Autumn*, v. 351.

By what he adds, however, it appears that he is not satisfied with the justness of his claim. For he says,—"A word perhaps coined by Thomson."

I can find no evidence, indeed, that this word has ever been used by E. writers. And the use of it by Thomson is no more a proof that it is an E. word, than that of some which have been quoted by Johnson, affords a similar proof, because he found them employed by another S. writer, Dr. Arbuthnot.

Although I have not marked any example of the use of *clamant*, in this sense, before the last century, it is very commonly used with respect to any case of great necessity, in the language of our country, and especially in petitions and representations.

Thus all the earth's claims on man, tho' loud and strong,  
Tho' forcible and *clamant*, ars repell'd.

*Macaulay's Poems*, p. 6.

2. Highly aggravated, so as to call aloud for vengeance.

"I see courses taken to fill up the measure of our iniquity, while there is a wiping of our mouths—as if we had done nothing amiss—at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heinousness as indispensably—calls for a clear and continued testimony against the *clamant* wickedness thereof." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 2. *R. clamant*.

Fr. *clamant*, Lat. *clamans*, crying out.

**CLAMANCY**, *s.* Urgency, arising from necessity, S.

**CLAMEHEWIT**, **CLAW-MY-HEWIT**, *s.* 1. A stoke, a drubbing, S.

—Fras a stark Lochaber aix  
He gat a *clamehewit*

Fu' sair that night.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 29.

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chieils might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a *clamiheuit* to snib me free comin that gate agen." *Journal from London*, p. 8.

A *clammy-heuit* fell'd him  
Hauf dead that day.

*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet*, p. 131.

2. A misfortune, Ang.

Qu. *claw my heved*, or *head*, scratch my head; an ironical expression.

**CLAMJAMPRIE**, **CLANJAMFRIE**, *s.* 1. A term used to denote low, worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light, S.

"But now, hinny, ye maun help me to catch the beast, and ye maun get on behind me, for we maun off like whittrets before the whole *clanjamfray* be down upon us—the rest of them will no be far off." *Guy Manning*, ii. 29.

"'And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grato to sic a *clanjamfrie*?' said the old dame scoffingly." Tales of my Landlord, i. 173, 174.

"A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfrey* who had ever been in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 292.

"*Clanjamfray*, mob. Anglicé, Tag-rag and bob-tail." Gl. Antiquary.

2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, S. In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea as E. *trumpery*, when contemptuously applied to persons.
3. *Clanjamfry* is used in Teviotd. in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sell'd but the *clanjamfry*."
4. Nonsensical talk, West of Fife.

As this term is not only pron. *clanjamphrie*, but *clanjamphrie*, it has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *clam-gentry*, a term which might be applied to the pilgrims, in former ages, who wore *clams*, or scallop-shells, as their badge. But perhaps it is rather allied to *Jamph. v.*

*Clanjamph* is sometimes used in the same sense with *clanjamphrie* in the higher parts of Lanarks.; as if it were compounded of *clan* and the *v. to jamph*, to spend time idly, or *jampher*, q. "the clan of idlers." The termination may be viewed as expressive of abundance. V. JAMPH, and RIE, RY, termination.

#### CLAMYNG, climbing, Aberd. Reg.

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails, S.

2. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise, Dumfr.

Isl. *klamper*, a clot of ice. This, however, may perhaps be viewed as radically the same with the preceding. Both may originally refer to the noise made in beating metals.

#### CLAMP, *s.* A heavy footstep or tread?

Speak, was I made to dree the ladin  
O' Gaelic chairman heavy treadin,  
Wha in my tender buks bore holes  
Wi' waefu' tacketts i' the soals  
O' broggs, whilk on my body tramp,  
And wound liks death at ilka *clamp*?

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 68, 69.

To CLAMP UP, CLAMPER, *v. a.* 1. To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner, S.

— Syns *clampit up* Sanct Peter's kelss,  
Bot of ans auld reid gartane.

*Synnye and his Bruler*, *Chron. S. P.*, i. 360.

2. Industriosly to patch up accusations.

"S' James Areskin allso perceavinge he prevayled nothings by *clampering* with the bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the bishopp." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 71.

Germ. *klempern*, metallum malleo tundere; *klem-pener*, one who patches up toys for children; Isl. *klampuslegr*, rudis et inartificiosus, G. Andr. Sw. *klamp*, any shapeless piece of wood, *klampig*, clumsy; Isl. *klimpa*, massa, Verel.

CLAMPER, *s.* 1. A piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up, S.

2. Used metaph. as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old *clampers*, pat [patched?] and clouted arguments, and vexes a meeting with what Christ solved to the ministers & Christians of Scotland 20 years since; and why is Christ fashed with it now?—Christ takes it ill in such a day, for ministers or professors to be troubling him with such old *clampers*, that he dang the bottom out of 30 years ago." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 27, 28.

Isl. *klampi*, fibula, subscus; *klombrur*, subscudes; *klambr-a*, quam rudissime cumulare vel construere, sc. parietem; Haldorson.

3. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done with his advsaryes for ever: but his advsaryes were restless, and so found out a newe *clamper* upon this occasion." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 61.

As Germ. *klemper-n* signifies to beat metal, the idea seems to be "something to hammer at."

CLAMPERS, *s. pl.* A sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds, Roxb. *Clams*, synon. "*Clamps*, andirons. Northumb.;" Grose.

Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere, unco detinere; *klampe*, uncus, harpago, compages; Kilian.

CLAMPET, *s.* A piece of iron worn on the forepart of the sole of a shoe, for fencing it, Roxb.

Teut. *klampe*, retinaculum; or *klompe*, so lea lignea.

CLAMP-KILL, *s.* A kill built of sods for burning lime, Clackmannans.; synon. *Lazie-kill*, Clydesd.

"When the uncalcined lime stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called *clamp-kilns*, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured." Agr. Surv. Claekm., p. 311.

Qu. a *kill clamped* up in the roughest manner.

CLAMS, *s. pl.* 1. A sort of strong pincers used by ship-wrights, for drawing large nails, S. B.

2. Pincers of iron employed for castrating horses, bulls, &c., Roxb.

3. A kind of vice, generally made of wood; used by artificers, of different classes, for holding any thing fast, S.

4. The term seems used metaph. to denote the instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

The brightest gold that e'er I saw  
Was grippet in the *clams*.

*Shirrefs' Poems*, p. 360.

Belg. *klemm-en*, stringere, arctare, to pinch; in *den klem zyn*, to be at a pinch; *de klem quyt raaken*, to let go one's hold; Sewel.

Dan. *klemme-jern*, a pair of nippers or pincers; from *klemm-er*, to pinch; Sw. *klaemm-a*, to pinch, to squeeze.

**CLANGLUMSHOUS**, *adj.* Sulky, Lanarks.; q. belonging to the *clan* of those who *glumsh*, or look sour. V. **GLUMSH**.

**CLANK**, *s.* A sharp blow that causes a noise, *S.*

Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a *clank*,  
E'en like a thick-scu'll'd lord,  
On posts that day.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 280.

Probably from Teut. *klanck*, clangor, because of the noise it occasions. V. **CLINK**.

**To CLANK**, *v. a.* 1. To give a sharp stroke, *S.*

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head  
A deep wound and a sair.

*Minstrelsy Border*, iii. 20; also, p. 21.

2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, *S.*

Lat's *clank* oursel' ayont the fire,  
An' bang up sonnets o' the lyre.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 180.

**To CLANK DOWN**, *v. a.* To throw down with shrill, sharp noise.

"Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt & *clanking* it down on the board before the King & Chancellor, There is, sayes he, my instructions & warrand, let see which of you can judge thereon, or controll me therein that I have past by my injunctions." Mell-vill's MS., p. 97.

Teut. *klanck*, clangor, tinnitus, from *klincken*, clangere, tinnire, O. Su.-G. *klink-a*.

**To CLANK DOWN**, *v. n.* To sit down in a hurried and noisy way, *S.*

And forthwith then they a' down *clank*  
Upon the green.

*The Har'st Rig*, st. 15.

**CLANK**, *s.* A catch, a hasty hold taken of any object, *S.* *Claight*, *synon.*

Just as he landed at the other bank,  
Three lusty fellows gat of him a *clank*;  
And round about him bicker'd a' at anes.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 47.

V. **CLINK UP**, *v.*

**CLANNISH**, *adj.* Feeling the force of family or national ties, *S.*; from *clan*.

"Your Grace kens we Scots are *clannish* bodies." Heart M. Loth., iv. 32.

**CLANNIT**, **CLANNED**, *part. pa.* Of or belonging to a clan or tribe.

"That quheusoeuer ony heirschippis—sal happin to be committit—be ony captane of clan or be ony vther *clannit* man aganis ony of our souerane lordis leill and trew subiectis,—ordanis him first to require or caus require redress thair of," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 464. *Clanned*, Ed. Glendoick.

**CLANSMAN**, *s.* One belonging to some particular Highland clan, *S.*

Sound the trumpet, blaw the horn,  
Let ilka kilted *clansman* gather.

*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 410.

My chief wanders lone and forsaken,  
Mong the hills where his stay wont to be;

His *clansmen* are slaughtered or taken,  
For, like him, they all fought to be free.

*Ibid.*, ii. 422.

**To CLAP THE HEAD**, to commend, rather as implying the idea of flattery, *S.*

May rowth of pleasures light upon you lang,  
Till to the blest Elysian bow'rs ye gang,  
Wha've *clapt* my head sae brawly for my sang.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 321.

**CLAP**, *s.* A stroke; *Dedis clap*, the stroke of death.

—He the suerd eschapit by his hap;  
Bot not at this time so the *dedis clap*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 326. 53.

Belg. *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

**CLAP**, *s.* A moment; *in a clap*, instantaneously. It often conveys the idea of unexpectedness.

"If quickly you reinforce them not with men and honest ministers, *in a clap* you have the King and all the north of England on your back." Baillie's Lett., ii. 100.

Sit still and rest you here aneth this tree,  
And *in a clap* I'll back with something be.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 66.

The idea is, a clap of the hand; for *handclap* is used, *S. B.*

**CLAP of the Hass**, the vulgar designation for the uvula, *S.*; *synon. pap of the hass.*

This is sometimes denominated the *clap* of the throat:—

"If a person be thrown dead into the water, when the *clap* of his throat is shut, the water cannot enter." Trial of Philip Standifield for the murder of his father; printed at Edin., 1688.

**CLAP of a Mill**, a piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper during grinding, *S.*; *clapper*, *E.*

The heaped happer's ebbing still,  
And still the *clap* plays clatter.

*Burns's Works*, iii. 114.

This appears to have received its name from the clacking sound which it makes; for as Sw. *klæpp* signifies a clapper, this proverbial phrase is used, *Klæppa som en quernskruf*, to make a noise like a mill-clack; Seren. vo. *Clack*. Fris. *klappe*, Belg. *kleppe*, crotalum, crepitaculum.

**CLAP AND HAPPER**, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill, *S.*

"His sasine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the *clap* and *happer*." Fountainhall, i. 432.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone, for mills *clap* and *happer*." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

**To CLAP**, *v. a.* 1. To press down. *Clappit*, *part. pa.*; applied to a horse or other animal that is much shrunk in the flesh through fatigue; as, "He's sair *clappit*,"—"His cheeks were *clappit*," i.e. collapsed, as it is expressed by medical men, *S.*

2. *To clap down claise*, to prepare linen clothes for being mangled or ironed, *S.*

Sw. *klapp-a klæder eller byke*, to beat the lye out of linen; Wideg.

To CLAP, *v. n.* 1. To couch, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in its form or seat; and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment, Perth. V. CUTTIE-CLAP.

This may be merely an oblique use of the *E. v.*, as primarily signifying in *S.* the flat position of objects in consequence of their being beat down with the hands.

2. To lie flat, *S.*

"A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy. —The wool was not *clapped*, but the eye was languid." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 420.

To CLAP, *v. n.* To stop, to halt, to tarry; as, *clap a gliff*, step in, and stop for a little; Fife.

Apparently elliptical for *clap down*, a phrase commonly used for taking a seat, or resting.

CLAP, CLAPPER, CLAPPIR, *s.* A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town, instead of a drum or hand-bell, *S.*

The origin seems to be incidentally pointed out in Henryson's Complaint of Creseide; there it is *clappir*:—

Thus shalt thou go beggand fra hous to hous,  
With cuppe and *clappir*, like ans Lazarous.—  
Go lerne to *clappe* thy *clappir* to and fro,  
And lerne aftir the law of lepers lede.

*Chron. S. P.*, i. 163. 171.

This passage, like other parts of the poem, contains a curious trait of ancient manners. As, by the Mosaic law, lepers were obliged to give warning of their approach, by proclaiming their uncleanness; it appears that formerly in Scotland, where, it is well known, the leprosy was more common than in our day, the patient was under the necessity of going about with a *clapper*, to warn others to keep at a distance. The same custom must have prevailed in the Low Countries; hence the Belg. phrase, *Een Lazarus klap*, a leper's clapper; and by allusion to this custom, *Met de klap loopen*, to go begging, literally, to run with the clapper.

The immediate origin may be Teut. *klepp-en*, pulsare, sonare; Belg. to toll as a bell, whence *klep*, a clapper. The following words are nearly allied: Germ. *klopf-en*, to beat; Su.-G. *klaept-a*, to strike a bell with a hammer; *klaepp*, *E.* the *clapper* of a bell. But it is not improbable that our term might originally be derived from A.-S. *clep-an*, *cleop-an*, to call. We may, indeed, suppose that the term *clep*, as used in the phrase, *clep and call*, referred to the use of this instrument in making proclamations; or, *vice versa*, that this received its name from its being used by public criers. V. CLEP, *v. l.* and *s.*

CLAPMAN, *s.* A public crier, *S.*

Belg. *klapperman*, a watchman with a clapper, walking the rounds in the night, Sewcl. V. CLAP.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES, small clothes made so tight as to clap close to the *breech*; a term occurring in letters of the reign of Cha. II.

CLAPPE, *s.* A stroke; a discomfiture.

"It is necessarie, when an armie doth get a *clappe*, as we did here, then incontinent and with all diligence

we should presse to trie our enemy againe." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 152.

Belg. *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

\* To CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd.

CLAPPERS, *s.* A thing formed to make a rattling noise by a collision of its parts, Aberd. Although it has a pl. termination, it is used as if singular, a *clappers*.

Teut. *klapper-en*, crepitare.

CLAPPERS, *s. pl.* Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure. The term occurs in *E.*, although overlooked by Johnson.

*Clapers* is used by Chaucer in the same sense:—

Cennis there were also playing,  
That comen out of her *clapers*,  
Of sundry colours and maners,  
And maden many a tourneyng  
Upon the fresh grass springing.

*Romant Rose*, Fol. 115, a.

They seem to have been sometimes formed merely of heaps of stones thrown loosely together. This was probably the common mode in an open warren. When a piece of ground was walled in for a warren, the *clappers* appear to have been interstices left in the inside of the wall, or small nests of boards. Hence they are described in different ways.

"And siclyke the provest, bailies, &c. sal gif libertie—to the said archiebishop [of Sanctandrois] to plant and place conyngis and *clappers* within the links of the said cietie, as his predicesouris had libertie of before." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517.

"*Clapper* of conyns, [Fr.] *clappier*," Falsgr. B. iii. F. 24.

Sw. *klapur*, *klapper*, "round rough stones of a lax texture;" Wideg.

*Clapers*, Maceria seu murus lapideus intra quem multae speluncae, seu nidi cuniculorum sunt; Skinner, Etym. Voc. Antiq.

Fr. *clapier*, "a clapper of conies; a heape of stones, &c., whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our *clapper*), a court walled about and full of neasts of boords, or stone, for tame conies; also, a rabbits nest;" Cotgr.

L. B. *claper-ia*, *claper-ium*, *claper-ius*, hara cunicularia, ubi nutriuntur cuniculi et multiplicantur; Du Cange.

Skinner seems to think that it may be from Lat. *lapidaria* pro *lapidaria*. Some have derived it from Gr. κλεπ-ειν, furari, because the rabbits are as it were carried away by theft, when they retire to their clappers; Menage, from *lepus*, a hare; Du Cange, from *clapa*, an instrument or machine in which rabbits are caught. Does he refer to Teut. *kleppe*, decipula, laquous capiendis bestiis comparata? (Kilian). But the origin is certainly Teut. *kleppe*, *rupes*, *petra*; *clappers* being formed of stones. Su.-G. *klapper*, *lapides minuti et rotundi*. On this word Ihre refers to Fr. *clapier*, *acervus lapidum*, as allied.

CLAPPIT, *adj.* Flabby, collapsed, Aberd.

V. CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down.

CLAPSCHALL, *s.* Apparently corr. from *Knapskall*, a head-piece.

"Anc *clapschall* & bonat tharof." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, I. 16. V. KNAPSCHA.



## CLARCHE PIPE.

Viols and Virginals were heir,—  
The Seistar and the Sumpion,  
With *Clarche Pipe* and Clarion.

*Watson's Coll.*, ii. 6.

CLARE, *adv.* Wholly, entirely, S.

For gif thou wenys that al the victorie  
Of the battall, and chancis by and by  
May be reducit, and alterit *clare* agane;  
Ane mysheleue thou fosteris al in vane.

*Doug. Virgil*, 341. 4.

E. *clear* is used in the same sense.

CLAREMETHEN, CLARMATHAN. A term used in the S. law. According to the law of *claremethen*, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

This Skene calls "the Lawe of *Claremethen* concerning the warrantice of stollen cattell or gudes." De Verb. Sign.

Skinner inclines to view it as of Ir. origin. But it is evidently from *clare*, clear, and *meith*, a mark; q. *distinct marks*, by which the claimant must prove that the cattle or goods are his property. *Methen* seems to be pl. A.-S. nouns in *a* have the pl. in *an*. Thus *mytha*, meta, must have *mythan* for its pl. V. MEITH.

## CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHAW, s. A harp.

"Anent the accioun—persewit be Finiane Bannachtyne of Camys aganis Agnes Necowale his gudemoder, for the spoliacioun & takin fra him of ane pailyoune, a brew caldrone of xvij gallonis, ane maskin-fat, and ane *clareschaw*, & certane stuff & insight of houshold pertening to him be ressoun of areschip of vmquhile Thomlyne of Bannachtyne his faider," &c. Act Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 172.

This is called "a *clerschew*," and valued at "xx<sup>ls</sup>." in reference to the same persons. Ibid. A. 1491, p. 204. V. CLAIRSHEW.

From the connexion with a *caldrone* and *maskinfat*, it might seem to refer to some utensil used in brewing for settling the liquor, from Fr. *esclairc-ir*, to clarify, to fine. But as we have many proofs in this register that the good clerks of that age paid no regard to the classification of articles, I prefer viewing it as denoting a musical instrument, from Gael. *clarseach*, a harp; especially as the place referred to is in the isle of Bute, where Gael. is still spoken.

## CLARGIE, CLERGY, s. Erndition; more strictly that which fitted one for being a clergyman.

To grit *clargie* I can not count nor clame;  
Nor yit I am not travellit, as ar ye.  
*Priests Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr.*, i. 4.

The word occurs in this sense, O. E.

I asked hir the high way where that *clergie* dwelt.  
*P. Ploughman.*

In the same sense it is still said: "An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pund of clergy," S. Prov.

Fr. *clergie*, id., from Lat. *clericus*.

To CLARK, *v. n.* To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S.; from *clerk*. V. CLERK.

To CLART, *v. a.* To dirty, to foul, S. *Clort*, Perth.

I'll leave some heirships to my kin;—  
A skeplet hat, and plaiden hose,  
A jerkin *clarted* a' wi' brose, &c.

*Jacobite Relics*, i. 118.

"If it's but a wee *clarted*, there's no sae mickle ill done." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 181.

Perhaps the original sense of the term is to bedaub with mire.

CLAIRT, CLORT, s. 1. A quantity of any dirty or defiling substance, Aberd.

2. Applied to a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty, *ibid*.

3. Any large, awkward, dirty thing, *ibid*.

To CLAIRT, *v. n.* To be employed in any dirty work, Aberd.

To CLAIRT, *v. a.* To dirty, to besmear, *ibid*.

CLARTS, s. *pl.* Dirt, mire, any thing that defiles, S. Hence,

CLARTY, *adj.* 1. Dirty, nasty, S. *Clorty*, Perth.

They man be buskit up lyk brydis;  
Thair heidis heisit with sickin saillis;  
With *clarty* silk about thair taillis.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 185.

On this great day the city-guard,—  
Gang thro' their functions,  
By hostile rabble seldom spar'd  
O' *clarty* unctions.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 15, 16.

"*Clart*, to spread or smear. *Clarty*, smear'd, sticky. *Beclarted*, besmeared or bedaubed. North." Gl. Grose.

*Clairty*, Aberd.

2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd.

*Clart* and *clarty* may perhaps be corr. from *clatt* and *clattie*. But I dare not assert that they have no affinity to Su.-G. *lort*, filth. *K* may have been prefixed, or *g*, q. *ge-lort*. V. CLATTIE.

To CLASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, S. The prep. *with* is often added.

I will not stay to *clash* and quibble,  
About your *nignayes*, I'll not nibble.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 98. V. NIGNAYES.

But laigh my qualities I bring,  
To stand up *clashing with* a thing,  
A creeping thing, the like of thee.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 477.

2. To tittle-tattle, to tell tales, S.

Germ. *klatschen*, id.; *klatcherey*, babbling, idle talk, Hence,

CLASH, s. 1. Tittle-tattle, chattering, prattle; idle discourse, S.

"They came that length in familiar discourse with the foul thief, that they were no more afraid to keep up the *clash* with him, than to speak to one another; in this they pleased him well, for he desired no better than to have sacrifices offered to him." Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 43.

2. Vulgar fame, the story of the day, S.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash;  
Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needfu' cash;  
Some rhyme to court the countra *clash*,

An' raise a din.

*Burns*, iii. 85.

In this sense the plur. is often used :—

Het drink, frosh butter'd caiks, and cheese,—  
Wi' *clashes*, mingled aft wi' lees,  
Drave aff the hale forenoon.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 274.

“For the calumnies did find little belief, and in short time dwindled into contempt : standing only on the *clashes* of some women, and a few seditious whisperers.”  
*Cromarty's Conspiracy of Restalrig*, p. 88.

3. Something learned by rote, and repeated carelessly ; a mere pater-noster ; S.

“Presbyterian ! a wretched Erastian,—ane of these dumb dogs that cannot bark ; they tell ower a *clash* of terror, and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without ony sense or life.” *Waverley*, ii. 197.

CLASHER, *s.* A tattler, a talebearer, S.

—As tales are never held for fack  
That *clashers* tell,  
*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 114.

CLASHING, *part. adj.* Given to tattling, S.

“That he lives very near Eastmilk, and has heard the *clashing* people of the country report that the pannel Mr. Ogilvie liked Mrs. Ogilvie the other pannel too well.” *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial*, p. 52.

CLASH-MARKET, *s.* A tattler, one who is much given to gossiping ; q. one who keeps a market for *clashes*, Loth.

CLASH-PIET, *s.* A tell-tale, Aberd. ; apparently from the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason it was by the Latins called *garrulus*.

To CLASH, *v. a.* 1. To pelt, to throw dirt, S.

Sum *clashes* thee, sum clods thee on the cutes.  
*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 59, st. 23.

2. To strike with the open hand, Loth., Fife.

3. To bang a door or shut it with violence ; as, “I *clash'd* the dore in his face,” *Roxb. Slam*, A. Bor.

Teut. *klets-en*, resonare ictu verberare ; *klets*, ictus resonans, Kilian. Dan. *klatsk-er*, to flap, to clash ; Germ. *klatsch-en*, id. Or perhaps Teut. *klos*, *klotte*, gleba, massa.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S.

“Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy—got such a *clash* of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished.” *Annals of the Parish*, p. 12.

2. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S.

3. In this sense, although used figuratively, we are to understand the term in the following passage :—

“When the Pharises heard of it,—they trail him from this court to that court, and at last they give him a *clash* of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. Tak tent of that, Sirs, it may be some of you get a *clash* of the Kirk's craft ; that's a business I warrand you.” *Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirm.*, p. 14.

4. A blow, a stroke. “A *clash* on the side of the head,” S. ; a box on the ear. Germ. *klatch*, id.

It properly denotes one that is not hard, a stroke with the open hand ; most probably from Dan. *klatsk*, a dash, a pat, a flap.

To CLASH, *v. n.* To emit a sound in striking, South of S.

But December, colder, comes in far bolder,  
My boughs clad over with fleaks of snow,  
And heavy dashes against me *clashes*,  
Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow.

*A. Scott's Poems*, p. 178. V. the *v. a.*

CLASH, *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a body ; properly a sharp sound, S. ; *clank* synon.

“Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us.—What's this mair o't?—If it isna the keys !” *Rob Roy*, ii. 221.

Germ. *klatsch-en*, cum sono ferire, Wachter ; *klatschen auf die backen*, to give one a slap on the chops ; nearly the same with the vulgar phrase in S., “I'll *clash* your chafts for you.”

To CLASH *up*, *v. a.* To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering ; S.

“In the middle of a vast and terrible rock, there is a great cave where St. Maria Magdalen did penance for many years before her death : it's now upon that consideration turned into a chapell, with some few rooms *clacht up* against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall, where some religious men, (as I think Jacobins) keep the place, and serve the cure in the chapel, every day receiving confessions, & giving the sacraments to such as require them.” *Sir A. Balfour's Letters*, p. 52.

This is undoubtedly meant for *clash*. Flandr. *kless-en*, affigere et adhaerere, adhaerescere ; Kilian.

Isl. *klase*, rudis nexura, quasi congelatio ; G. Andr. Thus, *Eija klase*, is a string of islands, insularum nexus.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A heap of any heterogeneous substances. It is generally applied to what is foul or disorderly, S.

2. A large quantity of any thing ; as, “a *clash* of porridge,” “a *clash* o' siller,” *Clydes*. “The cow has gi'en a *clash* o' milk,” *Teviotd.*

3. *Clash o' weat*, any thing completely drenched, *Ayrs*.

“The wind blew, and the rain fell,—and the wig, when I took it out on the Saturday night, was just a *clash o' weat*.” *The Steam-Boat*, p. 296.

Dan. *klase*, a bunch, a cluster. C. B. *clag*, a heap or collection, *clag-u*, to heap, to aggregate ; Owen.

CLASH, *s.* A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill ; as, *The Clash of Wirran*, in Angus. Sometimes the phrase used is, *The clash of a hill*.

I have also heard it expl. as signifying the interstice between a large hill and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain.

According to the latter explanation, it may have the same origin with the preceding word, as denoting the neck which conjoins the one hill with the other.

*Claisch* occurs in this sense, in an account of the Marchis of Kincoldrum in Angus:—

—“And fra thyne to the pwll of Monboy, that is to say, the yallow pwile, and swa wp the *claische*, that is to say, the reyske, haldand eist to the Corstane.—Synne eist the north part of Carne Cathla to the vattir of Prossyne,” &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 84, (Macfarl.)

This would favour the derivation from Gael. *clais*, *clas*, a furrow, a pit, especially as *Claisnamoyll*, a word evidently of Gael. formation, occurs in this deed.

**CLASHMACLAVER**, *s.* The same with *Clish-ma-claver*, *Aberd.*

**CLASPS**, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage. *Northumb. and Border.*

—The cords, and the cout-evil, the *clasps*, and the cleiks.  
*Watson's Coll.*, iif. 13. V. CLEIKS.

**CLAT, CLOIT**, *s.* Used as synon. with *clod*.

“What are all men on earth, but a number of wormes crawling and creeping vpon a *clat* or *clod* of clay?” *Z. Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 35; also p. 343.  
Teut. *Klotte, Kluwte*, id. gleba, massa.

**To CLAT, CLAUT, v. a.** 1. To rake together dirt or mire. “To *clat* the streets,” to act the part of a scavenger, *S.*

2. To rake together, in a general sense, *S.*

As this *v.* primarily relates to dirty work, it seems to be formed from *Su.-G. kladd*, filth. See the cognate words under *CLATTIE*.

3. To scrape, to scratch anything together.

—Or the day was done, I trow,  
The laggen they hae *clautit*  
Fu' clean that day.

*Burns*, iii. 98.

—A moorland cock—  
Fidges sair that he's sae dowie,  
Wi' *clautit* kit an' emptie bowie.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 20.

4. To accumulate by griping, or by extortion, *S.*

“We hae heard about this sair distress.—Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who *clauts* it out o' the widow's house.” *M. Lyndsay*, p. 65.

Teut. *kladd-en* not only signifies maculare, to defile; but, like *af-kladd-en*, to wipe, abstergere sordes; *Kilian*. But as *A. Bor. claut* is expl. “to scratch, to claw,” *Ray*; it might induce a suspicion that the term had been introduced in *S.* from the idea of scratching or raking together the mire.

**CLAT, CLAUT, CLAUITE**, *s.* 1. An instrument for raking together dirt or mire. This resembles a common hoe, *S.*

2. The term is also used for a hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, *S.*

3. The act of raking together, as applied to property. Of a covetous person it is said, “He taks a *claut* quharever he can get it.”

4. What is scraped together by niggardliness, *S.*

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller.

*Burns*, iv. 54. V. *KITH*.

5. What is scraped together in whatever way; often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, *S.*

“‘You might have gone to the parish-church as I did, Andrew, and heard an excellent discourse.’ ‘*Clauts* o' cauld parridge,’ replied Andrew, with a most supercilious sneer, ‘gude acugh for dogs.’” *Rob Roy*, ii. 70.

As the Swedes give the name *kladd* to clumsy work, they use the same term to signify a common place-book or *Adversaria*, “in quae,” says *Ihre*, “annotationes tumultuarie conjicimus.”

**To CLATCH, v. a.** 1. To daub with lime, *S.*; *harle*, synon.

2. To close up with any glutinous or adhesive substance; as, “to *clatch up* a hole,” with slime, clay, &c.; *Clem, Clay*, synon.

Isl. *kleose, k'este*, lino, obliuo, collino, glutino, *G. Andr.*, p. 147. Teut. *kless-en, kliss-en*, adhaerere; whence *Sw. and Teut. klisten*, paste, glue. *Kladde*, inepte pingere, seems allied.

The more probable origin is Isl. *klas-a*, to patch up, centones consuere, to cobble; *klas*, rudis sutura; *klastr-a*, rudissime opus peragere; *klast-r*, rudis compactio; *Halderson*.

**CLATCH, s.** Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; as “a *clatch* of lime,” as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall, *S.*

Isl. *klessa*, litura, any thing that bedaubs. A bur in Teut. is *klesse*, denominated from its power of adhesion.

**To CLATCH, SKLATCH, v. a.** To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be *clatched up*, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long, *S.*

This may be radically the same with the preceding; although it bears considerable resemblance to Isl. *kleik-ia*, colloco in lubrico; also *khuka*, res levis et labiliter exstructa, collocata; *G. Andr.*, p. 147.

**CLATCH, s.** 1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus, an ill-built house is said to be “a mere *clatch*,” *S.*

2. The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads; *q. clatted* together, *Loth.*

3. A dirty woman, a drab; as, “She's a nasty” or “dirty *clatch*,” *Perths., Roxb.*

4. Used also as a contemptuous personal designation, especially referring to loquacity; as, “a claverin' *clatch*,” a loquacious good-for-nothing person, *Roxb.*

In this sense it may be originally the same with *Clash, v.*, as signifying to tittle-tattle. If so, it retains the Germ. form, as given in the etymon. Thus, *Klat-*

*schaft* signifies a babbler. Or, as not necessarily connected with the idea of babbling, it may be a figurative use of this word as used in sense 1.

**CLATCH**, *s.* A sudden grasp at any object, Fife; synon. *Claucht*, S.

**CLATCH**, *s.* The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, Ettr. For.

Teut. *klets*, *kletse*, ictus resonans, *klets-en*, resonano ictu verberare.

**CLATH**, **CLAITH**, *s.* Cloth, S. V. **CLAITH**.

**CLATS**, *s. pl.* The layers of *Cat and Clay*, South of S.; allied perhaps to C. B. *clawd*, a thin board, a patch; or Isl. *kletti*, massa compacta.

To **CLATT**, *v. a.* To bedaub, to dirty, S. *Clate*, to daub, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

**CLATTIE**, **CLATTY**, *adj.* 1. Nasty, dirty, defiled, by whatever means, S. *Claity*, id., Cumb. Gl. Grose.

"If a lord should giue to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay, with some little piece of ground for colewort or cabbage for to liue vpon, saying, This will I giue thee for thy life-time; but if afterward this Lord should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his *clattie* cottage, and bring him to my palace, that he may eate at mine owne table for euer; tell me, if by the change that seruant hath lost?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 23.

2. Obscene, Clydes.

*Clatty*, which seems to be more ancient than *clarty*, has many cognates in other dialects. Besides Su.-G. *kladd*, sordes, inquinamentum, we find *kladd-a sig ned*, se vestesque suas inquinare, *kladderi*, sordes; Teut. *kladde*, macula lutosa; Belg. *kladd-en*, to daub, to foul, *kladdig*, dirty; *De straatzen zyn heel kladdig*, the streets are very dirty; *een kladdig vrouwmensch*, a nasty slut; Mod. Sax. *kladde*, filth; Isl. *klatr*, rejectanea res, *klatra*, operam perdere, G. Andr. Gael. *cladach*, dirt, is probably borrowed from the Goth.

**CLATTILIE**, *adv.* 1. Nastily, in a dirty manner, S.

2. Obscenely, Clydes.

**CLATTINESS**, 1. Nastiness, S.

2. Obscenity, Clydes.

Dan. *kladd-er*, to blot, to blur, to daub; *klad*, a blot, a blur; *kladderie*, daubing; Belg. *kladdegat*, a nasty girl, a slut.

To **CLATTER**, *v. a.* 1. To prattle, to act as a tell-tale, S.

Sum flyds. Sum fenyls: sud sum flatters.  
Sum playis the fuil, and all owt clatters.

*Dunbar, Mailland Poems*, p. 102.

At any time he clatters a man to death.

*Ramsay's Poems*, l. 355.

"I thinke, since this crime [witchcraft] ought to be so seuerely punished, judges ought to beware to condemn any, but such as they are sure are guiltie, neither should the *clattering* report of a earling serue in so weightie a case." K. James's *Daemonologie*, p. 134.

2. To be loquacious, to be talkative, S.

"Apperit thus,—all honest vassalege of young lusty men banist; and, in thare placis, left ane eumpany of *clatterand* tribunis, sedicioia limmaris, saweris of discorde, and regnand with mair odius empire abone the pepill than did evlr the kingis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 234. *Loquaces*, seditiosos, semina discordiarum, Lat.

3. To chat, to talk familiarly, S. It is frequently used in this sense in addition to that which is common to E., to be loquacious, "to talk fast and idly."

Johns. refers to A.-S. *clatrunge*, a rattle. But we have a more direct origin in Teut. *klettern*, fragorem edere, retonare, concrepare.

**CLATER**, *s.* 1. An idle or vague rumour, S.; often used in the pl., tittle-tattles.

He neuer sold, within the wrangling barre,  
Deceitful clatters, causing clients jarre.

*Hudson's Judith*, p. 53.

"They speak here of—General King's landing with 6 or 7000 Danes in the mouth of Thames, near London: we wish it were so; but we take it, and many things more you will hear, for *clatters*.—Baillie's *Let.*, i. 215, 216.

2. Idle talk, frivolous loquacity, S.

Son'd Envy then my name bespatter,  
Or Critics rive me to a tatter;—  
The Muse I'd hug for a' their clatter.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 119.

3. Free and familiar conversation.

They'll nae be angry they are left alane,  
Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain;  
Lovers have ay some clatter o' their ain.

*Shirreff's Poems*, p. 33.

4. *Ill clatter*, uncivil language, Aberd.

**CLATTERAR**, **CLATTERER**, *s.* A tale-bearer, S.

Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis and *clatteraris*,  
Loupis vp from laddis, sine lights among Lardis.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 193.

**CLATTERN**, *s.* A tattler, a babbler, Loth.

That clattern Madge, my titty, tella sic flaws,  
Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour gaws,

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 117.

**CLATTER-BANE**, *s.* 1. From all that I can learn, a bone hitherto unknown in anatomy.

"Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's arse," S. Prov.

Kelly uses *goose* and *clatter-bone*; adding, "Spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose," p. 387.

It is otherwise expressed in Angus:—"Your tongue gangs like the *claik-bane* in a duke's [duck's] backside."

Both terms convey the same idea; *claik-bane*, *q. clack-bane*, being evidently allied to Teut. *clack-en*, verberare resonano ictu.

[Prob. *arse* is a corrup. for *hass*. The proverb then becomes very expressive, "Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's *hass*."] ]

2. *Clatter-banes*, two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a *clattering* noise, similar to that from castanets, Teviotd.

Perhaps from the *clattering* sound; or immediately from Teut. *klater*, defined by Kilian, Crotalum, crepitaculum, sistrum; from *klater-en*, strepere, fragorem edere; crotalum pulsare. Lat. *crotalum* is thus explained:—"An instrument of musick made of two brass plates, or *bones*, which being struck together make a kind of music; a castenet, Cic."

**CLATTERMALLOCH**, *s.* Meadow trefoil, Wigtonshire.

**CLAUCHANNE**, *s.* A village in which there is a church. V. **CLACHAN**.

To **CLAUCHER** *up*, *v. n.* To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; also, to scramble upwards with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

To **CLAUCHER** *up*, *v. a.* To snatch up; as, "He *claucherit up* the siller," he snatched the money with covetous eagerness; *ibid.*

The *v.*, as used in both senses, is nearly allied to Belg. *klaauwier*, a hook, only without the guttural, It has evidently a common origin with *Claucht*, snatched, *q. v.* This is Su.-G. *klaa*, or Teut. *klawo*, unguis. It may be remarked, indeed, that a number of terms, which denote the active use of the hands, obviously claim this origin: as the E. *v. claw*, *clamber*, S. *clever*, to climb, Teut. *klaver-en*, *id.*, &c., all expressive of the act of laying hold by means of the nails or talons.

To **CLAUCHER** *to* or *till*, *v. a.* To move forwards to seize an object, as a weak, old man does, Lanarks.

Thus, when one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person, the auditor, who views the lamentations as unwarrantable, retorts: "For a' sae weak, he *claucherit* to his parritch though," i.e., notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast. Speaking of an infirm man who has married in his old age, a Lanarkshire peasant would be very apt to say, "Though his mouth be fast gain to the mools, yet the body has *claucherit till* a wife."

To **CLAUCHT**, *v. a.* To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly; formed from the preterite of **CLEIK**.

Then was it dink, or was it douce,—  
To *claucht* my daddy's wee bit house,  
And spoil the hamely triggin o't?  
*Jacobite Relics*, i. 58.

**CLAUCHT**, *pret.* Snatched, laid hold of eagerly and suddenly.

With speddy futs so swiftly rinnis sche,  
By past the hors renk, and furth can fie  
Before him in the feild wythe grete disdene,  
And *claucht* anone the coursere by the rene.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 390. 33.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,  
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair:  
Bot for his tre litell sonyhe he maid,  
Bot be the coler *claucht* him with outyn baid.  
*Wallace*, ii. 98. MS.

Auld sleekit Lawrie fetcht a wyllie round,  
And *claucht* a lamb anoner Nory's care.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 14.

As this word seems to express the violence manifested by a ravenous bird in laying hold of its prey, it is most probably a remnant of some antiquated *v. corres-*

ponding to Su.-G. *klaa*, which conveys this very idea; unguibus veluti fixis comprehendere, manum injicere. Hence the Prov., *Thet aer saa ogortigt, som att klaa maanen*; Aequè impossibile est, ac lunam unguibus apprehendere; Ihre. The *v.* is evidently, as this writer observes, from Su.-G. Isl. *klo*, a nail, a claw, a talon. Hence also *klo-as*, Isl. *klo-ast*, unguibus certare.

It may indeed be supposed that this is the pret. of the *v.* **CLEIK**, *q. v.*

**CLAUCHT**, **CLAUGHT**, *s.* A catch or seizure of anything in a sudden and forcible way. When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he "gat a *claucht* of it," S.

My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd nae see:  
But ane I kent na took a *claucht* of me,  
And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 42.

*Claut* seems to be used in the same sense:—

Ther's scarce a pair of shoss among us,  
And for blew bonnets they leave none,  
That they can get their *clauts* upon.  
*Cleland's Poems*, p. 38.

It may however signify *clutches*.

To **CLAURT**, *v. a.* To scrape, Dumfr.

**CLAURT**, *s.* What is thus scraped, *ibid.*

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a *claurt* o' caul comfortless purtatoes?" *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 159. V. **CLART**.

**CLAUSURE**, *s.* An inclosure.

"Reservand always and exceptand to all archibischoppis, &c., thair principall castles, fortalices, housis and mansionis, with the biggingis and yairdis thairof, as thay lay and ar situat within the precinctis and *clausuris* of thair places," &c. Acts Ja., VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433.

L. B. *clausura*, septum in quo animalia custodiuntur; vel quo vineae, prata, vel arva muniuntur; ager clausus sepibus; Du Cange.

To **CLAUT**, **CLAWT**, *v. a.* To rake together, &c. V. **CLAT**, *v.*

**CLAUTIE-SCONE**, *s.* 1. A species of coarse bread, made of oatmeal and yeast, Kinross.

2. It is applied to a cake that is not much kneaded, and put to the fire in a very wet state, Lanarks.

Teut. *kloet*, *kloot*, globus, massa.

**CLAUTS**, **CLATTS**, *s. pl.* Cards for teasing wool. Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel, Roxb.

To **CLAVER**, *v. a.* 1. To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner, S.; pronounced *q. claver*.

Ne'er brag of constant *clavering* cant,  
And that you answers never want.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 458.

2. To chat or converse in an easy, unreserved manner, to gossip, S.

Ae sunny morn for recreation,  
Twa hats began a slow cantation;  
They frae a skelf began to *claver*;  
The tane was woo', the tither beaver.

*Morison's Poems*, p. 1.

Germ. *klaff-en*, inconsiderate loqui, *klaffer*, garrulus. Ihre views Su.-G. *klaff-a*, calumniari, as a cognate term. Hence *klaffare*, calumniator. Our *v.* in the second sense is very nearly allied to Teut. *kalaberen*, inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiosè suaves jucundosque sermones conferre; Kilian.

Gael. *clabaire*, a babbling fellow; Shaw. C. B. *clebar*, silly idle talk, or clack, from *cleb*, a driveller; *clebren*, a gossip or tattler; Owen.

CLAVER, CLAIVER, *s.* 1. Frivolous talk, prattle, S.

Delighted with their various *claver*,  
While wealth made all his wits to waver,  
He cast his look beneath the beard,  
Where stood one that apace ne'er a word,  
"Pray what art thou stands speechless there?"  
Reply'd the bird, "I think the mair."

*The Parrot, Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 517.

I mind it weel in early date,—  
When first smang the yellow corn  
A man I reckon'd was,—  
Still shearing and clearing  
The tither stooked raw,  
Wi' *clavers*, an' haivers,  
Wearing the day awa'.

*Burns*, iii. 377.

2. A vague or idle report, S.

"I have kend many chapmen, travelling merchants, and such like, neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one countryside to another." *The Pirate*, ii. 180.

CLAVER, *s.* A person who talks foolishly, Roxb.; in other counties, *Claverer*.

CLAVERER, *s.* An idle talker, S.

—"He means of idle bodies that ars out of all calling, and are not labouring, but are busis bodies, *claverers*, and praters, looking here and there, making that a mean to win their living by: as dron-bees enters in the skeppes and soukes vp the honey of the labouring bees; so they souks vp the meate that others hes win with the sweate of their browes." *Rollock on 2 Thes.*, p. 140.

CLAVER, CLAUIR, *s.* Clover, S.

In battil gers burgeuns, the banwart wyld,  
The *clauir*, cateluks, and the cammonyld.

*Doug. Virgù*, 401. 11.

For Phetansaa hes he send,  
With sercerie and incantationes.—  
And, *in principio*, sought out syas,  
That under ane altar of stans had lynes,  
Sanct Jhones *nutt*, and the for'e levit *claver*.

*Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 318.

*Nutt*, I suspect, should be *wurt* or *wort*. V. JOHN'S (St.) *NUTT*.

A.-S. *clafser*, Belg. *klaver*, id., from A.-S. *cleafan*, to cleave, because of the remarkable division of the leaves. For the same reason Trefoil had the name of *Cat-cluke*, from its resemblance to the cloven foot of a cat. V. GLAMER.

CLAW, *s.* A kind of iron spoon for scraping the bake-board, Ang.

Isl. *klaa*, frico; Teut. *klauw-en*, scalpere, *klauwe*, rastrum.

\* To CLAW, *v. a.* To scratch. This term is used in various forms which seem peculiar to S.

"I'll gar ye *claw* whar ye dinna youk," or "whar ye're no youkie;" the language of threatening, equivalent to "I will give you a beating," or "a blow," S.

"Ye'll no *claw* a tume kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal, S.

To *claw an auld man's pow*, a vulgar phrase signifying to live to old age. It is often addressed negatively to one who lives hard, *Ye'll never claw, &c.*, S.

I've seen o' late fu' mony a hews,  
An' *claw*, owre soon, an' *auld man's pow*.

*Picken's Poems*, ii. 140.

To CLAW *aff*, *v. a.* To eat with rapidity and voraciousness, S.

And thrice he cry'd, Coms eat, dear Madgs,  
Of this delicious fare;  
Syns *claw'd* it *aff* most cleverly,  
Till he could eat nae mair.

*Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll.*, ii. 200.

To CLAW *up* one's *Mittens*. V. MITTENS.

To CLAY, CLAY UP, *v. a.* To stop a hole or chink by any unctuous or viscous substance, S.; *clém*, synonym.

In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clungest*; *Poems*, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en*, *klijv-en*, figere, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve*, viscus, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of *clay* in stopping chinks. Teut. *kleye*, however, argilla, elay, has been deduced from *klev-en*, because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, *s.* The secundines of a cow, S.

A.-S. *claen*, mundus. Hence,

CLEANSING, *s.* The coming off of the secundines of a cow, S.

Grose renders A. Bor. *clegning*, the after-birth of a cow. Most probably there is an error in the orthography; as elsewhere he gives *cow-cleaning* as synonym. Lancash. *cleoning*, id. Tim Bobbins, *a cow-cleaning*, id. Clav. Yorks. Dial. A.-S. *claens-ian*, mundare, purgare.

CLEAN BREAST. To *mak a clean breast of*. 1. To make a full and ingenuous confession, S.

—"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—to *make a clean breast of*, before she died, or lost possession of her senses." *St. Roman*, iii. 296.

2. To tell one's mind roundly, S.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to *make a clean breast* wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own dochter." *The Entail*, iii. 101.

CLEAN-FUNG, *adv.* Cleverly, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

Isl. *foeng* is rendered facultates.

\* CLEAR, *adj.* 1. Certain, assured, confident, positive, Aberd.; *clair*, synonym., Ang.

2. Determined, decided, resolute, A berd.

**CLEAR**, *adv.* Certainly, used in affirmation, *ibid.*

**CLEAR-LOWING**, *adj.* Brightly burning, S.

"I have gone some dozen times to Lesmahago for the *clear-lowing* coals." Lights and Shadows, p. 215. V. Low, v.

**CLEARINGS**, *s. pl.* A beating. V. under **CLAIR**, *v.*

**CLEARY**, *s.* Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

March!—march!—down with supremacy,  
And the kist fu' o' whistles, that maks sic a *cleary*.  
*Jacobite Relics*, i. 6.

Teut. *klaer-hydende*, clarionus, conveys the same idea.

**CLEAVING**, *s.* The division in the human body from the *os pubis* downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your *cleaving*, and flew away with the nest;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 87.

Isl. *klof*, interfoemineum, femorum intercapedo; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

To **CLECK**, *v. a.* To hatch. V. **CLEK**.

**CLECKER**, *s.* A hatcher, S. V. **CLEK**.

**CLECKIN-BROD**, **CLECKEN-BRED**, *s.* A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod*, i.e. ball-board, synon.

"At one time nothing is to be seen in the hands of the boys but *cleckenbrods*." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1821, p. 34.

*Cleckins*, Cumb., signifies a shuttle-cock; Gl. Grose. Isl. *klecke*, leviter verbero; G. Andr., p. 147. *Klokua*, to be struck with great force; *af-klaukku*, struck. A brawler or striker is called *klekkingr madr*; litigious, qui alapas alicui impingit; Verel. Ind. Teut. *klicke*, a stroke, a blow, also a club; *klaek-en*, verberare resonando; Kilian.

**CLECKIN-TIME**, *s.* 1. Properly, the time of hatching, as applied to birds, S.

2. The time of birth, as transferred to man, S.

"'Perhaps,' said Mannering, 'at such a time a stranger's arrival might be inconvenient?' 'Hout, na, ye needna be blate about that; their house is muckle enough, and *cleckin-time's* aye canty time.'" Guy Mannering, i. 12.

**CLECKIN-STANE**, *s.* Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.

Teut. *klack-en*, findi cum fragere; Germ. *kleck-en*, agere rimas, hiare; *kleck*, rimosus; *klage*, lignum fissum.

To **CLEED**, **CLEITH**, *v. a.* 1. To clothe, S.

K\*\*\*\*\* lang may grunt and grane,—  
An' *cleed* her bairns, man, wife, an' wean,  
In mourning weed.

*Burns*, iii. 118.

2. Metaph. applied to foliage.

—Simmer rains bring simmer flow'rs,  
And leaves to *cleed* the birken bow'rs.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 40.

3. Used obliquely, to denote the putting on of armour.

"It is statute,—that nane of our souerane Ladyis liegis presume, pretend, or tak vpon hand to make ony priue conuentionis nor assembleis within Burgh, put on armoure, *cleith* thame selfis with wappinnis, or mak sound of trumpet or Talberone,—without the speciall licence of our said souerane Lady." Acts Marie, 1563, Edit. 1566, c. 19, Murray, c. 83.

4. To shelter, to seek protection from.

"He had quitted the company of the Gordons, and *cleed* himself with the earl Marischal his near cousin, and attended and followed him South and North at his pleasure." Spalding, i. 232.

5. To heap. A *cleed bow*, the measure of a *boll* heaped, Roxb. V. **CLED SCORE**.

6. *Cled with an husband*, married; a forensic phrase.

"Ane woman, beand ane heretrix, sall remane in the keeping of hir over-lord, until scho be maryit and *cleed with ane husband*." Balfour's Pract., p. 254.

This corresponds to the Fr. phrase used in the E. law, *femme covert*; (Stat. 27 Eliz. c. 3.); in which sense a married woman is said to be under *coverture*. V. Jacob's Law Dict., vo. *Baron and Feme*.

7. *Cled with a richt*, legally possessing a title vested with it.

—"Thay aucht and sould be *simpliciter* assoilseit, gif thay alledge and preive sufficientlie that the principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar *clad*, and be quhais titil thay bruk and joise the samin landis, was callit by the persoun persewar in the samin cause," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 340.

The common pronunciation *cleid* is more consonant to the other cognate terms, than to A.-S. *clathian*. Isl. Su.-G. *klaed-a*, Germ. *kleid-en*, Belg. *kleed-en*, Dan. *klaed-er*, id.

Some, as Ihre mentions, have derived this word from C. B. *clyd*, crafty; others, from Su.-G. *lod*, *hloa*, wool; and others again from *loda*, *hloa*, to adhere. It is surprising that none of the Northern etymologists have taken notice of a term which seems to have at least a far better claim than any of these. This is Isl. *kliaae*, *kliade*, telam expedio et laxo. *Kliadr er ofan sa vefur*; "This web is finished." V. G. Andr. As this denotes the finishing of a web and taking it out of the loom, when it receives the denomination of *clath*, the idea that naturally presents itself is, that the proprietor will *cleid* himself with it. Isl. *klaede*, indeed, whether viewed as the pres. of the *v.* or as the noun signifying *clothing*, seems to be merely the pret. of *kliaae*. We find something strictly analogous to sense 3, in Isl.; for *herklaede* signifies arma, q. army-clothes; *herklaedast*, arma induere.

**CLEED**, **CLEAD**, *s.* Dress, Buchan.

That canty knap, tho' in its brawest *clead*,  
Goups infant proud abeen the decent mead.—

*Turras's Poems*, p. 4.

As lang's in simmer wadders cast their *clead*,—  
That name is sacred, and that name is dear!

*Ibid.*, p. 7. V. **CLEEDING**.

**CLEADFU'**, *adj.* Handsome, in regard to dress, Buchan.

Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag,  
Or beaus wi' *cleadfu'* triggin?

*Turras's Poems*, p. 48.

**CLEEDING, CLEADING, s.** 1. Clothing, apparel, S. Germ. *kleidung*, Isl. *klaede*, id., Teut. *kleed*, vestes.

I ever hated bookish reading,  
And musical or dancing breeding,  
And what's in either face or *cleading*,  
Of painted things.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 30.

2. A complete suit of clothes, Clydes.

**CLED SCORE**, a phrase signifying twenty-one in number, S. [Literally, a heaped or full score. V. **TO CLEED**, s. 5.]

"He was four times married, had children by all his wives, and at the baptism of his last child, which happened not a year before his death, [when above 90] with an air of complacency expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the *cled score*, i.e. 21." P. Parton, *Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.*, i. 187.

The word literally means *clothed*, the score having one additional to cover it; E. *clad*. Dr. Jehns. is at a loss to find a *v.* for this participle. But it is preserved in the S. *v. cleed*.

**CLEEKY, s.** A cant term for a staff or stick, crooked at the top, Loth.

"Frae that day to this my guid aik *cleeky* has never been mair heard tell o'." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 201.

Apparently from being used as a sort of hook or *cleek* for laying hold of anything. V. **CLEIK**.

**CLEEPIE, CLEOPY, s.** 1. A severe blow; a stunning blow or fall, Tweedd., Ang.

2. A stroke on the head, Orkn.

This might seem allied to Teut. *kleppe*, *klippe*, a stone, a rock; as denoting the injury received from a hard substance; or to Alem. *clob-en*, which signifies to strike; verberare, Schilter. But, as the term not only denotes a blow, but the effect of it, Isl. *klyp-ur* bids fairest for being the radical term. This is defined by Verel; *Duriore compressione laedit, ut livor inde existat*; Ind., p. 142. In this definition, we have the full import of our own term; as it exhibits both the cause and the effect, the injury done, and the livid (or as Verel. renders it in Sw.) the *blae* appearance of the part affected. Norw. *klype*, *kløpe*, is rendered by Hallager, in Dan. *knibe*, *klemme*, "a severe pressure or squeeze, pain, torture." V. **CLYPE**, *v.*, to fall.

**CLEETIT, part. pa.** Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay, Lanarks.

**CLEG, CLEG, s.** A gad-fly, a horse-fly. It is pronounced *gleg*, S. B.; *cleg*, Clydes. The latter seems more ancient. A. Bor. id.

He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,  
And dimd the ayre, with such a cloud so strange,  
Of flies, grasshoppers, hornets, *cleys* and clecks,  
That day and night through houses flew in flocks.

*Hudson's Judith*, p. 20.

The unlatit woman—  
Mre wily than a fox, pungis as the *cleg*.

*Fordum. Scotichron.* ii. 276. V. **LAIT**, *v.*

Dan. *klaeg*, id., tabanus.

**CLEG-STUNG, adj.** Stung by the gad-fly, S.

Where'er they come, aff flees the thrang  
O' country billies,  
Like cattle brodit with a prong,  
Or *cleg-stung* fillies.

*Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 73.

**CLEIDACH, s.** Talk, conversation. V. **CLEITACH**.

**CLEIK, adj.** Lively, agile, fleet, Loth. V. **CLEUCH, adj.**

**TO CLEIK, CLEK, CLEEK, v. a.** 1. To catch as by a hook, S.

If I but ettle at a sng, or speak,  
They dit their lugs, syne up their leglius *cleek*.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 66.

2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook. "I *cleekit* my arm in his," I walked arm in arm with him, S.

3. To seize, to take possession of in whatever way, whether by force or by fraud; S. as equivalent to *catch*, *snatch*, or *snatch away*.

Oppressioun *cleikit* Gude Rewle by the hair.

*Duncan Laider, V. Warton's Hist. E. P.*, ii. 327.

And quhen the vicar hard tell my wyfe was deid,  
The third kew than he *cleikit* be the heid.

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

Than drew he furth ane scharp dagair,  
And did him *cleik* be the collair.

*Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum*, A. iii. a.

Sum causes *clek* till him ane cowl,  
Ane grit convent fra syn to tyce;  
And he himself exampl of vyce.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 110.

An' I confess, I ill can broek  
To *cleek* in coin, by hook or croek.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 181.

"*Cleikit* is used to signify, caught in the fact," Gl.

Ner his bra targe, eu which is seen  
The yerd, the sin, the lift;  
Can well agree wi' his cair *cleuck*,  
That *cleikit* was for thift.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 12.

*Cleche* is used in this sense, O. E.

Ich habbe walked wyde,  
By the see side,  
Ne might ich him never *cleche*,  
With nones kunnes speche;  
Ne may ich of him here,  
In lende fer ne ner.

*Geste Kyng Horn*, ver. 963.

4. **To Cleik up**, to snatch, or pull up hastily, S.

And up his beggar duds he *cleeks*, &c.

*Jacobite Relics*, i. 84.

5. **To Cleik up**, obliquely used, to raise, applied to a song.

He *cleikit up* ane hie ruf sang,  
Their fure ane man to the holt.

*Pebblis to the Play*, st. 6.

A. Bor. *cleek* signifies "to catch at a thing hastily;" Gl. Grose. "To *click*, to catch or snatch away;" *ibid.* Juuius mentions O. E. *klick* as signifying, apprehendere, rapere; viewing it as contr. from A.-S. *ge-laecc-an*, id. But it has greater resemblance of *ge-clihht*. V. **CLEUCK**. It may be questioned, however, whether it be not more nearly allied to the Isl. V. the s.

"To click up, to catch up, Lincolns.; celeriter corripere;" Ray. **To Cleck**, to snatch any thing from the hand, Orkn.

**TO CLEIK THE CUNYIE**, a vulgar phrase, signifying, to lay hold on the money, S.

"Donald Bean Lean, being aware that the bridegroom was in request, and wanting to *cleik the cunyie*



(that is, to hook the silver), he cannily carried off Gilliewhackit one night when he was riding dovering hame, (with the malt rather above the meal,) and with the help of his gillies he gat him into the hills with the speed of light, and the first place he wakened in was the cove of Vaimh an Ri. So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom." Waverley, i. 278, 279.

**CLEIK, CLEK, s.** 1. An iron hook.

"And of the samyn wyse thair be ordanit thre or foure says to the commoun vse, and vi. or may *cleikis* of irin to draw downe timber and ruiffis that ar fyrit." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 73. Edit. 1566.

2. A hold of any object, S.

3. The arm, metaph. used.

If Cyprus Dame had up her *cleik*,  
I'll be her tool.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22. V. CLEUCK.

Isl. *klakr*, ansa clitelarum, qua onus pendet, G. Andr. p. 146.; *hleck-er*, an iron chain; *hleik-ia*, *a-hleck-ia*, to bind with chains, vincula nectere et struere; *ibid.*, p. 114. *H* and *K* are frequently interchanged in the Northern languages. G. Andr. particularly mentions the Norwegian; *ibid.*, p. 100. It is not improbable that *klak-r*, as denoting something hooked, is radically from *klo*, unguis, because of its resemblance to the claw of an animal.

**CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, s.** The lumbago or rheumatism, Teviotd.; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

**CLEIKY, adj.** Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent; S.

Ken ye whare *cleekie* Murray's gane?

He's to dwell in his lang hame, &c.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 165.

This may be merely from *cleik*, q. lying at the catch. But, both in form and signification it so nearly resembles Isl. *klok*, callidus, vafer, crafty, that I can scarcely think that there is no affinity.

**CLEIKS, s. pl.** A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject; so denominated, because it *cleiks*, or as it were hooks up, their hinder-legs.

They bad that Baich should not be but  
The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut,  
And all the plagues that first were put  
Into Pandora's purse;

The Coch, & the Connoch, the Collick & the Cald,  
The Cords, and the Cout-evil, the Clasps, and the *Cleiks*,  
The Hunger, the Hartill, and the Hoist still, the Hald;  
The Botch, and the Barbles, and the Cannigate Breicks;  
With Bock-blood and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the Spald,  
The Fersie, the Falling Evil that feels many freiks;  
Overgane with Angleberries as thou grows ald,  
The Kinkhost, the Charbucl, and Worms in the chieks,  
The Snuffe and the Snoit, the Chaud-peece and the Canker,  
With the Blaids and the Belly-thraw,  
The Bleiring Bats, and the Bean-shaw,  
With the Mischief of the Melt and Maw.—  
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

**CLEYNG.** Left for explanation by Mr. Pink.

Al glowed as a glede, the goste there ho glides,  
Umbeclipped him, with a cloude of *cleyn* unclere.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 10.

The only idea I can form of this phrase is, that it denotes a dark or opaque substance; from A.-S. *clyme*, which not only signifies metal, but a mass in general; Isl. *klunne*, rudis fabrica, et res malè compacta; G. Andr., p. 148.

[Prob. *cleyn* should be *clething*, clothes, a covering.]

**To CLEISH, v. a.** To whip, Roxb.; *synon.* *Skelp*; *Clash*, Fife, Loth.

Hence, it is supposed, the fictitious name of the author of the Tales of my Landlord, Jedidiah *Cleish*-botham, q. flog-bottom. Teut. *kleis-en*, resonare ictu verberare.

**CLEISH, s.** A lash from a whip, *ibid.*

**CLEIT, s.** A cot-house; *Aberd. Reg.*

Gael. *cleath*, a wattled work; *cleite*, a penthouse, also, the eaves of a roof.

**To CLEITACH, CLYTACH, CLYDIGH (gutt.), v. n.** 1. To talk in a strange language; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, *Aberd.*

2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter; like a child, when beginning to speak, *Aberd.*; the sense transmitted with the word in the form of *Clydigh*.

**CLEITACH, CLEIDACH, s.** Talk, discourse; especially used as above, *ibid.*

"*Cleidach*, discourse of any kind, particularly applied to the Gaelic language." Gl. Shirrefs.

This word is undoubtedly Gothic; Isl. *klida*, conveys an idea perfectly analogous. Avicularum more easdem voces continue itero. *Klid*, also *klidan*, vox in eadem oberrans chorda. Gudm. Andr., p. 147.

**CLEITCH, CLEITE, s.** A hard or heavy fall, *Etrr. For.*; *synon.*, *Cloit*.

For etymon see *Clatch, s.*, "the noise caused by the fall of something heavy."

**To CLEK, CLEKE, v. a.** 1. To hatch, to produce young by incubation, S.

"*Rauinnis*, *kayis*, & *piottis*, *clekit* thair birdis in wynter, contrar the nature of thair kynd." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 16.

2. To bear, to bring forth, S.

Nouthir was an goddess thy moder, as is said,  
Nor yit King Dardanus cheif stok of thy kyn,  
Thow treuthles wicht, bot of ane cauld hard quhyn,  
The *clekkit* that horribil mont, Caucasus hait.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 112. 35.

3. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent, S.

Thus one of the characters given to the priests of Rome, by an application of the eighty-third Psalm, is the following:—

The Amaliks that leissings weill can *cleke*.—

*Spec. Godly Ballatis*, p. 2.

—Rattling chieks ne'er stand

To *cleck*, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 88.

4. To feign, to have the appearance without the reality.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtnes thair will lak.

Gif ye be grave, your gravité is *clekit*.

*Mailland Poems*, p. 158.

i.e., others say that it is all mere pretence.

Rudd. and Sibb. derive this word from A.-S. *cloccan*, the latter conjoining Teut. *klock-en*, glocire. But the proper meaning of the A.-S. word is, to cluck, or cry as a hen does, when she calls together her chickens.

Su.-G. *klaeck-a*, Isl. *klek-ia*, exactly correspond to our word, signifying, excludere pullos; Isl. *klaekia*, *klek-ia*, id. Hence the phrase, *Daer aer hona klaekt oc klutlagd*; *Ibi est natale ejus solum*; literally, There was he *clekit* and laid in elouts, S.; i.e. swaddled. Verel., Ind., vo. *Klutr*.

CLECKIN, *s.* 1. A brood of chickens, S.

2. Metaph. a family of children, S. V. CLEK.

CLEKANE-WITTTIT, *adj.* Feeble-minded, childish.

"Of na resson culd I be induceit efter to credit and reverence thaim mair thairfor, as mony than (bot fy on the *clekane wittit* in the cause of God) of a marvelous facilitie did, bot to esteme thame rather at that present to be the samin self men, quhome thai without all schame—confessit thame to hef bene afore." N. Win-yet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 219.

Could we suppose the term to regard those who are here represented as deceivers, it would signify crafty-minded; and might be viewed as akin to Isl. Su.-G. *klok*, prudens, callidus; Teut. *kloek*, id., whence is compounded *kloek-simmigh*, alacris. But it seems evidently to respect those who are said to be deceived; and may be viewed as equivalent to E. feeble-minded, childish, as having only the *wit* or understanding of a *cleckin*, or young brood; or no more *wit* than at the time of *clecking*; as in the S. proverbial phrase, "Yo hae na the wit o' a hen-bird." Isl. *klok-r*, however, signifies mollis, infirmus, *klockn-a*, animum, voeem, et vultum demittere; Haldorson.

[*Clekane-wittit* is similar to the term *hen-headit* = *silly*, not uncommon in Ayr.]

CLEKET, *s.* The tricker of an engine.

In hy he gert draw the *cleket*,  
And smertly swappyt out a stane.  
*Barbour*, xvii. 674. MS. Edit. 1620, *cleiket*.

E. *clicket*, the knocker of a door, Fr. *cliquet*, id.

CLEM, *adj.* 1. Mean, low, scurvy; as, a *clem man*, a paltry fellow; Loth.

2. Not trustworthy, unprincipled, Roxb.

There are different northern terms to which this, from its general acceptation, might be traced. Isl. *kleima*, macula, *kleim-a*, maculare, q. having a character that lies under a stain; *klam*, obscœnitas, *klaem-a*, obscene loqui.

3. Used by the High-school boys of Edinburgh in the sense of curious, singular; a *clem fellow*, a queer fish. Scot's Mag., May, 1805, p. 351. V. CLAM.

To CLEM, *v. a.* 1. "To stop a hole by compressing, S." Callender's MS. Notes on Ihre.

2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, or by using any viscous substance; also, to *clem up*, S.

E. *clamm* is used in a sense nearly allied, although not precisely the same, as rather signifying to clog, to bedaub; to *cleam*, to glue together, Lincolns.; from A.-S. *cleam-ian*, id. As Su.-G. *klen-a* signifies linere, to besmear. Ihre remarks that the A.-Saxons have changed *n* into *m*. But he does not seem to have observed that in Isl. *kleim-a* is used in the same sense, as well as *klijn-a*; allino, maculo.

CLEMEL, CLEMMEL, *s.* Expl. scatite, Orkn.

"A soft stone, commonly named *Clemel*, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. Unst, Stat. Ace., V. 185.

CLEMIE. *s.* The abbreviation of *Clementina*, S.

To CLENCH, *v. n.* To limp; the same with *Clinch*.

Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer,—  
*Clench'd* out of doors.—*Meston's Poems*, p. 126.

CLENCHIE-FIT, *s.* A club-foot, Mearns.

To CLENGE, *v. a.* 1. Literally, to cleanse; Aberd. Reg.

2. Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corr. from the E. *v. to cleanse*.

—"The lordis of parliament being the greit assyis of the cuntry of the daylie practique, quahatsumeur persone *clengis* not of certane knowlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame; and the commoun notorietye of this fact and tressoun, and contumacie of the defendaris, is sufficient to mak na man to *clenge* thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531, 532.

CLENGAR, *s.* One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague.

"He his wif and thair *clengar*, quiblk ar now inclosit for this pest." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

To CLEP, CLEPE, *v. a.* To call, to name.

Wallace a lord he may be *clepyt* weyll,  
Thocht ruryk folk tharoff half litill feill,  
Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.  
*Wallace*, vii. 397. MS.

It commonly occurs in this sense, O.E. A.-S. *cleop-an*, *clyp-ian*, vocare, clamare; as Teut. *klepp-en*, Germ. *klapp-en*, are used in a more general sense, pulsare, sonare.

CLEP, *s.* A call, a more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases; a forensic term.

"In pleyis of wrang and vnlaw,—*clepe* and *call*, was used as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes prescribed be the Law, and observed in the practiek, as quhen the persewer did *clep* and call the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw, in harming and skaithing of him of sik ane thing, or of sik ane summe of silver mair or lesse, to his great harme and skaith." Skene, Verb. Sign.

"It is to wit, that this the forme in his discharginge of poynds: that the debtour sall haue his cattell poynded, or anie other poynd, restored to him, and probation readie at hand, with *clep* and *call*." Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2, c. 20. § 7. This phrase is used in the Lat. as well as in the Translation. V. CLAP, s. 4.

To CLEP, *v. n.* 1. To tattle, to act the tell-tale, S.

When men o' mettle thought it nonsense  
To heed that *clepping* thing ca'd conscience;—  
Then Duniwhistle worn wi' years,—  
Commanded his three sons to come,  
And wait upon him in his room.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 548.

2. To chatter, to prattle; especially, as implying the idea of pertness, S.

Teut. *klapp-en*, garrere, blaterare; *klapper*, garrulus, etiam delator; Kilian. Belg. *klapp-en*, to tattle; also, to betray.

This term, however, seems to have been of general use, as common to Goths and Celts. For C. B. *clep-ian* signifies to babble, and *clepia*, also *clepiur*, a talkative gossip, a babler; Owen.

CLEP, s. Tattle, pert loquacity, S. *synon. gab, gash, clash, clatter.* Belg. *ydele klap*, idle chat.

CLEPIE, s. A tattler, generally applied to a female; as, "She's a clever lass, but a great *clepie*;" Teviotd.

This is merely Teut. *klappeye*, garrula, lingulaca, mulier dicax; Kilian.

CLEPIE, *adj.* Tattling, pert, chattering, S.

CLERGY. V. CLARGIE.

To CLERK, CLARK, *v. n.* 1. To act as a *clerk* or amanuensis to another, S.

2. To compose, S.

"Twa lines o' Davie Lyndsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit*." Rob Roy, ii. 159.

CLERK-PLAYIS, *s. pl.* Properly, those theatrical representations the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

In an Act of the General Assembly 1575, it is said that "the playing of *Clerk-playis*, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same."

*Clerk-playis* are here described as composed on scriptural subjects, in distinction from those afterwards mentioned, "which are not made upon authentick parts of Scripture;" Calderwood's Hist., p. 82.

Although this was the proper meaning of the term, it seems doubtful if it was not occasionally used in a laxer sense; as in a poem composed by Sir R. Maitland "on the Queenis Maryage to the *Dolphin* of France," 1558:—

All burrowstownis, everilk man yow prayis  
To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and *clerk-playis*;  
And, throw your rewis, carrels dans, and sing:  
And at your croce gar wyn rin sindrie wayis:  
As was the custome in our elders' dayis,  
Quben that thai maid triumphe for ony thing,  
*Maitland Poems*, p. 284.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes that "these were mysteries first acted by the *clergy*." Ibid., N. 430. From the proofs exhibited by Warton, there can be no doubt that this was the case in England. The play of *St. Catherine* was performed at Dunstable Abbey, by the novices, in the eleventh century; and the exhibition of the *Passion*, by the mendicant Friars of Coventry and other places. V. Hist. E. P., ii. 374.

CLET, CLETT, s. A rock, or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore; Caithn.

"There are here also some rocks lying a little off the land, from which they are broken, and disjoyned, which they call *Clets*, the same with the Holms in Orkney and Zetland: these *Clets* are almost covered with sea-fowls." Brand's Orkn. & Zetl., p. 152.

"The haven of *Brough*, close by the Head, is well sheltered from every wind, but the N.W.; and a small expense might render it secure against it too, by throwing a pier from the land to a large *clett*, or outstanding rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore." P. Dunnet, Statist. Acc., xi. 248.

This is precisely the sense of Isl. *klett-ur*; *rupes mari imminens*, Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *klett* is used with greater latitude, denoting a mountain or hill. Hence Su.-G. *klettra*, Dan. *klettrer*, Germ. *klettern*, to climb; hoc est per loca ardua eniti; Ihre, vo. *Klett*.

Ihre, who views *klett* as radically the same with *klimt* (S. *Clint*, q. v.) considers the term as allied to *kliw-a*, to cleave.

[CLETHING, s. Clothing, clothes.

With *vitalis* and ek *purvians*,  
And with *clething* and armyng.  
*Barbour*, iv. 398. MS.]

CLEUCH, CLEUGH (gutt.) s. 1. A precipice, a rugged ascent, S. B. *Heuch*, *synon.*

A *cleuch* thar was, quharoff a strenth thair maid  
With thourtour treis, bauldly thair abaid.  
Fra the ta side thair mycht ische till a playne,  
Syn through the wode to the strenth pass agayn.

*Wallace*, iv. 539. MS.

Up thro' the *cleughs*, where bink on bink was set,  
Scrambling w' hands and feet she taks the gate.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 25.

Rudd. defines this, "a rock or hill, a cliff or cliff, from A.-S. *clif*, *cliof*, Dan. *klippe*, Belg. *klif*, Teut. *klippe*, *scopulus*, *rupes*." Junius adopts the same explanation. The editor of Compl. S. observes that the popular signification is quite different from that assigned to it by Junius and Ruddiman; Gl. This is true as to the southern parts of S. But he has not had opportunity of observing that the sense given by Rudd. is that which is still retained in the North; and, if I mistake not, the only one in which the word is there used.

It would seem, indeed, that this is the very sense in which it is used, Compl. S:—

"There brutal sound did redond to the hie skyis,  
quhil the depehou cauernis of *cleuchis* & rotche craggis  
ansuert vith ane hie not, of that samyn sound as thay  
beystis hed blauen;" p. 59.

The phrase, *rotche craggis*, or rocky craggs, is *synon.* with *cleuchis*.

As used in this sense, the word seems radically the same with Ir. *cloiche*, a rock.

2. A straight hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill, S.

It occasionally occurs as equivalent to *glen*:—

Then all the yonkers had him yield,  
Or down the *glen* to gang;  
Sum cryd the couard suld be kield,  
Sum down the *cleuch* they thrang.

*Evergreen*, ii. 184, st. 18.

"The *Bruce's* booke calls him John de Richmond, and sayes he slew him in Jedward forrest;—Sir James having very few with him, not above fiftie horse, and some archers, in a strait *cleuch* or valley, betwene two hills, which he had of purpose taken as a place of advantage." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 36.

The herd, wi' danderin tir'd enough,  
Had ludg'd his hirsle in the *cleugh*.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 84.

E. *clough* is evidently the same word, thus defined by Verstegan: "a kind of breach down along the side of a hill;" Restit. Dec. Intell. "*Clough*, a valley between two hills; Northumb." Gl. Grose. A.-S. *clough*, rima quaedam vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum; Somner. He views Dan. *klof*, incisura, as