

"When the company are about to return [from the interment], a part of them are selected to go back to the house, where all sorrow seems to be immediately banished, and wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them.— This last homage they call the *Drudgy* [r. *Dredgy*], but I suppose, they mean the *Dirge*, that is, a service performed for a dead person some time after his death; or this may be instead of a lamentation sung at the funeral: but I am sure it has no sadness attending it, except it be for an aching head next morning." Burt's Letters, i. 263, 269.

Skinner derives *dirge* "from the beginning of the Psalm, *Dirige* nos, Domine, which used to be chanted at funerals." It is not, however, the *beginning*, but the ninth verse of the fifth Psalm, one of those sung in the office for the dead. The particular reason why this came to be used as a designation for the service in general, must have been that *Dirige* was repeated different times as the Antiphone. In like manner this was also called singing a *Requiem*, because in different parts of the same office the Antiphone was, *Requiem aeternam dona*, &c. or simply, *Requiem*. Thus, also, the service called *Te Deum* has been denominated from the initial words; and the *Mass*, L. B. *Missa*, from the conclusion. V. MESS.

The word *Dirge* appears in its primary form of *dirige*, both in S. and O. E.

"All the play that should have been made was all turned in soul-masses and *Diriges*; where-through there yeid such mourning, through the country, and lamentation, that it was great pity for to see; and also the King's heavy moan, that he made for her [Q. Magdalen], was greater than all the rest." Pitscottie, p. 159, 160.

"At the last crepte in the worshippinge of reliques and shrynes, with holy oyle and creame, with the paschall and paxe, in the feastes and dedications, with letanies, masses, and *dirigees* for the dead." Bale's Image of both Churches, Sign. L. 2.

DREICH, DREEGH, *adj.* 1. Slow, lingering, S.

—She was not sae skeegh,
Nor wi' her answer very blate or *dreegh*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 38.

Dreich o' drawin', a very common phrase, applied to one who is slow in making ready to move from a place, who makes little progress in the necessary preparation, S.

"The East," it is said, S. O., "is a very *dreegh* airt;" i.e. when rain falls out from the east, it generally continues long.

2. Tedious, wearisome. A *dreich road*, S. In this sense A. Bor. *dree* is used; "long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way," Ray.

The craig was ugly, stay and *dreich*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 26.

Said to be *dreich*, because of the little progress made in ascending it.

Murk, wull and goustie was the nicht,
And *dreich* the gate to gae.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 232.

—"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang *dreich* road." M. Lyndsay, p. 144.

Thoresby expl. *drigh*, "long, tedious;" Ray's Lett., p. 326.

3. Metaph. used to denote distance of situation.

Loup down, loup down, my master dear,
What though the window's *dreich* and hie?

I'll catch you in my arms twa,
And never a foot from you I'll flee.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, ii. 35.

Ray strangely supposes that *dree* "is originally no more than *dry*." Rudd. derives our word from "*draw*, to protract." Sibb. properly refers to Teut. *draegh*, tardus, ignavus. We have the very form of the word in Goth. *drig*, *dring-r*, prolixus; Isl. *drog-ar*, tardus, G. Andr., p. 55. Su.-G. *droeja*, cunctari. Sw. *dryg* is used precisely in the second sense; *dryg mil*, a long mile; *drygt arbete*, a heavy piece of work; *en dryg bok*, "a voluminous book to peruse," i.e. tedious, prolix. V. Wideg. With these correspond Su.-G. *troeg*, tardus, Isl. *treg-ur*, *throag*, *droy*; *treg-a*, tardare. A.-S. *thraege*, qui din moratur, Hicock, Gram. A.-S., p. 118. Alem. *dragi*, *tragi*, tarditas. Fris. *drae-jen*, morari; Belg. *ver-traag-en*, to delay, *traagheyd*, slowness, laziness. To this fountain must we trace Ital. *treg-are*, cessare. Ihre views *drag-a*, to draw, as the root. He reckons this probable, not only because the Latins use the phrase *trahere moras*, but because those who carry heavy burdens move slowly. It is also in favour of this hypothesis, that the compound *foer-drag* signifies a delay. [Isl. *drjugur*, lasting.] V. DRATCH.

DREICH, DREGH, *On dreich*, used *adv.* 1. "At leisure, at a slow easy pace," Rudd.

Litill Tulus sal bere me cumpany,
My spous *on dreich* eftir our trace sall hy,
Doug. Virgil, 62. 36.

It seems doubtful, if it does not rather mean *behind*, as *adreich* is used, q. v.; also, *on dreich*, *ibid.*, 278. 36.

Rudd. observes, in Addit. that "to follow *on dreich*, S. is to follow at a distance, but so as to keep sight of the person whom we follow."

Thus the phrase is used by Bellend.

"The first battail was foctin *on dreich*." Cron. B. iv. c. 16. *Eminus* certabatur, Boeth.

Why drawes thou the *on dregh*, and mak sicke deray?
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 14.

It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Merlyn wist it suld not vaile
Strength of body ne trauaile.
He had than alle draw tham o' *dreich*,
Thorgh strength ne com ye tham neigh.
App. to Pref., exciv.

Hearne renders it, "aside, away;—He bid them all draw themselves away;" Gl.

2. At a distance.

"Throw ane signe that Quincius maid *on dreich*, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 213. Signum a se procul editum, Lat.

DREICHLIE, *adv.* Slowly, as denoting long continuance, S.

They drank *dreichlie* about—
Rauf Coilyear, B. i. a.

DREICINESS, *s.* Slowness, tediousness, S.

DREICH, DREEGH, *s.* A stunted, dwarfish person, Roxb.; merely the provincial pron. of *Droich*, q. v.

DREIK, *s.* "Dirt, excrement. Teut. *dreck*, sordes, sterCUS." Gl. Sibb. A.-S. *droge*, id. [Isl. *threkkur*, excrement.]

To DREIP, *v. n.* 1. To fall in drops, S.; to drip, E.

O bonnie, bonnie was her mouth,
And cherry were her cheiks;

And cleir cleir was her yellow hair,
Wharon the red bluid dreips.
Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, 1.

2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, S.

Flaught-bred into the pool mysell I keest;—
But ane I kent na took a claught of me;
And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep.
Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

Hence the phrase, *Dreeping wet*, S.; so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one.

A.-S. *dryp-an*, Su.-G. *dryp-a*, Isl. *dreip-a*, Belg. *drupp-en*, id. [Isl. *dreypa*, to let fall in drops.]

3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, S.; synonym. *Dráp*.
4. To walk very slowly; as, "There she comes *dreepin'*," S.; a metaphor apparently borrowed from the descent of water, when it falls drop by drop.
5. To do any piece of business slowly, and without any apparent interest, S.

To DREIP, *v. a.* 1. To remove the remains of any liquid by dripping; as, *Dreep the graybeard*, S. "Drain the stone-bottle."

2. One is said to *dreip a wa'*, who lets himself descend from a window, or who drops from the top of a wall to the bottom, S.

DREIPIE, *s.* An inactive female, Upp. Clydes.

DREIRE, *s.* This word occurs in the counsel left by R. Bruce, as to the proper mode of defending Scotland. It is probably an error of some transcriber for *deire, dere, hurt, injury*. As the passage is curious, I shall be excused for inserting it fully.

On fut suld be all Scottis weire,
Be hyll and mosse thaim self to weire.
Lat wod for wallis he bow and speire,
That inymeis do thaim na dreire.
In strait placis gar keip all stoire;
And byrnen the planen land thaim before:
Thanen sall thai pass away in haist,
Quhen that they find nathing bot waist;
With wyllis and waykenen of the night,
And niekill noyes maid on hycht,
Thanen sall they turnen with gret affrai,
As thai were chasit with sward away.
This is the counsall, and intent
Of gud King Robert's testament.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 232.

It can scarcely be considered as allied to A.-S. *dreore*, Isl. *dreor*, cruor, sanguis; which seems to be the root of *dreorig*, E. *dreary*.

DREMUR'T, *part. adj.* Downcast, dejected, Etr. For.; obviously corr. from E. *demure*.
V. DRUMMURE.

DRENE, *s.*

Ane fule, thecht he half caus or nane,
Cryis ay, Gif me into a drene;
And he that drenis ay as ane bee
Sould haif ane heirall dull as stane.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46, st. 2.

Cries ay, Gife me, unto a drene.

Evergreen, li. 82.

Lord Hailes renders this "drain, spout, conduit." But undoubtedly that was not Dunbar's meaning. It seems to signify a constant repetition of the same thing, *ironic, rane, rennie*, synonym.

This view is much confirmed by the line following, in which the person is described as still *droning* like a bee. The term may be immediately allied to A.-S. *draen*, Germ. *trane, treen*, fucus, a drone; as alluding to the uninterrupted buzzing made by this insect. Belg. *dreun*, a trembling noise. It may, however, have the same general origin with *Drunt*, *v. q. v.*

To DRESS, *v. a.* 1. "To treat well or ill."
Gl. Wynt.

Thare-fore thai, that come to spy
That land, thaim *dressyt* unmoderly.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 72.

2. To chastise, to drub, S.

Teut. *dressch-en*, verberare. V. DOUBLET.

3. To iron linens, S. Hence, a *dressing-iron*, a smoothing iron.

DRESSING, *s.* Chastisement, S.

To DRESS *one's self to*, to have recourse to.

"All men that would have had their business exped, *dress'd thamselvis* to this Cochran." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 184.

A Fr. idiom; *S'adresser à*, "to resort unto, make towards;" *Cotgr.*

DRESSE, *s.* Show, exhibition. Perhaps, *elevation of the mass*; from Fr. *dresser*, to lift, hold, or take up.

It is said to the Papists, with respect to their doctrine of the corporeal presence of Christ in the mass:

Why are ye sa unnaturall,
To take him in your teeth and sla him,
Tripartite and deuided him,
At your dum *dresser*? *Spec. Godly Ball.*, p. 40.

i.e. dumb shew. This may be merely the E. word used obliquely. Isl. *dreis*, however, is rendered, *superbia*, G. Andr., p. 53.

DRESSER, *s.* A kitchen table, S.

Teut. *dressoor*, Fr. *dressoir*, a side-board.

DRESSY, *adj.* 1. Attached to finery in dress, S.

"'And don't trouble to dress,' continued the considerate aunt, 'for we are not very *dressy* here.'" *Marriage*, i. 33.

"She was a fine leddy—maybe a wee that *dressy*." *Sir A. Wylie*, i. 259.

2. Having the appearance of dress.

"Many hints had been given—on the virtues of black velvet gowns; they were warm and not too warm; they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*." *Marriage*, i. 206.

I have not observed that this sense is authorised by common use.

DRESSIN, *part. pa.* Disposed, put in order.

"The divinouris—war commandit to hallow—the place foresaid, that all thingis might be *dressin* in grete felicitie to the pepill." *Bellenden's T. Liv.*, p. 236.

To DRETCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Dumfr. V. DRATCH.

[DREUCH, *pret.* Drew, dragged; Barbour.]

DREUILLYNG, DRIUYLLING, *s.* Unsound sleep, slumbering. This word seems properly to denote the perturbed workings or vagaries of the imagination during unsound sleep.

Quhen langsum dreuillyng, or the unsound slepe,
Our ene ouersettis in the nychtis rest,
Than semes vs full besy and full prest.
Doug. Virgil, 446, 12.
—Mennys mynd oft in driuylling gromys.
Ibid., 341, 45.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *revelen*, errare animo. But this seems to be the primary sense of *drivel*, which in E. signifies to slaver, and also to dote. Junius mentions A.-S. *dreftiende*, rheumaticus, and Johnson E. *drip*, as the origin. As *doting* or slumbering often produces a certain degree of salivation; what Johnson gives as the secondary, seems to be the primary sense. The origin most probably is Isl. *drafa*, imbecilliter loqui, veluti moribundi et semisopiti; G. Andr., p. 51. Hence Isl. *draeft*, sermo stultus et ructania verba, Verel; apinae, fooleries, Haldorson. Verelius mentions also *draffvellsfuller*, sermone et actionibus delirus. Su.-G. *drafwel*, sermo ineptus et infidus. It is transferred to meanness of conduct.

DREURIE, *s.* Dowry, marriage settlement.

—“Scho can not find in honor ane reasone to procure ane stay of the queene of Scottis reueneus growing in France, vpon her dreurie, but that the same may be leafullie sent and disposed by hir to menteane hir awin part.” Bannatyne’s Journal, p. 234.

It seems corrupted from Fr. *douaire*, id., or perhaps from *douairiere*, a dowager.

DREVEL, *s.* Seems to signify a driveller.

—Druncarts, dysours, *drevels*.—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. *drevel*, mediastinus, servus.

DREW, *s.* 1. A species of sea-weed, Orkney.

“The narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, fucus lorcus (here called *drew*), is abundant on some rocky shores, as at Tuquoy in Westra.” Neill’s Tour, p. 29.

2. Sea laces, Fucus filum, S.

—Denominated perhaps from Isl. *driugr*, Sw. *dryg*, long, prolix; as this plant grows thirty or forty feet long in one season. The radical idea is that of being drawn out.

DREW, *s.* A drop.

— Sa the greit preis me opprest
That of the water I nicht not taste a *drew*.
Palice of Honour, ii. 41.

Not *metri causa*, as might seem at first view. For Lyndsay uses it in the middle of the line, Pink., S. P. R., ii. 9.

DRIB, DRIBBLE, *s.* 1. A drop, a very small quantity of any liquid, S.

That mutchin stoup it holds but *drips*,
Then let’s get in the tappit hen.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 205.

I slipt my page, and stour’d to Leith
To try my credit at the wine;
But [ne’er] a *dribble* fyld my teeth,
He catch’d me at the Coffie-sign.
Banishment Poem, Watson’s Coll., i. 14.

2. Applied to drizzling rain, S.

Now, thou’s turn’d out, for a’ thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter’s sleety *dribble*.—
Burns, iii. 147.

3. “Slaver,” Gl. Burns, Ayrs.

4. Metaph. applied to a small portion of intellectual nourishment.

And this is now to be your punishment—
For dogging preachers all the country round
From ditch to ditch to catch a *drib* of gospel.
Tennant’s Card. Beaton, p. 83.

Belg. *druppel*, a drop.

To DRIBBLE, *v. n.* 1. To tipple, S. B.

“To *dribble*, signifies to tipple;” Gl. Shirrefs.

[2. To flow slowly and scantily, Clydes.]

DRICHTINE, *s.* The Lord.

Thou sayis thou art ane Sarazine;
Now thankit he *Drichtine*,
That ane of vs sall neuer hime
Vndeid in this place.
Rauf Coityear, D. ij. a. V. DRICHTIN.

To DRIDDER, *v. a.* To fear. V. DREDOUR.

To DRIDDLE, DRIDLE, *v. n.* 1. To spill anything, although not liquid, to let fall from carelessness, Loth.

2. To be under the influence of a dysentery.

— *Driddand* like a foul beast.
Montgomerie, Watson’s Coll., iii. 2.

In the latter sense, it seems allied to Teut. *dreutel*, pillula stercoraria.

3. To urinate in small quantities, Fife.

Isl. *dreitill*, guttula humoris; Isl. *dreitla*, to leak by drips, G. Andr. p. 53. *Dreitil-a*, stillare. De vaccis dicitur, quando lac parum et stillatim praebeant; Haldorson.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To move slowly, S. B., same as *druttie*, q. v.

2. To be constantly in action, but making little progress, Border.

DRIDDLES, *s. pl.* The buttocks, Fife.

2. This term is supposed properly to denote the intestines of an animal slaughtered for food, *ibid.*

DRIDDLINS, *s. pl.* Meal formed into knots by water, the knotted meal left after baking, S.

Germ. *trodel*, *treidel*, scruta, veteramenta.

DRIESHACH, *s.* A term applied to the dross of turf, of which a fire is made, when it glows upon being stirred, S. B.

Perhaps corr. from Gael. *griosach*, hot, burning embers; *griosuicham*, to stir the fire; Ir. id. to kindle. V. GRIESHOCH.

[DRIF, *v. a.* To drive, to continue, to press. V. Skeat’s Gloss., Barbour.]

DRIFFLE, *s.* A drizzling rain, Ettr. For.

To DRIFFLE *on*, *v. n.* To drizzle, *ibid.*

Isl. *dreyf-a*, spargere; *dri*; sparsio; q. a sprinkling of rain.

DRIFLING, DRIFFLING, *s.* A small rain.

"Some jealousies did yet remain, as *drifling* after a great shower." Baillie's Lett., i. 184. In Gl. it is written *drifling*.

Seren. derives E. *drizzle* from Isl. *dreitill*, guttula. This seems rather allied to *dreyf-a*, spargere, to spread; whence *dryfa*, nix pluens, E. *drift*. V. G. Andr., p. 52, 53.

DRIFT, *s.* Drove; as a drove of cattle, Ays. *drave*, S. V. DRAVE.

—"Thay haue bene & daylie ar contravenit, and cheiflie the transporting of the saidis nolts and scheip in England in grite nowmeris and *driftis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

"The second of Julii, or there about, was Patrick Home, captane to the regentis horsmen slane, in reseiving a *drift* of cattell which Phermerst had brocht off a peice land of his, which he had gottin be foirfaltric of Jamie Hamiltone, that slew the regent." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 344.

Sw. *fae-drift*, a drove of cattle; Dan. *drift af quæg*, id. Teut. *drifte*, armentum, grex armentorum; Kilian. I need scarcely add, that the term, in these various dialects, still suggests the same idea of *driving*.

To DRIFT, *v. n.* To delay, to put off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, & grauntheth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 7, a. V. the *s.*

As *v. a.* it also signifies, to put off.

"What rest shall his wearied soule get all this night, if thou delay and *drift* him vntill morrow?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 237.

The phrase *to Drift time* also occurs.

"One Thomsons, another creditor,—would have proponed, that the contract craved to be registrate was satisfied; *to drift time*, that he might be prior in diligence." Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 405.

This is analogous to one use of the E. *v. drive*, mentioned by Skinner, *to drive time*, differre, moras nectere. Su.-G. *foer drifwa tiden*, tempus fallere; Ihre. Sw. *drifwa baart tiden*, to pass the time; Wideg.

DRIFT, *s.* Delay, procrastination.

"—Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 5. a.

—"Hir Hienes gair sufficient significatioun that scho indentit na *drift* of tyme, but sincerlie to proceed be the ordour accustomed amangis princes in semblable caissis." Q. Mary's Answ. to Mr. Thomworth; Keith's Hist., App. p. 102.

DRIFT, *s.* Falling, or flying snow,—especially including the idea of its being forcibly *driven* by the wind, S.

I had omitted this word, viewing it as E. But it would appear that the sense of the term, as used in E., is determined by its combination, and that it bears this signification only in the form of *Snowdrift*. Even of this use neither Dr. Johns. nor Mr. Todd has given a single example. Thomson, from whom Mr. Todd has quoted *Clamant*, would have furnished him also with *Drift* as used singly in S.

————Down he sinks
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless *drift*,
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death.

Winter, l. 286.

He seems to use the term as applied to the snow in its wreathed state.

Drift out owre the hillocks blew.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

This word is evidently formed from *drifed*, the part. pa. of A.-S. *drif-an*, to drive. In Isl. the noun assumes the form of *drif-a*; Su.-G. *drifw-a*.

To DRIFT, *v. impers.* *It's driftin'*, the snow in its fall is driven by the wind, S.

DRIFTY, *adj.* Abounding with snow-*drift*. *A drifty day*, a gusty snowy day, Aberd.

DRIGHTIN, *s.* Lord; a designation given to our Saviour.

Quhare Criste cachis the cours, it rynnys quently.—

The date na langar may endure, na *drighthin* devinis.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 18.

i.e. "than the Lord determines." Sir Gawan is made to use the same term in an oath, *ibid.*, st. 9.

A.-S. *drichten*, Alem. *drohtin*, *druhtin*, Isl. Su.-G. *drottin*. By the Goths the term seems to have been first used to denote their false deities, and afterwards to characterize the true God, as well as to distinguish persons of rank or authority. Some derive it from *drut*, dear; others, from *drot-na*, to rule, which, according to Wachter, is from *drot*, populus, because to rule is merely to be over the people. Analogous to this, A.-S. *driht* denotes a family, the vulgar; *driht-folc*, a train, a suite.

It is certainly in the same sense that *drift* is used in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius.

There is charitie the chiefe chamberer for God hym selfe;

Wher patient porti, quod Hankin, be mer pleasant

to our *drift*

Than ryches rightfully wonne, & resonably dispended.

Fol. 73. a.

DRIMUCK, *s.* The same with *Dramock*.

"The mode of fishing is curious. They make what they call a *Drimuck*, resembling thin wrought mortar, which they throw into the pool, to disturb the clearness of the water. The fishers stand upon the point of the rock, with long poles, and nets upon the end of them, with which they rake the pool, and take up the fish." P. Rattray, Perth's Statist. Acc., iv. 150.

Drummock, A. Bor. is synon. with *Dranmock*, sense 1.

To DRING, *v. a.* To drag, to obtain any thing with difficulty, S. B.

His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird,

To *dring* and draw, in court and carlege.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

Belg. *dring-en*, Germ. *dreng-en*, to urge, to press. Isl. *thraeng-a*, *threing-ia*, A.-S. *thring-ian*, Su.-G. *traeng-a*, Moe-G. *thraih-an*, id. *h* in this language being often used for *g*.

To DRING, *v. n.* To be slow, to lose time, to protract; also *to dring on*, id. whence *dringin*, slow, given to protraction, S. B.

This, if not an oblique sense of the preceding *v.*, as *dragging* supposes reluctance, and therefore tardiness, may be a frequentative from *Drych*, which seems anciently to have been used as a *v. V.* *Drychyn*: or from Su.-G. *droe-ja*, Isl. *treg-a*. V. DREICH.

DRING, *adj.* Slow, dilatory, S. B.

I'll wad her country-lads shall no be *dring*
In seeking her, and making us to rus
That ever we their name or nature knew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

To DRING, DRINGE, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise such as that of a kettle before it boils.

While kettles *dringe* on ingles dour,
Or clashes stay the lazy lass,
Thir sangs may ward ys fras the sour,
And gayly vacant minutes pass.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 198.

Is this a peculiar application of the preceding *v.*, because of the slow motion of water in this state? It may, however, have some affinity to Isl. *dryn-ia*, mugire; *drungin*, ravus et grandisonus. *Sing* is synon. S.

2. As a *v. a.* To sing in a slow and melancholy manner, Aberd.

There needs na be sa great a fraise
Wi' *dringing* dull Italian lays;—
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Their *allegros* and a' the rest, &c.

Tullochgorum, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 136.

DRING, *s.* "The noise of a kettle before it boils;" Gl. Ramsay.DRING, *s.* 1. One in a servile state; per-haps expressive of equal contempt with the designation *slave*.

—I haif heir, I to the tell,
Ane nobill kaip imperiell,
Quhilk is not ordanit for *dringis*,
Bot for Duikis, Empriouris, and Kingis;
For princely, and imperiall fulis.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 97.

Perhaps it is used in a similar sense by Polwart.

Dead *dring*, dry'd sting, thou will hing, but a sunyie.
Watson's Coll., iii. 32.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

Wer thair ane king to rax and ring
Amang gude-fallowis cround,
Wrechis wald wring, and mak murnyng,
For dule thay suld be dround;
Quha finds ane *dring*, owdir auld or ying,
Gar hoy him out and hound.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 183, st. 3.

Wrech, i. e. wretch, is evidently used as synon. with *dring*, which is also contrasted with the character of *gude-fallowis*, or those who spend their money freely. It might seem to be derived from Belg. *dring-en*, to press. V. *Dring*, *v. l.* But its primary sense refers us to Su.-G. *dreng*, a servant. This indeed primarily signifies, vir fortis; and, even in its secondary and modern sense, implies no idea of meanness; except what may be viewed as attached to a state of servitude. It must be observed, that *drench* occurs in Doomsday-book, as denoting those who are subject to a feudal lord, or a certain class of vassals; L. B. *dreng-us*, *threng-us*. The term might thence come to signify any mean creature. [Isl. *drengur*, a young man, a valiant man.]

To DRINGLE, *v. n.* To be dilatory, S.; a dimin. from *Dring*.To DRINK BEFORE *one*, to anticipate what one was just about to say, S.

"You will *drink before* me," S. Prov. "You have just said what I was going to say, which is a token that you'll get the first drink." Kelly, p. 388.

DRINK-SILUER, DRINK-SILVER, *s.* 1.

Anciently one of the perquisites of office in chancery.

—"The vassall shall pay to the directour of the chancellarie for parchement, wryting, subscriptioun, *drinksilver*, wax, and all other expensis, the sowme of fourtie shillings allanerlie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 269.

2. A vail given to servants.

"And at na *drinksilver* be tane be the maister [ship-master] nor his doaris vnder pain abone writtin." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

"*Drinksilver* to the beirman." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

3. In a metaph. and religious sense, a gift.

"A drink of Christ's love, which is better than wine, is the *drink-silver* which suffering for his Majesty leaves behind it." Rutherford's Lett., P. II., ep. 28.

Drinksiller is still the vulgar designation, and pronunciation, S.

To DRIPPLE, DREEPLE, *v. n.* The same with E. *dribble*, Aberd.To DRITE, DRYTE, *v. n.* To evacuate the faeces; pret. *drate*, *dret*, S.

"The Erle of Moray asked the Kyng where his menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym: the Kyng said he had fawttid sore to him, and shuld never have hys favor agayne: Na, sayd the Erle, by —he cannot fawt to you, thought he shuld *dryte* in youre hands." Penman's Intercepted Letters to Sir George Douglas, Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., ii. 490.

—The farmer, ere

The cock had craw'd day, or the ducks had *drate*
Upo' the hallan-stans, ca's frae his cot

The drowsy callan. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 7.

"You dream'd that you *dret* under you, and when you rose it was true," S. Prov.; "an answer to them that say, Guess what I dream'd." Kelly, p. 375.

It occurs also in a compound form.

Into the Katherins thou made a foul Kahute,
For thou *bedrait* her down frae stern to steir.

Evergreen, ii. 71.

It is sometimes written as if the form of the *v.* were to *Dirt*. "You have *dirten* in your nest," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 367.

"*Dryte*, to evacuate the faeces. Johnson derives the Eng. *dirt*, from the Dutch *dryt*," Gl. Lyndsay.

This is evidently a word of great antiquity; as being the same with Isl. *dryt-a*, egerere, cacare. G. Andr. observes that the *v.* and its derivative *drit*, excrementum, properly refer to birds. Verel. expl. the *v.* simply in the terms used above in defining ours. A.-S. *ge-drit-an*, cacare; Lye. Fris. Sicamb. Fland. *dryt-en*, id. [Isl. *drita*, cacare; *dritur*, *s.* excrements.]

This appears to be the true origin of E. and S. *dirt*. *Dirtin* and *drittin* are both used S. as the part. pa., precisely in the same sense. The latter exactly corresponds with Isl. *dritinn*, sordibus inquinatus; Gl. Edd. Saemundi.

In this Gl. there is a curious distinction mentioned in regard to this term. *Dritinn*, it is said, is a *drit-r*, stercus, sordes ventris, quae vox honesta est in sermone Islandico prae altero *skitr*; nam haec etsi idem notat, obscoena tamen in usu censetur. This is one proof, among many, of the unaccountable capriciousness manifested, in almost every language, in regard to the use of terms which in themselves are perfectly synonymous.

To DRITHER, *v. n.* 1. To fear, to dread, AYS. V. DREDOUR.

2. To hesitate, *ibid.*

DRITHER. Fear, dread. V. DREDOUR.

*To DRIVE, *v. a.* To delay; or, to prolong.

"It is said in the second command, that the Lord visits the third & fourth generation of them that hate him. What is the ground of this? because the iniquity of the fathers is driven to the children to the third and fourth generation. Therefore the vengeance of God lights on all." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 94.

If in the first sense, *synon.* with DRIFT.

To DRIZZEN, *v. n.* 1. To low as a cow or ox, Ang. The term seems rather to denote a low and mournful sound, as *synon.* with *Croyn.*

2. Applied to a lazy person groaning over his work, S. O.

Teut. *druyesch-en*, strepere, stridere, susurrare; Kilian. Germ. *dreusch-en*, sonare, Isl. *thrusk-a*, strepere.

To DRIZZLE, *v. n.* "To walk slow;" Gl. Shirr.

Isl. *drosk-a*, to roam, to follow reluctantly; adhaerere, consecrari haesitantem; *drasl-ast*, desultorie feror et succusatum; G. Andr., p. 52, 54.

DRIZZLE, *s.* "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run;" Gl. Shirrefs. Aberd.

Isl. *dreitill* signifies, Gutta humoris. But perhaps it is merely an improper use of E. *drizzle*, which as a *v.* Mr. Todd traces to Germ. *drisel-en*, to shed dew. This word, however, I cannot find anywhere else. I suspect that there must be a mistake in the substitution of this for Teut. *riest-en*, rorare, referred to by Skinner, or rather Germ. *riest-n*, guttatim cadere, a diminutive from Alem. *ris-en*, labi, decidere, defluere.

DRIZZLING, *s.* Slaver; Gl. Shirr.

This is merely the E. word *drizzling* used metaph.

To DROB, *v. a.* To prick, as with a needle or other sharp instrument, Ang. *syn.* *brog*, *brod.*

I can hardly think that this is from *brod*, by transposition. It may be allied to Su.-G. *drabb-a*, to strike; Isl. *drepa*, *id.* also to pierce, perforare; G. Andr., p. 53, 54. Hence,

DROB, *s.* A thorn, a prickle, Perth.

DROCHLIN, DROGHING, *adj.* 1. Puny, of small stature, including the ideas of feebleness and staggering. Aberd.

The' Rob was stout, his cousin dang
Him down wi' a gryte shudder;
Syne a' the drochlin' hempy thrang
Gat e'er him wi' a fudder.

Christmas La'ing, Skinner's Misc. Pect., p. 123.

2. Lazy, indolent, Clydes.

3. *Droghling and Coghling*, "wheezing and blowing;" Gl. Antiquary.

"That gray auld stour carle, the Baron o' Bradwardine,—he's coming down the close wi' the droghling, coghling baillie body they ea' Maewhipple, trindling ahint him, like a turnspit after a French cook." Waverley, ii. 290.

As denoting laziness, it might be viewed as allied to Isl. *draeg-ia*, mora, tarditas, *draegiulegr*, tardus, cunctabundus, [*draglast*, to loiter.]

DROD, *s.* A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, Ays.

Perhaps from Gael. *drud*, an enclosure, *drudam*, to shut, the light being confined to prevent combustion.

DROD, *s.* A short, thick, clubbish person; as, "He is a *drod* of a bodie," Clydes.

Isl. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. V. DROUD.

DRODDUM, *s.* Expl. "the breech;" A. Bor. *id.*

O for some rank, mercurial rezet,—

I'd gie yeu sic a hearty deze o't,

Wad dress your droddum.

To a Louse, Burns, iii. 229.

To DRODGE, *v. n.* To do servile work, to *drudge*, Lanarks.

DRODLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A useless mass, Fife.

The elf gae a skrieche,—

Whan a' the hale kirnan

Tae drodllich was driven.

MS. Pocrn.

Gael. *trothlaighe*, wasted, consumed.

DRODS, *s. pl.* What is otherwise called the pet, Clydes.

Gael. *troud*, scolding, strife; *troid*, quarrelling; C. B. *drud*, raging.

DROG, *s.* A buoy sometimes attached to the end of a harpoon line, when the whale runs it out, S., perhaps from *drag*.

DROGAREIS, *pl.* Drugs.

"The unyementis & drogareis that our forbearis visit mycht not cure the new maledyis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 17. b.

Fr. *drogueris*, *id.*

DROGGIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

"That na maner of personis his subiectis, being vnder the degre of prelatiis, erlis, &c., sall presume to haue at thair brydellis, or vthir banquetis, or at thair tabillis in dalie cheir, onie droggis or confectouris, brocht from the pairtis beyond sey." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221. V. CONFECTOURIS.

It is evident that *droggis* does not here admit the sense of E. *drugs*, as denoting medicine, but is used like Fr. *drogueris*, confections.

DROGS, *s. pl.* Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"If outhir gude fare or drogs will do it, I'll hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait,—in less than twa weeks." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 76.

—A' the doctors' drogs, or skill,

Nae ease, alake! could len' him.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

Our term retains the form of the Fr. word *drogue*, drug, and from its sound, should indeed be thus written.

DROGESTER, s. A druggist.

"John Spreul, apothecar, or *drogester*, at Glasgow, —declared, that—when he was lying in that tolbooth, there was one sent into their company as a prisoner,—a sharp-like man, who inveighed against magistracy and the present magistrates," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 200.

DROGUERY, s. Medicines, drugs, Ayrs.

"Nane o' the *droguery* nor the roguery o' doctors for me." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. DROGAREIS.

DROICH, DROCH, s. A dwarf, a pigmy, *droch*, S. B. Clydes.; *dreich*, Border.

Hence one of the Poems in the Bann. Collection is entitled, "Ane little Interlud, of the *Droichis* part of the Play," p. 173.

Duerwe and *Duerg* are used by Thomas of Ercildone.

The *duerwe* y seigh her ginne,

Ther he sat in the tre.

Sir Tristrem, p. 116. V. DUEROH.

A.-S. *dweorh*, Dan. *dwaerg*, Isl. Sw. *dverg*, Belg. *dwergh*, Germ. *zwerg*, id. Skinner mentions *durg-en* as an E. word of the same meaning. This is more nearly allied to the terms already mentioned than *dwarf*. There is another Isl. word which our *droich* or *droch* still more closely resembles. This is *draug*, pl. *draugur*. It differs somewhat in signification; being rendered, lemures aut defunctorum genii; Ol. Lex. Run. Gl. Landnamabok.

Shaw gives *droich* as a Gael. word signifying *dwarf*; also written *troich*. But I strongly suspect that it has been borrowed from the Lowlanders; as none of the terms mentioned by Lhuud have any similarity.

Junius says that he cannot discover the origin of the Northern designations for a dwarf. But A.-S. *dweorh* may be allied to Moes-G. *drauhs-na*, a crumb, a fragment; and Isl. *drog* denotes any object very minute, minutissimum quid et fugitivum; G. Andr. p. 53. He adds, item, *femella nauci*. It seems doubtful, whether he means a very puny female, or one of no value in a moral respect.

In the Northern dialects, *dverg* does not merely signify a dwarf, but also a *faury*. The ancient Northern nations, it is said, prostrated themselves before rocks, believing that they were inhabited by these pigmies, and that they thence gave forth oracles. V. Keysl. Antiq. Septent., p. 21, 22. Hence they called the echo *dvergamal*, as believing it to be their voice or speech, from Su.-G. *mal-a*, loqui. They were accounted excellent artificers, especially as smiths; from which circumstance some suppose that they have received their name. V. Gl. Edd. Saem. Other Isl. writers assert that their ancestors did not worship the pigmies, as they did the *genii* or spirits, also supposed to reside in the rocks.

Isl. *dyrg-ia*, mulier pygmaea, nana, is evidently allied.

[Isl. *draugur*, ghost, spectre, is certainly the same word as *droich*, although it has another meaning; and *dvergur* is a different word, although it has the same meaning. V. Drows.]

DROICHY, adj. Dwarfish, S.

"There was Zacheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little *droichy* body."—Presb. Eloq., p. 129.

DROILE, s. *Devil's Droiles*.

"With fierle lookes,—hee shall behold these deuil's *droiles*, doolefull creatures." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 677, 678.

This ancient word may signify a bondslave; Isl. *driole*, mancipium; G. Andr. p. 53. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *drol*, trullus, drollus. Vulgo

dicitur, daemonum genus, quod in omni laborum genere se videtur exercere, cum tamen nihil agat, Kilian; q. a lubber fiend. Dan. *drol*, a demon; Su.-G. *troll*, a spectre, *troll-a*, to use enchantments; Ihre, in vo. Isl. *tröll*, giganteum genus; G. Andr. daemon, monstrum; Verel.

DROLL, adj. 1. Amusing, exciting mirth, S.

"*Droll*, curious, *funny*." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 690.

2. Singular, not easily to be accounted for, S.

DRONACH, s. Penalty, punishment.

"I'se gar ye dree the *dronach* o't;" I will make yo do penance for it; or abide the consequences, proverb. phrase, S. B. *drither*, synon. V. DREDOUR.

Dronach might seem allied to Ir. and Gael. *dreamn*, grief, sorrow, pain. But it more nearly resembles Isl. *drungi*, molestia, onus.

DRONE, s. The backside, the breech, Aberd.

Upp. Clydes.

But little shot she came—

Showing frae side to side, an' lewdring on,

Wi' Lindy's coat syde hanging frae her *drone*.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 55.

Gael. *dronnan*, the back, *dronnag*, highest part of the back, summit; Shaw.

DRONE-BRAT, s. In former times females generally wore two aprons, one before, the other behind hanging down the back. The latter was called the *drone-brat*, Upp. Clydes.**[DRONKEN, part. pt.]** Drunk.

—The gud erll had gret dowtynie,

That of thair men suld *dronken* be.

Barbour, xiv. 231. Skeat's Ed.]

To DROOL, v. n. 1. To trill, Roxb.

Ane ca's a thing like elsin box,

That *drools* like corn pipes

Fu' queer that day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 57.

2. To cry in a low and mournful tone, *ibid*.

Su.-G. *drill-a*, to warble, to quaver, to trill; Germ. *trill-en*, Su.-G. *trall-a*, canere, cantillare. This is probably the origin of *troll-a*, incantare, as sorcerers pretended to enchant by their rhymes or songs.

DROOPIT, part. adj. Weakly, infirm, Etrr.

For.; the same certainly with E. *drooping*, as referring to the state of bodily health.

DROOP-RUMPL'T, adj. Drooping at the crupper; applied to horses, S.

The sma', *droop-rumpl't*, hunter cattle

Might aihlins waur't thee for a brattle;

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,

And gart them whaizle.

Burns, iii. 143.

DROPPY, DROPPING, adj. Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonal showers. When these fall, it is commonly said, "It's *droppy* weather," S.

Hence the rhythmic adage of the north:—

A misty May, and a *dropping* June,

Brings the bonny land of Moray aboon.

Shaw's Hist. Moray, p. 151.

***DROSSY**, *adj.* Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, Ang.

From A.-S. *droas*, faex, q. full of dregs or lees. The A.-Saxons formed an *adj.* from this noun, which our term nearly resembles in signification; *droentic*, fragilis, "fraile, brittle, weak;" Sommer.

To **DROTCH**, *v. n.* To dangle, to be in a pendulous state, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *dratt-a*, itittare; pedissequum esse; *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. It is probably allied to *Dratch*, q. v.

DROTCHIEL, *s.* "An idle wench; a slug-gard. In Scotland it is still used," Johus. Dict. V. **DRATCH**, **DRETCH**, *v. n.* to linger.

DROTES, *s. pl.* 1. A term given to *uppish* yeomen or *cocklairds*, Ayr.

This is evidently used in a derisive sense. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term originally applied to nobles, q. v.

2. Nobles, or persons of quality, belonging to a court.

With richs dayntes on des thi *drotes* are dight;
And I in danger, and deol, in dengen I dwells.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 15

Su.-G. *drott*, a lord; Isl. *drottin*, A.-S. *drihten*, are evidently from the same source. V. **DRIGHTIN**. According to Snorro Sturleson, *drott* was the term used to denote one who served in the royal hall.

DROUBLY, **DRUBLIE**, *adj.* 1. Dark, gloomy, troubled.

Into thir dark and *drublie* dayis,
Quhan sabbill all the hevin arrayis,—
Nature all curage me denyis
Of sangs, ballatis, and of playis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 125.

2. Muddy; applied to water.

Syns come he till a wonder grisely flude,
Droubly and depe that rathly down can ryn.

Henryson's Traitie of Orpheus King, Edin. 1508.

Teut. *droef*, turbidus, turbulentus. A.-S. *dryfan*, vexare. V. *synon.* **DRUMLY**.

DROUD, *s.* 1. A cod-fish, Ayr.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 269.

2. Metaphorically, a lazy lumpish fellow, Ayr.

"His mother, who was—a widow woman, did not well know what to do with him, and folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 336.

3. Also applied to worthless females, Ayr.

4. It is also expl. as denoting "a kind of *herring-haik*," i.e., a wattled sort of box for catching herrings, Ayr.

The Gael. terms for a cod-fish are *trosg*, and *bodach ruadh*; Shaw. If we could suppose the second sense the primary one, the term might be traced to Isl. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. O. Fr. *drud*, *drubs*, gros, fort, robuste. C. B. *drad*, fortis, strenuus; Boxhorn.

DROUERY, **DROURY**, *s.* 1. Illicit love.

Thal fand in till his coffer
A lettyr that him send a lady,
That he luffyt per *drouery*,
That aaid quhen he had yemyt a yer
In wer, as a gud bachiller,
The awenturis castell of Douglas,
That to kepe sa peralus was;
Than mycht he weile ask a lady
Hyr amowris, and hyr *drouery*.

Barbour, viii. 492. 498. MS.

I cannot agree with Mr. Macpherson in thinking that *drury*, Wynt. vi. 2. 101, signifies "truth in love, or true love." It certainly has the same meaning as in the passage quoted above. Warton errs still more remarkably, in rendering this "modesty, decorum." In this he seems to have followed Hearne, who explains it, "modesty, sobriety," as used by R. Glouc.

Wymmen ns kepte of ue kyngt as in *druery*,
Bote hs were in armys wsl yprowed, & atte leste thrye.

P. 191.

Kyngt is for knight, *thrye*, thrice. Here it may simply mean love.

2. A love-token.

And suffir Tyrianis, and all Liby land
Be gif in *drouery* to thy son in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 103. 21.

The phrase *luf drouery* is also used by Doug.

3. A gift of any kind.

—The Sidones Dido

Begouth to big ane proud tempil of Juno,
With *drouerys* sere, and giftis of riches.

Doug. Virgil, 27. 1.

Drury is used O. E. in the same general sense, for any sort of gift, or perhaps as *synon.* with *treasure*.

When all *treasures* are tried, quod she, truth is the best;
I do it on *Deus charitas*, to deme the sothe,
It is as dere worth a *drury*, as dere God him selfe.

P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 5. b.

4. *Drouery* is used as *synon.* with *Morwyn gift*, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage.

"Our souerane lord ratifij, apprevit, & be the autorite of parliament confirmit the donatioun & gift of our souerane lady the qwenis *drouery* & morwyn-gift eftir the form of the charteris." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

Mr. Pink. properly refers to O. Fr. *drucric*, la vie joyeuse; from *drue*, a concubine. V. Gl. Rom. de la Rose. The origin is probably Teut. *drut*, *druyt*, faithful; Germ. *draut*, id. also, dear, carus, dilectus; corresponding to C. B. *drud*, id. Germ. *drut*, *s.* denotes a friend; Franc. *drut*, and *drutinna*, amica; whence, according to Wachter, *drue* and *drueric*. Ital. *drude*, a lover, a pander; amant. C'est proprement le rufien d'une femme; Veneroni.

To **DROUK**, *v. a.* To drench, to soak, S.

—Al *droukit* and forwrocht

Thay saiffit war, and warpit to the coist.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 29.

Our good old Z. Boyd uses the term with respect to Jonah.

"—Heare how the *drouked* man sang at last. *Yet hast thou brought up my life*," &c. Last Battell, 302.

Rudd. views it as formed from *douk*, by the interposition of *r*. Lye mentions the A.-S. phrase, *on drugunge*, *Psa.* 77. 20. rendering it, aquosus. This seems radically the same with *Drake*, q. v. It may be added, that Fr. *druger*, is to moisten, to wet thoroughly.

DROUK, DROUKIN, s. A drenching; Clydes.
DROUKIT-LIKE, adj. Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, S.

"I gied them a cast across the ford, and some way the cart gaed aje, and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit-like* bodies they were when they cam out." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 237.

DROUKITNESS, s. The state of being drenched, S.

To **DROULE, v. n.** Used as signifying to bellow; applied to the hart belling for the doe, *Ettr. For.* V. **DROOL, v.** sense 2.

Quhere the hearte heavit in het blude over hill and howe,
 There shall the dinke deire *droule* for the dowe.

Perils of Man, i. 16.

Belg. *druyl-en*, to mope, to droop. One of the names for a bull in Isl. would seem to be allied, perhaps as originally expressive of his bellowing. This is *drioli*. One thing, however, against this conjecture is that the *v. driol-ast* signifies *obversari*, to oppose, as if the term referred to his butting.

DROUTH, s. 1. Drought, S.

The balmie dew throw burning *drouth* he drys,
 Quhilk made the soil to savour sweet, and smell
 By dewe that on the nicht before down fell.

K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 488.

2. Thirst, S.

"Is it possible, that my *drouth* can be slokned with that drinke, that passed neuer ower my halse?" Bruce's *Serm.* on the *Sacr.*, B. 7, b.

"He speaks in his drink, what he thought in his *drouth*," S. Prov. "What sobriety conceals, drunkenness reveals;" E. Prov. Kelly, p. 134.

There is another Prov. connected with this term, which ought not to go into oblivion; as it contains a good lesson against severity in judging of the faults of others.

"They speak of my drink that never consider my *drouth*." "They censure my doing such a thing, who neither consider my occasions of doing it, nor what provocations I had to do it." Kelly, p. 312.

Mr. Tooke properly mentions A.-S. *drugoth*, (*siccitas*, *arditas*), as the immediate origin; adding, that this is the third pers. sing. of the *v. drig-an, drug-an*, *arescere*, to dry. *Dryth* and *drith* were used for drought, O. E. *Divers. Parley*, II. 413, 414.

DROUTHY, adj. 1. Droughty, applied to the weather, S.

2. Thirsty, S.

—Though this night he drink the sea,
 The morn he'll e'en as *drouthy* be.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 124.

But where the moss is not so soft and waterish, the burning it in a *drouthy* and dry summer is the best mean." Sibb. Fife, p. 156.

DROUTHIELE, adv. Thirstily, S.

My kimmer and I maun tak the Beuk,
 Wi' a twal pint stoup in our peat neuk;
 Ere the psalm be done, the dish is dry,
 And *drouthiele* pray my kimmer and I.

Song, My Kimmer and I.

DROUTHIESUM, adj. Addicted to drinking, Clydes.

DROUTHIESUMLIE, adv. In the manner of one addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

DROUTHIESUMNESS, s. The state of being addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

To **DROVE** cattle or sheep, to drive them, Fife; apparently from the preterite, or from the *s.* of this form.

DROVE, s. The broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones, S.

To **DROVE, v. a.** To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument, S.

Teut. *driw-en* signifies to engrave, to emboss, *caelare*; whence *drijf-punt*, *caelum*, *caelandi instrumentum*. Su.-G. *drijf-a*. De metallis *usurpatum*, idem *valet ac caelare*; Ihre. *Drifwet arbate*, work embossed; Wideg. Belg. *gedrew-en werk*, id. It occurs in the same sense in A.-S. *adrifene fatu*, *caelata vasa*. The most ancient form of the word is Moes.-G. *dreib-an*, *tundendo excavare*; Jun. Gl. Ulph.

DROW, s. 1. A fainting fit, a sort of convulsion; also, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, Ang.

2. Any fit of sickness, especially one that is tedious and lingering; as, "He's taen an ill *drow*, Aberd.

3. A qualm.

"There was a *drow* of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. He turned to her and said; 'And you are thinking on greeting Jock at the fireside.' This was a son of her's called John, that she had left very weak of a decay at the fireside." Walker's *Peden*, p. 63.

E. *throe*, from A.-S. *throw-ian*, parti; Isl. *thraa*, *aegritudo*, *eg thrae*, *aegre fero*, *moerens desidero*; G. Andr., p. 267. Teut. *droev*, *moerens*, *dolens*.

DROW, s. A severe gust, a squall.

"About one afternoon comes off the hills of Lamer-moor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and *drow*, which or we could get ourselves takled did cast us about, &c. It pleased God mercifully to look upon us, & within an hour and a half to drive away the showre & calm the *drow*, so that it fell down dead calm." Melville's MS., p. 115.

Isl. *draufa*, *unda maris*, Edd. G. Andr. Gael. *drog*, the motion of the sea.

DROW, s. 1. A cold mist approaching to rain, Loth., Roxb.; *synon. Dagg.*

This term denotes something less than what is called a *Driftle*. In the higher parts of Loth. it is common to speak of a *Sea-drow*, apparently equivalent to *Sea-haar*.

"Sae near Sabbath at e'en, and out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' *drow* in the air besides—there's nae time for considering." Rob Roy, ii. 199.

2. A drizzling shower, Upp. Clydes.

3. A drop, Wigtonshire.

Isl. *drog*, *minutissimum quid et fugitivum*, ut *gut-tula humoris*, *vappa*, &c.

DROWIE, adj. Moist, misty; as, a *drowie day*, Loth., Roxb.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient Teutonic term, and probably transmitted from those Belgae who first

took possession of our eastern coast. Teut. *droef*, turbidus; *droef weder*, coelum tenebrosum, nubilum, turbidum; Kilian. Belg. *droevig weder*, lowering weather. The same term is also applied to the mind, tristis, moerens, Su.-G. *bedroefw-a*, from the obsolete v. *droefw-a*, dolore afficere; proprie, animum perturbare; Moes-G. *drob-jan*, turbare; Alem. *trejo*, dolor, Schilter. But most probably, its primary application was to the troubled face of the sky; or at any rate, to what is literally troubled, as muddy water, &c., as it will generally be found that terms, expressive of the state of the mind, are borrowed from external objects.

IT'S DROWIN ON, *impers. v.* Used to denote a thick wetting mist; *ibid.*

DROW, *s.* A melancholy sound, like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance, East Loth.

Teut. *droef*, *droeve*, tristis, moerens.

DROWP, *s.* A feeble person.

Bat I full craftle did keip thai courtlie weidlis,
Quhill efter deid of that *droup*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58.

He also uses *droup* as an adj., p. 51.

Teut. *droef*, moestus; Isl. *draup-a*, tristari, [*drupa*, to *droup*.]

DROWPER, *s.* One who gives way to dejection of spirits.

"To be much about duty and service,—is a very present diversion and cure of heart-trouble, which is but fed by idle discouragement; and it is the way to a more perfect cure, which cannot be expected by lazie *drowpers*." Hutcheson on Joh. xiv. 15. V. DROUP.

The immediate origin is the E. v. *Droop*.

DROWRIER, *s.* Dowager, "Quene *drowrier*"; Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

Corr. from Fr. *douairière*, *id.*

DROWS, *s. pl.* A class of imaginary beings, Shetl. *Trows*, *synon.*

"If the natives of Thule admitted that one class of magicians performed their feats by their alliance with Satan, they devoutly believed that others dealt with spirits of a different and less odious class—the ancient dwarfs, called, in Zetland, *Troes* or *Drows*, the modern fairies and so forth." The Pirate, i. 121.

"The *Drows* or *Trows*, the legitimate successors of the northern *Duegar*, and somewhat allied to the fairies, reside like them in the interior of green hills and caverns, and are most powerful at midnight. They are curious artificers in iron as well as in the precious metals, and are sometimes propitious to mortals, but more frequently capricious and malevolent." *Ibid.*, p. 232, N. V. Trow, Trowe, *s.*

DROYTES, *s. pl.* The name given by the country people in Aberdeenshire to the *Druids*.

Some have traced the term *Druid* to Teut. *drut*, fidelis, fidus; though it is more probably of Celtic origin, as the Germans, according to Cæsar, had no *Druids*. It is not improbable, that the Franconian and Helvetian terms for a female magician, *drude*, *drutte*, originated from the superior knowledge of this order of men. V. Keysl. Ant., p. 503.

DRUBLIE. V. DROUBLY.

DRUCKEN, *part. pa.* Drunken, S.

I've been at *drucken* writers' feasts.

Burns, On Dining with Lord Daer.

Some *drucken* wife wi' dronth does barn,—
And sair does mutter and does mourn
For good sma' beer.

The Har'st Rig, st. 50.

Su.-G. Dan. *drukken*, *id.*, from *drick-a*, *drikk-er*, to drink. Isl. *drukinn*, ebrius.

DRUCKENSUM, *adj.* Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors, addicted to intemperance, S.

I find it once written *drunkinsum*.—"His wiff was *drunkinsum* and quhillis ewill condiconit." Aberd. Reg., 16th Cent.

To DRUG, *v. a.* To pull forcibly, to tug, to drag, S.

———Richt ernistle thay wirk,
And for to *drug* and draw wald neuer irk.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 1.

Then in a grief he did her hail,
And *drugged* both at main and tail,
And other parts he could best wail.

Watson's Coll., i. 40.

It is sometimes contrasted with *draw*.

Than better sene to *drug* nor lait to *draw*.

Lament. L. Scott., Fol. 5, b.

This seems to have been a prov. expression, signifying that it is preferable to use strong measures in proper season, than such as are more feeble when it is too late.

It is also used by Chaucer.

———At the gate he proffered his service,
To *drugge* and draw, what so men wald devise.

Knights T., v. 1418.

Rudd. views it as corr. from *rug*. But it is radically the same with *draw*; only the guttural sound is retained, as denoting that the action is more forcible.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *thrug-a*, premere, vim inferre; *thrug-an*, vis, coactio; Haldorson.

DRUG, *s.* A rough or violent pull, S. B.

They—lasht him en before wi' birken wands,
Abent his honghs, and round about his lugs;
And at his sair loot many unco *drugs*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

DRUG SAW, a saw for cross-cutting timber, South of S.; *synon.* *cross-cut-saw*, S.

"Ane tittle *drug* saw for wrichtis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

"Taken from him—all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug-saw*, bow saw, and others valued to 40 lib." Acc^t. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52, 53.

DRUGGARE, *adj.* Drudging, subjected to labour.

Of bestis sawe I mony diuere kynd;—
The slawe asse, ths *druggare* beste of pyne.

King's Quair, v. 4.

Isl. *droogur*, tractor, bajulus; G. Andr.

To DRUIDLE, *v. n.* To idle away one's time, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of *Druttle*, q. v.

DRULE, *s.* One who is slow and inactive, a sluggard, South of S.

Belg. *druyt-en*, to mope, to droop; Isl. *droll-a*, haercre, moras nectere, *droll*, tardatio.

DRULE, s. A variety of *Dule, Dool*, a goal, Aberd.

"Dool or *drule*, the goal which gamesters strive to gain first, as at football," Gl. Shirrefs.

This, I suspect, is merely a corruption of *Dule*. Isl. *drolla*, to tarry, to loiter.

DRULIE, adj. Muddy, troubled; synon. with *Drumly*, but more commonly used, especially by old people; as, "*drulie* water," when discoloured with clay, &c., Roxb.

Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus, may perhaps be the radical term; A.-S. *drof*, turbulentus, "coenosus, sordidus, filthy, dirty, draffie," Somner.

DRUM, adj. Dull, melancholy, S. B. V. **DRAM.**

Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus; Haldorson.

DRUM, s. A knoll; a ridge, S.

"On these grounds, and neighbourhood,—there are many of these singular ridges of nature called here *Drums* [dorsum]; perhaps 10 to 12 of them within a small space of each other. They have all a parallelism to one another, and decline eastward.—There are many of these *drums* in the neighbourhood, in the parishes of Alyth and Ratray, and in the Stormont, which have the same parallelism and position with the above." P. Bendothy, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 342.

Gael. Ir. *drum*, the back or ridge of a hill, C. B. *trym*. Hence *Drum-Albin*, a name given to the Grampian mountains; according to Adamnan, *Dorsum Britanniae*, q. the back or ridge of Britain; a name proper enough, as this ridge divides the country into two parts.

It is applied, S. B. to little hills, which rise as backs or ridges above the level of the adjacent ground. The use of this term corresponds with the metaph. sense in which Lat. *dorsum* frequently occurs. V. Now.

The Gael. word is also written *drim*, the back; a ridge of mountains, Shaw. It deserves remark, that Isl. *dramb* is defined, Quicquid coniforme, vel convexum se effert, et in altum surgit; *drembi*, tumor; *dremb-az*, turgescere; Haldorson. *Drembe*, elatio, tumor; G. Andr., p. 52. Hence probably the *Drems*, the name of a rising ground, about three miles south from Aberlady in Haddingtonshire, the site of a very ancient fortification, apparently the remains of a Pictish town. I may also observe that Isl. *thruma*, is expl. acclivitas montis ardua; Haldorson. I need scarcely add that *d* and *th* are often interchanged.

* **DRUM, s.** The cylindrical part of a machine; the name commonly given to that part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain, S.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented *drum*, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the *drum*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.

To DRUMBLE, v. n. 1. To make muddy, S.

2. To raise disturbance, like one who stirs mud; hence, in a metaph. sense, to trouble.

As from a bow a fatal flane,
Train'd by Apollo from the main,
In water pierc'd an eel;

Sae may the patriot's power and art
Sic fate to souple rogues impart,
That *drumble* at the commonweal.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 376.

It is still used as a *v. a.*, in a literal sense. V. the adj.

DRUMLIE-DROITS, s. pl. Bramble-berries, Kinross, Perth.; *Black Boids*, West of S.

The latter part of the word seems to be corr. from Gael. *dreas, dreis*, a bramble. *Draighioun* signifies a thorn, and *draighiunnach*, thorny. But it would be to suppose a very tautological composition, to resolve it into "thorny bramble."

DRUMLY, DRUMBLY, adj. 1. Dark, troubled.

The *drumly* schour yet furth ouer all the are
Als blak as pyk, in bubbis here and there.

Doug. Virgil, 151. 8.

2. Muddy, thick; *drumley*, A. Bor. id.

Frae thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,—
Drumly of nude, and skaldand as it war wode.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 38.

3. Having a gloomy aspect, S.

Some said my looks were groff and sour,
Fretfu', *drumblly*, dull, and dour.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

"Good fishing in *drumly* waters;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 28.

Rudd. views it as corr. from Fr. *troubé*, id. Sibb. from Teut. *turbelen*. But it seems rather a derivative from Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus; if not from the same origin with **DRAM**, q. v. *Drumbled* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. *The ale is drumbled*, i. e. disturbed, muddy. "Look how you *drumble*," Shaksp. i. e. how confused you are. Lambe's Notes, Batt. Flodden, p. 71. *Druve*, Cumb., "a muddy river;" Gl. Grose.

4. Confused; applied to the mind.

—The Muse ne'er cares
For siller, or sic guilefu' wares.
Wi' whilk we *drumly* grow, and crabbit,
Dour, capernoited, thurwin-gabbit;
And brither, sister, friend and fae,
Without remeid o' kindred, slae.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 90.

5. Troubled, applied to the state of public matters, S.

"This was about the time appointed for our Parliament in the midst of May. We little expected the holding of it in so *drumly* a season." Baillie's Lett., i. 163.

DRUMMOCK, s. Meal and water mixed. V. **DRAMMOCK.**

DRUMMURE, adj. Grave, serious, sad, Dumfr. *Dremur't*, Ettr. For.

This may be allied to *Drum*, adj., melancholy. But it seems rather to be a corr. of E. *demure*.

DRUMSHORLIN, adj. Sulky, pettish, Lanarks.

As *drum* signifies sullen, melancholy, *shortin* may be viewed either as a diminutive from our *v. schore*, to threaten, or as the same with Teut. *scharluyn, scharluyn, scherluyn*, scurra, a scoffer, according to Kilian. Belg. *scherluyn* is, however, rendered by Sewel, "a knave, scoundrel."

To **DRUNE**, *v. n.* To low in a hollow or depressed tone; to moan, or complain with a low and murmuring voice. *To drune like a cow.* Ang. *Croyn, crune, synon.*

Isl. *dryn-ja*, mugire, Sw. *droen-a*. *Droena som en tiur*, to bellow as a bull; *gaa och droena*, to go moping; Widge. Isl. *dryn*, mugitus; Verel. Ind.

DRUNE, *s.* 1. The murmuring sound emitted by cattle, *S.*

2. A slow, drawling tune, or a tune sung in a drawling way, *S.*; also *Drone*.

3. It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children, when out of humour, after being flogged; the termination of crying, *S.*

DRUNT, *s.* A drawling mode of enunciation, *S.*

Isl. *drun-r*, mugitus; *drungin*, ravus et grandisonus; G. Andr., p. 55. Dan. *drunt-er*, however, signifies to loiter, to linger. *V. DRANT.*

DRUNT, *s.* Pet, sour humour, *S. strunt, strue, synon.*

—Mallie, nse doubt, took the *drunt*,
To be compar'd to Willie.

Burns, iii. 129.

Sibb. refers to "Sw. *drunt*, emansor," a truant. But it seems rather allied to O. Fland. *drint-en*, to swell, turgere, tumescere; which may be from the same root with Isl. *dramb*, pride, fastus, superbia.

To **DRUNT**, *v. n.* The same with *Drant*, Ang.

DRUSCHOC, *s.* 1. Any fluid food of a nauseous appearance; as, "I ugg at sic *druschoch*." "Thou has spoilt the broth, stupid thing; thou has made it perfect *druschoch*;" Renfrews.

2. A compound drink; generally applied to drugs, Ayr.

Gael. *draos*, trash; or rather a diminutive from *Drush*, atoms, fragments, *q. v.*

DRUSH, *s.* 1. Atoms, fragments, *synon. smash,*

—He hit her on the shoulder,
That he dang't all to *drush* like powder,
He laid it on so sicker. *Watson's Coll.*, i. 44.

2. Dross, refuse, scum; applied to men, Aberd.; the dross of peats, Banffs.

—If pavein I might scud
'Mang Jemie's sprush,
Really they'd think I was a bud
Frae senseless *drush*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

This word seems radically related to Moes-G. *drauksna*, a crumb, a fragment; from *drius-an*, to fall; whence *draus*, *drus*, casus, ruina, and *draus-jan*, *af-draus-jan*, ex alto precipitare; also, Su.-G. *dross-a*, cadere; and perhaps Belg. *ge-druysch*, immanis fragor magnae alieujus molis ex improvisio diruptae ac proidentis; Jun. Goth. Gl.

To **DRUTLE**, *v. n.* Applied to a dog or horse that frequently stops in its way, and ejects a small quantity of dung at intervals, *Fife.*

It has been conjectured that this is the primary sense of the preceding *v.*, and that it has been applied to one who lags behind, or is dilatory in operation, only in a secondary way. But this idea is repugnant to the evidence arising from the signification of the cognate terms.

I am inclined to think, indeed, that this term is originally different. From its signification, it is probably a diminutive from some *v.* signifying, excrementum ejicere. If the change of the vowel should be deemed an objection to its being deduced from Isl. *dryt-a*, or Fris. *dryt-en*, although this is of little weight, it seems to have also assumed another form. For Teut. *dreet* and *drete* signify crepitus; and *dreutel*, *drotel*, pilula stereoraria.

To **DRUTTLE**, *v. n.* 1. To be slow in motion, to make little progress in walking; *Drutlin*, Slow, *S.*

2. To trifle about any thing in which one is engaged, *S.*

Teut. *dreutel-en*, pumilionis passus facere, gradi instar nani; Kilian. Germ. *drotteln*, *trotteln*, to walk in a slow and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter derives from Su.-G. *trott*, *troett*, lassus, *troett-a*, fatigare, corresponding to Moes-G. *us-trud-jan*, fatigari, Su.-G. *tryt-a*, to vex, *foer-tryt-a*, to be slow. Isl. *trütill*, curso parvulus; from *trite*, cursito; but *drosla*, consectori haesitater, is perhaps allied. This may be a derivative from *drutta*, pedissequa; G. Andr., p. 52.

DRWRY. *V. DROUERY.*

DRY (in a stone,) *s.* A flaw, Aberd.

Teut. *draene* signifies, concussus, concussura; perhaps *q.* a shake, or shaking in the stone, a term often used to denote a rent in wood. Belg. *draai*, is a twirl, to turn.

* **DRY**, *adj.* Cold, without affection; applied especially to manner, *S.*

And mind yon, billy, tho' ye looked *dry*,
Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp *in-by*,
Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

DRY BURROW, an inland burgh, one not situated on the coast.

"That all eommon hie gaittis that fre burrowes hes bene in vse of precedent, outhor for passage fra thair burgh or cumming thairto, and in special all eommon hie gaittis fra fre *dry* burrowis to the *Portis* and *hauinnis* next adiacent (or procedant) to thame, be obseruit and keptit, and that nane mak thame impediment or stop thairintill." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

Some of my readers may hesitate as to the propriety of this being used as a distinctive designation; as, in another sense of the word, as used in *S.*, the most of burghs may be called *dry*, or if an inversion be preferred, *wet*.

DRYCHYN, **DRYCHYNG**, *s.* Delay, stay, protraction, of time.

That wykked syng so rewled the plansit,
Saturn was than in till his heast stait.—

His *drychyn* is with Pluto in the se,
As off the land, full off iniquite,
He wakyns wer, waxyng off pestilence.
Wallace, vii. 183, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, *dreiching*.
To Rowme that tribwte pay
Wytht-owtyn *drychyng* or delay.
Wyntown, v. 3, 52.

O. E. *dreiching*. V. DREICH.

DRY-DARN, *s.* Costiveness in cattle, Aberd.
Opposed to *Rinnin Darn*. V. RIN, *v.*

DRY-DIKE, *s.* A stone wall built without
lime or mortar, S.

DRY-DIKER, *s.* One who builds walls with-
out lime, S. V. COWAN.

DRY-FARAND, *adj.* Frigid in manner, not
open, not frank, Roxb.

Dry, although not mentioned in this sense by John-
son, is given by Serenius as an E. word, equivalent to
reserved. From the *adj.* *Dry*, and *Farand*, seeming,
q. v.

DRY-GAIR-FLOW, *s.* The place where two
hills join, and form a kind of bosom, Ayr.
V. GAIR, and FLOW.

DRY GOOSE, a handful of the smallest or
finest kind of meal, pressed very close to-
gether, dipt in water, and then roasted
among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

DRY-HAIRED, *adj.* The same with *Dry-Far-
and*, *ibid.*, Loth.; in allusion to cattle whose
hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure
to the weather.

DRY MOLTURES, "quantities of corn paid to
the mill; whether the payers grind or not."
Diet. Summ. View of Feud. Law, p. 125.

DRYNESS, *s.* Coldness, want of affection, S.

—"Since the fire of Frendraught she saw not her
father and mother, nor did the earl himself since the
purchasing his lieutenancy ever visit them, or give
them any comfort since this dolorous fire, which was
admired by many country people, that for any *dry-
ness* was betwixt them the earl of Murray should have
been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful
days." Spalding, i. 17.

The *adv.* is used in the same sense in E. But
Johns. gives no intimation of either the *adj.* or *s.* hav-
ing this signification.

DRYNT, *pret.* Drowned.

Quhilk of the goddis, O Palinurus,
The vs bereft, and *drynt* amid the se?
Doug. Virgil, 175. 21.

Su.-G. *draenk-a*, A.-S. *drenc-ean*, *adrenc-an*, mer-
gere; *adrenct*, mersus, drowned; Somner.

DRY SCHELIS, *s. pl.* *Dry schele*, the pan of
a night-stool.

"Item, in the twa chalmeris abone the hall, in
everie ane of thame, twa stand beddis with thair *dry
schelis* and stulis thairin.—Item, in the constabellis
chalmer at the yett, ane stand bed with ane little hous
for ane dry stule." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

It would seem that a *dry schele* denoted the pan;
and *stule*, as mentioned distinctly, the box or table.
Teut. *schael*, scyphus, S. *scheel*.

DRYSOME, *adj.* Insipid, Ettr. For.

She may be kind, she may be sweet,
She may be neat an' clean O;
But O she's e'en a *drysome* mate
Compar'd wi' bonny Jean O!
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 201.

DRYSTER, *s.* 1. The person who has the
charge of turning and *drying* the grain in a
kiln, Fife.

"The whole roofe and symmers of that said kill were
consumed;—old Robert Bailie being *dryster* that day,
and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the
mille." Lamont's Diary, q. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to *dry* cloth at a
bleachfield, S. O.

Dryster Jock was sitting cracky
Wi' Pate Tanson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

"Done!" quo' Pate, and syne his erls
Nailed the *Dryster's* wauked loof.

Ibid., p. 7.

DRY STULL, a close stool; sometimes called
a *Dry Seat*, S.

"Item, ane cannabe of grene taffetie freinyeit with
grene quhilk may serve for any *dry stull* or a bed."
Inventories, A. 1561, p. 188. V. DRY SCHELIS.
This is called "ane stull of ease," p. 139.

DRY TALK, a phrase apparently used in the
Highlands of S., to denote any agreement
that is settled without *drinking*.

"The other party averred in his defence that no-
thing had passed but a little *dry talk*, and that could
not be called a bargain." Saxon and Gael, i. 11.

DRYVE, *s.* [Perhaps, a float, or a float-
line.]

"Item, ane long fishing lyne for *dryves*, and three
kipping lyues, estimat to 6 lib." Depred. on the Clan
Campbell, p. 104. V. KIPPING LYNE.

DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, *s.* 1. A swoon, S.

But toil and heat so overpower'd her pith,
That she grew tabetless, and swarft therewith:—
At last the *dwaum* yeed frae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. A sudden fit of sickness, S.

The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a *dwaum*, and lay down to die;
She main'd and she grain'd out of dolour and pain.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.

Rudd. renders *dualmyng*, levis animi defectus, justly
observing that it is synon. with E. *qualm*, which
Skinner defines, deliquium animi breviar. But the
former is mistaken in viewing both these terms as from
the same origin. He has not observed, that the very
word *dualm* is mentioned by Junius, and expl. nearly
in the same manner. Willeramo *dualm* est caligo
mentis quodam veluti stupore correptae; Gl. Goth.
He refers to Belg. *bedweltheyd* as synon.; and views
both as allied to Moes-G. *dwala*, stultus, fatuus, *dwal-
m*on, insanire, A.-S. *dwol-ian*, *dwel-ian*, errare, vagari,
Alem. *duel-en*, Belg. *dwael-en*; vo. *Dwala*. Teut. *bed-
welmen*, concidere animo, deficere animo, exanimari,
vertigine corripri; Kilian. Wachter derives *dualm*

from Germ. *dolen*, *dwal-en*, stupere, stupidum esse. This word has, indeed, the same affinities with *DOLL'D*, q. v.

DUALMYNG, DWAUMING, s. 1. A swoon.

—To the ground all mangit fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swoun,
Or ony speche or word scho mycht furth bringe ;
Yit thus at last said eftir hir *dualmyng*.
Doug. Virgil, 78. 18. V. DUALM.

2. It is metaph. applied to the failure of light, the fall of evening, S. B.

Ae evening, just 'bout *dwauming o' the light*,
An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen.
Shirref's Poems, p. 144.

DUB, s. 1. A small pool of rain-water, a puddle, S. A. Bor.; *dib*, Loth. Ayr.

He
Ane standaud stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smouth pulé, or *dub*, loun and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 243. 3.

The cry was so ugly of elfs, spes and owles,
That geese and gaisling cryes and craiks,
In *dubs* douks down with *duiks* and draiks.
Poikart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21. 22.

"Ye'll find a *dub* at ilka dore," Prov., Clydes.; i. e. There is no man without his fault.

It is a traditinary remark with respect to the weather; *There's never a standing frost wi' a fow dub*; S., i. e. frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water.

2. A gutter, S.

3. Foul water thrown out. "Casting of pet-mow & *dub* in hir hall dur." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

4. *Dubs, pl.* Dirt, mire, S. B.

Ir. *dob*, a gutter; Celt. *dubh*, canal, *Bullet.* The root perhaps is Isl. *dy*, lacuna, seu parva aquae scatebra; G. Andr., p. 49. *Locus voraginosus, paludinosus*; Verel. Ind. The latter mentions Sw. *diup* as a synon. term, as well as Isl. *dok*.

DUBBY, adj. 1. Abounding with small pools. S.

2. Wet, rainy, *Aberd.*

3. Dirty; applied to a road, *ibid.*

DUB-SKELPER, s. 1. One who makes his way with such expedition as not to regard the road he takes, whether it be clean or foul; or as otherwise expressed, who "gaes throw thick and thin," S.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, S.

"Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle *dub-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursels on nae honest errand." *St. Ronan*, iii. 31.

3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a banking office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due, &c., *Edin.*

DUCK-DUB, s. A duck-pool, S. V. DUKE-DUB.

DUBBIN, s. The liquor used by curriers for softening leather, composed of tallow and oil, S. Apparently corr. from *Dipping*, q. v.

DUBIE, adj. Doubtful, Lat. *dubi-us*.

"The *dubie* gener it declinis with twa articles, with this conjunctiōne vel comand betuix thame: as hic vel hæc dies, ane day." *Vaus' Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam*.

"How mony generes is thare in ane pronowne? Almaist als mony as in ane nowne. Quhy say ye almaist als mony as in ane nowne? Fer the epiceyn gener, and the *dubie* gener, are in ane nowne and noucht in ane pronowne." *Ibid.* Dd, iii. j. b.

DUBLAR, s.

My berne, scho sayis, hes of hir awin.—
Dischis and *dublaris* nyne or ten.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3. V. DIBLER.

DUBLATIS, s. pl.

—"That Henry Leis—sall restore—vi coppis, vi treyne dischis, iii treyne *dublatis*," &c. *Act. Audit.* A. 1478, p. 67.

This would seem to be an *erratum* for *dublaris*, from *Dublar*, a flat wooden plate, q. v., and *Dibler*.

DUCHAL, s. An act of gormandising, Lannarks.

DUCHAS, (gutt.) s. 1. "The paternal seat, the dwelling of a person's ancestors;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

2. The possession of land by whatever right, whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place; *Perths., Menteith*.

This is evidently a Gacl. term. *Duchas, dutchas*, "the place of one's birth, an hereditary right," *Shaw*. Ir. *du* signifies a village, a place of abode.

DUCHERY, s. Dukedom, dutchy.

"Robert Duk of Normandy deceissit but ony succession of his body, be quhais deith the *duchery* come to Hary Bewcleir his brothir." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xii., c. 17.
Fr. *duché*, id.

DUCK, s. A leader. V. DUKE.

DUCK, s. Sail-cloth. V. DOOCK.

DUCK, s. A play of young people, *Loth., Roxb.*

The *duck* is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 32.

The play may have been denominated from the fancied resemblance of the small stone to a duck.

DUCKIE, s. A young girl, or doll, *Shetl.*

Su.-G. *docka*, Germ. *docke*, Alem. *tohha*, pupa, icun-cula; Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.

DUD, s. 1. A rag, S.; *duds*, rags, A. Bor.

"Every *dud* bids another good day;" S. Prov. "spoken of people in rags and tatters;" *Kelly*, p. 109.

This choice is just as unco as the last,—
A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' *duds*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

Hence *daily dud*, the dish-clout; S. B. because, as it is generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

2. *Duds, dudds*, pl. Clothing, that especially which is of inferior quality, S. *Duds*, clothes; *dudman*, a scarecrow; also, a ragged fellow; West. E. V. Gl. Grose.

I dar nocht cum yon mercat to,
I am so evvil sone-brint;
Among yon marchands my *dudds* do?

Pebblis to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to
snck,—

Or when thy *duds* are bedirten, that gives them a donk.
Potwart, Watson's Coll., p. 15.

But or thay twynd him and his *dudis*,
The tyme of none was tareit.

Chron. S. P., i. 381.

i.e. It was past midday before they stripped him of his clothes.

Duds is often used by the vulgar, rather in a contemptuous way, for clothes, even where the illusion is to finery, S.

"Ise warrant it was the tae half o' her fee and bountith, for she wared the ither half on pinners and pearlins to gang to see us shoot yon day at the pop-injay.—I was sic a fule as to fling it back to her.—But I was a great fule for my pains:—she'll ware't a' on *duds* and nonsense." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 15.

It seems probable that a considerable number of what are called cant E. words, or *slang*, and which are generally viewed as formed by the mere scum of society, have been borrowed by them from the lower classes residing in the different provinces, by whom they have been transmitted from time immemorial. *Duds* seem to be of this description. As Grose expl. it as signifying rags, in the North of E., and clothes, in the West; he elsewhere gives it as a cant term, in the latter sense. It is thus expl. in Smith's Canting Diet. "*Duds*, cloaths or goods. *Abraham Cove has won* (or *bit*) *rum duds*, i.e. the poor fellow has stolen very rich cloaths."

3. Metaph. applied to a *thowless* fellow, but more strictly to one who is easily injured by cold or wet; as, "He's a saft *dud*," Roxb.

Shaw mentions Gael *dud*, a rag, and *dudach*, ragged. This may be allied to C. B. *diod*, to put off, exuere; Davies. But the word is most probably of Goth. origin. Isl. *dude* denotes a lighter kind of clothing, indumentum levioris generis; *Ad dude ein upp*, levidensa alium vestire. Gr. *εἰδω* has been mentioned as allied. Belg. *tod, todde*, a rag. [Isl. *drida*, swaddling clothes.]

As *duds* is commonly used by the vulgar to denote the clothes worn by them when at work, it seems to be the same with the Isl. word. It may have been transferred to *rags*, as the secondary sense, because people are not nice about their wearing apparel, and often wear it after it is tattered. Could we suppose that the Isl. word had ever signified rags, we might deduce it from *dya*, imperf. *dude*, pendere facio; *dudis*, motabat, quassabatur, (G. Andr., p. 50, 54) as rags or tatters are shaken by the wind, or by the motion of the wearer.

DUDDIE, DUDDY, *adj.* Ragged, S.

There little love or canty cheer can come
Frae *duddy* doublets, and a pantry toom.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

DUDDINESS, *s.* Raggedness, S.

DUDDIE, *s.* A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and generally of an

octagonal form on the brim, Roxb. This is different from a *Luggie*.

This is undoubtedly a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom. W. Richards gives C. B. *diawd-lestr*, and *diawd-wydrim*, as both signifying a beaker. *Diaw-lestr* literally signifies a drinking cup or vessel; from *diod*-i to drink. *Diod*, potus; Boxhorn.

He gives *dionetty* as denoting a tipping-house; *Cauponula*, cerevisiarium, *popina*.

DUDDRON, *s.*

Schaw me thy name, *Duddron*, with diligence.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 58.

"Ragged slut," Pink.

Bot to indyte how that *Duddron* was drest.
Drowpit with dregs, quberinand with mony qubrine,
That proces to report it war ane pyne.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 298.

Mony sweir bumbard belly-huddron,
Mony slute daw, and slepy *duddron*,
Him servit ay with sounyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

Lord Hailes thinks that "it means a ghost, from A.-S. *dydrumyha*, [more properly, *dyderunga*] phantasma." But the learned writer has been misled by mere similarity of sound. It may signify, tatterdemalion, a person in rags, from *Dud*, q. v. This view would agree tolerably well with the connexion. It seems doubtful, however, whether it does not rather denote a sluggard; as allied to Isl. *dudr-a*, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; [to go slowly and leisurely along]; *factito, pro remissa et tenui actione ponitur; dudur, remissa ac segnia opera*; G. Andr., p. 54.

DUDE, for *do it*, S.

Bot thay that did mak this ordour,
I trow sall proue it to be gude:
The Clerk said, Quha is he will *dude*?

Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 28.

- * DUE, *adj.* Indebted; as, "I'm *due* him a groat," I owe him a groat, S.

It is because he scorns to bow
To Mammon so enslaving;
And strives to pay what he is *due*
Without repeated craving?

Ingram's Poems, p. 73.

In this use of the term there is a transition, from the thing that one owes, to the person who is owing.

To DUE, *v. n.* To owe, to be indebted, Aberd.

To DUEL, DUEL, DUELL, DWELL, *v. n.* 1.

To delay, to tarry, to procrastinate.

Brasand and halesand thay *duel* al nycht and day.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 39. *Morantur*, Virg.

"Do way," quo scho, "ye'll *duell* too lang."

Maitland Poems, p. 190.

2. To continue in any state or situation, to remain.

—Schyr Thomas *duell* fechtand
Quhar Schyr Rauff, as befor said I,
Withdrew him.—

Barbour, xviii. 434, MS.

3. To cease or rest; used obliquely.

Quhat set yow thus, scho said, so God yow saiff,
Fra violent wer at ye lik nocht to *duell*?

Wallace, viii. 1322, MS.

4. *Dwelt behind* is used passively, as equivalent to *left behind*.

The Erle of the Leuenax was,—
Levyt behynd with his galay
 Till the King wes fer on his way.
 Quhen that thai off his cuntre
 Wyst that so *duell behynd* was he,
 Be as with schippys thai him soucht.

Barbour, iii. 596, MS.

It frequently occurs in O. E. as signifying to tarry; and also to remain.

And prayed them for to *dwelle*
 And their aventures to tell.

Rom. R. Cueur de Lyon.

Of them, thst wyrtyn us to fore
 This bokes *dwelle*.

Gower, Conf. Am. Probi., Fol. 1.

And ye wolle a while *duelle*,
 Of bold batailles I wolle you telle.

Ouel, Auchintleck, MS. V. Sir Tristrem, Intr. cxxi.

Alem. *dwaal-en*, Su.-G. *dwal-a*, *dwael-ias*, Dan. *dwal-er*, id. Isl. *duel*, moror, cunctor; [*duelja*, to delay.] Here we discover the primary signification of E. *dwelle*. It derives Su.-G. *dwal-a* from *dwala*, stupor, as primary denoting stupidity of mind, then, fluctuation and delay.

DUELLING, *s.* Delay, tarrying.

Quhen that the King herd that tithing,
 He armyt him, but mar *duelling*.

Barbour, vii. 565, MS. V. the v.

Godwin unjustly censures Chaucer for his use of this word, in rendering the following verse of Boethius in his *Consolatio Philosophiae*. Protrahit ingratas impia vita moras. "Myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable *dwellynges*." "Here," says the biographical writer, "if we should affirm that Chaucer himself unquestionably understood the last word of the line, we must at least admit that his version would never convey the true sense to a mere English reader, and that the word *dwellynges* must be interpreted by such a person, not as a denomination of time, which is its meaning in Boethius, but as a denomination place." *Life of Chauc.*, ii. 82, 83.

Not only did Chaucer himself understand the Lat. word, but the sense he gave of it was strictly proper, according to the use of the term *dwellynge* in that age. Ancient writers, however, are often censured by the moderns, merely in consequence of the partial information of their judges.

DUERGH, *s.* A dwarf.

Ane *Duergh* braydit about, bestly and bane,
 Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre.—
 Than dynnyt the *Duergh* in angr and yre.

Gawain and Gol., i. 7. V. Droich.

[Isl. *dvergur*, dwarf.]

To **DUFE**, *v. a.* (like Gr. *v*). To give a blow with a softish substance, Clydes., Loth., Roxb.; synon. *Baff*, *Buff*.

DUFE, *s.* 1. A blow of this description. V. **DOOF**.

2. The sound emitted by such a blow, Clydes.

DUFE, *s.* 1. The soft or spongy part of a loaf, turnip, new cheese, &c., *ibid*.

2. A soft spongy peat, Perthis. V. **DOWF**.

3. A soft silly fellow, S. O.

DUFFINGBOUT, a thumping or beating, *ibid*.

This seems merely a modification of Isl. *dubba*, caedo, verbero, percuto; G. Andr.; hence applied to *dubbing* a knight, from the *stroke* given.

DUFFART, *s.* 1. A blunt stupid fellow, Ays.; *Duffar*, Roxb. V. **DOWFART**.

2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, *ibid*.

DUFFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. under **DOWF**.

DUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Soft, spongy, Fife, W. Loth.

2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife.

DUFFIE, *s.* A soft silly fellow, S.

"Oh sirs, Oh sirs, that I had but ae bairn, an' she set her heart on a feckless *duffie* o' a Frenchman, an' a papish." Saxon and Gael, ii. 35.

DUFFINESS, *s.* Sponginess, Clydes.

To **DUFFIFIE**, *v. a.* To lay a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained of the few drops remaining; as, "I'll *duffifie* the bottle," *Aberd*.

This seems to be merely a cant term, formed probably from the name of some person who was very careful of his liquor. Elsewhere one is said to make the bottle or grey-beard *confess*, S.

DUGEON-TRE, **DUDGEON**, *s.* Wood for staves.

"Certane *dugeon tre* coft be him," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Dudgeon*, the hundreth peces contcining sex score, vii l, iiij s." Rates, A. 1611.

Belg. *duyg*, a staff of a cask; *duygen*, staves.

DUGON, *s.* A term expressive of contempt, *Ettr. For*.

"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tomny Potts, a great supple *dugon*, wi' a back nae stiffer than a willy-wand? He's gayan' good at arms-length, an' a fleeing trip, but when ane comes to close quarters wi' him, he's but a *dugon*." Hogg's *Wint. Tales*, i. 292.

Fr. *dogguin*, "a filthe great old curie;" *Cotgr*. O. Fr. *doguin*, brutal, hargreux; Roquefort.

DUIKRIE, **DUKRIE**, *s.* Dukedom.

"His Maiestie—declaris—all and hail the *duikrie* of Lennox, &c., with all eharteris—grantit be his Maiestie off the foirsaid *duikrie*—to be—speciallie exceptit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 559, 560.

The termination is equivalent to that of *dom*, being the same with A.-S. *rice*, dominium.

DUIRE, *adj.* Hard; Fr. *dur*, *dure*.

—The woirme, that workes vnder cuire,
 At lenth the tre consumes that is *duire*.

Hist. K. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

DUKATE, *s.* A pigeon-house; a variety of *Dowcate*, i. e. a *dove-cote*.

"That all thai that brekis *dukatis*—or stelis furth of the samin—*douis*—salbe callit and pvnist tharfore." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

DUKE, **DUCK**, *s.* A leader, a general.

Duke Hannibal, as many authors wrait,
 Throw Spenyie came be mony a passage strait.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 45.

"Na spuleyis may be callit opime, bot onelie thay quhilkis ar takin be ane *duke* fra ane uthir; we understand na man may be callit *duke*, bot he alanerlie be quhais avise the army is led." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 339.

Dere Duckis. V. GYRE FALCONS.

Here the term is evidently used according to the sense of Lat. *dux*.

DUKE, DUK, s. A duck, S.

Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*
He did with dirt hina hyde.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 15. V. DUB.

DUKE-DUB, s. A pool for the use of *ducks*, S.

"In a second more,—I was up to the knees in that necessary receptacle of water, called the *duke-dub*." Blackw. Mag., Oct. 1821, p. 308.

There lay a *duck-dub* before the door,
And there fell he, I trow.

Herd's Coll., ii. 150.

DUKE'S-MEAT, s. The herb in E. called *Ducks-meat*, S.

"Leaves, of Agrimony, Couch-grass, *Duke's-meat*, Strawberries." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 59.

DUK HUDE.

—"That Schir Johne—content & paye—for—a byknif vi d., a *duk hude* xviii d., a pare of spurris viii d." Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 82.

This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. *doeck*, pannus. *Doeck-hoest* signifies a hood or covering for the head. Belg. *hoofd-doek*, "a piece of linen cloth to pin about the head, a coif;" Sewel.

[**DUK-PERIS, s. pl.** V. DOWCHSPERIS.

This form occurs in Barbour, iii. 440, Skeat's Ed.]

DULBART, DULBERT, s. A heavy stupid person, South of S.

Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare; q. one who shews his foolishness. C. B. *delbren*, a dolt.

DULCE, adj. Sweet; Lat. *dulcis*.

—In that buik thair is na heresie
Bot Christis word, right *dulce* and redolent.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 131.

DULDER, s. Any thing large, S. B. Belg. *daalder*, a slice.

DULDERDUM, adj. Confused, in a state of stupor, silenced by argument, Ayrs.

The last syllable is undoubtedly the same with E. *dumb*. As Isl. *dumbi* signifies mutus, *duld-r* is coecus; q. blind and dumb. Or shall we refer to Teut. *duld-en*, pati, S. to *thole*?

DULDIE, s. The same with *Dulder*; as, "A greit *duldie*," a large piece of bread, meat, &c., Ang.

To **DULE, v. n.** To grieve, to lament.

—Certis, we wemen
We set us all fra the sichte to syle men of treuth:
We *dule* for na evil deidis saw it be device halden.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Fr. *doul-oir*, Lat. *dol-ere*.

DULE, DOOL, s. Grief, S.; *dole*, E.

Makbeth Fynlayk and Lulawch fule
Oure-drevyn had all thare dayis in *dule*.
Wyntown, vii. 1. 4.

"To sing dool," to lament, to mourn; Shirr. Gl.
The term is sometimes used adjectively.

"Efter proscriptioun of the men, come syndry ladyis of Scotland arrayit in thair *dule* habit, for doloure of thair husbandis, quhilkis war slane in this last battall." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 18.

How many fereteris and *dule* habitis schyney,
Sal thou behald!—

Doug. Virgil, 197. 32.

Fr. *duel*, Gael. *doilghios*, C. B. *dolor*; all from Lat. *dolor*, id.

DULE, DOOL, s. 1. The goal in a game.
The term is most commonly used in pl.

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

Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

"A well-known phrase at foot ball. When the ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has *hail'd the dule*." Tytler, p. 187. The term is here used figuratively, to denote victory in fight.

"The object of the married men was to hang it, [the ball] i.e., to put it three times into a small hole in the moor, the *dool* or limit on the one hand; that of the bachelors was to drown it; i.e., to dip it three times into a deep place in the river, the limit on the other." P. Scone, Perth. Statist. Acc., xviii. 88.

"In the game of *golf* as anciently played, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail *dule*! Chron. S. P., ii. 370, N.

Sibh. has properly observed, that Teut. *doel* is *aggesta terram in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas*; and *doel-pinne*, scopus, or the mark.

O. E. *dole* seems to have been used in a sense nearly allied to our *dule*.

"The Curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits; for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 103d Psalm, &c. at which time the Minister shall inculcate these or such sentences: 'Cursed be he that translateth the *bounds* and *doles* of his neighbour.'" Injunct., 19 Eliz., ap. Brand's Pop. Antiq., p. 266.

Phillips defines *doles* or *dools*, "certain balks or slips of pasture left between the furrows in plough'd lands;" Dict.

2. *Dule* is used to denote a boundary of land, Fife, Loth. Where ground is let for sowing flax, or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in, or a few stones. To either of these the name of *dule* is given, as being the boundary.

According to the old mode of husbandry, in the Lothians at least, the dung, made by the *cottars*, was laid on ground prepared by the farmer for barley, or what was denominated the *beer land*; and they had the crop of barley as the compensation for their dung. As only a small portion of a *rig* fell to each cottager, the practice was to drop a few beans, at different distances, across the *rig*; which, when grown up, formed tufts, serving to distinguish the separate properties. These tufts were, and still are, called *dules*. It is believed that there is no other name for them. Hence,

To **DULE aff, v. a.** To mark out the limits, to fix the boundaries, in whatever way, *ibid*.

Although the Teut. gives no light as to the origin of *doel*, this, I think, may be found in the Gothic. Isl. *dvel-a* signifies morari, also impedit. *Hvad dvelr thig, quid impedit te?* For what is a *dule* or bound-

dary, but that which is designed to impede or prevent farther progress? From *dvela* is formed *dvoel*, mora, a stay, a stop, a delay; *duaul*, id., Verel. It is not improbable that this was the primary form and signification of the term, which appears in Teut. in the form of *doel*.

[DULFULL, *adj.* Doleful. V. DULE.]

DULENCE, *interj.* Also, wo is me, Dumfr.

Shall we trace it to Lat. *dolens*, as originally used at school; or to the Fr. derivative *duel*, S. *dule*, sorrow?

DULLI, *s.* Hard of hearing; a common Scotticism.

"Dull, used croneously for deaf." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 101.

—"Never speaking above his breath, so far as ever I heard, and I being rather dull, made him at last roar out, so that Mr. Angus, who was passing through the hall same time, heard the whole matter." Saxon and Gael, ii. 73, 74.

To DULL, *v. n.* To become torpid.

"This marcial—prince nicht nocht suffir his pepill to rest or dull in strenth." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 56.

The *v.* is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

DULLYEART, *adj.* Of a dirty dull colour, Upp. Clydes.; from *Dull* and *Art*, *Ard*, q. v.

DULLION, *s.* A large piece, Fife; *Daud*, synon. Perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole*, any thing dealt out.

DULLY, *adj.* V. DOLLY.

DULSE, *adj.* Dull, heavy, S. B.; most probably from Isl. *dollsa*, appendere ignavum, G. Andr., p. 50.

This seems originally the same with Sw. *dolsk*, "sluggish, dull, drowsy;" Widg. Qui reses est, atque, ubi potest, laborem vitat; Ihre. Norw. *daalse* seems only a variety of this. Hallager expl. it by Dan. *unseelig*, *unproportioneret*, i. e. unpersonable, ill-proportioned. *Ein daalse mand*, S. B. "a dulse man." Haldorson mentions Isl. *dols*, tardatio, and expl. *dols-a*, haerere; impedire. Shaw renders E. heavy by Gael. *doilghasach*; but it properly signifies sorrowful.

DULSE, *s.* The *Fucus Palmatus*, a species of sea-weed which is eaten in S.

"Dulse is of a reddish brown colour, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half an inch in breadth: it is eat raw, and then reckoned to be loosening, and very good for the sight; but if boiled, it proves more loosening, if the juice be drank with it." Martin's Western Isl., p. 149.

"Fishermen—go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the *fucus palmatus*, *dulse*; *fucus esculentus*, *badderlock*; and *fucus pinnatifidus*, *pepper dulse*, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vii. 207.

"Palmated or sweet fucus, Anglis. *Dulse* or *dils*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 933.

"Jagged fucus, Anglis. *Pepper dulse*, Scotis." Ibid., p. 953.

"Ulva montana, Mountain laver, Anglis. *Mountain dulse*, Scotis." Ibid., p. 973.

"There is beneath the cliff a beach of the finest sand, a stream of water as pure as the well of Kil-

dingie, and the rocks bear *dulse* as wholesome as that of Guiydin." The Pirate, iii. 34.

I am indebted to the Duke of Gordon for the communication of a very simple and beautiful etymon of the Gael. word. *Duillig*, his Grace remarks, is "compounded of *duille*, a leaf, and *uisge* water; literally, the leaf of the water."

Gael. *duillig*, Ir. *dulisk*, id. It might almost seem to have received its name from Isl. *dolls-a*, mentioned above, which also signifies, to hang loose, haerens appendere, pendulum; as it adheres in this manner to the rocks.

DULSHET, *s.* A small bundle, Aberd.

Isl. *dols*, tardatio; *dols-a*, impedire.

DULT, *s.* A dunce, S.; *dolt*, E.

DUMBARTON YOUTH, a phrase applied to a male or female who is at least thirty-six years of age, S.

"She had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a *Dumbarton youth* in unsolicited maidenhood," The Entail, i. 45.

Perhaps borrowed from the circumstance of the castle of Dumbarton being generally inhabited by invalided soldiers.

DUMBIE, *s.* pron. *Dunmie*. One who is *dumb*, S.

—In the end these furious eryers
Stood silent like Observant Friars,
Or like to *Dumbies* making signs.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii., p. 22.

Auld gabbet Spee, —was sae cunning,
To be a *dummie* ten years running.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.

"*Dummie* canna lie;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 10.

"Let the bypast life of a man praise him in his death; all men are lyers, but *Dummie* cannot lye." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1049.

It may deserve to be noticed here, that Heb. דַּמּוּ, *dum* signifies, siluit, דַּמּוּ *damam*, id.

To DUMFOUNDER, *v. a.* To confuse, S.; to stupify, to stun; used both as to the body and the mind, denoting either the effect of a fall or a blow, or of a powerful argument, S.; *dumbfounded*, perplexed, confounded, A. Bor.

"I was *dumfounded* sae, that when the judge put the question to me about Clerk I never answered a word." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 22.

Johns. only mentions *dumb* as the origin. But this seems awkwardly coupled with Fr. *fondre*, to fall; whence E. *founder*. Perhaps the first part of the word is from Dan. *dum*, stupid.

To DUMFOUTTER, *v. a.* The same with *Dumfounder*, Aug.

DUMMOND. V. DINMONT.

DUMMYIS, *s. pl.*

—"Anent the wrangwiss withhaldin, spoliatioun, & awaytakin of the said vmquhile Adamis gudis to the soum of xvi *dummys* of gold, ix Inglis Hary nobillis, & a noble of Rose," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 60.

This is evidently a vicious orthography for *demyis*. V. DEMY.

To **DUMP**, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike with the feet, Ang.

2. A term used at taw, to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist, and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the *marbles*, Fife.

This is so nearly allied, both in sound and sense, to E. *thump*, that it seems radically the same word. The latter is derived, according to Skinner, from Ital. *thumbo*, a powerful and sonorous stroke. This, as well as the S. and E. verbs, are most probably allied to Sw. *domp-a*, rudius palpare, *domp-a*, vel *dimpa*, praecepere cadere. Seren. vo. *Thump*, N.

DUMP, *s.* A stroke of this description, *ibid.*

To **DUMP** *about*, *v. n.* To move about with short steps, Fife; the idea apparently borrowed from the *thumping* noise made with the feet.

To **DUMP** *in*, *v. a.* To plunge into; *q.* to pnt in the *dumps*.

—"They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, iustlie, hath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the islands." Forb. Def., p. 66.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *domp-en*, Su.-G. *daemp-a*, Germ. *daempf-en*, suffocare.

DUMPH, *adj.* Dull, insipid, Buchan.

He surely is a heartless *sumph*,
That lolls about the ingle *dumph*,
On sic a day as this.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

Su.-G. *Dan*, and Germ. *dum*, is used in the same sense; stupidus, stolidus. V. **DUMP**, *v.* preceding, and **TUMFIE**.

* **DUMPLING**, *s.* A thick *bannock*, made of oatmeal and suet, boiled among *kail* or broth, or in water, Berwicks.

DUMPS, *s. pl.* A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground, Roxb.

Grose gives *dump* as signifying "a deep hole of water;" Prov. Gl.

* **DUMPS**, *s. pl.* Mournful or melancholy tunes, Roxb.

Evidently from the signification of the E. word; such tunes tending to throw the hearer into the *dumps*. The term is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

DUMPY, *adj.* Short and thick. It is also used as a *s.*, S.

"But we are forgetting the lady. She was a short, fat, *dumpy* woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 709.

"Arriving, at last, within a few miles of Paris, my French fellow-travellers were amused with the appearance of a lusty, steady-looking British officer, in a drab shooting jacket, squatted on a *dumpy* poney,—with his double barrelled fowling piece in his hand." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 259.

Isl. *doomp*, ancillula crassa et gravis, G. Andr., p. 46. The phrase, a *thumping boy*, applied to a lusty

wellgrown boy, ought perhaps to be traced to the same origin.

2. Expressive of coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

DUMPINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being thick and short, S.

2. Coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

DUMSCUM, *s.* A game of children, much the same as *palball*, or the *beds*.

DUM TAM, a bunch of clothes on a beggar's back, under his coat, S. B.

This seems to be a cant phrase, denoting that although this is carried as beggars carry their children, it is a *mute*.

DUN, *s.* 1. A hill, an eminence, S.

"There are four or five moats in different parts of the parish: one of which, (*the Dun of Boreland*), is very remarkable." P. Borgue, Kircudb. Statist. Acc., xi. 40.

"No word in the English language accurately determines the form of that rising ground, which is known in Scotland by the Celtic term, *dun*." Statist. Acc., vii. 615.

2. A hill-fort, S.

"*Duns* are very numerous, not only in this, but in all parishes in the Highlands. They are a row of large stones put together, generally in a circular form, on the top of conspicuous hills, not far from, and always in sight of, one another.—They are generally on hills of a conical figure. They are supposed to have been used for kindling fires on, for the purpose of warning the country, and summoning the people to assemble for the common defence, on the sudden appearance of an enemy." P. Kilfinan Argyles. Stat. Acc., xiv. 256.

3. A regular building, commonly called "a Danish fort," S.

"At Carlaway, there is a Danish fort, or *doune*, with a double wall of dry stone; it is perhaps the most entire of any of the kind in Scotland; it is very broad at the base, and towards the top contracts in the form of a pyramid; the height of the wall is 30 feet; the fabric is perfectly circular." P. Uig, Lewis, Stat. Acc., xix. 288.

"In the parish of Diurness in Strathmore—is that singular building called the *Dun of Dornadilla* or Dornadilla's tower."—

"The *Dune* or Tower of Dornadilla, in the parish of Diurnes, on Lord Reay's estate, is situate in a place called Strathmore, on the east side of the river that runs through Strath, on a sloping ground.—The wall is 7 feet thick. This wall is divided into two: the outer wall is 2 feet 9 inches thick, then a passage or opening betwixt the two walls 2 feet 3 inches; the inner wall is 2 feet thick." Camd. Brit., iv. 196.

This word has the same signification in Celt. and A.-S. In Belg. *duyn* is a down or sandy hill. There is no sufficient reason, therefore, to suppose that, wherever this term is found in the composition of the name of a place in S., it must have been imposed by the Celts. *Dunholm* was the A.-S. name of Durham, from *dun*, mons, and *holm*, insula amnica. There is still *Dunmow* in Essex, *Dunstable* in Bedfords, *Dunwick* in Sussex, *Dunkirk* in the Netherlands, &c., &c. A.-S. *dun-elfas*, the fairies of the mountains; *dun-sactas*, inhabitants of the mountains; *dun-land*, hilly ground;

Olivetes dune, mount Olivet, Mat. xxvi. 30. Somner, however, and Cluverius, view this as radically a Celt. word. V. Germ. Antiq., Lib. i. c. 7, ii. c. 36.

DUNBAR WEDDER, the name given by some of the lower classes to a salted herring, Teviotd.

To DUNCH, DUNSH, *v. a.* 1. To push or jog with the fist or elbow, S.; synon. *punch, jundie*.

Ilk cuddoch billying o'er the green,
Against auld crummy ran:
The unce brute much *dunching* dried [dree'd]
Frae twa-year-alls and stirks.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

2. To push or jog in any way, S. A.

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate, John," continued the old lady, "naebody says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from, and it wadna be fitting ye should, and you the queen's cooper." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 299.

"Down he tumbled, roost and all, on the backs of the unoffending cows. They, unused to such rough treatment, returned the compliment by kicking and *dunshing*, to the no small danger of the astonished maidens." *Dumfr. Courier*, Sept. 1823.

3. To push as a mad bull; as, "a *dunshin* bill;" synon. *Rinning on*, Clydes., *Dumfr.*

This is precisely the sense of Teut. *dons-en*; as explained by Kilian, *pugno sive typhae clava in dorso pereutere*, from *donse*, typha, clava typhae; Su.-G. *duns-a*, eum impetu et fragore procedere; *duns-a i backen*, ad terram eum impetu prolabi, Ihre; from *dunt*, ictus. This is evidently allied, although not so intimately as the Teut. *v.* Hence,

DUNCH, DUNSH, *s.* A jog, a push with the elbow, S. V. the *v.*

DUNCHING, DUNSHING, *s.* The act of pushing, *Dumfr.*, Galloway.

DUNCH, *s.* One who is short and thick, S.

DUNCHY, *adj.* Squat, short and thick, S.

DUNCY, *adj.*

From the Jesuit knave in grain,—
And a' bald ignorant asses,
Such as John Ross, that donnart goose,
And Dan Duncanson, that *duncy** ghest,
Good Lord deliver us.

* "What the meaning of the phrase *duncy ghost* is, I know not; it is new to me, and if it be not an error of the transcriber, I shall be obliged to any of my readers for an explanation of it." *Edit.* Bee, iv. 106, 107.
Mr. Thos. Forrester, Minister at Melrose, was deposed, 1638.

This seems to be the same with *Donsie*, used in the sense of saucy, malapert.

DUNDERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead, a nunskull, Loth., N. Apparently allied to BEDUNDER'D, DONNART, q. v.

It may be observed, however, that Dan. *dummerhoved* is exactly synon., "a dunce, blockhead," Wolf.

Dunderhead is used in the same sense by modern playwrights. A. Bor. *dunderknoll* is synon.; signifying "a blockhead;" *Grosc.*

DUNDIEFECKEN, *s.* A stunning blow, Ayr.; the same with *Dandiefechan*, q. v.

DUNG, *part. pa.* 1. Overcome by fatigue, infirmity or disease, S. V. DING, *v.*, sense 6.

2. Disconsolate, dejected; as, "He was quite *dung*," he was very much dejected. V. DING, *v.*, sense 8.

DUNGEON *of wit*, a phrase common in S., explained in the following extract:—

"Before Dr. Johnson came to breakfast, Lady Loehbuy said, 'he was a dungeon of wit,' a very common phrase in S. to express a profoundness of intellect, though he afterwards told me that he had never heard it." *Boswell's Journ.*, p. 423, 429.

It must be remembered, however, for the honour of our Scottish intellects, that the allusion is only to the depth, not to the darkness of a dungeon.

Dungeonable, shrewd, A. Bor. Gl. *Grosc.*

DUNGERING, *s.* The dungeon of a castle, or place for confining prisoners.

Stellin he hes the lady ying,
Away with her is gane:
And keist her in his *dungering*,
Quhair licht scho nicht so nane.

Pink. S. P. R., iii., p. 190, st. 3.

V. *Doungeoun*, whence this by corr.

DUNIWASSAL, DUNIWESSLE, DUIN-WASSAL, *s.* 1. A nobleman.

—Some, Sir, of our *Duniwessles*
Stood out, like Eglington and Cassils,
And others, striving to sit still,
Were fore'd to go against their will.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. I., p. 57.

2. A yeoman, a gentleman of secondary rank.

Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieftain.

"He was born a *duin-wassal*, or gentleman; she a vassal or commoner of an inferior tribe: and whilst ancient manners and customs were religiously adhered to by a primitive people, the two classes kept perfectly unmixed in their alliances." *Garnet's Tour*, i. 200.

Borland and his men's coming,
The Cam'rons and M'Leans coming,
The Gordons and M'Gregor's coming,
A' the *Dunywastles* coming.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 55.

"i. e., Highland lairds or gentlemen," Note.

The most ancient proof I have met with of the use of this term is in *Pitcott's Cron.*, Ed. 1814.

"The king passed to the Illes,—and caused many of the great *Duny vassals* to shew thair holding, and fand many of thame in nonentrie, and thairfor annexit thame to his awin crown." P. 357.

As the descendants of the false prophet have the exclusive privilege of wearing the green turban, and as a certain thread distinguishes the Brahmins in India; one to whom this name belonged, had a right to wear "a feather in his cap," in proof of affinity to his chieftain.

"His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman." *Waverley*, i. 233.

Although *vais* is given as a Gael. and Ir. word signifying noble, and *vaisle* as its derivative, I hesitate

greatly if these are not the very same with L. B. *vassus* and *vassal-us*. For, as Du Cange observes, *Vassi* were the domestics, or those who belonged to the family, of a king or prince. The term undoubtedly corresponds with C. B. *guais*, servi, the pl. of *guas*, servus, famulus. V. Boxhorn. In like manner Armor. *guas* is expl. by Pelletier, vassal, serviteur; *gwassaid*, servilis. To this source has the term used by Polybius, *Gaesatae*, hired soldiers, been traced; and *Gessi* used by Servius for those who are powerful in battle. The learned Hickes derives L. B. *vass-us* from Moes-G. *fads*, which in composition denotes the care or management of any business; as *hunda-fads*, a centurion, *bruth-fads*, a bridegroom. This he considers as allied to A.-S. *fad-ian*, ordinare, dispensare, disponere. He also refers to O.Dan. *faud* or *faad*, as denoting the president of the supreme court in the Orkney islands (V. Foud); adding, that in the barbarous ages the prefects who were chosen from the ministers of emperors and princes were called *Thiufadi*. He traces the word *Vassal* to *fad* and *scal*, a servant, as analogous to *Marshall*, i.e. *Mare-scalc*, the servant who had the charge of horses. V. Gramm. Fr. Theot., p. 99, 100.

3. A term, as I am informed, used to denote the lower class of farmers; and generally in a contemptuous way, Ayrs.

Gael. *duine*, a man, and *wasal*, noble, well-born, from *uais*, id.; whence *waiste*, nobility, gentry.

DUNK, *adj.* Damp, Mearns. V. DONK.

DUNK, *s.* A mouldy dampness, Roxb.

DUNKLE, *s.* 1. The dint made, or cavity produced, by a blow, or in consequence of a fall, S.O.; expl. a dimple, Clydes.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting an injury done to character.

"He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London,—which, but for open-hearted innocence, would have left both cloors and *dunkles* in her character." The Steam-Boat, p. 159.

Shall we view this as a dimin. from Teut. *dwaenck*, coactio, from *dwengh-en*, *dwingh-en*, cogere, urgere, arctare?

DUNKLET, *part. pa.* Dimpled, dinted, Ayrs.

"Robin has gotten an awful cloor on the broo, we think his harpan's surely *dunklet*." Sir Andrew Wylie, iii. 284.

To DUNNER, DUNDER, *v. n.* "To make a noise like thunder," Gl. Sibb. V. BEDUNDER'D.

This is rendered perhaps more accurately to clatter, Roxb.

—"It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber *dunner*." Edin. Mag., June 1820, p. 533.

DUNNER, *s.* 1. A thundering noise, Dumfr., Border.

—His Maggy on his mind
Did sometimes gie a *dunner*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

2. This is expl. "a short hollow thundering noise; as, "The *dunner* of a cannon," the noise of a cannon heard at a distance, Clydes.

3. Expl. "reverberated sound," Dumfr.

But a' this while, wi' mony a *dunner*,
Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Teut. *dunder*, tonitus, ruina cœli; Kilian. Su.-G. *dunder*, strepitus. It primarily denotes that noise caused by thunder. Alem. *donre*, id. Ihre views *dona*, strepere, as the origin; synon. with A.-S. *dyn-an*, whence E. *din*, corresponding to Belg. *don*, *deune*, Isl. *dun-ur*, Sw. *don*, *doen*, id.

DUNSEKE, *s.* Apparently formed from E. *Dunce*, to snit the rhyme of *Brunswick*.

He's but a perfect *dunseke*,
If e'er he meant to come,

Jacobite Relics, i. 99.

To DUNT, *v. a.* 1. To strike so as to produce a dull, hollow sound, S.

—He *dunted* o' the kist, the buirds did flee.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 304.

—The pliant foot
Of early passenger athwart the vale,
Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path,
Bestirs the tenants o' the leafy brae.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 59.

To *Dunt* any thing out, used metaph.

2. To bring any business to a termination, S.

Then said the Squire, I wiss we hed the priest,
I'm thinking Lindy's all this time in jest;
We sud *dunt* out the boddom o't ere lang,
Nor Lindy mair be chargeable with wrang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

But there is ae thing I'd hae *dunted* out,
Aud I nae mair sall say this threap about.

Ibid., p. 115.

3. To come to a thorough explanation, when there has been a previous umbrage; to go over the grounds of dissatisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it, S.

Here there seems to be an allusion to the act of striking upon a cask, till the bottom be driven out.

Dune and *duntit* on, a proverbial phrase, sometimes applied to an object that is completely *done*, i.e. has ceased to exist; at other times to a person greatly worn out by fatigue, S.

The same idea is often expressed, in a very unfeeling manner, in reply perhaps to the question, "Is such a person dead?" "Dead! aye, he's *dead* and *dunted* on." This is nearly as brutal as the low E. phrase, which undoubtedly has had its origin at Tyburn or the Old Bailey, "All alive and kicking."

It seems to refer to the nailing down of a coffin, by means of the strokes of a hammer, without the use of screw-nails, or to the noise made by the shovelling of the *moulds* on it in the grave.

Su.-G. *dunt*, ictus; Isl. *dyn*, *dunda*, tono, *dun-a*, resonare, from *dyn-an*, strepere, to *din*. Thus it appears, that, as in S. the term suggests the idea of the sound emitted, it has originally included the self-same idea; whence *dint-ur*, concussatio; A.-S. *dynt*, ictus. Ihre views Lat. *tundo* as a cognate term.

To DUNT out, *v. a.* Used in a literal sense, to drive out by repeated strokes, S.

"But fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out the bowels, or the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door, and so delivered him from its horns." R. Gilhaize, ii. 220.

To DUNT, *v. n.* To beat, to palpitate.

My heart's aw duntin, S., my heart beats violently.

I'm sure my heart will ne'er gie o'er to *dunt*,
Till in a fat tar-barrel Mauser be burnt.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 171.

Originally, I suppose, *brunt*.

But wi' revenge their hearts had *dunted*
Likes ony mell.

Shirref's Poems, p. 262.

Instead of this *v.*, *dunka*, a derivative from *dunt*,
is used in Su.-G. *Hiertat dunkar*, cor palpitat, id.
Isl. V. Verel., p. 54.

To PLAY DUNT, to palpitate, from fear.

Loud blew the storm,—but then the ghaist again
The blast fierce blatterin' rattled in his lugs,
His heart *play'd dunt* wi' mony a dowis thought.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

DUNT, DOUNT, *s.* 1. A stroke, such especially
as causes a flat and hollow sound, S. Doug.
uses *Dount*. V. BELLAN.

Ane uther stert upon his feit,
And said, Thow art our blunt
To tak sik office upoun hand;
— thew servite ans *dunt*
Of me.

Peblis to the Play, st. 12.

The king kens this : Your heavy neives
Guid muckle *dunts* can deal :
Wi' courage and guid counsel, we
Can wrang our faes mair leal.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Dunt is used in this sense by R. Glouc. :—

Wyth hard *dunt* & gret yre to gaders suththe hii come.

—And smyte eyther other her & ther, & hard *duntes* caste.
P. 185.

2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard
body that in some degree rebounds, S.

I am indebted to a friend, from the *north countrée*,
for pointing out to me the nice shades of difference
between this and the signification of that of some other
terms used to denote the sound caused by a fall. *Reemiss*
expresses the sound produced by a body that falls
with a rumbling or clattering sound, Banffs. *Yaghies*,
(gutt.) the sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy
body, as of a man falling from a considerable height,
ibid. *Clash*, the fall of any soft or flaccid substance,
as of mud, S.

3. Palpitation of the heart.

For fear she cow'r'd like maukin in the seat,
And *dunt* for *dunt*, her heart began to beat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

In this sense we speak of a *dunt* proceeding from
love, S.

Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn
Cam o'er her heart a *dunt* :
Strathfallan was as douf to love
As an suld cabbage-runt.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 52.

4. A gibe, an insult ; also a slanderous false-
hood, Ayr.

Isl. *dunt*, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as
to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of
blood ; Verel.

DUNTING, *s.* A continued beating, so as to
cause a hollow sound ; such as that pro-
duced by a wooden instrument, or by a
stroke on wood, S.

This word frequently signifies, not the striking only,
but the sound caused by it.

"We were compelled to fortifie the doors and stairs,
and be spectators of that strange hurly burly for the
space of an hour, beholding with torch-light forth of
the Duke's Gallery, their reeling, their rumbling with
halberts, the clacking of their culverins and pistols,
the *dunting* of mells and hammers, and their crying
for justice." Melvil's Mem., p. 197.

AT A DUNT, *adv.* Unexpectedly, Stirlings. ;
q. with a sudden stroke ; synonym. *in a rap*.

DUNT-ABOUT, *s.* 1. A bit of wood driven
about at *Shinty* or similar games ; synonym.
Kittie-cat, Roxb. V. DUNT, *v.*

2. Any thing that is constantly used, and
knocked about as of little value ; as, an old
piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work,
ibid.

3. Sometimes applied to a servant who is
roughly treated, and *dunted about* from one
piece of work to another, ibid.

DUNT, *s.* A large piece, Ayr. ; synonym. *Junt*.

Wae worth't ! a *dunt* o' scowther't cheess
Stuck on a prong, he quakin' sees ;
An' tho' his teeth wi' terror chatter'd,
His eager chafts wi' slaver water'd.

The Two Rats, *Picken's Poems*, i. 66.

Allied perhaps to Fris. *duyn-en*, tuncscerc, q. what
is swelled up.

DUNTER, *s.* A porpoise, *Poreus marinus*,
Teviotdale ; apparently a cant term.

DUNTER-GOOSE, *s.* The Eider-duck,
anas mollissima ; Linn. *Dunter goose*, Sibb.
Scot., Lib. 3, p. 21.

They have plenty both of land and sea fowls : as
Eagles, Hawks, Ember-Goose, Claik-Goose, *Dunter-*
Goose, Solen-Goose." Brand's Orkn., p. 21.

Hallager gives *dunne* as the Norw. name of a duck
with a broad bill.

Perhaps q. *dun-eider* goose, the goose which has
eider down ; or Su.-G. *dun*, down, and *taer-a*, to gnaw,
whence E. *tear*, because it plucks the down from its
breast as often as it lays its eggs.

DUNTY, *s.* "A doxy," Gl. Ramsay.

To DUNYEL, *v. n.* To jolt, as including the
idea of its being accompanied with a hollow
sound, Upp. Lanarks.

This conveys nearly the same idea with *Dinle*, of
which it is most probably a provincial variety. Ar-
mor. *tinl-a*, signifies tinnire, to tingle.

DUNZE. V. DOYN.

DUR, DURE, *s.* Door.

Scho gat hym wyth-in the *dure*.

Wyntown, viii. 12. 69.

A.-S. *dure*, Alem. Isl. *dur*, Moes-G. *daur*. Belg.
deur. Isl. *dyn*, door.

DURANDLIE, *adv.* Continually, without
intermission ; from Fr. *durant*, lasting.

The wind blew ont of the eist stiflie and sture,
The deip *durandlic* draif in mony deip dell.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij, a.

DURGY, *adj.* Thick, gross, Loth., as a *durgy* man, one who is squat and strongly made.

There can be little doubt that this is originally the same with Isl. *driug-r*, densus, jugiter vigens. *Dryg*, denso. Isl. *durgur*, sulky fellow.

DURK, *s.* A dagger, S.

What slaughter made I wi' my *durk*,
Amo' Sarpedon's troop!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 26.

Formerly, it appears, that an oath taken by a Highlander of his *dirk* was reckoned more sacred than one administered in any other form.

"He hinted that he had been employed to deliver and protect you;—but he would not confess by whom, alleging, that though he would not have minded breaking any ordinary oath to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Morton,—in the present case he had been sworn to silence upon the edge of his *dirk*, which, it seems, constituted, in his opinion, an inviolable obligation." *Waverley*, iii. 200.

—"He took the engagement—in the only mode and form, which, by a mental paction with himself, he considered as binding,—he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*." *Ibid.*, p. 256.

It was customary with the northern nations in general to swear on their arms. *Du Cange*, vo *Jurare*, gives a variety of examples. *Ammianus Marcellinus* says, that the Quadi, "having drawn their swords, *eductis mucronibus*, or exposed the points of their swords, which they worshipped for divinities, swore that they would be faithful." *Lib. xvii.* The Danes and Sæci used a similar rite. We learn from *Eginhard*, A. 811, that the former viewed their oaths, taken in this manner, as alone binding. In our old Forest Laws, c. 10, it is permitted to a stranger, who had ignorantly entered into a forest, or was found on a road prohibited, to purge himself by swearing *super arma*.

Dirk is used in the same sense by E. writers. *Dr. Johns*. says this is "an Earse word." *Shaw* mentions it under *Poniard*. But *Lhuyd* seems to have been a stranger to it. *Sibb.* expl. *durk*, "properly concealed dagger. Teut. *dolck*, sica; from Sw. *dolia*, celare, occultare." It is not improbable that it is radically a Goth. word, especially as Isl. *daur* signifies a sword.

To DURK, *v. a.* 1. To stab with a dagger, S.

Had it not been for this Life-guard,
She would have *durkt* him, when she saw
He kepted so the Laird in aw.

Cleland's Poems, p. 15.

"I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit." *Nigel*, i. 75.

2. To spoil, to ruin, S.; *stick*, *synon.* *Dirke* is used in the same sense by *Spenser*.

Mr. Todd seems justly to remark; "In truth, it never was used in this sense; and in the passage which he cites from *Spenser*, it means to darken, to obscure."

DURK, DIRK, *adj.* Thick set, strongly made, Roxb. This seems originally the same with *Durgy*, *id.*, q. v.

To DURKEN, *v. a.* "To affright," *Pink*.

All the deeren in the delles
Thei *durken* and dare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 4.

Perhaps this *v.* may signify to chace; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a*, velociter ambulare; at *taka sig darkt*, jactabundè ferri; q. to cause to run. Thus *durken* and *dare* may be "chase and affright."

Sibb. writes this also "deirken; q. eirken, from eiry, fearful." This is by no means a natural etymon.

Dare here seems the same with *dere*, to hurt. It is also probable that *durken* conveys the same idea: the one being formed from A.-S. *daer-ian*, *der-ian*; the other from *derig-ian*, nocere.

To DURNAL, *v. n.* Used to denote the motion of the cheek, when a flabby person runs or walks fast, *Ayrs*.

It seems connected with *Fr. journalier*, as used in the phrase, *un homme journalier*, "an inconstant or fickle-headed fellow;" *Cotgr.*; q. *diurnalier*.

To DURR, *v. a.* To deaden or alleviate pain; as is done by the use of laudanum, *Roxb.*

Su.-G. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis, *dur-a*, per intervalla dormire; or Su.-G. *daar-a*, infatuare.

DURSIE, *adj.* Obdurate, relentless, hard-hearted, *Ayrs*.

Gael. *diorrasach*, froward, rash; A.-S. *dyrstig*, an-dax, temerarius, from *dyrr-an*, to dare.

DURT, *s.* Dirt.

"The reward of a faithfull apostle shall not be the *durt* of this earth, (for as niggard as men are of it;) no, it shall not be his manse, his gleab, two or three chalders of victuall, or an hundreth markes.—He will not wishe ought of the *durt* of the earth, but their owne selnes, whom he will professe as the reward of his faithfull calling to his euerlasting joy." *Rollock on 1 Thes.*, p. 109.

This had been used in O. E., as *Junius* gives *durt* as well as *dirt*. It is the pronunciation of the word in *Berwick*s.

[**DURWARTH**, *s.* Door-ward, i.e. doorkeeper, gatekeeper. *Barbour*, iii. 101, *Skeat's Ed.*

A.-S. *duru*, a door, *weard*, a keeper. Gael. *doras*, a door, *fear*, a man.]

To DUSCH, *v. a.* 1. To rush, to move with velocity.

On thame we schout, and in thar myd rout *duschit*,
Hewit, hakkit, smyte down, and all to fruschit
Thay fey Gregiouns.—

Irrimus, *Virg.* *Doug. Virgil*, 51. 52.

The fleand schaft Italiane to his hart
Glidand, throw out the schire ars *duschit* sons.

Volat. Virg. ix. 698. *Ibid.*, 303. 7.

2. To make a noise in consequence of motion, to twang.

The flane flaw fast with ane sprang fra the string,
Throw out the wame and entrellis all but stynt,
The scharp hedit schaft *duschit* with the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 225. 1.

Perqus uterum sonitu perqus ilia venit arundo.

Virg. vii. 499.

3. **To dusch down.** To fall with a noise.

Doun *duschis* he in dede thraw all folroist,
The warm bluds furth bokkand of his coist.

Doug. Virgil, 291. 13.

Rudd. renders this, to fall upon, to attack; observing that it is much the same with E. *dash*. To this *Sibb.* assents; adding, "from Dan. *dask*, a blow, or

attack." But as *dash* is allied to this Dan. term, and also to Su.-G. *dask-a*, to strike, to heat; our word is far more analogous to Germ. *dos-en*, strepitum edere; quatiendo, cadendo, currendo, vel alio quovis modo; Wachter. This is nearly the same with Teut. *does-en*, pulsare eum impetu et fragore; Kilian. To this corresponds Isl. *thoys-a*, *thus-a*, *thys-a*, tumultuose prorueri; Verel. *Tha thusti bonder at kongi*; Tum rustici eum strepitu pedum promovabant versus regem; Heims Kring. T. I., p. 145. V. the *s*.

DUSCHE, *s.* 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it.

The birnand towris down rollis with ane rusche,
Quhil all the lieunynnys dynlit with the *dusche*.
Doug. Virgil, 296. 35.

—Coelum tonat omne fragore.
Virg. ix. 541.

2. A stroke, a blow.

—With mony lasche and *dusche*
The cartaris smate their hors fast in tene.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 23.

Barbour uses it as synonym with *dynt*.

—He, that in his sterapys stud,
With the ax, that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht hym a *dynt*,
That nothyr hat na helm mycht stynt
The heavy *dusche*, that he him gave.
Bruce, xii. 55. V. also xiii. 147.

Wyntown writes it *dwyhs*.

Than thai layid on *dwyhs* for *dwyhs*,
Mony a rap, and mony a brwhs.
Cron. viii. 16, 119.

Su.-G. *dust*, tumultus, fragor; Isl. *thys*, Alem. *thuz*, *doz*; dero *uwelono doz*, fragor undarum. It is evidently the same word that is now pronounced *Doyce*, *douss*, q. v.

DUSCHET, **DUSSIE**, *s.* "A sort of musical instrument, probably the *doucete* of Lydgate, or *douced* of Chaucer." Gl. Sibb.

Fra Halliglas sone hard this time,
He toned his *dussie* for a spring.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 315.

Cotgr. mentions Fr. *doussaine*, a certain musical instrument; from Lat, *dulcis*, as in latter times *dulcimer*."

DUSCHET, **DUSSIE**, *s.* An indorsement, a docket.

Bot for to tell what test he tuke
Dysertis *Duschet* was the buike.—
He—gat his *letters* in his hand.
This beand done, as I have said,
Vpon his *duschet* vpe he played,
Gevand the man so mony terroris,
That brocht him in a thousand erroris.
That for his lyfe was no remeid,
Gif he abaid the law but deid,
The pair man, being feild, for feir
Gave him the land, and gat na geir.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 312. 317.

Fr. *douss-er*, to indorse.

To **DUSH**, *v. a.* "To push as a ram, ox, &c." S. *doss*, "to toss or push like an ox," S. B., Gl. Grose.

I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been *dush'd*
Ya some wild glen.

Burns, iii. 101.

This is most probably allied to Teut. *does-en*, and Su.-G. *dask-a*. V. **DUSCH**, *v.* Isl. *dusk-a*, verbera et verba dura infigo; G. Andr., p. 47.

DUSHILL, *s.* A female who performs her work in a very slovenly way, Ayr.

This seems to be a word of northern extract. Isl. *dusill*, servus; probably from *dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, to recline breathless and fatigued; *dusa*, talis incubatio; G. Andr. O. Teut. *duyse*, concubina. Perhaps *duyssigh*, *deussigh*, stupidus, exanimis, and *duysselen*, mente et animo perturbari, have a common origin; as well as A.-S. *dwaes*, hebes, stultus, obtusus.

To **DUSHILL**, *v. a.* To disgust, *ibid.*; apparently from the display of slovenliness.

DUST, *s.* A tumult, an uproar, S.

"I dinna ken, sir,—there's been nae election-*dusts* lately, and the lairds are unco neighbourly, and Jock and I cauna get them to yoke thegither about it a' that we can say." Guy Mannering, ii. 275.

This at first view might seem to be a metaph. use of E. *dust*, in the same manner as S. *stour* denotes both *dust* and a fight or broil. But the E. word *dust* was never so much used in its simple sense in S. as to suggest the idea of a metaph. one.

The term is probably the same with Su.-G. *dust*, Isl. Su.-G. *dyst*, tumultus, fragor. It also denotes a tournament, prelium equestre, decursus torneamenti; because of the breaking or crash of weapons. Isl. *thys*, strepitus, tumultus; Gl. Landnam. S. *Thys*, id. also turba, *thys-ia*, ruere, tumultuari; G. Andr., p. 269. *Dust*, indeed, has evidently the same origin with the *v. Dusch*, q. v.

To **DUST**, *v. n.* To raise a tumult or uproar, Fife.

As Isl. *thys*, corresponding to Su.-G. *dyst*, *dust*, signifies tumultus, strepitus, the *v. thys-ia*, pret. *thust*, is rendered prorueri, to break out.

DUST of a mill. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, *dust*, fine flour, simila, pollen; Kilian.

"Thair is ane greit abuse vvit be meil-makeris,—in causing grind the hail aittis and schilling, and making mair meill in ane boll greit aittis nor ane boll meill; quhairthrow the hail subiectis susteinis greit lose and skayth in paying alss deir for *dust* and seidis as gif the samyn wes guid meill:—the maist pairt thair of being *dust* and seidis." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

"Some of the *dust* and sheeling seeds, but not much of the sheeling seeds, is left at the mill." Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

DUST of lint, the particles which fly from flax when it is dressed, S.; synonym. *stuff*.

Teut. *donst*, synonym. *doest*, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, **DUSTIFT**, *s.* 1. A pedlar, or hawker; "ane merchand or creamer, quha hes na certain dwelling place, quhair the *dust* may be dicht fra his feete or schone," Skene.

2. A stranger, one who is not resident in a country; equivalent to *Fairand-man*. This is only a secondary sense; for Skene says that the term *speciallie* denotes "ane merchand," &c.

"Ane day being assigned to the parties be the law of Fairand-man, or *Dustifut*, for compeirance in court; gif the persewer is absent at the day, he sall be in ane americiament, tine his clame and action; and the defender sall passe frie, and be essolyied." Burrow Lawes, c. 140.

3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of revelry.

For *Dustifut* and Bob at euin
Do sa incesse,
Hes driuen sum of them to tein,
For all their Mes.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 41.

This term is evidently a literal translation of Fr. *piéd poudreux*, which, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, se dit des vagabonds et des étrangers inconnus, qu'on a appellés dans la basse Latinité, *Pedepulverosi*: ce qui se disoit particulièrement des Merchands qui venoient trafiquer dans les Foires. A particular court was appointed to take cognisance of all causes in which they were concerned. This in O. E. is called *Pie-powder*; as *Dusty-fute* is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent to the mill, for the season, by a farmer, S. *Disty Meiller*, Aberd. V. **MELDER.**

Shirres expl. this term as also signifying "made an end of," Aberd. It is probably used in this sense, because the *melder* thus denominated is the *last* of the crop.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant *Auricula*, so denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust; Loth., Mearns.

[**DUTCHPEERES, s.** V. **DOWCHSPERIS.**]

DUTCH PLAISE, the name given on the Frith of Forth to the Pleuronectes *Platessa*.

"P. *Platessa*, *Plaise*. This is one of the most common of our flat fish. When small they are called *Fleuks*; when large *Dutch Plaise*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 11.

To DUTE, DUTT, v. n. To dose, to slumber, to be in a sleepy state, S. B. It is generally used in this connexion. *To dutt and sleep.*

It appears that this is the same with E. *dote*. Rollock uses the phrase, "*dote* and sleep."

"A drunken bodie is ay *dotting* and sleeping, for the senses of him are so burdened with surfet he can doe nothing but ly downe and sleepe." On 1 Thes., p. 249.

Isl. *dott-a*, dulcem somnum capere, to nod from sleep; Verel. Belg. *dutt-en*, to set a nodding. E. *dote*, although different, seems to be from the same root, which is Isl. *daa*, deliquium.

DUT, s. A stupid fellow. *Auld dut* is a phrase applied to one enfeebled by age, especially if the mental faculties be impaired, S. B.

Dan. *doede*, stupidus; Goth. *datt*, animi remissio, Belg. *dut*, delirium, *dutt-en*, delirare; whence E. *dote* and *dotard*. V. the preceding *v.* and **DOTT, DOTTIT.**

DUTHE, adj. "Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

The final *e* is not sounded. The word is pronounced as if written *dooth*.

This word is certainly of northern origin; and may most probably be traced to Isl. *dug-a*, in pret. *dugde*, praestare virtute, valere sufficientia; *dygd*, virtus; G. Andr., p. 54. Su.-G. *dygd*, A.-S. *duguth*, Belg. *deught*, id., Su.-G. *dygdig*, virtuosus. The A.-S. term also denoted the class of nobles. I need scarcely add, that it has a common origin with E. *doughty*, as well as similarity of signification.

DWABLE, DWEBLE, adj. 1. Flexible, limber. The limbs are said to be *dwable*, when the knees bend under one, or the legs have not strength to support the body, S.

And now for faut and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and *dweble* like a bent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. Weak, feeble, infirm; generally signifying that debility which is indicated by the flexibility of the joints, S.

But wi' a yark Gib made his queet
As *dwabil* as a flail;

And o'er fell he, maist like to greet.

Christmas Bo'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

[3. As a *s.*, still used, as "He's just a *dwable* o' a bairn," i.e. he is a weak, helpless child, Clydes.]

This is sometimes pronounced *Dwable*, Loth.

Fancy might discover a strong resemblance to Lat. *debilis*, feeble. But most probably it is merely accidental. It might be derived from A.-S. *two-feald*, duplex, were not this word also used in a sense nearly allied; it being said of one, who, from weakness or habit, does not walk erect, that he *gangs twafald*. It may, however, be merely Su.-G. *dubbel*, double.

DWAFFIL, adj. Weak, pliable; opposed to what is stiff or firm; "as *dwaffil* as a clout," Fife. In this county *Dwable* is also used; but it strictly signifies, destitute of nervous strength.

Dwaffil is synon. with *Dwable* and *Weffil*, in other parts of S.

To DWALL, v. n. To dwell, S.; pret. *dwalt*.

The Muse, whom ev'n the thought appals,
Hies aff where contemplation *dwalls*.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 16.

Here they *dwalt*, like Cain and Abel;

Two fine stirrahs blest their bour.

A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 177.

This most nearly resembles the form of the word in the northern languages. Alem. *dwal-en*, Su.-G. *dwal-a*, Dan. *dwal-er*, &c. *morari*, cunctari.

DWALLING, s. Dwelling, South of S.

"*Dwaling*, dwelling;" Gl. Siller Gun.

It has been justly observed, that the Scots almost always pronounce short *e* as broad *a*, as *tual*, for *twelve*, *wall* for *well*, *wat* for *wet*, *whan* for *when*, &c.

DWALM, DWAUM, s. A swoon, S. V. **DUALM.**

—"Hir Majestie hes bene sick thir sex dayis bypast, and this nicht hes had sum *dwaumes* of swooning, quihilk puttis men in sum feir." Lett. Council of S. to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

I suspect that A. Bor. *deam* is corr. from this. Grose defines it, "an undescribed disorder, fatal to children." When a child is seized with some unde-

finable ailment, it is common to say "It's just some *dwaum*," S.

To **DWAUM**, *v. a.* To fade, to decline in health. It is still said in this sense, *He dwaum'd away*, Loth. V. the *s.*

To **DWANG**, *v. a.* 1. To oppress by too much labour; *Dwang'd with wark*, S. B.

2. To bear a burden, or draw, unequally. One horse in a plough, or one ox under the yoke, is in this case said to *dwang* another, S. B.

3. To harass by ill-humour, S. B.

It is rendered, "to bang, vanquish or overcome," Shirr. Gl.

Belg. *dwing-en*, to force, to constrain; Teut. *dwinghen*, cogere, domare, impellere; et arctare; *dwingdienst*, servitus coacta; Kilian. Belg. *dwang*, force, constraint. A.-S. *twing-an*, to force; Alem. *dwuing-an*, *thuuing-an*, Su.-G. *twing-a*, id. also to press, to straiten. [Isl. *þvinga*, to force, to compel.]

Shirr. mentions *dwang'd* as signifying "bowed, decrepid," Gl.

To **DWANG**, *v. n.* To toil, S. B.

He starts and throws from him his shears, thimble, &c.
Trash, hence frae me, nae mair wi' you I'll *dwang*.

I se in anither warl' be e'er lang.

Morison's Poems, p. 176.

DWANG, *s.* 1. A rough shake or throw, S. B.

To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like,
Wi' gleesome speed last week I span a tike,
To mak it out my wheel got mony *dwang*.

Morison's Poems, p. 157.

2. Toil, labour, what is tiresome, Aberd. V. example under what is misprinted **ADWANG**.

3. A large iron lever, used by blacksmiths for screwing nuts for bolts, Roxb., Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Pinch*. [A stout club, or bar of wood, used by carters for tightening ropes. Clydes.]

[4. Transverse pieces of wood between the joists to strengthen the floor, and prevent swinging.]

From Teut. *dweng-en*, cogere, because of the force employed in the use of this instrument.

To **TURN** the **DWANG**. *Turning the Dwang*, is a pastime among men for the trial of strength. The person, who attempts to *turn the dwang*, holds it by the small end, and endeavours to raise the heavy end from the ground, and to *turn* it round perpendicularly; Mearns.

DWAUB, *s.* A feeble person, a term generally applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size; as, *She's weel grown, but she's a mere dwaub*, Ang.

This as a *s.* conveys the same idea with the adj. *dwable*, pron. *dwauble*. It cannot well be supposed that the former has been abbreviated from the latter. Yet I do not see any radical term to which *dwaub* can

be referred; unless we should view it as allied to the prolific root, Isl. *daa*, deliquium animi, whence *lyggia* *ðav*, in deliquio jacere. V. **DAW**, **DA**, *s.* and **DWYBE**.

To **DWINGLE**, *v. n.* To loiter, to tarry, Roxb.

—Ahin' the lave oft did I *dwingle*,
To patch thee weel wi' eident pingle,
By winter's cinder fading ingle,
Wi' painful plight;
And aften tied thee with a lingal,
Fu' firm and tight.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106.

Probably from E. *dangle*, or the Isl. synon. *dingl-a*, *motari pendens*.

To **DWINNIE**, *v. a.* The *part. pa.* of this *v.* is most commonly used. *Dwinnilt out* of a thing, deprived of it, or prevented from obtaining possession, by means of cozenage; Renfr.

This seems merely an oblique use of E. *dwindle*. As the E. *v.* signifies to wear away, to diminish; it has been transferred to the means of diminution, and primarily applied to such things as generally disappear, perhaps in consequence of being given piecemeal. Thus he, whose property *dwindled* away, might say, that he was *dwinmillt* out of it, as referring to the cajoling, or otherwise artful, means employed to gain possession, which at length issued in its total alienation from him.

DWN, *pret.* of the *v. Do*.

This word is frequently used by Wynt. as the *pret.* or *part. pa.*, like A.-S. *don*, which admits of various senses in which the E. *v. do* is not used. *In presowne dwn*, killed in prison.

Edward eald of Carnarwen—
Takyu scho gert be richt swne,
And gert hym in *presowne* depe be *dwoe*.

Wynloren, viii. 22. 40.

DWNE OF **DAW**, dead, deceased. V. **DAW**.

DWYBE, *s.* "An over-tall slender person," Gl. Picken; Ayr. V. **DWAUB**.

DWYHS. V. **DUSCHE**.

To **DWYNE**, *v. n.* 1. To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness, S.

When death approaches, not to *dwine*, but die;
And after death, blest with felicitie;
These are my wishes.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, c. 100.

2. To fade, applied to nature.

The breeze nae od'rous flavour brings
Frae Borean cave,
And *dwynin* Nature droops her wings
Wi' visage grave.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 11.

3. To decline, in whatever respect, S.

The stak indeed is unco' great,
But name Ulysses to it anes,
The worth quite *dwines* away.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

This word, in sense 1, occurs in O.E.

"And then hee sickned more and more, and dried and *dwined* away." Hist. of Prince Arthur, 3d part, chap. 175. Divers. Purley, ii. 207.

Teut. *dwyn-en*, attenuare, extenuare; deficere; Isl. *dwyn-a*, Su.-G. *twín-a*, desino, diminuo; A.-S. *dwín-an*, tabescere, *thwín-an*, decrescere, minui.

[Isl. *dwina*, to dwindle, to pine away.]

To DWYN, *v. a.* To cause to languish.

Nor yet had neid of ony fruit,
To quench his deadlie drouth;
Quhilk pyns him and *dwyns* him
To deid, I wate not how.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 54.

Constringens, Lat. vers. V. the *v. n.*

DWYNE, DWINE, *s.* Decline, waning; applied to the moon.

But I hae a darg i' the *dwine* o' the moon,
To do, an' syne, my song is done.

Black Mag., June 1820, p. 280.

DWYNING, *s.* A decline, a consumption, *S.*

Isl. *dwinar*, diminutio; Sw. *twin-sol*, id. i.e., a dwinning sickness; Germ. *schwind sucht*, id. the *d* being frequently softened into *s* or *sch*.

DYED I' THE WOO', i.e., wool; a proverbial phrase signifying naturally clever, Kinross.

To DYIT, *v. a.* To endite, the same with *Dite*, *q. v.*

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis quhatsumever estait thair be, to present requiestis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supple, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure, or mak advocatioun,—or assist onywayis to na heretikis fugitivis therefor, or other condemnit persons," &c. Act 14 March, 1540-1, Keith's Hist., p. 15.

DYMMOND, *s.* A wedder of the second year, Roxb.; viewed as of the third year, Dumfr.

"That Schir Robert Crechtoun—all restore—xiiij^x of yowis & wedderis, & vij^x of gymmeris & *dymmondis*.—And ordinis—to distreyne the said schir for the said schepe, or the avale of thaim,—for ilke wedder & yow owrned vs. vjd, & for ilke gymmer & *dymmond* iijjs. vjd." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 358. V. DYMONT.

DYMMYSMAN, *s.* A judge.

—Mycht it nevr fall to thi thocht,
Before the rychtwys *Dymmys-man*
Quhat that thow art to say than?—

Wyntown, viii. 5. 201.

This resembles A.-S. *domys-daeg*, doomsday, or the day of judgment; Sw. *domare*, a judge.

To DYMYNEW, *v. a.* To diminish.

—Na louingis may do incres thy fame,
Nor na reproche *dymynew* thy gude name.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 22.

Fr. *diminu-er*, Lat. *diminu-ere*.

DYND, *part. pa.*

Continew in gude, reforme the ill,
Do so that dolour may be *dymd*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188, st. 9.

"Q. to overcome, *dompter*, Fr. Cotgr. daunted;" Lord Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for *divined*, wasted, used by Chaucer, or Germ. *dien-en*, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude, derived by Wachter from A.-S. *then*, a servant, *then-ian*, to serve.

DYNE, *s.* Used for *den*, a dale.

With that he ran ouer ane *dyne*,
Endlongis ane lytill burne.

Battell of Balrinnes, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 355.

DYNNIT, *pret.*

I drew in derne to the dyke to dirken efter myrthis;
The dew donkit the dail, and *dynnit* the feulis.

Chron. S. P., i. 210.

This is altered by Mr. Pinkerton to *dynnarit*. But "the word in MS.," he says, "*dynit*, I believe, but the end of the *y* is turned up backwards." *Maitl. Poems*, p. 385, N. This, I should suppose, merely marks the double *n*. I would consider as the sense; "The fowls made a noise or *din*."

DYOUR, *s.* A bankrupt; for *dyvour*, *q. v.*

Among those preferred at court are enumerated,
Druncarts, dysours, *dyours*, drivels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Undressed, unarrayed.

Eftyr mydnycht in handis thair haiff him tane,
Dyschowyll on sleip, with him na man bot ane.

Wallace, xi. 1014, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *deshabillé*, id.

To DYSE, *v. a.* *Dyse you*, a phrase commonly used in Lanarks. as an imprecation.

Whether this be used as a disguise for the E. term generally appropriated for the same impious purpose, under the false idea that a change of the word can palliate the intention, I cannot pretend to determine. This seems to be the case in some instances; as perhaps in the vulgar S. imprecation *Dog on it*, which has been viewed as an inversion of the Sacred Name; in *Dang it*, &c. I have observed no similar term, either in the Celtic or Gothic languages; unless we should consider this as allied to Isl. *Dys*, the goddess invoked for the purposes of revenge by the ancient Goths; *Dea profana et noxia*, Numen ultorum, Opis; G. Andr., p. 50. She has been viewed as the same with Frigga. Hence Verel, expl. *Disa blott* as denoting the anniversary sacrifice made at Upsal in honour of Frigga; Ind. Ihre, however, views this worship as given to all the goddesses.

[DYSHERYSYS, *v. pres. pl.* Disinherit.

How Inglis men throw thair powste,
Dyssherysys me off my land.

Barbour, ii. 101, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *deshriter*, to disinherit, Cotgr.]

DYSMEL, *s.*

Thir Bishops cums in at the north window;
And not in at the dur, nor yit at the yet;
Bot over waine and quheil in wil he get.
And he cummis not in at the dur,
God's pleuch may never hald the fur.
He is na Hird to keip thay sely sheip;
Nocht hot ane tod in ane lambskin to creip.
How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never hot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.

Priest's Peblis, *Pink. S. P. R.*, i. 17.

This is a remarkable passage; but Mr. Pink. leaves *dysmel* for explanation. The meaning most probably is, necromancy, or what is called the *black art*. This sense is suggested by the connexion. It is supposed that a Bishop, according to the ideas of these times should *kyth myrakil*, or prove his official character by working miracles. Now, it is enquired, how can he do so, being himself so wicked, except by necromancy or the power of the devil?

We might suppose it to be formed from the word *Dusii*, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed class of *Incubi*, and Germ. Su.-G. *mal*, speech. But the account given by Seren. of the origin of the *adj. dismal* deserves our attention. A. Goth. *Dys*, *Dea mala*, numen ultorium, et *mal*, Moes-G. *mel*, tempus

praefinitum. Inde *dismal*, q. d. *Dysas mal*, dies vindictae. Dict. N. Isl. *Dys*, Dea profana et mala, nume ultorium, Opis ; G. Andr., p. 50.

[DYSPITIT, *pret. pl.* Spited, hated, injured.

—ynglis men
That *dyspilit*, ateur all thing,
Robert the Bruce, the deuchty king.
Barbour, iv. 596, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *despit*, “despight, spight, anger,” Cotgr.]

DYSS of IRNE.

“Item, certane small bulletis, & *dys of irne* serving to mak bulletis for moyane and cutthrottis.” Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Perhaps for *dies*, used to denote moulds.

DYST, DOIST, *s.* A dull heavy stroke, Aberd. V. DOYCE.

DYSTANS, DISTAWNS, *s.* Dissension.

And in the tyme of this *dystans*
Thai tretim with the Kyng of Frans,
That he wald gyve thame gud consale,
And gyve thame help and suppowale ;
And thai wald becum his men.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 15. V. also v. 111.

L. B. *distencio*, contentio, lis.—Lis et *destencio* fuerunt inter Willelmum Rogers—ex parte una, et Ricardum Aleyn. Madox Formul. Anglic., p. 103, ap. Du Cange.

DYSTER, *s.* A dyer, S.; synon. *Litster*.

DYTE, *s.* Writing, composition. V. DITE.

Poetry nowel quha wil red,
Thare may thai fynd quhow to precede,
—And specially, quha has delyte
To tret a matere in fare *dyte*.

Wyntown, ix. Prol. 10.

Belg. *dicht*, Sw. *dickt*, id.

To DYTE, *v. n.* To walk crazily, Buchan.

Nae mair whare Winter's ev'nin's ceme,
We'll hear the gleesome bagpipes hum ;—
Now ilk ane *dytes* wi' fient a mun.

Tarras's Poems, p. 11, 12.

This *v.* must be viewed as differing from *Doytt* only in the pronunciation.

DYTIT, *adj.* Stupid, *ibid.* V. DOITIT.

[DYTIT, DYTED, *pret.* Set forth. V. DITE.]

DYVOUR, *s.* A bankrupt.

“*Dyour, Dyour*, vtherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same, for eschewing of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of al his gudes and geare, in favoures of his creditoures : and dois his *devour* and dewtie to them, proclaimand himselfe Bair-man, and indigent, and becummand debt-bound to them of all that he hes.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

He elsewhere says ; “—called *Dyour*, because he does his *devore* to his creditours.” Index Reg. Maj. *Bairman*.

Fr. *devoir*, duty. As the bankrupt made his *devore* by swearing that he had “not in frie gudes and geire, aboue the valour of fiue shillings and ane plack ;” Quon. Attach., c. 7, § 3. The designation corresponds to the judicial sense of Fr. *devoir*, as denoting “the act of submission, and acknowledgement of duty unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant's mouth, hands, and *oath* of fealty ;” Cotgr.

DYUOURIE, *s.* Declaration of bankruptcy.

“Diverse shamefull formes of *dyouourie* ar used and observed : for sum-time the debtour naked sittis vpon ane cauld stane, in presence of the people.—Sum-times his hinder partes, or hippes, ar dashed to ane stane.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *DYUOUR*.