

F.

The inhabitants of some of the Northern counties use this letter instead of *wh* or *quh*.

On this subject Rudd. observes; "I am almost persuaded, that when the Saxon language began first to get footing among us, these in the North, who spoke Irish before, pronounced the W. as an F, as they had done with the Lat. V. And these more southward pronounced it as *Gu*, *Cu*, or *Qu*,—in imitation of the Welsh or French, &c., to whom it seems they had a nearer relation than the other." Gl. Lett. Q.

This idea is by no means natural. For the guttural sound is used in Perthshire and other counties, in which the Irish or Gaelic once prevailed; whereas the peculiarity of pronouncing *B* for *Wh* begins to appear in Angus and Mearns, and completely marks the inhabitants of Aberd., Moray, &c.; although there is considerable ground for believing that these districts are occupied by a Gothic race.

I perceive no satisfactory reason for this singularity. Even supposing them to be of Northern extract; it would not solve the difficulty to recur to what has been said of the inhabitants of Scandinavia, that *P* and *W* are wanting in their dialects, and supplied by *V*; the former being the most open of the labial letters, and the latter the most shut, so that it may be pronounced with the mouth almost closed, which made it an acceptable substitute in Scandinavia, where the cold climate rendered their organs rigid and contracted. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 353, 354. For if the Pictish inhabitants of these districts were Goths, why were they thus distinguished from other Picts? Another difficulty forcibly presents itself. The guttural sound, unknown in the North of S., is retained in *lv* of the Icelanders and other Scandinavian nations.

FA', FAE, s. Foe, enemy.

Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys ans thing
Sa lawlis to my proud *fa*, and declare.

Doug. Virgil, 114. 41.

A.-S. *fa*, *fah*, inimicus. This is most probably from *f-an*, *fj-an*, O. Su.-G. *fī-a*, Moe.-G. *fī-jan*, Alem. *fī-en*, *fj-en*, to hate.

FA, v. and s. V. FAW.

FAB, s. A fob, or small pocket; used as denoting a tobacco-pouch, South of S.

When *fabs* an' snishin-mills rin toom,
Then dool and dnmps their place resumms,
The temper sour as ony plumb.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 30.

O sweet when *fabs* do fill the fist
Wi' pig-tail pang'd, or ladies' twist.

Ibid., 1811, p. 101.

Germ. *fuppe*, locus.

FABORIS, s. pl. Suburbs of a city.

On to the yettis and *faboris* off the teun
Braithly thair brynt, and brak thair byggyngis doun.

Wallace, viii. 527, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673 read *suburbes*. *Faulzburg* also occurs.

—"He was placit in a desert ludging near the wall and *fauzbürg* of the town, callit the kirk of feild, prepairit for a wicked intent."—Historie K. James the Sext, p. 9.

Fr. *fauzbouurg*, id.

FABURDOUN.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdown, pricksang, discant, countering.

Palace of Honour, i. 42.

Fabourdown, Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 5.

Here there is an enumeration of the different tones and forms of music then in use. As Fr. *fauzbouurdon* signifies the drone of a bag-pipe, it may refer to bass. The Fr. term, however, is used to denote what is called *simple counterpoint*, in music. V. Dict. Trev.

* FACE, s. The edge of a knife, or of any sharp instrument, S.

Tablet a Face, cut into several small angles.
V. FAST.

FACHENIS, pl. Faulchions.

This Auentinus followis in ther weris,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staffis and burell speris.
And dangerus *fachenis* into the staffis of tre.

Doug. Virgil, 231. 51. Dolon, Virg.

Fr. *fauchon*. This word, properly signifying a short crooked sword, is most probably from Lat. *fulx*, a hook or bill.

[FACHERIE, s. V. FASCHERIE.]

FACHT.

Then ilka fonn of his *facht* a fether has tane,
And let the Houlat in hasts *hurthly* but hone
Dame Nature the nobillest nycht in ane;
For to ferm this fetheren, and dochly hes done.

Houlate, iii. 20.

This seems to be *flicht* in MS., in reference to the wing as the instrument of *flight*. Thus Germ. *flugel*, Belg. *vluigel*, signify a wing. Dan. *floi*, metaph. the wing of a building, of an army; which shews that it has been originally used for that of a bird. Instead of *hurthy* and *so*, in MS. it is as given in the extract.

FACIE, adj. 1. Bold, fearless. Thus, a sheep is said to be *facie*, when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly *faces* him, Teviotdale.2. Forward, impudent, *ibid*.FACILE, adj. A *facile man* is a forensic phrase in S., which has no synonyme in E. It does not signify one who is weak in judgment, or deficient in mental ability, but who possesses that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others.FACOUND, adj. Having a graceful utterance; Lat. *facund-us*, Fr. *facond*, id.

"It wes found expedient to send Menenius Agrippa, ane richt *facound* oratoure, to the pepill." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 156.

* FACTOR, FACTOUR, s. 1. A land-steward, or one who has the charge of an estate, who lets the lands, collects the rents, &c.

—"Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* (i.e. steward) on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night," &c. Boswell's Journal, p. 110, Ed. 1807.

2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property, S.

"The Court of Session, who decree the sequestration, have the naming of the *factor*." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., t. 12, § 57.

3. One to whom escheated property is given; equivalent to *Donatary*, S.

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

FACTORIE, *s.* Agency. *Lettres of factorie*, letters empowering one person to act for another.

—"That diuers personis, quha hes committit the cryme of tressone and lesemaicstie, in defraud of his hienes and his donatouris, hes maid dyuerss bandis, obligationis, lettres of *factorie*,—as gif the same had bene maid and grantit be thaim [bcfoir] the cryme of tressone attemptit be the said personis foirfaltit." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 64.

FADDIS, *s. pl.* *Lang faddis*, long boats.

"But more tary thay gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyll, Lorne, Canter, & othir partis adiacent. Syne landit with mony galyouns and *lang faddis* in Albionn." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 15, a. *Biremibus*, Boeth. Elsewhere it is used in rendering Lat. *triremibus*, B. ix., c. 30.

Gael. *fada*, a boat; *longfhada*, a galley, Shaw.

TO FADDOM, *v. a.* V. FADOM.

FADE, FEDE, *adj.* [Prob., in order, ready, prepared.]

Her sailles thai leten doun,
And knight ouer bord thai strade,

Al cladde:

The knightes that wer *fude*
Thai did as Rohand bade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

This is rendered "faithful" in Gl. I suspect that it rather signifies, prepared, synon. with *al cladde*, or ready to obey. A.-S. *fad-an*, *fad-ian*, ordinare, dispo- nere, to set in order; Schilter mentions Franc. *fad-en*, *fad-en*, *fath-en*, id.: and Cimh. *fath-a*, ordinare, ornare.

FADE, FAID, *s.* A company of hunters.

—The range, and the *fude* on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And sutis set the glen, on euery syde.

Indago, Virg. *Doug. Virg.*, 103. 49.

"At last quhen the *faid* had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry arais, & ylk man went to his gam." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 3.

Rudd. conjectures that this is for *fald*. But there is not the slightest affinity. Lye, (Jun. Etymolog.) erroneously renders this, "a pack of hunting dogs," *canum venaticorum turba*. He deduces it from Isl. *veid-a*, to hunt; mentioning, as cognate terms, A.-S. *waeth-an*, id. Belg. *weidener*, *weidman*, a huntsman. This word, however, in its form is more immediately allied to Gael. Ir. *fiadhach*, hunting, *fiadh*, a deer; whence *giarr-fiadh*, a hare, *fiadh-chullach*, a wild boar, *fiadhog*, a huntsman, *fiadh-ghadh*, a hunting spear, *fiadh-torga*, a hunting pole.

Fiadh, land, a forest, or *fiadh*, wild, may perhaps be viewed as the radical word. But both the Goth. and Celt. words seem to have had a common origin.

TO FADE, *v. a.* "To taint, corrupt, or fall short in." Gl. Wynt.

Set thow hawe *fadyt* thi lawtè,
Do this dede yhit wyth honestè.

Wyntown, vii. 1. 69.

"Isl. *fat-ast*, (*v. impers.*) is defective." Gl.

FADER, FADYR, *s.* Father.

And then come tythandis our the se,
That his *fadyr* wes done to ded.

Barbour, i. 347, MS.

A.-S. *faeder*, *faedyr*, Isl. Su.-G. Dan. *fader*, Belg. *vader*, Germ. *vater*, Alem. *fater*, Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Pers. *pader*, id., Moes-G. *fadrene*, parents.

FADERLY, *adj.* Fatherly.

"Yit the preis [press] and violence of tyranny wes mair pussant—than ony reverence of age or *faderly* pietè." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 8.

FADGE, *s.* A bundle of sticks, Dumfr.

Fadge, a burden, Lancash. Gl.

A.-S. *ge-feg*, commissura, compago, from *feg-an*, *ge-feg-an*, jungere; Belg. *voeg*, a joining, *voeg-en*, to join; or rather Sw. *fagga paa sig*, onerare, Seren. N. vo. *Fag-end*.

FADGE, FAGE, *s.* 1. "A large flat loaf or

bannock; commonly of barley-meal, and baked among ashes," Sibb. But the word is also used to denote a kind of flat wheaten loaf, baked with barm, in the oven, Loth.

"They make not all kindes of breade, as law requyres; that is, ane *fage*, symmel, wastell, pure cleane breade, mixed breade, and bread of trayt." Chamberlan Air, c. 9, § 4.

A Glasgow capon and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 339.

"A herring, and a coarse kind of leavened bread used by the common people." Note.

Skene derives this from Gr. *φαγ-ω*, to eat. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticus libum oblongum, Kilian. Belg. *wegge*, a oake, a farthing-loaf. Sw. *hetwegg*, a sort of bread prepared with spices, eaten warm on Shrovetide, q. *calidus panis*. Perhaps Fr. *fouace*, a thick cake, or bun, hastily baked, has the same origin.

The *fouace* is baked in the same manner with what is properly denominated a *fadge* in S., with hot embers laid on it, and burning coals over them. Hence, it has been supposed that the people of Perigord, Languedoc, &c., gave it the name of *fouace*, from Lat. *focus*, the hearth. Busbequius relates, that in travelling from Vienna to Constantinople, throughout Bulgaria, he met with hardly any other bread than a sort of *fouace*, which was not so much as leavened. Quo fere tempore pene usi sumus pane subcinericio; *fugacios* vocant. Lib. 1. V. Ozell's *Rabelais*, B. I., c. 25, N.

2. A lusty and clumsy woman, S.

Her oxen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the hyre;
And I sall hae nothing to my sell
But a fat *fadge* by the fyre.

Sir Thomas and Fair Annet, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 188.

[FADING, *s.* Falling. *Barbour*, xiii. 632, Edin. MS. Evidently for *Falding*. V. *Skeat's Gloss.*]

TO FADLE, FAIDLE, *v. n.* To walk in an awkward and waddling manner, Ang.

This is perhaps radically the same with E. *waddle*, the origin of which is very uncertain.

FADOM, *s.* A fathom, S.

Isl. *fadm-r*, id. quantum mensura se possunt extendere lacerti eum manibus; G. Andr. The Isl. word also signifies the bosom.

To FADOM, FADDOM, *v. a.* 1. To measure; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O. E.

It chanc'd the stack he *faddom't* thrice
Was timmer-propt for thraving.

Burns, iii. 126.

"Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a *Bear-stack*, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time, you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal bed-fellow." N., *ibid.*

This is one of the ridiculous rites sometimes observed on *Halloween*.

"I *fudome*, Je embrasse.—You can nat *fudome* this tree at thriso." Palsgr., F. 231, a.

3. To comprehend; applied to the mind, S.

Isl. *fadm-a*, amplecti.

FAE, *pron.* Who, Aberd. Gl. Antiq.

[FAE, *prep.* From, away from, Clydes. As, "far *fae* hame," "he ran *fae* me."]]

FAG, *s.* The sheep-louse, S. O.

"Fags, or kades, are destroyed by a mixture of soap and mercury." Agr. Surv. Argyles., p. 271.

FAGALD, *s.* 1. Faggot.

—Gret *fagaldis* thareff thai maid,
Gyrdyt with irne handis braid.
The *fagaldis* weill nycht mesuryt be
Till a gret townys quantité.

Burbour, xvii. 615, MS.

Instead of *townys*, in edit. Pink. it is *townys*; edit. 1620 *tunnys*, i.e., the size or weight of a tun. [Skeat's Ed. also has *tunnys*.] Mr. Pink. renders *fagald*, parcel. But it is evidently Fr. *fagot*, a little disguised; or from C. B. Arm. *fagoden*, id.; L. B. *fagal-um*, *fagot-um*.

2. The term *Fagald* was formerly applied, in Ettrick forest, to a bundle of twigs or heath tied with straw ropes, used for shutting up the doorway under night, when there was no door. In this simple state of society, a stone table was also employed instead of a wooden one. Both these were in use within the memory of man.

FAGGIE, *adj.* Fatiguing; as, a *faggie day*, one that tires or *fags* one by its sultriness, Stirlings.

FAG-MA-FUFF, *s.* A ludicrous term for a garrulous old woman, Roxb.; of uncertain etymon.

FAGS, *s.* The name given to a disease of sheep, S.

—"The scab, *fags*, or kades, fieks, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, are treated variously, but with very little success." Campbell's Journey, i. 227, N.

A.-S. *fagung* signifies lepra, scabies, "the leprosy, a scab, scabbiness, a manginess;" Somner. But the term, I apprehend, as classed with *kades*, is the pl. of *Fag*, and merely denotes lousiness to a great degree.

FAGSUM, *adj.* Producing weariness or fatigue, tiresome, Perth.

FAGSUMNESS, *s.* Tiresomeness, *ibid.*

Johns. derives the E. v. to *fag*, from Lat. *fatig-are*. But Serenius mentions Sw. *fagg-a paa sig*, se oncrare, which would seem to be a preferable origin.

To FAICK, *v. n.* To fail. V. FAIK.

FAID. V. FADE, *s.*

To FAID, *v. n.* To frown, Orkn.

Isl. *faed*, aversio, displicentia, Verel.; indignatio elandestina; *faedar-svipr*, vultus indignantis; Haldorson. Su.-G. *fegd*, hostilitas (*feid*, S.), *fegd-a*, bellum inferro.

To FAIK, *v. a.* 1. To grasp, to inclose in one's hand.

—Thy rycht arme of smyttin, O Laryde,
Amid the feild lysis the beside;
And half lyfeles thy fingeris wer sterand,
Within thy neif dois grip and *faik* thy brand.
Doug. Virgil, 330. 23.

[2. To fondle, to caress; still in use, Clydes.]

Rudd. refers to Belg. *voegh-en*, conjungere. But the word, as thus used, is undoubtedly the same with Fland. *fack-en*, apprehendere, Kilian; corresponding to Fr. *empoigner*, D'Arsy: Isl. *eg fae*, *fick* vel *faeck*, capio, accipio, G. Andr., p. 63.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To fold, to tuck up. A woman is said to *faik* her plaid, when she tucks it up around her, S.

Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't wha like.

Burns, iii. 375.

"Unknown," Gl. But it certainly signifies, folded, like the hands of the sluggard.

Feket is expl. "flecked, parti-coloured," Gl. Rits., in reference to the following passage, S. Songs, i. 180:

O see you not her penny progues,
Her *feket* plaid, plew, creen, mattan?

But it undoubtedly signifies folded, or worn in folds, as being the same with *faikit*.

E. *fake*, "among seamen, a coil of rope," (Johns.) is evidently from the same fountain. It is more properly defined by Phillips, "one circle or roll of a cable or rope coiled up round; so that when a cable is *veered*, or let out by hand, it is demanded, *How many fakes are left*; i.e., how much of the cable is left behind unweered."

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding *v.* As originally signifying to clasp, it might, indeed, in an oblique sense, denote the act of tucking up, because one *lays hold* of a garment for this purpose. It may, as Rudd. conjectures, be allied to Belg. *voeg-en*, conjungere. But undoubtedly we have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Sw. *veck*, a fold, *lagga i veck*, to lay in plaits or folds; *veck paa en kiortel*, a plait or tuck on a petticoat; hence *veck-a*, to fold; Wideg. Ibro mentions *wik-a* (*vika*) as signifying plicare; and Seren. *faggor*, plicae, vo. *Fag-end*. Perhaps Teut. *fack-en*, to hoise up the sails, is radically the same.

FAIK, s. 1. A fold of any thing; as a ply of a garment, S. B.

He tellis thame ilk ans caik be caik;
Syne lokkes thame up, and takis a *faik*,
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett;
And eit is thame in the buith, that smaik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, 172, st. 7.

i.e., He takes a fold of one of the cakes, doubling it. Wachter thus defines Germ. *ficke*; *Loculus vel sacculus in veste, in quo aliquid conditur*; as denoting a small bag or pocket in a garment; deriving it from what he calls the more ancient *pocca*. But it has far more resemblance of *faik*, as signifying the fold of a garment originally used for carrying anything, and first suggesting the use of a pocket. Dan. *fikke*, a poke, pouch, or bag.

2. A plaid, Ang.; *Faikie*, Aberd.

"*Faik*, a plaid;" Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. Suppl. BOUCHT.

—"I had nae mair claise bat a spraing'd *faikie*." Journal from London, p. 8. i.e., a striped plaid.

So denominated, either because worn in *foldis*; or from Teut. *focke*, superior tunica. V. FAIK, v. 2.

It is also pronounced *faik*, sometimes q. *feauk*, Aberd., Moray.

FAIK, s. A stratum or layer of stone in the quarry, Loth.

FAIK, s.

"In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, *faiks*, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungsabay and Stroma, are prodigious." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc., viii. 159.

The Razorbill is called the *Falk*, Martin's St. Kilda, p. 33. "In the Hebrides this bird is called *Falk* or *faik*." Neill's Tour, p. 197.

To **FAIK, v. a.** 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth., Perth. *Will ye no faik me? Will you not lower the price? He will not faik a penny*; he will not abate a single penny of the price.

"I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right." The Entail, i. 169.

2. To excuse, to let go with impunity, Loth.

Su.-G. *falk-a*, licitari, to cheapen, to attempt to purchase a thing, Isl. *fal-a*; from *fal*, promercalis, any commodity exposed to sale. As this word occurs in a radical form in Su.-G. and Isl. we cannot suppose that it is from Fr. *de-falque-re*, Lat. *defalc-are*.

To **FAIK, FAICK, v. n.** To fail, to become weary, S. B.

She starts to foot, but has na maughts to stand:
Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell,
Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

Perhaps from the same origin with *weak*; Sw. *vek-na*, Norw. *vik-na*, flaccessere, Su.-G. *wik-a*, cedere; or allied to Teut. *vaeck*, somnus, *vaeckigh*, soporatus.

To **FAIK, v. a.** To stop, to intermit, S. B.

The lasses now are luing what they dow,
And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.

Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

In this sense it is also said, *My feet have never faikit*, I have still been in motion.

This most probably may be traced to the same origin with *Faik*, to fail.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *faeck-a*, diminnere, ad pauciora redigere. It properly denotes diminution in number; as here used, q. did not diminish the number of their steps, by walking more slowly.

It must be the same term that is used in Ayr., rendered "to give up with;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 691.

FAIK, s. A corr. of *Faith*. In *faik*, in faith, Dumfr.

FAIKS, pl. *My faiks*, a minced oath, signifying, by my faith, Roxb.; synonym. *Fegs*, q. v.

FAIKINS. *Gude faikins*, a mined oath, South of S.; *Feggins*, S. B. V. FEGS.

FAIL, adj. Frail, in a failed state as to corporeal ability, Roxb.

This corresponds with Su.-G. *fel*, which denotes both moral and physical defect; Teut. *fael*, id., *fael-a*, deficere.

FAIL, FALE, FEAL, s. 1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and eury *fale*
Ouerfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers,
The pray bysprent with spryngand sproutis dyspers.

Doug Virgil, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf, a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward, S.

"To keip thaim fra all incursionis of ennymes in tymes cumyng, he beildit ane huge wall of *fail* and *deuait* rycht braid and hie in maner of ane hill fra the mouth of Tyne fornens the Alnane seis to the flude of Esk fornens the Ireland seis." Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 4. Valluu portentosac molis ex *cespitiibus*, e terra *excisis*. Boeth.

"Lieutenant Crouner Johnston mans the bridge, fortified the port upon the south end of the same, and caused close it up strongly with *faill* and thatch to hold out the shot of the cartow." Spalding, i. 173.

Fail and *divot* are thus distinguished in Ang. *Fail* is used in building the walls of an earthen house, and *divot* for covering it. The *fail* is much thicker than the *divot*, and differs in shape. The *divot* differs also from *turf* or *turf*, as strictly used; the *divot* being of grass and earth, and the *turf* either of a mossy or heathy substance, or partly of both. *Sod* is properly a thick turf, resembling the *fail*, not so directly used for fuel, as for keeping in the fire kindled on a hearth, and casting forward the heat.

In building a wall or dyke of *fale* and *divot*, it is often the custom to set the *fale* on edge, and lay the *divot* flat over the *fale*.

Rudd. thinks that this word may be derived from L. B. *focale*, whence O. Fr. *feuille*, E. *fuel*; "because *turf* is the most common kind of fuel in S." But this word is seldom, if ever, used to denote turfs for fuel, but those employed for some other purpose. Sibb., with much more reason, refers to Teut. *veld*, solum, superficies. But the term seems to assume still more of a radical form in Su.-G. *wall*, (pron. *vall*), grassy soil, sward, solum herbidum; Ihre. *Koera boskapen i wall*, to drive cattle to the grass. The ground is said *valla sig*, when it begins to gather a sward, q. *to fail* itself.

We learn from Ray, that in the West of E. "*velling* signifies ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn." V. WELLE. Hence,

FAIL-DYKE, s. A wall built of sods or turfs, S.

In behint yon suld *fail dyke*,
I wot there lies a new slaifn knight.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 241.

To FAILYE, FAILZE, v. n. 1. To fail.

"In ease the saids persons debtors—shall *failye* to—give up the said sums aughtand by them,—the fore-said debtors shall be lyable in payment of a fifth part more," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 210.

Fr. *faillir*, id.

2. To be in want of any thing.

—Thai of the ost, that *faillyt* met,
Quhen thai saw that thai mycht nocht get
Thair wittailis till thaim, be the se,
Thai send furth rycht a gret meny
For to ferray all Lowthiane.

Barbour, xviii. 269, MS.

—*Failyed* meat, edit. 1620.

[*Failyt* fete, lost his footing. *Barbour*, iii. 123, Skeat's Ed.]

Fr. *failler*, to fail; also, to lack, to want.

FAILYIE, FAYLYIE', s. 1. Failure, non-performance.

"Thay sall keep all thair injunctiounes; and in case of *failye* in any of the premises, the pain to be upliftit." Act Sedt. 7 June, 1587.

"Gif ony Lord, Abbot, Priour, or Deine, failyeis and brekis the said act, he sall content and pay for every *failye* ane hundreth markis; and gif ony Barone or frehalder failye, he sall pay at every tyme and *failye* xi. pund." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

2. A legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience.

"But no friend came in to thiseffect, thinking verily it was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under *failyies*." Spalding, ii. 225.

3. The penalty in case of breach of bargain, S.

"If they compeared that were responsal men, and yet had no moneys beside them to lend out, then the committee presently furnished them monies upon their band of repayment, with the annuals at Martinmass next, under *failyies*; syne gat the siller to themselves and the good cause." Spalding, ii. 223.

Fr. *faillie*, id.

FAIMIE, adj. Foamy, S. V. FAME.

We beek oursells on the *faimie* heaps,
Whan simmer suns are breeen.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

FAIN, adj. Damp, not thoroughly dry; applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in, Roxb.

This may be originally the same with "*Fenny*, mouldy, Kent;" Grose. But I am inclined to think that *Fain* is a corr. of *Thane*, applied to meat which retains a good deal of the moisture in roasting; from A.-S. *than*, damp, moist.

To FAINT, v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble,

"This seriousness breaketh the man's heart, and *fainteth* the stoutness of it, and leadeth it out to sorrow, as one doth for a firstborn." Guth. Trial, p. 183.

This v. is used in the same sense by Shakespear—

It *faints* me
To think what follows.

Henry VIII.

FAINTICE, FAYNTICE, s. Dissembling, hypocrisy; *Barbour*, iii. 288, MS. V. FAYNDING.

Fr. *faintise*, id. from *faind-re*, to dissemble.

[Prof. Skeat renders this word more correctly by "faintness, cowardice, failing of spirit." V. Gloss. to *Barbour*, and note.]

FAINTIE GRUND, ground, in the course of a journey or excursion, on which, when one passes over it, the superstitious believe it to be necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket, in order to prevent the person from *fainting*, Lanarks.; *Hungry grund*, synon.

FAINTS, s. pl. Distilled spirits of an inferior quality, or low wines.

"Is it not a great fault among distillers, to allow any of the *faints* to run among their pure goods?—These *faints* are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish colour;—whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 295.

FAINY, adv.

—Thai war both *fainy* oursett; thairfoir I murne soir.
Houlate, ii. 17.

The word is very indistinct in MS.

FAIPLE, s. 1. Anything loose and flaccid hanging from the nose, Clydes.

2. The crest or comb of a turkey, when elated, *ibid.*

3. The underlip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose, *ibid.* In Loth. it seems to be confined to that of a horse. Hence,

To Hang the Faiple. One is said to hang his *faiple*, when chopfallen, or when from ill-humour he lets fall his under jaw, S.

Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple—
Might be your fate,
Or else condemned to hang a *faiple*,
Some dowy get.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 23.

To hang one's *faiple*, is a phrase often used as signifying, to cry, to weep.

It is only by transposition that we could suppose any affinity to Su.-G. *flip-a*, plorare; Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris pendulum.

FAIR, adj. Calm, opposed to stormy. *It is fair, but rainy*; Orkney.

To FAIR, v. n. To clear up; applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain, S.

"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to *fair*." The Smugglers, i. 162.

FAIR, FERE, FEYR, s. Appearance, shew, carriage, gesture.

Thus thai faught upone feld, with ane fel *fair*,
Quhill athir berne in that breth bokit in blude.—
The fecht sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch *fair*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 21.

All efrayt of that *fair* wes the fresch king.

Ibid., iv. 21.

Bot he was ladlike of lait, and light of his *ferc*.

Ibid., i. 13.

Turnus thare duke reulis the middil oist,
With glauē in hand maid awful *ferc* and boist.

Doug. Virgil, 274. 29.

Tell me his *feyr*, and how I sall him knaw,
Qubāt is his oyss; and syn go luge thē law.
The schipman sayis, Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynnyis, full clerly by his men.

Wallace, ix. 101, MS.

With club, and bel, and partie cote with eiris
He fein yeit him ane lufe, foud in his *feiris*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 19.

This term seems allied to A.-S. *faer*, iter, gressus, Isl. id. iter, profectio, comitatus; *atferd*, modus, methodus; from Su.-G. *far-a*, agere, Ihre, p. 430, or *foer-a*, ducere. But it cannot be denied that it sometimes occurs in a sense very similar to that of A.-S. *feorh*, vultus, or Alem. *faruua*, forma.

Affer has the same signification and source. Especially as denoting military preparation or equipment, it may be immediately traced to Su.-G. *affaerd-a*, to send away, ablegare, mittere, from *af*, from, and *faerd-as*, a deriv. from *far-a*, proficisci, and of the same meaning.

FAIR, FAYR, FAR, s. 1. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

— He thought he wald, in his lyff,
Croun hys young son, and hys wyff.
And at that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnytē.

Barbour, xx. 126, MS.

— Quhen ner cummyn wes the day,
That ordanyt for the weddyn was,
The Erle, and the Lord of Douglas,
Come to Berwick, with mekill *far*,
And brought young Dawy with thaim thar.

Ibid., ver. 83, MS.

2. Funeral solemnity.

Thai did to that doughty as the *dede av*.
Uthir four of the folk foundis to the *fair*,
That wes *dight to the dede*, be the day can daw.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 7.

Thus *fair* here clearly denotes the solemn rites owing or due to the dead, and prepared for them.

Germ. *feyr-en*, to celebrate, *feyre*, a festivity, a solemnity, *feyr-lag*, a festival day; Alem. *fir-on*, Su.-G. *fir-a*, celebrare. Some derive these terms from Germ. *feur*, ignis, as if *feyren* merely signified to light up the *fires* at the proper seasons, which were kindled in honour of the heathen deities, by the ancient Germans. Others view the term as originally denoting *fire-worship*. But as many Gothic, as well as Celtic terms, respecting religion, were introduced by the Latins, it is more probable that this word was formed from Lat. *fer-ia*, a holiday; whence also Fr. *foire*, E. and S. *fair*, a market.

I am not fully satisfied that this ought to be viewed as radically different from the preceding word. The ideas suggested by both are very congenial.

FAIR, s. Business, affair.

This rich man, be he had hard this tair,
Full sad in mynd he wox baith wau and pail.
And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair,
Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair*.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 38.

This may be contracted from Fr. *affaire*. Or the observation made by Tyrwhitt may here apply; that *fare* "seems to have been derived from the Fr. v. *Faire*, whenever it can be interpreted by the word *ado*;" as *this hote fare*, v. 3997. *What amounteth all this fare?* v. 13193, &c.

* FAIR, *adj.* Apt, ready, likely; "I wadna like to cum in his grups, for he wad be *fair* to waur me." "Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be *fair* to loss the wee pennie that he has to the fore;" Renfrews.

Apparently an ellipsis for "he will be in a fair way."

FAIR-CA'IN, *part. adj.* 1. Smooth-tongued, having great appearance of civility, Loth., Fife., synon. *Fair fassint*.

"They—keepit weel in wi' their masters, an' war discreet an' *fair-ca'in* to a' body." Saxon and Gael, i. 163.

"My Lady Dutchess is an' auld-faran', *fair-ca'in* kimmer: I'll warrand she'll no sell her hens in a rainy day." *Ibid.*, iii. 100.

This is evidently q. *ca'ing* or driving *fairly* or cautiously.

2. Flattering, wheedling, cajoling, *ibid.*, Stirlings.

[TO FAIR, FAYR, v. n. To travel, go, fare, journey. *Barbour*, v. 486, *Skeat's Ed.*

A.-S. *faran*, to go.]

FAIRD, s. 1. Passage, course.

"The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hold them quiet at rest, be rason that the mouyng of the pepil viht in ane schip, stoppis hyr of hyr *faird*." *Compl. S.*, p. 65.

2. Expedition, enterprise.

"He has ever since bended his whole wits, and employed all his power, to make his last and greatest *faird* inevitable." Proclamation concerning Philip of Spain, *Calderwood*, p. 312.

None gained by those bloody *fairds*,
But two three beggars who turn'd lairds;
Who stealing publick geese and wedders,
Were fred, by rendering skin and feathers.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 1, p. 85.

I hesitate whether the term, as used in the examples here given, ought not rather to be rendered "a hasty and violent effort, a strong temporary or momentary exertion." This is the only sense in which it continues to be used by the peasantry in Lothian; as, "Let them alane; it's but a *faird*; it'll no last lang, they'll no win far afore us:" "I'm for constant work; I dinna like a *faird*, and awa' wi't that way."

[3. Bustle, swagger; as, to make a *faird*, to raise a row. V. under the more common form FARD.]

This is evidently the same with Su.-G. *faerd*, iter, cursus; whence is formed *haerfaerd*, expeditio militaris, from *far-a*, ire.

FAIRDING, *part.* Violent blowing.

The boriall blasts, with mony schout,
In that forest did fle;
Not caldly, bot baldlie,
They thudit throw the treis:
With raiding and *fairding*,
On hie the fier feis.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 17.

Fardis is used, *Doug. Virgil*, for violent blasts of wind. V. FARD, s.

FAIRDED, *part. pa.* Painted, disguised.
V. FARD, v.

FAIRDIE, *adj.* Passionate, irascible. *To grow fairdie*, to get into a passion, Ayrs.

"I ablins hae gaen oure far wi' you; an' giff I hae done sae dinna grow *fairdie*." Edin. Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Gael. *fearg*, *feargachd*, anger; *feargach*, angry, passionate; *fearg-am*, to vex, to fret.

To FAIREWELL, *v. a.* To bid farewell to.

—"Try his doctrine, and allow, or disallow thereof as it agrees with the word.—After tryell if thou findst it sound, good and wholesome, keep it; if not, *fairewell* it, lend not thy care any longer to it." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 325.

FAIR FA', well betide, good luck to. *Fair faw* ye, an expression of one's good wishes for the person to whom it is addressed; sometimes of commendation, when one has done well, S.

Lancash. "*fair faw*, a term of wishing well." Tim Bobbins.

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!
Weel may he bruik his new apparel!

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 14.

As it would not appear that the original term, in any of the northern languages, assumes a substantive form, this phrase seems elliptical; q. may a *fair* or happy lot, or chance, *befall* the person or persons spoken of or addressed.

FAIR-FARAND. V. **FARAND**.

In this sense it is applied to hoar-frost, which, while it appears beautiful to the eye, is noxious to the tender blade.

Ye drizzling show'rs descend! but fra the fields
May white *fair-farren* frosts keep far awa!

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8.

FAIR-FASHIONED, **FAIR-FASSINT**, *adj.*

Having great appearance of discretion without the reality, having great complaisance in manner, S. *Fair-fassint* is the pronunciation in Angus.

"Yo are aye sae *fair-fashioned*, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye." St. Johnstoun, ii. 195.

"Hegh, sirs, sae *fair-fashioned* as we are! Mony folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, and Milnwood is the only aye about the town thinks o' ca'ing me Alison, and indeed he as aften says Mistress Alison as ony uther thing." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 103.

From *fair* and *fasson*, q. v.

FAIRFLE, *s.* A great eruption on the skin.

When this takes place, one is said to be in a perfect *fairfle*, Selkirks. It also signifies to be overrun with the itch. It is a common phrase, "He's a' in a *fairfle*,—he wad break o'er a stick," Roxb.

Fr. *farfouill-er*, to ruffle, to crumple with rifling; or a corruption of Fr. *farfures*, bran, also dandruff; q. having the skin as rough as bran?

FAIR-FOLK, *s.* Fairies. V. **FAREFOLKIS**.

FAIR-FUIR-DAYS. V. **FURE-DAYIS**.

FAIR-GRASS, *s.* Bulbous crowfoot, or Buttercups, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Linn.;

said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under part of the leaf, Teviotdale.

FAIR-HAIR, *s.* The name given to the tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep; Stirlings.; *Fixfax* synon.

Hair, the last syllable of the word, may be viewed as a translation of that of the synonymous term; A.-S. *feax*, Alem. *fahs*, signifying hair.

FAIRHEID, *s.* Beauty, fairness; Dunbar.

FAIRIN, **FARNE**, *part. pa.* Fared, from *fare*.

"Advertise me tymely in the morning how ye haue *fairin*, for I will be in pane unto I get worde." Lett. Detection Q. Mary, H. 4, a.

The King than at thame speryt yarne,
Hew thai, sen he thaim seyne, had *farnae*.
Barbour, iii. 547, MS. Chancer, *faren*.

FAIRIN, **FAIRING**, *s.* 1. A present given at a *fair*; like E. *fairing*.

2. Metaph. a drubbing, S.

"But Mackay will pit him [Claverhouse] down, there's little doubt o' that; he'll gie him his *fairing*, I'll be caution for it." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 161.

"My certy, there was ane o' them got his *fairin*—he'll no fash us." Reg. Dalton, i. 262.

FAIRLY, *adv.* Surprisingly; *fairly few*, exceedingly few, S.B.

But O the unke gazing that was there
Upon poor Nery, an' her gentle squire;
An' eathing some and some anither said,
But *fairly few* of faults poor Nery freed.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 93.

Very few, Ed. Third, p. 98. V. **FERLY**, *v.* A.-S. *faerlice* is used as an *adv.*, but in the sense of subito, repentine.

To FAIRLY. V. **FERLY**, *v.*

FAIRNEY-CLOOTS, *s. pl.* The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, Ettr. For.

"Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, *fairney cloots* and a' thegither." Perils of Man, iii. 33.

Shall we suppose that this term has any connexion with Isl. Dan. *fuar*, ovis; q. the cloots of sheep? A.-S. *firgin-gat* denotes a wild goat.

FAIRNTICKL'D, *adj.* Freckled. V. **FERNI-TICKLED**.

FAIRNTOSH, *s.* The name appropriated to *aqua-vitae*, formerly distilled in the village of this name in Ross-shire, distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation, S.

"*Inishone* it was, which never will equal *Fairntosh*, in my own mind, while the world is a world." Clan-Albin, iii. 153. The name of *Inishone* is given to that which is reckoned the best of Irish distillation.

FAIR STRAE-DEATH, death in the common course of nature. V. **STRAE-DEATH**.

FAIRY GREEN, FAIRY RING. A small circle often observed on old leas or heath, of a deeper green than the surrounding sward, vulgarly believed to be the spot on which the *fairies* hold their dances.

"They never failed to pour out the full cup of their vengeance upon the bare heads of those infatuated husbandmen who dared to violate their peculiar greens, or to tear up with the plough those beautiful circlets consecrated to their moonlight revels. For according to the popular rhyme :—

"He wha tills the *fairy green*,
Nae luck again sall hae ;
An' he wha spills the *fairy ring*,
Betide him want and wae :
For weirdless days an' weary nights
Are his till his deean day."

"But the elves—were proportionally kind to such as respected their rights, and left their haunts inviolate. We have the same standard for this that we have for their vindictive spirit.

"He wha gaes by the *fairy green*,
Nae dule nor pine sall see ;
An he wha cleans the *fairy ring*,
An easy death sall dee."

Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 19.

FAIRY-HAMMER, s. A species of stone hatchet, S.

"*Fairy-hammers* are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and which were probably used as such before the introduction of iron. They are not unfrequently found in the isles, and are preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders medicate, or rather charm the water they drink, as a remedy in particular diseases." *Clan-Albin*, ii. 240.

FAIRY-HILLOCKS, pl. Verdant knolls, in many parts of the country, so-called from the vulgar belief that they were long ago the homes or haunts of the fairies, or that they used to dance there, S.

These hillocks are more particularly described in the following passage :—

"The fairies of Scotland—inhabit the interior of green hills, chiefly those of a conical form, in Gaelic termed *Sighan*, on which they lead their dances by moonlight ; impressing upon the surface the mark of circles, which sometimes appear yellow and blasted, sometimes of a deep green hue ; and within which it is dangerous to sleep, or to be found after sunset." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 224.

The very same superstition still remains in Sweden. The language of *Ihre* conveys precisely the latter idea. *Aelfdans*, ita vocantur circuli, qui in pratis cernuntur laetiori ridere virore. Credit vulgus hic saltasse *Alfos*. *V. Olai Magni Hist.*, Lib. 3, c. 10. *Aelf*, genius, and *dans*, saltatio. *V. FAREPOLKIS*.

FAIRY RADE, the designation given to the expedition made by the Fairies to the place in which they are to hold their great annual banquet on the first of May, S.

"At the first approach of summer is held the *Fairy Rade* ; and their merry minstrelsy, with the tinkling of their horses' housings, and the hubbub of voices, have kept the peasantry in the Scottish villages awake on the first night of summer.—'P' the night afore Roodsmass, I had trysted wi' a neeber lass :—we had na suttan lang aneath the haw-buss till we heard the

loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, and the clanking o' hoofs.—We gloured roun and roun, and sune saw it was the *Fairie Fowks' Rade*.'" *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 298, 299. *V. RADE*.

[TO FAISE, *v. n.* *V. FAIZE.*]

[FAISINS, *s. pl.* *V. FAIZINS.*]

FAIT, s. 1. *To lose fait of a thing*, to lose one's good opinion of it, S.

A literary friend views *Fait* as a corr. of *faith*, which often in S., and sometimes in E., signifies honesty, worthiness of trust, or good opinion.

This seems to be originally a Fr. expression ; perhaps from *faire*, *fête de*, to joy in, to be proud of, to make much of ; from *feste*, *fête*, a feast.

FAIZART, FESART, s. 1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb.

I can scarcely suppose that this has any affinity to *Su.-G. fas-a*, *vereri* ; used to denote any object that excites horror. The last syllable might be from *art*, indoles ; q. of a horrible nature or character.

2. Applied to a puny man who has little of the masculine appearance, *ibid.*

3. Also used to denote an impudent person, *ibid.*

TO FAIZE, FEAZE, FAISE out, v. n. 1. A term applied to cloth that has been rent, when the threads separate from each other, and assume the form of the raw material, S.

It is sometimes written *Feaze*.

"*Feaze*—to have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth, or ribband, rubbed out from the warp ;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

2. "To have the edge of a razor, or other sharp instrument, turned out to a side, instead of being blunted by use," *ibid.*

"That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle ; its a' *feazed* at the point." "Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't's a' *faiz'd*."

O. E. *feize* has been used in the same sense. It is thus expl. by Sir Thomas Smith, in his book *de Sermone Anglico*, printed by Robert Stephens, 4to : "To *feize*, means in *fila diducere*."

Teut. vaese, vese, fibra, capillamentum, festuca ; *Kilian*. Hence Belg. *vezel*, a hairy string, as that of a root ; *vezel-en*, to grow stringy ; *vezelig*, stringy.

FAIZINS, FAISINS, s. pl. The stringy parts of cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp, S. ; *Feazings*, Roxb.

TO FAIZLE, v. a. To coax, to flatter, S. B.

Su.-G. fussla, per dolum et clandestinas artes avertere, *Ihre* ; to carry off by guile ; *fias-a*, to flatter, in whatever way.

TO FAKE, v. a. 1. To give heed to, Orkn.

2. To believe, to credit ; *ibid.*

Teut. fack-en, apprehendere ; *Isl. faa, faeck*, capere, accipere, adipisci.

The transition is obviously made from the apprehension of the meaning of an assertion, to the reception of the testimony.

FAKES. *By my fakes, a minced oath,*
Aberd.

An aunty's whisky, *by my fakes,*
Is nae a sham.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 9. V. FAIK, and FAIKS.

FAKLESS. V. FECKLESS.

TO FALD, FAULD, v. a. To enfold, S.

—Wha will *fauld* yere erled bride,
I' the kindlie clasps o' luvs?
Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song, p. 337.

A.-S. *faeld-an, plicare.*

FALD, FAULD, s. 1. A fold, a sheep-fold, S.

And in your loof ye's a get, as aft doun tauld,
The worth of all that suck within your *fauld*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

2. An inclosure of any kind; applied to an army intrenched with stakes.

Eschame ye not Phriganis, that twyis tak is,
To be inclusit amyd ane *fald* of stakis?
And be asseiget agane sa oft syis,
With skin spyllis and dykis on sic wys?
Doug. Virgil, 298. 51.

A.-S. *falaed, fald, Alem. Isl. fald, Su.-G. faella, L. B. fald-a, septum animalium.* Sibb. fancifully derives this “q. *foe-lett* from *fah*, inimicus (wolf or fox) and *laettan*, impedit, originally made of planks; or q. *fie-hald*, a place for holding *fie* or sheep.” But it is evidently from Moes-G. *fald-an*, A.-S. *faeld-an*, Su.-G. *faal-a*, plicare. *Stabulum, proprie vero septum ex stipitibus cratibusque in terram defixis complicatisque factum.* V. Spelman, vo. *Falda*; Junius, Gl. Goth. vo. *Faldan*. Ihre derives *faella*, a fold, from *faell-a*, conjungere.

TO FALD, FAULD, v. a. To inclose in a fold, S. Sw. *faella faar*, to inclose sheep.

Sibb. has observed that “the Saxon husbandmen were obliged commonly to fold their sheep upon the fields of the landlord, for the benefit of the dung; which servitude was called *faldgang*.” It was also called *faldsoca*, or the privileges of having such a fold; L. B. *faldagium*, E. *faldage*, also *fold-course*, and *free-fold*. The money paid by the vassal to his superior, for being freed from this obligation, was called in A.-S. *faldgange-pening*.

The sheep-herd steeks his *faulding* slap,
And owre the moorlands whistles still.
Burns, iii. 287.

FALD-DIKE, s. A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, S.

—“And fra that wele ascended up an ald *fald dyk* to the hill, and fra thence descendand down the hill-ayde till a moss,” &c. Merches of Bishop Brynnes, 1437, Cart. Aberd., F. 14.

TO FALD, v. n. [To fall], to bow, to bend, to submit, S.; [*part. pa. faldyn*, fallen. Barbour, xi. 547, Skeat's Ed.]

Quhen I your bewtie do behald,
I man unto your fairnes *fald*.
Philot., st. 2. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 5.

Of th' Ylanders, then forced for to *fald*,
Such as dehoird from thy obedience darre.
Garden's Theatre, p. 14.

In this sense the term seems to be used by Wynthown.
Bot Fortowne, thowcht scho *fald* fekilly,
Will noucht at anis myscheffis fall.
Cron., viii. 33. 134.

This, according to Mr. Macpherson, “seems pret. of *Fal*, which appears to be *overturn, throw down*,” Gl. But the idea is not natural. *Fald* apparently signifies bend, as denoting the variable character attributed to Fortune; from A.-S. *faeld-an*, plicare, used metaph. *Fald* might signify, to let fall; if there were any example of its being used in this active sense. Su.-G. Isl. *fuell-a*, however, signifies to fit together, to associate. *Faella samman sakir*, to join different accusations together; hence *fallin*, aptus. It also signifies to shed, to let fall.

“Nayther the a pertie wald *fald* to the uthor, nor yet condescend to ony midds.” Historie James Sext, p. 122.

[Professor Skeat has pointed out that “the insertion of the ‘excreccnt’ *d* is a mere peculiarity of pronunciation due to Scandinavian influence—the Danish form of the verb to fall being infin. *falde*, p. p. *falden* or *faldet*. V. Skeat's Barbour, p. 581.]

[**FALDING, s.** Falling, downfall, reverse. Barbour, xiii. 632, Skeat's Ed.]

FALD. V. ANEFALD.

—“Speciallie the burgeses and inhabitantis of Edinburgh, to assist, and take ane *fald* and plane pairt with us in the furtherance to delivher the Queenis inaiist nobill persoune furth of thraldoun,” &c. Anderson's Coll., i. 130.

This term has been pointed out to me by a very acute correspondent. But the word should undoubtedly have been printed *anefald*, i. e. upright.

FALDERALL, s. 1. A gewgaw; most commonly in pl., S.; synon. *Fall-all*.

“Gin ye dinna tie him til a job that he canna get quat o', he'll fce frae ae *falderall* til anither a' the days o' his life.” Hogg's Tales, i. 9.

2. Sometimes used to denote idle fancies or conceits, S.

A term apparently formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.

FALE, s. Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

TO FALE, v. n. To happen, to take place.

—That done of his counsal wes,
Tyl hald thain in mare sikkyrnes
Than ner-hand a se be-sid,
Qhare doutis and perilis may *fale* sum tid.
Wynthown, ix. 24. 146.

Evidently the same with E. *fall*; Su.-G. *falla*, accidere.

FALK, FAUK, s. The Razor-bill, a bird; *Alca torda*, Linn.

“The bird, by the inhabitants called the *Falk*, the Razor-bill in the West of England, the *Auck*, in the North, the *Murre*, in Cornwall, *Alca Hoieri*, is a size less than the *Lavy*.” Martin's St. Kilda, p. 33. V. FAIK, s.

FALKLAND-BRED, adj. Equivalent to “bred at court;” Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family.

Furth started neist a pensy blade,
And out a maiden took;
They said that he was *Falkland-bred*,
And danced by the book.
Christ's Kirk, C. ii., st. 9.

“The artless and undisguised expression touches the heart more than all the courtly magnificence that

some of your *Falkland-bred* glove-handed bards have larded their verses with." Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song, p. 5.

To FALL, *v. n.* 1. To fall to, as one's portion, pron. *faw*, S.

Ane said, The fairest *fallis* me;
Tak ye the laif and fone thame.
Peblis to the Play, st. 7.

The term is used in this sense in an Act of Ja. VI. 1617.

"That quhair legacies ar left to the exequuntouris, they sall not *fall* bothe the saidis legacies and a third by this present act: bot the saidis legacyes salbe impute and allowed to thame in pairt of payment of thair third." Ed. 1816, p. 545.

"Bot gif thair be bot only ward, and the air is enterit befor ane term rin in non-entres, efter the compassing of the ward; in that cais the King *fallis* na relief, but only the maillis during the time of the ward." Balfour's Pract., p. 645. V. FAW, *v.*

[2. To have a right to; hence, to claim, to act as right.

A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa' that.

Burns' "For a' that," &c.]

3. To be one's turn, by rotation, or according to fixed order. *It fawis me now*, S.

To FALL, *v. n.* To be one's chance, to happen.

"At Mouline (where you will *fall* to dine) enquire for the monastery where the body of Monsr. Montmorancy is interred, you may see a very stately monument of marble." Sir. A. Balfour's Lett., p. 34, 35.

To FALL, FA', *v. n.* To disintegrate, as burnt limestone in consequence of being slaked, or as clay when frostbitten, S.

"It is frequently spread upon leys previous to breaking up for oats. In this case it is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cartloads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has *fallen*." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 373.

To FALL or FA' *by*, *v. n.* 1. To be lost or disappear for a time, [to be laid aside], S.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*." Rutherford's Lett., p. 11., ep. 28.

2. To be sick, or affected with any ailment, S.; evidently as including the idea that one is *laid aside* from work, or from making his usual appearance in public.

3. In a more definite sense, to be confined in childbed, S.

There is a Sw. phrase nearly allied to this: *Hon gaar paa fallande fot*; She is near her reckoning; Wideg.; literally, she goes upon a falling foot. We have another phrase, however, which contains the same allusion to the foot. *She has tynt the foot*, synonym. with, *She has fa'n by*.

To FA' *BY ONE'S REST*, to be sleepless.

To FALL or FA' *in*, *v. n.* 1. To sink; as, "His een's *fa'n in*," his eyes are sunk in his head, S.

This is a Sw. idiom; *Oegonen falla in*, the eyes sink, Wideg.

2. To become hollow; as, "His cheeks are *fa'n in*," his cheeks are collapsed, S.

3. To subside. *The water's sair fa'n in*, the river has subsided much; applied to it after it has been swelled by rain, S.

To FA' IN HANDS *WI' ONE*, to enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To FALL, or FA' *in twa*, a vulgar phrase used to denote childbearing, S.

She fell in twa, wi' little din,
An' hame the getlin' carry'd
I' the creel that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 50.

To FALL or FA' *in wi'*, *v. a.* To meet with, either accidentally, or in consequence of search; applied both to persons and to things, S.

"I *fell in*, among the rest, *with* a maist creditable elderly man, something of a quaker, it would seem, by the sobriety of his attire." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 178.

To FA' *o' (of)*, to abate, Aberd.

To FA' *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To fall asleep, S.

"There was a terrible hillbaloo on the road, and Ellen Hesketh came to my door and wakened me.—I had just *fallen over*." Reg. Dalton, i. 286.

2. To be in childbed; or as is now very indefinitely expressed, to be confined, S.

To FALL or FA' *out*, *v. n.* 1. To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclair at Trepto, in making a faire shew of a bad game,—not having a hundred musketers within the toun in all, nevertheless *fell out* with fiftie amongst a thousand, and skirmished bravely," &c. *Monro's Exped.*, P. II., p. 28, 29.

Belg. *uytval-en*, id.

[2. To quarrel, to come to blows, Clydes.]

To FA' *throw*, *v. a.* 1. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness, S.

2. To bungle any business; as it is said of a public speaker, when he loses his recollection, and either stops entirely, or speaks incoherently, "He *fell through* his discourse," S.

3. To lose, to come short of. It is often said to a traveller, who has arrived late, "I fear ye've *fa'n through* your dinner between towns," S.

4. To defeat any design by mismanagement. Thus it is often said of a young woman, "By her foolish airs, she's *fa'n through* her marriage," S.

Belg. *doorvall-en*, to fall through.

To FALL, or FA' *wi bairn*, to become pregnant, S.

We crack'd—
How blear-s'ed Kate had fa'n *wi' bairn*.—
Picken's Poems, ii. 3.

Isl. *faa* is used in a similar sense, denoting the pregnancy of cattle; *suscipere foetum, gignere*, G. Andr., p. 63. But this seems to be only a peculiar use of *faa*, *capere*.

To FALL. Wynt. vii. 33. 134. V. FALD, v. 2.

FALL, (pron. *faw*) s. A measure nearly equal to an E. perch or rood, S.; including six ells square, S.

"There is twa sortes of *fallis*, the ane lineall, the vther superficial: The lineall *fall* is ane metwand, rod, or raip, of sex elnes lang, quhairbe length and bredth are scuerally met. Ane superficial *fall* of lande, is sa meikle boundes of landes, as squairly contains ane lineall *fall* of bredth, and ane lineall *fall* of length." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

When he says, in the same place, that "sa meikle lande, as in measuring *fallis* vnder the rod, or raip, in length is called ane *fall* of measure;" he seems to derive the word from the v. *fall*. But *fall* is synon. with *rod*. For it is evidently the same with Su.-G. *fale*, *perica*, a pole or perch. The inhabitants of Gothland use *fala* in the same sense; also for a staff or cudgel. Isl. *fale* always denotes the handle of a spear. Su.-G. *wal* (*val*) is synon. with *fale*, *fustis*, *perica*.

This is evidently a very ancient term. For Ulphilas uses *waluns* for staffs, the pl. of *wal-us*. Ihre reckons Lat. *vall-us*, a stake or palisade, a kindred word; and observes that the Celts prefix *g*. C. B. Arm. *gwalen*, whence Fr. *gaulle*, a rod or pole. Thus it appears that we have received this name for a measure, as well as *raip*, from the Scandinavians. V. *Raip*. *Fall*, *faw*, is the only term used for a rood in S.

FALL, FAW, s. A trap; *Mouse-faw*, a trap for catching mice, S.

Houses I half enow of grit defence,
Of cat, nor *fall* nor trap, I haif nae dreid
Borrowstoun Mous, *Evergreen*, ii. 148, st. 13.

Germ. *falle*, Su.-G. *falla*, Belg. *val*, A.-S. *feall*, *decipula*; *mus-fealle*, Belg. *muyze-val*, a mouse-trap. It is so denominated, because in the formation of a trap, there is something that *falls*, and secures the prey.

FALL, s. Apparently, scrap or *offal*, S. A.

"O whar are ye gaeing, ye beggarly loon?
Ye's nauther get lodging nor *fall* frae me."
He turn'd him about, an' this blude it ran down,
An' his throat was n' hacked, an' ghaistly was he.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

FALLALLS, FALALLS, s. *pl.* Gaudy and superfluous parts of attire, superficial ornaments, S.

It is used as a cant term in E., and expl. by Grose, "ornaments, chiefly women's, such as ribbands, neck-laces," &c. *Class. Dict.*

"It was an idle fancy—to dress the honest auld man in thae expensive *fallalls* that he ne'er wore in his life, instead o' his douce raploch grey, and his band with the narrow edging." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 250.

"I wonder what ye made o' the twa grumphies it ye had row't up among your *fallalls*." *St. Patrick*, ii. 242.

FALLAUGE, FALAWDGE, *adj.* Profuse, lavish, *Aberd.*

Fr. *volage*, giddy, inconsiderate; or O. Fr. *folage*, action *folle*.

FALL-BOARD, s. The wooden shutter of a window, that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches, S. O.

"The old woman,—pulling a pair of *fall-boards* belonging to a window, instantly opened [it], and through the apertures the smoke issued in volumes." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 231.

FALLBRIG, s. [*Fall-bridge*, *draw-bridge*], a sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called, because the besiegers let it *fall* on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

—That the echip on na maner
Mycht ger to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar *fallbrig* mycht neych thartill,
For oucht thar mycht, gud or ill.

Barbour, xvii. 419, MS.

FALLEN STARS, s. Jelly tremella, S. 1. Tremella Nostoc, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c., after rain.

2. On the sea-coast the Medusa aequorea, or Sea-nettle, is often called *fallen star*, S.

It has a similar name in Sw., "*Sky-fall*, i.e. *fragmentum nimbi*." Linn. *Hor. Succ.*, 1136.

To FALLOW, v. a. To fallow, S.

Sterff the behuffis, les than thou war vnkynd,
As for to leif thy brothir desolate
All hyme allane, na *fallow* the samyn gate.

Doug. Virgil, 339. 36.

Here the E. retains the original vowel as in A.-S. *folj-ian*, Alm. *folj-en*, Belg. *volg-en*; while the S. changes it. This is a singular instance.

FALOW, FALLOW, s. 1. Fellow, associate.

Jhone the Sowlys that ilke yhere
Wyth Jhon Cwmyne *fallow* and fere
As a wardane of Scotland. —

Wyntown, viii. 15. 123.

It is full fair for to be *fallow*, and feir,
To the best that has been beevit you beforene.

Gawan and Gol., i. 22.

Falow and *fere* are synon. terms. [*Isl. félagi*.]

2. A match, one thing suited to another, S.; like E. *fellow*.

"And yf ather realme chances to have maa billis fylit nor the other sall have, sic billis to be deliverit without *fallow*." *Articulis*, &c. *Sadler's Papers*, i. 458. i.e. "singly," "by itself."

Goth. *felag*, sodalitiū, communitas, a *foelga*, sequi, *Seren*. V. FELLOW.

To FALLOW, v. a. To equal, to put on a footing with.

And lēt no nettill vyle, and full of vyce,
Her *fallow* to the gudly flour-de-lyce.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 6., st. 20.

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.

"The pepill war nocht sa neelgent in thay dayis as thay ar nou to manswere thare goddis, or to *fals* thare wourdis." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 235-6.

FALSAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier, a forger.

“—King James the Fyft, and in lykewyse our souerane Lady,—maid actis for ordouring of Notaris, and punischement of *falsaris*.” Acts Mar. 1555, c. 18, Edit. 1566, c. 44, Murray.

“If the servant of any wryter to the signet shall adhibite his masters subscription to a bill of suspension, or other bill used to be drawn by wryters,—they will proceed against and punish these persons as *falsaries* and forgers of writes.” Acts Sed. July ult., 1678.

L. B. *Falsarius literarum*, qui literas suppouit vel adulterat; O. Fr. *falsaire*, id.

To FALSE a dome, to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.

“That the dome gevin in the Justice are of Drumfress,—& *falsit* and againe callit be maister Adam Cokburne forspekar, &c. was weile gevin & evil again callit.” Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L. B. *falsare iudicium*, appellare a iudicio.

FALSET, FALSETTE, FALSIT, s. 1. Falshood. [Barbour, i. 377.]

Payth hes ane fayr name, hot *falsit* faris better.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

2. A forgery.

“—Considering the greit and mony *falsettis* daylie done within this realme be Notaris,—thairfoir it is statute,” &c. Acts Mar. 1555, c. 44, uhi sup.

O. Fr. *faulsete*, id. Su.-G. *falskhet*, versutia.

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want, of whatever kind.

Bot that war wondir for to fall,
Na war *faute* off discretioun.

Barbour, vi. 345, MS.

Thus gud Wallace with Inglissmen was tane,
In *fall* of helpe, for he was him allayne.

Wallace, ii. 142, MS.

Thai thoct he suld, for gret necessité,
And *faute* off fude, to steyll out off the land.

Ibid., viii. 710, MS.

Faut is sometimes used by itself, to denote want of food.

And now for *faat* and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and dwehle like a bent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

Default of mete, O. E.

Atte last the kyng was y brought to gronde,
For hongre for *default* of mete, alas ! thilke stonde.

R. Glouc., p. 56.

O. Fr. *faute*, want of any thing; Teut. *faute*, defectus, Su.-G. *fat*, *faat*, id. *Tha them var faat, lade han til*; when any thing was wanting, he supplied it, Chron. Rhythm, ap. Ihre; *fat-as*, Isl. *fat-ast*, deficere, deesse.

The Fr. term is used to denote want of whatever kind; as, *faute d'argent*, argenti inopia; *faute de maison*, tecti inopia; *faute de boire et de manger*, inedia; Thierry.

FALTEN, s. A fillet, Argyles.

This is evidently Gael. *faltan*, “a welt, belt, ribbon for the head, *snood*,” Shaw.

FALTIVE, adj. Faulty; Fr. *faulatif*, *faul-tive*, id.

—“And quhair it beis fundyn *faltive*, to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thair of als aft as he beis fundyne *faltive*.” Seal of Cause, A. 1496; Blue Blanket, p. 14.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, s. 1. Foam, S.

The hittir blastis, contrarious alwayis,
Throw wallis huge, salt *fame*, and wilsun wayis,
And throw the perrellus rolkis, can vs driue.

Doug. Virgil, 29. 52.

2. Passion. In a mighty *feim*, in a great rage, S. B. q. foaming with fury. This, however, may be allied to Isl. *fum-a*, velox feror; which is also rendered as a subst., *praeceps motus*. -G. Andr. p. 80.

A.-S. *fam*, *faem*, Germ. *fawm*, spuma.

To FAME, v. n. To be in a rage, S.; *feim*, S. B.

FAMELL, adj. Female.

Twenty four chikkenis of thame scho hes,
Twelf maill and twelf *famell* be croniculis cleir.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 850.

O. Fr. *fame*, femelle: Roquefort.

FAMEN, pl. Foes, foemen.

Guthrié, be that, did rycht weyll in the toun;
And Ruwan als dang off thar *famen* doun.

Wallace, ix. 726, MS.

—Bayth schayme and felloun ire

Thare breistis had inflammyt hote as fyre,
In the plane feild on thare *famen* to set.

Doug. Virgil, 275. 17.

A.-S. *fah-mon*, foe-man, inimicus, Lye.

FAMH, s. A small noxious beast.

“In these mountains, it is asserted by the country people, that there is a small quadruped which they call *famh*. In summer mornings it issues from its lurking places, emitting a kind of glutinous matter fatal to horses, if they happen to eat the grass on which it has been deposited. It is somewhat larger than a mole, of a brownish colour, with a large head disproportionate to its body. From this deformed appearance, and its noxious quality, the word seems to have been transferred to denote a monster, a cruel mischievous person, who, in the Gaelic language, is usually called a *famhfhear*.” Stat. Acc. of Kirkmichael; communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

* **FAMILIAR, adj.** Used in the sense of confidential, in the phrase “*familiar servant*,” Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 81.

* **FAMOUS, adj.** 1. Of good character, as opposed to *infamous*. A *famous witness*, one to whose character there can be no exception.

“And as to the reset of James Spreul, that the time when he came to his house, he was in a high fever.—And for proving of this, adduced several *famous witnesses*.” Wodrow, II. 309.

—“He that maid the requisitioun for saiftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thré of his nichtbouris, *famous* and unsuspect men, cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew.” A. 1555, Balfour's Pract., p. 145.

2. Injurious to the character of another, libellous, calumniatory, slanderous.

—“That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis, *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun spiritual or temporal, under the pane of death, and confiscatioun of all his movabill gudis.” A. 1543. Balfour's Pract., p. 537.

L. B. *famosa*, nudo pro libellis famosus. *Famosus*, qui maledictum aut convicium dicit. *Φαμωσα* is used in the same sense by lower Greek writers. V. Du Cange.

Fr. *fameux*, "of much credit;" Cotgr.

FAMULIT, pret.

And laking teith *famulit* hir faculté,
That few folk mycht censaue hir mvmling mowth,
Colkclbie Sow, v. 637.

"From the want of teeth, her power of enunciation was so impaired, that she stammered in her speech." Skinner renders E. to *fumble* in one's speech, hæsitare in sermone.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *famaeli*, inauditum, dictu rarum, *famall*, taciturnua. "The lack of teeth rendered her discourse unintelligible." Or, we may rather trace it to Dan. *famler*, to hesitate, to stammer; *famler*, *famling*, hesitation, stammering; *famler*, a stammerer.

FAMYLE, FAMELL, s. Family, race.

Cesar Julius, le, in yeunder planis,
And all the *famyll* of him Iulus,
Quhilk eftir this sr to cum.—

Fr. *famille*. *Doug. Virgil*, 193. 39.

His leve then at the King tuk he,—
And eom til Brugis in that quible
In honoure gret wyth his *famyll*.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 116.

FAN, adv. When, Aberd., Mearns, Angus.

But *fan* anes folk begin to scash,
I'm fear'd for harm. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 19.

But *fan* his visage she survey'd,
"Preserves!" in aad surprise she pray'd.
Piper of Peebles, p. 17.

O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got naughts to write the Shepherd's Tale,
I meith ha' had some hap of landing fair.

Ross's Helenore's Invocation.

"'Twas three days afterhend, she comes to me upo'
a day *fan* sm at the plough." H. Blyd's Contract,
p. 4.

To FAND, v. a. To try: [*part. pa. fandit*, put to a severe trial, thoroughly tested, Barbour, xii. 148.] V. FAYND.

FAND, pret. v. Found, S.

—For a while their dwelling goed they *fand*.
Hudson's Judith, p. 16.

It is used by Wyntown. V. ERN.

Fanth is the pret. of Moes-G. *finth-an*, scire, cognoscere, intelligere; which, I am convinced, is originally the same with A.-S. *find-an*, invenire. For what is it to *find*, but to attain the knowledge of any object, of that especially which is matter of inquiry?

[FANDING, s. Attempt at finding out, search. Barbour, iv. 691, Skeat's Ed.]

To FANE, v. a. [Prob. to protect, to cover, to preserve. V. FEND.]

Fy en hir that can nocht fene hir awin name to *fane*!
Yet am I wys in sic wark, and was all my tyme.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

This apparently signifies, to cover, to protect. The only word that seems to have any affinity is Su.-G. *vaann-a*, curare.

FANE. In *fane*, fondly, eagerly.

With sparris apcedily thai speid
Our fellis in *fane*. *Garean and Gol.*, i. 2.

A.-S. Su.-G. *faegen*, laetus; Isl. *fagn-a*, laetor, gaudeo.

FANE, s. An elf, a fairy, Ayr.

The story ran to ilka ane,
Hew Kate was haunted wi' a *fane*.—
—By every *fane* that now
Dwells in thy breast, or on thy brow;
I de conjure thee now by either,
Or a' those powers put together,
To open, grassy hill sae green,
An' let twa earthy mortals in.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 23. 27.

Teut. *veyn*, socius, sodalis; as the fairies are commonly designed *good neighbours*." G. Andr., however, renders Isl. *faane*, Faunus; and we learn from Loccenius, that in Sweden *Fan* is a name for the devil. Antiq. S. Goth. L., i. c. 3. Ihre mentions *Fanen* as signifying cacodaemon; but he contends that it is a corr. of *fanden*, inimicus. As Moea.-G. *fan* signifies lord, and is applied to the Supreme Being; it has been supposed that this ancient Scythian word was modified into the form of *Faun-us*, of *Fan*, &c. Ihre, however, affirms that *Fanen* has no affinity with it. A good deal of learning has been expended on the latter term. Verelius has written a distinct essay on it, which is subjoined to his Runographia Scandica.

FANERELS, s. pl. What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fanerels* o' duds flaffin' about her hinderlets." Saint Patrick, ii. 117.

Apparently a dimin. from E. *fanners*, the instrument for winnowing grain.

* To FANG, v. a. To grasp, to catch, to lay hold of.

Ane hidduous gripe with bustuous bowland beik,
His mawe immortall deith pik and ouer reik,
His blady bowellis tering with huge pane,
Furth venting all his fude to *fang* full fane.

Doug. Virgil, 185. 22.

Fang is used in the same sense by Shakespear; *vang*, id., Devonsh.

To FANG a well, to pour water into a pump for restoring its power of operation, S.

"We believe, that to *fang a well* signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again." Blackw. Mag., Sept., 1819, p. 654.

FANG, s. 1. Capture, act of apprehending.

To my purpos breiffly I will me haist,
Hew gud Wallace was set among his fayis.
To London with him Clyflurd and Wallang gais,
Quhar king Eduuard was ryecht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS.

Hence, one is said to be in the *fang*, when seized, either by the hand of man, or by severe affliction, so as to find it impossible to escape, S. B.

2. The power of apprehending.

The term has a peculiar application, in this sense, which is pretty general through S. When the pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have *lost the fang*. In this case, water is poured in, for restoring the power of operation. Here it is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For *fang* obviously signifies the held which the pump as it were takes of the water, for bringing it up.

3. A prize, or booty, Roxb. The meaning of this term had formerly been well known on the Border.

4. In a *fang*, so entangled as not to be able to escape, Ang.

As criminal they seiz'd him soon,—
Produc'd the pistol did the deed,
An' proof to swear, fan there was need.
The laird was fairly in a *fang*,
An' naething for him now, but hang.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 15.

5. The thing that is seized or carried off; as stolen goods, Ang.

According to Rudd, "we say, a thief taken *in the fang*, i.e. in the act, or upon the place." But the phrase is *with the fang*, i.e. having in possession. For, as Skene observes, it is equivalent to "hand-haveand, and back-bearand."

"It is statute be the Lawe of this realme, that ane thiefe of stollen woodde, taken *with the fang* in ane vther Lordes landes, suld be arrested with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stollen." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Infangthefe*. V. also Quon. Attach. c. 39, § 2.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink,
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

6. Used in the pl., metaph. for claws or talons; as, "he had him in his *fangs*," Rudd. S. A. Bor. *fang*, a paw or claw.

7. "The coil or bend of a rope; hence also, noose, trap;" Gl. Sibb.

Sibb. strangely supposes that it is the same with *thwang*, *whang*; being deceived by the oblique use of the term, in the fourth sense. Hence, having properly mentioned A.-S. *fang*, *captura*, *captus*, he adds, "from *thwang*, *corrugia*, *ligamentum*." But there is not the slightest affinity.

A.-S. *fang*, Teut. *vanghe*, id. correspond to the first sense. Isl. *feing-r*, *fenge*, equally agrees with the second, being rendered *praeda*, *captura*. Su.-G. *faenge* denotes a captive; whence *faengehus*, a prison, *faengelse*, captivity, &c. Teut. *vangh* also signifies *decipulum*, *tendicula*; which accords with the fourth.

A.-S. *fang* may be from *fang-an*, *capere*, *manu* *prehendere*. This, however, is only a derivative from Moes-G. Alem. *fah-an*, id. in the same manner as A.-S. *hang-an* is formed from Moes-G. *hah-an*, *suspendere*. As the primary sense of Su.-G. Isl. *faa*, *apprehendere*, is, *accipere*, the *s. fang* may have been formed from it before the *v.*, and formed so as originally to include the idea of receiving. For Isl. *fang* has been viewed as primarily signifying the bosom, or the space between the arms; and derivatively, as much as a man can grasp in his arms. Hence, in gradation, it may have been transferred to power:—right of possession; violent invasion; prey, &c. V. Verel. Ind.

- To LOSE THE FANG, *v. n.* 1. A pump well is said to *lose the fang* when the water quits the pump. S. V. FANG, *s.*, sense 2.

2. A phrase familiarly used as signifying to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt, to be disappointed in one's expectation of success, Loth.

To FANK, FANKLE, *v. a.* 1. To entangle, especially by means of knots or nooses. A line is said to be *fankit*, or *fanklit*, when it is so entangled and warped, that it cannot easily be unravelled, S.

Lo, quoth the Mous, this is our ryal Lord,
Quha gaif me grace quhen I was by him tane,
And now his fast heir *fanklet* in a cord,
Wrekand his hurt with murning sair and mane.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 196, st. 34.

2. As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons, that he may be taken; or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him, so as to entangle him, S.

3. To coil a rope, Lanarks.

This is certainly a derivation from the *v. fang*; more immediately allied to Teut. *vanck*, *decipulum*, *tendicula*, whence *vanckelick*, *captivus*. *Be-vangen*, *irretitus*, conveys a similar idea.

FANK, *s.* A *fank o' tows*, a coil of ropes, S.

FANK, *s.* A sheep-cot, or pen; a term generally used in Stirlings. and Perth.

"In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a *fank*, erected of stone and turf." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 293.

"It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or *fank*." *Ibid.*, p. 294.

This term obviously alludes to the design of a fold, which is to *confine* or *inclose*. Teut. *vanck* is used in the sense of *decipulum*, *tendicula*.

To FANK, *v. a.* To fold; as, *to fank the sheep*, *ib.*

[To FANKLE, *v. a.* To tangle, disorder, put into confusion; generally applied to yarn or thread, Clydes.

A person who has lost the *thread* of his discourse, or has become confused, is said to have got *fankled*.]

FANNER, *s.* or in pl. FANNERS. The instrument for winnowing the chaff from the grain, S.; called a *fan*, E.

"The winnowing machine, or corn *fanner*, from the best information, made its first appearance in Hawick." Stat. Acc. P. Hawick, viii. 525.

Fr. *van*, Teut. *wanne*, Su.-G. *wanna*, id. Teut. *wann-en*, *ventilare*.

FANNOUN, FANNOWNE, *s.* The *sudarium*, "a linen handkerchief carried on the priest's arm at mass."

The Byschape Waltyr—
Gave twa lang coddils of welwete,—
With twnykil, and Dalmatyk,
Albis wyth paruryrs to tha lyk
Wyth stole and *fannowne* lyk to tha.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 155.

In later times this word might seem to have been pronounced *Fanow*. It occurs several times in this form, in an *Inventar* of the Vestments belonging to the bishopric of Aberdeen, A. 1559.

—"2 stoles—3 *fawnous* of cloath of gold.—Item, a chesebill and 2 tunicles, a stole and *fawnous* of white velvet and gold." Hay's *Scotia Sacra*. V. Reg. Aberd., p. 622. Macfarl.

But perhaps this has originated from the ignorance or carelessness of the transcriber.

Moes-G. *fana*, cloth; *fanins niujis plat*, *panni rudis* *assumentum*; Mar. ii. 21. Alem. *ang-fane*, *sudarium*; Su.-G. *fana*, *pannus*. Wachter views the Lat. word as the origin; and this he derives from Gr. *πηνος*, a web. Fr. *fanon*, "a scarfelike ornament worn on the left arme of a sacrificing priest;" Cotgr.

To **FANTISIE**, *v. a.* To regard with affection; used in the same sense with the *E. v. fancy*.

"Yit was thair besydis, ane strange inforcement, abill to inflame hir baitrent itself, I mene the lufe quhairwith scho intemperately *fantisic* Bothwell." Buchanan's Detect. Q. Marie, 6 b, a.

Fr. *fantasier*, to fancy, to affect, also, to imagine, to devise; from Gr. *φαντασια*.

FANTISE, [FANTISS, FANTYSS,] *s.* Vain appearance; [deceit. Barbour, xvii. 51, Skeat's Ed. V. FAINTICE.]

Desire, quod sche, I nyl it not deny,
So thou it ground and set in cristin wise;
And therefore, son, opyn thy hert playnly.

Madam, quod I, trew withoutin *fantise*.

Fr. *phantasie*.

King's Quair, iv. 19.

FANTON, *s.* Swoon, faint.

Comfort your men, that in this *fanton* steruis,
With spreit arraisit and euerie wit away,
Quaking for feir, baith pulsis, vane and neruis.

Palace of Honour, ProL. st. 11.

Fr. *fantosme*, a vision.

FANTOWN, *adj.* Fantastic, imaginary.

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In *fantown* fretis had gret fay,
And trewth had in swyilk fantasy.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 362.

FAOILTEACH, *s.* The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominate the *Borrowing days*. V. BORROWING DAYS.

FAPLE, *s.* To hang a *faple*. V. FAIPLE.

FAR, *s.* Pomp, display, appearance. V.

FAIR, *s.* 2.

And as he met thaim in the way,
He welcummyt thaim with glaidsum *far*,
Spekand gud wordis her and thar.

Barbour, xi. 256, MS.

This word may also signify preparation. But it seems rather the same with *Fair*, appearance, q. v.

[**FAR**, *v. n.* To fare, go, proceed. Barbour, ii. 303, Skeat's Ed.]

FAR, FARE, FAYR, *s.* 1. Journey, expedition.

—Said he, "Now mak yow yar.

"God furthyr ws till our *far*."

Barbour, iv. 627, MS.

New have I told you less and mare,
Of all that hspned in my *fare*.

Sir Egeir, p. 14.

[2. Good fare, good cheer. Barbour, xix. 730, Skeat's Ed.]

A.-S. *fare*, Isl. *far*, id. Mr. Macpherson here mentions *Fare Isle*, as signifying "the isle in the *fareway* between Orkney and Shetland;" Gl.

[**FAR**, *adv.* Fairly, kindly. Barbour, xx. 512, Skeat's Ed.]

FARAND, FARRAND, *adj.* 1. Seeming, having the appearance of; a term generally used in composition, although sometimes singly.

Sum the maist semely *farrand* personage
Tyistis to the feild to priene his grene curage.

Doug. Virgil, 223. 46.

i. e., one appearing as the most seemly personage.

Hunc decus egregiae formae movet atque juventae.
Virg.

2. Handsome, well-looking. Expl. "well-favoured," Pink.

Tharfor thai went till Abyrdeyne,
Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr, and *farand*,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband;
That for leyllie luff and leawté,
Wald pertenerys off thair paynys be.

Barbour, ii. 514, MS.

AULD-FARAND, *adj.* Sagacious, prudent; usually applied to children, when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their age, S.

A. Bor. *auldfarand*, id. Ray derives this from *auld*, used for *old*, and *farand*, the humour or genius, ingenium. But I know not where he finds the latter.

EVIL-FARAND, *adj.* Equivalent to *unseemly*.

Deliner he was with drawin swerd in hand,
And quhite targate vnseemly and *evil farand*.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 50.

FAIR-FARAND, *adj.* 1. Having a goodly or fair appearance.

Syne in ane hal, ful *fair farrand*,
He ludgit al the lerd[is] of his land.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S.P.R., i. 5.

2. Having a fair carriage, mien, or deportment.

—Thai apperit to the Paip, and present thame ay;

Fair farrand, and free,
In ane guidlye degree.

Houlate, i. 12.

Desyre lay stekkit by ane dungeonn dure.

Yet Honestie [culd] keip bim *fayr farrand*.

King Hart, i. 35.

3. It is now used to denote one who assumes a specious appearance, who endeavours by his language or manner to cajole another, S. Thus it is commonly applied to one who is very plausible: *He's owre fair farrand for me*, Ang.

FOUL-FARREN, *adj.* Having a bad appearance.

"You have not been longsome, and *foul farren* both;" S. Prov. "spoken to them that have done a thing in great haste;" Kelly, p. 393.

WEILL-FARAND, *adj.* 1. Having a goodly appearance, excellent.

He had wycht men, and *weillfarand*,
Armyt clenly, bath fute and hand.

Barbour, xi. 95, MS.

2. Handsome; as connected with *rycht fair*.

Thns marwalusly gud Wallace tnk on hand:
Lykly he was, rycht fair and *weill farrand*;
Manly and stout, and tharto rycht liberal;
Plesand and wiss in all gud guernall.

Wallace, vi. 781, MS.

I have sometimes thought that we might trace this term to Su.-G. Isl. *far-a*, experiri; as Isl. *wel orthon farin*, signifies, experienced in speaking; *lagfaren*, skilled in law; to which Belg. *eervaaren*, skilful, experienced, corresponds; whence *eervaarenheyd*, experience; from *eer*, before, and *vaaren*, to fare. But it seems to agree better with Su.-G. *far-a*, agere; mentioned by Sibb. *fara val med en*, to treat one with

clemency; *fara illa med en*, to use one ill. Hence *foer-a* is used for the habit or mode of acting; analogous to Teut. *vaer-en*, gerere se.

FARANDAINS, *s. pl.* A species of cloth, partly of silk, and partly of wool.

"The Lords—fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains*; which are part silk, part hair." Fountainhall, 3 Suppl. Dec., p. 2.

The word is evidently the same with Fr. *ferrandine*, "a light stuff of which the warp is wholly of silk, and the woof of wool; differing from *Pout de soie* in this, that in the latter both warp and woof are of silk." Dict. Trev.

The origin of the term is quite uncertain. I know not whether it has any affinity to L. B. *ferrandin-us*, denoting a sort of colour, and supposed to convey the idea of variegation; (V. Du Cange, vo. *Ferrandus*); or to *Ferrandino*, Fr. *Ferrandine*, a small town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Basiento, where the fabric might have been first made.

FARANDMAN, *s.* A stranger, a traveller.

"*Farandman*, ane stranger or Pilgrimer, to quhom justice suld be done with al expedition, that his peregrination be not stayed or stopped." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

This is used as equivalent to *Dustiefute*, Burrow Lawes, c. 140. But Skene observes that in the Book of Scone, foreign merchants are called *farandmen*.

A.-S. *farende*, itinerant; Belg. *vaarend man*, a mariner. Isl. *far menn*, nautae negotiatores; G. Andr., p. 65.

FARAR, **FARER**, *compar.* Better, [fairer; *superl. fairest*, fairest, Barbour, xi. 518, Skeat's ed.]

Me thinks *farar* to dee,
Than sehanyt be verralie
Ane selander to hyde.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 3. V. FAYR, *adj.*

FARAR, *s.* A traveller or voyager.

From the eft schip vprais anone the wynd,
And followit fast the sey *fararis* behynd.

Doug. Virgil, 154. 4.

A.-S. *far-an*, Su.-G. *far-a*, profisci.

FAR-AWA', **FARAWAY**, *adj.* 1. Distant, remote, as to place, S.

"I kend you papist folk are unco set on the relies that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth." Antiquary, ii. 334.

"*Far-awa'* fowls hae fair feathers," S. Prov.; addressed to those who are fondly attached to persons or things that are at, or come from, a distance.

"He wad—maybe gar his familiar spirits carry you away, and throw ye into the sea, or set you down i' some *faraway* land." Perils of Man, i. 231.

2. Distant, as to consanguinity, S.

"Pate's a *far-awa* cousin o' mine, and we were blythe to meet wi' ane another." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

FARAWA'SKREED, *s.* A term used to denote foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, Ayrs.

FARCOST, *s.* The name of a trading vessel.

"It appears, that in 1383, the burgesses of Elgyn had a trading vessel, named *Farcost*, that sailed up

the Lossie, which then had direct communication with the Loch of Spynie, at that time an arm of the sea." P. Elgyn, Moray. Statist. Acc., v. 11.

It seems uncertain whether this was the name given to this vessel in particular, or that by which vessels of this kind in general were known at that time.

It is evidently of Northern origin. Su.-G. *farkest* is a term used to denote any thing employed as the instrument of travelling, as a horse, a ship, &c., omne id, quo iter fit, equus, navis, &c. Ihre; from *far-a*, profisci seu terra sive mari, and *kost*, instrumentum, medium agendi. Isl. *farkest*, navis; Verel. vo. *Kost*.

To FARD, FAIRD, *v. a.* 1. To paint.

"The fairest are but *farded* like the face of Jezebel." Z. Boyd's Last Batell, c. 510.

2. To embellish; metaphor. used.

I thoct it nocht necessair til hef *fardil* ande lardit this tracteit viith exquisite terms, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit, bot rather I hef vsit domestic Scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the v[u]lgare pepil." Compl. S., p. 25.

"They—mask a feigned heart with the veil of *farded* language." Calderwood's Hist., p. 458.

Fr. *fard-er*, id. *fard*, paint. It seems doubtful whether the Fr. word has any affinity to Alem. *farnua*, Germ. *farbe*, Su.-G. *faerg*, id. pigmentum, color. This etymon is more eligible than that of *Menage*, who derives it from Lat. *fuscus*, which he supposes may have been changed to *fuardus*, then to *fuardus*, then to *fardus*, whence *fard*.

FARD, *s.* Paint. O. E. id.

"*Fard* and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but hawds of allurement to vnclennesse. Away with these dyed Dames, whose beauty is in their boxe!" Boyd, ut snp., p. 959.

FARD, *adj.* Corr. from *favoured*. *Weill-fard*, well-favoured, S.

Now waly faw that *weill fard* mow!

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 86.

Waly, waly fa tha twa *weill-fard* facis!

Ibid., p. 159.

FARD, **FARDE**, **FAIRD**, *s.* 1. Course, motion.

And sone as he persauis quhare that went
Forganyst hym cummand throw gressy swarde
His derrest son Enee with hasty *farde*.

Doug. Virgil, 189. 16.

—Than Italy als sone

Sche leuis, and with swift *farde* gan do fle,
Throw out the skyis to the heuynys hie.

Ibid., 226. 46.

With felloun *farde* and swift cours, he and he
Gan to discend, leuand the holtis hie.

Ibid., 232. 20, also 386. 42.

2. Used obliquely as denoting force, violence, ardour.

"At last king Feredech seand the myddil ward of Pichtis approcheand to discomfitoure, ruschit with sic *farde* among his ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 8. Tanto impetu; Boeth.

"God in the February befor had stricken that bludy Tyrane the Duke of Guiss, quhilck somquhat brak the *fard* of our Quenc for a season." Knox, p. 334, MS. I. id. In Lond. edit. it is rendered *heat*.

3. Blast; q. a current of wind.

He with grete *fardis* of windis flaw throw the skye,
And to the cuntré of Libie cum on hie.

Doug. Virgil, 22. 20.

4. *To make a faird, to make a bustle.*

Even tho' there was a drunken laird
To draw his sword, and make a faird,
In their defence;
John quietly put them in the guard,
To learn ma' sense.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 224.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *fardeau*, a burden, load or weight; Sibb., more naturally, rather from Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus, agilis. But it seems to be merely Su.-G. *faerd*, cursus, iter; as it occurs in sense 1. It is not peculiar to the S. term that it has been metaph. used. For Su.-G. *faerd* is transferred to a course of any kind; and often includes the idea of violence: *Han fick en fanders faerd*, he was sent packing with a vengeance; Wideg. *Fart* is used in the same manner. *Skeppet aer i fart*, navis in cursu est. Deinde de quovis velociori progressu sumitur. This it is said of one who is slow; *Det har ingen fart med honom*, he makes no progress in his business; *med fart*, adv. quickly. Ihre, vo. *Fara*. Rudd. has given this word the sense of *weight*, although without reason; most probably from its supposed relation to Fr. *fardeau*. The term may, however, be from A.-S. *ferhth*, *ferth*, animus, spiritus. If so, its primary sense is *ardour* of mind. V. FERD, FAIRD, FAIRDING.

[FARDELE, s. A bundle. Barbour, iii. 432, Skeat's ed.

Fr. *fardeau*, Ital. *fardello*, a bundle.]

FARDER, *adj.* Further, S.

"No *farder* distance is there betuixt the pronouncing of the one sentence and the vther, nor is betuixt the Kings bed and the second hall." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, E. 4. b.

Belg. *verder*, Alem. *furdir*. It is properly the compar. of *far*, procul, A.-S. *feor*.

FARDILLIS, s. *pl.* Shivers, pieces; syn. *flinders*.

The schild in *fardillis* can fle in feild, sway fer.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 2.

Teut. *vier-deel*, quadra, *vier-deel-en*, quadripartire. V. FARLE.

FARDING, FARDIN, s. A farthing, S. Cumb.

FAREFOLKIS, s. *pl.* Fairies; *fair-folk*, Banffs.

Douglas renders Fauni Nymphaeque, Virg. by *fare-folkis* and *elfis*.

Thir woddis and thir schawis all, quod he,
Sum tyme inhabit war and occupyt
With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euery syde,
Quhilk *farefolkis* or than *elfis* clepin we.

Virgil, 252. 45.

The Fairies still linger in several parts of Clydesdale, and numberless stories are told concerning their freakish adventures. Although not believed to be positively malevolent towards man, they were at least very irritable in their dispositions, and it required no small attention to steer clear of offending them. Whenever they were mentioned, it was usual to add, in order to prevent the possibility of any dangerous consequences arising from treating them with too much familiarity, *His name be around us, this is Wansday*, or, *this is Furesday*, according to the particular day of the week. Particularly, it was reckoned the height of infatuation for the husbandman to violate with the plough any of their appropriate greens, or to tear up any of those beautiful verdant circles which were consecrated to their moonlight revels.

Besides the Fairies, which are more commonly the subject of popular tradition, it appears that our forefathers believed in the existence of a class of spirits, under this name, that wrought in the mines. Pennant gives an account of the vestiges of this superstition yet remaining in Cumberland, when describing the Collieries of Newcastle.

"The immense caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibiting a most gloomy appearance. I could not help enquiring here after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the labourer's fancy,

The swart Fairy of the mine;

and was seriously answered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterraneous spirits."—"The Germans believed in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dressed like the miners, and not much above two feet high; these wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, seem perpetually employed, yet do nothing; some seem to cut the ore, or fling what is cut into vessels, or turn the windlass; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked; as the sensible Agricola, in this point credulous, relates in his book, *de Animantibus subterraneis*." Tour in S. 1772, p. 55, 56.

The northern nations acknowledged a class of spirits of this description.

"In northerne kingdomes there are great armies of devils, that have their services which they perform with the inhabitants of these countries; but they are most frequent in rocks and mines, where they break, cleave, and make them hollow; which also thrust in pitchers and buckets, and carefully fit wheels and screws, whereby they are drawn upwards; and they shew themselves to the labourers, when they list, like phantoms and ghosts." Transl. of the Hist. of Olaus Magnus (1658), ap. Minstrelsy Border, I. Intro., ciii. civ.

"There were two classes or orders of these freakish beings, the Gude Fairies, otherwise called the Seelie Court, and the Wicked Wichts, or Unseelie Court. The numbers of the former were augmented chiefly by infants, whose parents or guardians were harsh or cruel, by such as fell insensate through wounds, but not dead, in the day of just battle, by persons otherwise worthy, who sometimes repined at the hardness of their lot, by such whose lives were in general good, but in a moment of unguardedness, fell into deep sin, and especially allowed themselves peevishly to repine against the just awards of Providence."—"The members of the Unseelie Court were recruited, (for this was the only one that paid teind to hell), by the abstraction of such persons as deservedly fell wounded in wicked war, of such as splenetically commended themselves to evil beings, and of unmarried mothers stolen from childbed. But by far the greater number of recruits were obtained from amongst unbaptised infants; and tender and affectionate parents never failed unceasingly to watch their offspring till it was *sained* with the holy name of God in baptism." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 16, 17.

The origin of this word is so uncertain, that although a great variety of hypotheses have been formed, still nothing but conjecture can be offered. Dr. Johnson derives *fairy* from A.-S. *ferhth*, as if it signified a spirit. But its proper meaning is, the mind or soul, as restricted to the spirit of man. Causanbon derives it from Gr. *φηρες*, Fauni. Skinner mentions Fr. *fée*, a fairy; but seems to prefer A.-S. *far-an*, to go, to travel, because these demons were vulgarly believed to ramble abroad, and to lead dances during the night.

Rudd. thinks that they received this name, either q. *fair folk*, because of their supposed beauty, or q. *faring folk*, for the reason mentioned by Skinner.

There is one circumstance, which might seem favourable to the first supposition. Another class of *genii* have been called *Brownies*, most probably from their supposed swarthy appearance. V. BROWNIE.

It might seem to be a confirmation of the second supposition, that Su.-G. *far-a*, *profiscisci sen terra sive mari*, is also used to denote the losses sustained by sorcery or diabolical agency; and Belg. *varende wyf*, signifies a witch, who wanders through the air; also, a sudden whirlwind supposed to be excited by the power of magic. Sibb. has mentioned Teut. *voarendē vrouwe*, Dryas, hamadryas, sylvorum, dea, Kilian.

Concerning the last etymon it has been observed, that "the Fr. *faerie* is a much more obvious root; which may, perhaps, be ultimately traced to the *peri* of the Persians, or *feri* of the Saracens." Edin. Rev., 1803, p. 203. "The oriental *genii* and *peris* seem to be the prototype of the faeries of romance. The very word *faery* is identified with the *peri* of the East; which, according to the enunciation of the Arabs or Saracens, from whom the Europeans probably derived the word, sounds *pheri*, the letter *p* not occurring in the Arabic alphabet." Ibid., p. 132.

It appears highly probable, indeed, that we have received this term through the medium of the Fr. But the appropriate sense of Fr. *faerie*, *féeerie*, suggests the idea, that it may have had a Goth. origin. *Par féeerie* signifies, "fatally, by destiny, by the appointment of the Fairies;" Cotgr.; and *fée*, not only a fairy, but as an *adj.*, fatal, destined. Now, as *fée* corresponds to our *fey*, both in sense and origin; as Isl. *feig-r*, *feig-ur*, the root, is still expl. as denoting a supposed determination of the *Fates*; it is not improbable that there may have been a Goth. word of this form, though now obsolete, corresponding to *Nornir* and *Valkyrior*, the modern names of the *Parcae*, used in like manner as a designation for these imaginary beings.

Seren. vo. *Fairy*, refers to Isl. *fer uppa man*, incubus, and Sw. *biaera*, Ephialtis species, as cognate terms.

As our ancestors firmly believed that it was a common practice with the Fairies, to carry off healthy and beautiful children from their cradles or the arms of their nurses, and leave their own puny brood in their place, the very same idea has prevailed on the continent. *Alp*, *alf*, *strix*, *lamia*, *saga*, *quod daemonis instar nocturni per loca habitata oberret*, et in varias mutata formas infantes e eunis abripiat, et in locum eorum alios et deteriores substituat; Wachter. This idea is not altogether banished from the minds of the vulgar, in some parts of S. When a child, from internal disease, suddenly loses *its looks*, or seem to *wanish*, as they express it, strong suspicions are sometimes entertained that the declining child is merely an elvish substitute. This foolish idea also prevails in the Hebrides. They had a singular mode of obtaining restitution. "It was usual with those who believed that their children were thus taken away, to dig a grave in the fields upon Quarter-day, and there to lay the fairy skeleton till next morning: at which time the parents went to the place, where they doubted not to find their own child instead of this skeleton. Martin's West. Isl., p. 118. By this process, they would at any rate often get rid of the *skeleton*."

The *Solomon* of our country, as he has been called, gives a curious piece of information, which, it seems, had been learned from those who had been thus carried away.

"This we have in prooffe by them that are carried with the *Pharie*, who neuer see the shadowes of any in that Court, but of them that thereafter are tryed to hane beine brethren and sisters of that craffe." K. James's *Daemonol.*, p. 135.

We also learn from him, that they were reckoned particularly fortunate who were thus carried away, and afterwards restored. V. SONSY, also BUNEWAND.

FAREWAY, s. The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river, S.; i.e., "the *way* or course in which a vessel *fares*."

Isl. *farveg* and Su.-G. *farwaeg* denote a high road, via publica. But Haldorson expl. *farveg-r* as primarily signifying alveus, canalis. Sw. *stroemforen*, the channel of a river, claims affinity, as well as Belg. *vaar-water*, id.; though both are differently compounded.

FAR-IIIIE-AN-ATOUR, adv. At a considerable distance, Aberd.

This word has been resolved q. *far-high-and-atour*, over the distant hills. But I suspect that its proper form is *far-hyme-attour*, i.e., far hence over.

FARIE, FARY, s. 1. Bustle, tumult, uproar.

Bot evir be reddy and adrest,
To pass out of this frawfull *fary*.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 59, st. 8.

2. Confusion, consternation; such as may be caused by an external tumult, or by that of the passions.

—And baith his handis in that samyn stede
Toward the heuin vphewis in aue *fary*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 350. 37.

Yit studie nocht ovir mekill, adreid thow warie;
For I persaus thé halffings in aue *fary*.

Palice of Honour, iii. 65.

Feery and *feery-fary* are still used in both senses, S. *Fery* occurs in O. E. for a festival.

Eche daye is holye daye with hym, or an hyghe *fery*.
P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 60, b.

V. FIERY, and FIERY-FARY.

FARING, s. The leading of an army, or, the management of a ship.

And quhen that ewan-sang tym wes ner,
The folk with owt that wer very,
And sum woundyt full cruelly,
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;
And saw it wes not eyth to ta
The toum, quill sik defens wes mad:
And thait that in till *faring* had
The ost, saw that thair schip war brynt,
And of thaim that tharin wes tynt;
And thair folk woundyt and very;
Thait gert hlaw the retreat in hy.

Barbour, xvii. 456, MS.

Mr. Pink. has not explained this word. But from the punctuation he has given to this passage, as well as the variation of some words from the reading in MS., he seems to have understood *faring* as relating to those *within* the town.

In edit. 1620, it is:

—By them that within the *steering* had,
The host saw that thair schip was brynt, &c.

But it is evident that the leaders of the English army, which lay *without* the town, are meant; those who had the *host* in *till* their *faring*, or under their conduct. It is not said of the host or army in general, that they saw their ship burnt, but of the leaders. For they who saw this, also *saw* their folk *woundyt and very*.

It does not appear that A.-S. *far-an* was used to denote the command of an army. But Isl. *faer-a*, and Su.-G. *foer-a*, signify to lead. Ihre renders the latter, *rei ducem esse et antesignanum*; the very sense the term *faring* requires here. Su.-G. *foer-a ett skepp*, to have the command of a ship; and *foer-a an en skepp-shaer*, to lead an army. Ihre derives it from *far-a*, *rei*, *profiscisci*; for what is *foera*, says he, but to cause one to change his place?

The publisher of edit. 1620, although he has mistaken the application of the term, has given its proper signification, by substituting *steering*, which in our old writings is equivalent to *government*.

FARLAND, adj. Remote, or coming from a distant country.

Thow may put all into appeirand perrell,
Gif Inglis foreis in this realme repair.
Sic ar nocht meit for to decyde our querrell.
Thoch *farland* fules seim to haif fadders fair.
Mailland Poems, p. 161.

Instead of this the Prov. now used is:—" *Far awa'* fousls haif fair fethers," S.
A.-S. *foerlen, foerlent*, longinquus.

FARLE, FARTHEL, FERLE, s. Properly, the fourth part of a thin cake, whether of flour or oatmeal; but now used often for a third, according to the different ways in which a cake is divided, before it be fired, S.

"They offered me meat and drink, but I refused, and would not take it, but bought a *farthel* of bread and a mutchkin of ale." Wodrow's Hist., i. Append. p. 101.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girle *farle*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 78.

The terms *fardele*, *farding-deal*, and *farundel*, used in O. E. to denote the fourth part of an acre of land, have a common origin.

Teut. *vier-deel*, *quadra*, *quarta* pars. A.-S. *feorth dael*; Sw. *en fjerde del*, id. V. **FARDILLIS**.

TO FARLIE, FARLY. V. FERLIE.

FARM, FERM, s. Rent. V. FERME.

FARM-MEAL, s. Meal paid as part of the rent, S.

"Before 1782, the *farm-meal* was commonly paid of this inferior oats; i.e., the landlord, in many places of the county, got part of his rent paid in kind from meal made from this grain." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 244.

FAROUCHE, adj. Savage, cruel, ferocious, Ayr.; slightly varied from Fr. *farouche*, wild, savage, cruel, &c.

FARRACH, s. Force, strength, activity, expedition in business; as, *He wants farrach*, he has not ability for the work he has undertaken, S. B.

But his weak head nae *farrach* has
That helmet for to bear;
Nor has he mergh intil his banes
To weild Achilles' spear.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

V. **FUNDY**.
Isl. *faer*, Su.-G. *foer*, *agilis*, *fortis*, *validus*. Ir. *far-roch*, Gael. *farrach*, denote violence, force.

[FARRAND, adj. V. FARAND.]

FARRANT, adj. Sagacious, Selkirks.

"Look up, like a *farrant* beast—hae ye na pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sie a plisky?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 236.

This seems to be used elliptically for *auld-farrant*. V. **FARAND**.

[FARSE, v. a. To stuff. Barbour, ix. 398, Skeat's Ed. Fr. *fareir*.]

FARSY, adj. Having that disease of horses called in E. the *farcy*. Fr. *farcin*.

He spillis lyk ane *farsy* aver, that flyrit at ane gillot.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 49.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The *Dean of Guild*.

"It is statute, that quhen the Alderman, Thesaurer, *Farthing-man* or Dene, will call and convene the gild brether for the commoun affairs, thay at the sound of the enesh sall compeir under the pane of xii. d." Stat. Gild., Balfour's Practicks, p. 77.

"*Ferdingmannus*, ane Dutch worde, ane penny-master, or thesaurar. Stat. Gild., c. 5." Skene, Verb. Sign.

He seems to have received this name, as having some special concern in regulating the assessments of a borough.

"Et si quarto deliquerit, verbo vel facto, condemnatur, & puniatur secundum arbitrium Aldermanni, *Ferthingmannorum*, Decani, & aliorum confratrum. Gildae," &c. Stat. Gild., c. 5.

Du Cange conjectures that this term is equivalent to Fr. *quartenier*, the alderman of a *quarter* or ward in a town; from A.-S. *ferthing*, a quarter, and *man*, homo. But it may be supposed that Skene understood the meaning of the term; and as he renders it by *thesaurar*, or treasurer, this would suggest that it had been formed from *feorthing*, quadrans, a farthing, which, like S. *penny*, may have been, at least occasionally, used indefinitely for money.

Not only in his Glossary, but in the translation of the statutes of the Gild, Skene uses the word *thesaurer*.

FARTIGAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound;
A buist to mak thair bellie round;
Thair buttokis bosterit up behind;
A *fartigal* to gathair wind.

Mailland Poems, p. 186.

As the satire contained in this poem is very severe on the dress and manners of the times, the author might perhaps mean to play a little on the word. It corresponds, however, to Fr. *vertugale*, id.

[FARY, s. V. FARIE.]

FAS, s. Hair.

—His tymbrel buklit was,
Lyke til ane lokkerit name with mony *fas*.
Doug. Virgil, 351. 51.

A.-S. *feax*, *capilli*, Isl. *fax*, *juba*. V. **FASSE**.

FAS, s. A knot or bunch.

"Item, to the samyne lyar twa cuscheingis of the samyne velvott with ane waltinng tres of gold with ane *fas* of silk and gold at ilk nuke." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 96. V. the *pl.* **FASSIS**.

FAS CAST. A scheme, a new device.

Then finding out a new *fas cast*,
Amongis the prentaris is he past,
And promiseit to set fourth a buike.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 310.

"Scheme, Gl. O. Fr. *face* is used for *fait*, *factus*; q. a new-made device."

To **FASCH, FASH, v. a.** 1. To trouble, to vex, S., applied to what is afflictive to the body.

"Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion; he will stay till Monday, and come on as health serves, journey or post." Baillie's Lett., i. 215.

2. Denoting that which pains the mind.

"I have also been much *fashed* in my own mind upon this occasion." Baillie's Lett., ii. 10.

3. To trouble, to molest; in a general sense, S. Cumb. id.

Quhateir ye pleis, gae on, quod I,
I sall not *flash* ye moir.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 222, st. 16.

"In my opinion, rejoined Mrs. Mason,—this fear of being *fashed* is the great bar to all improvement." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 206.

"To *flash*, to trouble or teize; *Donna flash me*, don't teize me; North." Grose.

To *flash one's thumb*, to give one's self trouble, S.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *flash your thumb*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

The phrase is most commonly used negatively, in this or a similar form; *Ye needna flash your thumb about it*. The obvious sense would seem to be, "You need not take the slightest trouble," equivalent to another phrase, "He didna crook a finger;" i.e., he did not make the smallest exertion. I am doubtful, however, whether there may not be an allusion to the use of the thumb in making or confirming a bargain. V. THUMBLICKING.

Fr. *fasch-er*, to vex.

To FASCH, FASH, *v. n.* 1. To take trouble, to be at pains, S. *Ye needna flash*, you need not take any concern about it.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *flash*." Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To be weary of, to account a trouble, S.

"You soon *flash* of a good office;" S. Prov. "Spoken to boys who are soon weary of what we bid them do." Kelly, p. 390. "Weary," N. It is erroneously printed *sash*, but corrected in Index.

Then wounded I to see them seek a wyle
Sa willinglie the precious tyme to tyne:
And how thay did them selfs so far begyle,
To *flash* of tyme, quihilk of itself is tyne.

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

Gif of our fellowschip you *fasche*,
Gang with them hardly beit.

Cherry and Slae, st. 43.

3. To meddle with any person or thing, supposed to subject one to some degree of trouble or inconvenience, S.

Fr. *se fach-er*, to grieve; to *flash one's self*, S.

It appears that we have borrowed this word immediately from the Fr.; and there is no evidence, as far as I have observed, that it is more ancient than the reign of Mary. The fancies of Menage and others, that it has been formed from Lat. *fatigare*, *fastidire*, *fascinare*, or *fascis*, scarcely deserve to be mentioned. There is reason to believe that it is originally Gothic. Su.-G. *faa*, accipere, is sometimes used with a passive termination. Then it becomes *faas*, signifying, tangere aliquid. *Saa moste ingen bruka eelden, epter han aer farlighim vidh faass*; Sic nemo igne uteretur, quum tractatu sit periculosus. Dial. De Missa, p. 92. *Han aer ei god, att faas vid*; dicitur de iracundo, quem consultum non est attingere. *Faas widen*, tangere aliquem; Ihre, vo. *Faa*. This is nearly the same with our vulgar language, concerning one of a testy temper; "Ye had better no *flash* with him," S. Su.-G. *fask-a*, may perhaps be also allied, multo agendo nihil agere; as well as its cognate, Germ. *fatz-en*, nugari, ineptire.

To these may be added Dan. *fas*, futility, a trifle, trifling; *flash-er til*, to fumble, to poke.

FASCH, FASH, *s.* 1. Trouble, vexation, S.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,—
The tricks o' knaves, or *flash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.

Burns, iv. 394.

2. Pains taken about any thing, S.

3. Sometimes used to denote a troublesome person, S.; corresponding to Fr. *un facheur*.

To TAK the FASH, to take the trouble to do any thing, S.

"It's cram fou o' woo': it was put in there the day of the sheep-shearing, and we have never *ta'en the flash* to put it by." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 152.

FASCHEOUS, FASHIOUS, *adj.* Troublesome.

"I am now passand to my *facheous* purpois."—Lett. Detection, Q. Mary, G. 8, a.

"The way of proceeding was *fashious* both to ours, and the English Commissioners." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*, id.

FASCHERIE, FACHRIE, FACHERIE, *s.* Trouble, vexation, S.

"Burne this letter, for it is our dangerous, and nathing weil said in it, for I am thinkand upon nathing but *fascherie*." Lett. Detection 2, Q. Mary, H. 1, b.

"Our Sovereine Lorde, and his Estaites—considered the great *facherie* and inconvenience at sindrie Parliamentes, throw presenting of a confused multitude of doubtfull and informal articles, and supplicationes."—Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 218. Murray.

The hevliny furie that inspyrd my spreit,
Quhen sacred beughis war wont my brouis to bind,
With frostis of *fachrie* frozen is that heit,
My garland grein is withrit with the wind.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 505.

Fr. *facherie*, molestia, aegritudo; Dict. Trev.

FASHIOUSNESS, *s.* Troublesomeness, S.FASHEN, FESHEN, FOSHEN, *part. pa.* of the *v.* to Fetch, S. B.

Just as their ain she's *fashen* up, and ta'en
For Dick's ain dother now by ilka aue.

Ross's Helenore, p. 127.

What cast has *fashen* you sae far frae towns?

I'm sure to you thir canna be kend bounds.

Ibid., p. 77.

FASKIDAR, *s.* The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus*, Linn.; the *Scouti-aulin* of Ork.

"The bird *Faskidar*, about the bigness of a sea-maw of the middle size, is obscrved to fly with greater swiftness than other fowl in those parts, and pursues lesser fowls, and forces them in their flight to let fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground." Martin's West. Isl., p. 73.

This name might almost seem to be a corr. of the Sw. name of the Pelecanus Carbo, Linn., *Hafs-tiader*. Faun. Suec., N. 145. I find, however, the final term given in two different forms, and *Hafs-tiader*, referring to N. 145, Ind. But it may be allied to Gael. *faisyam*, to wring, *fashadh*, wringing, whence *fashadair*, a press for cheese; as the name might have its origin from this bird being believed to *constrain* other fowls to part with their food.

FASSE, FAS, *s.* A hair.

Trew lufe is lorn, and lautee haldis no lynkis ;
Sic gouuernance I call noucht a *fasse*,
Pink. S. P. R., iii. 134.

Sic gouuernance I call noucht *worth a fassse*.
Edit. 1508.

Mr. Pink. leaves this for explanation. But it is undoubtedly the same with *fas*, often used by Doug. in the same sense.

Saysis not your sentences thus, sksnt *worth ane fas* ;
Quhat honesté or renouwe, is to be dram?
Doug. Virgil, 96. 17.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas
Pasis thare wecht sils lichtlie as sn *fas*.
Ibid., 141. 16. V. FAS.

FASSIS, *s. pl.* Knots, bunches.

"Item, ane capparison, coverit our with quhite velvett, freneyit with silver and *fassis* of quhite silk, with grete knoppis of silvir.—Item, ane capparison of blak ledder, coverit oure with blak velvett, and freneyit with reid silk and greite *fassis*, with knoppis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 52.

"Item, ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold and silver, partit equalie, a breid of claith of gold, and an uther of silver; and upon the silver cordeleris knotis of gold, quhair of thair wantis sum *fassis*; furnisit with thre pandis, and the tail, and all freneyit with threid of gold." *Ibid.*, A. 1561, p. 133.

O. Fr. *faisse*, bande en général; *faisceau*, bande de toile; *fascia*; Roquefort. *Fais*, a bunch; Cotgr.

FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted. V. FAST.FASSON, FASOUNE, FASSOUN, *s.* 1. Fashion, make, build, S. B. *fassin*.

"Ane pottar vil mak of ane masse of mettall dinerse pottis of defferent *fassons*." Compl. S., p. 29. Fr. *façon*.

2. The expense of making any article.

"Failying that the said Walter deliuer noucht again the said chenyce of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fassone* of ilke vnce a Franche croune." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 135.

Fr. *façon* does not merely denote the form of any thing, but the "making, workmanship;" Cotgr.

FAST, FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted, ornamented with small lines, angles, or faces.

"Thre curtingis [curtains] of dalmes *fassit* with silner and silk." Invent. Gudis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

"A carcan of diamantis contening xiii diamantis and xiii roses of gold ennamalit with blak *fast* and tablit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262; also p. 288.

"A carcan of diamantis contened threttene diamantis, with threttene roses, enamallit with blak *fassit* and tablett." *Ibid.*, p. 318.—"Roses of gold *fassit*." *Ibid.* V. TABLET A FACE.

Black Fast and Tablit, ornamented with hard black enamel.

Fr. *facette*, petite face, ou superficie d'un corps taillé à plusieurs angles. Dict. Trev.

FAST, *adj.* 1. Forward, prone to rashness of conduct, S.

2. Hasty in temper, irascible, S.

3. Applied to a person already engaged, or an utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared, Aberd.

[FAST, *adv.* Diligently. Barbour, i. 42.]FASTA, *s.* A stone anchor for a boat, Shetl.

Isl. *faesta* is used in a sense not very remote: *Funes nautici, quibus naves ad terram ligantur et firmantur; Verel.* The word is from *faest-a*, firmare, to fasten. Su.-G. *faesta* denotes any thing that confirms, being used with great latitude. *Faestman* is a lover, a sweet-heart; q. a *fast man*.

FASTAN REID DEARE.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy any *fastan reid* or fallowe Deare, Daes, Raes, Hares," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23. Murray.

This may perhaps signify red or fallow deer, that have been inclosed in a park, as distinguished from those that run wild; A.-S. *faesten*, a wall, *wudu faestenne*, propugnaculum silvestre, *fast-stowe*, a park, a place inclosed; Moes-G. *fast-an*, custodire. As, however, the sale of all kinds of game seems to be prohibited by this act, it appears doubtful whether *fastan* may not be a term strictly conjoined with *reid*, as characterising the colour, and resembling the modern phrase *fast colours*, which is used to denote those that are not lost by being exposed to the air or washed. In this sense, it might denote a deeper colour than that of the fallow deer.

FASTEING, Wallace, ii. 33. Edit. Perth. V. STEING.

FASTERYN-EVYN, FASTRYNGIS-EWYN.

FASTRONEVIN, *s.* The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. *Fasterns-een*, S. *Fastens een*, A. Bor. and Border. This in E. is called Shrove-Tuesday, because then the people, in times of Popery, used to apply to the priests to *shrive* them, or hear their confessions, before entering on the Fast.

"It behuift thame to banquet hir agane; and so did banquetting continew till *Fastronevin* and efter." Knox's Hist., p. 346.

And on the *Fastryngis-evyn* rycht,
In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.

Barbour, x. 373, MS.

[In Skeat's Ed. it is *Fasteryn-evyn* in this passage, and *Fastryn-evyn* in x. 440.]

The S. designation is much older than the E. For *Shrove-Tuesday* is not to be found in A.-S. Nor does it appear that there is any particular name for this day in that language. A.-S. *faesten* signifies a fast, in general. But allied to our word, as denoting Shrove-Tuesday, we find Germ. *Fasnacht*, *Fastelabend*, Su.-G. *Fastelagen*, Dan. *Fastelaun*, Belg. *Vastenavond*; *abend*, *agen*, *aun* and *avon*, all signifying evening, as *nacht* is night.

Our language retains, not only *Fasterns-een*, but *Yule-een*, and *Hallow-een*. They were thus designed, because all the feasts commenced and ended with the evening. The Northern nations, even in the time of Tacitus, begun their computation of the day in this manner. *Apud illos nox diem duxerit*, De Mor. Germ. This, indeed, was the original mode. "The evening and the morning were the first day." We have a remnant of the same ancient customs in the E. words *Se'ennight* and *Fortnight* instead of seven or fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on *Fasterns-een*, is a relic of the

Popish Carnival, or Bacchanalian revels, which it was customary to celebrate at this time, as a *preparation* for the Fast.

FAT, s. A cask or barrel.

"That the ship, being bound for Amsterdam, laden with 491 *fats* of potashes, there were only documents aboard to shew the property of 447 *fats*." Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 168.

A.-S. *fet*, vas; Su.-G. *fat*, vas eujuscunque generis; Teut. *vat*, id. The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquids for fermentation. Kilian observes, that the Teut. word is so general as to be used to denote a temple, house, ship, and any one thing which contains another. As in Germ. it assumes the form of *vass*, it is the origin of Fr. *vaisseau*, and E. *vessel*.

FAT, pron. What, as pron. in Angus, Mearns, &c.

Fat wad I geen, that thou hadst put thy thumb
Upo' the well tauld tale till I had come.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

"A native of the same county, in the course of conversation with an Englishman, made some inquiries of him, relating to the death of a friend in the East Indies, and said, '*Fat* deed he o'?' which the Englishman not understanding, another Scotchman, by way of helping him, exclaimed, '*Fat* o' deed he?' The letter *f* is always used in Aberdeenshire for *w*." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 211.

This may most probably be viewed as a proof of the northern origin of the inhabitants of the eastern coast. For the same pronunciation, a little softened, extends through Angus. It has been observed by Mr. Pinkerton, that the northern nations are "fond of close and hard sounds, as the cold climate renders their fibres rigid, and makes them speak much through their teeth, or with as close lips as possible." Hence, as he subjoins, "they preferred the close *v* to the open *p*, and thus changed the ancient *Pikar* to *Vikar*." In the same manner, "the Jutes are by the northern nations called *Yeuts*; and *Jutland*, *Yeutland*." Enquiry, i. 182.

On a similar ground, perhaps, may we account for the use of *F* for *Wh*. It seems to correspond to the *Vau* of the northern nations. The Icelanders, it is known, have no *W*, but use *V* instead of it. The Germans, Swedes, and Danes, all pronounce *W* as *V*. The *f* of our northern counties seems to be merely a substitute for *Vau* of the north of Europe, which the Germans sound as *F*. For it is observed that, in Aberdeenshire, there seems to be a particular aversion to the hard sound of this letter. Even where *v* occurs in a word, it is sounded as *w*; as *wessel* for *vessel*.

FATCH, s. *At the fatch*, toiling, drudging, Aberd.; perhaps corr. from *Fash*.

FATCH-PLEUCH, s. V. **FOTCH-PLEUCH.**

FATET, pret. Acknowledges.

"In presens of party *fatet*." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.
This seems merely the substitution of the Lat. term, from *fat-eo*.

FATHERBETTER, adj. Surpassing one's father in any respect. This is a common proverbial expression, S. B.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glowming son, whom I pray God to bless, and make *fatherbetter*, I rest," &c. Baillie's Lett., ii. 138.

This wish was much more *appropos* than the good man could have imagined at the time. For the letter was written to Lord Lauderdale, afterwards the Duke of

that name, and the most bitter persecutor of that profession which he had once so zealously supported.

This term is very ancient. Isl. *fauðrþetrigr*, id. The term is also inverted; *betur fedrungr*. This is defined by Olaus, qui ex inferioris sortis ortus parentibus, ad dignates magas pervenit. Lex. Run.

FATHER-BROTHER, s. An uncle by the father side, S.

"Failyieing the *father brother*, and the aires lauchfullie gotten of his bodie; the father-sister (*Matertera*, hoc est *Amila*) and her bairnes suld succede." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Eneya*; also, Reg. Maj., B. ii., c. 25, § 5. V. **BRODIR.**

FATHER-SISTER, s. Aunt by the father's side. V. preceding word.

FATHER-WAUR, adj. Worse than one's father,—falling short in goodness, Clydes.; used in opposition to *Father-better*, q. v.

FATHOLT, s. Perhaps, a kind of wood from Norway.

"xij hundreth *fatholt* at fourty sh. the hundreth. Item, xxxij hundreth knappauld at xx sh. the hundreth. Item, xij scoir of aris [oars?] at four sh. the pece." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Probably a denomination of wood from some place in Norway; as *holte* denotes a small wood.

FAT-RECKS, the Aberd. pronunciation of
What-recks. V. **RAIK, RAK, s.** Care.

Fatreiks! quo' Will, it needs nae badder.
i.e., idle talk, synon. *Bother*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To FATTER, v. a. To thresh the awns or beards of barley, Dumfr.

C. B. *fat*, a smart blow, a stroke, *fat-iaw*, to strike lightly, *fativr*, one who strikes lightly. O. Su.-G. *bat-a*, to beat.

FATT'RILS, s. pl. 1. Folds or puckerings of a female dress, S. O.

Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rils*, snug an' tight.

Burns, iii. 229.

2. "*Fattrels*, ribbond-ends," &c. Gl. Picken.

O. Fr. *fatraille*, "trash, trumpery, things of no value;" Cotgr. *Fatrouill-er*, "to play the fop, to busie himself about frivolous vanities." This might seem allied to Teut. *fater-en*, nugari, frivola agere.

FAUCH, FAW, FEWE, adj. Pale red, fallow. It seems to signify dun, being defined a colour between white and brown, Shirr. Gl.

To the lordly on loft that lufly can lout;—
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith wout,
Ane furlenth before his folk, on feildis sa *faw*.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 22.

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him wail,
Of coulour *fauch*, schape like an hemppyn sail.

Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 41.

Sometimes printed *fauth* in consequence of the similarity of *c* and *t* in MSS. *Fewe* also occurs.

Himself the cowbil with his bolm furth schewe,
And quhen him list halit vp salis *fewe*.

Ibid., 173. 50.

Rudd. thinks that this is *metri gratia*. But it is used without any such reason.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes frekes unfayn,
And fleen fro the forest to the fewe felles.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 7.

Perhaps it may here signify grey.

Lat. *fav-us*, whence Fr. *fauve*, id. But the following Northern words may be allied; A.-S. *fah*, discolor, Aelfr. GL *faula*, fuscus; *fealg*, *fealh*, helvus; Teut. *faal*, *fahl*, id. Isl. *faurl*, fulvus.

To FAUCH, FAUGH, *v. a.* To fallow ground, to suffer it to lie, after being ploughed without a crop, S.

"A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and of cattle, penned thereon in Summer, during the night and heat of the day, or *fauched*, (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, bore three, four, or five crops, and then, according to the quality of the ground, was allowed to rest four, five, or six years." P. Montquhitter, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xxi. 139.

"Sayand at [that] he wald nocht eir nor *faucht* his land sa air in the yeir." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

"Thoresby mentions *faugh*, 'fallow ground,' and expl. to *faugh*, 'to plow, and let it lie fallow a summer or winter;' without specifying the province." Ray's *Lett.*, p. 327.

The origin seems to be Isl. *faag-a*, G. Andr., p. 64.; Su.-G. *fei-a*, *faei-a*, Teut. *vaeg-en*, Germ. *feg-en*, purgare; as one special design of fallowing is to cleanse the soil from weeds. To this corresponds A. Bor. to *feigh* or *sey*, to cleanse.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *adj.* Fallow, not sowed, S. V. the *v.*

"It was in ane *fauch* card and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 499.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *s.* 1. A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed; Ang.

"The *fauchs*, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing, (hence they were called *one fur ley*) the land continuing without a crop for one year, and then bearing four crops of oats, without any dung." P. Keith-hall, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 535.

"The *faughs* are a part of the outfield never dunged, and yet carry usually five crops of oats, and never less than four, when in tillage, the other half of them is always in lea; but the crops, both of oats and grass, which they produce, are generally poor indeed." P. Cluny, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, x. 239.

"Farmers *faugh* gars lairds laugh;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 26.

2. Metaph. applied to the tearing of one's character to pieces; most probably from the rough work that the plough makes in ground that has been lying under grass, Ang.

FAUCHENTULIE, (*gutt.*) *s.* A contentious argument, Mearns.

To FAUCHENTULIE, *v. n.* To contend in argument, *ibid.*

The latter part of the word is undoubtedly *tulyie*, a broil or quarrel. Gael. *fachain* is matter, cause; *fachain*, fighting. Or shall we trace the first part of the word to *facht*, fight, q. *facht-an'-tulyie*?

FAUCHT, FAUGHT, *pret.* Fought. V. FECHT.

FAUCUMTULIES, *s. pl.* Certain perquisites which the tenant is bound to give to the proprietor of land, according to some leases; as fowls, &c., Ang.

FAUGHT, FAGHT, FACHT, *s.* Struggle, battle, contention. V. FECHT.

FAULDS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep or other cattle upon it, S. B.

"That part of the farm called outfield is divided into two unequal proportions. The smallest usually about one third, is called folds, provincially *faulds*: the other large portion is denominated *faughs*. The fold usually consists of ten divisions, one of which each year is brought into tillage from grass. With this intent it is surrounded with a wall of sod, the last year it is to remain in grass, which forms a temporary inclosure, that is employed as a pen for confining cattle during the night time, and for two or three hours each day at noon. It thus gets a tolerably full dunging, after which it is ploughed up for oats during the winter." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 232.

[FAULTISE, FALTICE, *adj.* V. FAUTYCE.]

FAULTOUR, *s.* A transgressor.

Quhair sall appeir that dreidfull Juge,
Or how may *faultouris* get refuge?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 152.

Fr. *faulte*, a fault; *fautier*, faulty.

FAUSE, *adj.* False; the common pron. among the vulgar, S.; A. Bor. id.

"O haud your tongue, now *Fause* Foodrage,
Frae me ye shanna flee."

Syne, pierc'd him thro' the *fause*, *fause* heart,
And set his mother free.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 83.

FAUSE-FACE, *s.* A visor, a mask, S.

"I chanced to obtain a glist of his visage, as his *fause-face* slipped aside." *Rob Roy*, i. 200.

"Christmas was also preceded—by the appearance of guisards—young men and boys, who in antic habiliments and masks (called—*fause-faces*) went round the houses in the evenings performing fragments of those legendary romances or religious moralities, which were once the only dramatic representations of Britain." *Blackw. Mag.*, Dec. 1821, p. 692.

FAUSE-HOUSE, *s.* A vacancy in a stack for preserving corns, S.

"When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*." *Burns*, iii. 123, 129, N. q. *false house*.

To FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, *v. a.* To find fault with, to accense, to criminate, *Aberd.* V. FALT.

"And *faulis* hym for his absens." *Brechin Reg.*

Sae I maun cook the lass wi' skill,
Or spite o' fate she'll hae her will:
Tho' ither fouk use doubt may *faut* her,
Yet I maun do my best to dsut her.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 68.

FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, *s.* Want, need; lack, defect.

To *hæ faut o'*, to have need of, Ayr. "*Had faut o't*, needed it much;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692. V. FALT.

FAU'T, *s.* *Næ fau't*, and *It were na fau't*, expressions of contempt for an assuming person.

For fa [who] by wark has gain'd their cash
They getna it for nought;
Yet they, *næ fau't*, maun cast a dash,
Ne'er minds how dear its bought.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

The conj. *but* is often conjoined; as, *It warna fau't but dirt* were dear, S. Prov.; spoken of those who, although meanly born, or in a low station, assume airs of rank.

—At length comes on in mochy rook;
The Embrugh wives rin to a stook,
It were *næ fau't*;
But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

FAUTYCE, **FAULTISE**, **FALTICE**, *adj.*
Guilty, culpable.

—"The quhilk personis aal hafe thare expensis of the partiis fundyn *fautyce*, & of the vnlawis or vthir ways," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 19. In Ed. 1566, *faullise*.

There may have been an old Fr. *adj.* of the form of *fautoux*, or *faulleux*, from *faute*.

FAUXBURGHE, *s.* A suburb; Fr. *fauzbourg*.

"Bot that place was not thought commodious, quhairfore the guns were transportit to a *fauzbourghe* of the toun, callit Pleasance." Hist. James the Sext, p. 154, 155.

FAVELLIS, *pl.*

Syne wes there ane to taist all nutriment
That to the king wes servit at the deis:
Ane uther wes all *favellis* for sent
Of licour or of ony lustie meis.

King Hart, Maitland Poems, p. 5, st. 8.

Mr. Pink. is uncertain whether it should be *favelis* or *savellis*. As *sent* is for scent, it is probable that the other is a corr. of *savouris*.

FAW, *adj.* Pale red. V. **FAUCH**.

FAW, *adj.* Of diverse colours. This at least seems the sense in the following passage:—

Ferly fayr wes the field, flekerit and *faw*.
With gold and goulis in greynes,
Schynand scheirly and scheyne.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 13.

A.-S. *fag, fah*, versicolor, variabilis. What confirms this interpretation, is the mention made of yellow, red, and green, in the passage quoted.

To **FAW**, **FA'**, *v. a.* 1. To obtain, to acquire, [to claim as of right.]

My heart tak nowdir pane nor wa,
For Meg, for Merjory, or yit Mawis:
Bot be thou glaid, and lati hir ga;
For [ne'er] a crum of the scho *fawis*.

Bannatyne Poems, 204, st. 3.

—he mauna *fa'* that.

Burns, iv. 227.

"Falls to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But if *fall* be the word, it is evidently used in a sense directly the reverse of that which is usual. Instead of falling to a person, the person is said to *faw* the thing.

This might perhaps be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *faa*, Dan. *faa-er*, to get, to gain, to acquire, to attain; also, to be able, whence Germ. *fahig*, capable, fit. We have indeed a common phrase somewhat similar; *It faws me* to do this, or that, it is my turn; which may be equivalent to *fall*, or *fall to*, as meaning, to happen. Su.-G. *faa*, however, has the sense of accidere. *Faa han stiaelae*, ai accidat ut furetur; Ibre. But the first etymon is preferable. It is adopted, I find, by Johnstone, in his Gloss. to Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 68. Referring to Isl. *ek fae*, obtineo, he says; "Hinc Scot. to *fa*, obtinere."

2. To have as one's lot, S.

A sonsy rede swythe rede to me,
How Marstig's daughter I may *fa'*,
My love and lemman gay to be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 210.

FAW, **FA'**, *s.* 1. Share, what is due to one.

To London he pres'd,
And there he address'd,
That he behav'd best of them a', man;
And there without strife
Got settled for life,
An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.

Rilson's S. Poems, ii. 65.

Frae 'mang the beasts his honour got his *fa'*,
And got but little siller, or nane awa',

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

Q. what *falls* to one.

2. Lot, chance, S.

A towmond o' trouble, should that be my *fa'*,
A night o' gude fellowship sowthers it a'.

Burns, iv. 205.

I am her father's gardener lad,
An' poor, poor is my *fa'*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

To **FAW**, **FA'**, *v. a.* To befall, S. The E. *v. n.* is used in the same sense.

Fair faw ye! May you be fortunate. *Foul faw ye!* evil betide you. *Foul faw the liars!* a kind of imprecation used by one who means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made, and which has been contradicted.

Foul fa' the coat, that you sick cark did gee,
Ye meith ha' flung't awa' an' turn'd again.
Of half your travel its not worth the pain.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 74.

FAW, **FA'**, *s.* A fall, S.

To **SHAK A FA'**. 1. To wrestle, S.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out,—
And kibble grown at *shaking of a fa'*,

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

2. To exert one's self to the utmost; metaph. used, S. B.

Sae lack where ye like, I shall anes *shak a fa'*,
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

To *wrestle a fall* was formerly used in the same metaph. sense.

"We must *wrestle a fall* with some kind of creatures before our covenant be abolished." Baillie's Lett., ii. 111.

FAW-CAP, *s.* A stuffed cap for a child's head, to guard against the bad effects of a *fall*, S. B.

Belg. *valhoed*, id. Sw. *fall-walk*, a pudding or roll for a child's head, from *fall*, and *walka*, to roll.

FAW, *s.* A trap. V. **FALL**.

FAW, FEWE, *adj.* V. FAUCH.

FAWELY, *adv.* Few in number, *q. fewly.*

Quhar he fand ane without the othir presence,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
To cut hys throit er steik him *sodanlye*,
He wayndyt nocht, fand he thaim *fewely.*

Wallace, i. 198.

This is the reading in MS. instead of *streik, sodanlye*,
mayndit not, and *sawely*, Perth edit.

In edit. 1648, it is thus altered:—

He cared not, fand he thaim anerly.

i.e., alone, singly.

Moes.-G. *fawai*, A.-S. *fewa*, Su.-G. Dan. *faa*, few.

FAWICHIT, *pret.* Followed. V. FAUCH, v.

"He *fawichit* & erit & harrowit the said croft," &c.
Aberd. Reg., A. 1521, V. 11.

[This is certainly a mistake for *fawithit*, *pret.* of next word.]

To FAWITH, v. a. To fallow. "Muckit
the croft, & *fawith* it." "*Fawithit*," fol-
lowed; Aberd. Reg. V. FAUCH, v.

FAWN, s. A white spot on moorish and
mossy ground, Ettr. For.

Perhaps merely A.-S. *faen*, *fenn*, *feon*, palus.

FAX, s. Face, visage.

His *faz* and berd was fadit quhare he stude,
And all his hare was glotnyt full of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 48. 13.

The fillok hir deformyt *faz* wald haue ane fare face.

Ibid., 238, a. 30.

Wer scho at home, in her contree of Trace,

Scho wald refete full sohn in *faz* and face.

Henryson's *Orpheus Kynig*, Edit. 1508.

Lye views this as the same with Isl. *fas*, *conspectus*;
Jun. Etym. *Fas*, *gestus*; G. Andr., p. 65.

FAY, s. 1. Faith, belief.

That *fay* the Brettownya than held clene,
Ane hundyr wynter and sextene.

Wyntown, v. 13. 51.

2. Fidelity, allegiance.

—With him tretyt sua the King,
That he belowyt of hys duelling;
And held him lely his *fay*,
Quhill the last end of his lyff day.

Barbour, xiii. 545, MS.

Fr. *foy*, O. F. Hisp. *fé*.

FAY, *adj.* On the verge of death; the same
with *Fey*, *q. v.*

To FAYND, v. n. To make shift for one's
self. *Fayndyt weill*, make a good shift,
exerted himself well, S.

So fand thair thar a gentill worthi knyght
At Climace hecht, full cruell ay had beyn,
And *fayndyt* weill among his enemys keyn.

Wallace, x. 1026, MS.

In this sense we still say to *Fend*, *q. v.*

To FAYND, v. a. 1. To tempt, to assault
by temptation.

The Devil come, in full intent
Fer til fand hym wytht argument.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1241.

2. To put to the trial.

Yongling, thou schalt abide,
Foles thou wendest to *fand*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 48.

Not *fand*, as expl. in Gl. But, "thou thinkest to
make trial of fools," or "that thou hast such to deal
with."

Thal war sa felly fleiyt thar,
That I trow Schyr Richard off Clar
Sall haff na will to *faynd* hys mycht
In bataill, na in forss to fycht,
Quhill King Robert, and his menyne,
Is duelland in that cuntre.

Barbour, xvi. 219, MS.

3. To attempt, to endeavour,

—The Barnage at the last
Assemblyt thaim, and *fayndyt* fast
To cheys a king, thar land to ster.

Barbour, i. 42, MS.

Rycht so did the ferd, quhair he furth fare;
Yaip, thoct he yung was, to *faynd* his offence.

Houlate, ii. 23, MS.

i.e., Ready, although young, to act a proper part in
war.

A.-S. *fand-ian*, tentare; Chaucer, *fonde*, to try.

FAYNDING, s. [A tempting of Providence.
V. Skeat's Gloss. to Barbour.]

—Quha talls purpos sckyrly,
And fellowis it syne entently,
For owt *fayntice*, or yheit *faynding*,
With thi it be conabill thing,
Bot he the mar be wuhappy,
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 289, MS.

FAYR, *adj.* Proper, expedient.

And quhen the King had hard this tale,
His counsail he assemblyt haille,
To se quethir *fayr* war him till
To ly about the toun all still,
And assaillie quhill it wonnyn war;
Or than in Ingland for to fayr.

Barbour, xvii. 837, MS.

Moes.-G. *fagr*, idoneus, utilis, appositus, aptus; A.-S.
faegr, *faeger*, speciosus; Su.-G. *foer*, Isl. *faer*, bonus,
utilis, which Ihre considers as allied to Gr. *φερ-ος*.

FAYRE, FARE, s. Course, journey, voyage.

And all the weddrys in thaire *fayre*
Wes to thare purpos all contryre.

Wyntown, vi. 20. 105.

Isl. *far*, iter. Hence E. *warfare*. V. FAIRD.

To FAYT, v. a.

Who wil lesinges layt,
Thair him no further go;
Falsly canstow *fayt*,
That ever worth the wo.

Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

"To betray; hence *faytor*, traitor," Gl.

Perhaps *fayt* rather signifies to frame, to fabricate;
from Fr. *faict*, *fait*, the part. of *faire*, as *faytaur* seems
to be from *facteur*, a criminal.

FAZART, *adj.* Dastardly, cowardly.

—*Fazart* fowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74. 34.

Su.-G. *fas-a*, to fear. *Jag faasar therefore*, rem hanc
horreo; Ihre.

FAZART, s. A coward, a dastard.

To *fazarts* hard hazarts
Is deid or they cum thair.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 27.

i.e. Great dangers have the aspect of death to cow-
ards, before they approach them.

—Cadt nen caesus, et urnam

Vivus init, quisquis Medicum non morbidus optat.

Lat. vers.

FE, FEE, FEY, FIE, s. 1. Cattle in general.

The King in hy gert sese the pray
Off all the land : quhar men mycht se
Sa gret habundance come of *fe*,
That it war wondre to behauld.

Barbour, x. 110, MS.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That husband wes, and with his *fe*
Of tussys hay to the peile led he.—
He had thaim helyt weile with hay.
And made him to yok his *fe*.

Ibid., ver. 151. 215, MS.

Oxen seem to be the *fe* meant in the last extract.

2. Small cattle, sheep or goats.

—————Lo, we se
Flokis and herdys of oxin and of *fee*,
Fat and tydy, rakand ouer all quhare.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 4.

—————Armenta videmus,
Caprigenumque pecus.————— Virg., Lib. 3.

Robene sat on gud grene hill,
Keipand a flok of *fe*.

Bannatyme Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

In st. 2, 4, and 6, it is restricted to *scheip*.

3. Possessions in general. This at least seems to be the sense in the following passages:—

Tharfor in him affyt he,
And ryche maid him off landis and *fe*;
As it wes certes rycht worthi.

Barbour, x. 272, MS.

The King, eftre the gret journé,—
In ser townys gert cry on hycht,
That quha sa clemyt till haf rycht
To hald in Scotland land, or *fe*,
That in thai xii moneth sulld he
Cum and clam yt.————— *Ibid.*, xiii. 725, MS.

4. Money.

The Erle of Flawndrys mad hym lat,
For, thai sayd, courpue wes he—
Than wyth the Kyng of Inglandis *Fe*.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 754.

5. Wages, S.

“Towards the end of Spring, most of the boys go to the lower country, where they are employed in herding till the ensuing winter; and besides gaining a small *fee*, they have the advantage of acquiring the English language.” P. Balquhider, Perth. Statist. Acc., vi. 95.

6. Hereditary property in land, [fief.]

This Kyng Jhon—————
Til Alayne of Gallway gave in *Fe*
And herytage gret landys. He
Made to the Kyng Jhon than homage
Of thai landys as hys herytage.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 920.

[*Fe* in this passage has almost the same meaning as in the passage given under 3.]

7. Hereditary succession, in whatever respect.

The King send than James of Douglas,
And Schyr Robert the Keyth, that than was
Marschell off all the ost, of *fe*,
The Inglis mennys come to se.

Barbour, xi. 456, MS.

i.e., hereditary marshal of the army.

8. Absolute property.

“Usufruct—is defined by the Romans, a right that one has to use and enjoy a subject during life, without destroying or wasting its substance; which definition is well enough adapted to the nature of our liferents.

He, whose property is thus burdened, is, in our law-language, called the *fiar*, and the naked property the *fee*.” Erskine's Instit., 234. 39.

“Lands held in *fe* are also distinguished from those that are wadset; the former being called *irredimable*, the latter, *under reversion*.” Skene, ap. Reg. Maj., B. iii. c. 35, § 1.

Isl. *fe*, Su.-G. *fae*, A.-S. *feoh*, Germ. *vieh*, all denote both *pecus* and *pecunia*, cattle and money; Alem. *feho*, *fo*, Belg. *vee*, cattle. From Su.-G. *fae*, are *fachus*, a cowhouse, *faevag*, a walk for cattle, *faelad*, a pasture, *faeherde*, a shepherd, &c. Some of the Northern etymologists derive *fae*, *fe*, cattle, money, from Isl. *faa*, *fae*, to acquire. V. Kristnisag. Gl. vo. *Fe*.

The wealth of our ancestors consisting principally in cattle, the name was naturally transferred to money, when it became the medium of traffic; in the same manner as Lat. *pecus* has been supposed to be the origin of the word *pecunia*. There may, indeed, be some affinity between *fe*, Alem. *feh-o*, and *pec-us*, *f* and *p* being letters of the same organs; especially as in Moes.-G. the term for wealth or possessions is *faihus*. Junius views it as derived from Gr. *πῶν*, *grex*; Goth. Gl.

The term, originally denoting cattle as the principal property, would naturally be extended to property of every kind. This has been generally the case in the Northern languages. The A.-S. word denotes goods moveable and immoveable; Su.-G. *fae*, facultates, possessio, eujuscunq; generis; Ihre. Isl. *fae*, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta; Verel. Ind. Hence it would easily be transferred to the property transmitted to heirs.

I had supposed that this Goth. term must be the origin of L. B. *feodum*, *feudum*; and am happy to find that Sommer is of the same opinion. He derives it from *feo* and *had*, a particle denoting quality, instead of which *hood* is used E., *heid*, S. It may, however, be from Su.-G. *fae*, and *od*, possessio.

It seems probable, that *fae* was originally used to denote small cattle; as corresponding to *pecus* in its more proper sense. May not this be the origin of Su.-G. *faar*, ovis, for which Ihre can find none?

FEAR, FIAR, s. 1. One to whom any property belongs in *fee*, who has the property in reversion. V. FE, sense 6.

“If the partie delinquent be—a *fiar*, or hes any estate contracted to him, that his fine exceed not the half, nor bee within the third of the fine due to be payed by the heritors that are in possession.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

“The persons contained in the summons were these, viz. Normane Leslie, *Fear* of Rothes,” &c. Keith's Hist., p. 50, N.

He is thus denominated, because he was “eldest son to the Earl of Rothes.” *Ibid.*, p. 43.

2. When connected with the term *conjunct*, it denotes a liferenter only, not the proprietor.

“The husbände and the wife are infest in certain landes, the longest liver of them twa, and the aires gotten, or to be gotten betuixt them, quhilk failyieing, his aires : In this case the husband is proprietar, and the wife is *conjunct-fear*, or liferentar.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Feodum*.

FEAKE, s. That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at top by the rope with which the sack is tied, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Faik*, a fold, q. v.

FEAL, s. Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

FEALE, *adj.* 1. Faithful, loyal.

—Prent the wordis,
 Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae bourdis,
 Bot leale, bot *feale*, msy haell avaell thy Grace.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, st. 27.

"Quhen ano tenent makis fealtie to his lord, he sould lay his richt hand upon ane buik, and say on this maner:—Hear ye, my Lord, I sall be leill and *feal* to you, and sall keip faith and lautie to you, for the landis and tenement quhilke I hald of you in chief, and sall faithfullie do all custumis and service in dew time, quhilke I aught and sould do." Balfour's Practicks, p. 243.

2. Just, fair, proper.

—"The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the *feall* thride of the said abbay according to the first assumptioun." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

.Fr. *feal*, faithful, honest, trus, from Lat. *fidelis*. Hence E. *fealty*, S. *fealty*.

FEALE, *s.* A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"All tenentis and vassallis, haldand landis of ane Baron, sould swear fidelitie in the time of thair entres, that they sall be leill *fealis* to him and his airis." Balfour's Practicks, p. 127.

FEALE, FEALL, *s.* Salary, stipend.

"The said lorde quietlamis and dischargis the said James—of all and syndry guidis of airschip,—to gidder with the *fealis* of the chanterie and denrie of Glasgw bishoprie, of Santandrois, abhayis of Halyrudhous and Paslay pertenying to the said lord for his fee, & intromettit with and tane vp," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"There being a particular yeirlye *feall* appointed to him for the discharge of the said office, we have thought meit herby to will and requyro yow to make payment to our said servitor off that his *feall* dew to him for his office of all yeires & termis by gane, rest-andawand & vnpaid, & yeirly in tyme comming in-during his lyftyme. Whitehall the first of March 1607." MS. Letter of James VI. to the Lord of Scone, in the possession of the Earl of Mansfield.

"Exceptand and reservand alway—the gift and *feall* grantit hy ws till our weil-belouit seruitour Gilbert Prymrois burges of Ed^t, our Chirurgiane, for all the dayis of his lyf of the soume of tua hundreth pundis money of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 245. V. also p. 246.

"It wes thoct now that all sould be weyll handled, they protestit that they socht nothing so muche as his Ma^{ties} weill, and wald have no *feall* for their service." Belhaven MS. Moyses's Mem. Ja. VI., fo. 70.

These evidently corresponds with S. *fee*. But I have not observed that the term occurs any where else; or that any other, from which this might have been formed, occurs in a similar sense in Fr. or in L. B. As the old word *feal* signifies faithful, its application to a salary seems to have originated from the idea of preserving *faith* in the fulfilment of a promise made, when a person had been nominated to a particular office; if not from his supposed *fidelity* in the discharge of this office. V. FIAL.

To FEAM, *v. n.* 1. To foam with rage, S. B.; *fame*, S.

What spies she coming but a furious man,
Feaming, like onie bear that ever ran;
 An' heigh aboon him vap'ring in his hand,
 Glancing afore the sun, a glittering brand.

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

2. To be in a violent passion, S. V. FAME.

*FEAR, *s.* A fright, Roxb.*FEAR'D, *part. adj.* Afraid, S.

This has been also used in E. "He was as *ferde* as any man you sawe this twelue monethes, that I wolde hauo gyuen hym a blowe." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 141, h.

FEARIE, *adj.* Afraid, fearful, Selkirks.FEARN, *s.* Gut, Roxb. V. THERM.

"*Therm*, *Tharme*, gut;—now more commonly *Fearn*," Gl. Sibb.

FEARSOME, *adj.* Frightful, causing fear, S.

"Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!" Guy Mannering, iii. 173.

"I wish we may get the light keepit in—wi' this *fearsome* wind." Antiquary, ii. 254.

FEARSOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having a frightful appearance, S.

"There was a gypsey wife stood ahint and heard her—a muckle stoor *fearsome-looking* wife she was as ever I set een on." Guy Mannering, ii. 342.

FEASIBLE, *adj.* Neat, tidy, Roxb.To FEAT, *v. a.* To qualify, to prepare. The term *feated* occurs in the sense of fitted, though without an obvious reason.

—"Now, the preachers are *feated* by swallowing of the little booke, Chapter 10.—How these ministers of the last wrath are *feated* and prepared to this great execution, is shewed from the first verse to the end." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 146.

It might seem formed like our E. *adj. feat*, from Fr. *fait*, fashioned.

FEATHER CLING, a disease of black cattle, S.

"*Feather Cling*.—This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny-plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally blaek and foetid." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 218.

FEATLESS, *adj.* Feeble.

"*Featless* folk is ay fain of other;" S. Prov.; "a jest upon two people who are glad when they meet;" Kelly, p. 104.

He explains it as also signifying "niggardly." But the former seems the true meaning; as denoting one who has never performed any *feat*, or done any notable act.

This suggests an idea the reverse of that of the E. obsolete *adj. Feateous*, dexterous.

FEATOR, *s.* A transgressor. V. SATOURE.FEAUK, *s.* A plaid, Aberd. V. FAIK.To FEAZE, *v. n.*; also FEAZINGS. V. FAIZE.To FEBLE, *v. n.* To become weak, to give way.

—Till his folk be cryt hey;
 "On thaim! on thaim! thai *feble* fast!
 This bargane neuir may langar last!"

Barbour, ii. 334, MS.

Fr. *faibl-ir*, to give away.

To **FEBLIS**, **FEBLISS**, *v. a.* To enfeeble, to weaken.

With hungyr he thought thaim to *feblis*,
Snye bring on thaim thair enemyss.

Barbour, xiv. 349, MS.

Edit. 1620, *feeblish*. Fr. *faiblr*, id. *faiblesse*, weakness.

O. E. "I *feble*, I *feblysshe*, or I make weake." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 134, a.

FEBLING, *s.* Weakness, the state of being enfeebled.

Quhat is your forcs, bot *febling* of the streuth?
Doug. Virgil, 93. 21.

FEBRUAR, *s.* The month of February, S.

This was anciently written *Feuryher*, *Feuiryher*.

In *Feuryher*—hefell the sammyn
That Inglissmen tuk trewis with Wallace.

Wallace, vii. 1, MS.

Than passit was Wtass of *Feuiryher*.
Ibid., vi. 1, MS.

Among the rhythmical prognostications, which have been handed down from our ancestors, one has been attached to this month. Whatever justice there may be in the prognostication itself, it is no very favourable specimen of their metrical taste:

February fills the dike,
Either with black or white;

i. e. there will be either much rain or snow in this month. *Black* is the emblem of rain; as in Angus they still speak of *black weat*, or *weyt*, as contradistinguished from snow. V. ONDING.

Kelly gives the adage in a different form:

February fill dike
Either with black or white.

"February brings commonly rough weather, either snow or rain." Scot. Prov., p. 107, 108.

The same idea has prevailed in France. Hence that singular figure, *La farine de Fevrier*, the meal of February, i. e. snow: and the common saying, *Fevrier le court pire de tous*, literally, February, although the shortest month, is worst of all; or as expl. by Cotgr. "Because it is commonly the foulest; and thereupon we call it *Pill-dyke*." This shows that the rhythmical adage, or something of the same kind, has been common in England.

Kelly gives another, which is not so easily explained. It is evidently meant as rhythmical:

All the months in the year
Causes a fair *Februar*. *Ibid.*, p. 52.

It does not intimate whether the influence of fair weather during this month be good or bad.

Here we have the old pronunciation of the word in S. Fr. *Fevrier*.

A rainy February, however, is reckoned a good presage in France. Hence the saying given by Cotgr.,

Pluyer de Fevrier
Vaut esgout ds fleur.

We transfer the idea to April; saying:—

April showers
Make May flowers. V. FEURYHER.

[To **FECH**, *v. a.* To fetch; *part. pres. fechand*, fetching, *Barbour*, iii. 428, Skeat's Ed.]

FECHIE-LEGHIE, *adj.* A term which seems to conjoin the ideas of insipidity and inactivity, *Aberd.* Su.-G. *fiacka*, huc illuc vagari?

To **FECHT**, *v. a.* 1. To fight; pret. *faucht*, *faucht*.

Bot thai, that in-til Berwyk lay,
Send til thame swne, and can thame say,
That thai mycht *fecht*.—

Wyntown, viii. 27. 71.

—This Edward of England—
Fawcht wyth Schyr Dawy cald Gryffyne,
That brodyr wes to Lewlyne.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 338.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

The barons *faucht* ageyn, thei wist of no socours.
R. Brunne, p. 223.

2. To struggle, to toil, S.

There's wealth and ease for gentlemen,
And simple-folk maun *fecht* and fen.
Burns, iv. 311.

A.-S. *fecht-an*, *feoht-an*, Alem. *feht-an*, Teut. *vecht-en*, Germ. *fecht-an*.

FECHT, *s.* 1. Fight, battle, S.; also *faucht*, *faught*.

Nowthir Hercules wappinnis nor armyng
Mycht thaim defend, nor yit thare syre that hecht
Melampus, and companyoun was in *fecht*
To Hercules in his sare journeis feile.

Doug. Virgil, 327. 6. Alem. *fehete*.

2. Struggle, of whatever kind, S.

I whyles claw the elbow o' troublesome thought;
But man is a soger, and life is a *faucht*.
Burns, iv. 205.

[**FECHTING**, **FECHTYN**, *s.* Fighting. *Barbour*, iv. 282, iii. 241, Skeat's Ed.]

[**FECHTING-STED**, *s.* Place of fighting, battleground. *Barbour*, xv. 378, Skeat's Ed.]

FECHTAR, *s.* One who is engaged in fight, a warrior, S.

On kneis he *faucht*, felle Inglismen he slew,
Till hym thar socht may *fechtars* than anew.
Wallace, i. 324, MS.

A.-S. *feohtere*, Teut. *vechter*, puginator.

To **FECK**, *v. a.* To attain by dishonourable means, Loth.; a term much used by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

It is not so strong as E. *filch*; but implies the idea of something fraudulent.

This may be either from A.-S. *fecc-an*, tollere, "to take away," Somner; whence E. *fetch*; or allied to *facn*, fraud, guile. The former, however, seems preferable. It may originally have signified to carry off what was not one's property as if it had been so.

FECK, *adj.* Vigorous, stout.

Ae stride or twa took the silly auld carle,
And a gude lang stride took he:
"I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me."

Young Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 32.

FECK, *s.* A contraction, as would seem, of the name of Frederick, the Prince of Wales.

Pack bag and baggage a', Willie,
To Hanover, if you be wise,
Tack *Feck* and George and a', Willis.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 278.

FECK, **F EK**, *s.* 1. A term expressive, both of space, and of quantity or number.

He was so fers he fell attour ane fek,
And brak his heid upon the mustarde stone.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 84.

i. e., he fell some space beyond. *What feck of ground?*
How much land? *What feck of siller has he?* How
much money? *Many feck*, a great number; *maist feck*,
the greatest part; *little feck*, a small quantity; also,
what is of little value, S. B.

My words they were na *mony feck*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 24.

And the *maist feck*
Wha's seen't sinsyne, they ca'd as tight
As that on Heck.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 328.

2. The greatest part; used without any adj., S.

— Me think this war the best, off all,
To kepe our stryngth of castell and of wvell toun,
Swa sll we fend the *fek* of this regioun.

Wallace, viii. 699, MS.

3. *Of feck*, of value, deserving consideration.

They are mair fashious nor *of feck*;
You fazards durst not for thair neck
Clim up the craig with us.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

Importuna mgis qnsm *par mihi turba*, nec audent, &c.
Lat. vers., 1631.

i. e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all
their worth.

4. *Ony fek*, any consideration, or consequence,
S. O.

"Your laddie there's owre young to be o' *ony fek* in
the way o' war." R. Gilhaize, iii. 169.

This undoubtedly corresponds exactly with E. "of
any effect." An honourable and learned friend, for
whose judgment I have the highest respect, in a note
on this article says:—

"*Fek*, power, quantity, number,—the most part.
Many feck is an anomaly. It should be *ony feck*." It
is indeed an anomalous mode of expression. But, on
further inquiry, I find that it is commonly used both
in Ang. and in Perth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to
sense 1, it corresponds to A.-S. *faec*, space, interval,
distance, applied both to time and place; *litel faec*,
little time; Germ. *fach-en*, to divide into equal spaces,
fach, one of these spaces. The second sense seems to
have more analogy to A.-S. *feoh*, Teut. *veogh*, opes. V.
Fekfow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some
similarity of signification, it most probably claims a
different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. *homme de
peu d'effect*, a weak and witless fellow; *Qui n'a point
d'effect*, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it
seems to be used in the sense of *effect*, consequence.

Wald ye foirsé the forme,
The fassoun, and the *fek*,
Ye suld it fynd inorne,
With bawdry yow to blek.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 148.

FECKFUL, FECKFOW, *adj.* 1. Wealthy, pos-
sessing substance, S. Hence *feckfow-like*,
having the appearance of wealth or abun-
dance, S.

2. Active, possessing bodily ability, S. B.

Great room he made, so did his trusty men,
Till mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 52.

3. Powerful.

You Ramsay make [mock ?] a *feckfu'* man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.—
He'll gar his "thistles" rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.

"Wher boldnes in preaching the gospel ia there is
effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, ia a
feckful man, & his entry shall neuer be in vaine.—
Where the Lord geues not this libertie, all the preach-
ing is fecklesse and without frute." Rollock on 2
Thes., p. 49.

Moes-G. *faihu*, A.-S. *feoh*, wealth, possessions, money.
V. FE.

FECKFULLY, FECTFULLY, *adv.* Powerfully,
effectually, S.

"I judge myself both for the truth's sake, and for
the repute of that great man of God, who hath so faith-
fully, so *feckfully*, and so zealously served his genera-
tion, to interpose and give a check to any, who— would
seek their repute upon the ruin of the estimation of
so faithful and famous a servant of Christ." M'Ward's
Contendings, p. 153.

FECKLESS, FECTLESS, *adj.* 1. Weak, feeble,
as applied to the body, S. Cumb.

Breathless and *feckless* there she sits her down,
And will and willsome spied a' her around.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

"*Fekless* fouk are ay fain of ane anither;" Ramsay's
S. Prov., p. 26.

2. Feeble, in relation to the acts of the mind.

Fals Fenyeir, with flyting and flattrie
Maist sinful and sensual, shame to rehearse,
Whose *feckless* foolishness,
And beastly brukleness
Can no man, as I guess,
Well put it into verse.

Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 25.

Has thow not heard, in oppin audience,
The purpose vaine, the *feckless* conference
Th' informal reasons, and impertinent
Of courteurs?—

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 376.

"My faith is both faint and *fecklesse*, nothing but
a smoke of faith." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 242.

Effectless is used in the same sense by Shakspere.

3. Spiritless, Ang.

4. Not respectable, worthless, Loth.

They bitterly cast up whas kin
Maist *feckless* are.—And ilka sin
They e'er could do, is now brought in
To the dispute.

The Har'st Rig, st. 60.

FECKLESSNESS, *s.* Feebleness, S.

"Love overlooketh blackness and *fecklessness*."
Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 193.

FECKLINS, *adv.* Partly, or nearly; like *feckly*,
Fife.

FECKLY, FECTLIE, *adv.* 1. Partly, S.

—Reward her for her love,
And kindness, which I *fecklie* kend.

Watson's Coll., i. 14.

2. Mostly, for the greatest part, S.

The water *feckly* on a level aled
Wi' little din, but conthy what it made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

This word, as used in sense 1, is nearly allied to the
Fr. phrase, *en effect*.

"*Feckly*, mostly, most part of; North." Grose.

FECKY, *adj.* Gaudy, rich, S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dother Bess,
Ye'er nse like this wi' a' your *fecky* dress:
She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer dings a winter's day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33. V. FECKFUL.

FECKET, s. An under waistcoat, properly one worn under the shirt, S.

Grim loon ! he gat me by the *fecket*,
And sair me sheuk.

Burns, iv. 388.

"Jackets, wove of water-snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan ; and are yet remembered by the name of *warlock fecklets*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 281.

Allied perhaps to O. Holland, *woack*, amiculum ferale, a winding sheet, q. what goes as close to the body as a shroud, or Teut. *focke*, an old word, signifying an upper coat, Kilian ; or rather to Isl. *pyk*, *pyka*, interula, a shirt, a smock ; also a waistcoat.

FEDAM, s. Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a presage of approaching death, Ayr.

"Five score pounds, gudeman !—I would hae thought the half o't an unco almous frae you. I hope it's no a *fedam* afore death." The Entail, i. 156.

V. **FEDOM** (under *Fey*, *Fee*, adj.) which is undoubtedly the proper orthography.

FEDDERAME, FEDDEROME, FEDDERONE, FEDREM, s. pl. Wings.

Pas, son, in hast, graith thy wyngis in effect,
Slide with thy *fedderame*, to yone Troyane prince.

Doug. Virgil, 107. 35.

A *fedrem* on he take :
And schupe in Turkey for to flie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 8.

Rudd. and Lord Hailes both render it, q. *feathering*. Sibb. views it as the pl. of Teut. *veder*, pluma. But it is a compound word, from A.-S. *faether-ham*, *faether-hama*, *faether-homa*, a dress of feathers ; whence *fether-haman*, talaria, "shoes that Mercury, as poets faine, did wear with wings ;" Somner. *Feder-haman*, *induviae plumosae*, Lye ; from *faether*, *feder*, and *ham*, *hama*, *hom*, a covering.

Hardyng uses the term in its original form.

In Cair Bladim he made a temple right,
And set a flamyne therein to gouerne ;
And afterwarde a *Fetherham* he dight,
To flye with winges, as he coulde best discerne,
About the ayre nothyng hym to werne.
He flied on high to the temple Apolyne,
And there broke his neck, for all his great doctrine.

Cron. Fol. 22 b.

But here it is used improperly, if the marginal note be accurate. For, according to this, it signifies "a man decked in feathers."

FEDE. V. FEID.

To **FEDE, v. a.** To educate, to nurture.

Piftene yere he gan hem *fed*,
Sir Rohand the trewe ;
He taught him ich alede
Of ich maner of glewe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22, st. 27.

A.-S. *fed-an*, to educate ; *feded*, educatus. Su.-G. *foed-a* not only signifies gignere, but alere, nutrire. Moes-G. *fod-an*, educare ; *Thare* was *fodiths*, where he was educated, Luke, iv. 16.

FEDGAN, s. A long, low, and narrow chest, extending the whole length of a wooden bed, and used as a step for going into bed ; viewed as a corr. of *foot-gang*. Berwicks. V. **FIT-GANG**.

FEDMIT, adj. Gluttonous, Aberd.

FEDMIT, s. A glutton, *ibid*.

This might at first seem to be q. *fed* with *meat*, as with the vulgar living on animal food conveys the idea of high feeding. But as *meat* is not used in this sense in S., I would prefer Dan. *fedme*, fatness, corpulency ; Su.-G. *fetma*, id. from *foed-er*, to fatten ; Isl. *feilmete*, fat meat.

FEDYT, part. pa. Under enmity, or exposed to hostility. V. **FEIDIT**.

FEE, adj. Predestined, on the verge of death, S.

Since we have met, we'll merry be,
The foremost hame shall bear the mell :
I'll set me down lest I be *fee*,
For fear that I should bear't mysell.

Herd's Coll., ii. 47, 48. V. **FEE**.

***[FEE, s.** Cattle, property in cattle, wages, hire, &c. V. **FE** and **KITCHEN-FEE**.]

*To **FEE, FIE, v. a.** To hire. Johnson renders this word, as used by Shakspeare, "to keep in hire." But it properly denotes the act of hiring.

"But now, said he, gredines of preistis not only receive fals miracles, bot also thei cheriss and *fies* knaves for that purpos, that thair chapells may be the better renowned, and their offerand may be augmentit." Knox's Hist., p. 14.

[In Clydes, the fixed times when farmers and farm-servants meet to make their engagements for the ensuing term, are called *Feeing Fairs*.]

A.-S. *feoh*, Isl. *fe*, praeium. V. **FE**.

FEEDING STORM, one that is on the increase, S. ; also used metaph.

"All thir things hold out our affairs as if they were not. This is a *feeding storm*." Baillie's Lett., i. 296. V. **STORM**.

FEEDING STORM, such a fall of snow as threatens that it will lie deep on the ground, S.

"Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a *feeding storm*." Caled. Mercury, 30th Dec., 1819.

FEEDOW, s. The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their *castles of peps* ; synon. *Peppoch*, Roxb.

This must be from the E. v. to *feed*, i.e. to supply stones in place of those that are carried off by the victor ; for the loser, who supplies them, is called the *feeder*.

FEEGARIE, s. V. **FLEEGARIE**.

FEEL, adj. Foolish ; the provincial pronunciation of some of the northern counties for *fule*, used adjectively in S. ; also *Feil*.

I dinna covet to be reez'd
For this *feel* lilt ;
But *feel*, or wise, gin ye be pleas'd
Ye're welcome till't.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

FEEL, *adj.* Smooth, &c. V. FEIL.

*To FEEL, *v. a.* "Erroneously for, to smell.
Ex. You complain much of that tannery,
but I cannot say I *feel* it." Sir J. Sinclair's
Observ., p. 83.

*FEELESS, *adj.* Insensible, without feeling, Clydes.

—I swarft amang his hands,
An' *feelless* lay, while the laiddie droich
Perform'd his lord's commands.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

FEENICHIN, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Foppish, fantastical, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *finical*.

To FEER, FIER, *v. n.*, or to FEER *Land, v. a.*
When a field is to be plowed, one goes before, and marks off the breadth of every ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. This is called *feering*, Loth.

Su.-G. *far-a* signifies colere, to cultivate the soil. But *Feer* seems to have more affinity to *faer-a*, duerec, now written *foer-a*, as the person who *feers* the land acts as a *guide* to those who are to follow him. Moes.-G. *fera*, termini, limites, might appear to merit consideration here; as the very design of the operation is to mark out certain bounds. But to all these, I would prefer, as the most simple etymon, A.-S. *fyr-ian*, proscindere aratro, to furrow. With this corresponds Su.-G. *fora*, id., and *fora*, a furrow. The Swedes make a distinction between *fora* and *faera*, nearly analogous to that between *ploughing* and *feering* in S. A *fora*, diversum esse *faera*, norunt agricolae, posteriusque notare sulcum, quo *justa area* illis designatur, qui agros frumento conserunt. Deinde etiam ponitur pro ipsa area ejusmodi, quam frumento conspergere valet sator. Ihre, vo. *For, Fora*.

FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, a companion.

FEERICHHIN, *adj.* Bustling, confused, S. B. synon. *flusterin*. This epithet is applied to one who does every thing with a mighty pother.

Belg. *vierigh*, ardent. Or rather from *Fiery*, *s. q. v.*

FEERIE, *adj.* 1. Clever, active.

2. Expl. "Looking weakly, in a bad state of health," Fife. It is used in the same sense in Loth. V. FERY.

[FEERILIE, *adv.* Cleverly, actively, nimbly, Perth.]

FEEROCH, FEIROCH, *s.* 1. Ability, activity, agility, Upp. Clydes.

2. Rage, Perth. V. FIERY.

FEEROCHRIE, *s.* The same with *Feeroch*, *ibid.*

Perhaps from *Fere*, *Fier*, sound, entire; if not from A.-S. *feorh*, anima, vita, spiritus.

[FEET, *s. pl.* Shoes, or stockings, or both. *Change your feet*, change your shoes and stockings, Aberd.]

FEETH, FEITH, *s.* A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river, Aberd.

"The largest *feith-net* is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 109.

"They set short nets called *feeths* in some corners of the river, and salmon are often found entangled in the meshes of these nets.—Many finnocks are caught in the Don by small *feeths*, which the fishermen set for that purpose after the season of the salmon-fishing is over." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 218, 221.

Moes.-G. *fatha*, sepes, q. a hedge for retaining the fish; or Su.-G. *fath-a*, capere? But it may rather be from Dan. *rod*, a net; Isl. *vod*, tragula; G. Andr., p. 256, i.e. a drag-net, a flew, Ainsw. Perhaps from *ved*, *vod*, *vad-a*, vadare; q. such a net as men were wont to use in *wading*, without finding it necessary to employ a boat; or from *vad*, vadum, q. a net used in shallow places.

FEETS. *Fit-out-o'-the-feets*, a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction, Teviotd.

This appears to be a corr. of *Theets*. V. THETIS, under which a similar phrase occurs. *Fit* is probably for *foot*, in allusion to a horse or ox, who throws his leg over the traces in drawing.

FEETSIDES, *s. pl.* Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the *hames* before, and to the *swingletree* behind, in ploughing, Berwicks.

FEET-WASHING, *s.* 1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage, S.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *Feet Washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 261.

2. Transferred to the night on which this custom is observed, S.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*,—when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; but at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution then takes place." Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 412.

To FEEZE. To twist. This *v.* seems properly to denote an operation resembling that of a screw. It is conjoined with different prepositions, which determine its meaning.
1. *To feeze about*, to turn any thing round, S.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,

I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 43.

"*Feeze*, to turn a screw nail;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Pheeze is used by Shakspeare, apparently as signifying to vex, to harass, to plague. *I'll pheeze you*. Taming of the Shrew.

Perhaps the original and proper idea is, to squeeze, q. I will press you as with a screw; especially as the Hostess replies, "A pair of *stocks*, you rogue!" as if alluding to the pressure of the limbs.

Your pride serves you to *feeze* them all alone

Pottenham's *Arte of English Poesie*.

2. To *feeze about*, metaph. to hang off and on; or to move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point, used as *v. n.* S. B.

When other ewes they lap the dyka,
And ate the kail for a' the tyks,
My swie never play'd this liks,
But *feeze'd* about the barn wa.

V. Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 287, where it is erroneously given *tees'd*.

3. To *feeze aff*, to unscrew, S.
4. To *feeze on*, to screw, S.
5. To *feeze up*, metaph. to flatter; also, to work up to a passion, S.
6. The word also signifies "to insinuate into unmerited confidence of favour;" Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense it is sometimes said that one *feezees* himself into the good graces of another.

In its proper sense, it is undoubtedly allied to Belg. *vyz-en*, to screw up; whence E. *vice*, a small iron press with screws. In the last sense it might admit of a different origin; *Su.-G. *fias-a*, to wheedle, cuiquam quoquo modo blandiri, Ihre; Isl. *fys-a*, to incite, to persuade.

FEEZE-NAIL, s. A screw nail, Roxb. V.
FEEZE, v.

FEEFT, *part. pa.* Legally put in possession, S.; *feoffed*, E.

—"The kirk of Abirdene is *feft* of the tent penny of all of all wardis & relevis of the saidis landis." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 148.

"The said prouest allegiit that the said chapellane quhilk his *feft* of the said annuall aucht to haf bene callit for his interest; & maid faith that thar wes ane *feft* in the said college, callit Schir James Gudlad." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 178.

Fr. *feff-er*, L. B. *feoff-are*, id.

2. Used to denote a preferable claim; as, "a *feft* seat," "a *feft* place," S.

Any thing indeed is said to be *feft*, which is particularly claimed, or supposed to be held by right, or in consequences of long possession; q. that in which one is as it were seized or *enfeoffed*.

FEG, FEGG, s. 1. A fig. This is the common pron. in S.

For ane baill of—curranis, almondis, *feggis*, raisingis, or uther sic thingis, at the entring thair of, naething; bot for ilk baill, at the furthpassing, iiii d." Balfour's *Practicks, Custumis*, p. 87.

"1652. Nou. and Decemb.—The violet also had its flowre, (which is not ordinar till March); the fege-trees young *feggs*; the craves, also, in some places, begane to gather sticks to their old nests." Lamont's *Diary*, p. 61.

We find the following prohibition in one of our old sumptuary laws:—

"That no persoun vse anye maner of deserte of wett and dry confectiounes at banqueting, mariages, baptismes, feasting or anye meallis, except the fruittis growing in Scotlande: As also *feggis*, raisingis, plum-dames, almondis, and vther vnconfectid fruittis vnder the payne of ane thousand merkis toties quoties." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626.

2. What is of no value, S.

Auld age ne'er mind a *feg*;
The last o't, the warst o't,
Is only for to beg.

Burns, iii. 155.

Teut. *feige*, id., from Lat. *fic-us*.

To FEG, *v. a.* 1. To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger, Clydes.

2. *Feg*, in Ayr., signifies to knock off a marble that is lying beside another.

A.-S. *feg-an*, *ge-feg-an*, componere, compingere; as referring to the *fitting* or disposing of the finger and thumb so as to give the proper impetus.

FEGS, *interj.* A kind of oath used by the vulgar in S., viewed as corr. from *faith*. *Feggins*, id. S. B.

f fake (provinc. E.) is evidently the same; thus expl. by Thoresby, "Faith (an oath);" Ray's *Let.*, p. 327. A. Bor. "i' *fakins*, in faith; an asseveration;" Grose. He also gives *Fegs* as an exclamation used in the South of E. V. FAIKENS.

FEID, FEDE, s. Enmity, hatred; a quarrel, S.

Schir Ranald knew weill a mar quiet sted,
Quhar Wilyham mycht be better fra thair *feide*.
Wallace, i. 354, MS.

"Gif anie man is (*convict as*) mensworne,—to condemn ane innocent man, for *feid* or favour of anie man, in accusation or testimonie, he sall be excluded, and want the comfort and societie of all christian men." Reg. Mag., B. iv. c. 29, st. 1.

Isl. *faide*, *fed*, Su.-G. *fejd*, A.-S. *faethh*, Alem. *fede*, Belg. *veede*, *veide*, Germ. *feid*, L. B. *faida*, E. *feud*. It strictly denotes the hatred which took place between the heirs of one slain and the slayer, till the blood was supposed to be avenged; or, in general, the hereditary enmity subsisting between different clans or families, for what causes soever. The term seems formed from A.-S. *fa*, *fah*, a foe, or *fi-an*, to hate, and *had*, which, used as a termination, signifies state or condition.

FEIDOM, s. Enmity, a state of enmity.

Throch *feidom* our freidom
Is blotit with this skors.

Vision, *Evergreen*, i. 212, st. 1.

From A.-S. *fa*, foe, and *dom*, judgment, or Franc. *duam*, power.

FEIDIT, FEDYT, *part. pa.* Under enmity from some other party; exposed to hostility, or the effects of hatred.

"Gif ony man be *fedyt* [*feidit*, Ed. 1566], or allegis *feide* or dreide of ony party, the schirref sall furth-

withe of bath the parteis tak law borowis, and forbide thame in the kingis name to distruble the kingis pece," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Ed. 1814, c. 29.

L. B. *faid-ire*, *faidam* seu inimicitiam excitare; *faidil-us*, hostis, qui in *faida*, seu guerra est; Du Cange. V. FEID, FEDE.

FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfeteen*. V. FIFTEEN.

FEIGH, FEECH, *interj.* Fy, an expression of disgust or abomination, S.

—Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!*
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

This, as well as E. *fy*, *foh*, *faugh*, are undoubtedly allied to Moes.-G. *fi-jan*, O. Su.-G. *fi-a*, Alem. *fi-en*, *fig-en*, A.-S. *fi-an*, odisse; Alem. *gi-vehen*, odiosum, Gl. Pez., p. 319. Junius mentions C. B. *fei*, and Bullet, Arm. *fach*, *fech*, as terms expressive of displeasure, disgust, or aversion.

O. E. *fugh* is nearly allied.

"He that seith to his brother, *fugh*, schal be guilty to the counsell." Wielif, *Mat. v. Raca*, in our version.

Fugh, a term of abhorrence, Gl. rendered, "I can't endure thee." Hist. Engl., Transl. prefixed to Wielif, N. T., p. 5.

To FEIK. V. FIKE.

FEIL, FEILE, FEILL, FELE, *adj.* Many.

The word opposed to this is *quhojne*.

And we are *quhojne*, agayne sa *fele*.

Barbour, xi. 49, MS.

i. e., "We are few, opposed to so many."

The Inglissmen semblit on Wallace thar,
Feill on the feild of frskis fechtand fast.

Wallace, ii. 47, MS.

Strekit in stretis here and thare thay ly,
Feil corsis dede of mony vnweidly wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 22.

Vale is used in the same sense, O. E.

—Thre thousand wel wyvry, & tuo hundered also,
Wythoute fot men, that were so *vale*, that ther nas
of non enda.

R. Glouc., p. 200.

It also occurs in the form of *Fele* in O. E.

Dere brother, quoth Peres, the Deuel is ful queynte
To encombren holy chirche, he casteth ful harde
And fluricheth his falsnesse, upon *fele* wise.

P. Ploughmanes Crede, D ij, a.

"*Feele*, many." Interpr. of Hard wordes, affixed to this work.

The phrase *feil men*, which so frequently occurs, in our old writers, is purely Isl. *fiolmenne*, multitudo hominum, G. Andr. *fiol*, pluralitas; A.-S. *feala*, *fela*, Moes.-G. Alem. *filu*, Germ. *veil*, Belg. *vele*, many. These are viewed as radically the same with Gr. $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$.

Franc. *filu wola*, optime. *Fell pains*, great trouble about any thing, S.; corresponding to Germ. *viel sorgen*, abundance of care. V. FELL SYIS.

FEIL, *adv.* Used as a superlative, signifying very, like *Fell*, South of S.

Her blankets sir'd a' *feil* and dry,
And in the kist nook faultit by,
Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leufu' lane.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

The term is still used to denote,

1. Number, quantity, S.

The vulgar speak of a *fell quhene*, an improper phrase. They also say, a *fell heap*; sometimes redundantly, *fell mony*.

2. Degree. *Fell weill*, remarkably well.

O leeze me on my spinning wheel,
O leeze me on my rock and reel;
Fras tap to tas that cleeds me bien,
And haps me *fiel* and warm at een.

Burns, iv. 317.

Fiel is expl. in Gl. "soft, smooth." But there is no evidence that the word is used in this sense. It is merely *fell* and *warm*, i. e., very warm. *Gay*, *fell*, and *unco*, form a climax in vulgar description; *Gay and weel*, tolerably well; *Fell weel*, very well, so as to produce satisfaction of mind; *Unco weel*, exceedingly well.

FEIL, FEELE, *adj.* 1. Soft and smooth like velvet, silky to the touch, Roxb., Dumfr.

"If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as *feele* as Jeany, aih! but I wad hae likit weel." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 185. *Feil*, Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

In this sense it may be allied to C. B. *pali*, what is of a downy glossy surface; satin, velvet.

2. Clean, neat, comfortable; as, "a *feil* room," a clean place or apartment, *ibid.*

3. Comfortable, in agreeable circumstances; as, one who has thoroughly warmed himself after being very cold, says that he is "*feil* now," *ibid.*

Isl. *felld-r*, habilis, idoneus; *fyld-az*, de pecore lanato dicitur, primum post succisam lanam veterem.

To FEIL, FEILL, *v. a.* To learn, to understand; metaph. applied to the mind.

His modyr come, and othir freyndis enew,
With full glaid will, to *feil* thair tithingis true.

Wallace, ii. 434, MS.

Belg. *ge-voel-en*, sentire; also, sapere.

FEIL, FEILLE, *s.* Knowledge, apprehension.

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill,
Thocht Ingliss men thar of had litill *feille*.

Wallace, ii. 14, MS.

Thou has full little *feil* of fair indyts.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

FEIM, *s.* Foam. V. FAME.

FEIM, FEME, *s.* A great heat diffused over the body, accompanied with violent perspiration, Ang.

I am at a loss whether to view this as the same with E. *foam*, or with *fume*, although the former seems preferable.

TO BE IN A FEIM, *v. n.* 1. To be very warm, *ib.*

2. To be in a violent heat of temper, *ibid.*

A.-S. *faem*, spuma. Isl. *fum-a* signifies multum festinare; and *fum*, inconsiderata festinatio.

[FEIR, *adj.* Sound, unharmed. *Barbour*, xv. 514: *haill and feir*, safe and sound, *ib.*, vi. 315, Skeat's ed. Isl. *faerr*, safe.]

FEIR, *s.* Demeanour, deportment.

Be kynd, courtas, and fair of *feir*,

Wyss, hardy, and fré.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 3. V. FAIR, *s.*

FEIR, FERE, FEARE of WERE, "a warlike expedition, a march in a hostile manner, processus seu apparatus bellicus," Rudd.

"It is treason, gif anie man rises in *feare of war* against the King, his person violentlie, quhat age the King be of, young or auld, or resets any that hes committed treason." Crimes, Tit. 2, c. 1, § 3. *Feir of weir*, Ja. II., 1449, c. 25.

Bostaris, braggaris, and barganaris,
Efter him passit iuto pairis,
All bodin in *feir of weir*.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 28, st. 4.

Rudd. derives this from A.-S. *far-an*, proficisci, fare, iter, expeditio; whence *warfare*. "All bodin, &c., literally all arrayed in *feature of war*;" Lord Hailes. This seems not so properly to signify a warlike expedition, as the preparation made for it; or, as expressed by Rudd., apparatus bellicus. Thus the phrase, *All bodin in feir of weir*, is immediately explained as referring to military accoutrements:

—In jakkis, stryppis, and bonnetis of steill,
Thair leggis were chenyet to the heill,
Frawart was thair *affeir*.

It is used by Lyndsay, in such connexion, that it cannot respect a warlike expedition; because it refers to men travelling singly.

Oppression did sa loud his bugil blaw,
That nane durst ride but into *feir of weir*.

V. *Bannatyne Poems*, Note, p. 236.

This Lord Hailes renders "martial shew." Sibb. has adopted the same mode of expression; "shew of war."

It may be observed that Su.-G. *fara*, while its primary sense is to go, also signifies to dress, to put on; *Farr i sin baesta kladther*, optimas vestes suas induere; Ihre. vo *Fara*. I suspect, however, that this is the same with *Fair*, appearance, q. v.; also with *Affer*, *affeir*. This idea is supported by the use of *affeir*, as well as *feir*, by Dunbar in the passage quoted above.

FEIR, s. This, I think, must signify the town of *Campvere* in Zealand, where the Scots had an establishment.

"Ane double cannon of fonde, markit with the armes of the *feir* in Zealand," &c. Inventories, p. 248.
Vere, *Campoveria*, op[pidum] *Zelandiae*; Kilian.

[**FEIRD, adj.** V. **FERD.**]

[**FEIRIE, adj.** Active. V. **FEERIE** and **FERY.**]

FEIRINDELL, s. V. **FIRNDAILL.**

FEIRIS, s. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed; the same with *Fiars*.

—"Gevis full power and commissioun to the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker—to sett and appoint certane indifferent and common prices als neir as may be to the *feiris* of the cuntreis." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 304.

I have not observed any earlier example of the use of this term. V. **FIARS**. After the words, "Rudd. and Sibb. write *feires, feirs*," dele "but I suspect improperly."

FEIRIS.

—The Paipis armis at point to blasone and beir,
As *feiris* for a Pursouvant.

Houlate, ii. 3.

"Affairs, actions," Pink. But the phrase seems equivalent to *as effeiris*, i. e., "as belongs to a Pursouvant."

FEIRS of the year. V. **FIARS.**

FEIST, s. The act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind, Loth.

Teut. *veest, vijst*, crepitus ventris, flatus ventris, Fr. *veese*, O. E. *fiest*.

FEIT, pret. v. Held in *fee*.

"In presens of the lord Johne of Bosvilee, grantit that he had na right to the landis of Farleis bot for his lyfe tyme, and because he *feit* the lande be his wife Marion of Lothresk." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 49. V. **FE, FEE, s.**

FEIT, part. pa. Hired; from *Fee*, v., q. v.

"That none of the saidis craftismen tak any uther *feit* man to wyrk on the said craft quhill his prentischip be fulfillit;—nor lat wark within his buthe ony man, without he be uther [either] his prentiss or *feit* servand." Seal of Cause, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 13.

In a MS. copy of another Seal of Cause, May 2, 1483, I find *seitman*, in two places, erroneously substituted for *feit man*.

FEITH, s. A kind of net. V. **FEETH.**

FEK, s. For its different senses, V. **FECK.**

FEKIT, FYKIT.

Agayn he turnyt till England haistely,
And left his deid, all *fekyt* in to fy.

Wallace, ix. 1863, Perth edit.

But in MS. *fykyt*.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. It may either signify, "driven to shame," from Teut. *fyck-en*, to push, to drive; or troubled so as to be filled with confusion, as a thing is said to *fyke* one, S. when it occasions much trouble. By *deid*, we are to understand the work K. Edward engaged in.

In edit. 1648, and 1673, it is rendered,

And left his turne all *fickled* in *follic*.

FELCOUTH.

Than Butler said, This is a *felcouth* thing.

Wallace, v. 248, Edit. Perth.

Read *selcouth*, as in MS.

FELD, pret. V. **FELT.**

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.

Barbour, xvi. 628, MS.

To FELL, v. a. To kill; used in a general sense, whatever be the instrument, S.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus *fell'd*,
An' his knabbs in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

This is meant to correspond to *peremi*, Ovid. Met. Lib. xiii. 250.

To FELL, v. n. To befall.

Well *felts* the lad that's farthest i' your books.

Ross's *Helene*, p. 34.

Ah Lindy, is this ye? well *fell* my sell!
But waes me that ye sud sic tidings tell.

Ross's *Helene*, p. 80.

That is, "happy am I in seeing you;" q. *Weel befall me!*

Su.-G. *fall-a*, accidere.

FELL, s. Lot, fate, destiny, Aberd., Ang., Mearns; *Faw* synon. "Wae's my *fell!*" "Alas my *fell!*" Aberd. *Wo is me*, is the nearest E. phrase; but these are more emphatic.

He kens the word, and says, Alake my *fell* !
Is that ys, Celen ? are ye there your sell ?
Ross's Helenore, p. 43, First Ed. V. FELL, v.
For naething's cheap 'at is to sell ;
And for the haddocks ! waes my *fell* !
They'rs out o' reason.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 17.

Teut. *val*, fortuna ; q. what *befals* one, or *falls* to him ; Isl. *afelli*, infortunium.

FELL, *adj.* 1. Keen, hot, biting, S.

The dame brings forth in complimentary mood ;
To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck *fell*.

Burns, iii. 178.

2. Singular, strange, extraordinary ; as, "It's a *fell* thing, wean, that ye canna stand still a minute ;" "He's a *fell* fallow," i.e., a strange, unaccountable sort of fellow ; "He's a *fell* chield," &c., S.

3. Clever, mettlesome ; denoting bodily action, as the effect of spirit. *A fell beast*, a horse that makes good way on the road, and that is not easily tired, S.

In a similar sense it is applied to one who possesses natural elocution.

"The Lord James, say they, beareth too much rule ; Lidington hath a crafty head, and *fell* tongue," ["i.e. clever," Marg.] *Keith's Hist.*, p. 205.

4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb.

5. Acute, as referring to the mind, S. *A fell body*, an acute person ; sometimes, "wys and *fell*."

This is merely the E. word used obliquely. The term signifies *hot*, A. Bor.

To FELL, FELL OFF, *v. a.* To let out, or cast a net from a boat ; a term used by fishermen, as opposed to *hauling*, S. B.

"Depones, that upon the north side of the river,—there were the following shots when he became a fisher ;—to the south of it, the Ware-shot,—and another called the Neuks, opposite to the sandy beach, which shot is commonly used by *felling* or laying the net up the water, to intercept fish going out by the sea, upon the flowing or returning tide." *State*, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 55.

"Depones that the fishers pointed out to him a shot called the Mouth of the Alloehy, but they did not describe the exact place where they *felled* it off, nor where they hauled the net." *Ibid.*, p. 197.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *faell-a*, dejiere, demittere, vel potius facere ut quid decidat,—Ihre ; from *fall-a*, eadere. *Faella ankare*, to drop anchor ; *Widge*.

FELL, *s.* 1. A wild and rocky hill, S. A. Bor.

Be-twens the *fellis* and the se
Thars thair fand a hale cuntrè
And in all gudis abewndand.

Wyntown, ix. 7. 41.

"Fintry is situated in the midst of that range of hills, which reaches from Stirling to Dunbarton, and behind that particular district of them usually denominated the *Campsie Fells*." *P. Fintry*, Statist. Ace., xi. 371.

The feynd fair with the forward over the *fellis*.

Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 74, st. 33.

2. High land, only fit for pasture, S. A.

In pl. it denotes a chain of steep hills. The whole of the tract of land throughout the Cheviot hills which is not ploughed, is called the *Fells*.

3. It is expl. as signifying "a field pretty level on the side or top of a hill," Perth.

Su.-G. *faell*, a ridge or chain of mountains ; Alem. *fellis*, Germ. *fels*, a rock ; Isl. *fell*, "a small mountain resting on one larger and longer," Gl. Rymbegla. *Fjoll*, mountains ; Edda Saemund. Suidas uses *φελλεύς* for mountainous places.

FELL, *s.* 1. Skin, the hide of an animal, S.

This is an E. word, but now obsolete, as Johns. has observed. It is, however, still used in S.

"Yo dinna ken the farm of Charlieshope—its sae weel stocked already, that we sell may be sax hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and *fell* thegither." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 224.

—Ben the blythsome piper crap,
As well's he dow ; and on a *fell*,
Hard i' the nook, he seats himsel'.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 53.

2. Expl. "the flesh immediately under the skin ;" Gl. Burns. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

FELL-ILL, *s.* A disease of cattle, S. A.

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighbouring counties by the name of *fell-ill*. The *fell* or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones." *Agr. Surv.* Roxb., p. 149.

FELL, *adv.* Very. V. FEIL.

FELL, *s.* A large quantity, Roxb.

"His head was of uncommon size, covered with a *fell* of shaggy hair, partly grizzled with age." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 79.

FELL-BLOOM, *s.* The flower of *Lotus corniculatus*, or Bird's-foot trefoil, S.

FELL'D, FELL'T-SICK, *adj.* Extremely sick, so as not to be able to stir, Clydes. ; q. knocked down with sickness, like one *felled* by a blow.

FELLIN, *adv.* Used in the sense of E. pretty. *Fellin weil*, sometimes as equivalent to remarkably or wonderfully well, S.

"Twa or thrie of our condiseiples played *fellin weil* on the virginals, and another on the lut and githorn." *Melville's Mem.*, Dr. M'Crrie's Knox, ii. 344.

Fellin is undoubtedly the corr. of *Fell and*, like *Gey-an* for *Gey and*. V. FELL WEILL under FELL, *adj.*

FELLIN, *s.* V. FELT.

FELLIN-GRASS, *s.* The plant called *Angelica*, Roxb.

Shall we suppose that this had been formerly viewed as a specific in the disease of cattle called the *Fellin* ?

FELLOUN, FELOUNE, *adj.* 1. Fierce, cruel.

Certis I warne yow off a thing
That happyn thaim, as God forbed—

That thai wyn ws opynly,
Thai sall of ws haf na mercy.
And, sen we know thair *felone* will,
Me think it suld accord to skill,
To set stoutnes agayne felony.

Barbour, xii. 259, MS.

2. Violent, dreadful.

Strang luf beginnis to rise and rage agane,
The *felloun* stormes of ire gan hyr to schaik.

Doug. Virgil, 118. 44.

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.

He wald resist, and nocht in Scotland gang,
He suld haiff dreid to wyrk so *felloun* wrang.

Wallace, vi. 289, MS.

Fr. *felon*, *fellon*, fell, cruel; A.-S. *felle*, Belg. *fel*,
O. Fr. *fel*, id.

[FELLOUNLY, FELOUNLY, FELONLY, *adv.*
Cruelly. *Barbour*, i. 315, 215.]

FELONY, FELOUNY, FELNY, *s.* 1. Cruelty.

How mycht he traist on hym to cry,
That suthfastly demys all thing
To haiff mercy for his crying,
Off him that, throw his *felony*,
In to sic poynt had na mercy?

Barbour, iv. 330, MS.

2. Wrath, fierceness.

An Erle than wes ner hym by,
That slwe a man in hys *felny*.

Wynntown, vi. 13. 90.

—In-til *felny* and dyspyte
All Scotland he gert interdyte.

Ibid., vii. 9. 139.

A.-S. *felnisse* is used in the same sense. But our
word is evidently Fr. *fellonie*, id.

FELL-ROT, *s.* A species of rot in sheep,
apparently denominated from its affecting
the skin or *fell*, South of S.

“Others speak of many kinds of rot, and distinguish
them by different names, as the *cor-* or *heart-rot*, the
fell-rot, the *bone-rot*, and other *rots*.” *Essays*, Highl.
Soc., iii. 465.

FEL SYS, FEILL SYSS, many times, often.

Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow,
At our power, and so we do *feill syss*.

Wallace, ii. 238, MS.

I thank yow gretly, Lord, said he,
Off mony largess, and gret bounté,
That yhe haiff done me *felsyss*,
Sen fyrst I come to your seruice.

Barbour, xx. 225, MS.

A.-S. *fela*, many, and *sith*, tempus. V. FEIL.

FELT, *s.* The creeping Wheat-grass, S.

—“This soil,—if not regularly cleaned by pasturing
and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the
creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of *felt*
or *pirl-grass*.” P. Fintry, *Statist. Acc.*, xi. 374.

It seems to receive this name, because the ground is
matted by it so as to resemble the cloth called *felt*.

FELT, *s.* Anciently the stone.

They bad that Baich suld not be but—
The Frenchie, the Fluxes, the Feyk and the *Fell*.
Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. FEYK.

It appears that this word was anciently used to de-
note the stone, although now, in vulgar language, this
is distinguished from what is called the *Felt*, or *Felty*
Gravel. Alex. Mylne, in his *Lives of the Bishops of*
Dunkeld, says of Bp. George Brown, who died 14th
January, 1514:

“Cum sedem suam annos viginti novem vixisset, cal-
culo (quem *lie felt* vulgo dicebant) depressus continuo
usque mortem, voxatur.” MS. Adv. Lib., Fol. 29.

This name would seem to have been borrowed from
O. Sax. *velt*, Germ. *fels*, *petra*, *rupes*; as expressive of
the character of the disease, like Su.-G. *sten*, Belg.
steen, E. *stone*.

FELT GRAVEL, the sandy gravel.

“Before his death he was tormented with the *Felt*
gravel, which he bare most patiently.” *Spotswood's*
Hist., p. 101.

To FELTER, *v. a.* To entangle, S. B.

Thus making at her main, and lewdring on,
Thro' scrubs and craigs, with mony a heavy groan;
With bleeding legs, and sair massacred shoon,
With Lindy's coat aye *feltring* her ahoon.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

Skinner explains this term in the same manner,
deriving it from Fr. *feultrier*, to cover with *felt*.
“*Falter'd*, revelled, dishevelled.” *North. Gl. Grose*.

FELTIFARE, *s.* The Red-shank, or Field-
fare, a bird, S.

It has been supposed, that from the name red-shank,
S. *rede schanke*, “probably originated the nursery
story of the fieldfare burning its feet, when it wished to
domesticate with men like the robin-redbreast.” *Gl.*
Compl., p. 365.

FELTY-FLYER, *s.* The fieldfare, *Turdus*
pilaris, a bird; Roxb., Loth., Lanarks.

FEMPLANS, *s. pl.* The remains of a feast,
E. Loth.

In this county, about forty years ago, when children
were invited to partake of what remained at the tables
of their relations, after the jollities of *Handsel Monday*,
they were asked to *come and get some of the Femlans*.

To FEMMEL, *v. a.* To select the best, in-
cluding the idea of the refuse being thrown
out, Ayrs.

I know not whether we should view this as an oblique
use of Dan. *famler*, Su.-G. *famla*, manibus ultro
citroque pertentare; as persons often handle articles a
good deal in order to a selection.

FEMMIL, *adj.* 1. Firm, well-knit, athletic,
Fife, Roxb.; synon. *Ferdie*.

2. Active, agile, Roxb.

FEMMIL, *s.* Strength, substance, stamina,
Roxb.

This seems of Scandinavian origin; *fym-r*, *agilis*;
fymlega, *agiliter*, *fymleiki*, *agilitas*; Su.-G. *fim-ur*, *celer*,
agilis; *fimbligt medfaere*, *gostando aptus*; *Ihre*. Gael.
fionhalach denotes a giant, a big fellow. But it must
be pron. q. *fiovalach*.

FEN, *s.* Mud, filth.

He slaid and stummerit on the sliddry ground,
And fell at erd grufelingis amid the *fen*,
Or beistis blude of sacrifice.—

Doug. Virgil, 138. 42.

Fimum Virg.

It occurs in Lybeaus Disconus:

Bothe maydenes, and garssoun,
Fowyll *fen* schull on the throwe.

Watson's Met. Rom., ii. 64.

i.e., “foul mud,” a redundancy.

Mr. Took derives *fen*, as used by Douglas, from A.-S. *fynig-ean*, mucescere; "to wax musty, fusty, *finnewed* or hoare;" Somner. But it is evidently the same with A.-S. *fenn*, lutum, sordes, Moes.-G. *fani*, lutum, Lat. *foen-uni*.

To FEN. V. FEND, v. 2.

To FENCE, FENSS, v. a. 1. To fence a court, to open the Parliament, or a Court of law. This was anciently done in his Majesty's name, by the use of a particular form of words.

"The queine and Monseour Dosell—road [rode] in lykmaner to the tolbooth, and remained thair ane quhill till the parliament wes fenced." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 514.

"Thay sall begin and *fenss* thair air, call the suitis, and put the offendouris, gif ony be alreddy in prisoun, to the knowlege of ane assyiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 459.

"The parliament is fenced and all sits down in order." Spalding, i. 191.

"They wanna fence the court as they do at the Circuit.—The High Court of Justiciary is aye fenced." Heart of Mid Lothian, 226.

This custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brieves before the Macers, in the following words: "I fence and forbid, in our sovereign Lord's name and authority, and of the Judges here present, &c. that none presume, or take upon hand, to trouble or molest this court, nor make speech one for another, without leave asked and given, under the pain of law." Juridical Stiles, Vol. I. 371, 372. (Edin. 1811.)

Although at first view it might seem to claim affinity with Fr. *defense*, protection, q. the act of guarding the court; yet, as conjoined with *forbid*, perhaps from the same word as signifying prohibition.

2. To Fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables.

To counsel and direct intending communicants, after the *Action Sermon*, so as to debar the unworthy.

"Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables." Pardovan, p. 140.

FENCE, s. The act of *fencing* a court.

"The keyis of court ar thir.—8. The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit, except the per-sewar and defender." Balfour's Pract., p. 273.

To FEND, [an error for Faynd], v. a. To tempt. [A.-S. *fandian*, id.]

—Our lordis, for thair mycht;
Will allgate fecht agane the rycht,
But quha sa werrayis wrangwysly,
Thai *fend* God all to gretunly:
And thaim may happyn to mysfall.

Barbour, xii. 364, MS.

Offend occurs in edit. 1620. But the word seems rather from A.-S. *fand-ian*, tentare.

To FEND, FENDE, v. a. 1. To defend, S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,
Quhar feill Sothron war semblit vpon raw,
To *fende* his men with his deyr worthl hand.

Wallace, iv. 614, MS.

My trees in bourachs ower my ground
Shall *fend* ye fra ilk blast o' wind.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

Fr. *de-fend-re*, id.

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2. To support, to maintain.

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourne, Minstrelsy Border, i. 36.

3. To provide for one's self, in whatever way; with the pron.

"I am sure if my one foot were in heaven, and then he would say, *Fend thyself*, I will hold my grips of thee no longer; I should go no further, but presently fall down in as many pieces of dead nature." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 89.

Fr. *de-fend-re* also signifies, to preserve, to maintain. But I am doubtful, whether the v., as used in senses 2 and 3, is the same as in sense 1, and so from the Fr., or from A.-S. For it was anciently written *Faynd*, q. v.

4. To ward off; as, "to *fend* a stroke;" to ward off a blow, Roxb., Aberd.

—A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;
To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,
An' *fend* the heat o' simmer's blinter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

Defend is used by Blind Harry in the same sense.

To FEND AFF, v. a. To defend against, S.

"The prison," he said, "was nae sac dooms bad a place as it was ca'd. Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather; and, if the windows were na glazed, it was the mair airy and pleasant for the summer season." Antiquary, iii. 164.

To FEND, FEN, v. n. 1. To shift, to make shift; generally as implying the idea of some degree of difficulty, S. A. Bor.

Thrift and tressoun now is chereist,
Ar few for falsett now may *fend*.

Chron. S. P., ii. 46.

Then I knew no way how to *fen*;
My guts rumbled like a hurlebarrow.

Watson's Coll., i. 13.

"There is a great difference between *fen* o'er, and fair well;" S. Prov. "There is a great difference between their way of living who only get a little scrap to keep them alive, and theirs who get every day a full meal;" Kelly, p. 305.

2. To fare, in general. *How do ye fend?* how goes it with you? S.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for, South of S.

"I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, and gaed to kirk whare'er ye likit on the Sundays, and *fended* weel for ye on the ilka days besides." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 157.

FEND, FEN, s. 1. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. To *mak a fend*, to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.

Ne *fend* he *fyndis* quiddir away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend.

Doug. Virgil, 446. 35, MS.

On the corns and wraith of labouring men,
As outlaws do, scho maid an easy *fen*.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 144, st. 1.

It is sometimes conjoined with *fight*, as denoting the union of art with vigorous exertion, S.

"I was lang aneugh there—and out I wad be, and out John Bowler gat me, but wi' nae sma' *fight and*

fend. St. Ronan, ii. 165. *Fecht* would have more properly expressed the Scottish phraseology.

"*Fend*, (vulg. *Feynd*), activity, management, assiduity, progress;" Yorks. V. Marsh, Prov. ii. 318.

2. Used in a general sense for provisions, S. B.

I ne'er was great, sae ne'er was proud,
Nae sumptuous *fend*, but hamely food.
I teuk with pleasure what was sent me.

Tarras's Poems, p. 54.

FEND-CAUL, *adj.* What is adapted for warding off the cold, Buchan.

O waes my heart ! to hear them bleatin,—
Wi' scarce a hap-warm *fend-caul* teat [tate] on,
But's torn and flaffin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 60. 61.

FENDFOU, *adj.* Full of shifts, good at finding expedients, Dumfr.

"The sighing gudewife will lack her snawy blanket wi' the blue edge, else ye're grown less *fendfou* than I ever saw ye." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 321.

FENDIE, FENDY, *adj.* Good at providing for one's self, in a strait, S.

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*; and was, to the boot of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath." Waverley, i. 271.

Fendy, dexterous at finding out expedients." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 101. He improperly derives it from *find*.

A. Bor. *fendable* is synon. "One that can shift for her or himself." Gl. Grose.

FENNY, *adj.* 1. Making a shift, Galloway; softened from *Fendie*.

2. Convenient, Renfr.

Her blythsome bield, to ilka chield
Wha bare a pack, was *fenny*.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 227.

FENESTER, *s.* A window.

In corneris and clere *fenesteris* of glas
Full besely Arachne weuand was.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 9.

Su.-G. *fenster*, Alem. *venster*, C. B. *fenister*, id. all evidently from Lat. *fenestra*.

FENSABILL, *adj.* Suffieient for defence.

—"To consider and wesy euery nycthour quhay hes *fensabill* geir & vappynnis." Aberd. Reg., V. 20.

[FENSS, *s.* Fence, defence, Barbour, xx. 384, Skeat's Ed. V. FEND.]

To **FENSS** a Court. V. FENCE.

FENT, *s.* The opening left in the sleeve, or at the bottom of a shirt, coat, &c., S.

"He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the *fent* of her petticoat." Law Case, 1814.

Fr. *fente*, a clift, rift, slit, &c., Cotgr. *La fente d'une chemise*, the *fent* of a shirt. It is evidently from *fend-re*, to cleave, to slit; Lat. *find-ere*.

[FENYHE, *v. a.* To feign, Barbour, i. 344; *part. pres. fenyband*, feigning, id. V. 622.]

[FENYEYNG, *s.* Feigning, deceit, Barbour, i. 74.]

FER, *s.* Preparation, or perhaps ado.

Than thai that in the schippis wer
Ordanyt a schip, with full gret *fer*,
To cum with all hyr apparail
Rycht to the wall, for till assaill

Barbour, xvii. 400, MS. V. FAYR, *s.*

FER, *adv.* Far. *On fer*, from far.

From the cheif tempill, rynnand in full grete hyc,
On fer, O wrechit pepil can he cry.

Doug. Virgil, 40. 2.

Fer by, far past, far beyond.

—My febil and slaw vnweildy age,
The dasit blude gane *fer by* the hate rage,
With force failyeit to hant the strang weris.

Doug. Virgil, 260. 43.

[*Fer out*, far out, i. e. very much, as in Barbour, vi. 666, *fer out the mair*, very much the more; V. Skeat's Gloss.]

Ferrar, farther.

Na *ferrar* thai mycht wyn out off the land.

Wallace, vii. 1044.

Apon fer, at a distance.

—You aucht to schame, pardé,
Sen Ik am ane, and ye ar thre
For to schute at me *apon fer*.

Barbour, V. 738, Ed. 1820.

A.-S. *foer*, *fyrr*, Moes-G. *fairra*, Su.-G. *faer*, Isl. *far*, *fiar*, Alem. *ferro*, Belg. *varre*, *verre*, id.

FERCOST, *s.* "Ane kinde of schip or little boate," Skene.

"In ane privilege granted to the Burgh of Dundie, for reparation and bigging of their Porte and Haven, be King James the Second, in the yeir of God 1458,—mention is maid of ane *Fercost*, quhilik is inferior in birth and quantity to ane schip, because the impost and taxation layde vpon ilke schip is ten schillings, and vpon the *Fercost*, twelve pennies." De Verb. Sign. in vo. See also Acts Alex. II., c. 25.

This extract should have been given under **FARCOST**, which is evidently the same.

The term, as used in S., may have merely denoted a coasting vessel, q. one that *fares* along the coast.

[FERD, *pret.* of FAR. Fared, went on. Barbour, iv. 287.]

FERD, FEIRD, FEYRD, *adj.* Fourth.

Skars on the *ferd* day at morne did I aspie
Hie from the wallis croppis Italie.

Doug. Virgil, 175. 49.

"The foure marmadyns that sang quhen Thetis was mareit on month Pillion, thai sang nocht sa sueit as did thir scheiphrydis, quhilkis ar callit to name, Parthenopie, Leucolia, Illigeatempora, the *feyrd* callit Legia." Compl. S., p. 99.

Su.-G. *faerde*, Isl. *fiorda*, Germ. *vierte*, Belg. *vierde*, O. E. *verthe*, *ferthe*.

And yut there was of Welsse men the *verthe* ost thereto.
R. Glouc., p. 452.

Sithen in his *ferthe* yere he went tille Aluerton.

R. Brunne, p. 82.

FERDLIE, *adv.* Fourthly.

"*Ferdlie*—the said summondis of tresoun was resit aganis the saidis personis of the date at Edr. the xiiij day of Junij," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

FERD, *s.* Force, ardour.

"It was our great desire to have at once been at handystrokes, well understanding that the *ferd* of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge." Baillie's Lett., i. 170.

In ferd seems to be used in a similar sense in O. E. Ecles with thar powere, barons that er of pris, Knyghtes gode & wight, sergezanz alle *in ferd*, These salle alle be dight, & help the with ther auerd. R. Brunne, p. 202.

Hearne improperly expl. the word, when thus disjoined, "in a fright," Gl. *Inferd*, used as one word, p. 23, he renders "fearless."

Bot the Scottes kyng, that mayntend that strife,
Open Elfride ran, als trayteure *inferd*.
Elfride he wended with dynt of a suerd.

Perhaps rather enraged, q. with great ardour of mind. V. FARD, s.

FERDE, s. An host, an army.

Ther fele me a *ferde* of fendes of helle.
They hurle me unhendeley, thai harne me in hight.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 15.

A.-S. *faerd*, *fyrd*, exercitus, from *far-an*, ire, profiseci.

FERDELY, adv.

— — With his fute the yett he straik wp rycht,
Quhill braiss and band to byrst all at anyss.
Ferdely thai raiss, that war in to thai wanyss.
The watchman had a felloune staff of steill,
At Wallace atrake, bet he kepyt hym weill.
Wallace, iv. 244, MS.

Edit. 1648, it is changed to *frayedly*, i.e. "with affright."

It seems doubtful, whether it means "actively, cleverly," as being formed from *ferdy*, adj., or "under the influence of terror." The passage would admit of the former sense. But it may be an error of the writer for *ferdly*, q. v.

FERDER, adv. Farther.

And *ferder* eik perordour mycht ye know,
Within the cheif deambulateur on raw
Of forefaderia grete ymagia dyd stand.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 16.

FERDINGMAN, s. V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERDLY, adv. Fearfully, timidly.

He sparyt at hir, quhat happyt in the ayr.
Soreu, scho said, is nothing ellis thar.
Ferdly scho ast, Allace, quhar is Wallace?
Wallace, vii. 255, and also v. 1042.

Ferdly is still used in this sense, Border.

FERDY, FEIRDY, adj. Strong, able, active.

A *ferdy man*, an able-bodied man, S.

Sibb. writes it *ferdie*, *seardie*, *ferdy*, rendering it "expeditious, handy, expert." Its meaning is somewhat different, S. B.

I need na tell the pilgets a'
I've had wi' *ferdy* foes:
It cost baith wit and pith to see
The back-seams o' their hose.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

The superl. formed from this is *ferdilest*, strongest; S. B.

This might at first view appear derived from Ial. *faer*, able, powerful; *faere*, strength. But another word, *feru*, *ferie*, is formed from this. *Ferdly*, therefore, seems to be merely Su.-G. *faerdig*, paratus, Germ. *fartig*; from *faerd*, a journey, or course. Belg. *vaerdig*, ready, quick; *vertiga*, expeditus, paratos, Gl. Pez., p. 319. Su.-G. *ofaerdig* denotes any one who is lame, or unfit for a journey. V. TONGUEFERDY.

FERE, adj. "Fierce, wild;" Tytler. Lat. *fer-us*.

Of bestis sawe I meny diuerse kynd.
The lyen king and his *feru* lyenese.

King's Quair, v. 4.

It may, however, signify companion. But the former sense is supported by the application of the same epithet to the *tiger*, at. 5.

FERE, s. Appearance, shew. V. FAIR.

FERE, FEER, s. A companion; pl. *feris*.

The quethir ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his *feru* gan aay,
"This man thinkis to mak gud cher."

Barbour, x. 385, MS.

Off thair *feris* leyffand was left ne ma.

Wallace, v. 408, MS.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. *ge-fera*, Teut. *ge-ferde*, socius, comea. Skinner views *far-an*, ire, as the root. But it is more closely allied to Isl. *eg faer*, eo, ferer; whence *faer*, which not only signifies iter, profectio, but comitatus; G. Andr., p. 67. Isl. *faere* is also rendered, the power or opportunity of meeting, occasio aggrediendi, congregiendi facultas; Verel. Ind. Hence, perhaps, E. and S. *fair*, a market, i.e., a place where people have an opportunity of meeting; which Dr. Johns. derives from Fr. *foire*. Some might prefer Lat. *fer-ia*, especially because *fairs* were held during the Popish festivals, and are still held at the same time in this country. But *feria* seems retained in a form more nearly resembling the original word. V. FIERY.

Feer for feer, every way equal.

—That's hearkning gued, the match is *feer for feer*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

In fere, together, in company.

Thir feur, trewly to tell,
Foundis *in fere*.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 8.

i.e., "they go in company." Chaucer, id.

All *in feris*, altogether.

The last sex bukes of Virgil *al in feris*
— centenis strang battellis and weris.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 33.

Yfere, *yferis*, are used in the same sense.

Al samyn awan they hand in hand *yfere*.
—The chiftanis all joined with hale poweris,
And hendmest wardis awarmed all *yferis*.
Doug. Virgil, 322. 34.—331. 52.

A.-S. *gefer*, *gefere*, comitatus, consortium. Hence *yfere*, *ge* being softened in pronunciation into *y*, of which there are many instances. In Gen. *geferes*. *Eart thu ures geferes*, Es tu nostri comitatus? Jos. v. 13. Hence *yferis*.

FERE, FEIR, FER, adj. Entire, sound. *Hale and fer*, not as Mr. Pink. imagines, "whole and fair, complete and in good array;" but whole and sound, a phrase yet commonly used, S.

For the King, full chewalrusly,
Defendyt all his cumpany;
And wes set in full gret danger;
And yeit eschapyt haile and *fer*.

Barbour, iii. 92, MS.

So hele and *feru* mete sanf me Jupter!

Doug. Virgil, 282. 21.

"In case of non-compearance in a court, in consequence of a summons, it is decreed, that the absent person 'ould not be decernit to be haldin *pro confesso*, except the persewer, be way of reply, alledge, and preive him to be *hail and feir*, rydeand or gangand, and may do his leasum bisimes." A. 1568, Balfour's Pract., p. 361.

But Davie, lad, ne'er fash your head,
Tho' we hae little gear,
We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're *hale and feir*.

Burns, iii. 153.

This Rudd. traces to the same source with *in fere*, *ufere*, &c. But it seems rather allied to Isl. *faer*, Su.-G. *foer*, validus, C. B. *ffer*, robustus.

FERE of WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *fiar*, crooked; if not synon. with *Fairy*, and in the same sense, S., from the diminutive size attributed to our *good neighbours*.

FERE.

The Kyng hym self Latinus the grete here
Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere *fere*,
Quham he sall cheis, or call vnto hys thraw
To be his douchteris spous, and son in law.

Doug. Virgil, 435. 9.

Of fere occurs in MS. If this be the true reading, it may signify afraid, *q. of fear*. But the other seems preferable, as probably denoting uncertainty of mind; A.-S. *faer*, cassus, improvisus.

FERETERE, s. A bier.

How many *fereteris* and dule habitis schyne
Sal thou behald, as thou flowis at Rome
Down by hys new made sepulture or toume!

Doug. Virgil, 197. 32.

Lat. *feretrum*.

FERIAT, adj. *Feriat tymes*, holidays.

"The said advocates, clerks, &c. to testifie their godlie disposition to the furtherance of God's service, do offer to pay yeirlie, not excluding but comprehending herein all vacant and *feriat tymes*, to the provest, &c.—allenaerie to the behuif of the said minister serving the cure of the kirks within the said burgh, all and hail sum of 11 pennies money of this realm, furth of ilk twenty shillings of maill, quhilk sall be payit —for their housis, chambers and buiths occupied and possessit be thaim." Acts Sed'. 29 July, 1637.

Lat. *feriati dies*, Plin., from *feriae*, holidays.

FERIE-FARIE, s. Bustle, disorder. V. FARY.

FERILIE, FEERILIE, adv. Cleverly, with agility, S. "*Ferelie*, nimble, cleverly;" Rudd.

Of that the Scottis tuke gude comfort,
Quhen thay saw him sa *feerlie*
Loup on his hors sa galyearlie.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, A. viii. 6.

"I saw disputis running hy amang the maisters, some setts wad be for pitting out what ithers wad be for pitting in, and this wad mar the spirit o' the address; so I thoct it wad be better if it was a' dun bi' one that cou'd gae throw it *feerily* and cannily, without being justled and jumbled as he wauked alang." Thom's Works, Donaldsoniad, p. 368.

FERINE, s. Meal.

"Sewin bollis *ferine*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. Fr. *farine*, id.

FERINESS, s. Adhesiveness, or consolidation, Banffs.

"Light soils are generally pestered with the above mentioned weeds, the roots whereof are much wasted by that time of the year, both with frost and excess of water, wherewith the earth is then replenished: and besides the breaking of it in that season, separates the roots from each other, and affords an opportunity to the parts of earth, which had been formerly divided by

the subtle invasion of these roots, to cement and stick together, and so fences and hardens the molds that in a great measure it defeats their progress: for, being straightened by the *ferinness* of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid." App. Agr. Surv. Banff., p. 38.

FERIS, v. n. Becomes, is proper.

———I dedeinye not to ressaue
Sic honour certis quhilk *feris* me to hane.

Doug. Virgil, 23. 30.

V. AFFERIS, EFFEIR.

FERITIE, s. Violence, ferocity; from Lat. *fer-us*.

"Shall a bare pretence of zeale, and intention of a good ende, make more than Cyclopicke *feritie*, and devilish deceite, to become good religion?" Forbes's Eubulus, p. 123.

FERKISHIN, s. 1. A crowd, a multitude, Teviotd.

2. A pretty large quantity, ibid.

Isl. *fara* (pret. *fer*) ire, and *kocs*, congeries, *q.* to go into a heap or gathering?

FERLE. V. FARLE.

FERLIE, FERELY, FARLIE, s. A wonder, a strange event, S.

This *ferely* befelle in Englund forest.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 29.

About this eik betid ane mare *ferlie*.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 5.

Ane grete *ferly* and wounder was perfay
To Turnus king of Rutilianis in that tyde.

Ibid., 324. 39.

It is used by Langland.

—On a May morning, on Maluerne hylles,
Me befel a *ferly*, of fayry me thought.

—Manye *ferles* haue fallen, in few yeris.

P. Ploughman, Pass. I. Fol. i. a, ii. a.

In a poem, written before A. 1300, entitled "A Disputation bytwene a Crystene man and a Jew," the phrase, *hedde ferly*, occurs.

The cristen mon *hedde ferly*
What hit mihte mene.

Warton strangely mistakes the meaning, rendering it, "was very attentive, heeded;" whereas it evidently signifies, "was surprised;" literally, "had wonder." V. Hist. E. Poet., ii. 231, Note.

It is written *farli*, P. Ploughman, Fol. 51, b. Chaucer uses it as an adj. signifying strange; which seems its original sense, not, as Sibb. supposes, "from *q.* fair-like, from the gew-gaws exposed to sale at a fair;" but from A.-S. *faerolic*, *faerlic*, *ferlic*, subitus, repentinus; also, according to Somner, horrendus. This is undoubtedly formed from A.-S. *faer*, subitus, and *lic*, *q.* having the appearance of suddenness. Hence it has naturally enough been transferred to what causes surprise. Su.-G. *farlig*, Isl. *ferlig*, are used in the sense of Lat. *mire*, as *farlig wacker*, *mire pulcher*, *ferlega diuopt fen*, *palus mire profunda*; Ihre, vo. *Fara*, p. 429. Thus *ferly* occurs in O. E.

He felt him heuy & *ferly* seke, his body wex alle seere.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

TO FERLIE, FERLY, FAIRLY, v. n. To wonder, S.

The fare portis alsua he *ferlyt* fast.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 10.

Nane *ferlies* mair than fulis.

Cherry and Slae, st. 16.

—I hae heard your tale,
And even *fairly* at it ilka deal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

This *v.* has been formed from the *s.*

[**FERLY**, *adj.* Wonderful. Barbour, xi. 113.]

[**FERLY**, *adv.* Wonderfully. Barbour, xiv. 322.]

FERLYFULL, **FAIRLYFU'**, *adj.* 1. Wonderful, surprising.

—With *ss* *fertyfull* a mycht
Off men off armys, and archeris,—
He come, ridand out off his land.

Barbour, xiii. 638, MS.

2. Filled with wonder or surprise, Buchan.

—“Adie's sheep's a' bleating i' the bucht.
Heeh! aren' they out? I'm *fairlyfu'* o' that;
When a' the lav'rocks 'mang the briar-rigs chat.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

FERLOT, *s.* The fourth part of a boll.

This seems the oldest orthography.

—“That the *sadis* [*saidis*] *tenandis* *sall* *inbring* & *deliuer* to the *said* *Abbot*, *connet*, & *thar* *officiaris*, the *said* *xiiii* *bolis* & *iii* *ferlotis* of *melo* *within* the *said* *abbay*.” Act. Audit., A. 1484, p. 36. V. **FIRLOT**.

FERLYST, Wallace, xi. 197, Perth edit.

Read *Terlyst*, q. v.

FERMANCE, *s.* State of confinement.

“In his first restraint, come to beo considered, the *surenesse*, end, and degree thereof. The *surenesse* is *clered* in the *person* *apprehender*, and *manner* of *fermanance*.” Forbes on Revel., p. 211. V. **FIRMANCE**.

To **FERME**, *v. a.* 1. To establish, to make firm.

—Lat vs *formest* *laist* vs to the *se*,
And *thare* *recounter* our *fsis*, or *thay* *land* :
Or *thay* *thare* *futesteppis* *ferme*, and *tak* *array*.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 28.

2. To close, to shut up.

This *said* *he*, and *tharwith* in his *thocht*
Denysis—

—*quham* *he* *suld* *not* *from* the *soge* *vprais*,
Bot still *remane* to *ferme* and *elois* the *toun*,
The *wallis* and the *trinschis* *inuiroun*.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 35.

Fr. *ferm-er*, to fasten, Lat. *firm-are*.

FERME, *s.* Rent.

“The *auld* *possessoures* [of *fews* of *kirk-lands*, *not* *having* *regular* *confirmation*] *sall* *not* *be* *prejudged* *be* *this* *act*, and *sall* *have* *their* *confirmations*, for *payement* of the 4. *mail*, and the *fermorars* for *doubling* of their *ferme* ;—*seeking* the *samin* *within* *yeir* and *day*, after the *publication* of *this* *act*, *utherwaies* to *pay* 8. *maill*es or *three* *fermes*.” Acts Ja. VI. 1584, c. 7.

Mr. Russel has justly observed, that “*farm* clearly signifies *rent* *payable* in *grain* or *meal*.” Conveyancing, Pref. ix. He is mistaken when he adds, that “the word *duty* is only applicable to *services*,” Ibid. For it is at least occasionally used as *synon.* with *mail*. Hence the compound term *tack-duty*.

Fr. *ferme*, a toll or rent. L. B. *firm-a*, id. which Spelm. deduces from A.-S., *fearme*, denoting food of every kind; because anciently lands were farmed out, not for money, but on condition of the tenants supplying their landlords with *vivres* in kind. Others derive it from Arm. *ferma*, rent, *fermi*, to hire, to pay rent. V. Dict. Trev.

FERMORER, *s.* A Farmer.

“All and sundry, Prelatis and benificed men,—ar charged, be vertow of the *said* *letters*, *now* *presently* *being* in *Edinburgh*, or *sall* *happin* *heireftir* to *repair* *thairto*, *thair* *Factours* and *Fermorars*.” Knox's Hist., p. 298.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of Fr. *fermier*, or L. B. *firmar-ius*, id. although it occurs in our Laws. V. **FERME**, *s.*

FERMELANDE, *s.* Mainland, *terra firma*, as contradistinguished from islands.

“That *proclamacioun* [be] *maid* in *Latyne* & *mis-syve* *lettres* to the *effect* *foresaid* to *all* *persouns* *bath* the *ilis* & *fermelande* in *locis* *vicinis*.” Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

In like manner in Sw. the mainland is denominated *fasta landet*, “the fast land.”

FERN, **FEARN**, *s.* “A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument,” Gl. Sibb. S. *tharm*, E.

A.-S. *thearm*, Isl. *tharm*, Belg. *darm*, Sw. *tarm*, intestinum. This word is much corr. But *ferm* is used, S. B.

FERN TICKLES, **FAIRNTICKLES**, *s. pl.* Freckles, spots in the skin from the influence of the sun, S.

Perhaps having *ticks* or dots resembling those on the *fern* or *braken*; or from Dun. *freyne*, freckles.

“Lentigo, macula faciei ad lentis similitudinem, a *fairntickle*. Lentiginosus, *fairntickled*.” Despaut. Gram. C. 2, b.

Yorks. “*farmtickles*, freckles on the face,” appears to be a corr. of the S. term. Marshall's Yorks., ii. 318. Grose gives “*Farm-tickled*, freckled; North.”

FERN TICKLED, **FAIRNTICKL'D**, *adj.* Freckled, S. *farn-tickled*, A. Bor. id.

And there will be *fairntickl'd* Hew.—

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 210.

FERN-SEED. To gather the *fern-seed*, to attain the power of rendering one's self invisible by means of this seed, or the ability to gather it, as a charm, S.

“I dare say it's nonsense, but they say she has gathered the *fern-seed*, and can gang ony gate she likes, like Jock the Giant-killer in the ballant, wi' his coat o' darkness and his shoon o' swiftness.” Guy Manner-ing, iii. 108.

“*Fern-seed*—the best charm in Chrissendom. I gave a pair o' mittens for't to an auld travelling seer, wha gather'd it on the eve o' St. John, the only time in a' the year that ony mortal can see't.”

“He might have added, that it was an article in the conjuror's creed, that *fern-seed* became visible at the very moment of John the Baptist's birth.” N. Dangerous Secrets, i. 95.

Reginald Scott does not seem to have been so thoroughly versed in the lore of incantation, as to have known the virtue of this wonder-working seed. Nor is it mentioned by Wierus, nor in the *Malleus Maleficarum*. But perhaps its virtue was confined to our own island.

It was not, however, confined to the northern part of it. For Shakspeare alludes to this superstitious idea, as well known in England.

“We steal as in a castle, cocksure; we have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible.” Cham. Nay,

I think rather you are more beholden to the night than the *fern-seed*, for your walking invisible." First Part Hen. IV., Act ii. sc. 2.

The fern has its seed on the back of the leaf, so small, it is said, as to escape the sight. Hence, while some said that the fern had no seed, others fancied that it cast its seed on a single night. From the notion of the seed being invisible, it was strangely inferred that this property would be communicated to the person who was possessed of it. V. Reed's Shaksp.

Pliny did not know the virtue ascribed to this seed. For he says; "Of Fern be two kinds, and they bear neither floure nor seed." Hist. B. xxvii. c. 9.

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, FAIRNYEAR, s.
The preceding year, the last year, S.

He, *fairnyear*, 'gainst the en'mle's power,
Wi' a choice gang had wander'd.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 3.

"Every one knows that the epithet given to Robert III. was *Faranyeir*: But the import of the word is not generally known. *Faren, faran*, is gone or past, as *farand* is going or passing.—Thus *faranyeir* means *of the past year, or late*; and *Robert Faranyeir* is precisely the late King Robert. Robert II. sometimes received the appellation of *John Faranyeir*, because his baptismal name was *John*. And thus he was distinguished from *John Balliol*, or *John the first*." Annals, Scot., ii. 282.

But the learned writer seems to err in his etymology. For although *farne*, as Sibb. has observed, *vo. Fare*, sometimes signifies "went, passed;" the term before us is more probably allied to Moes-G. *faerni*, old. *Fairnyi vein batizo ist*; Old wine is better. Alem. *forn*, olim. A.-S. *fyrn*, antiquitas, *fyrn-dag*, antiqui dies, olim. Teut. *vernen*, anno superiore, *viene*, vetus. The Germ. yet say *lang zuvorn*, diu ante; and call wine of the last year, *ferntiger* or *firner wien*; Isl. Su.-G. *forn*, vetus.

Teut. *vaerint, verent*, anno preterito, anno superiori, q. d. *ver-iaerent*. Thus Kilian, apparently by mistake, views it as compounded of *ver*, intensive, and *iaeren*, annare, perennare.

I find, however, that both Wachter and Schilter derive the term signifying *old* from that which denotes distance. Thus Wachter, having explained *fern*, longinquus, the same with the word signifying *procul, far*, adds; *Inde firn, vetus*. To *fer*, *procul*, Schilter traces *firn*, old; Gloss., p. 292. Both these writers, of course, view this as the origin of Alem. *firn-en*, Germ. *fern-en*, Isl. *fyrn-ast*, veterascere, to wax old. Wachter observes that the term is transferred from distance of place to distance as to time, from the obvious resemblance between a long space and a remote area.

In Dan., *for* and *ifor* are used adverbially for "last year." The latter occurs in an old ballad in the celebrated *Kiaempviser*, or "Songs of the Warriors":

Enten skulle I den skat udgive,
Som lovet var *ifor*.

"Either you must advance the money which was promised *before*," &c. Kong Dicteriks Kiaempers.

O. E. *ferne ago* is long ago.

—He was found once,
And it is *ferne ago*, in Saynt Frances time.
P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 80, b.

We also find *fele ferniers*, which must be understood as signifying many past years.

I haue followed the in fayth, thys XLV wynter,
And oftymes haue mened the to think on thin end,
And how *fele ferniers* are faren, & so few to comen.

Ibid., Fol. 59, b.

In the first edit. it is printed *fernies*; but corrected as here in edit. 1561.

Ferne yere, Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, "seems to signify *former years*." But from the connexion, it can only mean, *last year*.

Farewell all the snowe of *ferne yere*.

Troil., B. v., 1176.

Junius therefore properly refers to Alem. *forn*, when expl. this phrase; Etymol. He derives *forn* from *foran*, or *forna*, ante before, Gl. Goth.; but Moes-G. *fairni*, from *fairra*, longe, procul.

Lesley, Bp. of Ross, uses *farna dayes*, but whether as signifying *old* or *past*, seems doubtful. In the former case, his language is tautological.

"I might here fetch the fourth old *farne dayes*. I might reache backe to the noble worthie Kings long before the conquest, of whose royal blood she is descended." Title of Succession, A. 1584, p. 20.

Lord Hailes is still farther from the truth in assigning the reason for conferring this surname on Robert III. For, first, it does not appear that he was ever called *Robert Fernyeir*. In Skene's Table of the Kings, he is designed "Robert 3, sur-named *John Farne-yeir*." Nor is there the least reason for supposing that this name was not conferred on him till after his death. It indeed seems to have been given him soon after his accession. The reason of it is obvious. After he had, for whatever cause, assumed the name of *Robert*, the people, struck with the singularity of the circumstance, in a ludicrous way called him *John Fernyeir*, because he was formerly named *John*; literally, he who last year was *John*.

This is not the only instance of the term *Fernyeir* having proved a stumbling-block to the learned. Skinner, after mentioning it, sagely observes; Exp. *February*, nescio an sic dictus, a *Ferius*, &c.

It may be added, that those who meet with any particular hardship during the year, are wont to use this Prov.: "If I live anither year, I'll ca' this year *Fernyear*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 41.

FERNYEAR'S TALE, a fabrication.

So with the lady on a time,
On his foot with her would he gang,
Then to his fellow would amang;
And then told him a *fern-year's tale*.
—But all was feigned each a deal.

Sir Egeir, p. 19

i.e. a story that had as little relation to the truth as what happened last year; equivalent to the modern phrase, *an old song*. *Amang* is probably corr. S. *fern-year's news* is used to denote any piece of intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERNY-BUSS, s. A bush of fern. "It's either a tod or a *ferny-buss*"; Prov. S. B.

FERNY-HIRST, s. A hill-side covered with *ferns*, Roxb. V. **HIRST**.

FEROKERLY, *adv.* For the most part, most frequently, Orkn.

FEROW, *adj.* Not carrying a calf; the same with S. *Ferry*.

"The actionn—aganis Hew Campbell of Lowdoune—for the wrangwis detencioum and withholding—of xj ky with calf [i.e. pregnant], twa *ferow ky*, aucht yeld ky, twa oxin, & certane vtheris gudis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 363.

Can this term have any affinity to A.-S. *faer*, "vacuus, cassus, inanis; void, made void?" Somner. V. **FERRY COW**.

FERR, Fared, Wallace, iii. 83. *Four*, MS.

FERRARIS, *s. pl.* *Barell ferraris*, casks used for carrying on horseback the drink necessary for an army, or in travelling.

The *barell ferraris* that war thar
Cumbryt thaim fast that ridand war.
Barbour, xv. 39, MS.

The schip-men sons in the mornyn
Thurst on twa hers thars flytting.
[Ané] a pair of coil crelis [bare],
That covryt welle wyth clathis are;
The tothir *barell ferraris* twa;
Full of wattyr als war tha.

Wyntonon, viii. 33. 53.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. *ferrière*, "a kinde of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un côté, et plate de l'autre.—La *ferrière* n'est différente du facon que par la figure. Dans Rabelais, la *ferrière* est un facon de cuir. Panurge appelle sa *ferrière*, *Vade mecum*; Dict. Trev. Perhaps from Lat. *fer-o*, *ferre*, to carry; or *ferrar-ius*, as probably bound with iron hoops.

FERREKYN, *s.* A firkin. "Ane *ferrekyn* of saip;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

FERRELL, *s.* "Ane *ferrell* of tallow," *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16, Qu. quarter? *Teut. vier-deel*, id.

[**FERRER**, *adj. comp.* Further; *sup. ferrest*, furthest. *Barbour*, xix. 530, 537.]

FERRICHIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Strong, robust, Upp. Clydes. Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer. V. **FEERY**, *adj.*, and **FEEROCHRIE**.

To **FERRY**, *v. a.* "To farrow, to bring forth young," South of S. Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *faerr-ja*, porcellos parcere, from *farre*, verres.

FERRYAR, **FERREAR**, *s.* A ferryman, a boatman.

"All baitmen and *ferryaris*, quhair hors ar ferryt, sall haue for ilk baite a trenebrig, quhairwith they may ressaue within thair bairtis tranellouris hors throw the realme, vnhurt and vnskaithit." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1425, c. 66, edit. 1566.

Thir rueris and thir watteris kept war
Be ans Charon, ane grisly *ferreuar*.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 42.

Su.-G. *faeria*, to ferry; *faerje-karle*, a ferry-man.

FERRY COW, a cow that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk through the winter, S. A cow of this description is opposed to one that goes *yeld*.

I suspect that the phrase is radically the same with Belg. *vare koe*, a cow that yields no more milk. For although it seems to signify the very reverse, perhaps the original idea was, that a cow, that did not carry, would by degrees lose her milk entirely.

FERRYIT. V. **FERYT**.

FERS. *On fers*.

All hevinly thing mone of the self descend,
Bot gif sum thing *on fers* mak resistance;
Than mey the streme be na wayis mak offence,
Na ryn bakwart.—

Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117, st. 5.

"*Fers*, force;" Gl. If this be right, *on fers* must signify, perforce, of necessity.

FERSIE, *s.* The leprosy of horses, S., *farcy*, E.

"Fire is good for the *fersie*;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 12. V. **FARSY**.

FERTER, *s.* A fairy, Caithn.; pron. q. *fiarter*.

FERTER-LIKE, *adj.* Expl. "Like a little fairy," Gl.

Wi' sickness new he's *ferter-like*,
Or like a water-wraith.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

This, in Gl. Lyndsay, is mentioned as one of the *blunders* of Sibb. But it is not his; for he has given it from the Gl. to the Poems above quoted.

I can form no probable idea of the origin, according to the sense here given; but am inclined to suspect that the proper meaning of the term has been misunderstood in colloquial use, and that it has some affinity to *Fertour*, the word immediately following; ghastly, q. one who looks as if he were ready for his coffin.

FERTOURE, **FERTOR**, *s.* A little coffer or chest, a casket.

"King Alexander in the second yeir of his regne conuenit all the prelatiss and baroniss of his realme, & take vp the bonis of his grandame Sanct Margaret, & put thame in ane precious *fertour* of syluer the xxi. day of July." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xiii., c. 16. *Capsulae argentae*; Boeth.

L. B. *feretrum*, a sarcophagus; whence O. Fr. *fiertre*, a chest in which reliques of saints were kept. V. *Feretrum*, Du Cange.

Malcolm Canmore having chosen Forfar as one of the chief places of his residence, the memory of his excellent Queen is still held in great veneration there. A place, which now forms a peninsula, jutting into the Loch of Forfar, but which was formerly an island, is still called *St. Margaret's Inch*. Tradition says that she used frequently to retire thither for the purposes of devotion; and the foundations of a building, said to have been erected with this design, are still to be seen. Till of late years the young women of Forfar were wont annually to walk in procession to the Inch on the 21st of July, in commemoration of the translation of her bones, as mentioned above in the extract from *Bellenden*.

The term is commonly used by O. E. writers.

—He tok vp the bones,
In a *fiertre* thaim laid a riche for the nones.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

FERTURE, *s.* Expl. "wreck and ruin," Strathmore; apparently from a common origin with *Ferter-like*.

FERY, **FEIRIE**, **FEERIE**, *adj.* Fresh, vigorous, active, agile, S.

All thoct he eildit was, er step in age,
Als *fery* and als swipper as ane page.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 54.

i.e. "as agile and nimble as a boy."

A King thair was sunmtymes, and eik a Queene,
As monie in the land befor had bene.
The king was fair in persoun, fresh and fers;
Ans *feirie* man on fute, or yit on hors.

Priests of Pechlis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 18.

Mr. Pink. renders it *bold*, but without any reason. We still use a similar phrase.

FEERY *o' the FEET*, active in moving the feet.
But is more generally used negatively.

"One favourite notion of J—n is, that there exists a direct sympathy betwixt the two ends of man, or the two poles of the microcosm, as he learnedly expresses it, or as we express it in vulgar language, betwixt a man's head and his heels. And upon this principle he maintains, that a strict analogy may be observed between every man's natural manner of walking and his manner of thinking, and that to call a man eloquent or *feery o' the feet*, is to speak of him in synonymous terms." Donaldsoniad, p. 364.

It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise: *He's no feerie of the feel*, Loth.

—Of foot he is not feerie,

And may not deal with travel.

Watson's Coll., i. 59.

Rudd. says; "f. from A.-S. *far-an*, ire." It might seem, at first view, that this is most probably the same with *Ferdy*, q. v. especially as Su.-G. *ofaerdig*, comp. of *o* priv. and *faerdig*, has the same sense, as expl. by Ihre. *Dicitur de claudo, aut membro quodam debili, proprieque notat cum qui itineri suscipiendo ineptus est.* V. *Foerd*, iter. But both *feerie* and *ferdy* are used, S. B. in a sense somewhat different; the first as denoting activity or agility, the second, strength, without necessarily including the idea of activity.

This is nearly allied to Germ. *ferig*, promptus, expeditus, alacer; which seems formed from Isl. *fuor*, agilis, fortis. V. *FERE*, *adj.* 2.

I know not, if these words have any connexion with Isl. *flor*, vita, vigo; Landnamabok. A.-S. *feorh*, soul, life, spirit.

Feerie is also used Loth. in a sense directly the reverse, as signifying, frail, feeble. This rather corresponds to the term in Isl. opposed to *faer*; *ufaer*, *ofaer*, weak.

FERYALE, FERIALE, FERIALL, FERIELL, *adj.* The same with *Feriat*, denoting that which is consecrated to acts of religion, or at least guarded by a protection against legal prosecution.

—"Decretis—that the processis of the breif of richt purchest be Robert of Spens—procedit & led befor the schiref of Fiff is vulachfully & vnorderly procedit, because the last court, when the assiss past & the dome was gevin, was within *feriale* tyme on gude Wednesday in Passione wouk." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 16.

"*Feriel* days at mattingis [matins], mess, ewinsang." &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

"The lordis—decretis—that the said balyeis wrangwisly & vnorderly procedit in the seruing of the said breif [of inquest], because that gert it be serwit in hervist, quhilk is *feriale* tyme & forbiddin of the law." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 16.

This humane ordinance, securing an immunity from legal prosecution during *harvest*, as much as if every day of it had been devoted to religion, had been borrowed by our ancestors from the jurisprudence of the continent. L. B. *Feriae Messinae* denotes the same thing; Vacaciones autumnales. "In the laws of the Visigoths, the *Feriae Messinae* continued from the 15th of the kalends of August to the same date in September, and the *Feriae Vindemiales*, or the vacation for the vintage, lasted a month also from the 15th of the kalends of October. This protection was not extended, however, to those guilty of crimes which deserved death." V. Lindenbrog. Leg. Wisigoth. 1. 2, tit. 11, p. 18.

This custom also prevailed in France. Hence *le Mission*, "the vacation during vintage;" Cotgr. *Induces mestives*; Consuet. Turon., art. 56. Also in

Spain; as the *Feriae Messivae et Vindemiales* are mentioned in the decrees of the council of Toledo. V. Du Cange, *Feriae Messivae*.

Lat. *ferial-is*, id., synon. with *feriat-us*.

FERYS, *s. pl.* "For *efferies*, affairs, things," Rudd.

We hym behald and al his cours gan se,—
Hys talbart and array sewit with breris:
Bot he was Greik be all his vther *ferys*.

Doug. Virgil, 88. 30.

Ferys seems rather to signify marks; from *Fair*, *feyr*, appearance, q. v.

FERYT, FERRYIT, *pret. v.* Farrowed.

—On the wallis thai gan cry

That thair sow we *feryt* thar.

Barbour, xvii. 701, MS.

Anone thou sall do fynd ans mekyll swyne,

Wyth thretty hede *ferryit* of grisiss fyne.

Doug. Virgil, 241. 9.

Sw. Smoland. *faerria*, procellos parere, Seren. from *farre*, verres, A.-S. *feorh*, procellus. These are evidently allied to Lat. *verres*.

FERYT, *pret. v.* Waxed, grew, became.

Thair cheyff chfyftan *feryt* als fers as fyre,

Throw matelent, and werray propyr ire.

Wallace, iii. 165, MS.

Su.-G. *far-a*, to act, to conduct one's self, whence *fora*, consuetudo vel modus agendi.

FESART, *s.* An impudent person. V. FAIZART.

To FESH, *v. a.* To fetch, S. Germ. *fass-en*, id.

And *fesh* my hawks sae fleet o' flight, &c.

"Conjugated, fesh, fuish, fushen."

Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 526, 529.

To FESH, *v. n.* Probably, to seek, to *flash*.

That backdoor is o'er strait to let you out,

Sae *fesh* nae mair for shifts to look about.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 101.

Seek, Edit. Third. Probably for *flash*; "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To FEST, *v. a.* 1. To fix, to secure.

Our seymly soverans hymself forsuth will nocht cese

Quhill he have frely fangit your frendschip to *fest*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 9.

Su.-G. *faest-a*, Belg. *vest-en*, to fasten, A.-S. *faest*, fast. A. Bor. *to fest*, to fasten, to tie, or bind.

2. To confirm, by promise or oath.

For thi manheid this forthwart to me *fest*,

Quhen that thou seis thow may no langer lest;

On this ilk place, quhilk I haiff tane to wer,

At thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Wallace, xi. 487, MS.

—Fewte I you *fest* without feyning,

Sa that the cause may be kend, and knawin throw skill.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 26.

Harry the Minstrel uses it in the same sense.

Passand thair war, and mycht no langar lest,

Till Inglissmen, thair fewts for to *fest*.

Wallace, xi. 540, MS.

Fest, by mistake, in Perth edit.; but *fest* in MS., as in edit. 1648 and 1673.

Ihre's definition of Su.-G. *fast-a* shews that it is used in a sense nearly allied to *enfeoff*. *Fasta* dicitur actus ille forensis, quo emtori plenaria rei venditae possessio adjudicatur, postquam certo, et in lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuntiatus est. The origin seems to be *fast*, firmus. Germ. *fest-en*, *vest-en*,

stipulari, interposita fide vel juramento; Isl. *fest-a*. juramento confirmare, *festa kongdomi*, in sententiam regis jurare, *festa*, stipulatio fidei; Verel. Ind.

To FESSIN, *v. a.* To fasten, S.

"Sa mekil is the lufe of God & our nychbour *fessinit* and linkit togiddir, that the tane lufe can nocht be had without the tothir." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 42, b. 43, a.

[FESNYNG, FESTNYNG, *s.* Fastening, security. Barbour, xx. 57, Skeat's Ed.]

FESTNYNG, *s.* Confirmation of a bargain.

He gert stryk off hys twa handis,
That *festnyng* wes of the cowmandis.
Wyntown, vi. 12. 76.

A.-S. *faestnung*, Isl. *festing*, id. V. HANDFAST.

To FESTER, *v. a.* Apparently, to roof.

"For the *festeryng* of ane barne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 161, 443.

O. Fr. *faestiere*, *festiere*, a ridge-tile, a roof-tile; *fest-er*, couvrir un maison, *fastigiare*, Roquefort. L. B. *fest-um*, lignum in summitate domus, &c.

FESTYCOCK, *s.* New ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kill or mill, Strathmore.

There seems no reason to doubt that this is the same with the *Filless cock* of the South of S.; and that the name is corr. from *Festyn*, or *Fastyn-cock*, *q.* the cock eaten at Shrovetide. V. FITLESS COCK.

To FESTYN, *v. a.* To bind; the same with E. *fasten*, used in regard to the legal engagement of one person to work under another.

"Efter the quilk (*sic*) burrowis fundyn, the schiref sall assigne xl dais to sic ydil men to get thaim masteris, or to *festyn* thaim to leful craftis." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

FESTYNANCE, FESTINENS, *s.* Confinement, durance.

"The schiref sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kep thaim in *festynance* quhil it be knawin quhare one thai leif, and at the cuntre be vnscathit of thaim." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

"I will nocht slay him, becaus he is nocht dampnit; but I wil kepe him in *festynens*, quhil—that he may be punist and slane afore the pepill." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 226. In vinculis, Lat.

This may be corr. from A.-S. *faestenesse*, propugnaculum, munimen, whence E. *fastness*, A.-S. *faesten* and *faestenne* are synon., "a bulwark, a fort, a fortress, a castle, a strong place," &c.; Somner. Su.-G. *faeste*, arx, munimentum.

To FETCH, *v. n.* To make inspirations in breathing, S.

Tam, *fetchin* fast to gain his win',
Laid down the muckle hammer,
Now try'd to thrust a sentence in,
To snib the sage's clamour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 66.

It is often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty, S. Hence,

FETCH, *s.* The deep and long inspiration of a dying person, S.; *Draucht*, synon.

To FETCH, *v. a.* To pull intermittently; Gl. Burns.

To FETHIR, FEATHER, *v. n.* To fly, Aberd.

The millart's man, a suple fallow,
Ran's he had been red wnd;
He *fethir'd* fiercely like a swallow,
Cry'd hech ! at ilka thud.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 181.

This *v.* is evidently formed from the *s.*, *q.* to use pinions.

FETHIR LOK, a lock which has what is called a *feather-spring*, resembling that by which the frizzle of a musket is raised or let fall; so called from the formation of the end of the spring, resembling the hairs of a *feather*, Roxb.

—"That Schir Jhone—pay for—ii mett bardis, iiiii s., a *fethir lok* xviii d., coppis, dischijs, dublaris, iiiii s." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

Sw. *spring-faeder-laas*, a spring-lock, Seren.; *faeder*, "spring, an elastick body, which when distorted has the power of restoring itself;" Wideg. Belg. *veder*, "the spring of a watch or lock;" Sewel.

FETHOK, *s.* A polecat.

"And for x fulmartis skynnis, callyt *fethokis*, viii d." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814. A variety of orthography for *Fithowe*, *q.* v.

FETTIL, FETTLE, *s.* 1. Expl. "Ease, condition, energy, power, strength," Gl. Shirr. *Her tongue tint fettle*, her tongue lost the faculty of speech, S. B.

The grip detain'd her, but she cud na speak;
Her tongue for fear tint *fettle* in her check.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28, 29.

His queets were dozen'd, and the *fettle* tint.

Ibid., p. 44.

Perhaps, *q.* lost the power of its strings or ligaments. V. FETYL, *v.*

Fettle, "dress, case, condition;" Lancash. T. Bobb.

2. It is used precisely in the sense of state or condition, Dumfr., Roxb. Thus it is said of a horse or cow, that it is in good *fettle*, when in good order.

3. Temper, humour; as applied to the mind; generally used in a good sense, Roxb.

To FETTLE, *v. a.* 1. To tie up, S.

I give this word on the authority of the learned and ingenious Callander in his MS. notes on Ihre, vo. *Faetil*, vinculum. V. FETYL, *v.*

This occurs as a *v. n.* in Forbes's Eubulus, p. 157; but it is probably an errat. for *ettleth*.

Not daring more our doctrine to oppone,
Hes *fettleth*, faltie to finde our vocation.

A. Bor. *fettle* signifies to prepare.

2. To put in order, to fit up, Renfrews., Dumfr.

Lonrie has caft Gibbie Cameron's Gnn,
That his suld gutcher bure when he followed Prince
Charley :

The barrel was rustit as black as the grun',

But he's taen't to the smiddy an's *fettled* it rarely.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 169.

Isl. and Goth. *fitl-a*, adparare; Seren. *Fettle* is used as expl. above in Lancashire.

To **FETLE**, **FETYL**, *to any work*, to set about it keenly, Dumfr.; to join closely, to grapple in fight; perhaps allied to Su.-G. *faetil*, vinculum, q. bound to it.

The Scottis in-to gud aray
To gyddy knyt thaim, aperlykly
Tuk the feld, and manlykly
Fetyl wyth thare fais in fycht.

Wynntown, viii. 16. 197.

Su.-G. *fett-ia*, Isl. *fit-ia*, to tie, ligare, connectere; Isl. Su.-G. *faetil*, ligamen, cingulum, a band, a fetter, a girdle. Mr. Macpherson mentions the last word as used in the same sense, Westmorel.

FETTLE, *s.* A horse-girth made of straw, Shetl.

Ihre informs us that Su.-G. *faetil*, referred to *vo. Fettel*, signifies not only a bandage for wounds, but the rope with which porters bind their burdens on their backs, funiculus, quo bajuli onera sua, dorso imponenda, colligant. It is formed from *fit-ja*, ligare.

FETTLE, *adj.* 1. Neat, tight, well-made, S. B., of the same meaning as E. *feat*, which has been derived from Fr. *fait*, q. *bien-fait*. Rather perhaps from Su.-G. *fatt*, aptus; if not from the same origin with *fetyl*.

2. Short; applied to one who is low in stature, but well-knit, S. B.

3. Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to another, well adapted, Roxb.

FETTLE, *s.* A handle in the side of a large basket, &c., Caithn.

"Each cassie has a *fettle* or handle in each side and end, to carry it by." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 69.

"A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed in the flat side of the basket, as a *fettle* to fix the basket in the *clubbar* on the horse's back." Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 60.

Tent. *vatsel*, capulus, ansa; id quo aliquid tenetur, is evidently from a common origin. This is *vat-en*, apprehendere, inuncare. Dan. *fattelse*, comprehension, is obviously allied. Isl. *fetill*, catenula, and Su.-G. *faetil*, vinculum, from *fatt-a*, apprehendere, are also cognates. From the latter is formed Sw. *fattan*, a handle.

FETUS, **FETOUS**, *adj.* Neat, trim, Rudd.

FETUSLY, *adv.* Featly, neatly.

His riche arrey did ouer his shulderis hyng,
Bet on ane purpouir claith of Tyre glitteryng,
Fetusly stekit with pirnyt goldin thredis.

Doug. Virgil, 108. 51.

Sibb. has properly referred to O. Fr. *faictis*, -isse, id.

To **FETYL**, *v. n.* V. **FETTLE**.

FEU, **FEW**, *s.* A fief; a possession held of a superior, on payment of a certain yearly rent, S. The mode of possession is also called *few-ferme*, the rent *few-dewtie*, or *few-maill*.

"In case it sall happen in time cumming ony vassal or *fewar*, halding lands in *few-ferme*,—to faillye in making of payment of his *few-dewtie*;—they sall amitte and tine their said *few* of the saids lands, conforme to the civill and cannon Law." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, c. 246.

Sibb. asserts, that the word in all the three forms of *feu*, *fee*, Fr. *fief*, "is an abbreviation of L. B. *feudum* or *feodum*, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than *bondage* or *slavery*." He adds that *feudum* comes from A.-S. *theudom*, *theowdom*, servitium, servitus, mancipatio; and that "those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* instead of *theudum*, there being, in fact, no such sound as *th* in that language."

But this passage is one continued tissue of errors. The first assertion ought to be inverted. For it will generally be found that the L. B. terms, such especially as respect laws, customs, &c., are merely Gothic or O. Fr. words *latinized*. Of this, innumerable proofs occur in Du Cange. *Feod-um*, *feud-um*, as Somner acutely observes, seems to be merely A.-S. *feo-hod*, from *feo*, pecunia, and *had*, or *hod*, a participle denoting quality, as in *childhood*, &c., with a Lat. termination; unless the last word should rather be Gothic *od*, possession. Somner views *feo-hod* as analogous to *all-hod*, whence he derives L. B. *allodium*. But *allodial* rights are opposed to those that are feudal. V. Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 3, and UDAL.

To support his theory, Sibb. has imposed a sense on *feudum*, which it did not originally bear. Subjection, and often servitude, was connected with feudal possession. This arose, however, from the nature of the tenure, but was not necessarily implied in the sense of the term; which simply denoted possession on the ground of paying a certain rent, in money or other goods, being of the same origin with *Fe*, q. v.

Is it probable that *feudum*, a word generally used through Europe, should originate from *theowdom*, a term which seems to have been confined to the A.-S.? With what propriety can it be said that "there is no such sound as *th*," in Lat. when it retains so many words of Gr. origin, which begin with this very sound? Were the writers of the dark ages more refined in their taste, and more fastidious as to the admission of foreign sounds, than those of the Augustan age? In a word, if *feu* be from *theudom*, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

FEUAR, **FEWAR**, *s.* One who holds lands on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to the superior, S. V. **FEU**.

To **FEU**, **FEW**, *v. a.* 1. To give in few, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority; on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise, S.

"As for people's own proper goods, they may be *fewed*, with that condition to be *fewdal*, if they desist to be the proprietors, and come to be the superiors." Summ. View of the Feud. Law, p. 49, 50.

2. To take in feu, S.

FEU-ANNUAL, *s.* "That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh." View Feud. Law, Gl., p. 127.

FEU-FERME, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

"Lands halden in *few-ferme* payand ane certaine yeirly dewty, *nomine feudi-firmae*, may be recognosed be the superior, for none-payment of the few dewtie."

FEW-FERMORER, s. One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

"The *few-fermorer* not paying his *few-ferme*, for his ingratitude and vnthankfulness, times and forefaltis his *few-ferme*." Skene, *ibid*.

SUBFEU, SUBFEW, s. A feu granted by one who himself holds his property as subject to a superior, S.

"This statute seemed to require the king's subsequent approbation, in order to give effect to the *subfeus* granted by his immediato vassals." Erskine's *Inst.*, B. ii. T. 5, § 7.

To SUBFEU, v. a. To grant a right to heritable property, on condition of the payment of a certain duty to one who is himself a vassal; a forensic term, S.

—"The superior was entitled, by our ancient law, to the ward of all the lands contained in the grant made to the vassal, even of those lands that the vassal had *subfeued* to another."—"In the infancy of feus, vassals were left at liberty to alienate part of their lands without the consent of their superior, and to *subfeue* the whole of them." Erskine's *Inst.*, B. ii., T. 5, § 7, 10.

L. B. *subfeod-are*, donner in arriere fief; Chart. Phil. Reg. Franc. A., 1271. *Subfeudatarius*, arriere-feudal, qui *retro-feudum* possidet. Du Cange.

To FEUCH, FEUGH, s. To take a whiff, S. B.

"*Feugh* at his pipe." Journal from London, p. 2. Isl. *fiuk-a*, to be driven by the wind, vento agitari, ningere; *fiuk*, a cloud, or any thing driven by the wind; Belg. *fuyck-en*, to drive.

FEUCH, s. A whiff, S. B.

Isl. *fiuk*, tempestas rigida.

FEUCH, s. "A sounding blow, S. B." Gl. Shirr. *Feuchit*, Fife. Teut. *fuyck*, pulsus.

To FEUCH, FEUGH, v. a. To smoke, S.

They *feugh'd* the pipe, and argued het,
And wrangled loud like bulls,

D. *Anderson's Poems*, p. 86.

FEUCHIT, (gutt.) s. A sharp and sudden stroke, Fife; apparently the same with *Feuch*.

FEUD, s. The supreme Judge in the Law-ting formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. **FOUD**.

***FEUD, FEUDE, s.** 1. Used, as in E., for "quarrel, contention," S.

2. It also denotes enmity, S.

—"The invincible king of Sweden—was careless (as he said himselfe that night) to incurre the *feude*, or the enmity and anger both of the house of Austria and kinge of Spaine, to do service to his deere aister, the queene of Bohemia." Monro's *Exped.*, Part II., p. 93.

FEUERYHER, s. The month of February. V. **FEBRUAR**.

FEUG, s. A smart blow, Mearns.

FEUGH, s. A sounding blow, Aberd.

But in the midst o' his windy tattle,
A chiel came wi' a *feugh*,
Box'd him on the a—e with a bold bettle
Till a' the hindlings leugh
At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805. V. **FEUCH, s.**

FEUGHIN, part. pa. Fought, Stirlings., Lanarks.

FEURE, s. Furrow. V. **FUR**.

FEVERFOULLIE, s. Feverfew, S. *Feather-wheelie*, S. B.

"*Matricaria, feverfoylie*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 18.

FEVER-LARGIE, s. Expl. Two stomachs to eat, and one to work; County unknown.

FEW, s. The sound made in the air by swift motion, S. B. Rudd. Gl., vo. *Quhev*, q. v.

FEWE, adj. Fallow, or grey. V. **FAUCH**.

FEWLUME, s. "Forte, a sparrow hawk," Rudd.

He comptis na mare the gled, nor the *fewlume*,
Thocht wele him likis the goishalk glaid of plume.

Doug. Virgil, 271. 54.

FEWS, FOUETS, s. pl. Houseleek, also *Fows* and *Foose*, S. *Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn. A cataplasm of the leaves is reckoned very efficacious in burns and hot ulcers.

The latter orthography gives the sound of the word as pron. in Loth. and Roxb.

The term *Fews* seem to be of Welsh origin. Richards renders houseleek *y fyw-lys*.

"Virgin Milk very easily made. Take a quantity of house-leek commonly called *foose*; beat it in a marble mortar, and press out the juice and clarify it; when you want to use it, pour a little of it in a glass, and pour in some drops of spirit of wine, which will curdle it: it is very proper to make the skin smooth, and take away reddish spots." H. Robertson's *School of Arts*, vol. i. p. 57.

It had been used in the singular by our forefathers. "*Leaves*, of Great *Fow*, Myrrh, Nightshade, Plantain." St. Germaine's *Royal Physieian*, p. 52.

FEWTE', s. Fealty, allegiance.

Of all Rauchryne bath man and page
Kneelyt, and made the King homage;
And tharwith swour him *fewté*,
To serve him sy in lawté.

Barbour, iii. 757, MS.

O. Fr. *seaulté, seautel*, from *seal*, faithful, and this from Lat. *fidelis*.

To FEWTER, FUTER, v. a. To bring close or lock together.

Nane vthir wyse the Troiane oistis in feild,
And Latyne routis *lokylt* vnder schield,
Metis in the melle, joned samyn than
They *fewter* fute to fute, and man to man.

Futer, MS. *Doug. Virgil*, 323. 41.

Haeret pede pes, densusque viro vir. *Virg.*

According to Rudd. "their feet are entangled or faltered [feltred] together, from Fr. *feutre*, a felt."

Isl. *fodr-a*, subnectere, consuere. But I suppose that it is rather allied to *faetr-a*, compedibus constringere; *fiotur*, shackles for the feet; q. They *fetter* foot to foot.

FEWTIR, s. Rage, violent passion.

Thair cheyff chlyftan feryt as ferss as fyre,
Throw matelent, and werray propyr ire;
On a gret horss, in till his glitterand ger,
In *fewtir* kest a fellone aspro sper.

Wallace, iii. 168, MS.

Isl. *fudra*, efflagro, citus moveor, more fulgoris:
fudr, calor, motus.

FEY, FEE, FIE, adj. 1. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event, and the impossibility of avoiding it, S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,
Quhar fell Sothron war semblit vpon raw,
To fende his men with his deyr worthi hand:
The folk was *fey* that he befor him fand.

Wallace, iv. 616, MS.

The hardy Erll befor his men furth past;—
A scherand suerd bar drawyn in his hand,
The fryst was *fey* that he befor him fand.

Ibid., viii. 833, MS.

Or thow be fulyeit *fey* freke in the fight
I do me in thy gentrice—

Gawan and Gol., iv. 9.

i.e. "Ere thou be dishonoured and devoted to death, as being under my power, I trust myself to your honour."

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes? Felis thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strenth or mannis force has delt with the?
Seis thou not wele thy selfe that thou art *fey*?
Tharfor to God thou yield the and obey,
The power of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrare,
Obey to God. —

Doug. Virgil, 143. 25.

Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis?

Virgil, v. 466.

Or is here used for *than*, as *nor* more commonly.

"Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
There'l nae man die but him that's *fe*;
I'll guide ye a' right safely thro';
Lift ye the pris'n'er on ahint me."

Minstrelsy Border, i. 180.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense, as it is that in which it is still used, S. When a man does any thing out of the ordinary line of his conduct, or directly the reverse of his character, as when a peevish man becomes remarkably good-humoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common to say, *He's surely fey*, i.e., he is near his end. Any thing of this kind is called a *fey talkin*, S. B. a presage of approaching death.

"A neighbour endeavoured to comfort Margaret Cruickshank, when in the 99th year of her age, for the loss of a daughter with whom she had long resided, by observing that in the course of nature she could not long survive. 'Aye,' said the good old woman with pointed indignation, 'what *fye token* do ye see about me?'" P. Montquhitter, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xxi. 150.

"Fall on the *fayest*, the beetle among the bairns;" S. Prov. "Spoken when we de a thing at a venture, that may be good for some, and bad for another;" Kelly, p. 111.

"There is *fay* blood in your head," S. Prov. "The Scots call a man *fay*, when he alters his conditions and humours, which they think a sign of death;" Kelly, p. 333. This, however, is not properly the sense of the term. When a man is said to be *fey*, these unusual humours are not the reason of the designation; but, by a change of disposition, he is supposed to indicate that his death is at hand.

2. Unfortunate, unhappy, producing fatal effects. This is an oblique sense, in which it is generally used by Douglas.

And yonder, lo, beheld he Troylus
Wanting his armoure, the *fey* barne fleand;
For to encounter Achilles unganand.

Virgil, 27. 49.

Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli.

Virg.

With ane grete fold of gold *fey* Priamus
Secretely vnuquihle send this Polidorus.

Ibid., 68. 41. *Infelix*, Virg.

Nor yit be naturale dede perischit sche,
Bot *fey* in haisty furour inflammyt hie,
Before hir day had onuyslye hir self split.

Ibid., 124. 38.

Here it corresponds to *misera*, Virg.

It is applied to the love of Corebus for Cassandra, which was the cause of his death at Troy.

—Mydoneus son also, Corebus yung,
Quhilk in thay dais for *fey* luf hate burnyng
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere.

Ibid., 50. 33.

Insano Cassandreae incensus amore.

Virg.

3. *Fey* is sometimes used with respect to corn. A *fey puckle* is a grain that has lost its substance, or become decayed, S. B.

This word is common to all the Northern dialects. Isl. *feig-r*, moribundus, morti vicinus, cui extrema. Parcae jam nunc fila legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel. Su.-G. *fey*, nigh to death, natural, accidental, or violent. A.-S. *faege*, moribundus, morti appropinquans, ad moriendum destinatus; Hicces. Alem. *vaig*, id. Belg. *veeg*, *veegh*, fatal; *veeg zym*, to give signs of death; *een veeg teyken*, a fatal presage; the very phrase mentioned above is still common in S. Fr. *fee*, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

Germ. *feig* signifies timid, which, as Ihre observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presentiment of their fate, failed in respect of courage; while, on the contrary, fortune was supposed to favour the brave. It is used, on one occasion, by Douglas nearly in this sense.

—We as thrallis leif sall our natiue land,
And vnto proude tyranntis, has the ouerhand,
Sall be compellit as lordis tyl obey,
That thus now sleuthfully sa *fant* and *fey*
Huffis still on thir feildis as we war dede,
And for our self list schupe for na remede.

Virgil, 416. 28.

The only Latin epithet used by Virg. is *lentus*.

Su.-G. *Jag tror han aer fey*, I believe that a fatality haugs over him; Wideg. *I trow that he be fey*, S. Isl. *ufeigr*, morti hoc tempore non destinatus; Verel. *He's no fey yet*, S.

FEYDOM, s. The state of being *fey*, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death, S.

Isl. *feigd*, a s., noting that death is at hand; mors imminens, G. Andr. V. FEYDOM.

FEY, s. 1. A fief, or possession held, by some tenure, of a superior.

Thai said, succession of kyngrik
Was nocht to lawer *feys* lik.
For ther mycht succed na female,
Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male.

Barbour, i. 58, MS.

i.e., Not like to inferior fiefs.

2. It seems used improperly for a kingdom.

—It mycht fall lyk,
Sum hethyn man, or herytyk

Mycht wsurpe Crystyn *Fey*,
And wyn, and joys swylik dygnyteis.
Wyntonon, vl. 2. 49.

This is evidently the same with FE, FEE, q. v.

FEY, *s.* A foc.

I luf fredome; yet man I be subject;
I am compellit to flatter with my *feys*.
Maitland Poems, p. 150. V. FA.

FEY, *s.* Croft or infield land, Galloway.

"There was a bear *fey*, or piece of sand [R. land] allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and laboured from time immemorial." Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce, xiv. 491.

Evidently allied to *Fey*, A. Bor. to cleanse, *faugh*, S. Teut. *vægh-en*, *foegh-en*, purgare, tergere; Su.-G. *fei-a*, *faei-a*, Isl. *faeg-ia*, Germ. *fegen*, id.

FEYK, *s.* This seems to signify that kind of restlessness, sometimes proceeding from nervous affection, which prevents one from keeping in one position; otherwise called the *fidjets*.

They bad that Baick should not be but—
The Francis, the Fluxes, the *Feyk*, and the Felt,
The Fevers, the Feareie, with the speinyie Flies;
The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt;
The Powlings, the Palsay, with Pocks like pees;
The Swert, and the Sweting, with Sounding to swelt;
The Weam-ill, the Wild fire, the Vomit and the Vees;
The Mair and the Migrame, with Meaths in the Melt;
The Warbles and the Wood-worm whereof Dog dies;
The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the Titts and the Tirles;
The painful Popleisie and Pest,
The Rot, the Roup, and the suld Rest,
With Parlesse and Plurisies opprest,
And nip'd with the Nirles.

Poltwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

It is possible, however, that the disease meant may be the same with *fykes*, expl. "an itching in the fundament," Gl. Sibb. V. FYKE.

[FEYLL, *adj.* Many. V. FEILL.]

FEYR. *In feyr*, in company, together;
Dunb. V. FERE.

FEYRD, fourth. V. FERD.

FIAL, *s.* Prob., retainer, hired servant.

"Order was given that the drum should go through Aberdeen, commanding all apprentices, servants, and *fials*, not to change their Masters while Martinmas next, with certification that they should be taken frae such masters as they *feed* with." Spalding, ii. 108.

This might seem to signify retainers, from Fr. *feal*, trusty, faithful, L. B. *fevalis*, and most probably *fealis*, as *fealiter* occurs. But from the connection with *feed*, i.e. hired, it may be a *s.* formed from the *v.* *Fee*, q. persons hired.

FIAL, FEALE, *s.* Vassalage.

"John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardinch in *fall* from John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Sutherland, which lands the grandfather of this Angus had in possession from John Macky, (the sone of Y-Roy-Macky), who, before Earle John his tyme, possessed lands in Breachat." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 253.

—"In lyke wyse that the persones that has the landis in the Levenax in *feale* of the lord Glamys be warnit to be at the samyn day with thar lettres of thar *feis*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1473, p. 10.

As L. B. *fidelis* signifies subditus, vassallus, in *fall*

seems equivalent to *in fideli*, i.e. on condition of acting a faithful part. O. Fr. *feall*, *fael*, *feiaul*, id. V. Gloss. Carpentier.

FIALLES, *s. pl.* Vassals, dependants, those holding by a feudal tenure.

"The Cardinalis banner was that day displayit, and all his *fiallis* war chargit to be under it."—Knox's Hist., p. 42.

MS. I. *ficallis*. London edit., *files*, p. 46.

L. B. *fevalis*, of the same meaning with *feudalis*, from *fevum*, used as *feudum*. Du Cange.

FIAR, *s.* One who has the reversion of property, S.

"I am *fiar* of the lands, she a life-renter." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Ser., i. 209. V. under FE, FEE, s.

FIARS, *s. pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year, S.

"Sometimes—the price in sales of grain is fixed by the *Sheriff-fiars*. These are the rates settled by a sentence of the sheriff, proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the *fiars*." Erskine's Instit., B. iii., T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Sibb. write *feires*, *feirs*, but I suspect, improperly. The former derives it from *fere*, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. *feur*, estimatio venalium, pretii constitutio; *affeurer*, annonae venali pretium edicere; *foy*, fides, because the *affeurers* were sworn to give a just judgment." But *feur* is undoubtedly from Lat. *for-um*, the market place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

Fiars, notwithstanding the similarity, seems to have no affinity to *feur*. It is of Goth. origin; Isl. *fiar*, *fear*, the genit. of *fe*, *fie*, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta, Verel.; a term including every species of wealth, real or fictitious. *Fiar audn*, consumptio facultatum; *ibid.* N. FE.

FICHE, *s.* A fish.

For Phebus was turnd in a cat,
And Venus in a *fiche* maist flat.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 4.

The author, however, has forgot the mythology here. It was Phoebe that was metamorphosed into a cat.

Although the Northern nations did not deal so deeply in transformations as the Latins, the ancient Norwegians believed that, as the whales drove the herring into the coast, when the mariners quarrelled and shed blood, they drove them away. Spec. Regal., p. 125, 126. The fishermen on our own coasts believe that the fish have an unnatural redness during war.

The phrase, *a foul fish*, which we apply to one of a bad character, is used in Su.-G. A piscatoribus habemus, quod *ful fish*, hominem astutum, callidum, appellemus; Ihre, vo. *Fogel*.

To FICHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment, Loth., Aberd.

2. To go awkwardly about work, *ibid.*

3. Used to denote the act of toying, rather in an indelicate manner, with a female, Aberd.

FICHERIN, s. The state of being apparently busy in a trifling way, *ibid.*

This may be viewed as a frequentative from our *v.* to *Fike*, agreeing with Gael. *feic-am*, to be in a continual motion. Or it may be traced to Su.-G. *fik-a*, *de-siderare*, Isl. *fyk-iax*, *avide appetere*, *impotenti affectu rapi in aliquid*, *fykia*, *impotens aviditas*.

FICH PLEW, apparently the same with what is now denominated a *fotch plough*.

"The lordis—decretis—that George Earl of Rothes sall content & pay to the abbot and conuent of Sanct Colmis Inche ten £ for the teynd schaffis of the kirk of Lesly of his manis twa *fich plewis* quhilk he grantit taken up be him in the yere immediate preceedand this yere." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 128.

FICHYT, part. pa. (pron. hard). Fixed.

Myn hart *fichyt* sekryly was,
Quhen I wes in prosperité,
Off my synyns to sauffyt be,
To trawail apon Goddis fayis,

Barbour, xx. 178, MS.

Fr. *fich-er*, to fix.

The *v.* occurs in O. E. "I *fyche* (Lydgat) I stedye, or make ferme or stedfaste;" *Palsgr.*, B. iii. F. 235, b.

[**FICHT, v. a.** To fight. V. **FECHT.**]

[**FICHTYNE, s.** Fighting.]

FICKFACK, s. The tough, strong, elastic ligament, running along the vertebrae of the back, the ligamentum Neuchoe, Clydes; also *Fix-fax* and *Camels Hair*.

From its being called *Camels Hair*, it might seem that the term is merely a reduplication of A.-S. *feax*, *feax*, *cesaries*, *trines*.

FICK-FACKS, s. pl. Silly jargon, trifling sayings, Fife.

Su.-G. *fick-fack*, *praestigiae*, *quicquid clanculum ad decipiendos alios suscipitur*, *Ihre*. V. under **FIKE, v.**

To **FICKLE, v. a.** To puzzle, to perplex, to reduce to a nonplus, Loth.

It occurs apparently in this sense in Wallace, ix., 1863, edit. 1648.

And left his turme all *fickled* in follie.

Where it is used for *fykit* in MS. V. the passage, vo. *Fekit*.

Fikele is used O. E. in the sense of *flatter*.

This was lo! the gude doghter, that nolde *fikele* nogt.
R. Glouc., p. 36.

"'Sir,' replied the controversialist, who forgot even his present distress in such discussions as these, 'you cannot *fickle* me sae easily as you do opine.'" *Heart of Mid Lothian*, ii. 168.

"Howsomever, she's a wel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, as I hae heard her do at an orra time, she may come to *fikkle* us a'." *Antiquary*, iii. 219.

I find that in the Gl. to Waverley, &c., *Fickle* is viewed as a dimin. from the *v.* to *Fike*.

"*Fickle*, to make to *fike*, or fidget; to puzzle."

This is from A.-S. *ficol*, *versipellis*, "a wilie or crafty fellow," *Sommer*. The other might seem to be a dimin. from *fike*. But it undoubtedly claims the same origin with Su.-G. *wickla*, pron. *wickla*, *complicare*, *Ihre*, vo. *wika*; *en-wikla*, to puzzle, *Seren*. from *veck*, a fold; *veckla*, to fold up, *Wideg*.

Junius, *Skinner*, and *Johnston*, all derive *fickle*, E., unstable, from A.-S. *ficol*, *versipellis*. But there is no relation, except in sound. Etymologists, by not attending to the near affinity, I might almost say, identity of the letters *f*, *v*, *w*, in the Northern languages, have often perplexed both themselves and the world with unnatural derivations. *Fickle* is evidently from A.-S. *wicel-ian*, *vacillare*, to wag, to stagger, to reel; *Sommer*. Isl. *weikl-ast*, Su.-G. *wackl-a*, id. What is fickleness, but the *vacillation* of the mind? Although Su.-G. *wackla*, as well as *wick-a*, *instabilem esse*, *motitari*, are traced to sources different from that of *wik-a*, *wik-a*, *pricare*, (which also signifies *flectere*), and *enwikl-a*, to puzzle; I am inclined to think that they are all from one fountain. For when the mind is puzzled or perplexed, it is reduced to a state of *fickleness*. It may also be observed that the Lat. term *wacill-are* has the same radical letters with the Northern words; if it be admitted that *c* was sounded by the Romans hard, like Gr. *κ*.

FICKLY, adj. Puzzling, Loth. V. the *v.*

FICKLE-PINS, s. pl. A game, in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends, Perth., Kinross.

FICKS, s. A disease of sheep, S. V. **FAGS**. Perhaps the same with *the Fykes*.

This designation seems of Teut. origin, *Fyck-en*, *fricare*, to rub, to scratch; *fyck*, a boil, an inflamed tubercle.

To **FID, v. a.** To move up and down, or from side to side, to wag, S.

On uplands skip the sportive lambs,
That lightly frisk and *fid* their tails,
And wanton cheery round their dauns.

A Scott's Poems, p. 135.

Isl. *fett-a*, *retrosum flectere*.

To **FIDDER, v. n.** To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to be stationary over a place; or like that of a bird in her nest over her young, Dumfr.

Teut. *veder-en*, *plumare*, *plumas emittere*, and Isl. *fidr-a*, *leviter tangere*, are the only terms that seem to have any affinity.

FIDDER, s. A multitude, a large assemblage:

The Pown I did persane,
Togidder with the furtill Dow,
The last of all the laue,
This *fidder*, togidder,
Unto the wood ar went.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Col.*, ii. 29.

This seems to be merely *fidder*, *fudder*, used improperly. V. **FUDDER**.

To **FIDDLE, v. n.** To trifle at work, by making no progress although apparently busy, S.

Perhaps from Isl. *ful-a*, *palpito*, *modicnm tango*; *fite*, *minusculi alicujus opera*, *aut tactas levis*; *G. Andr.*, p. 71.

FIDDLE-FIKE, s. 1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct, Perth.

2. A complete trifter, Strathmore; a silly punctilious person, called a *fiddle-ma-fyke*, Roxb.

Composed of the v. to *Fiddle* (Isl. *fitla*, leviter digitos admovere, *fitl*, levis attractatio rei vel operis) and *Fyke*, q. v.

***FIDDLE**, *s.* This E. word occurs in what appears to be a provincial phrase, which I have not seen explained any where, although it must be used in the *Braes* of Angus. To *find a fiddle*, i.e. a *foundling*, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the Gypsies.

They fuish her hame, and an auld man call'd Dick,
A wealthy herd, that kent the Gypsies trick
O' stealing bairns, and smearing off their skin,
That had nae bairns himsell, first took her in;—
And Dick thought now, that he had found a fiddle,
And never brak his shins upon the cradle.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 127.

FIDE-JUSSOR, *s.* A sponser or surety: a term borrowed from the Roman law.

"For payment of the quhilk the said Maister Jhone & Schir William tuke the said reuerend fader & certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & fide jussoris actit in the Officialis bukis of Lothiane." Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

*To **FIDGE**, *v. n.* [To be restless and fidgety.] The E. *v.* seems properly to denote sudden and irregular change of place. Dr. Johus. observes that in S. it implies agitation: and it is generally understood that we attach a different sense to it. We do not use the term in regard to change of place; but as denoting restlessness in one place, frequent change of position, quick starting motions of the body, sometimes as expressive of impatience or keenness, and sometimes of a high degree of satisfaction, S.

In the latter sense it is used, when it is said that one is *fidging fain*, as in *Maggie Lauder*.

Maggy, quoth he, and, by my bags,
I'm *fidging fain* to see you.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 267.

Johns. without reason calls *fidge* a cant term. It seems to have many cognates in the northern languages. V. **FIKE** and **FITCH**.

FIDGE, *s.* The act of *fidging* or *fidgeting*, S. It does not appear that the *s.* is used in E.

Whan night comes on,
No ane g'ies e'er a *fidge* or fyke,
Or yet a moan.

Macculay's *Poems*, p. 129.

FIE, *s.* Sheep. V. **FE**.

FIE, *adj.* Predestined. **CUSSOR**, V. and **FEX**.

FIE-GAE-TO, *s.* Much ado, a great bustle, Roxb.

"Sick a *fie-gae-to* as yon I saw never—I wadna live here an' there wadna another place to be had aneath the shoulder o' heaven." Perils of Man, ii. 149.

"Saw ever ony body sic a *fie-gae-to* as this? Thay that will to Cupar maun to Cupar." Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 135.

Fye go to, i.e. fye, make haste.

FIEL, Burns, iv. 317. V. **FEIL**, *adj.*

To **FIELD**, *v. a.* To sink a margin round a panel of wood, S.

FIELDING-PLANE, *s.* The plane used in *fielding*, i.e., in sinking the margin round a panel, S.

FIELD-MAN, *s.* A peasant, a boor.

"He statutis and ordanis, that *field-men* (*agrestes*), quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin." Stat. Alex. II. Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

Germ. *feldman*, id. expl. by Fr. *campagnard*, Schwan. Skene renders the term *agrestes* by *husbandmen* and *landward men*. Stat. Alex. II., c. 1.

FIELDWART. A *fieldwart*, from home, abroad, S.

How anter'd ye a *fieldwart* sae your lane?
For what cud ye do, wandring up and down?

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 31.

Afield is used by E. writers; *afieldwart* is literally, "towards the field," or in a course the contrary of homeward. In Ed. first a *fielert* is used; but the author had changed this corruption as less intelligible.

FIENDIN, *s.* The devil, Shetl.

Su.-G. *faenden*, cacodaemon. V. **FINNIN**.

FIENT, *s.* Corr. from *fiend*, S. used perhaps by some who are not aware that it is in fact an invocation of the devil's name; as, *Fient a bit*, never a bit; *Fient hait*, not a whit, &c.

"We gade i' the morning to look at the tredded corn, but *the fient* a hoof was there, nor a blade broken." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299.

To **FIER**, *v. n.* To mark out ridges with a plough. V. **FEER**, *v.*

FIER, *adj.* Sound, healthy, S.

There's Jenny comely, *fier*, an' tight,
Wi' cheeks like roses bloomin'.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 22.

This is the same with *Fere*, *Fer*, q. v.

FIER, **FEER**, *s.* A standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spnn *by*, i.e. past or beyond, *the fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness. It is also applied to a very tall person, who has not thickness proportioned to his height, Roxb.

Apparently from the same origin with *Fiars*.

FIERCELINGS, **FIERCELINS**, *adv.* In a hurry, with violence, S. B.

Some fright he judg'd the beauty might have got,—
And thought that she ev'n by hersell might be,
And if awaken'd *fiercelings* aff might flee.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

——— I came *fiercelins* in,
And wi' my trantrilms made a clattering din.
Ibid., p. 37.

It is sometimes used as an adj.
The *fiercelings* race her did so hetly cadge,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage,
i. e. "her violent motion." *Ibid.*, p. 56.

FIERD, s. A ford, Aberd.

What ails thee, Robert? hath auld Sautie's weird
Fortauld that ye maun corse some luckless *fierd*?
Tarras's Poems, p. 3. *Foord*, p. 70.

This pronunciation nearly resembles that of Su.-G. *fiærd*, fretum, a firth. This and A.-S. *ford*, vadum, have undoubtedly a common origin; *far-a* and *far-an*, to pass.

FIERY, s. 1. Bustle, confusion, S.

2. It is sometimes used to denote rage; also pron. *fieroch*, *furoch*, Perth.

Su.-G. *fir-a*, to celebrate; *fira ens* fodelse dag, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. *feyer-en*, id. Thre observes, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from *feur*, fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. *feria*, a festival. The former seems most probable; as Teut. *vier-en*, not only signifies *feriare*, to keep a holiday, but festos extruere ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanalia, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A.-S. was called *fyres-god*, by the Alem. *feur-gott*. Teut. *vier-en* corresponds to Franc. *fir-on*, *feriani*.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael. *fearg*, *feirge*, anger, indignation. V. FARY.

Those who prefer the latter etymon, from Lat. *feria*, will please to observe, that *feria* has great appearance of a Goth. origin. For as Alem. *fira* signifies a festival, its primary sense is cessation from labour, being derived from *fiar*, *fiara*, semotus. This is evidently from *fiara*, Moes.-G. *fairra*, procul, far off.

FIERY-FARY, s. 1. Confusion, bustle, S.

All folks war in a *fiery fairy*.
Battle Harlaw, Evergreen, i., p. 78, st. 2.

Allace, I have not time to tarie,
To schaw you all the *ferie farie*;
How those, that had the gouernance,
Among them selfis raisit variance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 269.

2. It is used by Baillie in a peculiar sense, as if equivalent to *shew*, *pretended bustle*.

"What he said of the King, he meant ever of his just proceedings;—that chamber and table discourse, for argument, flum-flams, and *fearie-fairies*, could not be treasons." Journal of Strafford's Trial, Lett. i., 285.

This is evidently formed from the preceding word, conjoined with *Fary*, q. v.; which is the same in another form.

FIERIE-TANGS, FIRY-TANGS, s. pl. A name given in Angus to the crab and lobster.

"Cancer pagurus, C. gammarus; both these species are called in Angus-shire by the name of *Firy-tangs*, or Meg wi' the mony feet." App. Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 55.

FIERSDAY, s. Thursday, Aberd.

FIESE WILK, the Striated Whelk.

Buccinum tenue dense striatum, duodecim minimum spiris donatum longitudoinis uncialis, a Fiese Wilk. Sibb. Fife, p. 134.

Denominated from its spiral form. V. FEEZE, v.

FIEVALIS, adj. Powerless, Shetl.

Isl. *fið*, signifies fatuus, and *fiðla*, infatuare. But it may be a corrupt pronunciation of *Thieveless*.

[**FIFF, FYFFE, adj.** Five. Barbour, xvii. 198.]

[**FIFF-SUM.** Five in all. Barbour, vi. 149.]

FIFISH, adj. Somewhat deranged, Loth.

"He will be as wouf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very *Fyfish*, as the east-country fisher folks say." The Pirate, i. 220.

FIFISHNESS, s. The state of being in some degree deranged, *ibid.*

The term, it is said, had its origin from the circumstance of a considerable number of the principal families in the county of *Fife* having at least a *bee* in their *bonnet*.

FIFT, Houlate, iii. 10.

—The *lilt pype*, and the *lute*, the *cithall* and *fið*.

Read as in MS. *in fið*; i. e. "the cithill in hand."

FIFTEEN, FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfteen*, 1. A vulgar designation for the Court of Session, as formerly consisting of *Fifteen Judges*, S.

"Besides, a man's aye the better thought of in our country for having been afore the *feifteen*." Guy Mannerling, ii. 323.

—"As the auld *Fifteen* wad never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to gae out mysell; and ye may judge, Sir, as I hae dealt a' my life in halters, I think nae mickle o' putting my craig in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet." Waverley, ii. 245.

2. Used also to distinguish the rebellion, A. 1715.

"Ye were just as ill aff in the *feifteen*, and gat the bonnie baronie back, an' a'." Waverley, iii. 240.

Called also *Shirra-muir*, and *Mar's Year*, q. v.

FIG-FAG, s. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, South of S. V. FIX-FAX.

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, s. 1. Silly or trifling conduct, Ayr.

2. Applied to conduct which is ludicrous or unbecoming, *ibid.*

Evidently a modification of *Fickfacks*, (q. v. under *FIKE, v.*); if not from A.-S. *ficol*, inconstant.

FIGGLE-FAGGLER, s. One who destroys good morals, *ibid.*

FIGGLELIGEE, (g hard) adj. Finical, foppish; ostentatiously and excessively polite, Aberd.

FIGMALIRIE, s. A whim, a maggot.

But Bess the whig, a raving rump,
Took *figmaliries*, and wald jump,
With sword and pistol by her side,
A cock a-stride a rowing ride
On the hag-ridden sumph, and grapple
Him hard and fast about the thrapple.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 496.

Perhaps originally the same term with *Whigmaleerie*, q. v.