

D.

D, 'D. An abbreviation for *it* after a verb; as, *see'd*, see it; *tell'd*, tell it.

The first form is combined with the verb, and is often found in songs and ballads: as in "I sall not *said* agane," which forms the refrain of Alex. Scott's ballad on Wantoun Wemen.

This abbrev. for *it* is found in the earliest stages of the Northumbrian dialect, as in Hampole and Barbour; and it is still in common use on both sides of the Tweed.

DACKER, *adj.* Hesitating; uncertain, undecided: applied to a person who can't make up his mind, and to the weather when unsettled; Lanarks., Renfrews.

DACRE, *s.* A decade. V. DAIKER.

To DADE, *v. a.* To lead a young child; to guide or teach it to walk. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's explanation is wholly wrong, and so is the etymology. He does not even show that the word is Scottish. *To dade* is to support a child in leading-strings, and to teach him to walk; Cf. DODD and DODDLE. Halliwell has "*dade*, to lead children beginning to walk." But Drayton uses it as if with reference to a child, in the sense "to toddle." Thus the child is "no sooner brought to toddle about, but it at once trips away from its mother;" and again, "as Isis gently advances." See *Deedle* and *Doodle* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

DADGEON-WABSTER, *s.* A customer-weaver, a weaver of linen or woollen stuffs for country neighbours, West of S.

DAFT, *adj.* Originally mild, gentle, innocent; hence weak, weak-minded, silly; and in this sense it was, and still is, well known in village life. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's long note on the etym. is mostly wrong. In M. E. *daft* and *deft* were synon. They were "formed from the base *daf*, to fit, appearing in A.-S. *gedafen*, fit." V. DERT in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

In Rolland's Court of Venus, prol. l. 74, S. T. S. ed., *daft* occurs with the meaning, weak, purposeless:—

And he that hes of Watter the natoure,
Is *daft*, and doyl'd, drasie with small effect.

DAG, DAGG, DEG, *s.* A gun, hand-gun, pistol.

DAG-HEAD, DEG-HEAD, DOG-HEAD, *s.* The hammer, snap, or dog-head of a gun or pistol. V. DOG-HEAD.

DAGMAN, DAGMEN, *s.* Same as *Dag-Head*; Sempill Ballates, p. 334.

DAILY-DAY, *adv.* Every day, continually, constantly; prob. a corr. of *day-by-day*.

DAINE, *adj.* Lit. worthy; hence, modest, &c. Same as DANE, q. v.

Under *dane* Jamieson accepts the etym. which under *daine* he rejects. They are forms of the same word. O. Fr. *dain*, from Lat. *dignus*, worthy.

DAINTY, *adj.* Large, plump, &c.

The following note is a corr. of the etym. V. DICT. "The suffix in M. E. *dainteth* or *deinteth* has nothing to do with *tide*, time. It is due to the O. Fr. *daintel*, older form of *dainte*; and *daintet* is simply the Lat. acc. *dignitatem*; just as we have O. Fr. *charitet*, love, from *caritatem*, &c., so also M. E. *bountith*, O. Fr. *bontel*, M. E. *bounty*." Skeat.

DAIVERT, *adj.* V. DAVERT.

DAIVERTLY, DAIVERTLIKE, *adv.* Same as DAIVILIE, q. v.

DALINES, *s.* Prob. a misprint of *dalmes*, damask: "velvott, *dalines*, feyting clayth," Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 April, 1516, Recs. Soc.

Prob. *feytyng* is a mistake for *seytyng*, satin. It occurs also in p. 153 of same vol.

DALING, *s.* A doling out or dividing. V. DAILL.

". . . and viijs. and the *daling* of thair aill for the secund fault." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 210.

DAMAS, DAMYSK, *s.* V. DAMMES.

DAMIE, *s.* Poet. for *dame*, lady, lass; Burns, Ep. to Dr. Blacklock, st. 5.

In this case Burns applied the term *damies* to the fabled nymphs of Castalia.

DAMNATOUR, *s.* Adjudgment, judgment or finding against one, condemnation; sentence of guilty. Fr. *damnatouire*.

"Anent the sclanderous wordis spokin be Jane Foirside . . . and conform to ane decreit and *damnatour* gewin thairvpoun of the foirsaid sclanderous wordis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 25 July, 1584, Rec. Soc.

To DAMNIFIE, DAMPNIFE, *v. a.* To damage, injure, spoil: part. pa. *dampnifeit*, *dampnifit*, *dampnefeit*, damaged, hindered, impoverished; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1 April, 1606. Lat. *damnificare*. V. DAMPNE, DAMPNIS.

". . . quhairby we sould be hinderit and *dampnifeit* in our profit," &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 57, Cochran-Patrick.

DAMS, PLUM-DAMS, DAMSELS, *s. pl.* Popular names for damsons, small black plums: originally called DAMASCENE PLUMS.

Prunes and preserved plums were also called *plum-dams*, and the term is frequently found in Household Accts. with those meanings.

DANDIE, DANDY, s. Originally, a weak, light-headed person: "a noodie, a ninnie;" Cotgr. Hence the other meanings which are secondary. O. Fr. *dandin*. Addit. to DICT.

TO DANGLE, DANNLE, DENGLE, DENNLE, DINGLE, DINNLE, DUNGLE, DUNNLE, v. a. and n. To swing, vibrate, shake, quiver; to throb, beat, tingle, pringle, thrill, smart, shoot or quiver with pain. Addit. to **DANYEL, DINLE.**

Dangle and *dungle* (generally pron. *dannle, dunnle*), imply powerful or wide-spread motion or sensation: *dengle*, and *dingle* (pron. *deanne, dinnle*), are used like their diminutives, and limit the motion or sensation in kind, intensity, and locality. Regarding the etym. of the terms see under **DANYEL**.

DANLEDOOSIE, DINLEDOUSIE, s. V. DINGLEDOUSIE.

DANNERS, DAUNERS, s. pl. V. DANDERS.

DANSKIN, DANSKENE, DANSKEINE. s. Dantzie. Errat. in DICT.

This word has been explained by Jamieson and others as a name of Denmark; but this is found to be a mistake. V. Gloss., Accts. L. H. Treas., I., Dickson.

DANT, DANTE, DANTEE, DAINTE, DAINTE, DENT, DENTIE, s. Dainty, pleasure, joy, respect, regard, affection, honour. Addit. to **DANT. V. DENT.**

These are simply varieties of M. E. *deinte, deintee*, from O. Fr. *daintie*, which Cotgr. connects with an older form *dain*, the original form of Fr. *digne*, from Lat. *dignus*.

Dant was left undefined by Jamieson; but in his note he suggests the correct meaning. The term is often used in Barbour, and with various meanings. V. Skeat's Gloss.

DANTIT, DAUNTET, pret., part., and adj. Subdued, cowed, crushed, heartless; Whistle Binkie, ii. 30. V. **DANT.**

DAPLAR, s. A dish, platter. V. **DOUBLER.**

TO DARE, DER, DEIR, DERE, v. a. To be bold enough, as, "We *dare* be poor," Burns; to risk, venture; to challenge, defy, forbid, as, "He dar'd or der'd him to do't;" to keep under, abash, intimidate, cow, terrify, as, "Death *dares* or *dere's* us a'." Pret. *daurt, daurt, deirit, deirt, dert.*

TO DARE, DEIR, DERE, v. n. To shy, shrink, fear, or be afraid, quake, tremble, start, startle; as, "He'll *dare* or *dere* at his ain shadow;" also, crouch, hide, lie hid: part. pt. *dart, deirt, dert.* Addit. to **DARE.**

By frythis and fellis,
That the dere dwellys,
And darkys and darys.

Avontyrs of Arthur, st. 4.

"*Darkys and darys*," lurks and lies hid. Jamieson left this term undefined, but referred the reader to his explanation of **DURKEN**. No assistance, however, can be got there, for his rendering of both words is wrong. *Dare* as here used is to lie hid, and is prob. allied to E. *daze* and *doze*.

M. E. *daren* means also to be dazed, to lurk, and is sometimes a mere duplicate of *darke*. Stratmann gives various examples, and Lat. *latere* as the most common meaning: see his O. E. Diet.

DART, DAURT, DERT, part. and adj. Frightened, terrified, cowed: hence, crushed, heartless, dull; or shrinking, trembling, starting or easily stupified.

His *dart* oxin I compt thame not ane fe:

Yone wer mair meit for sic ane man as me.

Henryson, Foxe that begylit the Wolf, l. 172.

DARK, DARKE, s. and v. V. DARG.

TO DARK, DERK, DIRK, DURK, DARKEN, DERKEN, DIRKEN, DURKEN, v. a. and n. To make, grow, or keep dark; as, "Come hame when it *darks*," i.e., grows dark; also, to hide, conceal, lurk, lie hid; part. pt. *dirkit, Dunbar, Bann. Poems, p. 22; dirknytt, Douglas, Virgil, iii. ch. 8. V. DIRKIN, Durken.*

By frythis and fellis,
That the dere dwellys,
And darkys and darys.

Avontyrs of Arthur, st. 4.

"*Darkys and darys*," lurks and lies hid. V. **DARE.** *Derkin* in a den, and *dirkit* in a den, are expressions still used by boys while playing at those games in which hiding-places or dens are used; and by *derkin* they mean hiding, lurking, lying concealed. The running to, and running into the den is *derning*; but the lying hid there during the search is *derking* or *dirking*.

This meaning of *dark* is very old. In William and the Werwolf it occurs repeatedly, as in ll. 17, 44, 1834, 2543, 2851.

DARLOCH, s. A quiver. V. *Dorlach.*

This form represents a common lowland pron. of Gael. *dorlach*, a sheaf, case, or quiver of arrows, and is used in the account of the Conflict in Glenfruin given in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, II. 432.

TO DARREN, v. a. To contest, fight out, decide by combat: a form of **DEREYNE**, q. v. Errat. in DICT.

As a further correction of this error the following note is appended:—

"Explanation wrong; it is simply Chaucer's verb *darreynne*, to fight out. See Morris's Glossary to the Knight's Tale. The word is *daryne* in Small's edition, and is there wrongly explained; besides which, *stryfe* is misprinted *strive*. The line means 'to fight out the strife with huge club or mace.' The rejected French etymology is the right one." Skeat.

TO DASCAN, v. n. To enlarge, discourse, comment; hence, reason, ponder. E. *descant*. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's definition of this term is defective, and his etymology is wrong. As Prof. Skeat has pointed out, the word is just E. *descant*, of which Das Kane, given farther on, is another form. There, however, Jamieson is right.

DASS, *s.* A stack. Not explained in **DICT.**

The three entries of Dass in **Dict.** ought to form only one; for they deal with the same term under different applications.

"*Dass*, is North E. *dess*, a stack, from Icel. *des*, a stack; whence Icel. *hey-des*, a hay-stack, misspelt *hendys* in note to *Dass*, just above. The quotation is wrongly punctuated; the semi-colon after "just out" should be a comma, and the comma after "braes" should be a semi-colon." Skeat.

DAUCHIE, *adj.* V. **DAUKY**, **DAGH**.

DAUD, **DAWD**, *v.* and *s.* V. **DAD**.

DAUDIN', **DAWDIN'**, *part., adj.,* and *s.*
Striking, beating, battering.

The hail comes rattlin and brattlin snell an' keen,
Daudin' an' *blaudin'*, tho' reel set the sun at e'en.
W. Miller, Spring, st. 2.

DAUMERT, *adj.* Stupid, stupified, stunned.
V. **DAMMERTIT**.

TO DAUNER, **DAUNNER**, **DAUNDER**, *v.* V.
DANDER.

TO DAUR, *v. a.* V. **DARE**.

DAVE, *s.* Short for David.

DAVELIN, *s.* Errat. for *Devalin*, or *Devaling*, *q. v.* The definition is correct.

TO DAVER, *v. a.* and *n.* V. **DAIVER**,
DAUER.

DAVIELY, *adv.* Languidly. V. **DAIVILIE**.

DAWNT, **DAWNTYT**. V. **DANT**.

DAY OF TREW. A diet or meeting to treat of a truce: pl. *trewes*, now E. *truce*.

"... with lettres to diners personis on the Bordouris, for the *day of trew* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic." *Accts. L. H. Treas., 4 Oct., 1473, l. 45, Dickson.*

This use of the term *day* was common in the border districts of Scot., and was extended to a meeting for settlement of disputes between parties living on opposite sides of the Tweed. It is so used in the opening of the *Song of the Rid Square*.

The seventh of July, the suith to say,
At the Rid Square the tryst was sett;
Our wardens they affixt a *day*,
And as they promised so they mett.

DEAD, *adj.* 1. A term used in golfing: applied to a ball—1st, when it falls without rolling; 2nd, when it lies so near the hole that the "put" is a *dead* certainty.

2. A term used in quoiting, bowling, and similar games: applied to the quoits, bowls, &c., of opponents which lie equidistant from the tee: so called because they are lost to both sides, and don't count. V. under *Deid*.

DEASK, **DEASIT**, *adj.* Besotted, Orkn.: prob. local for *dased*, *dasit*. V. **DASE**.

TO DEBAUSCH, **DEBOSH**, **DEBUSH**, *v. a.* and *n.* These are merely variants of the same word, and mean to mar, spoil, waste in any way. O. Fr. *desbaucher*.

DEBLAT, **DIBLET**, *s.* Lit. a little devil; a young devil, an imp.; pl. *deblatis*, imps. *Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 68, 239, Dickson.*

A *deblat* and satyrs, personated by boys dressed in character, "appear to have formed a conspicuous feature in the fantastic retinue of the St. Nicholas bishop." *Gloss. to Treas. Accts.*

O. Fr. *diableteau*, "a little diuell, a yong diuell;" *Cotgr.*

DEBTFULLY, **DETFULLY**, *adv.* Duly, as in duty bound, thankfully. V. **DEBTFULL**.

TO DECERNE, **DESCERN**, *r. a.* To sit or act as judge in a contest or dispute, to adjudicate in. *Addit. to DECERN, q. v.*

Glaydly I wald his fader stude heyrby,
This interprys to *decerne* and aspy.

Douglas, Virgil, x. ch. 8, Small's ed.

This word is omitted in the *Gloss.* of this ed. *Ruddiman's ed.*—reads *derne*, prob. for *derene*, to declare the right, act as umpire: O. Fr. *deresnier*, *Burguy*.

O. Fr. *decerner*, to determine, adjudicate: Lat. *decernere*.

TO DEE, **DE**. Of the many strange expressions used to indicate the occasion, the mode, and the effect of one's death, the following are some of the more striking:—

1. *To Dee a Cadger-pownie's death*, to die of starvation and neglect; *Burns' Epistle to Lapraik, st. 7.*

2. *To Dee the death o' Jenkins' hen*, to die unmarried: *Jenkins had only one hen.* V. **JENKINS' HEN**.

3. *To Dee in one's shoon*, to die on the gallows, to be hanged; *Whistle Binkie, l. 205.*

It has been handed down by tradition that *Charlie Graham*, a noted tiuker, knocked off his shoes on the gallows that no one might be able to say "he died wi' his shoon on." He was executed at *Perth* in the beginning of this century. A. L.

4. *To Dee a fair strae-death*, to die in one's bed; *Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.* V. **STRAE-DEATH**.

DEID, **DEDE**, *s.* 1. Misfortune, disaster, misery, affliction. *Addit. to DEID and DEDE.*

Off thy *deid*, quod the Paip, pitie I hawe.

Houdate, l. 118.

This term is applied colloq. and poet. to any grave trouble, disease, disaster, or misery of a deadly character.

2. Pl. *deids*, lost ones, ones that don't count: a term in quoiting, bowling, and similar games of skill, applied to the quoits, bowls, &c., of opponents which lie equidistant from the tee.

"*It's deids*," i.e., it is a case of *deids* or nothing for either side, is called out by the leading players when two opposing quoits, bowls, &c., are found to be equidistant from the tee.

DEID-KIST, DEDE-KIST, *s.* A coffin.

"An old maiden lady died at Barr Castle while on a visit to the family. The bedroom that she had occupied was in one of the turrets, the ascent to which was by a narrow, dark, winding stair. The minister took an early opportunity of calling at Barr to condole with the family; and when near the gateway he met the laird apparently in deep sorrow, and at once began to administer consolation. Having listened for a short time, the laird somewhat abruptly said:—"Man, what's a' this lang palaver for? I ken weel eneuch she's dead, and kent she was deein. It's no that I care for; its no that ava; but how are we to get up wi' the *deid-kist*, or down wi' the corp? Can ye tell me that?" Laird of Logan, Gloss.

DEID AND WEIR. *The aventure of deid and weir*, the risk or hazard of death and war.

This condition was frequently attached to agreements of purchase or sale of public property, &c.

"The gaitt dichtung and dewteis thairof is sett this year in tocum with the aventure of *deid and weir* to Alexander Pennecuik for the sowm of xx li." Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 Aug., 1527, Rec. Soc.

To DEEDLE, *v. a. and n.* Lit. a frequent. of *dade*, to train an infant: hence its apparently different meanings to dandle, to sing, &c. *Doodle* is another form. V. *Dade*.

Frequently in amusing her charge a nurse may be heard using the variants *deedle*, *dadle*, *doodle*, either in combination or separately. And a meaningless lilt, rhyme, or song, run over in nurse fashion, is called a *deedle-doodle*: so also is a badly played tune on a flute, violin, or other instrument.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is wrong.

To DEFADE, *v. a.* To cause to fade, to weaken, despirit; Kingis Quhair, st. 170: part. pt. *defadide*, Morte Arthure, l. 3305.

Fr. *de-*, prefix, with causal sense; *fade*, "unsavoury, tastelesse, weak;" Cotgr.

To DEFALK, *v. a.* To deduct, remit; part. pt. *defalkit*; Burgh Recs. Edin., 20 Feb., 1524-5. V. DEFAIK.

DEFAULT, DEFAUT, *s.* Failure; but generally implying neglect, carelessness, slovenliness, wrong-doing.

"Item, I wantyt out of my hous in her *default* and sleutht, ane plaid of ix. elln, the price xxiiij. s." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 175.

DEFAWTYT, *part. pt.* Defaulted; found in default i.e. culpable; Barbour, i. 182. Addit. to DICT.

Pinkerton's meaning is wrong, and Jamieson's note is not quite clear. There is no difficulty, however, regarding the term.

DEFEIS, *s.* A discharge, acquittance, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 166. Short for DEFAISANCE, q. v.

DEID, *s.* Deed, act, action, mode of action; Barbour. i. 302, v. 278, xvi. 323.

To DEILL, DELE, DAIL, *v. a. and n.* To deal blows, strike, beat, hammer; Barbour, iii. 32; to have to do, bargain, buy or sell, as, "I'll no *dele* wi' you." Addit. to DELE, DAIL.

To DEIR, *v. a.* To make dear, make dearer, to raise the price of.

"... that na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and *deir* agane upoun the nychtbouris." Burgh Recs. Edin., 7 Oct., 1462, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *debre*, precious, high in price.

DELFF, *s.* A peat-hag, a quarry; pl. *delvis*; Fife, West of S. Addit. to DELF.

This term with the meaning a *quarry* was common in M. E.; "*delves or quarries*" occurs in Wycliffe's version of the Bible, 2 Chron. 34.

DELIGATE, DELIGAT, DILIGAT, DILLAGAT, *adj.* Corr. of *delicate*, delicious, dainty, select, selected, first-rate, splendid; Sempill Ballates, p. 227. DICT. gives the form DILLAGATE, q. v.

DELITABILL, DELETABILL, DELICTABILL, *adj.* Delightful, pleasant, pleasing; Barbour, i. 1. O. Fr. *delitable*.

DELIUERANCE, DELEVERANCE, *s.* 1. A legal decision, judgment; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 106, 270.

2. Payment: pl. *deliueransis*.

"... as is contenit in the buke of the Comptaris *deliueransis* to the Masteris of Werk." Ibid., I. 74, Dickson. Addit. to DELIVERANCE.

To DELLUT, *v. a.* To screen, hide, protect. V. DILL.

"... to set wechis baith within the toyne and without, to *dellut* thame fra thair ennemyes." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 114.

Cf. Icel. *dylja*, Swed. *doelja*, to hide.

To DEMBLE, DIMBLE, *v. a.* To dip, immerse; also, to set or root young plants: Aberd., Orkn.; like *dimple* and *dibble*, q. v.

To DEME, *v. a.* To deem, judge, adjudge, doom, condemn; Barbour, i. 213, iv. 328; part. pt. *demyt*, *demt*, *dempt*: imper. *demys*,

judge ye ; Ibid., vi. 283 ; but later form is *dem*, q. v.

A.-S. *dēman*, to judge.

To DEMERIT, DEMARIT, *v. a.* To merit, deserve.

“ . . . vndir pane that thai sall *demarit* as brekaris of commoune ordinance.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 20.

DEMPT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* V. *Deme*.

DEMPTION, *s.* A great quantity ; as, “ a *demption* of rain,” Orkn.

DENNLE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Dangle*.

DENS, DENSS, *adj.* Addit. to DENCE, q. v.

To DEPAS, *v. n.* To depart, leave ; to cause to depart.

“ . . . the sojarris . . . to *depas* incontinent of the tonne.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 5 May, 1559, Rec. Soc.

To DEPEND, *v. n.* To await consideration, to be entered on the roll : a law term.

DEPENDANCE, *s.* Waiting, the state or position of waiting to be brought forward : a law term applied to a case when entered on the court-roll.

“ . . . that anes the actionne may be put under *dependance* befor onie parliament.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Dec. 4, 1605.

DEPENDARE, *s.* A dependant, retainer ; pl. *dependaris*.

“ . . . the said Captane James, nor nane of his servandis and *dependaris*, nor na vtheris quhome he may stope or lat.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Feb. 3, 1604.

To DEPREHEND, *v. a.* To apprehend, seize, capture ; Knox, Hist. Ref. Scot., I. 261.

DEPUT, *part. pt.* Deputed, set apart ; “ ordanit and *deput* for the samyn,” Burgh Recs. Edin., 28 March, 1525, Rec. Soc.

To DERE, DEIR, DEYR, *v. a.* V. *Dare*.

DERIT, DEIRT, DERT, *part. adj.* V. *Dare*.

DERIGE, DIRIGE, DYRIGE, *s.* That part of the Office for the Dead beginning “ Dirige Domine,” &c. : also frequently used as name of this office ; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 178, 229, 200. Addit. to DERGY. V. under OBIT.

To DERNE, *v. a.* Prob. a contr. form of *derene*, lit. to declare the right, act as umpire in a contest or dispute. O. Fr. *derainer*, *deresnier*, id. Addit. to DERNE, q. v.

Jamieson left this word undefined, but suggested a meaning which is unsuitable. Explanation is given under *Decerne*, q. v.

DERT, *part.* and *adj.* V. under *Dare*.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the meaning of this term is certainly wrong. The rendering now proposed is at least probable, and agrees with the particulars of the situation implied. V. *Aspert*.

DERTHING, *s.* Dearth, scarcity ; also, hoarding up victuals in order to raise the price ; Burgh Recs.

To DERUB, DEROB, *v. a.* Lit. to disrobe, to strip, rob, cheat : *part. pa.*, *derubit*.

“ For quhat can ony man say gif I be *derubit* of my rycht, sustening the grit lose and skayth that I haif gottin, bot it war his Majesties dishonour.” Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 67.

Fr. *derober*, to strip, rob, steal : from Lat. *dis*, away, and *robo*, q. v. in Brachet's Etym. Dict.

DESALY, *adv.* Dizzily, Barbour, vi. 629.

A.-S. *dysig*, foolish ; O. Du. *duyzigh*, dizzy.

To DESCROY, *v. a.* Put for DESCRIVE, to describe. Barbour, xiii. 185, Edin. MS.

DESOLAT, *adj.* Destitute, utterly in want, “ *desolat* of prouisioun,” destitute of food, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Aug. 1608, Rec. Soc.

DESSPOSIT, *part. pt.* Bound by agreement, covenanted ; same as *esposit*, q. v.

“ . . . present dayly the alter quhen he is *dessposit* as effieris.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Feb., 1476, Rec. Soc.

DESTANE, *s.* Destiny, Barbour, v. 428.

DET, *s.* Debt, money due ; pl. *dettis*, sums owing, sums due ; the *Kingis dettis*, sums due to the King, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 220, 241, 267. M. E. and O. Fr. *dette*.

DETBOUND, DETBUND, *part. pt.* Impledged, mortgaged.

“ . . . the hous quhilk wes *detbound* to the said Jhone of before the doum casting thair of,” &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 20th Jan., 1541-2. Rec. Soc.

Jamieson's statement regarding this term is a mistake, and his definition represents only a secondary meaning.

To DETEENE, *v. a.* To detain, hinder ; also, to retain, keep.

“ . . . to dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet *deteene* it a buriall.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

DETERMYNAT, *adv.* Assuredly, certainly. Barbour, i. 129.

O. Fr. *determiner*, to determine, conclude.

DEVALING, DEVELING, *s.* Covering of centres or cooms used in building arches.

Lit. bowing, curving, from *deval*, to incline, slope, bow. It consists of narrow planks or boards laid as a covering over the centres or frames on which arches are built. The term is wrongly given as DAVELIN in Dict.

“ . . . tymber to be centries, *develing*, irne, lead,

etc., to be furnest be the toune." Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, 29 March, 1615.

O. Fr. *devaler*, to lower or let down; Cotgr. Cf. Fr. *avaler*.

DEVAT, DEWAT, *s.* A turf. V. DIVET.

To DEVAWL, *v. n.* V. DEVALL.

DEVIS, DEVYS, DEVYSE, *s.* A plan, design, Burgh Recs., Treas. Accts.; testament, will, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 730: *at devyse*, with skill or exactness, Douglas, King Hart, st. 16. Fr. *devis*.

DEVISOUR, DEVYSOUR, DEWISOUR, *s.* A factor, agent, steward, manager, Barbour, xx. 72. V. DEVISE.

DEVOYEN, *part. pt.* Devoided, emptied, cleared. V. DEUOID.

" . . . that all the tovn be *devoyen* of the swyn croffis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 70.

DEVULGAT, DIVULGAT, *part. pt.* Divulged.

DEW, DEWE, *adj.* Able, worthy, valiant; a poet. form of DOW, *q. v.*; Houlate, l. 575.

DEWLY, *adv.* Readily, promptly, properly, thoroughly; Houlate, l. 888.

DIACLE, *s.* A small dial worn with articles of personal ornament; "*diacles* of wode, the dozen, xij *s.*; of bone, the dozen, xlvij *s.*" Customs and Valuations, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 297; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 83. Addit. to DIACLE.

DIASPINET, *s.* Diapered or variegated silk; Excheq. Rolls Scot., l. 380.

In Latin it appears as *diaspinetum* and *diaspretum*: compare O. Fr. *diaspre*, diaper, and its modern form *diapre*.

DICH, DICHING. Pron. of Dicht, Dichting V. DICHT.

DICTON, *s.* A motto, inscription. V. DITON.

DID, *pret.* Put, placed, threw.

He tuk a culter hate glowand—
And went him to the mekill hall,
That then with corn was fyllyt all,
And heych up in a mow it *did*.

Barbour, iv. 117.

This meaning of the *v. do* was not uncommon. The confession of a wrong-doer in a burgh court usually ended with "and I *do* me in your will," i.e., I put myself in your hand, or your judgment. See also Court of Venus, 2. 785. V. under *Doit*.

DIET, DIETE, DYET, *s.* 1. An appointed day for meeting, muster, justice, etc.; also, the meeting, muster, etc.: hence the phrase, "to desert the *diet*."

(Sup.)

N

2. A day's work; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 246.

3. A service, supply, course; as, "a *diet* of worship;" a repast, meal; as, "a diet of meat." Pl. *diets*, *dictis*, *dyetes*, courses, dishes; Awnytyrs of Arthur, st. 15. Addit. to DIET.

DIGHT, DIGHT, DICH, *s.* A wipe, rub, scrub; also short for *dighting*, a rubbing, scrubbing, cleaning, dressing. V. DICHT, *v.*

To DILASCH, *v. a.* To discharge; Reg. Priv. Council, VI. 259. V. DELASH.

DILCE, DILSE, DULCE, *s.* V. DULSE.

To DILDER, DIDER, *v. a.* and *n.* To shake, jerk; also, to dribble, ooze, trickle, glide: hence, to trifle, waste time, work carelessly; West of S., Orkn.

DILDER, DIDER, *s.* A smart jerk, shake, jolt.

DILIGAT, *adj.* V. DELIGAT.

DIMINUTE, *adj.* Diminished, lessened. Lat. *diminutus*.

Gif that ye find ocht throw my negligence
Be *diminute*, or yit superfluous,
Correct it at your willis grations.

Henryson, Prologue to *Fables*, l. 41.

DINEN, DEINEN, *s.* Dinner; also, a meal, sufficient for a meal; West of S., Orkn. V. DINE.

In Orkn. and Shetl. a full meal, a bellyful is called a *deenin*: and in Shetl. "to get one's *dienen*," is to be well served. V. Gloss.

DINGLE, *v.* and *s.* Thrill, throb. V. DINLE.

Dingle, with meanings like those of E. *tingle*, is common in West of S. and in Orkn. and Shetl.

DINNEL, *v.* and *s.* V. DINLE.

DIOCY, *s.* A diocese, Burgh Recs.

To DIRD, *v. a.* To beat, thump, dump, in order to solidify, as when filling a sack of grain; as to drive or cast violently. Addit. to DIRD, *s.*

O. Fr. *dourder*, to beat, thump.

DIRDER, *s.* A driver, whipper-in; as a *dog-dirder*, dog-breaker, kennel-attendant.

To DIRKEN, *v. n.* To lurk; to peer, pry. Addit. to DICT. V. *Dark*, *v.*

In both entries the meaning has been missed. In the passage by Fergusson the meaning is to *lurk*; in the other it is to *pry*.

To DISCOMMODE, *v. a.* To inconvenience, disturb, annoy.

DISCOMMODITIE, *s.* Inconvenience, annoyance. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 July, 1595.

DISCUS, *s.* Conclusion, settlement; and prob. an old law term applied to the final statement and finding of the judge.

“ . . . to attend vpon the said actioun, vntil the final end and *discus* thairof.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 5 March, 1616.

Lat. *discussio*, examination.

DISFAMETE, *s.* Impoverishment, want.

“ . . . Our heretage of Caidmour hes lying waist without teling or sawing to the greit *disfamete* and hunger of xvijth of houshalderis.” Charters, &c., of Peebles (Burgh Rec. Soc.), 281.

To **DISGEEST**, **DISJEEST**, *v. a.* To digest: part. pr. *disgeestin*, *disjeestin*, digesting; also used as a *s.* digestion.

This corruption is common all over Scotland, and in many parts of England.

To **DISGRES**, *v. a.* To fleece, strip, rob.

“ . . . may persauē his intentioun and meaning alwayis to be to *disgres* me and my richt of the samin tak, takand vpon him to querrell my rycht,” &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 67.

O. Fr. *desgresser*, a form of *desgraisser*, “to unfatten, ungrease, rid of fat, make leane; also to rifle;” Cotgr.

DISIONE, *s.* V. **DISJUNE**.

To **DISPERSON**, *v. a.* Same as **MISPERSON**, *q. v.*; part. pr. *dispersoning*, used also as a *s.*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 416; Glasgow, I. 77, Rec. Soc.

To **DISPESCHE**, *v. a.* To despatch, send or drive away; Burgh Recs. Edin., III. 12, 102. O. Fr. *despescher*.

To **DISPIT**, *v. a.* To dispute, contend, oppose, call in question.

And till gud purpoise *dispit* and argow,

A sylogysme propone, and eik exclud.
Henryson, Cock and Jasp, l. 45.

To **DISPRISE**, **DISPRYSE**, *v. a.* To attack with intent to injure, maliciously surprise and assault; part. pr. *disprysing*, used also as a *s.*, meaning assault and battery.

“The quhilk day William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpon the *disprysing* of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with cruell wawpouns and drawin swordis, for the quhilk caus thai sall be had to the throne and thair hands to be straken throch, and that is gevin for dome.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 20 Oct., 1500, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *despriser*, lit. to take, handle, or deal with contemptuously, and, like *mespriser*, with similar meaning, applied to every variety of wrong-doing to a neighbour, from simple disrespect to assault and battery. From O. Fr. *des* or *dis*, from, away from; hence, badly, wrongfully; and *priser*, from Lat. *prehensus*, part. pt. of *prehendere*, to take, seize. In various instances the prefix *dis* has been adopted in Scot. instead of *mis*, as in this word *disprise*; but in some cases both forms are used, as, *disperson* and *misperson*, *distrust* and *mistrust*, the last two are in E. also.

DISTRENYEABILL, **DISTRINYABILL**, *adj.* Able or fit to be distrained. V. **DISTRINYIE**.

DIVET-SPADE, *s.* Same as **FLAUCHTER-SPADE**, *q. v.*

DOB, *adj.* and *s.* Short for *doble*, double, equal, equidistant; pl. *dobs*, things that are equal or equidistant. Orkn.

When two persons playing at pitch-and-toss place their pitchers equidistant from the tee, they are said to be *dobs*, and require to throw again.

To **DOB**, *v. n.* Short for *to double*, to do or play over again, as when the players are equal. Orkn.

DOCHLY, *adv.* Errat. for **DEWLY**, *q. v.*

This mistake was made in Pinkerton's version of the Houlate, taken from the Bann. MS., which reads *dowly*, afterwards altered to *dewly*. Asloan MS. has *dewly*.

DOCHTLESS, **DOUGHTLESS**, *adj.* Powerless, worthless, unworthy, of little value. V. **DOCHTY**.

“A *dochtless* dawtie gets a beggar's dower.” Old Proverb.

DOCUMENT, *s.* Evidence, attestation. V. **DOCUMENT**, *v.*

“ . . . be verray *document* of thaim that herd and saw the begyning of that bargan.” Charters, &c., of Peebles (Burgh Rec. Soc.), p. 132.

The writing at the end of an instrument in which the notary sets forth his name and authority, is called his *Docquet*.

To **DODDER**, **DOTHER**, *v. n.* To totter, to walk in a weak or trembling state, to move about in an aimless or stupid manner. V. **DOTTAR**, **DODD**.

The form *dod* is also used to express the feeble and unsteady motion of an old person:—“He's hardly able to *dod* out an' in now.”

DODDER'D, **DOTHERD**, *adj.* Tottering, frail, feeble, stupid; “He's auld an' dodder'd noo.”

Dodder and *dodder'd* are common in the North of Eng. V. Brockett. In some parts of E. the quaking-grass is caled *dodder-grass*.

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Simply the pl. of *dogon*, which is the same word as *dugon*, a term of contempt. Errat. in **DICT**.

Both defin. and etym. of this term are wrong; but both are correctly given under **DUGON**, *q. v.*

DOGS-HELPER, *s.* A person of mean appearance, Orkn.

DOID. A form of *do it*, and sometimes of *I do it*. A more common Scot. form is *dude* or *duid*. Addit to **DICT**.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson; and regarding his note of explanation Prof. Skeat writes:—“Explanation and etymology are quite wrong. *Doid* = *do it*; and *do it on* is short for *I do it on*, which in M. E. means, ‘I refer it to.’ This phrase is common in Piers Plowman. See the Glossary, p. 597, col. 2, l. 6.”

DOKSILVER, *s.* Dock-dues, harbour-dues; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 239, Rec. Soc.

This was a charge collected by the water-bailie of the port of Leith. It is thus defined in Stirling Charters, 1641, p. 151:—"portus et textrine monetis *lie heavin silver et dock silver.*"

DOLIE, **DOOLIE**, *adj.* V. **DOLLY**.

DOLVEN, **DOLLIN**, *part. pt.* Buried. V. **DOLLYNE**.

The phrase *deid and dollin*, in Dunbar's Mariit Women, l. 410, occurs as *ded and doluen* in William and the Werwolf, ll. 2630, 5280.

DONIE, *s.* Lit. dun-coloured one; and in this sense it is used as a name for a hare. Addit. to **DICT**.

The following is Prof. Skeat's explanation of the term. Dr. Jamieson's note is wrong.

"The etymology is easy. It stands for *dun-y*, from *dun*, its colour. So also E. *donkey* for *dun-ik-y*."

DOO, *s.* A dove, etc. V. **DOW**.

DOOKAT, **DOOKET**, *s.* V. **DOWGATE**.

DOOFART, **DOFART**, *adj.* and *s.* V. **DOWFART**.

DOOK, **DOOKER**, **DOOKAR**. V. under **DOUK**.

DOOKING, **DOOKIN**, **DOUKIN**, *s.* Dipping, plunging, bathing, diving, drenching; also, the amusement of ducking for apples.

DOOR-STANE, **DOOR-STEP**, *s.* The threshold of a door: called *door-stanes*, *door-steps*, when consisting of two or more steps.

In North of Eng. the same terms are used. V. Brockett's Gloss.

DOORWARD, **DURWARD**, *s.* Door-keeper, usher, guard of the presence chamber. V. **DURWARTH**.

DORCHE, *s.* A form of **DUERCH**, a dwarf, Houlate, l. 650, Asloan MS.

DOREN. A form of *dereyne*, to contest, fight out, settle by combat. V. **DEREYNE**.

This term was left undefined; and Jamieson's suggestion regarding its meaning is wrong. The following note gives full and satisfactory explanation.

"By the common error of *o* for *e*, this is merely for *deren*, a better form of *darren*. See note on *Darren* above. The editions rightly have *direnye*, another spelling of *dereine*; the final *ye* is the peculiar way of printing the suffix, which is often (still worse) printed as *ze*." Skeat.

DORLACH, **DARLOCH**, *s.* A bundle, truss, package; portmanteau, or other form of travelling bag or case; also, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver. Addit. to **DORLACH**.

Of the two entries of this term in the **DICT**, the first is correct so far as it treats, but the second is wrong. On the authority of Sir W. Scott Jamieson accepted the word as different from the Gael. *dorlach*; but it is

the same word, and the passages quoted might have kept him right on that point: indeed the term is found only in lists of the arms, or records of the fights and forays of Highlanders, and in Acts of Parl. relating to the Highlands. For examples of its use, v. **DICT**; and for the form *darloch*, v. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, II. 432.

Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle; a sheaf of arrows, a quiver; M'Leod & Dewar.

DORMANTS, **DORMANS**, **DORMONDS**, **DORMOUNDS**, **DORMERS**, *s. pl.* The sleepers or joists of a house on which flooring is laid, Burgh Recs., Edin., I. 45, 243. Fr. *dormeur*.

DORMY, *adj.* A term used in golfing; applied to a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there are holes still to play.

DORNTOR, *s.* V. *Dortor*.

DORTOR, **DORTON**, **DORNTOR**, **DORNTON**, **DORTS**, **DORT**, *s.* A slight repast, refreshment; food taken between meals; West of S. V. **DORDERMEAT**.

"A herd in the parish of Beith complained that other herds got a *dortor* like a *dortor*, but he got a dochtless *dortor*," i.e., a miserably small one. Laird of Logan, Gloss.

These are some of the many forms which have sprung from A.-S. *undern*, short for *undern-mete*, afternoon meal. Jamieson gives *dordermete*, as used in Angus; Ray, in his Collection of North-Country Words, gives *aandorn*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, and *ordorns*, as names for afternoon refreshments; and Thoresby in his letter to Ray gives *earnnder*, forenoon drinking, as used in Yorkshire. *Dortor* and its variations, however, as used in the West of S., mean generally a repast or refreshment between meals; though they are perhaps most frequently applied to the *mid-day piece* given to farm servants, and to young people when engaged in out-door work.

DORTOUR, **DORTOR**, *s.* A dormitory, bedroom; also, a posset or sleeping draught taken at bed-time, like our modern *nightcap*.

Fr. *dortoir*, a bedroom; and in the second sense the term is short for Fr. *dormitoire*, "a sleep-procuring medicine." Cotgr. Both terms are from Lat. *dormitorium*, a dormitory.

DOTACIOUN, *s.* Gift, endowment. V. **DOTAT**.

DOTTLE-TROT, *s.* Also called "the old-man's walk:" the rapid, short-step walk of an old person; Perth's, Forfars. V. *Dodder*.

To DOUBLE, **DOWBIL**, **DOWBILL**, *v. a.* To line a gown, cloak, &c. Fr. *doubler*. Addit. to **DOUBLE**.

" iij elne and dimid. of scarlet to be a lang gowne to the Duk. viij elne of blak dammysk to *dovbil* it with," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 203. Dickson.

DOUBLER, **DOUBLAR**, **DOWBLER**, **DUBLAR**, **DUPLAR**, **DOBLERE**, **DIBLAR**, **DAPLAR**, *s.*

A large dish or platter, generally of wood or pewter, of which there were three sizes, *littie-doubler*, *doubler*, and *grete-doubler*: Acta Audit., p. 82; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 71; Burgh Lawis, ch. 116. Addit. to DIBLER, and DUBLAR, q. v.

Dr. Jamieson must have been uncertain regarding this term, as it was left undefined in both the forms in which it is given. It is from O. Fr. *doublier*, a dish, and represents one of the platter-shape. In M. E. *dobeler*, *doblere*, which in Prompt. Parv. and Wright's Glossaries represent Lat. *parapses*, *parapsis*, a dish or platter; and in the latter work the *grete-doblere* represents *cathinus*, a similar dish of larger size.

According to the old Burgh Laws the *doubler* was one of the articles of heirship, which passed to the successor; being accounted one of "the necessaire thyngis pertenant til his hous." Burgh Lawis, ch. 117, Rec. Soc.

DOUN, adv. In reduction or abatement; as, "Gie me a saxpence *doun* o' the price." It is also used as a *s.*; as, "How muckle *doun* will ye gie?" i.e., what or how much reduction will you allow?

Both senses have been long in use.

"Gevin to James Andersoun, fermarare of the towne myln, *doun* of his ferme be ressoun of the greit droutht, xxj li." Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 22 Aug., 1573.

DOUN-SITTING, DOUN-SETTIN, s. Settlement by marriage, but specially implying the house and plenishing; as, "She's got a gran' *doun-sittin*."

DOURIER, s. and adj. Dowager; Hist. Estate of Scotland, p. 85, Wodrow Soc. Misc. V. DOWRIER.

DOWKET, s. A dovecot. V. DOWCATE.

DOWNIE, s. V. DAUNIE.

DOYCHLE, DOICHLE, s. A dull, stupid, sleepy person; a sloven. V. DOIL'D.

To DOYCHLE, DOICHLE, v. n. To walk or work in a stupid or dreamy state.

DOYLDE, adj. Stupid. V. DOIL'D.

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOONS, DUNZE. Forms of the part. pt. *done*, used as very, in a great degree. Jamieson's explanation of these forms is round-about and faulty. A simpler and more satisfactory one is given in the following note.

"*Doyn* is merely the p. p. *done*, used in a very peculiar way; see *Dones* in Glossary to P. Ploughman, and Notes to the same, p. 419. Hence *sa done* is so done, so made; hence, in such a manner or way, and finally, to that degree. *Sa done tyrsum* is, tiring to that degree. *So doons severe*, severe to that degree. *No thal dunze strong*, not to that degree strong, not so strong; and so on. The passage cited from P. Plowman is quite to the point." Skeat.

To DRAIGLE, v. a. and n. To trail along wet dirty ground, or over wet grass, &c.; to make or become wet or dirty by so doing; also, to bespatter with mud, to be soaked with rain. E. *draggle*.

Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She *draiglet* a' her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye.

Burns, Coming through the Rye.

Draigle is prob. a dimin. of *drake*, to drench, soak, Icel. *drekkija*, to drown, swamp; Goth. *dragkjan*, to give to drink.

DRAIGLE-TAIL, DRAIGLE-TAILED, adj. Applied to females whose dress is fouled with wet or mire, or who are careless or slovenly in dress or bearing. *Draigle-tails* is a common name for such a person.

DRAIGLIN, DRAIGLING, DRAIGLE, s. A soaking with rain, wet, or mire; a spattering with mud; a wet, dirty condition, as, "What a *draigle* ye're in!"

DRAP, s. A raindrop: the eaves of a house; the line of raindrop from the eaves. Addit. to DRAP.

The last of these meanings may be illustrated by the answer of a selfish cocklaird who was called to account for some act contrary to good neighbourhood:—"I can, and I wull do as I like inside my ain *drap*." V. *Dreep, Drop*.

DRASIE, adj. Drowsy, sluggish, lazy; listless, dispirited.

For Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir,
And *drasie*, to spit can not forbeir.

Court of Venus, prol. l. 17, S. T. S.

That is, "a phlegmatic person is so dead-lazy that he can't be at the trouble even to spit."

And he that hes of Watter the natoure,
Is daft, and doyled, *drasie* with small effect.

Ibid., prol., l. 74.

That is, he is "listless and has little outcome."

In the Gloss. this word is rendered *dripping*; this is a mistake.

A.-S. *drúsan*, *drúsan*, to be sluggish.

DRAUNT, DRAUNTIN'. V. DRANT.

To DRAW, v. a. A term in golfing; to drive widely to the left hand. Syn. *hook, screw*.

To DRAW A STRAE BEFORE THE CAT. To wheedle, cajole, blind, or amuse a person in order to gain some end.

"Than," said the Wolf, in wraith, "wenis thow with wylis,
And with thy mony mowis me to mate?"

It is an auld dog doutles that thow begylis;

Thow wenis to *draw* the *stra befoir* the *cat*!"

"Schir," said the Foxe, "God wait, I mene nocht that," &c.

Henryson, Wolf, Foxe, & Cadgear. l. 60.

DRAWIN, part. pt. Withdrawn, passed.

Thair with dame Natur hes to the hevin *drawin*.

Houlate, l. 942.

To DREEP, *v. n.* To drip, ooze, strain; part. pr. *dreepin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an adj.; part. pt. *dreepit*.

While rains are blattrin' frae the south,
An' down the lozens seepin';
An' hens in mony a caul' closs-mouth
Wi' hingin' tails are *dreepin'*.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 82, ed. 1876.

DREEP, *s.* Drip, dripping, as from a roast, from the eaves, &c.: also, the eaves; and where drops from the eaves fall on the ground, as, "Ye mun bide within your ain *dreep*." *V. Drap*.

DREG, *s.* The last or least worth of anything; hence, the basest, vilest. Addit. to DREG.

"... falling out in the *dreg* of all tymes, wherein the world lay besotted and swattering in all sorte of superstition." *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. 13.

DREG-BOAT, DREG-BOTE, *s.* 1. A dredger, a kind of fishing-boat.

"Of ilk *dreg-boat* and hand-lyne bot cummand in with *fisch*," &c. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 16 Nov., 1471, *Recs. Soc.*

2. A boat or great-punt carrying a dredging machine, used for deepening a harbour, river, &c.; also, a boat or punt for the receiving and carrying away the dredgings of such a machine.

3. A track-boat, a canal boat drawn by a horse.

DREID, DREED, DREDE, *s.* Dread, fear, doubt, suspicion, suspense. Addit. to DREAD.

DREIDLES, DREEDLES, DREDLESS, *adj.* and *adv.* Without fear, doubt, or wavering; doubtless, unhesitatingly.

Mak a fair foule of me,
Or ellis *dreidles* I dee,
Or my end day.

Houlate, l. 116.

DRENG, *s.* A dependant. *V. DRING*.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady, or uncertain manner; generally applied to the doings of old people, of the lame, and the lazy.

Gipsies and tinkers are said "to *driddle* about to get work, and to *driddle* at it when they do get it;" and of lazy loafers it is said, "they winna work, they'll only *driddle*." And as expressive of the weakness and unsteadiness of old age Burns used this term with fine effect in his *Epistle to Major Logan*—

Hale be your heart! Hale be your fiddle!—
To cheer you through the weary widdle
O this wild warl',
Until you on a crummock *driddle*
A gray-hair'd carl.

"To *driddle* on a crummock," to totter along on a staff.

The nouns *driddle*, *driddling*, *driddler*, are also used in the same senses as the verb. *V. Whistle Binkie*, l. 159.

DRIFT, *s.* Track, trail, way, passage; passing away, lapse; also a mining term, meaning a passage cut or driven between two shafts, ways, or rooms. Addit. to DRIFT.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the *drift*,
An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail.
An' pow't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, Halloween, st. 4.

Track or *trail* is the meaning usually given to *drift* as here used; but it is quite possible that Burns meant *drove* or *company*, and referred to the party who had gone out hand in hand "to pou their stocks." That application of the term was quite common in Burns's day, and is still used in Ayrshire.

In the sense of *passing away* this term is frequently met with in sermons, &c., even of last century; as in the phrase "the *drift* of time," i.e., the lapse of time.

DROGAT, DROGIT, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth: *E. drugget*, *Fr. droguet*.

DROILT, DRULT, *adj.* Weak, feeble, awkward: also used as a *s.* and applied to a feeble or awkward person; Orkn. and Shetl.

To DROILT, DRULT, *v. n.* To walk or work awkwardly; *Ibid*.

DROILTIE, DRULTIE, *s.* and *adj.* Applied to a feeble, awkward, or slovenly person; *Ibid*.

To DROKE, DROOK, *v. a.* *V. DRAKE*.

DROKE, DROOK, DROKIN, DROOKIN, *s.* A drench, soaking: a drenched or soaking state; as, "The beast's in a *droke* o' sweat," i.e., streaming with perspiration; West of S., Orkn.

The form *drookin* is more widely used. A person drenched with rain is said to have got "a complete *drookin*."

DROTES, *s.* Errat. in *DICT.* for *Dyetes*, diets, repasts, courses.

As given in first sense the term, its definition, and etym. are correct; but in the second sense all are wrong; for, in the passage quoted the word *droties* is a misreading of *dyetes*, repasts. *V. DICT.*

DROWPAND, DROUPAN, DRUPIN, *adj.* Drooping, bowing, bowed down; crushed, sad, demure, feeble; *Houlate*, l. 188. *V. DROWP, s.*

To DRUSH, DROSH, *v. n.* To crumble, crush, fall to pieces; to spoil, go wrong, fail. *V. DRUSH, s.*

DRUTE, *s.* A lazy, slovenly, heartless person. *V. DRUTLE*.

Shame fa' the fallow that did do't,
He's naething but a worthless *drute*.

Fisher's Poems.

DRY-TAPSTER, *s.* One who sells but does not brew ale; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 5, Rec. Soc. V. TOPSTER.

DUBLAR, *s.* V. *Doubler.*

DUCHTY, DUCHTIE, *adj.* V. DOUGHTY.

DUFFIE, DUFFY, *adj.* Blunt, blunt-pointed, round-headed; Orkn. Addit. to DUFFIE.

DUIE-OYE, *s.* A great-great-grandchild, Orkn.

DUILL, *s.* Grief, sorrow: pl. *duilles, duillis*, mourning for the dead, also short for *dule-weeds*, mournings, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7; another form is *dule-claes*, widow's-weeds. Addit. to DULE.

DULSACORDIS, *s.* A musical instrument, prob. a dulcimer; Houlate, l. 762.

DULSET, DULSATE, *s.* A musical instrument: prob. a small dulcimer, Houlate, l. 762.

DUMMYGRANE, *s.* Corr. of *Demigrane*, the name of a rich glossy silk; Sempill Ballates, p. 238.

O. Fr. *demigraine*, also *migraine*, "scarlet or purple in graine;" Cotgr.

DUNGIN, DWNGIN, *part. pt.* V. DONGIN.

DUNNLE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Dangle.*

To DUNT, *v. a.* 1. To crush, mark, or indent by striking; like *to dunkle*; as, "Ye've *duntit* the lid o' the tin can."

2. To compact, shake together, by striking the mass on the ground; as, *to dunt* a sack of grain. Addit. to DUNT.

To DURE, *v. n.* To endure, abide, continue, last; Houlate, l. 169.

To DURKEN, *v. n.* To lie hid, lurk: lit. to be made dark. "Thei *durken* and dare," they lurk and lie hid. Errat. in DICT. V. *Dark*, and *Dare*.

The explanations of this term given by Jamieson, Sibbald and Pinkerton are worthless; but they had not correct versions to work on. Sir F. Madden pointed out this mistake, or series of mistakes, in his Gloss. to Sir Gawain.

DUSANE, DUSAIN, GREIT DUSANE, *s.* An old name for the magistrates of a burgh, the town council. Prob. so called because it originally consisted of twelve members.

The origin of this name, and the composition of the body which it represents are not known with certainty; but the name continued to be applied to the town council of Edinburgh long after that body numbered above thirty members. A record dated Oct. 1416 states,—". . . aldermannus pro presenti anno, one

dene of gild, two appreciatores vini, two seriandi gilde, four appreciatores carniun, one bursator, thirty two of lie *dusane*." Under date, Oct. 1418, "the *dusane* is callit 'duodecim consules et limitatores;'" and an entry dated 19 Oct. 1492, gives some particulars regarding the meetings and regulations of this important body at that time. It runs thus:—"It is ordanit be the hale *dusane* of the town that gif any of the *dusane* beand wairnit cumis nocht betymes for the halding of the counsale in the wirking of the commonn proffieit, that he sall pay for ilk defalt vj [pennies?] vn[for]geyvyn, to be drukken be the *dusane*, and gif the dene or baillies or any of thame cummis nocht within dew tyme thai sall dowbill als mekill vnforgevin. Item, it is ordanit that ilk *dusane* day the commonn proffieit be spokin of and sene to or ony playntis or vther thingis be hard." Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 2, 62.

In Peebles there were, in 1463, twenty-one persons "chossyng the *dowssane* for the reformation of the town;" and in 1574 the old name was still retained, although the body then consisted of twenty-five members. Burgh Recs., pp. 150, 172, Rec. Soc. Now, as all the free burghs of Scot. had the same form of government, these facts suggest the probability that the name of the governing body in a burgh was, down to the close of the 16th cent., the same as it had been fixed at the foundation of the burghal system; and that it was then so fixed on account of the number of members required to form the body.

DUSSIE, DUSCHET, *s.* Coll. forms of *dulcet*, a musical instrnment of the dulcimer kind; Sempill Ballates, p. 205, 207. V. DULSET.

DWERCH, DORCHE, *s.* A dwarf. V. DUERCH.

DWINE, *v.* and *s.* V. DWYNE.

DYAMAND, DYAMOND, *s.* Applied to anything that is shaped like a diamond or lozenge; cubes of iron used as shot; blunt diamond-shaped heads for tilting-spears; Accts. L. H. Treas. I. 310, Dickson.

"Item [10 Sept. 1496] for a waw of irne to be *dyamondis* for guncast, xxv. s." Ibid. p. 293.

O. Fr. and M.E. *diamant*, from Lat. *adamas, adamantis*, which was borrowed from the Greek. V. Trench's Select Glossary.

DYCE, DYSS, DIS, *s.* Dice; also applied to anything that is dice or diamond-shaped, as *dis of irne*, cubes of iron like dice; *dis hedit*, having a square or diamond-shaped heart; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 133, 295, 357.

DYET, *s.* A diet, repast, course; Awntyrs of Arthur, st. 15.

DYKIE, *s.* Short for *dyke-sparrow*, a hedge-sparrow; West of S.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Lit. with hair in disorder, like a lady going to or rising from rest: hence, in disarray. O. Fr. *deschevelé*. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's definition gives in a general way the meaning implied in the passage quoted; but it does not give the correct meaning of the term.

“The etymology is obviously wrong; it is merely the E. *dischevelled*, with the hair untidy; from O. Fr. *chevel*, hair, Lat. *capillus*.” Skeat.

DYSMEL, s. V. DISMAL.

DYVOUR, DYVOR, s. Cheat, rogue, rascal, neer-do-well; Wattie and Meg, st. 21.
Addit to DYVOUR.

This term is still used in West of S. as an epithet of opprobrium, and synon. with *blackguard*.
