

At first view this might seem formed from *dock*, s. q. v. But Teut. *dock-en* has the same meaning; dare pugnos, ingerere verbera; Kilian.

DOCK, DOK, s. 1. Podex, S. Kennedy, Everg. ii. 74.

Some call the Bishops weather-cocks,
Who where their heads were turn their docks.
Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 72.

This is apparently an oblique use of *dock*, E. the stump of the tail.

2. Stern of a ship; as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before." *Pitscottie*, p. 107, 108.

E. *stern* is used in a similar way for the back part of any thing.

To **DOCK**, *v. n.* To go about in an exact and conceited sort of way, Fife; always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to *stage about*.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *docke*, a puppet; Su.-G. *docka*; Alem. *tohha*, id.

[**DOCK**, *v. a.* To cut, to cut short, to curtail; as, "I'll dock yer hair for ye."

W. *tocis*, to clip.]

[**DOCK**, *s.* A clipping, a cutting. Most commonly applied to the hair.]

DOCKETIE, *adj.* Expl. "Short, round, and jolly," Roxb.; apparently from *Docket*, E. *docked*, cut short.

DOCKY, *adj.* Applied to one who is little and neat, and who takes short steps, S.

To **DOCKY**, **DOAKY**, *v. n.* To move with short steps; always applied to one of small stature, Lanarks.

To **DOCKAR**, *v. n.* To toil as in job-work, to labour, S. A.; given by Sibb. as synonym. with *Dacker*, q. v.

DOCKEN, **DOKEN**, *s.* The generic name for the *dock*, an herb, S.

"Yet these poorer sort that take them, must not feed on them, but on sorrel or *dockens*, when boiled together in Summer." Buchan's *St. Kilda*, p. 25.

Als like ye bene, as day is to the nycht,
Or sek-cloth is unto fyne cremesye,
Or *doken* to the fresche dayesye.
King's Quair, iii. 36.

Wad ye compare ye'r sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 182.

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sae scant of claith as to sole my hose wi' a *docken*.—As for marrying my dochter, that's another consideration." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 76.

Kelly gives this proverb in the same sense, though somewhat in a different form.

"I wou'd be very loth,
And scant of cloth,
To sole my hose with *dockans*."

The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor." P. 184.

All the larger species of *rumex* receive this name, although sometimes with a prefix marking the distinction; as *bur-doken*, the burdock, *smear-doken*, S. B., the common dock, so denominated because an ointment was anciently made of it; from A.-S. *smero*, Belg. *smaer*, *smeer*, unguentum, and A.-S. *docca*.

A Day among the Dockens, 1. A stormy day, at whatever season of the year, Roxb.

2. Sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel, ib.

This phrase seems to convey a similar idea with that used S. B. to denote a day distinguished from every other by some event causing surprise, uproar, &c. "This is the day that ever blew."

DOCKER, *s.* Struggle, S. B.

And mair than that, I reed our herds are ta'en,
And it's sair born o' me that they are slain.
For they great *docker* made, and tulyied lang,
Ere they wad yield and let the cattle gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

Perhaps from Teut. *dock-en*. V. **DOCK**, *v.*

DOCUS, *s.* Any thing very short, S. from E. *dock*, to shorten, to cut short.

DOCTOR, *s.* The title anciently given to the masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

"Mr. James Adamson, brother's son to the Primar, being then a *Doctor* in the High School, and thereafter a minister in Ireland, was commended for his ability.—The contest remained betwixt Mr. Archibald Newton,—at that time *Doctor* of the High Class in the Grammar School,—and Mr. Archibald Gibson." Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 124, 125.

It deserves remark, that in an early period the rectorship of the high school was reckoned a more honourable station than that of professor of humanity in the university.

"1606. Mr. John Ray, who had been professor of humanity some more than 8 years and an half in the Colledge, was transported from thence to the Gramare Schoole, wherein he continued till February 1630, almost 25 years." *Ibid.* p. 64.

"The council—elected Mr. Thomas Crauford, Regent of the Latin class, successor to him in the charge of the high schoole." *Ibid.* p. 117.

To **DOCTOR** *one*, *v. a.* To kill one, to do one's business completely, Clydes.; a phrase evidently borrowed from the prejudice of many of the vulgar against regular practitioners.

To **DOCUMENT**, *v. a.* To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of, S.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*." *Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

Mr. Todd has introduced this *v.* as signifying to teach.

DOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, S.

"Eh man, but ye maun be an unco *docus* to mistake the youlin' o' a wheen dougs for the squelcin' o' ghaists an' deevils!" *Saint Patrick*, ii. 242.

Germ. *doeke*, a puppet, one of the fingers used in a puppet-show.

Or can this be originally the same with A. Bor. "*davgos*, a dirty, slattering woman?" Ray; also written *davkes*, "a slattern;" Grose.

DOD, s. Pet, a slight fit of ill-humour; often used in the pl. *dods*, S.

It is very often used in the pl.
Gael. *sdoil*, id.

To TAK THE DODS, to be seized with a fit of sullenness or ill-humour. V. the *s*.

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to *take the dods* now and then." The Entail, ii. 143.

"Miss Emma and Mr. Harry hae been ower lang acquainted to gie ower loving ane anither, because her father has *ta'en the dods* at him." Petticoat Tales, i. 250.

DODDY, adj. Pettish, S. Gael. *sdodach*, id.

"I fancy dogs are like men—for Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary, although, as ye ken, he gathers and keeps a' the banes for't." The Entail, i. 166.

To DODD, v. n. To jog, to move by succu-
sation, Fife.

Nearly allied to E. *dodge*, to shift place, which Johns. derives from *dog*. Perhaps the proper origin is Isl. *dudd-est*, to be slow in motion; *segnipes esse*; G. Andr.

DODDERMENT, s. pl. 1. A recompence, what one deserves, Ayr.; apparently used in regard to demerit.

2. *To put one throw his dodderments*, to interrogate with sharpness or severity, *ibid.*

"*Dudder* is a cant E. term for a cheat, who travels the country, pretending to sell smuggled goods." Grose's Cl. Dict.

DODDY, DODDIT, adj. 1. Without horns, S. *hummil*, *synon.* A. Bor. "*dodded sheep*, sheep without horns;" Gl. Grose.

2. Bald, without hair, S. B.

"Extensive sale of improved *dodded* cattle—on the farm of Keilor, Forfarshire." Edin. Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1819.

An' John, altho' he had nae lands,
Had twa gude kye among the knowes;
A hunder pund i' honest hands,
An' sax an' thretty *doddit* yowes.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

Phillips gives *dodded* as an old E. word, rendering it "unhorned; also, lopped as a tree having the branches cut off."

Allied to this seems *dodred*, applied to grain, A. Bor. "*Dodred* wheat is red wheat without beards;" Ray.

DODDIE, s. A cow wanting horns, S.

DODDIE-MITTENS, s. pl. Worsted gloves without fingers, Aberd., Mearns.

To DODDLE about, v. n. To wag about; spoken of something heavy or unweildy moving now in one direction, then in

another, with an easy motion, as a little child, or an old man, Dumfr.

This seems originally the same with *Todle, Toddle*, q. v.

To DODGE, v. n. "To jog, or trudge along; Teut. *dogg-en*," Sibb. But Kilian has not this word.

"Cumb. to *dadge*, to walk danglely;" Gl. Relph's Poems.

DODGE, s. A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, Roxb., Loth.; *synon.* *Junt*.

Isl. *toddi*, integrum frustum, vel membrum rei, Haldorson; portio et tomus, G. Andr. Hence,

DODGEL, s. A large piece or lump; as, "*a dodgel o' bannock*," Roxb.

To DODGEL, DUDGEL, v. n. 1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling way, either from the infirmity of age, or from grossness of body, Ang., Loth.

This is evidently the same with Isl. *datsl-a*, aegris pedibus insistere; *datsl*, labor, vel motus podagrorum vel claudorum; Haldorson.

2. To jog on, to trudge along, Lanarks. The same with *Dodge*, q. v.

DODGEL-HEM, s. The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a *splay*; Lanarks.

DODGIE, adj. Thin-skinned, irritable, Fife; perhaps originally the same with *Doddie*, id. V. under *Dod*.

DODLIP, s. When a person is in ill humour, or disconcerted at any thing, he is said to "*hang a dodlip*," Roxb.

Apparently from *Dod*, a slight fit of ill humour, and *Lip*; *synon.* with "hanging the faiple."

DODRUM, s. A whim, maggot, Ayr.

"Geordie,—it's no to be controversted that ye hae gotten your father's bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forbears, and nae gude can come out o' our sic havers. Beenie; my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums*." The Entail, iii. 21.

I know not if this can have any affinity to *Dod*, a pettish humour.

DOE, s. The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty, Fife; *synon.* *Knowt*.

* **DOER, DOARE, s.** 1. A steward, one who manages the estates of a proprietor, S. *Factor* *synon.*

"I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their *doers*, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff, to send into the town of Aberdeen a well-bodied man for each 100 £ Scots their valued rent, sufficiently cloathed," &c. Order of Lord Lewis Gordon, 12 Dec. 1745, Ascanius, p. 230.

2. The attorney employed by a proprietor, for managing his legal business, S.

3. A person employed to transact business for another, in his absence; synon. with *factor* as used in E., "a substitute in mercantile affairs," S.

"Assignis to the said James Richardstone—to preif sufficiently that the chapellane quhilk has subscriit his hand in his buk for vnuquhilo Alex^r Lord Forbes for the soume of xxvj^l xij^d. of a rest of a mare soume ves factour & doare for the said vnuquhile Alex^r in bying & selling, claimit now be the said James Richardstone," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1594, p. 370.

DOFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. DUFFART.

DOG, *s.* The hammer of a pistol or firelock; called also *Doghead*, q. v.

"The gentleman supposing they had been discharged, takes up one of them in the morning, cocks it;—he lets fall the *dog*, the pistol goes off, and his wife is killed with it." Law's Memorials, p. 225.

DOG, *s.* A lever used by blacksmiths in *shoeing*, i.e. hooping cart-wheels, &c. Roxb. Teut. *duyghe* denotes a stave, or a beam.

DOG, SEA-DOG, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather, S.

If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of them at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather.

The term, although sometimes used as synon. with *Weather-gaw*, properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the *weather-gaw* seems a detached section of a rainbow, the *dog* has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white.

I can find no proof that the word is borrowed from any of the northern dialects. It seems to be merely a cant term, invented by seamen; especially as it is commonly said by them, "That dog will bark."

DOGDRIVE, DOG DRAVE, *s.* A state of ruin; often used to denote bankruptcy. *To go to dog drive*, to go to wreck in one's affairs, S.

"He's gane to the *dog drave*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 32.

Q. as if one could have no employment but that of driving dogs; a phrase analogous to the E. one, *leading apes*, applied to old maids. The Fr. have a phrase somewhat similar, *Jetter son lard aux chiens*, to spend his fortunes idly.

As written by Ramsay, it might seem to allude to something east to the dog-kennel.

Dog-driving is used in the same sense, and confirms the explanation given of the origin of the term.

"Sure enough, it is very hard that I cannot enjoy myself a few months in town with my lord's family, but every thing must go to the *dog-driving* at Dunlara." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

DOG-DRUG, *s.* "At the *dog-drug*," in ruinous circumstances, Aberd.

Apparently from *dog* and *drug*, to pull forcibly; as expressive of the severity of creditors to a poor debtor, in allusion to a parcel of dogs pulling at a morsel, or piece of carrion, every one his own way.

DOGGAR, *s.* "Coarse iron-stone;" Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 286.

"The most uncommon variety of till—is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or *doggar*." Ibid. p. 253.

DOGGERLONE. *He's aw gane to doggerlone*, He is completely gone to wreck, or ruin, Lanarks.

Could we suppose that the name *dogger* had ever been given to the keeper of a kennel, we might conclude that the original application of the phrase had been to an old or useless horse, sent to the *loan*, where he was laid for the use of this gentleman's family; like the E. phrase, "gone to the dogs."

DOGGIS, *s. pl.* Swivels, small artillery.

"Mak redde your cannons,—bersis, *doggis*, doubl bersis, hagbutis of croche."—Compl. S., p. 64. Norm. Fr. *dagge*, a small gun.

DOGGRANE, *s.*

"Anc skirt of satein cuttit out in *doggrane*." Invent. Goods Lady Eliz. Ross, A. 1578.

If not meant for what is now called *drugget*, probably a corr. of *Grograin* or *rogram*; a stuff of which a great deal was anciently imported into S. V. Rates, A. 1611, in vo. I find, however, that Isl. *duggara les* is the name given to a thick woollen cloth worn by seamen, from *duggari*, nauta.

* DOG-HEAD, *s.* The term used to denote the hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint, S.

"And you, ye doil'd dotard,—ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman, instead of earning bread for your family, and shoeing this winsome young gentleman's horse that's just come from the north." Waverley, ii. 123.

It has been suggested by a learned friend, that the term had probably originated from *day*, the old name for a pistol, q. *dog-head*. But the Scots, in consequence of their intimate connexion with the French, have evidently borrowed in this, as in many other instances, from them. They have, at least, adopted the radical term, merely translating it. For Fr. *chien*, literally a *dog*, also signifies "the snaphaunce of a pistol," Cotgr.; i.e. the cock.

Hence, Father Daniel, describing a wheel-lock, says; Par le même mouvement le *chien* armé d'une pierre de mine, comme le *chien* de fusil l'est d'une pierre a fusil, etoit on etat d'etre lâché dès que l'on tiroit avec le doigt la détente comme dans les pistolets ordinaires; alors le *chien* tombant sur le ronct d'acier faisoit feu, & le donnoit a l'amorce. Vol. I. 465. Grose's Milit. Antiq., ii. 291, 292.

The passage is thus translated, i. 154, N. "By the same movement the *cock*, armed with a flint like the *cock* of a fusil, was in a state to be discharged on pulling the trigger with the finger, as in ordinary pistols; the *cock* then falling on the wheel, produced fire, and communicated it to the priming."

It might seem natural to suppose that the name had originated from the fancied resemblance of the hammer of a gun-lock to the head of a *dog*. But the

question recurs, why was this called by the French *chien* or a *dog*? Was it from its form? Perhaps rather from its quick operation; because, on the tricker being drawn, it *snaps*, like a dog at a bone. This seems to be the reason of the old term *snaphaunce*, as applied to the cock. For it is from Belg. *snaphaan*, q. a cock that *snaps*. This throws light on the origin of E. *cock*, as used in this sense. Hence, also, we see the reason why a firelock was, by our fathers, called *snapwork*, because it goes off with a sudden *jerk*.

DOG-HIP, *s.* The fruit or hep of the dog-rose, S. *Rosa canina*, Linn.

DOG-LATIN, *s.* "Barbarous Latin, or jargon," Rudd, *vo. Leid*. It is that which is commonly called *macaronic*.

Lord Hailes, speaking of Kennedy's Testament, says:—"The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call *Dog-Latin*, and the French, *Latin de cuisine*." Bann. P., Note p. 243. The term is used in the same sense among the vulgar in E. V. Grose's Class. Dict., *vo. Apothecary's Latin*.

This in Germ. is denominated *kuchen-latein*, which Wachter renders *kitchen-latin*, q. that used among cooks. This is opposed to A.-S. *boc-laeden*, a term used by K. Alfred, in his Pref. to the translation of Beethius, to denote Latin of a purer kind. Our word seems radically the same with E. *doggrel*.

DOG-NASHICKS, *s.* Something of the same kind with the gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its *ova* on the leaves of the *Salix repens*, or Trailing willow, S. B.

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, admirers, suitors.

—Thir damisellis, for derne doytit luf
—*Dogonis* haldis in dawté, and delis with thame sa lang,
Quhill all the cuntre knaw thair kyndnes of fayth.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 61.

Most probably, as Mr. Pink. conjectures, from the idea of following one as a *dog*, whence E. *to dog*.

DOG-ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The red elder, Lanarks.

DOG-ROWANS, *s. pl.* The berries of the red elder, *ib.*

DOG-RUNG, *s.* One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough, Clydes.

Belg. *duyg*, the staff of a cask; Teut. *duyge*, assula.

DOGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit, Berwick's; denominated perhaps from their keeping hold as *dogs* do with their teeth.

DOG'S CAMOVYNE, Weak-scented feverfew, also *Dog-gowan*, S. B. *Matricaria inodora*; Linn.

DOGS' HEADS. *As thick as dogs' heads*, in a state of the most familiar intimacy, S.

The phrase, however, is meant to exhibit this intimacy, or the cause of it, in a contemptuous light; and is often understood as conveying an insinuation that it will not be of long continuance, and that it may be succeeded by a violent quarrel, like that of *dogs* when they fall by the ears, S.

DOGS-HIPPINS, *s. pl.* Dog-hips, Aberd.

This word, in its termination, resembles that of the Su.-G. name for the same fruit, *niupon*.

DOG'S-LUG, *s.* The term used to express the mark made in a book by folding down the corner of a page, from its resemblance to a dog's ear, S.

DOG'S-LUGS, *s.* Foxglove, or *Digitalis*, Fife; apparently denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the ears of a dog.

DOG'S SILLER, Yellow rattle or Cock's comb, S. *Rhinanthus Crista galli*, Linn. This name is given to the seed vessels.

DOG'S-TANSY, *s.* *Potentilla anserina*, or Silver-weed, S.

DOG'S-WAGES, *s. pl.* An emphatical term used in S., when one receives nothing for service more than food.

DOG-THICK, *adj.* As intimate as dogs, S.

If thou on earth wouldst live respecket,
In few words, here's the way to make it—
Get *dog-thick* wi' the parish priest,
To a' his foibles mould thy taste.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 141. V. THICK.

DOID, *v. imp.*

—Fra thair sentens he mycht noways appeill.
On clerkis *doid*, gif this sentence be leill.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 111.

Lord Hailes seems to give the meaning rightly; "I leave the learned to determine, whether the arbiters justly repelled the declinator." More literally; *It is incumbent on clerks to determine*, &c. But in the Gl. Lord Hailes renders this *deed*.

Fr. *il doid*, anc. *doibt*, it becomes, from *devoir*, *devoir*, to owe.

DOID, *s.* A fool, a sot; often, *drucken doid*, Lanarks. V. under **DOYT**, v.

DOIGHLIN, *s.* A drubbing, Renfrews. V. **DICIALS**.

DOIL, *s.* A piece of any thing; as of bread, Ang. apparently the same with E. *dole*, which has been derived from A.-S. *dael-an*, to deal, to divide. Our word bears more resemblance to Isl. *deit-a*, id.

DOIL'D, DOILT, *adj.* Stupid, confused, S.

—*Doyl'd* snail,
Thy rousty ratrymes made but mater
I could well follow, wald I sail,
Or preasse to fish within thy water.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang;
He's *doyl't* and he's dozin, his blude it is frozen.

Ritson's S. Song, ii. 250.

It's ten to ane I haena diet,
Sae *doill*, forfoughten, cald, and weet.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 337.

2. "Crazed," S. Gl. Shirr.

Doil is used in the West of E. in a cognate sense. "To tell *doil*; to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently;" Gl. Grose. *Dwallee*, *ibid.* synonym. in signification must have also had the same origin. *Dwalling*, talking nonsense; Exmore.

Su.-G. *dwal-a*, stupor; also, a trance, sopor gravis inter vitam et mortem; *ligga i dwala*, jacere in sopore; Ihre. Moes-G. *dwal-a*, a fool, stultus, fatuus; Junius. *Athlan saei quithith. Dwala skula veirithith gairinnan funins*, Mat. v. 22. Whosoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool, &c. Junius suspects that *dwala* had anciently denoted a man wandering with an undetermined sort of gait, vago atque incerto passu oberrantem, as one ignorant of his way, or insane; Goth. Gl. This nearly approaches to the idea we affix to *doil'd*. A.-S. *dole*, fatuus, stultus, Isl. *dwale*, sopor; *liggia i dwala*, sopitus, esse et seminecatus; G. Andr., p. 55. *Dalegr*, lazy, torpid, Su.-G. *daalig*, mentis inops. Alem. *duel-en*, A.-S. *dvol-ian*, *dvel-ian*, Belg. *dwael-en*; *dot-en*, errare. Mod. Sax. *dwael-en*, ineptias agere. Belg. *dawel-en*, to do a thing very unhandsomely, to fumble; *dol*, insanus, *dolheyd*, insania, *dollicke*, insane; Jun. Etymol. S. *dullit*, is used nearly in the same sense. V. ONDANTIT.

"To look *a-doyle*, to squint; Glouc." (Gl. Grose), has probably originated from A.-S. *dwael-an*, errare, as literally applied; because the eyes of one who squints may be said to *stray* from each other. Ihre views *dwala*, *daalig*, as derived from *daa*, deliquium animi. V. DAW.

Doil'd is expl. "fatigued," in Gl. A. Douglas's Poems. It occurs, p. 152.

—Hame they gang fu' cherry,
In balmy sleep their banes to steep;
They are fell *doul'd* an' weary
This Maiden night.

Doul'd is merely *doil'd*, according to the Fife pronunciation, which changes *oi* into *ou*; as the *pot bouls*, i. e. *boils*. But I hesitate as to the propriety of the explanation given. If really thus used, it must denote that stupefaction which is the effect of fatigue.

"*Doil'd*, dead or flat, or not brisk;" Clav. Yorks. Dial. "*Dawled*, tired; worn out with fatigue or repetition, North." Grose.

* DOING, *part pr.* To be doing. 1. To continue *in statu quo*, or to proceed in the same way as before; without regard to any circumstance, that may be apt to interrupt, or may seem to call for a change of conduct, S.

"His highness immediately sent back the master of Glamis and the abbot of Lindores to inform the ministry of their [Huntly, Angus and Erroll] coming to his majesty to crave pardon.—But the ministry being jealous that his majesty was privy to their coming, misliked the matter altogether, and bid his majesty *be doing*." Moyses's Memoirs, p. 214.

2. To rest satisfied, to be contented in any particular situation, or with any thing referred to, S.

This is evidently a secondary sense of the phrase.

3. To bear with, to exercise patience under, S.

"He that has a good crap, may *be doing* with some thistles," S. Prov. "If a man hath had a great deal of good conveniences, he may bear with some misfortunes." Kelly, p. 150.

DOIR. *Tweild doir*, cloth of gold.

"Item, ane doublett of *tweild doir*, champit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 42.

Fr. *d'or*, golden, or of gold. V. TOLDOUR.

DOISTER, DYSTAR, *s.* A storm from the sea; as contradistinguished from *bau-gull*, which denotes a breeze from the sea during summer.

This word is used by the fishermen in Ang. It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Su.-G. *dyster*, Belg. *duister*, Germ. *duster*, A.-S. *thyster*, obscurus. In its signification it has greater affinity to Isl. *thustar*, aer incipit inclement fieri, a verb used with respect to winter. G. Andr. refers to *thiostr*, indignation, as its root.

DOISTERT, *part. adj.* Confused, overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy, Ayrs.

Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus, (*dwaes-en*, insipere,) and perhaps *tier-en*, gerere, hoc aut illo modo se habere; gestire; q. to demean one's self like a deranged person.

DOIT, *s.* A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots; or half a *bodle*.

The famous Hector did na care
A *doit* for a' your dirk.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

No worth a doit, a phrase used to signify that one is in a state of poverty; or that he has no coin, even of the lowest kind in his pocket; S.

Belg. *duyt*, half a farthing. *Doitkyns* is a kind of money prohibited by a statute of Henry V. of England; Spelm. vo. *Galihalpens*.

DOIT, *s.* A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass, Ayrs.

"Besides the common, there are two other species of rye-grass, viz., *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard; and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called *darnel* or *doit*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 287.

To DOITER, *v. n.* 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence, S.; synonym. with *Doit*, sense 2.2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age; conveying nearly the same idea with *Stoiter*, S.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could *doiter* o'er the stenners ne'erbetheless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

To DOITER, *v. n.* To dote, to become superannuated, S. V. DOYTT, *v.*DOITIT, DOYTIT, DOTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, confused, S., *doil'd*, synonym.

—Full *doitit* was his heid,
Quhan he was heriet out of hand, to hee up my honour.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58. V. DAVER.

This is evidently an old part. pa. Belg. *dot-en*, delirare, *dat*, delirium. Dan. *doede*, stupid; Isl. *dode*, stupor, *dod-ia*, to stupify, *dodinn*, *daudi*, stupid, *dod-na*, to become stupid, to grow imbecile. To the same

source are we to trace E. *dote*. *Doitit*, indeed, often denotes that dotage which proceeds from age.

Spenser uses *doted* as signifying, stupid.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well.

To FALL DOITED, to become stupid, or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may *fall doited* [be stupified, or become infatuated] in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land: they may even *fall doited* and more wrong than they were before." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 11.

DOIT, s. A fool, a stupid creature, a numskull, S.

This might seem originally the same with E. *dolt*, so nearly allied in signification, which Seren. and Jun. derive from A.-S. *dol*, fatuus. But it appears to claim a different origin. V. DOTE and DORTIT.

DOIT, s. A disease, most probably stupor.

They bad that Baich suld not be but—
The *Doit*, and the Dismal, indifferently delt.
Watson's Coll., iii. 14. V. FEYK.

DOITERT, *adj.* In a state of dotage or stupor, S.

DOITTRIE, s. Stupidity, dotage, S.

Is it not *doittrie* hes you drevin,
Haiknays to seik for haist to heaven?
Philol. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 39.

DOITRIFIED, *part. pa.* Stupified; used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction. *Doitrified with sleep,—with drink*, &c., S.

"Ben [being] *doitrified* with thilke drinke,—I tint ilka spunk of etlyng quhair the dog lay." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

This does not appear to have been a written word. It seems rather of modern date, and is formed in an anomalous manner, by the addition of a Lat. verb. V. DOITRIE, DOTTAR.

DOK. V. DOCK.

DOKEN, s. The dock, an herb, S. V. DOCKEN.

DOLBERT, s. A stupid fellow, a blockhead, Etrr. For.; synon. *Dunderhead*.

The first syllable may be from Teut. *dol*, *dul*, mente captus. The origin of the second is more doubtful. Dan. *biarte* signifies luminous: but it would be rather a strained etymon, to suppose that the term had been formed to denote a clouded or fantastical light. E. *dullard* is exactly synon.

DOLE, s. 1. Frand, a design to circumvent; a forensic term, S.

"All bargains, which—discover—an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbour's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion—without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of frand or circumvention on the part of the contractor." Ersk. Inst., B. iv. t. 1, § 27. Fr. *dol*, Lat. *dol-us*, id.

2. Malice; also used in this sense in our courts of law, S.

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*, i.e. without a wilful intention in the actor to commit it." *Ibid.*, t. 4, § 5.

—"All crimes require as well malice in the person as evil in the thing done, that is, *dole* and *malitia subjectiva* as well as *objectiva*." Mr. James Guthrie's Defences, Acts, Ed. 1814, VII. App. 38.

"The defunct's assaulting and invading the pannel to be in upon him, did put the pannel out of all his postures, so that albeit he had shot, yet the law mitigates and restricts the punishment of his so doing to that of arbitrary, because of the grief and fright he was in, that exculpates from all *dole*, and renders the fact but punishable for want of that exact measure and moderation in his defence, that otherwise men in their composure, and without surprisal, might otherwise have observed." Maclaurin's Crim. Cas., p. 30.

This is obviously an oblique and improper use of the term.

DOLE, s. "A doxy," Gl. Shirr. perhaps E. *doll*, used in a peculiar sense. On this word Seren. refers to Goth. *daull*, *doel*, a certain nymph mentioned in the Edda. V. G. Andr., p. 46.

DOLENT, *adj.* Mournful, dismal.

Quhen he had roung, as thou may heir,
The space of thre & fourtie yeir:
Being in his excellent gloir,
The *dolent* Deith did him denoir.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 79.

Lat. *dol-eo*, *dolens*.

DOLESS, DOWLESS, *adj.* Without action, destitute of exertion, S. *Doingless* is sometimes used in the same sense.

Hard is the fate o' ony *doless* tyke,
That's fore'd to marry ane he disna like.
Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 148.

"She was wae to see so braw a gallant sae casten down, *doless*, and dowie." R. Gilhaize, i. 135.

Thy youth and vigour fends itsel';
Its help, reciprocal, is sure,
While *dowless* eild in poortith cauld
Is lanely left to stan' the stoure.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 73.

Sw. *dugloes*, id. opposed to *duglig*, and *dugtig*, able. *Doingless* is probably a more modern word, from the v. *do*; whereas *doless* may be from *dow*, l. q. v. as Su.-G. *dugloes* is from *dug-a*, *dog-a*, valere. Sibb. is mistaken in viewing *dowless* as the same with *thowless*; for, although similar in signification, their origin is different.

DOLF, *adj.* V. DOWF.

DOLFNESS, s. Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

How huge *dolfnes*, and schameful cowardise,
Has vmbeset your mindis apoun sic wyse?

Doug. Virgil, 391. 15. V. DOWF.

DOLFISH, s. Supposed to be an *erratum* for *Dog-fish*, the name commonly given to the small sharks along the western coast of S.

"In summer 1787, there were several companies of natives employed, and, though of little experience, they caught at one setting of 200 or 300 hooks, from 30 to 80 cod and ling, besides a variety of scate, eels, *dolfish*, &c." P. Tiry, Argylls. Statist. Acc., x. 407.

DOLL, s. Dung; but applied exclusively to that of pigeons; called *Dows'-Doll*, *Banff's*.

I can hardly view this as the same with E. *dole*, q. the distribution that pigeons make: and yet I see nothing better.

DOLLY, DOLIE, DULLY, DOWIE, adj. 1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful, S. *dowie*.

Eftir this at last Latyne thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his *dolly* dayis, and dee.
Doug. Virgil, 478. 8.

It wera lere for to tell, dyte or address,
All thair deir armes in *dolie* desyre.
Howlate, ii. 9, MS.

Dolie, erroneously in Edit.

Full mony Catherens hes he chaist :
And cruished mony Helland gaist,
Among thay *dully* glenis.
Maitland Poems, p. 359.

By break of day he seeks the *dowy* glen,
That he may acowth to a' his mourning len.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

—He sang and playit, as him behuift,
The *dowy* tones and layes lamentabil.
Doug. Virgil, 321. 5.

2. Vapid, spiritless; applied to the mind; S.

3. Possessing no power of excitement, S.

They're dowf and *dowie* at the best
Their Allegros and a' the rest.
Skinner's Tullochgorum.

4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition.

Dowf the' I be in rustic sang,
I'm no a raw beginner.
But now auld age taks *dowie* turns—
Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

Fr. *duel*, grief; Ir. *doiligh*, doleful, melancholy; Su.-G. *daalig*, tristitia, which Ithre gives as a cognate to *dolly*, from *daa*, deliquim animi. V. DAW.

A. Bor. "*daly*, or *dowly*, lonely, solitary;" Gl. Grose; *dowly*, melancholy; *Ibid*.

DOLLYNE, part. Buried.

Deid is now that divyr and *dollyne* in erde.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 59.

Evidently softened from *dolven*, or *dolvyne*, as in Prompt. Parv. the part. pa. of *delf*. A.-S. *bedelf-en*, *be-dolfen*, buried, from *be-delf-an*, sepelire. Teut. *delv-en*, *dolv-en*, inhumare, humo tegere, sepelire; Kilian.

DOLLY-OIL, or EEL-DOLLY, s. Oil of any kind, Aberd.; Fr. *huile d'olive*. V. OYL DOLLY.

DOLPE, s. "The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed," Rudd.

Of his E *dolpe* the froward blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 45.

Rudd. views this as the same with S. *dowp*. But this is very doubtful. *Dolpe*, perhaps, is merely the deep place, or hollow, of the eye; analogous to the Sw. phrase, *diupa oegon*, hollow eyes.

DOLPHIN, DALPHIYN, a French gold coin, formerly current in S.

"The crowne of France hauand a crownit flowre delice on ilk side of the scheild, that riunis now in France for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk ane of thame hauand cours for vi s. viii d." Acts Ja. II., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

—"The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the *Dolphin*, to xi s." *Ibid.*, c. 64.

In Ed. 1815, in both places *Dalphyn* is the orthography.

This seems to be the coin, which was first struck by Charles V. of France, bearing the title of Dauphin of Vienne in addition to that of King of the French. KA. FRAN. REX DALPH. VI. Before his name he caused the figure of a dolphin to be struck. On the reverse, St. John appears between a dolphin and a shield bearing two dolphins divided by a small cross; with the inscription S. JOHANNES. They were valued as equivalent to twelve groats and a half of the currency of Dauphiné. V. Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, col. 924.

DOLVER, s. Any thing large; as, "a great *dolver* of an apple," an apple uncommonly large, Fife; synon. with *Dulder*, Aug., and perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole*.

DOME, s. Judgment formed concerning any thing.

—To my *dome*, he said in his dyting,
For to be yong I wald not for my wis.
Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 128.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. Dan. *dom*, Alem. *duom*, O. Belg. *doem*, id. from Moes.-G. *dom-jan*, Isl. *doem-a*, Alem. *duom-en*, Dan. *domn-er*, Belg. *doem-en*, A.-S. *dem-an*, to judge.

DOMEROR, s. Said to signify a madman, Teviotd.

To **DOMINE, v. n.** To rule; Fr. *dominer*.

"Hee treading downe the holy citie & court of the temple (that is, *domining* and ruling in the visible church) and, a long time, overthrowing therein all true worshippes,—no other possible accesse could be to the temple (the true church) but through the citie and court (the visible church)." Forb. Def., p. 11.

"Yea, some of them are so straited by evident truth, that, with pale faces and trembling lippes, they are forced to confesse, that probable, hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and *domine* there." *Ibid.*, p. 61.

DOMINIE, s. 1. A vulgar designation for a pedagogue, or schoolmaster, S.

Then, *Dominies*, I you beseech,
Keep very far from Bacchus' reach;
He drowned all my cares to preach
With his malt-bree.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 29.

"There is muckle to do when *Dominies* ride." S. Prov. "for such are not well provided for riding, nor expert at it." Kelly, p. 315. The last idea is not included. The proverb expresses the great bustle made in preparing for a business that people are not accustomed to. Kelly thus explains the term in a note; "Pedagogues, students at the university."

Formerly, the title used to be prefixed to the name. "But there is one thing remarkable, and that's the house of *Domine* Caudwell (a formal pedagogue) that absolv'd the thief, and conceal'd the thief, so lost his breeches." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 114.

2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous name for a minister, S.

Ministers' stipends are uncertain rents
For ladies conjunct-fee, laddie:
When books and gowns are all cried down,
No *Dominies* for me, laddie.

Ritson's S. Song, i. 179.

It seems to have had its origin, as applied to a schoolmaster, from the circumstance of his being addressed by his pupils, to whom he taught Latin, by the title *Domine*, Sir. We learn from Du Cange, that a Bishop, an Abbot, or even a Canon, was commonly designed *Dominus* in ancient times.

DOMLESS, *adj.* Inactive, in a state of lassitude; applied to both man and beast; Orkn.

It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain, that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear. *Flamp* is used as synonym.

Isl. *dam-ur*, gustus, sapor, and *laus*, solutus, q. tasteless, insipid.

DON, *s.* A gift, a donation, Ayr. Fr.

DON, *s.* A favourite, an intimate friend, S., perhaps from Hisp. *Don*, a title of honour; q. one held in high estimation.

DO-NAE-BETTER, *s.* A substitute, when one can find *nothing better*, S.

DO-NAE-GUDE, DINNAGOOD, *s.* 1. One who, by his conduct, gives reason to believe that he will *do no good*, Ayr., South of S.

"He has since put out a book, whereby he has angered all those that had foretold he would be a *do-nae-gude*." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 338-9.

"Tam says to the tither, just as it were by chance, 'Saw ye naething o' our young *dinnagood* this day eight days, Robin?'"

2. One who is completely worthless, S.; synonym. *N'er-do-weel*.

"Here—beldam—what mak'st thou there?" "Laying the roughies to keep the cauld win fra you, ye desperate *do-nae-good*." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 284.

"It is by them that I hope the *do-nae-good* may get over his present danger." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 140.

DONATARY, DONATOUR, *s.* One to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over, S.

"By the later practice, our kings, in place of retaining the escheat, make it over to a *donatory*." *Ersk. Inst.*, B. ii. t. 5, § 62.

"*Factour & Donatour*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1565, V. 26.

Fr. *donataire*, L. B. *donator-ius*, is cui aliquid donatur.

DONCIE, *s.* A clown, a booby, Ettr. For. V. DONSIE.

DONGIN, DONGYN, DOUNGIN, *part. pa.* of *Ding*.

DONIE, *s.* A hare, Ang.

It is probable that this word has either originally signified a deer, or been formed from A.-S. *don*, a young doe, (damula, Lye) to which a hare might be compared for its swiftness.

DONK, *adj.* Damp, moist, E. *dank*.

The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 1.

Su.-G. *dunk-en*, id. mucidus; Belg. *tunck-en*, to steep, to soften by steeping; Su.-G. *dak*, terra uliginosa, Isl. *dock*, parva fovea.

DONK, *s.* Moisture; or perhaps mouldiness; pl. *donkis*.

Bedowin in *donkis* depe was euey sike.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

DONKISH, *adj.* Rather damp, Roxb. V. DONK.

To DONNAR, *v. a.* To stupify, Fife.

"Tis no' the damag'd heady gear
That *donnar*, dase, or daver.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

DONNARD, DONNER'D, *adj.* In a state of gross stupor, S. This word is more emphatic than *doitt*.

"Daffin and want of wit makes auld wives *donnard*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 22.

—Worthy Bristle, not sae *donner'd*,
Preserves this bounet, and is honour'd.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 546.

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Remains of Nithsdale Poems, p. 8.

Either from Germ. *donner-n*, to thunder, q. stupified with noise, like *bedundert*; or perhaps rather from Su.-G. *daan-a*, animo alienari, or *dofn-a*, stupere, *dufwen*, Isl. *dofn*, stupidus; to which we may suppose Su.-G. *art*, indoles, added as a termination, q. of a stupid nature, or habitually stupid. A. Bor. *dunny*, deaf, and *dunt*, stupified, are probably allied. V. DAW.

DONNARTNESS, *s.* Stupidity, S.

DONNAT, DONNOT, *s.* A good-for-nothing person.

"But then, as to fending for herself, why she's a bit of a Scotchwoman, your Reverence, and they say the worst *donnot* of them can look out for their own turn." *Heart of Midlothian*, iii. 182.

"*Donnaught*, or *Donnat*, i.e., Do-naught. A good-for-nothing, idle person." *Yorks. Grose*.

Dan. *doegenight*, "an idle rascal or rogue," *Wolf*. This may have been formed from Su.-G. *dug-a*, *dog-a*, valere, praestare, and *icke*, non; q. "one who does nothing," or "is of no avail."

Perhaps we find the word in that form in which it has been transmitted from our Belgic ancestors, in Teut. *deugh-niet*, nequam, fureifer, homo semissis,—nullius frugis, profligatus, perditus; *Kilian*.

DONN'D, *part. adj.* Fond, greatly attached; as, "That cow's a *donn'd* brute, i.e., very fond of its owner, Mearns.

This is most probably allied to Su.-G. *daan-a*, (pron. *don-a*) animo alienari, deliquium pati; Isl. *dan-a*, id. Verel. vo. *Datt*. As E. *fond*, by which *donn'd* is rendered, seems radically to imply an attachment including the idea of folly or fatuity, the same idea of mental debility might be originally conveyed by this term.

DONSIE, DONCIE, *adj.* 1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-impor-

tance; frequently applied to one small in size, S.

She gae'd as fait as a new preen,
And kept her housie snod and been;
Her pewther glanc'd upo' your een
Like siller plate:
She was a *donsie* wife and clean
Without debate.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 223.

2. Used obliquely to signify pettish, testy, S.

"I wish you would speak to the elders—no to be overly hard on that poor *donsie* thing, Meg Millikin, about her bairn." *Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 17.

"The queen is going on—But what is to become of the poor *donsie* woman no one can expound." *Ibid.*, p. 263.

3. Saucy, malapert, Galloway.

Come Muse! thou *donsy* limmer, who dost laugh,
An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets, come,
An' o'er my genius crack thy knotted thong,
That my old restive filly may go on
Wi' nimbler foot.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 56.

4. Restive, unmanageable; as applied to a horse, S.

Tho' ye was tricky, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*;
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie,
An' unco sensie.

Burns, iii. 141.

5. Heavy, severe; applied to strokes, Galloway.

Then came a batch o' webster lads,—
Wha' gied them monie a *donsie* blaad.

Ibid., p. 79. V. BLAD, BLAAD, s.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated, in regard to accidents of an unfortunate kind, Galloway.

Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care,
—For fear o' *donsy* whirl into the stream.

Ibid., p. 61.

7. "Unlucky," applied to moral conduct.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propose defences,
Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances.

Ibid., iii. 141.

8. Sometimes signifying stupid, Roxb.

"*Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid;" Gl. Sibb.

I suspect that *Donsie*, as signifying unlucky, is radically a different word; most probably allied to Ir. and Gael. *donas*, *donus*, distress, misery, ill-luck; O'Brien, Shaw. *Fa bhur odonassa*, at your calamity; Lhuud.

9. Sometimes used, but I suspect improperly, in the sense of "dull and dreary," Gl. Ramsay.

Has thou with Resicrucians wandert,
Or thro' some *doncie* desert dandert?
That with thy magic, town and landart,—
Man a' come truckle to thy standart
Of poetrie.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

Donch, dainty, over-nice in eating, Gl. Grose, seems originally the same.

"Better rough and sonsie, than bare and *donsie*;" S. Prov. Kelly improperly explains it, "poor, mean, despicable;" N. He gives the meaning of the Prov. however, tolerably well: "Better a plentiful condition,

though not so neat and nice, than too much cleanliness, with penury;" p. 68.

The only probable origin I have observed, is Gerin. *duns-en*, to swell, elevari, turgere, intumescere, Wachter; a frequentative from *dun-en*, id. which he views as a very ancient v., giving birth to *dun*, a hill, *dun-en*, feathers quae depressae resurgunt et elevantur. Belg. *donsig*, downy.

DONSIE, DONCIE, s. A stupid, lubberly fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *donse*, sceptrum morionis. This S. term seems to have a common origin with E. *Dunce*, "a word of uncertain etymology," as Johns. observes. Serenius refers to Sw. *dunser*, homo pede gravis, *duns-a*, ruditer gradi.

I hesitate whether we should add Dan. *dunstig*, gloomy, misty; O. Germ. *donst*, vapor, nebula; perhaps transferred to the mind.

DONT, DOUNT, s. A stroke. V. DUNT.

DONTIBOURS, DOUNTIBOURIS, s. pl.

"The auld *Dontibours*, and utbers that long had served in the court, and hes no remissioun of sinnes, bot by vertew of the Mess, cryed, They wald to France without delay, they could not live without the Mess. The same affirmed the Quenes Uncles." Knox, p. 284.

—"In the palace of Hulyrudehous wer left certane *Dontibours*, and utbers of the French menzie, quho raised up thair Mess, more publictly than they had done at any tyme befor.—The Priest and the French Dames being afrayed, maid the schout to be sent to the town. And Madame Baylie, Maistres to the Quenis *Dountibouris*, (for Maides that court could not then weil beir) posted ane with all diligence to the Comptroller." *Ibid.*, p. 335. *Duntiberis*, Lond. Ed., p. 363. *Dontybouris*, MS. I.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word is, that if it has not a worse meaning, it denotes pensioners, from Fr. *domter*, *donter*, to subdue, and *bourse*, a purse, q. those who emptied the Queen's purse. I suspect, however, that the term, especially as opposed to *Maides*, rather signifies that these were *Dames* of easy virtue. *Dunty*, which is probably contr. from the other, still bears this meaning. This *bourse* might admit of a metaph. sense, to be found in Dict. Trev. Lyndsay seems to use it in some such signification.

—Fair weil, ye get na mair of me.
Quod Lyndesay in contempt of syde taillis,
That daddrounis and *dountibouris* throw the
dubbis traillis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 311.

DOOBIE, DOWBIE, s. A dull stupid fellow, Roxb. V. DOBIE, DOBBIE.

DOOCK, DUCK, s. A kind of strong coarse cloth, manufactured in the coast towns of Ang. One kind of it is called *sail-dooch*, as being used for sails. Pron. *doock*.

"The women in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the *duck* or *sail-cloth* factory." P. Menmuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 154.

Heb. פך, *dok*, signifies a piece of thin linen, linteum tenue; a curtain, Isa. xl. 22.

Teut. *doeck*, pannus, linteum, Kilian; Dan. *duug*, Su.-G. *duk*, Germ. *tuck*, id. *fademig tuch*, coarse cloth; Su.-G. *segel-duk*, sail-cloth, canvas; Isl. *duk-r*, pannus lintearius.

To DOODLE, DOUDLE, *v. a.* 1. To dandle, S. B.

It denotes the motion given to an infant, when it is tossed up and down in one's arms; *hebble*; *houd*, synon.

If that she be new wi' bairn,
As I trow weel she be,
I have an auld wife to my mither,
Will *doodle* it on her knee.

Herd's Coll., ii. 203.

It is also used in Lanarks.

An' the was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Lady Mary o' Craignethan, *Edin. Mag.*, July,
1819, p. 526.

The pronunciation is *doodle*. *Deedle*, *id.*, Fife.

2. Metaph. applied to the drone of a bagpipe.

"If the countra-folk tak the tangs and the poker,
ye'll cry on the baillie and the town officers. But on
nae event cry on me; for I am wearied wi' *doudling*
the bag o' wind a' day, and I am gaun to eat my dinner
quietly in the spence." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 72.

It would seem that the root is Isl. *du-a*, *dy-a*, reci-
procare, motare, Haldorson; pret. *dud*, *dude*; *Dudis*,
motabat, quassabatur, G. Andr., p. 50.

Fr. *dodin-er*, *dodelin-er*, Ital. *dondolure*, Belg.
deudym-en, *id.*

DOOF, *s.* A dull stupid fellow. V. DOWF.

DOOF, DOOFF, *s.* 1. A blow with a softish
body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.;
Clydes., Loth., South of S.

"They had gotten some sair *doofs*—They had been
terribly paikit and daddit wi' something." *Brownie of*
Bedsbeck, i. 135. V. DUFE.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to butt; *dof*, a push, thrust,
or shove.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded
sack coming to the ground, Ettr. For.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I muchtna gie a
dooffe, I hurkhit litherlye down." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*,
ii. 41. V. DUFE.

DOOK, *s.* A peg, a small bit of wood driven
into a lime wall, for holding a nail, S.

Belg. *dewig*, a stopple or plug.

DOOL, *s.* The goal in a game. V. DULE.

DOOL, *s.* To *thole* the *dool*, to bear the
punishment, or evil consequences of any
thing, Ang.

To *sing dool*, to lament, to mourn, S.

Is there a whim-inspired fool,—
Let him draw near,
And owe this grassy turf *sing dool*,
And drap a tear.

A. Bard's Epitaph, *Burns*, iii. 344.

A.-S. *dolg*, also *dolk*, a wound, is the only word of
Goth. origin that seems to have any affinity. E. *dole*,
grief, radically the same, which Johns. derives from
Lat. *dolor*, is more immediately allied to Fr. *deuil*, *id.*

DOOL-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of
SORROW.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going
dool-like in sackcloth, are up in heaven before our
Lord." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i. ep. 63. V. DEULE
WEEDS.

DOOL, *s.* A large piece, Ayrs.; *dole*, E.

Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please,
I hae a sensy *dool o' cheese*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 43. V. DOIL.

DOOL, *s.* An iron spike for keeping the
joints of boards together in laying a floor,
Roxb.; synon. *Dook*.

Tent. *dol*, *dolle*, pugio, sica.

DOOL, *s.* A blow or stroke, properly one
given with a flat body, Fife.

Sometimes the phrase is used, *I'll dool you*, i. e., I
will give you a drubbing, *ibid.*; pron. q. *Dule*.

This use of the term seems to originate from *Dool*, as
denoting punishment, q. v.

DOOL-AN'EE, *interj.* Alas, alackaday,
Ayrs.

But *dool an'ee!* or I was wattan,
They had secur't your servan' rattan.

The Two Rats, *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 41.

Doolance, Gl. *ibid.*

Dool evidently means sorrow, E. *dole*. The termina-
tion is the same as in *Alackane*, q. v. Perhaps it may
be q. *dool an' wee*, "Grief and misery," A.-S. *wea*, *wa*,
miseria, as in *Walawa*.

DOOLIE, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin, a spectre, S. B.

"The *doolie*, however, is said to have been some-
times seen. This malign spirit, like the *Water-Kelpie*
of Dr. Jamieson, was wont to haunt the fords and
decayed bridges, where he was particularly officious in
inveigling the unwary traveller, to take the most
perilous tract. It is long since he has ceased to be
mischievous; and having of course lost all credit, he
has now dwindled down into a mere scare-crow." *Agri.*
Surv. Kincard., p. 428.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear. A *potatoe-doolie*,
a scarecrow erected to frighten the crows
from rooting up the potatoes in the field,
S. B.

The precise origin seems uncertain. But there is a
variety of similar terms in other languages. A.-S.
deoul, *diabolus*, *dwild*, *spectra*, *Chron. Sax.* A. 1122.
Isl. *duadinn*, a pigmy, *Edda Saemund.* p. 377. *Iela*
delgar, *Satyra*, seu *spectra*, *tunc temporis* (during
Yule) *visu crebra*, q. *Yule doolies*; *doolg*, militia, G.
Andr., p. 50. 134.

DOOLLOUP, *s.* "A steep *shank*, or glen,
where two *haughs* are exactly opposite to
each other," Ayrs.

By an intelligent correspondent of that county, it is
supposed that this must be the word which Train has
given from E. Dictionary, in the form of *Dallop*.

—Without a lash, without a snag,
Or even saddle on the nag,
Beth rock and *dallop* galleps o'er—

—O'er dingle and *dallop* the degs lightly bound,
Inhaling the breeze of the blood-sprinkled ground.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 66, 76.

As E. *dallop* denotes a tuft or clump of trees, the
term could scarcely be used in this sense. In regard
to the first part of the word, there can be little doubt
as to the origin. For as in the Goth. dialects *Dal* is
the general term for a valley, C. B. *dol* signifies *con-*
vallis, "a dale, or mead through which a river runs;"
Owen. The source of the last syllable is far more
doubtful. In the same language *ob* signifies "a going
out, a going from." Or can this be corr. from Isl.

dalverpi, *convallis*? Or shall we view it as a combination of *dal*, C. B. *dól*, and *hop*, *hope*, "a sloping hollow between two hills?" The word seems much older, notwithstanding the orthography employed, than to admit of the idea of S. *loup*, a leap, entering into its formation, as if it denoted a place where one might *loup* from one *dale* to another. I have observed, from Idiot. Hamburg., p. 33, that the Saxons to this day use *dal* in this form, *up un dal*, *supra et infra*; vo. *Dal*, *vallis*.

DOOLZIE, *s.* A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayr. s.

Tent. *dul*, mente captus; *dol-en*, errare. Su.-G. *dolsk*, anceps animi, inconstans.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very, absolutely, South of S.

"This is but doubtfu' after a', Maister Gilbert, for it was not sae *dooms* likely that he would go down into battle wi' sick sma' means." Guy Mannering, ii. 186.

"'Aweel,' he said, 'this suld be nae sick *dooms*—desperate business surely.'" Ibid., iii. 100. V. DOYN and DOON.

DOOMSTER, *s.* A judge, one who pronounces *doom*.

"The law shall never be my *doomster*, by Christ's grace." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 195. V. DEMSTER.

DOON, *s.* 1. The goal in a game, Dumfr., Galloway; *synon.* *Dool*, *Dule*, *S.*

— Less valid, some,
Though not less dextrous, on the padder'd green,
Frae *doon* to *doon*, shoot forth the pennystane.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

2. The place where a game is played; as, *the Barley Doons*, the place for playing at *Barley-break*, Dumfr.

Corn. *doun* signifies high; *towan*, *tâyn*, a hillock; also a plain, a green, or level place; Pryce. C. B. *ton*, a green.

To **DOON**, **DOUN**, *v. a.* To upset, to overturn, to throw over, as in wrestling, Roxb.; most probably formed from the prep.

DOON, **DOONS**, *adv.* Very, in a great degree. V. DOYN and DEIN.

DOONSIN, *adv.* Very, the note of the superlative, Roxb.

At last there came frae W——ha',
Some rising rival that he saw,
Wi' siller gleet an' glowing phiz,
But scarce sae *doonsin* white as his.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Perhaps the termination *in* is corr. from the copulative *and*. *Doonsin white* may thus be *doons an' white*, like *Gey and weil*, pretty well, pron. q. *geyan weil*. V. GAY, GAY, *adj.*

DOONLINS, *adv.* Idem. *Ye're no that doonlins ill*; You are not *very bad*, or, you do not ail much, S. B.

Formed by the addition of the termination *lingis*, q. v.

DOOR, *s.*

The durk and *door* made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa' man.

Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 45.

The connexion undoubtedly suggests the idea of some offensive and mortal weapon; and it merits observation that Isl. *daur*, also *door*, signifies a sword; G. Andr., p. 47. He traces it to Gr. *δορυ*, hasta. *Doorr*, hasta; Haldorson. There is no Gael. term that resembles this.

DOOR, *s.* *To be Put to the Door*, to be ruined, S.

"Early rising is the first thing that *puts* a man to the *door*," S. Prov.

"In the Scottish phrase *to be put to the door* is to be ruin'd; so the jest lies in the double signification of the word, for when a man rises early he will soon go to the door." Kelly, p. 98.

OPEN DOORS. It is a proverb universally known in S., "At *open doors* dogs come ben." Kelly, p. 23. But our forefathers had perhaps a more important object in view. To keep doors open after gloaming is considered, by the superstitious, as tantamount to an invitation to evil spirits. They are therefore carefully shut, in order to keep out these unwelcome visitors; Teviotd.

To tak the Door on one's back, to pack off, to be gone; a low phrase, S.

"Stop the mill, Sanners Paton, and come out, and *tak the door on your back*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 313.

Perhaps the original meaning had been, Carry off the door with you, as one who has no intention of returning.

To **DOOSSIL**, *v. a.* To beat, to thump, Roxb.

DOOSSIL, *s.* A stroke, a thump, *ibid.*

Perhaps a dimin. from *Douce*, *Doyce*, *Dusch*, *v.*, to give a dull heavy stroke; Belg. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu.

DOOZIL, *s.* 1. A term used to denote an uncomely woman, S. B.

2. A lusty child, S. B.

Isl. *dustill*, servus, servulus, G. Andr.

DORBEL, *s.* Anything that has an unseemly appearance, Ayr. s.

Gael. *dairbh*, *darb*, a worm, a reptile.

DORDERMEAT, *s.* A *bannock* or cake given to farm-servants, after loosing the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang.

According to some, this word, in former times, signified a certain quantity of meal allowed to reapers for breakfast.

I have nowhere met with the term *Dorder-meat*, but in a trifling chap book, which contains several antiquated words used in the Carse of Gowrie and Angus. "The ha' stood just i' the mids o' the floor, an the sin came in at the wast winnock fan the lads got their *dorder-meat*." Henry Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

Here it evidently refers to an evening repast.

This is reckoned a very ancient word, and there seems to be good reason to think so. It has unquestionably a near affinity to Su.-G. *daguerd*, properly breakfast, but used to denote any meal, from *dag*, day, and *ward*, food, because this food is taken at the entrance of the

day. *Maal*, a meal, or some similar word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed; as *dogoerdar mali*, Ihre, vo. *Dag*. This in S. would be the *dorder meal*. For the word is only changed, as *dagwerk*, the work or task of a day, into *dawerk*, *dark*, *dary*. Isl. *dagverdur* denotes dinner, dapes prandii, as *nattverd-ur* is supper; G. Andr., p. 253.

To DORE, *v. a.* To make one deaf with noise, Orkn.

It seems properly to denote the stupor occasioned by din; from Su.-G. *daare*, (pron. *dore*), stultus, Alem. *dor*; Su.-G. *daar-a*, (i.e. *dor-a*), infatuare.

DORECHEEK, *s.* The door-post, S.

"The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *door-cheeks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble." Sir A. Balfour's Lett., p. 137, 138.

To his *dore-cheik* I kept the cleik.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

"I ken you're within doors,—for I saw ye at the *door-cheek* as I cam o'er the bent." Tales of my Landlord, i. 206.

Lancash. "*durechecks*, the frame of wood to which doors hang;" Tim Bobbins: The "door-posts;" Grose.

DORE-CROOK, *s.* The hinge of a door, Aberd.

Dan. *doer*, a door, and *kroy*, a hook, Isl. *krok-r*; hinges being anciently made in a hooked form, to drop into sockets in the wall.

DOREN, *s.* A term used, in Orkney, for the purpose of imprecation; as, "*Doren tak you*," or, "*Doren upon you*." It is viewed as equivalent to *Mischief*, *Sorrow*, *Devil*, &c. It is synon. with *Trow*. V. TROW, *v.*, 2.

DOREN.

Wallace, thai said, the King desiris that ye
Doren battail sa cruell be to se,
And charges yow to fecht on his lioun.

Wallace, xi. 224, MS.

This most probably signifies *dare*, from A.-S. *dear*, *dyrr-an*, *audere*; especially as this question follows, v. 232:—

Wallace, *dar* ye go fecht on our lioun?

In Edit. 1648, however, it is *direnye battell*.

DORESTANE, *s.* Threshold; *q.* *stone* of the door, S. V. DUR.

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes, in the vicinity of human habitations, or according to the popular phrase, under the *door-stane*, or threshold; in which situation, they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing and lending, and other kindly offices." Scott's *Minstrelsy Bord.*, ii. 223.

In Fife, however, and perhaps in other counties, the *threshold* is viewed as different from the *dorestane*. V. THRESHWORT.

"I scared them wi' our wild tenantry, and the MacIvors, that are but ill settled yet, till they durst na on any errand whatsoever gang ower the *dorestane* after gloaming." Waverley, iii. 355.

DORE-STEP, DORE-STAP, *s.* 1. The threshold, S.; synon. with *Dore-stane*.

"A little, lovely boy, dressed in green, [a fairy] came to her, saying, 'Coupe yere dish-water farther frae yere *door-step*, it pits out our fire!' This request

was complied with, and plenty abode in the good woman's house all her days." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 301.

2. The landing-place at a door, South of S.

"I threw off my shoes,—and then went to the door, whersoon the dear delightful creature came, and opened it so softly, that I did not hear it, though standing at the landing-place, or *door-step*, as they call it there." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 243.

DORLACH, *s.* 1. A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops instead of a knapsack.

"Those of the English that came to visit our camp, did gaze much with admiration upon these supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and *dorlachs*." Baillie's Lett., i. 175.

Gael. *dorlach*, a bundle.

It is expl., in the Gl., "dagger or short sword."

2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." Waverley, ii. 283, 290.

"Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune, and she was awa' again in the wain wi' Vich Ian Vohr's walisie." *Ibid.*, ii. 319.

DORLACH, DORLOCH, *s.* A short sword, a dagger.

"That all vtheris of lawer rent and degre haue brigantinis, &c. And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnettis, hektionis, swerdis, bows and *dorlochis* or culteringis, vnder the pane," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1574.

—"Wtheris thair complicitis cam—to the number of persounes, bodin in hosteill maner with hagbutis, gunes, pistolles, carabines, swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 357. *Ibid.*, p. 382, col. 2.

Sir W. Scott is inclined, with great appearance of truth, to derive this from Isl. *dour*, *door*, a sword (V. DOOR); remarking that, "in heraldry Highland swords are called *dourlachs*. Description of Lord Rae's Arms and Supporters."

In describing the arms of Lord Rae, Mackenzie uses the term *dagger*, as would seem instead of *dourlach*. Heraldry, p. 65.

DORNEL, *s.* The fundament of a horse; a term used by horse-dealers, South of S.

DORNELL, *s.* Lolium, E. *darnel*.

"We—confesse that *dornell*, *cokkell*, and *caffé* may be sawin, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the quheit." Acts Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 534.

DORNICK, *s.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders,]

"A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table," Johnson.

It is properly linen cloth, having certain figures raised in the weaving, diaper. This term has been supposed to denote damask, as Mr. Pink. inclines to view it in Gl. But damask is different; being always of finer yarn, and wrought in a different manner, S.

He fand his chalmér weill arrayit

With *dornik* work on buird displayit.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. vi. b.

It is probable that this stuff, although originally manufactured at Tournay, was immediately imported

from Holland, where Tournay is called *Dornick*, (Kilian, Nomenclat.); whence the cloth had received this name. The term *dorneck*, however, was formerly used in E.; for cloth wrought at Norwich.

"No person—shall—make or weave *dornecks*, or exercise the mysteries of weaving of *dornecks*, & couclettes, or any of them, within the sayde citie of Norwich,—onles he be licensed—by thø Maiour," &c. A. 15, Eliz., c. 24. Rastell.

"The said Jonet aucht nocht to haf be ressounde of areschip—xij cuschingis—& xij seruiotis of *dornewik*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

It is also written *dornique*, and *dornewik*.

"The air sall haue—twelf servettis and ane burd-claith of *dornique*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

DORNYK, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Dornick*, S.

"A *dornyk* towall;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

DORNICLE, *s.* The Viviparous Blenny, S. B. *Eelpout* synon., S.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparous Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*." Arhuthnot's Peterhead, p. 12.

Perhaps from Teut. *doorne*, a thorn, Belg. *doornig*, thorny; as, "at the nostrils are two small beards." Pennant's Zool., iii. 173.

DORNOCH LAW. Expl. "Hang you today, and try you to-morrow," S. B.

This resembles *Jeddart Justice*, q. v.

DOROTY, *s.* 1. A doll, a puppet. "A dancing Doroty," S.

2. A female of a very small size, S.

From the E. name *Dorothy*.

DORRA, *s.* A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs; the garbage of fish, &c., being thrown into the bottom of it for attracting them; Mearns.

Gael. *dorga*, a fishing-net, Shaw.

DORSOUR, *s.* A cloth for hanging on the walls of a hall or chapel.

—"Received—be the handis of the maister of Sanct Antonies, a buke, a vestament of clathe of gold, a vestament of grene velvet, a frontell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cusching of velvet, a chalace, two crewettis of silver, a silver bell, and twa bukes." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 28.

L. B. *dorsale*, also *dorsar-ium*, pallium, sive aulaeum, quod parietibus appenditur, sic dictum, quod sedanti ad *dorsum* appensum sit.—*Dorsalia* sunt panni in choro pendentia à dorso clericorum. Du Cange.

DORT, *s.* Pet, sullen humour, more commonly in pl. *dorts*.

For Scotland else has ta'en the *dort*,—
And gin it pass, she'll, in a short
Raise a sad steer.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 216.

"To take the *dorts*, to be in a pet, or discontented humour," S. Rudd.

I hope ye gard the lady tak the *dorts*.
For sic rough courting I has never seen.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are

intending to tak up a public-house; but, said I to Jeny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himsel." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 288.

Teut. Su.-G. *trots*, irritamen, provocatio. I am not certain, however, that the term may not have originated from the third pers. sing. of the Fr. v. *dormir*, which, as figuratively and proverbially used, seems to have some affinity. Thus it is said, Qu'il n'y a point de pire eau que celle qui dort, pour dire qu'il faut se defier de ces gens *mornes et taciturnes*, qui songent ordinairement à faire du mal en trahison, Dict. Trev. Thus, one who, from a sullen humour, affected to sleep, might be said to *tak the dorts*. V. DORTY.

To DORT, *v. n.* To become pettish; a *r.* rarely, but occasionally used, S.

They maun be toyed wi' and sported,
Or else ye're sure to find them *dorted*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 333.

It occurs in part. pa.

But yet he couldna gain her heart,

She was sae vera *dortit*.

An' shy that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 151.

"I ken wecl enough what lassies like, an' winna tak fleg although ye sid *dort* for a hale ook." St. Kathleen, iii. 191.

Tho' the blindfaulded Russians are *dorted* awee,
They sune maun repent their sinnin' o't, &c.

W. Glass's Cal. Parnassus, p. 19.

DORTY, *adj.* 1. Pettish, apt to be sullen, S. "Dorty, pettish, humourous." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 101.

2. Saucy, malapert, S.

But still the *dorty* Embrugh crew
Declare they've got o' claes too few,
O' blankets they hae not enow.

The Har'st Rig, st. 107.

Scepter'd hands may a' their power display;

And *dorty* minds may luxury admire.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9. In Gl. "haughty, nice."

3. Often applied to a young woman who is saucy in her conduct to her suitors, and not easily pleased in the choice of a husband, S.

"The *dorty* dame may fa' in the dirt;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 65.

Daft are your dreams, as daftly wad ye hide
Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

The *dorty* will repent

If lover's heart grow cauld;

And naue her smiles will tent,

Soon as her face looks auld.

Herd's Coll., ii. 192.

4. Applied to plants, when they are so delicate as not to grow but in certain soils or exposures. A *very dorty flower*, one that cannot be reared without great care and trouble, S. B.

Sibb. derives it from "Teut. *trotsigh*, *tortigh*, contumelious, arrogant; *trots-en*, *tort-en*, to provoke." The sense Kilian gives of *trotsigh* is nearly allied to our term, fastosus. As *trots-en* signifies irritare, minari, undoubtedly O. Teut. *drot-en* is radically the same, being rendered, miuari. Su.-G. *trots-a*, Germ. *trotz-en*, provocare, Isl. *tratz-a*, obstinax esse. Gael. *dorrda*, austere, unpleasant, seems to be a cognate term; as well as *dorreitichte*, irreconcilable, and *dorjarttha*, peevish.

DORTILIE, *adv.* Sancily; applied to the demeanour of one who cannot easily be pleased, S.

DORTYNES, *s.* "Pride, haughtiness, arrogance," Rudd.

The *dortynes* of Achilles offspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenyt thraldoms mony ane day.
Doug. Virgil, 78. 49.

DORY (JOHN), the name given to the *Doree*, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Zeus Faber, Dorec; *John Dory*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 10.

It receives the name of *Doree*, as Pennant has observed, because, while living, the olive colour of the sides, varied with light blue and white, is very resplendent, and as if *gilt*. *Zool.*, iii. 183.

To **DOSEN**, *v. a.* To stupify, &c. V. **DOZEN**.

DOSK, *adj.* Dark coloured, E. *dusk*.

The grund stude barrane, widdirit, *dosk* and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 13.

I see no term more nearly allied than Belg. *duyster*, Germ. *duster*, obscurus, derived from Celt. *du*, nigredo.

[**DOSNYT**, *part. pa.* Dazed, stunned.

Sum dede, sum *dosnyt*, come down vyndland.

Barbour, xvii. 721, Skeat's Ed.

Su.-G. *dasna*, to become stupified.]

DOSOURIS, *s. pl.*

With *dosouris* to the duris dicht quha sa wald deme.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. b.

Fr. *dossier* denotes a back-stay; also a canopy.

DOSS, *adj.* Neat, spruce, Clydes.

Belg. *dos*, array, clothing; *Hy is braef in den dos*, he wears a fine suit of clothes; *doss-en*, to clothe; Sewel. Teut. *dos*, vestis pellicea, vestimentum duplex; *doss-en*, munire vestibus suffultis, Kilian. Perhaps *doss* is radically the same with *Tosh*, q. v.

Doss, *s.* "Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair," &c. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

To **Doss about**, *v. n.* To go about any business in a neat and exact way; to do every thing in a proper manner, in the proper season, and without any bustle, Fife. Hence,

To **Doss up**, *v. a.* To trim, to make neat, Lanarks. Hence **Dost up**, q. v.

Dossie, *adj.* Applied to a person who acts in the manner described above, *ibid*.

Dossie, *s.* A neat well-dressed person; always applied to one of a small size; Lanarks., Roxb.

Dosslie, *adv.* Neatly, but simply; giving the idea of Horace's *Munditiis simplex*, *ibid*.

Dossness, *s.* Neatness, conjoined with simplicity, *ibid*.

DOST UP, *part. pa.* Decked, dressed, spruce.

It is used ludicrously by Kennedy:—

Sic revel gars thee be servt with cauld roast,
And aft sit supperless beyond the sea,
Cryand at doris, *Caritas amore Dei*,
Breikles, barefute, and all in duds *up dost*.

Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

The second line in Edin. edit. 1508, is,

And sit *unsoupit oft*, &c.

This shows that the *v.* was formerly used, S.

DOSS, *s.* A box or ponch for holding tobacco, Aberd.

His stick aneath his oexter ristet,
As frae the *doss* the chew he twistet.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 238.

Come, lad, lug out your *doss*, and g'ies a chaw.

Morison's Poems, p. 183.

Isl. *dos*, Germ. *dose*, Su.-G. *dosa*, a box; *snusdosa*, pyxis in quo condita servatur herba Nicotiana, in pulverem redacta, a snuff box, q. a *sneechin doss*, S.

To **Doss**, **DOSSIE DOWN**, *v. a.* 1. To pay, S.; a low term, perhaps from *doss*, a box, as being the place where money was kept.

Weel does he loe the lawen coin,

Whan *dossied down*.—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

2. To table, applied to money, S.

—Resolv'd to maks him count and reckon,

—And *doce down*, for his fair fiddling,

His frauds, and vicious intermeddling.

Meston's Poems, p. 106. V. *Doss*, *v. n.*

To **DOSS DOWN**, *v. n.* To throw one's self down, to sit down with violence, S.

The pensy blades *doss'd down* on stanes,

Whipt out their snishin millies.—

Christmas Baining, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 134.

This is evidently the same with the old *v. Duach*, q. v. Perhaps we are rather to view to *Doss*, *Dossie down*, as the same term, signifying to throw down, than as derived from *Doss* a box.

DOSSINS, *s. pl.* Human excrement, Upp. Clydes.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, *adj.* Used to denote inequality in motion.

"I wish ye had seen him stoiting about, aff ae leg on to the other, wi' a kind o' *dot-and-go-one* sort o' motion, as if ilk ane o' his legs had belonged to sindry folk." Heart of Midlothian, iii. 137.

More properly, I should think, *dot-and-go-on*.

"*Dot and Go one*, to waddle." Grose's Class. Dict.

DOTAT, *part. pa.* Endowed.

"The nobyllis set ane counsal, and fand the said Galdus baith rychtuous ayre to the crown, and ane maist excellent person *dotat* with sindry virtewis and his prerogatiuis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 43, b. Lat. *dotat-us*.

To **DOTCH**, *v. n.* To dangle, Upp. Clydes.

Merely a provincial variety of *Dodge*, *v.*, q. v.

DOTE, *s.* A dowry, marriage portion, Aberd. *synon. Tocher*. Lat. *dos*, *dot-is*.

NOTE, *s.* 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint thi pride,
Thou *dote* :
With thine harp, thou wonne hir that tide,
Thou tint hir with mi rote.

Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor.

"Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth sounge to dust." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529. V. DUPE.

DOTED, *part. pa.* Given in the way of donation. Acts Ja. VI.

Lat. *dos*, *dot-is*, a gift.

DOTHER, DOTHIR, *s.* Daughter, Ang.

And as soon as the day was up and clear,
Baith aunt and *dother* sought her far and near.

Ross's Helenore, p. 72. 73.

Su.-G. *doter*, Isl. *dotter*, id.

The second form occurs in some of our old acts. We accordingly read of "Mariory Wishart *dothir* to the said Johne [Wishart] of Pettarow." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 178.

DOTHIRLIE, *adj.* Due or belonging to a daughter.

"The said gudis war frelie gevin & deliuerit by him to his said *dothir* for *dothirlie* kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be deliuerance of ane drink of beir to hir be hir said fader." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

This passage refers to a singular mode of giving *sasine*, now in disuetude.

DOTIT. V. DOITIT.

To DOTTAR, DOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid. It is used to denote that stupor which seizes the senses, when one is about to sleep.

In brief ther, with grief ther
I *dottard* owre on sleip.

Evergreen, i. 213, st. 3. V. DOITIT.

2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity, S.

It was in winter bleak an' snell,
An wreaths o' snaw upo' the fell,—
That Willy *dottart* by himsel

Among the hens.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 112. V. its synonym DOITER.

DOTTLE, *adj.* In a state of dotage, S.

This in general has the same origin with the E. *v. dote*. V. DUPE. But it is immediately allied to Tent. *ver-doetelt*, delirus, repuerascens, mentioned by Jun. Etym. vo. *Dote*.

"Hoot, ye *dottle* man," returned his wife in an audible whisper, "dinna be scalding like a tinkler, an' mak' a winder o' yersel afore unco fouk." St. Kathleen, iii. 162.

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* 1. To be in a state of dotage or stupor, Moray, Aberd.

2. To move in a hobbling way, like a person in dotage. A small pony, that takes very short steps, is said to be a *dottlin* creature, Loth.

Perhaps radically the same with *Toddle*, q. v.

DOTTLIT, *part. adj.* In a state of dotage, S. B.; perhaps rather more emphatical than *Doitit*.

DOTTLE, *s.* 1. A small particle, a dimin. from E. *dot*.

2. A stopper.

"Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or *dottle* in the under end." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 284.

3. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco, which is left at the bottom of the pipe, Loth., Fife.

Belg. *dot* signifies refuse of one kind, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, &c., which is good for nothing," Sewel. In signification, however, *dottle* might seem more akin to Su.-G. *doft*, Isl. *dupst*, pulvis, *dupst-a*, pulverem ejiere.

DOUBLE, DOWBILL, *adj.* Applied to capital letters in the alphabet; as, "a *double* letter," a capital letter, Aberd.

Twa *double* letters T and L, &c.
W. Beattie's Poems.

DOUBLE, *s.* A duplicate, S. O. E. id. used in a law sense, Phillips.

"He put in the Marquis's hand a *double* of the late proclamation from England." Baillie's Lett., i. 174.

"I the said Thomas Forrest—past at command of the auctentik *double* of thir our souerain ladeis lettrez of summondis direct furth of the chancelerie," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 436.

To DOUBLE, *v. a.* To copy, to take a duplicate of.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused *double*." Baillie's Lett., i. 174.

DOUBLE-SIB, *adj.* Related both by father and mother, S. V. SIB.

DOUBLET, DOWBLET, *s.* Two precious stones joined.

"A pair of braicelettis of aggatis and *doublettis* sett with gold, contening everie ane of thame viii agattis and sevin *doublettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

Fr. *doublet*, "a jewell, or stone of two pieces joined, or glued together;" Cotgr.

DOUBLET, *s.* A jacket, or inner waistcoat. To Dress one's *Doublet*, to give one a sound drubbing, S. B.

—The Bailie thought it best,
Lest that his *doublet* should be drest,
To fly from face of such a rabble.

Mob contra Mob, Meston's Poems, p. 211.

DOUBTIT, *adj.* Held in awe.

"Efter this hunting the king hanged Johne Armstrange, laird of Kilnokie, quhilk monie Scottis man heavilie lamented, for he was ane *doubtit* man, and als guid ane chiftane as evir was vpoun the borderis either of Scotland or of England." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 342. *Redoubted*, Ed. 1728, p. 145.

"It is said, from the Scottis border to New Castle of England, thair was not ane of quhatsoevir estate bot

payed to this John Armstrong ane tribut to be frie of his cumber, he was so *doubtit* in England." *Ibid.*
O. Fr. *dout-er*, craindre, redoubter; *douté*, crainte, redouté.

DOUCE, DOUSE, *adj.* 1. Sober, sedate, not light or frivolous, applied both to persons and things, S.

Sae far, my friend, in merry strain,
I've given a *douse* advice and plain.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*;
But *he* was hail and het as fire.
Reidswire Raid, Minstrelsy Border, i. 116.

This is often opposed to *daft*.

A. Bor. *doose*, thrifty, careful, (Grose), seems originally the same.

2. Modest, as opposed to wanton conduct. "There war na *douce* ongains betweenh them;" their conduct was not consistent with modesty, S. B.

"Said the Miller, 'I dinna like outgangings at night.'—'Hout, gudeman,' said his wife;—'Peggy is sae *douse*, we may maist leave her to her ain guidance.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 208.

3. Of a respectable character in general, S.

Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye *douce* Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners;—
A' ye *douce* folk I've born aboon the broo,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?
Burns, iii. 57.

4. Soft, soothing; as applied to music.

"The voice of the Lord is compared to many waters, for the vnresistable force, and admirahle noise, breeding wonder: to thunder, for terror and power shaking all: to the *douce* sounde of harpes, for the worke of peace and ioye in the conscience." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 126.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Dan. *duus*, whatever be its origin or affinities, is used in the same sense: "Soft, quiet, easy, still, a calm;" Wolff. Probably *a* is an erratum for *or*.

Fr. *dour*, *douce*, mild, gentle, quiet, tractable; from Lat. *dulc-is*.

DOUCE-GAUN, *adj.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, Buchan.

O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin.
Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

DOUCELY, *adv.* Soberly, sedately, prudently, S.

Let's fling far hence baith spleen an' hate,
Doucely submittin' to our fate.
Ibid., p. 127.

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known
To mak a noble aiver;
So, ye may *doucely* fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver.
Burns, iii. 96.

DOUCENESS, *s.* Sobriety, sedateness, decency, S.

"I told him, that a sky-blue silk dress, with great red roses and tulips, was surely not in any thing like a becoming concordance with the natural *douceness* of my character." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

To **DOUCE, *v. a.*** To knock, Fife.

They *douce* her hurdies trimly
Upo' the stibble-rig;
As law then, they a' then
To tak a *douce* maun yield.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 128.

This is the same with *Doyce*, Ang. and *Dusch*, q. v.

DOUCE, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. V. the *v.*, and Dowst, Todd.

DOUCHERIE, *s.* A dukedom.

—Scho is appearand air
To twa *doucheries*.
Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a. V. DUCHERY.

DOUCHT, (gutt.) *s.* A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Gael. *doichte* denotes pangs: Teut. *doeken*, dare pugno, ingerere verbera. It may, however, be thus denominated from *deughd*, valor, as referring to the force with which it is given.

DOUCHTY, DUGHTIE, *adj.* 1. Valiant, courageous; like E. *doughty*.

How many thousand *doughty* men of handis
Ars here assemblit!—*Doug. Virg.*, 279. 4.

2. It is now almost entirely confined to bodily strength; powerful, vigorous; synon. *Stuffie*, S.

3. It is also used ironically, as in E. "That's a *dughtie* dird indeed;" especially if one, after promising much, performs little, S.

A.-S. *dohtig*, nobilis, strenuus, fortis.

DOUCHTELY, DOUGHTELY, *adv.* Valiantly, doughtily.

For thai within war right worthy,
And thame defendit *douchtely*.
Barbour, iv. 92. Skeat's Ed.
Defendand *doughtely* the land.
Ibid., xv. 319. Hart's Ed.]

DOUCHTYR, *s.* Daughter. V. DOCHTER.

DOUD, *s.* A *kelled mutch*, or woman's cap with a caul; considered as a dress-cap, in contradistinction from a *Toy*, Ang.

Isl. *dud-a*, indumentum levioris generis; G. Andr., p. 54.

DOUDLAR, *s.* The name given to the roots of the Bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifolia*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic, Roxb.

His turban was the *doudlars* plet,
For such the Naiad weaves,
Around w' paddock-pipes beset,
And dangling bog-bean leaves.
Marle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

To **DOUDLE, *v. a.*** To dandle. V. DOODLE.

DOUDLE, *s.* The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of S. make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients, Roxb.

C. B. *doedawl*, "cunneiative, speaking," might seem to correspond with a child's idea of making the reed emit a sound.

To DOUF, *v. n.* To become dull. *To douf and stupe*, to be in a state of langour and partial stupor, Loth. V. DOWF, DOLF, *adj.*

To DOUF on, *v. n.* To continue in a slumbering state, Selkirks.

Evidently the same with Su.-G. *dofw-a*, stupefacere, hebetare; stupere. V. DOWF, *adj.*

DOUFNESS, *s.* Dullness, melancholy, S.

"I couldna help thinking there was a kind o' *doufness* and melancholy in his looks." Brownie of Bed-beek, ii. 38.

To DOUFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly; as, *Ye've douff't your ba' o'er the dike*, You have driven your ball over the wall, Loth.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to beat; or from E. *Doff*, *v.*

DOUFF, *s.* A dull, heavy blow, Aberd.

DOUGH, *s.* Expl. "a dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person," Roxb.

Probably a metaph. use of the E. term, as denoting the material of bread; especially as *Daighie* is used in a similar sense, and Isl. *deig*. V. DAIGH.

DOUGHT. V. Dow, *v. 1.*

DOUGHT, *s.* 1. Strength, power, Ayrs.

—Fortune's edugel, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The fraekest whiles hac own't her *dought*;
Au' deed it's little wouner.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 159.

A.-S. *duguth*, virtue, valor, potentia; from *dug-an*, valere.

2. A deed, an exploit, Fife.

DOUGLAS GROAT, a groat of the reign of James V.

"The earle of Angus—caused stryk conyie of his awin: to witt, ane grott of valour of aughteinc pence, quhilk efterward was callit the *Douglas groat*, and non that tyme durst stryve againes a Douglas nor Douglas' man." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 314.

"In the river of Dee,—lyes an island called the Threave.—In this island, the Black Douglas had a strong house, wherein he sometime dwelt. It is reported, how true I know not, that the peeces of money called *Douglas groats* were by him coyned here." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 22.

To DOUK, DOWK, DOOK, *v. a.* To plunge forcibly into water, to put under water.

—The rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had *doukit* ower the hede.

Doug. Virgil, 398. 41.

"Anent the filthie vice of fornication—In the end to be taine to the deepest and foulest pule, or water of the towne or parochin, thair to be thryse *doukit*." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Belg. *duck-en*, *duyck-en*, Germ. *tauch-en*, Su.-G. *dyk-a*, immergere se. Perhaps the root is Goth. *dok*, locus voraginosus; Seren. vo. *Duck*.

To DOUK, *v. n.* To dive under water, to duck, to bathe, S.

DOUK, *s.* 1. The act of plunging into water, S.

2. The state of being drenched with rain, S.

The Embrugh wives rin to a stook;—
But Highlanders ne'er mind a *douk*.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

DOUK, *s.* The quantity of ink taken up by the pen, Upp. Lanarks.; q. a *dip* of ink.

DOUKAR, *s.* A water fowl; called also *Willie-fisher*; Dumfr.

This seems to be the Didapper, or *Ducker*, *Colymbus auritus*, Linn.

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, S.

"In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used." Johns. Dict., vo. *Duck*, *v.*

2. To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly way; as, in drinking, &c., S.

Teut. *duyck-en*, verticem capitis demittere: caput demittere, inclinare; Kilian.

DOULE, *s.* A fool, a blunt or stupid person.

——— I am, but ane oule.

Againis natur in the nycht I waik into weir.

I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a *doule*.

Houlate, i. 5.

A.-S. *dole*, fatuus; Moes-G. *dwala*, according to one MS. *dole*, stultus; Germ. *doll*, C. B. *dwl*, stupidus. V. *Doll*, Wachter.

DOULE PALE, a pall, now called a *mort-cloth*, S.

"Item, foure *doule palis* of blak clayth garnist with bukrem." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 103.

DOUNCALLING, *s.* Depreciation by public proclamation. "*Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollars];" Aberd. Reg.

DOUN-DING, *s.* Sleet or snow, Fife; synon. *Onding*; from the prep. *doun* down, and *ding* to drive.

DOUNG, *part. pa.* Struck, beaten. V. DING, *v.*, sense 3.

DOUNGEOUN, *s.* 1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as the place of last resort during a siege.

Douglas the castell sesyt all,
That thane wes cloyt with stalwart wall—
Schyr Edunard, that wes sa donchty,
He send thiddyr to tumbill it down,
Bath tour, and castell, and *doungoun*.

Burbour, x. 497, MS.

"This was the *Keep*, or strong part of the castle, and the same that the French call *le Dongcon*; to which, as Froissart informs us, the unfortunate Richard II. retired, as the place of greatest security, when he was taken by Bolingbroke." Pennant's Tour in Wales, p. 43.

"To the outer ballium, joined the inner ballium.—Within this, or at one corner of it, surrounded by a ditch, stood the *keep* or *dungeon*, generally a large square tower, flanked at its angles by small turrets, having within them one or more wells." Grose's *Milit. Antiq.*, ii. 3.

Dr. Johns. therefore does not give that sense of *donjon*, in which it was most commonly used by old writers, when he defines it, "the highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept." This was merely a secondary use of the term, as well as of the place.

2. A tower, in general; applied to the tower of Babel.

That historie, Maister, wald I know,—
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
They huldit sic ane strong *dungeon*.
Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 46.

Also p. 47, 48, 49.

Donjon seems used in this general sense by R. Brunne, p. 121.

—————Stenen fast him sped,
& gadred him an oste, & went vnto Wilton,
& did reise in that coste a stalworth *donjon*.

The origin of Fr. *donjon*, used in sense first, is uncertain. Du Cange derives it from *dun*, a hill, as originally denoting a castle built on a hill. The word appears in various forms in L. B. *dunjo*, *dungeo*, *dongio*, *dangio*, *domgio*, *dompjonus*, *donjo*, *donjonus*, *domnio*, &c.

[DOUNGYN, *part. pa.* Thrown. V. DING.

This form occurs in Barbour. V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed.]

DOUNHAD, *s.* Any thing that depresses, or holds one down, either in growth or circumstances. Thus it is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion to its years; "Illness has been a greit *dounhad*," S. B., Fife.

DOUNHADDIN', *part. adj.* Depressing, in any way whatever, *ibid.*; q. *holding down*.

DOUNNINS, *adv.* A little way downward, Stirlings.

DOUNPUTTING, *s.* 1. Dejection, as by dethronement, S.; also, the act of putting to death violently.

It seems doubtful, in which of these senses we ought to understand the following passage:—

"I was a servand to your father, and sall be—aneemie to thame that was the occasioun of his *dounputting*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 226.

DOUNSETTING, *s.* The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rying to the *dounsetting* at thair mercat croce." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 174.

DOUNT, *s.* A stroke, a blow. V. DUNT, *s.*

DOUNTAKING, *s.* Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the *dountaking* of their custumes." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

To DOUNTHRAU, *v. a.* To overthrow.

—"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludeschedding,—of inducing

subiectis to oppress and *dounthrau* their maisters, and sic vther horribil crymes." Nicol Burne, F. 43, b.

A.-S. *a-dun*, deorsum, and *thraw-an*, jacere.

To DOUN THRING, *v. a.* 1. To overthrow.

He was ane gyant stont and strang,
Perforce wyld beistis he *doun thrang*.
Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 47.

"—Sathan in his memberis, the Antichrists of our tyme, cruellie doeth rage, seiking to *dounthring* and to destroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatioun." Knox, p. 101.

2. To undervalue, to depreciate.

The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyis vineust shamefully,
Spare not for tyl extol and magnify;
And be the contrare, the pissance of Latyne King
Do set at nocht, but lichtlie, and *doun thring*.
Doug. Virgil, 377. 4. V. THRING.

DOUNTHROUGH, *adv.* In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun *dounthrough*," I am going to the lower part of the country: "He bides *dounthrough*," he resides in the lower part, &c. Clydes., S. B. V. UP-THROUGH.

DOUN WITH, *adv.* 1. Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground, S.

In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn.
Throuch that *doun with* to Forth sadly he soucht.
Wallace, v. 301, MS.

What can they do? *dounwith* they darena budge,
Their safest course seems in the height to lodge.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

A.-S. *adun*, deorsum, and *with*, versus, motum corporeum denotans. V. *With*, Lye. This particle is frequently used in composition, in the same sense as E. *ward*, in *downward*, *toward*, &c.; as *upwith*, upwards, *outwith*, outwards, *inwith*, inwards, *hamewith*, towards home, S.

2. Used as a *s.* *To the dounwith*, downwards, S.

3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state, as contrasted with elevation, S.

It occurs in the S. Prov. improperly printed, as if the term consisted of two words. "As mickle *upwith* as mickle *doun with*,"—spoken when a man has got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression." Kelly, p. 24.

DOUNWITH, *adj.* Descending; as, a *dounwith road*, opposed to an acclivity, S.

To DOUP, DOWP, *v. n.* 1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards, S.

Thither the valiant Tersals *doup*,
And heir repacious Corbies croup.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 233.

"To *doup down*, S." Rudd. vo. *Doukis*.

When earth turns toom, he rummages the skies,
Mounts up beyond them, paints the fields of rest.
Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 1.

The S. word is pron. q. *doop*. It has a peculiarity of signification which distinguishes it from the *v. to Lout*. The latter, while it denotes the depression of

the body, suggests the idea of a deliberate act; while *douping* generally supposes quickness of motion, or a sudden jerk downwards, as when one wishes to avoid a blow, S. It seems synonym. with *Jouk*.

2. To lower, to become gloomy; applied to the weather, Lanarks.
3. Denoting the approach of evening; as, "The day is *douping down*," i.e., the gloom of night is beginning to approach, *ibid*.

Teut. *duyp-en*, verticem capitis dimittere, suggredi.

DOUP. *In a doup, adv.* In a moment.

—And, *in a doup*,
They snapt her up baith stoup and roup.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

Teut. *duyp-en*, dip? q. as soon as one could plunge into water.

DOUP, DOWP, DOLP, s. 1. The breech or buttocks, S. Rudd.

The wight an' doughy captains a',
Upo' their *doups* sat down;
A rangel o' the commoun fouk
In bourachs a' stood roun.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

But there had been some ill-done deed,
Thay gat sic thrawart cowps:
But a' the skaith that chanc'd indeed,
Was only on their *doups*
Wi' faws that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 279.

Hence, metaph. to *land on his doup*, to bring him low, to bring into a state of poverty, S.

The factor treasures riches up,
And leaves the laird to sell;
And when they *land them on their doup*,
Gude morning, fare ye well.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 33.

The first instance I have met with of this use of the term is in Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 97, where he renders the Fr. *au cul sallé*, the name of a game, "At the salt *doup*."

2. The bottom, or extremity of any thing, "The *doup* of a candle," the lower part of it, when it is mostly burnt. "The *doup* of the day," the latter part of the day, S. V. *Dolp*, Rudd.

We, down to e'ening edge wi' ease,
Shall loup, and see what's done
I' the *doup o' day*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

Not only is the phrase, "the *doup* of the day," used, but "the *doup o' e'en*," i.e., the latter part of the evening:

Weel pleas'd I, at the *doup o' e'en*,
Slide cannie our the heugh alane,
Whare a' that's either heard or seen
Is loove an' peace.
T. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

3. A cavity. As the E. *dolp*; V. *DOLP*. "The *doup* of an egg, a toom *doup*," i.e., empty shell, Rudd. It occurs in the S. Prov.; "Better half egg than toom *doup*;" Ferguson, p. 7.

"Was not Minerva born of the braine, even through the care of Jove? Adonis of the bark of a myrtle-tree; and Castor and Pollux of the *doupe* of that *egge*

which was layed and hatched by Leda?" Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 33.

Rudd. gives no conjecture as to its origin. Sibb. says; "q. *depth*, from Goth. *diups*, profundus." But this etymon has no affinity to the term as used in the two first senses. It is undoubtedly allied to Ital. *dopo*. *doppo*, behind, backward, and *dopoi*, a little after. These words appear to be of Goth. origin. It is probable, indeed, from these examples, that the ancient Goths, of whose language there are many vestiges in the Ital., had some radical word nearly agreeing with ours in signification.

Since forming this conjecture, I have observed that Isl. *doef* denotes the hinder quarters of a beast; posterior pars beluæ, seu *clunes* ac *pedes*. *Biarydyrid* *liggur a doofinne*, the bear lies on his buttocks; *at liggia a doof*, a prov. phrase expressive of inactivity, pro torpere, lentus, tardus esse; G. Andr., p. 45.

Dolp seems a corr. orthography, in many instances adopted by our ancient writers, by the unnecessary insertion of *l*. As viewed in the last sense, it seems almost certain that we should consider it as radically a different term. Belg. *dop* signifies a shell or husk: ovi testa,—ovum exinanitum; Kilian. This exactly corresponds to the phrase, "a toom *doup*," mentioned above. Su.-G. *doppsko* denotes a ferule for a staff, the lower part of a scabbard fenced with iron or any other metal. It may signify, indeed, q. "the *shoe* at the extremity or lower part."

DOUP-SCOUR, s. A fall on the buttocks; as, "I'll gi'e ye a *doup-scour*," Aberd.

DOUR, DOURE, adj. 1. "Hard," Rudd.

During his time, sa justice did preuail,
The saunge Hies trymbilit for terrour,
Eskdale, Euisdale, Liddisdale and Annandail,
Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis *dour*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 102.

Se now qnhilk *dourest* is,
His riggand or this tre?
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 345.

2. Bold, intrepid.

O ye *doure* pepill discend from Dardanus.
The ilka ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyth bosum the same
Sall you ressaue—
Doug. Virgil, 70. 23. *Duri*, Virg.

3. Hardy, able to endure fatigue; as synonym. with *derf*.

We that bene of nature *derf* and *doure*, &c.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 7. V. *DERF*.
He seem'd as he wi' time had warsl'd lang,
Yet teughly *doure*, he bade an unco bang.
Burns, iii. 53.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate, S.

Bot all our prayeris and requeistis kynd
Mycht nowthir bow that *doure* mannis mynd;
Nor yit the takinnis and the wonderis sere.
Doug. Virgil, 467. 42.

—"Ye may gang, ye *door loon*," says the father;
'but if ye do, ye sal repent it as lang as ye live.'
Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 196.

5. Having an aspect expressive of inflexibility. In this sense it is still said, *He has a dour look*, S.

To Wallace thar come sne that hecht Fawdoun,
Melancoly he was of complexioun,
Hewy of statur, *dour* in his countenance.
Wallace, iv. 187, MS.

6. Severe; applied to the weather, S.

—Biting Boreas, fell and *doure*,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'r.
Burns, iii. 149.

7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation,
Loth. V. DOUR-SEED.8. Impracticable; applied to soil that defeats
all the labour of the husbandman, S.

"As if Nature had meant him a spite, he had got
one of the *dourest* and most untractable farms in the
Mearns,—a place which seemed to yield every thing
but what the agriculturist wanted." *The Pirate*, i. 81.

9. Unteachable, slow in receiving learning;
as, "He's very *dour* at his lare," Fife, S. B.

"There's my uncle's auldest son, Johnnie Cald-
cleuch, as *dure* a scholar as ever was at S' Leonard's,
an' yet maks as gude a regent as ever spat Latin i' the
face o' a puir student." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p.
90.

10. It is sometimes applied to ice that is not
smooth and slippery; as signifying that one
moves on it with difficulty; Loth., Clydes.;
synon. *baugh*, S. B.

Lat. *dur-us*; C. B. *deur*, fortis, audax, strenuus.

DOURLY, *adv.* 1. With vigour, without
mercy.

Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Quhilk hes me sent all cuntries to convoye,
And all misdoars *dourlie* to down thring.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

The thrid dois eik so *dourly* drink,—
Quhil in his wame no rown he dry.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. 3.

He drinks so *hard*, E. V. next word.

DOURNNESS, DOORNESS, s. Obstinacy, sullen-
ness, S.

"'Waes me!' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'the gudeman
taks Sandie's doorness mickle to heart!'" *Cottagers of
Glenburnie*, p. 198.

"If ye war ance sattled, a' my cares wad be at an
end. Sae put on your brows, and let us see nae mair
o' your *dourness*." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 72.

"If there's power in the law o' Scotland, I'll gar
thee rue sic *dourness*." *The Entail*, i. 309.

DOUR-SEED, s. The name given to a late
species of oats, from its tardiness in ripen-
ing, M. Loth.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these are
emphatically called *dour-seed*; (i.e. late-seed,) in dis-
tinction from the others which are called ear-seed, [r.
air-seed] or early seed." *Agr. Surv. Mid Loth.*, p.
103.

DOURDON, s. Appearance, Ayr., but
more commonly used in Renfrews.

C. B. *duyre*, to appear, to rise up into view, *duyre*ad,
a rising into view.

DOURIN', *part. pr.* Apparently a contrac-
tion of *doverin'*, i.e., doting, slumbering.

Whether ye're gane to teach the whistle,—
Or Scotchman-like, hae tramp't abreed

To yon big town far south the Tweed;
Or *dourin'* in the hermit's cell,
Unblessing and unblest yoursel',
— take up your pen,
A' how ye're doin' let me ken.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 95.

DOURTY.

Duschand on deir wedis *dourty* thai dyng.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 17.

Leg. *dourly*, according to edit. 1508.

DOUSE, *adj.* Solid. V. DOUCE.

DOUSS, s. A blow, a stroke. V. DOYCE.

To DOUSS *the sails*, a sea term; to let the
sails fall down suddenly, on account of a
sudden squall, Firth of Forth.

This seems to be, q. to *let fall*. V. DUSCH, sense 3.

To DOUSS *a ball*, v. a. To throw it away
as useless, properly by *striking* it off from
the course, Loth. V. DOYCE and DUSCH, v.

To DOUSSLE, DOOSLE, v. a. To beat soundly,
Roxb.

This is evidently a diminutive from *Douss*, a blow,
or the v. to *Douce*.

To DOUT, v. a. 1. To fear, to venerate.

Quhome suld I serue but him that did me saue?
Quhom suld I *dout*, but him that dantis deid?
Quhom suld I lufe, but him attour the laue?
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 57. V. DOWTIT.

[2. To doubt, to be in doubt.

Wise men sais he suld nocht mak
His lifyme, certane domys thre,
And zeit suld he ay *dout* quhill he
Saw how that it com till ending.
Barbour, iv. 714. Skeat's Ed.]

DOUT, DOUTE, s. 1. Fear, apprehension,
S., O. E.

I tell yow a thing sekyrly,
That yone men will all wyn or de.
For *doute* of dede thai sall nocht fle.

Barbour, xii. 488, MS.

O. E. id.

Thei toke the quene Edith, for *doute* of treason,
Was kyng Edwarde's wif, le'd hir to Kelion.
R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.

—Empresowneys in swelk qwhite
To kepe is *dout* and gret peryle.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. *doubte*, *doute*, id. V. DOUTIT.

DOUTANCE, s. Doubt, hesitation; Fr. *doub-
tance*.

— I stand in greit *doutance*,
Quhome I sall wyte of my mischance.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 260.

DOUTET, *part. pa.* For *dotit*, i.e., endowed.

With lang life *doutet* sall thow be,
And at thy last I sall thee bring
Quhair thou eternal gloir shall see.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., ii. 101.

DOUTH, *adj.* 1. Dull, dispirited, melan-
choly, Selkirk's.

Come, my auld, towzy, trusty friend;
 What gars ye look sae *douth* and wae?
 D' ye think my favour's at an end,
 Because thy head is turning grey?
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 188.

I never saw a *douter* creatur;
 When I wad fain divert and please ye,
 In trowth ye nouther hears nor sees me.
Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 10.

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy; *Dowie* synon.,
 Ettr. For.

"'Callans,' said Charlie, 'that's a *douth* and an
 awsome looking bigging, I wish we were fairly in, and
 safely out again.'" Perils of Man, ii. 2.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a provincial
 corr. of *Douf*, *Dowf*, melancholy; or as formed from the
 third person sing. of the A.-S. *v. dvoeth*, delirat, q.
 that which dulls the mind. It might, however, seem
 immediately allied to Isl. *dodi*, languor, *dod-a*, languescere.

DOUTH, *adj.* Snug, comfortable, in easy
 circumstances, Loth.

DOUISII, *adj.* Doubtful, Tweed.

[DOUIT, DOWTIT, *part. pa.* Feared, dreaded.
Barbour, xvi. 235, v. 507. V. DOUT.]

DOUSUM, *adj.* 1. Doubting, disposed to
 doubt.

"In speciall we detest and refuse the usurped au-
 thoritie of that Roman Antichrist upon the Scriptures
 of God,—his general and *doubtful* faith." National
 Covenant of S.

2. Uncertain, what may be doubted as to the
 event.

"Than followit ane richt dangerous and *doutsum*
 battell." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 2, a.

DOVATT, *s.* A thin turf; the same as *divet*.

"Casting and winning of fewall, fail and *dovat* in
 the said commoun mure of Crammound," &c. Acts
 Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 557.

To DOVE, *v. n.* To be in a doting state, to
 be half asleep, Fife; synon. *Dover*.

It is evidently the same with Su.-G. *dofw-a*, stupere;
 V. DOVER. Teut. *doov-en*, delirare.

DOVE-DOCK, *s.* The coltsfoot.

"The arable land was much infested with various
 weeds, as the thistle (*cardus*) [*carduus*,] the mugwort
 (*artemisia*), *dove-dock* (*tusilogo*,) [*tussilago*.]" Agr.
 Surv. Caithn., p. 84.

To DOVER, *v. n.* To slumber, to be in a
 state betwixt sleeping and waking, S. synon.
sloom, S. B.

She laid her down in the fairy ring,
 An' clos't her *dovran'* ee,
 Whan up wi' a bang the Fairy sprang,
 An' stude at her left knee.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Jean had been lyin' wskin' lang,
 Ay thinkin' on her lover;
 An' juste's he gae the door a bang,
 She was begun to *dover*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 139.

"At Kelbuy I hae sae mony orra jobs to tak up my
 hand, but here I fa' a *doverin* twenty times in the day
 frae pure idle-set." Saxon and Gael, i. 33.

Isl. *dur-a* is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla
 dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.
 Sibbald derives *dovering* from Teut. *dowf-warden*,
 [*doof worden*], surdescere. But it seems rather a
 derivativo from Su.-G. Isl. *dofw-a*, stupere, stupefa-
 cere. V. however, the *s*.

DOVERIT, DOUERIT, DOWERIT, *part. pa.*
 Drowsy, under the power of sleep.

Preis na farther, for this is the hald richt
 Of Gaystis, Schaddois, Slep and *doverit* Nycht.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 16. Noctis *sopora*, Vlrq.

Sibb. renders it "gloomy or sable-coloured, from
 Teut. *doof-verve*, color surdus vel austerus." Rudd.
 having referred to E. *dorr*, obstupefacere, Sibb. adds
 that this "seems nearly allied to *Dover*, to slumber."
Douerit seems indeed to be the part. of this *v.*, metaph.
 applied to Night, as descriptive of its influence.

DOVER, *s.* A slumber, a slight unsettled
 sleep, S.

"My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's
 Companion,' with which she had read the guidman into
 a sort o' *dover*." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

"In this condition, with a bit *dover* now and then,
 I lay till the hour of midnight; at the which season
 I had a strange dream." The Steam-Boat, p. 300.

Isl. *dur*, somnis levis; viewed by Ihre as the root
 of Lat. *dormio*; *dur-a*, dormio, dormito; G. Andr.,
 p. 55.

To DOVER, *v. a.* Used as signifying to
 stun, to stupify, Ettr. For.; but *Daiver* is
 the proper pronunciation.

—"Ane o' them gae me a nob on the crown, that
dovered me, and made me tumble heels-o'er-head."
 Perils of Man, iii. 416. V. DAUER, DAIVER.

DOVERIN', *part. adj.* Occasional, rare.

"The're nae pagans nou south o' the Clyde, an'
 binna a *doverin'* ane, aibles in the wyl' muirs o' Gal-
 loway." Saint Patrick, iii. 69.

DOVIE, *adj.* Stupid, having the appearance
 of mental imbecility, Fife. Hence,

DOVIE, *s.* A person of this description, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *dofw-a*, *dofw-a*, stupefacere, herbetare; *dofw-a*,
 stupere; *doef*, stupidus, Isl. *dofi*, torpor, *dofin*, ignavus,
 &c. V. DOWF, and DAW, *s. l.*

To DOW, *v. n.* 1. To be able, to possess
 strength, S. Pret. *docht*, *dought*.

"Incontinent he pullit out his swerd & said;
 Tratour, thow hes deusit my deith, now is best tyme:
 debait thy self, & sla me now, gif thow *dow*." Bellend.
 Cron., B. xii. v. 9.

Thoct he *dow* not to leid a tyk,
 Yit can he not lat deming be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

Do quhat ye *dow* to haif him haile,—
 Cut aff the cause, the effect maun fall,—
 Sae all his sorrows ceise.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 98.

Thrs yer in care bed lay,
 Tristrem the trewe hs hight,
 That never no *dought* him day
 For sorwe he had o night.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

This hunger I with ease endur'd;
 And never *dought* a doit afford
 To ane of skill.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

Lord Hailes justly observes that "there is no single word in modern English, which corresponds to *dow*." He adds, that "*list* approaches the nearest to it, whence the adj. *listless*." But *list* cannot be viewed as synonym. When *dow* is conjoined with a negative, as in the passage to which he refers, it often indeed implies the idea of listlessness. But it still especially conveys that of inability, real or imaginary. This is the original and proper idea. We accordingly find *dow* contrasted with a *v.* expressive of inclination.

I *dow* not flie howbeit I *wald*,
But bound I man be youris.
Philotus, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 1.

When the *v.* is used with a negative, *downa*, or *downae*, is the more modern form. It indeed occurs in an old S. Ballad, but most probably from a change in recitation.

A keen pen-knife sticks in my hert,
A word I *downae* speik.
The Jew's Daughter, Percy's Reliques, i. 31.

Instead of this Dunbar wrote, *dow not*, or *nocht*, as in example 1.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

—Sic luf *dow* nocht ane stra.
Doug. Virgil, 95. 54.

i.e., such love is not of the value of a straw.
—They had done thare nathing that *docht*,
The ryche gyftis nor gold auallit nocht.
Ibid., 369. 13.

"Sa this argument *dow* not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is reueaned of all." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. G, 7, a.

A.-S. *dug-an*, Teut. *doogh-en*, are both used in the same sense; *prodesse*, Lye, Kilian.

Do sometimes occurs in this signification for *dow*.

All forss in wer *do* nocht but gouernance.
Wallace, iv. 437, MS.

3. This *v.* is often used, with a negative affixed, to denote that reluctance which arises from mere *ennui*, or the imaginary incapacity which is produced by indolence. The phrase, "*I downa rise*," does not signify real inability to get up, but reluctance to exert one's self so far, the *canna-be-fashed* sort of state, S.

4. It denotes inability to endure, in whatever sense. "He *downa* be contradicted," he cannot bear contradiction. "They *downa* be beaten," they cannot submit to be defeated; South of S.

5. To dare, Aberd.

This is an oblique sense; a transition being made from the possession of power to the trial or exercise of it; resembling that in the A.-S. adj. *dohlig*, from the same source, which primarily signifies strenuous, secondarily fortis.

To *dow* nathing, to be of no value, to be worth or good for nothing.

"Item, ix pece of the auld historie of Troy evil spilt. Item, ten pece of auld clathis, quhilkis *dow na thing*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 50.

There has been an anomaly in the use of the indicative of this *v.* in pl. instead of the singular.

Ha, ha, how, its nathing that *dow*;
I winna come hame, and I canna come hame.

Herd's Coll., ii. 182.

"Isl. *eg dugi*, sufficio; hine Scot. *to dow posse*;" Gl. Lodbr. Quida, p. 89.

Dow, *s.* "Worth, avail, value. Teut. *doogh*," commodum, lucrum.—Nocht o' *dow*, of no value, or nothing of worth; Gl. Sibb.

To *DOW*, *v. n.* 1. To thrive; respecting bodily health.

Unty'd to a man
Do whate'er we can,
We never can thrive or *dow*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 249.

A *dowing bairn*, a thriving child, S. "He neither dees nor *dows*;" he neither dies nor mends; A. Bor. Ray. *Dowing*, healthful, *Ibid.*, Gl. Grose.

"He *dows* and grows;" a phrase applied to a healthy and thriving child, S.

Dowing and growing, was the daily pray'r,
And Nory was brought up wi' unco care.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

2. To thrive, in a moral sense; or, to prosper in trade. "He'll never *dow*," S., he will never do good, Rudd.

He views this as the same with the *v.*, which signifies, to be able. But, notwithstanding the approximation in sense, as well as identity of form in our language, this idea is not fully supported by analogy in the cognate tongues. For as we have seen that the former is intimately connected with Su.-G. *dog-a*, A.-S. *dug-an*, &c., this seems more immediately allied to Germ. *deih-en*, crescere, proficere; A.-S. *the-an*, *the-on*, *ge-the-an*, *ge-the-on*, Alem. *douch-en*, *doh-en*, *dih-an*, *thig-an*, *dich-en*, and with still greater resemblance, *diuh-en*. Teut. *dyd-en*, *dy-en*, id. These Wachter views as related to Heb. דָּגַח *dagah*, crevit.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in modern Germ. *taugh-en* signifies both to be able, and to thrive; to increase. This is also the case with respect to Alem. *dih-an*, &c.

To *DOW*, *v. n.* 1. To fade, to wither, S.; applied to flowers, vegetables, &c., also, to a faded complexion; "He's quite *dow'd* in the colour."

Yet thrift, industrious, bides her latest days,
Tho' age her sair *dow'd* front wi' runkles wae.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

It seems to be merely this *v.* used actively, which occurs in Houlate, ii. 11. MS.

The Roy Robert the-Bruce to raik he awowit,
With all the hairt that he had, to the haly grav e;
Synne quhen the date of his deid derfly him *dow'd*.

Mr. Pink. renders it *coupled*, without any apparent reason. The meaning may be, that the approach of death had so greatly enfeebled and wasted the King, that he could not accomplish his intended pilgrimage to Palestine.

2. To lose freshness, to become putrid in some degree, S.

"Cast na out the *dow'd* water till ye get the fresh."
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 21.

3. To doze, to fall into a sleepy state, S. B.

Syne peice and peice together down they creep,
And crack till baith *dow'd* o'er at last asleep.

Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

Analogous to this sense is A. Bor. *dowd*, dead, flat, spiritless;" Gl. Grose. It is indeed merely the part. pa.

4. To trifle with, to neglect, S. B.

Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er *dow'd*;
The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd.

Morison's Poems, p. 161.

5. The part. *dow'd* is applied to meat presented in a lukewarm state, Roxb.

It may be allied to Su.-G. *dof*, cui nihil frugis inest. Ita in Legibus patriis *daufvidr* dicitur arbor infrugifera; Ihre, vo. *Dofwa*. Isl. *ligia i dav*, in deliquo jacere; from *daa*. V. DAW.

It must be observed, however, that Alem. *douuen* signifies perire, occumbere; Wachter. It is often used by Otfrid. Schilter renders it *mori*, as synonym with Germ. *toed-en*, and *sterb-en*.

In the example given above, in which the v. is used actively, it might bear the same sense with Alem. *dovuuen*, domere, Teut. *douw-en*, premere, pressare.

To DOW, v. a. Expl. "To go quickly, to hasten," Mearns; with the pron. following.

Ye'll *dow* ye doune to yon change house,
And drink til the day be dawing;
At ilk pint's end, ye'll drink the lass's health,
That's coming to pay the lawing.

Duke of Athole's Nurse, Old Song, MS.

She's *dune* her to her father's bed stock,—

A May's luve quihiles is easie won;—

She's stown the keys o' monie braw lock,

And she's lous'd him out o' the prison strang.

Fair Flower of Northumb. Old Ballad, MS.

A.-S. *don*, to do, is used nearly in the same sense: *Wolden hyme to cynyng don*; *Volebant eum regem facere*; i. e., "to do him a king." *Doth eow claene*, *Mundamini*; "Do you clean." The phrase does not seem necessarily to convey the idea of haste, but rather of effectual operation; nearly in the same manner as when our old writers speak of *doing to dede*, killing or putting to death. V. Do, v.

DOW, s. 1. A dove, S. A.-S. *duna*, columba.

————With that the *dow*
Heich in the lift full glaide he gan behald,
And with hir wings sorand mony fald.

Doug. Virgil, 144:52.

Dan. *due*, id.

2. A fondling term, S.

Msiden, tell me true.

Is there ony dogs into this town?

And what wad ye do wi' them, my hinny and my *dow*?

Jolly Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 27.

"Ye may marry ony leddy in the country side ye like, and keep a braw house at Milnwood; for there's enow of means; and is not that worth waiting for, my *dow*?" *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 140.

DOWATT, s. A thin flat turf, the same with *Divet*, q. v.

"Item, that the saidis gleibis be designit with freedom of fodge, pasturage, fewall, fail, *dowatt*, loning, frie ische and entrie, and all vther preuilegis and richtis according to vae and wont of auld." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Edit. 1814, p. 17.

DOWATTY, s. A silly, foolish person, Edin.

Perhaps a corr. of E. *dowdy*. But V. DAW, a slug-gard.

DOWBART, s. A dull stupid fellow.

Dastard, thou spers, gif I dare with thee fecht!
Ye Dagone, *Dowbart*, therof half thee dout.

Dunbar Evergreen, ii. 51, st. 3.

This seems to be from the same origin with *dowfart*, adj. used in a similar sense. Germ. *dob-en*, *tob-en*, insanire, Alem. *dobunga*, delirium. V. DOWFART.

DOWBRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.

"The Dee abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings (here called *dowbrecks*), trout and parr, with some pikes and fresh-water flounders with finniks." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ix. 109.

There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. *Sterlings* should certainly be *spirlings*, or, as written in E. *spurlings*. For Gael. *dubhbrec* is expl. a smelt, a Shaw; q. a black trout, from *dubh*, black, and *brec*, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house.

This is pronounced, q. *Dookit*.

"It is statute,—that euerilk Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, *dowcatis*." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, c. 109, Edit. 1566.

DOWCHSPERIS, DOWSY PEIRS, s. pl. The twelve peers, the supposed companions of K. Arthur.

—He held in-til his yheres

Hys tabyl rownd with his *Dowchspers*.

Wyntown, v. 12. 330.

Doubtles was not sic duchty deids

Amangst the *dowsy Peirs*.

Evergreen, ii. 176, st. 2.

In O. E. we find *dwze pers*.

The *dwze pers* of France were that tyme at Parys.

R. Brunne, p. 81.

This is borrowed from O. Fr. *les douz pers*, or *pairs*, used to denote the twelve great Lords of France, six of whom were spiritual, and six temporal, who assisted at the coronation of the Kings, each having a particular function on this occasion. If I mistake not, this institution was as ancient as the time of Charlemagne. As the Romances concerning Arthur were first digested by that writer who took the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign, he ascribed to the court of Arthur the distinctions known in his own age. But whence the number *twelve*, in this honourable association? Shall we suppose that there was a traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions? He had, we are informed, twelve associates, who were called *Diar*, and *Drottnar*, that is, princes or lords, who presided in sacred things, acted as his counsellors, and dispensed justice to the people. V. Ihre, vo. *Diar*. This learned writer observes, that Odin attached to himself as many counsellors, as fabulous antiquity ascribed to Jupiter; referring to the great celestial deities, the *Dii Majorum Gentium*, or *Dii Selecti*, who were twelve in number.

DOWED, DOUGHT, pret. Was able, South of S.

—"Ye ken a green Yule makes a fat kirk-yard— and I never *dowed* to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life." *Antiquary*, ii. 219.

This is more commonly pronounced *dought*. V. Dow, v. 1.

DOWF, DOLF, s. 1. Dull, flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, S., and also of courage, as this greatly depends on the state of the animal spirits.

The suddane dreid so stenist our feris than,

Thare blude congelit and al togiddir ran,

Dolf wox thare spirits, thar hie curage doun fell.

Doug. Virgil, 76. 24.

The tothir is namyt schamefull cowardise,
Voyde of curage, and *dolf* as any stane.

Ibid., 354. 48.

Dolf hartit, *ibid.*, 275. 40., *dolf of curage*, 375. 39.
fainthearted, deficient in courage.

2. Melancholy, gloomy, S.

This profits naething, dull and *douf*
It is to greet and graen;
An' he's nae better, for our tears
Canna fesh him again.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

Ah, slothful pride! a kingdom's greatest curse;
How *douf* looks gentry with an empty purse!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 54.

In the same sense it is applied to music.
They're *douf* and dowie at the best,
Their *Allegros* and a' the rest.

Tullochgorum, Song.

3. Inactive, lethargic.

—Than Dares
His trew compayneous ledis of the preis,
Harland his wery limmes *dolf* as lede.

Doug. Virgil, 143. 31.

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

Hebet, Virg. *Ibid.*, 140. 46.

4. Hollow; applied to sound. *A douf sound*, S., such as that of an empty barrel, when it is struck.

5. "Pithless, wanting force," silly, frivolous.

Her *douff* excuses pat me mad.—

Burns, iii. 243.

Su.-G. *doef*, id. *doefvid-r*, in legibus patriis arbor in-
frugifera, q. *douf wood*: *dauffjord*, Leg. Gothl., terra
sterilis, uliginosa; Ihre.

6. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; applied to ground; *douf land* or *ground*, Loth. and other counties.

7. Wanting the kernel or substance; a *douf* *nit*, a rotten nut, S.

8. Dull to the eye, thick; as, "a *douf* day;" a hazy day; a phrase used by old people, Loth.

9. Unfeeling, unimpressible, Galloway.

Strathfallan was as *douf* to love
As an auld cabbage runt.
At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a donsy swirl.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

According to Sibb. "q. *deaf*." But there is no
occasion for so oblique an etymon. Our word, of which
the proper orthography is *douf* or *douf*, is intimately
connected, both in form and meaning, with a variety
of terms in other languages. Isl. *daufr*, *daufr*, Su.-G.
daufr, stupidus; Isl. *daufr*, subtristis; Gl. Gunnlang.
S. *dofe*, stupor, *dofin*, stupefactus, cessans membrum,
dofna, vires amitto; G. Andr., p. 47. *daep-nast*,
marescere. It may be observed, that A. Bor. *doven-*
ing, a slumber, retains not only the form, but nearly
the signification of the Isl. participle *dofin*. Belg. *dof*,
dull, heavy, *een doffe geest*, a dull spirit, *een dof geluid*,
een doffe klank, a dull sound. Germ. *daufr*, *taub*, stupid.
V. DAW, DA.

DOUF, DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow.

All Carrick cries,—gin this *Douf* wer droun'd.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 14.

He get her? slaverin *doof*! it sets him weil
To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to teil!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 144.

DOWFART, DOFART, adj. 1. Stupid, destitute of spirit, S; pron. *duffart*, as Gr. v.

Fan Agamemnon cry'd, To arms,
The silly *dofart* coward,
Ajax, for a' his crouseness now,
Cud na get out his sword.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

2. Dumpish, melancholy; so much under de- pression of spirits as to be in a state bor- dering on that of an idiot, S.

3. Feebly, inefficient; applied to anything that does not answer the purpose for which it is used. Thus, a candle that burns dimly, is called a *duffart candle*, S. Isl. *dapurt lios*, lucerna parum lucens. G. Andr., p. 47.

This may be formed from *douf* and Su.-G. *art*,
Belg. *aert*, nature, disposition. V. DONNART. The
Isl. term, however, rendered subtristis, is not only
written *daupr*, but *dapur*, and *dapurt*; Belg. *dwaep-*
perie, fatuitas, Kilian, from *dwaep-en*, fatuare, ineptire,
dwaep, fatuus. V. DOWERIT.

DOWFART, DOOFART, s. A dull, heavy- headed, inactive fellow, S.

Then let the *doofarts*, fash'd wi' spleen,
Cast up the wrang side of their ceen,
Pegh, fry, and girn, wi' spite and teen,
And fa' a flyting.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

DUFFIE, adj. 1. Soft, spongy, S., applied to vegetable substances; as, a *duffie neep*, a spongy turnip; *fozie*, synon.

2. Dull, stupid, transferred to the mind, S. a *duffie chield*, a simpleton.

DOWIELY, adv. 1. Sadly, S.

To mark her impatience, I crap 'mang the braiken,
Aft, aft to the kent gate she turn'd her black ee;
Then lying down *dowylie*, sigh'd by the willow tree, &c.

M'Neill's Poems, Jeanie's Black Ee.

2. Causing dreariness and melancholy, S. B.

"He—made his chains clank sae *dowily*, that I thoct
they war hingin about mysel." St. Kathleen, iv. 162.

DOWKAR, s. A ducker or diver.

Thou saild to get a *dowkar* for to dreg it.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

i.e., to fish it up, or drag for it.

Su.-G. *dokare*, Belg. *duycker*, id. as Su.-G. *drag-a*,
signifies piscari. V. DOWK.

DOWL, s. A large piece; as, "*Dowls* of *cheese*," Fife; synon. *Dawd*.

Apparently the same with E. *dole*, which has been
usually derived from A.-S. *dael-an*, to divide.

DOWLESS, adj. 1. Feeble, without energy; "*Dowless*, more commonly *Thowless*, or *Thawless*, void of energy;" Gl. Sibb. Roxb. V. DOLESS.

2. Unhealthy, Ayrs.

—We, wi' winter's *dowless* days,
Are chitt'ran sair wi' caul :
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 50.

—*Dowless* fowk, for health gane down,
Alang your howma be streckan
Their limms this day.

Ibid., p. 55.

V. Dow, *v.* to thrive.

To DOWLICAP, *v. a.* To cover the head, especially by drawing up a part of the dress with this view, or by pulling any thing over it, Ettr. For.

"Scho branyellyt up in a foorye, and *dowlicappyd* me." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

There cannot be a doubt that the first part of the word is the same with Su.-G. *doelja*, to conceal, to hide; (Alem. in *doughl*, and *tougola*, clandestinely). In Isl. the *v.* assumes the form of *dylia*, and in A.-S. of *digel-an*, id., whence *digel* and *deagol*, oenltus. The term has probably found its way into the South of S. from the Northumbrian Danes; as in Dan. *doelg-er* still signifies to conceal, to hide. The last part of the word, *capp*, might at first view suggest the idea of a cap, or covering for the head, worn by females. But I would rather view it as the same with Su.-G. *kappa*, Dan. *kappe*, a long and wide gown, a cloak. Thus to *dowlicap* might signify to cover or conceal the head in the lap of one's cloak or mantle.

DOWLIE-HORN, *s.* A horn that hangs down, Ettr. For.

DOWLIE-HORN'T, *adj.* Having drooping horns, *ibid.*

At first sight it might appear that *Dowlie* claimed affinity with Teut. *duael-en*, *dol-en*, aberrare a via, such horns being turned the wrong way. But the term, I apprehend, has had a Welsh origin. For C. B. *dol* denotes "a wind, bow, or turn," *dolen*, id.; *dolen-u*, "to curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round." We find our very *adj.* in the form of *dolawg*, "having curves; meandrous;" Owen.

DOWNA. 1. Expressive of inability; as, *I downa*, I am not able, S.

2. Occasionally denoting want of inclination, even reluctance or disgust, S. V. Dow, *v. n.*

O, ben than came the auld French lord,
Saying, "Bride, will ye dance wi' me?"
"Awa', awa', ye suld French lord,
Your face I *downa* see."

Ballad Book, p. 7.

DOWNANS, *s. pl.* Green hillocks, Ayrs.

Upon that night, when fairies light
On Cassilis' *Downans* dance, &c.

Burns, iii. 124. *Halloween*.

This is expl. "Certain little romantic rocky green hills." *Ibid.*

But, I suspect, that the idea of rocky is not necessarily conveyed by the term. Teut. *duymen* is the term used for sand hills or hillocks; *Sabulosi montes* Oceano in Hollandia et Flandria objecti; Kilian. Shaw expl. Gael. *duman*, "a little hill or fort." V. DUN.

DOWNCAST, DOUNCAST, *s.* Overthrow, S.

"First—exhorted that he suld not be discouraged, in consideratione of that esteat quhairvnto anes he has

bene in this world, being in honour and glorie, and of the *douncast* whairinto now he was brought." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 493.

DOWNCOME, DOUNCOME, *s.* 1. Descent, the act of descending.

—The sey coists and the feildis
Resoundis, at *doun come* of the Harpies.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. *Downcome* in the market, the fall of prices, S.

3. Overthrow; Ruina, Rudd. vo. *Doun*.

"It had amstist a *downcome* at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 127.

4. Degradation in rank, S.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himsel for a shepherd to young Tam Linton, and mony ane was wae for the *downcome*." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 314.

"As soon as we get over hee [high], we'll get a *downcome* in our turn." *Ibid.*, p. 315.

DOWNE-COMMING, *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

—"He commeth downe in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his *downe-comming* to see it." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 180.

DOWN-DING, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, synon. *Even-doun-pour*, Aberd., Mearns.

DOWNDRAUGHT, *s.* Whatsoever depresses; used both literally and metaph. S. *q. drawing down*.

We're ay fu freek, an' stark, an' hale;
Keep vi'ence aff our head, we yield
To use *downdraught* but perfect eild.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, i. p. 68.

DOWNDRAW, *s.* 1. Overloading weight: the same with *Downdraught*, Ayrs.

—'Neath poortith's sair *down-draw*,
Some o' ye fag your days awa.

Picken's Poems, i. 79.

2. Some untoward circumstance in one's lot; as, a profligate son is said to be "a *down-draw* in a family." It is used to denote any thing that hangs as a dead weight on one, Roxb.

DOWN-DRUG, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world, Banffs.

Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and sair,
Thro' crosses and *down-drug*, and poortith and care.
Northern Antiq., p. 429.

DOWNE-GETTING, *s.* Obtaining a reduction.

"The *downe getting* of the xii denaris [deniers] takin of merchandis gudis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

This must refer to some port in France or Flanders.
"The *downgetting* of the grit custum." *Ibid.*

DOWNFALL, DOWNFA', s. 1. A declivity in ground, a slope, Ettr. For.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelhill for a bit *downfa'* to the south." Perils of Man, i. 63.

2. *Winter downfall*, the practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous, S. A.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained, through mere sufferance and custom, the right of *winter downfall* for their sheep, upon low lying contiguous arable lands, belonging to other proprietors." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 127.

DOWN-HEARTED, adj. Dejected, S.

"Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'." R. Gilhaize, ii. 317. This is mentioned by Mr. Todd as a colloquial word in E.

DOWN-I'-THE-MOUTH, (pron. doon) adj. Dejected; as, *He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news*, S. This seems exactly analogous to the E. term *chop-fallen*.

I'd nae be laith to sing a sang,
But I've been *down i' the mouth* sae lang.
Picken's Poems, i. 121.

DOWNLOOK, s. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance. Scorn, contempt.

—"They war not content, thinking, besyde the kingis *down look* at thame, the said Sir James wold not fail to acqyrt tham commoun if he obtained the kingis pardoun at that tyme." Pitscot. Cron., p. 388.

"The porter of Fowles, called MacWeattiche,—in this townie of Traillesound did prove as valiant as a sword, fearing nothing but discredit, and the *down-looke* or frowne of his officers, lest he should offend them." Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 63.

'Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair *downlook*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

DOWN-LYING, s. The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it.

—"Also perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our *down-lying*—hee had tried our fore-troopes, before our coming so neere, which made his Majesty judge they would not hold out long." Monro's Exped., p. II., p. 16.

DOWNLYING, s. The state of parturition. *Just at the down-lying*, "just going to be brought to bed." A. Bor., Gl. Grose; S.

"The Adam and Eve pear-tree, in our garden, budded out in an awful manner, and had divers flourishes on it at Yule, which was thought an ominous thing, especially as the second Mrs. Balwhidder was at the *downlying* with my eldest son Gilbert." Annals of the Parish, p. 91.

DOWNMOST, DOWNERMOST, adj. Farthest down, S. The latter is used, Peebles.

He's awa' to sail,—
Wi' his back boonermost,
An' his kyte *downermost*, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

DOWN-POUR, s. An excessively heavy fall of rain, S.

"Conversing with a young man at the head of Lochscreigsort in 1807, during a *down-pour* which had persevered in deluging the island for a week, the reporter asked, 'Does it perpetually rain in such torrents in Rum?' He answered, 'Cha bhi, ach sneachda na-uathriobh,' i.e., 'No, Sir, not always torrents of rain, but sometimes of snow.'" Agr. Surv. of the Hebrides, p. 741.

In the South of S. this word is generally conjoined with *even*; as, an *even down-pour*.

DOWN-POURING, s. Effusion, S.

"O! a *down-pouring* of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance, both for your encouragement in your managing of it, and for a token of our Master's approbation of the work." Society Contend., p. 40.

DOWN-SEAT, s. Settlement as to situation, S. O.

"Tak my word o' experience for't, my man, a warm *down-seat's* o' far mair consequence in matrimony than the silly low o' love." The Entail, ii. 274.

DOWNSET, s. 1. A beginning in any line of business, implying the idea of situation; an establishment, S.

"His farm falls vacant.—But you have a bein *down-set*. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of as good sheep-walk as any in the whole country-side, and I shall advance you stocking and steding." Marriage, i. 120.

2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, a *downset of work*, such work as overpowers with fatigue. It is also applied to calamitous events, which humble pride, or injure the worldly circumstances; as, *He has gotten a dreadful downset*, S.

DOWN SITTING, s. The session of a court, S.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first *downsitting*." Baillic's Lett., xi. 261.

—"A fast was proclaimed to be kept upon Sunday thereafter before the *downsitting* of the General Assembly, which was solemnly kept." Spald., i. 87.

At a dounsittin'. To do anything at a *downsittin'*, to do it all at once, to do it without rising, S.

DOWNTAK, s. Any thing that enfeebles the body, or *takes it down*, S.

To DOWP *down*, v. n. V. DOUP, v.

DOWRE, adj. Hardy, Bold, valiant. V. DOUR.

Bot Ethelred mad gret defens,
And to thare felny resystens,
And mellayid off on feld in fycht,
Qnhare mony *dowre* to ded wes dycht.
Wyntown, vi. 15. 110.

"Mony was dycht to *dowre* (hard) ded." Gl. This phrase which frequently occurs in Wyntown, seems analogous to one very common in Wallace, *dour* and *derf* being used as synon. V. DERF. The adj. is perhaps used adverbially.

DOWRIER, DOWARIAR, *s.* Dowager.

"In presence of the Quenis Grace, Marie, Quene Dowariar, and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre Estatis in this present Parliament, compeirit Maister Henrie Lauder, Aduocat to onr Souerane Ladic." Acts Marie, 1555, Edit. 1566, c. 28. *Dowrier*, Skene. Fr. *Douairiere*, id.

DOWS, *s. pl.*

TO SHOOT AMANG THE DOWS, to fabricate, to relate stories in conversation that are mere inventions, Ang.; equivalent to the E. phrase, to *draw a long bow*.

As it has been made actionable to shoot pigeons,—from the care exercised by landholders in guarding their property in this respect, how injurious soever to that of their tenants or neighbours,—the phrase seems to have been metaphorically applied to the transgression of the law of truth in conversation.

It is told, in the county of Angus, that, in a former age, when the use of a S. Proverb, or of the S. language, was not deemed vulgar by a native of the northern part of the island, a newly married lady, who was a stranger in that district, had heard her husband mention to one of his friends, that such a gentleman, who was invited to dinner, was thought to *shoot amang the dows*. She immediately took the alarm; and scarcely had the gentleman taken his seat among the rest of the party, when she said to him with great eagerness; "O! sir, I have a great favour to ask of you. My huaband says ye shoot amang the dows. Now, as I am very fond of my pigeons, I beg you winna meddle wi' them."

A SHOT AMANG THE DOWS, a phrase applied to any thing that is done at random, E. Loth.

DOWT, *s.* V. DOUTE.DOWTIT, *part. pa.* Feared, redoubted.

Throw his chawalyouss chawaly
Galloway wes stenayit gemunly;
And he *downtit* for his beunte.

Barbour, ix, 538, MS.

—Ik haiff herd syndry men say
That he wes the maist *downtit* man
That in Carrik lwytt than.

Ibid., v, 507, MS.

Fr. *doubt-er*, to fear, to dread; whence *redoubted*, *redoubtable*, used in the same sense. The publisher of Edit. 1620 has acted as if he had supposed that this word was derived from A.-S. *duguth*, power; for he has changed it to *doughtie*, in the passage last quoted.

—Hee was the most *doughtie* man,
That into Carrik was living than.

DOWY. V. DOLLY.

DOWYD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Endowed.

—And *dowyd* thame syne
With gret landis and ryches.

Wyntown, vi, 3, 54.

In Ros he fownded Rosmarkyne,
That *dowyd* wes wytht Kyngys syne.

i.e., endowed by kings. *Ibid.*, v, 13, 391.

Fr. *dou-er*, id.

[DOWTYNE, *s.* Doubting, doubt; *Barbour*, xiv, 230, Skeat's Ed.]DOXIE, *adj.* Lazy, restive, slow, S.

Probably, by a slight transition, from Ial. *dosk-a*, to delay, *dosk*, inactivity, remissness; also, slow, *segnis*, G. Andr., p. 51.

VOL. II.

To DOYCE, *v. a.* To give a dull heavy stroke, Ang. Hence,

DOYCE, *s.* 1. A dull heavy stroke, Ang. *dous*, a blow, S.

2. The flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body, Ang.

This is evidently synon. with *Douse*, mentioned by Bailey, as signifying "to give one a slap on the face;" and with A. Bor. "*douse*; a *douse* on the chops; a blow in the face;" Gl. Grose. *Doyst*, Aberd. "a sudden fall attended with noise." Shirr. Gl. V. DUSCH, *v.* and *s.*

[DOYN, *part. pa.* Done. V. Gloss. to Skeat's *Barbour*.]

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOONS, DUNZE, *adv.* Very, in a great degree; a mark of the superlative, S.

In describing the horse-mussels found in some rivers in S. Bellend. says:—

"Thir mussillis ar sa *doyn* gleg of twiche and heryng, that howbeit the voce be neur sa small that is maid on the bra besyde thaim, or the stane be neur sa small that is cassin in the watter, thay douk haistelie atanis, and gangis to the ground, knowing weil in quhat estimation and price the frute of thair wambe is to al peple." Descr. Alb., c. 12. Sensus illis *tam acute* est; Boeth.

Dunbar, speaking of a benefice, for which he had long waited in vain, says:—

I wait [it] is for me provydit;
Bot sa *done* tyrsun it is to byd it,
It breiks my hairt, and bursta my brane.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 118.

Mr. Pink. has overlooked this word. It is sometimes written *doon*. V. WORLIN.

If truth were planted in all place,
Wherefore would men seek justice here?
Frae time the clerk once knew the caice,
He was not thence so *doons* severe.

P. Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuk's Poems, 1715, p. 106.

Doon weil, or *dunze weil*, very well, S. But it is most frequently used with a negative prefixed; as, *No that dunze strong*, not very strong, or not remarkably healthy, S. *Nae that dunze meikle*, not very much. S. B.

This word is much used by the vulgar; and seems of great antiquity, as being most probably the same with Isl. *daeends*, which bears precisely the same sense. *Daecnds wael*, excellently, *dae waenn*, very beautiful, *eximie formosus*; from *daa*, an old primitive, or particle, denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent. V. G. Andr., p. 44. Ihre, vo. *Danneman*. V. DANDIE.

The only passage, that I have met with, in which this term seems to occur in O. E. is one in P. Ploughman.

And when I se it was so, sleeping I went
To warne Pilatus wife, what *done* man was Jesus,
Fer Jewes hated him and haue done him to death.
I wold haue lengthened his lye, for I leued if he dyed
That his sould shuld suffre no synns in his syght.

Fol. 101, b.

This does not seem to be an error of the press; as the same word occurs both in the first, and in the second edition. I can scarcely think that it is used in the same sense, as in the line following; as if it denoted one of whose preservation there was no hope. It seems most naturally to signify, excellent, surpassing; corresponding to the sense of Su.-G. *danneman*, *dondeman*.

N

It may be worthy of observation, that, in the old language of the flat country of Brabant (*Campin*. Kihian), *doon* was used as an *adv.* signifying cito; statim; also, prope, juxta. Although there is a considerable difference in signification, it may have been originally the same term; the idea of quickness or expedition, and even of approximation to an object or end, being not very remote from that suggested by the superlative, which expresses the full attainment of an end, or perfection as the consequence of progress.

To DOYST, *v. n.* To fall with a heavy sound, Aberd.

To DOYST, *v. a.* To throw down, *ibid.*

DOYST, *s.* 1. "A sudden fall attended with noise;" S. B. Gl. Shirrefs.

2. The noise made by one falling, *ibid.*

Evidently different from *Doyce* and *Dusch* in provincial pronunciation.

Isl. *dus-a nidr*, cernuare, to throw one on his face.

Dowst is used by Beaumont and Fletcher apparently as the same word. It occurs in a curious dialogue with respect to blows.

Then there's your *souse*, your wherit and your *dowst*,
Tugs on the hair, your *bob* o' th' lips, a whelp on't,
I ne'er could find much difference. Now your *thump*,
A thing deriv'd first from your hemp-heaters,
Takes a man's wind away most spitefully:
There's nothing that destroys a cholick like it,
For't leaves no wind i' th' body. P. 387.

I find that Mr. Todd has incorporated *Dowst* in the E. Dictionary. He also refers to *dust* as used in the same sense.

To DOYTT, *v. n.* 1. To dote.

Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladroune lown?
Doytland, and drunkand, in the town?

Lynsday, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 8.

q. stupefying thyself with drink.

2. To move as signifying stupidity, S.

—Hughoe he cam *doytin* by,
Wi' glowrin een, an' lifted han's,
Poor Hughoe like a statue stan's.

Burns, iii. 77.

* To DOZE, *v. n.* A boy's top is said to *doze*, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all, S.

Isl. *dos*, langour. *Han ligr i dosi*, languet. Dan. *does-er*, to lay asleep, *doesig*, sleepy. A.-S. *dwaes*, hebes, dull, stupid.

To DOZE, DOSE, *v. a.* To *dose a tap*, to bring a top into that rapid but equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye, S.; q. to make it *dose*, or apparently to fall asleep.

"At another [time], *dosing* of taps, and piries, and pirie cords, form the prevailing recreation." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 34.

It seems to have the same origin with *doze*, when used in E.; as denoting that the motion, from its very rapidity, so far deceives the eye, as to assume the appearance of an approach to a state of *rest*.

DOZ'D, *part. adj.* Applied to things in an unsound state; as, "*doz'd timber*," "a *doz'd*

raip;" wood, or a rope, that are unfit for use, S. V. DAISE, *s.* and *v.*

DOZE-BROWN, *adj.* Denoting a snuff colour, or that of the fox, Fife.

Did not this suggest the idea of a light brown—we might suppose *Doze* to be softened in pron. from *Dosh*, dark coloured.

To DOZEN, DOSEN, *v. a.* 1. To stupify, whatever be the cause.

Those who are stupified by a stroke are said to be *dosnyl*.

—The gynour

Hyt in the aspyne with a stane,
And the men that tharin war gane,
Sum *déd*, sum *dosnyl*, come doun wynland.

Barbour, xvii. 721, MS.

He saw be led fra the fechting
Schir Philip the Moubray, the wicht,
That had bene *dosnyl* in to the fycht.
And with armys led was he,
Wyth twa men, apon a causé.

Ibid., xviii. 126, MS.

He was so stupified in consequence of the strokes he had received, that he required support from others. This is explained downwards.

—Quhen in myd causé war thai,
Schir Philip of his *desynes*
Ourcome—

ver. 133.

Desynes seems here properly to signify stupor, according to its primitive sense, from A.-S. *dwaesenesse*, *id.* although it cannot be doubted that this is the origin of *dizziness*, E.

In a similar sense, old people are said to be *dozent*, when not only their limbs are stiffened, but when both their corporeal and mental powers fail, S.

2. To benumb. *Dozent with cauld*, benumbed with cold; S. This is the more general sense. *Dozand*, shrivelled, A. Bor. (Gl. Grose) is originally the same word. V. DAISE.

Cauld was the night—bleak blew the whistlin' win',
And frae the red nose fell the drizzlin' drap,
Whilk the numb'd fingers scanty cou'd dight aff,
Sae *dozen't* wi' the drift that thick'ning flew
In puir auld Gibby's face, an' dang him blin'.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

The herd, poor thing, thro' chillin' air,
Tends, in the meads, his fleecy care;
Dozen'd wi' cauld, an' drivin' sleet,
Row'd in a coarse, wou'n' muirlan' sheet.

Picken's Poems, i. 76.

3. Used to denote the hurtful effects of a life of idleness.

The spirits flag, an' lose their vigour,
The heart is *dozen'd* aye wi' rigour, &c.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 154.

4. It is used in relation to impotence.

How did he warning to the *dozen'd* sing,
By auld Purganty, and the Dutchman's ring?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.

This has been derived from Teut. *duyselen*, attonitum fieri. Sibh. prefers *eysen*, gelare; which has no affinity whatsoever. Belg. *ver-doof-en*, to benumb, may be viewed as remotely allied; as well as Isl. *dod-na*, stupeco, viribus careo. But it is more immediately connected with A.-S. *dwaes*, Belg. *dwaas*, Su.-G. *daase*, stupified; Isl. *das-ast*, languere, fatiscere; still from that prolific root *daa*, deliquium. V. DAW. Dan. *doesende*, sleepy, heavy, drowsy, has a striking analogy.

What confirms this etymon, is, that A. B. *dazed* is used in the same sense with *dozent*. Thus it is said, *F's dazed*, I am very cold. They also call that *dazed meat*, which is ill roasted, by reason of the badness of the fire. V. Ray.

To DOZEN, DOZIN, *v. n.* To become torpid, S.

A dish of married love right soon grows cold,
And *dozins* down to nane, as fowk grow auld.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

Nature has chang'd her course; the birds o' day
Dozen in silence on the bending spray.
Fergusson's Poems, xi.

To DRAB, *v. a.* To spot, to stain, Aberd.

DRAB, *s.* A spot, a stain, *ibid.*

Dan. *draabe*, a drop; A.-S. *drabbe*, *facces*; Teut. *drabbe*, *fex*, *drabbigh*, *feculentus*.

To DRABLE, DRAIBLE, *v. a.* 1. To make dirty, to be foul. One is said, *To drable his claise*, who slabbers his clothes when eating, S.

2. To besmear, S.

She *drabbled* them our wi' a black tade's blude,
An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude.
The Witch Cake, Rem. of Nithsdale Song, p. 283.

This is nearly allied to E. *dribble*, and also *drivel*, which Lye derives from A.-S. *dreftiende*, rheumaticus. V. DRAGLIT, Rudd.

DRABLES, DRAIBLES, *s. pl.* Spots of dirt; or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes, when one is eating, S.; as, "O fie! your frock's a' *draibles*," or "a' covered wi' *draibles*," S.

DRAIBLY, *adj.* Spotted with *draibles*, S.

DRAIBLY, *s.* A bib, or small piece of linen used to cover a child's dress to preserve its clothes from being soiled with drops or clots of liquid food, Loth., Fife.

DRABLE, *s.* Perhaps a servant, Houlate, ii. 24. V. WODROISS.

DRABLOCH, *s.* (gutt.) Refuse, trash; as, the smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called *mere drabloch*, Fife. The same term is applied to bad butcher-meat.

Teut. *drabbe* is rendered *dregs*, Belg. *drabbig*, muddy. Thus the term might be borrowed from liquora. Gael. *drabh*, is evidently allied, signifying grains, and *drabhag*, *dregs*, lees.

DRACHLE, *s.* One who is slow in doing any thing, who moves as if dragging himself along, Ettr. For. V. DRATCH, DRETCH, *v.*

[DRAFE, *pret.* Drove; Barbour, V. 634, Skeat's Ed.]

DRAFF, *s.* 1. Grains, or the refuse of malt which has been brewed, S.

Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid,
Off him thai trowit suld be no mor ramedo,
In a *draff* myddyn, quhar he remannyt thar.
Wallace, ii. 256, MS.

"As the sow fills, the *draff* sours;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 5. "The atill sow eata up all the *draff*," i.e. He who makes least noise about any thing, is often most deeply engaged; "apoken to persons who look demurely, but are roguish;" Kelly, p. 313. V. THRUNLAND.

2. Metaph. it denotes any moral imperfection, S.

This word is used in E. but in a loose and general sense, for refuse of any kind. In Cumberl. it signifies, as in S., brewer's grains, Gl. Grose. It occurs, apparently, in its proper sense, in the following passage:—

—*Noli mittere* man, Margarite Pearles,
Amonge hogges that haue lawes at wyll
They do but driuel theron, *drafe* wer hem leuar
Than al precious Pearles that in Paradise waxeth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, a.

i.e. *Draff* would be more agreeable to them. Teut. *draf*, *siliquae excocctae*, *glumae grani decocti*, Kilian; Isl. Sw. *draf*, *id.*

DRAFF-CHEAP, *adj.* Low-priced, q. cheap as grains, Renfrews.

My gude auld friend on Locher-banks,
Your kindness claims my warmest thanks:
Yet thanks is but a *draff-cheap* phrase,
O' little value now a-days.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 103.

DRAFFY, *adj.* Of inferior quality; applied to liquor brewed from malt, in allusion to the grains, S. B.

Wine's the true inspiring liquor;
Druffy drink may please the Vicar,
When he grasps the foaming bicker,
Vicars are not dainty.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 148.

DRAFF-POCK, *s.* 1. Literally a sack for carrying grains, S.

2. Used metaph. in the same sense with *draff*, S.

"The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their *draff pock* that will clog behind them all their days." Ruth. Lett., P. i. Ep. 50. This refers to the common S. Prov. "Every one has his *draff-pock*."

DRAG, *s.* A toil, a hindrance, an incumbrance, Aberd., Mearns; q. what one is obliged to *drag* after one.

The shame be on's for ae clean rag;
An' washing's naething but a *drag*.
We hae sae short daylight.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

DRAGGLE, *s.* A feeble, ill-grown person, Ayr.

To her came a rewayl'd *draggle*,
Wha had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna buckle too.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

V. WALLIDRAG, and WARY-DRAG.

DRAGON, *s.* A paper kite, S.

DRAGOONER, *s.* A dragoon.

"That there be two companies of *dragooners*, each company consisting of ane hundred men strong." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 242.

—"Montrose has not so many in his service, not passing 3000 foot, horse, and *dragoons*." Spalding, ii. 287.

This term is still employed by Monro, in his *Expedition of the Worthy Scots Regiment*. It appears from Phillips that *dragoon* was used in O. E. Some trace it to Lat. *draconar-ius*, the name given in the lower empire to those standard-bearers who carried the sign of the *dragon* in their standards.

DRAGOON, s.

The Wallang, that wes wyss and wycht,
—Bad him men of armys ta,
And in by till Scotland ga,
And byrn, and slay, and rais *dragoon* :
And hycht all Fyfe in warysoun.

Barbour, ii. 205, MS.

"The editions seem rightly to read *dungeoun*, that is, *keeps* or *forts* to bridle the rebels;" Pink. N. But *dragoon* is the word in MS. The phrase seems to denote military execution; in the same sense in which the E. v. *dragoon* is used.

["The context rather implies that it signifies to harry, to act tyrannically, or probably, 'to play the devil.'" V. note in Skeat's Ed. of *Barbour*.]

DRAICH, DRAIGHIE, (gutt.) s. A lazy, lumpish, useless person, Peebles.

This seems to claim a common origin with *Dreich*, *adv.* slow, q. v.

DRAIDILT, part. pa. Bspattered, Perth., Fife.

DRAIF FORE, drove away.

"Sum men sayis, that Hercules, eftir the slauchter of Gereon, *draif* in thir boundis *fore* plesand kye, of maist plesand bewte. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 13.

Boves mira species *abegisse* memorant, Lat.

Su.-G. *foerdriw-a*, abigere, propellere, from *foer*, aute, pro, and *drifw-a*, pellere; A.-S. *fordrif-an*, id.

DRAIG, DRAIK, DRECK, s. "A word which frequently makes part of the name of a dirty low-lying place. In this manner it is used in "Mospha-draig;" Gl. Antiq. R. *Mossfa'-draig*, South of S.

Teut. *dreck*, coenum, lutum, Su.-G. *draegg*, Isl. *draegg-iar*, faex.

DRAIGLE, s. A small quantity of any thing, S.; the same with *Dreggle*, q. v. [In Ayr. both *Draigle* and *Draiglin* are so used.]

"It's no possible that ye can be in a strait for sic a *draigle* as forty punds." Campbell, i. 241.

To DRAKE, DRAIK, DRAWK, v. a. To drench, to soak. To *drake meal*, to drench it with water, in order to its being baked, S.

—All his pennis war drownd and *draikit*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

Did ye see Clerk Dishingtoun ?

His wig was like a drouket hen,

And this tail o't hang down,

Like a meikle maan lang *draket* gray goose-pen.

Sir John Malcolm, Herd's Coll., ii. 99.

Herd oddly renders this in Gl. "dirtied, bespattered." *Maan* should be *maun*.

Su.-G. *kraenk-a*, aqua submergere, is nearly allied. But *drake* is evidently the same with Isl. *drekka*, aquis obruo, at *dreck-ia-st*, submergo, G. Andr., p. 52.

This seems to be merely *eg dreck*, *drick-ia*, potare, used obliquely, q, to give drink; as A.-S. *drenc-an* not only signifies to drink, but to drench.

DRAIKS. In the draiks, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disordered state, like something that is put aside unfinished," S. B.

He stennet in ; hys hart did quaik ;

For ilka thyng lay in the *draik*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 288.

The allusion seems borrowed from meal that is wetted, but not baked, especially when left in this state. It might, indeed, be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *dreck*, filth, q. in the dirt. V. DRECK.

DRAM, adj. 1. Sullen, melancholy, S. B.; the same with *drum*.

Sayis not your sentence thus, skant worth ans fas ;

Quhat honesté or renowe, is to be *dram* ?

Or for to droup like ane forduillit as ?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 18.

—Befoir ms thair appeiris

Ane woundit man, of aucht and threttis yeiris :

Pail of the face, baith blaiknit blude and ble,

Deid eyt, *dram* lyke, disfigurat was he.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 1.

He hes so weill done me obey,

Ourtill all thing thairfoir I pray

That nevir dolour mak him *dram*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 93.

It is strange that Mr. Pink. should render this,— "That grief may never force him to the *dram* bottle." *Ibid.* Note, 409.

2. Cool, indifferent, S. B.

—As *dram* and dorty as young miss wad be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82. V. BAWAW.

Ross has *drum* in his first edition.

Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus, [*thruma*, to sit silent.]

DRAM-HEARTED, adj. Depressed in spirit, E. Loth.

Rudd. refers to Isl. *dramb*, pride. Sibb. prefers a far less natural etymon; supposing it "slightly corrupted from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus, stomachosus." Isl. *draums*, melancholicus, G. Andr., p. 54, exactly corresponds with the primary sense of our term. *Thruma* conveys the same idea, tristitia affici; Havamal. s. 18. Su.-G. *trumpen*, tristis, cui nubila frons est; C. B. *drwm*, moestus. Ir. *trom*, sad, melancholy, Lhuyd.. In the second sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to Isl. *dramb*, pride, *drumbs*, proud, haughty.

DRAMOCK, DRAMMACH, DRUMMOCK, s.

1. Meal and water mixed in a raw state, S. This, at least, is the proper sense.

—For to refresh my stamock,

I was receiv'd. and fed with *dramock*,

Anght days, and with the better.

Watson's Coll., i. 62.

i.e. eight days and more.

Burns writes DRUMMOCK. V. CUMMOCK.

A. Bor. *Drummock*, id.

This word has been in use at least as early as the time of the Reformation. For Knox introduces it in his keen ridicule of the doctrine of a breaden god.

"The fyne substance of that god is neither wood, gold, nor siluer, but watter & meal made in manner of a *drammock*." Reasoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, *Prol.* ii. b.

2. As applied to any thing too much boiled, it is said, that it is "boiled to *dramock*," S.

According to Sibb. q. *crammock*. But for what reason? It is plainly Gael. *dramaig*, crowdy; Shaw.

3. It is metaph. transferred to wine.

Some sayes he played ane fouller thing,
Bespewed the pulpit befoir the king.
—Na feirlie; his contagios stomach
Was aa owersett with Burdeoua *drummake*.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 342.

DRANDERING, *s.* The chorus of a song, Ayr.

Allied perhaps to *Drant*, *s.*, q. v., or rather from Gael. *drandan*, "humming noise or singing;" Shaw.

To DRANGLE, *v. n.* To loiter behind others on a road, Loth.; *Druttie* synon.

The towns-fowk *drangle* far ahin',
By ane's and twa's. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 95.

Apparently a dimin. from *Dring*, *v. n.*

To DRANT, DRAUNT, DRUNT, *v. n.* 1. To draw out one's words, to speak in a whining way, to drawl, S. *Drate*, A. Bor. id. Ray.

To drivel and *draunt*,
While I sigh and gaunt,
Gives me good reason to scorn thee.
Sleepy Body, Herd's Coll., ii. 98.

2. To drawl, to pass in a tedious way, S.

But worth gets poortith an' black burning shame,
To *draunt* and drivel out a life at hame.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

Su.-G. *droen-a*, Isl. *dryn*, *drunde*, at *dryn-ia*, to low; *mugire*, boum est proprium. G. Andr., p. 55.
Dan. *drunt-er*, "to tarry, loiter, linger;" Wolff.

DRANT, DRAUNT, *s.* 1. A drawling mode of enunciation, S. Isl. *dryn*, *drun-r*, mugitus.

But dinna wi' your greeting grieve me,
Nor wi' your *draunts* and droning deave me.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 298.

He that speaks with a *draunt*, and sells with a cant,
Is right like a snake in the skin of a saint.
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 37.

2. A slow and dull tune, S.

DRAONAICH, *s.* An appellation given by the Gaels to the Picts, Highlands of S.

"The cultivators of land and growers of corn were, by the western Gael, known and distinguished by the name of *Draonaich*, which they applied to the people of the eastern coast of Scotland, who, prior to the union of the eastern and western inhabitants of Scotland under one king, were known to the Romans, and afterwards to the Saxons, by the appellation of *Picts*: their genuine name was that of *Draonaich*.—To this day an industrious labourer of the ground is called by the Highlanders *Draoneach*.—The Irish called the Picts *Cruinaich*." Grant's *Descent of the Gael*, p. 174-176.

DRAP, *s.* 1. A drop, S.

O lusty May, with Flora quene,
Quhois balmy *drapis* frome Phebus schene,
Preluciant beimes befoir the day.—
Chron. S. P., iii. 192.

2. A small quantity of drink, of whatever kind, S.

The maiden of the bouse saw our mishap,
And out of sight gee's mony a bit and *drap*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 100.

DRAP IN THE HOUSE. "There's a *drap* i' the house," a proverbial phrase used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that therefore others must be on their guard as to all that they say or do, S.

The phrase seems borrowed from the evident insufficiency of a roof or wall which admits the rain.

To DRAP, *v. n.* 1. To drop, S.

"It is a good goose that *draps* ay;" Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 21.

2. To fall individually; as, "Auld folk are e'en *drappin' awa*," i.e., dying one after another, S.

3. To descend from a high perpendicular place, not by leaping, but by letting go one's hold. It is used both as *v. a.* and *n.*; as, "He *drappit the wa*," i.e., the wall; or, "He *drappit frae* the window."

DRAPPIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Drap*; as signifying a very small portion of liquor, S.

—We're no that fou,
But just a *drappie* in our e'e. *Burns.*

This phrase seems borrowed from the E. cant language. "Drop in the eye, almost drunk." Grose's *Class. Dict.*

DRAPPIT EGGS, fried eggs; q. *dropped* into the frying pan, S.

DRAPS, *s. pl.* *Lead draps*, small shot of every description, S.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, *s.* A kind of fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France, and anciently imported into Scotland. The use of this is mentioned as a proof of the luxury of the times, in a poem which contains a considerable portion of satire, and seems to have been written towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were apun by th' *Goodwife's* hand:
No *Drap-De-Berry*, cloaths of seal;
No stuffs ingrain'd in cocheneel;
No Plush, no Tissue, Cramosie;
No China, Turkey, Taffety;
No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or Chackarally, there was none;
No Figurata, or Water-chamblet;
No Bishop-satine, or Silk-chamblet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We car'd no more for, than the cats:
No windy flowrish'd flying feathers,
No sweet permusted shambo leathers;
No hilt or crampet richly hatched:
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Watson's Coll., i. 28.

The wool of Berry, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, is admirable. Les draps de France, they elsewhere say, sont de Sedan, de Berry, d'Abbeville, &c. Le drap de Meunier, est un drap fait de laine fine, et qui est plus épais que celui d'Angleterre, qui a été ainsi nommé du nom de l'ouvrier qui le fabriquoit en Berry. Vo. *Drap*.

The meaning of "cloaths of seal" is uncertain, unless from Fr. *salle*, a hall, q. such cloaths as were used for a court dress. *Pyropus* seems to have been cloth of a bright red; Fr. *pyrope*, Lat. *pyropus*, a carbuncle of a fiery redness.

To DRATCH, DRETCH, *v. n.* To go heavily and reluctantly, to linger, S. B. Chauc. *dretche*, to delay.

Isl. *dratt-a*, segniter, lente procedere, Gl. Hervarar-S. Su.-G. *tresk*, tergiversator, qui lubenter moras necit et labori se subtrahit. Ihre mentions *dretche*, Scot. as a cognate term; although the word he had in his eye was that used by Chauc. as quoted by Junius. Isl. *treskr*, pertinax; Su.-G. *trisk-as*, tergiversari; Westgoth. *thrydska*, tergiversatio. Perhaps Isl. *thryt*, *thraut*, *thriol-a*, cesso, deficio, is also allied. V. DREICH.

DRAUCHT, *s.* The entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck, S.

At first view, this might seem to be the sense of the term, as used by Balfour, when enumerating those who "may not pass upon assise, or beir witness." "All persons that ar of vile and unonest office or vocatioun, as clengar of *drauchtis*, schawer of bairdis," i.e., shaver of beards. Pract., p. 379.

But as the word occurs elsewhere, it is evidently the same with E. *draught*, a drain, a sewer. V. p. 588.

Perhaps q. what is *drawn* out of the body of the animal; as the E. *v. draw* is used in a similar sense, in the savage sentence passed on those who are condemned as traitors. The E. term *pluck* seems to have been used for the same reason. Skinner traces it to a Gr. origin. But Sw. *plock-fink*, and Tent. *plock-vincke*, denote a gallimaufrey, a hash, according to Ihre, from *plock-a*, as signifying to collect, to pick. Thus, the dish made of a chopped pluck, which we call a *haggis*, seems to have been well known to the ancient Germans and other northern nations.

To DRAUCHT, *v. n.* To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

Formed, as a frequentative, from A.-S. *drag-an*, to draw; or rather Sw. *drag-as*, used in a similar sense; *drag-as med doeden*, be in the agonies of death.

To DRAUCHT, *v. a.* To make a proper selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, S. O.

In order to improve their sheep-stock, the storemasters are very careful to *draucht* them properly. This is done by selling off all the lambs that are inferior in form and shape, or in other respects improper for breeders at the time they are weaned, or at any time in the course of the autumn." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 278.

DRAUCHT EWE, a ewe that is not reckoned fit for breeding, that is picked out from the rest either for being fattened, or, if already fat, for being sold, Roxb.; synon. *Cast Ewe*.

—"Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Cast Ewes*." Agr. Surv. Roxb.

They receive this denomination from four years of age to six and upwards; q. *drawn* out for the market.

DRAUCHT TRUMPET, the war trumpet.

Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,
The *draucht trumpet* blawis the brag of were;
The slughorne, ensenye, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.

—He driuis furth the stampand hors on raw
Vnto the yoik, the chariotis to draw:
He clethis him with his scheid, and semys bald,
He claspis his gilt habirihone thrinfall.

Classicum. *Doug. Virgil*, 230. 35.

Rudd. thinks that it is so called, because "by its sound it *draws* the soldiers to their colours or standards." But from the sense in which the term is here used, it implies that the troops were summoned to harness or arm themselves for the fight. The term, therefore, may perhaps be allied to Su.-G. *dragtig*, armour, harness for war; *draegt*, attire. V. Ihre, vo. *Drabba*, *draga*.

DRAUCHT, DRAUGHT, *s.* 1. Any lineament of the face, S.; [line, outline.]

"So sone as the spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the *draughts* and lineaments of God's image within the soule of a man, nothing shall be able to deface or mangle that liuelie image." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1084.

In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny *draught*,
Come to themselfs.— *Ross's Helenore*, p. 32.

V. TRACK, synon.

2. A piece of craft, an artful scheme, S.

"The governor passed his way to Edinburgh, accompanied with ane small number of folkis: that be the *draucht* and counsall of tua wyse and prudent prelatiss," &c. *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 29.

"I have been writing to you the counsellis and *draughts* of men against the kirk."—*Rutherford's Lett.*, P. iii. ep. 6.

I ken by thee that *draucht* was drawn,
That honest Truth was so abus'd;
For many a man thou hast ow'r thravn,
Wherefore thou shall be now accus'd.

P. Mony's Truth's Travels, *Pennecuik's Poems*, 1715, p. 109.

Tent. *draght*, vestigia, from *dragh-en*, to draw. Su.-G. *drag-a* is used in this figurative sense; *decipere*, Ihre.

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTY, *adj.* 1. Designing, capable of laying artful schemes, S.

"Every body said—that, but for the devices of auld *draughty* Keelivin, he would hae been proven as mad as a March hare." *The Entail*, ii. 121.

"I could discern that the fankies were *draughty* fellows, though they seemed to obey him; for when they, at the end of the time, came back with the carriage for us, the horses were reeking hot," &c. *The Steam-Boat*, p. 189.

2. Artful, crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse, S.

"I'll be plain wi' you, said my grandfather to this *draughty* speech," &c. *R. Gilhaize*, i. 162.

DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, *s. pl.* Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing, Galloway; *Tails*, Clydes.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as *draughts* are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased." *Agr. Surv. Gall.*, p. 114.

[DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, *s.* The game of draughts. V. DAMS.]

DRAUGHT, *s.* A draught for money, *S.*

Wi' draught en draught by ilka Helland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

To DRAUK, *v. a.* To drench, to soak, Gal-
loway. V. DRAKE.

O dight, quo she, yere mealy meui',
Fer my twa lips yere drauking.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 66.

DRAVE, DRAFE, *s.* 1. A drove of cattle,
S.

2. A shoal of fishes, *S.*

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The *Drave*, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist. Acc., ix. 445. V. TACK, s. 2.

3. A crowd, a throng of people, *S.*

A.-S. *draf*, armenta; agmen,—grex hominum. Isl. *dreif*, Teut. *drifte*, Su.-G. *drift*, id. from *drifw-a*, pecudes agere.

[The form *drafe* occurs in Barbour; V. Gl. to Skeat's Ed.]

DRAW, *s.* A halliard, a sea-term, Shetl.

Isl. *drag-reip*, funis ductorius, from *drag-a*, to draw.

*To DRAW, *v. n.* 1. To be drawn out in spinning.

"Als mekill woll for viij s. the stane as *drawis* to xvij s." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16, p. 601.

2. To filter, to ooze, *S. B.*

"In other situations the sub-soil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 368.

This is nearly allied in signification to Teut. *dragh-en*, pus emittere, purulentum esse; Belg. *draag-en*, "to resolve into matter," Sewel.

To DRAW over, *v. n.* To be delayed; [to last, to exist.]

"This drew over for ane space, and meantyme Margaret, our young queine, broucht home ane sone," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 256, Ed. 1728, id., p. 107.

"Thir cumberis drew over till the king was tuelf yeires of age." Ibid., p. 312.

I have not observed any phrase exactly similar in any other language. That most akin to it is Teut., *over-draegh-en*, renunciare, referre.

[DRAW, *v. a.* To draw, to eviscerate.

And sum thai hangyt, and sum thai drew.
Barbour, li. 467, Skeat's Ed.]

To DRAW one's Pass, to give over, Aberd.

"Drew his pass, gave up the pursuit;" Gl. Shirrefs.; perhaps q. drew in his pace, slackened his course; as *Pauce*, *S. B.*, signifies to prance.

To DRAW to or till, *v. a.* "It'll draw to rain," a phrase commonly used when the atmosphere gives signs of approaching rain, *S.*

This is a Sw. idiom. *Det drager sig til regn*, "There's a shower a gathering." *Widagr.*

To DRAW to or till, *v. n.* Gradually to come to a state of affection, or at least of compliance; as, "For as skeigh she looks, she'll draw till him yet," *S.*

To DRAW to a head, to approach to a state of ripeness, *S.*

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast drawing to an head." Spalding, ii. 29.

"This noble marquis [Huntly] draws to an head,—makes a band disclaiming the last covenant, obliging ilk man by his sworn oath to serve the king in this expedition," &c. Ibid., p. 163, 164.

Borrowed perhaps from the progress of vegetables to the state in which they shoot forth their fruit; if not from the suppuration of a sore.

To DRAW up with. 1. To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy; used in a general sense, *S.*

2. To be in a state of courtship, *S.*

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' yeu." Sir A. Wyllie, iii. 152.

"I ne'er drew up wi' anither till I came to my lord —'s heuse, &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

DRAWARIS OF CLAITHE. [Those who stretch cloth to increase its measure.]

—"It is statute—anentis drawaris of claithe & listaris of fals colouris, that—gif ony drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudis to be our souerane lordis eschete, & the tether half to the burghe." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 376.

DRAWIN CLAITH. Cloth that has been stretched.

"Gif the said seilar [sealer] beis fund culpable seland vnsufficient colour or drawin claithe, he to tyne his fredome, and to be punist in his persoune and gudis." Ibid.

This seems to respect undue methods used for lengthening cloth, so as to make the measurement more than it ought to be. The E. *v. to draw* signifies, in a general sense, to lengthen. The same act mentions other illegal practices, which have been apparently used for thickening cloth, so as to make it appear of a better texture than it really possessed.

"Sielik of thame outwith burghe dingand calk, cressehe, or *staland* claithe." In Edit. 1566, fol. 139, b. it is "*staland* or cardand claithe; in Skene's *flail-land*. This seems to signify, applying cards to it, or beating it with a *flail*, or some similar instrument, for the purpose of thickening it. Perhaps dinging "calk or cressehe" means, driving chalk or grease into the web with the same design.

* DRAWBACK, *s.* A hindrance, an obstruction, *S.*; [also, a deduction imposed as a fine, Clydes.]

DRAWKIT, Soaked. V. DRAKE.

To DRAWL, *v. n.* To be slow in action, *S.*

The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns. derives it from *draw*. But it is more allied to Teut. *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare; Kilian.

DRAWLIE, *adj.* Slow, and at the same time slovenly, Lanarks.

This is pure Teut. *Draeligh*, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare; Isl. *drall-a*,

appensus sequi. It is apparently a cognate of *S. Dreich*, under which a variety of kindred terms may be seen.

DRAWLING, s. 1. Bog Cotton, a plant, Peebles.

"*Drawling* (the *Eriophorum Vaginatium* Linnaei, Bog Cotton, or Moss-crop—) succeeds it in March; so designed, because the sheep, without biting, seize tenderly the part above ground, and draw up a long white part of the plant in a socket below." Pennecuik's *Descr. Tweedd.*, Ed. 1815, p. 54.

2. Expl. also as denoting the *Scirpus caespitosus*, Linn., *Ayrs.* V. under **LING, s.**

To DRE, DREE, DREY, v. a. To suffer, to endure, S.; [also, to make to last, like the E. phrase, 'to spin out.']

—His wald trewaill our the se
And a quhills in Paryss be,
And dre myschieff quhar nane hym kend,
Till God sum succouris till him send.

Barbour, i. 327, MS.

By me, Turnus, quhat panys sall thou dre?
Doug. Virgil, 261, 55.

It is now written *dree*; as to *dree penance, S.*

"Pride in a poor brier has mickle dolour to *dree*;"
S. Prov. Kelly, p. 276.

—He did great pynne and meikle sorrow *dree*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

To dree one's *weird*, to do penance, *S. Dree*, out the inch, as you have done the span;" *Prov. Kelly, p. 84.*
"According to the popular belief, he [Thomas the Rhymer] still *drees his weird* in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."

"He [Merlin] answers briefly to Waldehave's enquiry concerning his name and nature, that he *drees his weird*, i.e. does penance in that wood." *Minstrelsy Border, ii. 267, 296, N.*

Sibb. derives it "from A.-S. *throwian*, pati, from *threa*, afflictio, inflictio." This, although probably allied, is rather distant. Ray had mentioned A.-S. *adreo-an*, pati. *Dreo-an*, id. is the proper root; pret. *dreak*; *dreak* and *athloed*, Lye, he *dreed* and *thloed*, S. The compound terms Su.-G. *foerdrag-a*, Belg. *verdraag-en*, both signify to suffer, from *drag-a*, *draag-en*, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shews that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A.-S. *dreo-an* has been radically the same with *drag-an*, to draw. [*Isl. driyja*, to work out, to commit; to make to last.]

To DRE, DREY, v. n. To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

He all till hewyt that he our tuk;
And dang on thaim quhill he mycht *drey*.
Barbour, ii. 383, MS.

Now help quha will: for sekryly
This day, but mar baid, fecht will I.
Sall na man say, quhill I may *drey*,
That strenth of men sall ger me fly.
Ibid. xviii. 53, MS.

In Edit. 1620.—while that I *die*.
i.e. as long as I continue in life. If this be not an error for *dre*, the Editor has thus given the sense, supposing perhaps, that it would be more generally understood than the original phrase.

"To *dree*, perdurare," Gl. North. Ray. A.-S. *dreo-an*, facere, agere.

* **To DREAD, DREED, v. a.** To suspect. This sense is, I believe, pretty general throughout S.; [also, to doubt, to fear.]

This is merely an oblique use of the term as signifying to fear. According to this analogy, the *v. to Doubt* is used as expressive of fear.

DREAD, DREED, s. Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill *dread* o' you," I have great suspicion of you, S.

DREADER, DREEDER, s. One given to suspect others, S.; pron. q. *dreeder*.

It occurs in the S. Prov., as it is frequently expressed; "Ill doers are ay ill *dreaders*."

* **To DREAM.** An old rhythm has been transmitted in Teviotdale concerning *dreaming of the dead*.

To dream of the dead before day,
Is hasty news and soon away.

DREAMING BREAD. 1. The designation given to a bride's cake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person *dream* of his or her sweetheart, S.

"When they reach the bridegroom's door, some cakes of shortbread are broken over the bride's head.—It is a peculiar favour to obtain the smallest crumb of this cake, which is known by the name of *dreaming bread*, as it possesses the talismanic virtue of favouring such as lay it below their pillow with a nocturnal vision of their future partner for life." *Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 413.*

The same custom exists in the Highlands, and has been described in a work which merits more attention than has yet been given to it.

At length the priest's high task was o'er,
And bound the bond might part no more.
The blushing bride's salute was given,
The cake above her head was riven.

J. Allan-Hay's Bridal of Caolochairn, p. 28.

"Before she crosses the threshold, an oaten cake is broken over her head by the bridesman and bridesmaid, and distributed to the company, and a glass of whisky passes round.—At Highland festivals the bottle is always circulated sun-ways, an observance which had its rise in the Druidical deas' oil, and once regulated almost every action of the Celts." *N. ibid., p. 312.*

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment which covers the posteriors of the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it, S.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth.—The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming bread*." *Marriage, i. 259.*

DREARYSOME, adj. Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness, S. B.

Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And thers venture o' the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

A.-S. *dreorig*, moestus, and *som*, similis.

DRECHOUR, *s.* A lingerer.

—An ald monk a lechour,
A drnkin *drechour*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 74.

V. DRATCH, DRETCH, *v.* to linger.

Dreche, Chaucer, to delay. Thus the phrase seems to signify one who "tarries at the wine."

DRED, *pret.* Dreaded.

"The Romanis—*dred*, becaus mony legions of Volschis war liand at Aneium, that it suld therefore be randerit to inenyis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 238.

"Throw the occasioun of this trublus tyme, and gret innobediene maid bayth to God and man, in the committing of diuerss enorme and exhorbitant crymes, it is *dred* and ferit, that evill disposit parsonis will invaid, distroy and east doune, and withhald abbayis, abbay placis," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 470. A.-S. *adraed-an*, timere.

[DREDAND, *part.* Fearing.

This form occurs frequently in Barbour.]

[DREDE, DREID, *s.* Doubt.

In Barbour iv. 277, but *drede*—without doubt, and in v. 579, *withouten dreid*. V. Skeat's Ed.]

DREDGE-BOX, *s.* A flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, S. *Dredger*, E.; Bailey, Todd.

"I could make no better o't than to borrow the *dredge-box* out of the kitchen, and dress the wig with my own hands." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

DREDOUR, DRIDDER, *s.* 1. Fear, dread; pron. *drither*, S. B.

With dredfull *dredour* trymling for effray
The Troianis fled richt fast and brak away.
Doug. Virgil, 305, 16.

But Bydby's *dridder* wasna quite awa':
Within ber lugs the thunder's roar yet knells.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

To *dree* the *drither*, to abide the result or consequences of a rash or wicked action, Ang. [In Barbour iv. 761, occurs *dreding*—*dread*.]

2. Suspicion, apprehension, S. B.

A.-S. *draed*, timor, from Su.-G. *raed-as*, timere; *raedd*, timor, to which, according to Ihre, the A.-Saxons have prefixed *d*. But as they had a partiality for *a* as a prefix, it would appear, that they added *d* *euphonii causa*, as *adraed-an*, timere. Or, this may correspond to Alem. *andredit*, timet, and *andredondi*, timentes; Schilter. V. RAD. Hence,

To DRIDDER, *v.* To fear, to dread, S. B.

Gin we hald heal, we need na *dridder* mair;
Ye ken we winna be set down so bare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

To DREEL, *v. n.* To move quickly, to run in haste, Ang.

As she was souple like a very eel,
O'er hill and dale with fury she did *dreel*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Su.-G. *drill-a*, circumagere; Teut. *drill-en*, motitare, ultro citroque cursitare.

We also speak of the *dreeing* or *drilling* of a carriage, that moves both smoothly and with velocity; although this may refer to the *tingling* sound. The verbs referred to are used in both senses.

2. To carry on work with an equable speedy motion, S. B.

The lassies, wi' their unshod heels,
Are sittin' at their splannin' wheels,
And weel ilk blythsome kemper *dreels*
And bows like wanda.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 7.

Auld luckie says they're in a creel,—
And bids the taylor haste and *dreel*
Wi' little din.

Ibid., st. 15.

As applied to the spinning-wheel, it is nearly allied to Teut. *drill-en*, gyros agere, orbiculatim versari, gyrare, rotare; whence *drille*, rhombus, synon. with *spoel-wiel*, a spinning-wheel or reel.

In the last example, the term might seem equivalent to E. *drill*, Teut. *drill-en*, terebare.

DREEL, *s.* A swift violent motion, S.

A *dreel o' wind*, a "hurricane, blowing weather," Gl.

A *dreel o' wind*, or nip o' frost,
Or some sic flap,
Has aft the farmer's prospects crost,
And fell'd the crap.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 174.

DREEN, *part. pa.* Driven, South of S.

—Snaw in spitters aft was *dreen*
Among the air.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

DREFYD, *pret.* Drave.

Bot cowatice the ay fra honour *drefyd*.
Wallace, xi. 1330, MS.

DREG, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, S.

The S. retains the singular form of Isl. *dreg*, Su.-G. *draegg*, faex.

DREGGLE, *s.* A small drop of any liquid, S.; synon. *dribble*. [*Dreglin* is a form used in Clydes.]

Su.-G. *dregg*, dregs; or *dregel*, saliva.

To DREGLE, DRAIGLE, *v. n.* To be tardy in motion or action, S.; synon. *dratch*, *druttle*.

This has the same origin with *Dreich*, q. v.

[DREGLER, *s.* A lagger, one who is slow or heartless at work. Clydes.]DREG-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, Gl. Picken, S. O.

This seems to be merely a corr. of *Track-pot*, q. v.

DREGY, DERGY, *s.* 1. The funeral service.

—We sall begin a carefull soun,
Ane *Dregy* kynd, devout and meik;
The blest abune we sall beseik
You to delyvir out of your noy.—
And sae the *Dregy* thus begins.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 42.

2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment, S.

But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side,
And he helped to drink his ain *dirgie*.

Herd's Collection, ii. 30. Pron. *dregy*, S.

Formerly, this practice was often attended with great abuse; but it is now generally laid aside except in some villages, or places in the country. Too much ground was undoubtedly given for the reflections of an English writer on this subject.