

TO FIKE, FYKE, FEIK, *v. n.* 1. To be restless, to be constantly in a state of trivial motion, without change of place, S.

If we had made our judgements lurk,
Till once we'd seen how things would work,
We should have met with little more
Of foul reproaches than before :
But we forsooth must *fyke* and fling,
And make our pulpits sound and ring
With blukie words against the *Test* ;
And now we see the day I gest.

Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

—Fasheous Frederic gars her *fyke*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 435.

2. To move from one place to another in an inconstant and apparently indeterminate manner.

The Bee new seeks his byke ;
Quhills stinging, quhills flinging,
From hole to hole did *fyke*.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 26.

3. To be at trouble about anything, S.; synon. *fash*.

"At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth, that 'she wad rather look up a hail ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle *fash* wi' their fancies." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 92.

4. To dally with a female; but not as necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct, *Aberd.*

—No to *fike* wi' yon wild hizzle,
Janet's dochter i' the glen.

Tarras's Poems, p. 58.

5. As connected with *fling*, it sometimes denotes the motion of the body in dancing.

"I have often wondered thorow my life, how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst crook a hough to *fyke and fling* at Piper's and Fidler's springs." *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 60. *V. FLING, v. n.*

6. To *fike on*, to trifle, to dally about a business, to lose time by procrastination while appearing to be busy, S.

Gin we *fike on* till her ain fauks come here,
Ye'll see a' things into a bonny steer.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 85.

Isl. *fyk-iast epter*, avidere appetere, *q. v. to fyke after*; *fykinlacte*, aviditas, S. *fyky laits* or manners. *V. LAIT*. Mr. Todd gives *FIG, v. n.* as signifying "to move suddenly or quickly," adding; "perhaps a corruption of *Fidge*." I would rather view it as a vestige of the ancient use of our *Fike*.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *fick-en*, *fricare*. But it exactly corresponds to Isl. *fyk-a*, Su.-G. *fik-a*, *citato cursu ferri, cursitare*; *fiack-a*, *hunc illuc vagari*. This word Ihre views as formed from Isl. *fiuk-a*, to be carried or driven by the wind. A. Bor. *feck*, to walk about in perplexity, seems originally the same word; also *fick*, id., "to struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow in the tio, or a child in the cradle." *Gl. Grose*.

TO FIKE, FEIK, *v. a.* 1. To give trouble, to vex, to perplex. *This will fike him, S.*, this will give him pain.

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2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S., used as a *v. a.*

"You *feik* it away, like old wives baking." *Prov.* "*Bustle* at it,—spoken when people do a thing in *haste*," *Kelly*, p. 379. But the phrase excludes the idea conveyed by both words. It denotes a diligent but tardy progress.

3. Expl. to *shrug*, *Gl. Skinner's Poems*, S. B.

Some baith thair shou'lders up did *fyke*,
For blythness some did flirr
Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 123.

The E. word *shrug*, though applied to a similar motion, does not express the idea. For it properly denotes a motion expressive of dislike, disgust, or contempt. *Fyke* here respects that quick reiterated motion, which indicates great good humour, and even delight. *V. FIDGE*.

FIKE, FYKE, *s.* 1. The agitation caused by any thing which, though trifling in itself, costs a good deal of trouble; bustle about what is trifling; S.

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it !

That e'er was knight of the Scots thistle
Sae fain, I doubted.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 332.

2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble, teasing exactness of operation, S.

"I dinna *fash* wi' sae mony *fykes*.—And indeed to be plain wi' you, cousin, I think you have our mony *fykes*. There did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?" *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 205.

3. Restlessness, from whatever cause, whether pain or pleasure, S.

The term is often used in this sense in pl.

"Ye have gotten the *fykes* in your [bottom], or a waft clew." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 82.

A Briten free thinks as he likes,
And as his fancy takes the *fykes*,
May preach or print his notions.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 362.

Sibb. expl. *Fykes*, in pl., "an itching of the fundament."

4. A restless motion; synon. with *fidge*, S.

For gang to ony place we like,—
Whan night comes on,
No sne gies e'er a *fidge* or *fyke*,
Or yet a mean.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 129.

5. Flirtation; as, "He held a great *fike*, wi' her," S.

6. Such a degree of intimacy as suggests the idea of attachment, or of courtship, *Aberd.*

Twa towmons or he gaed awa',
They had a *fyk* thegither ;
Ye ken fu' well baith ane an' a',
He made the lass a mither.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 144.

TO MAK a FYKE, to make a mighty fuss, to show every possible attention; the prep. *with*, or *about*, being frequently conjoined, S.

E 2

Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there;
Weening that ane sae braw and gentle-like,
For nae gued ends was *making sic a fike*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

Su.-G. *fykt*, studium. V. FEYK.

FIKIE, FIKY, adj. 1. Troublesome; especially as requiring minute attention. It is applied, indeed, to persons as well as things, S.

Then says auld auntie to her dather Bess,
You're nae like this wi' a' your *fiky* dress;
She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer dings a winter day.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 28.

In the third Ed. this is changed to *fekky*. But the former agrees better with the connexion; as it refers to the trouble of making up and putting on fine apparel.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting, S.

"My Lord there is hyte and *fykie*; there's a gale in his tail, say they, light where it may." R. Gilhaize, i. 154.

FIKERY, FYKERIE, s. Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles, Ayr.

"'I canna understand,' said he, 'what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird.'" The Entail, i. 306.

V. FIKE, FYKE, v.

"'The English would no more eat lamb without mint, or a goose without apple sauce, than I would eat salt beef without mustard.' 'I dinna ken how ye do, Jeanie,' said Mrs. Baillie, 'but I couldna be fashed wi' sic *fikery*.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 330.

FIK-MA-FYKE, s. A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature, one busied with trifles, Fife.

V. FIKE, v. Under the Su.-G. word *Fick-fack*, Ihre introduces a variety of reduplicative terms, formed in a similar manner.

FIKE-MA-FACKS, s. pl. Used in Loth. in the same sense with *Fick-facks*, q. v.

FIKE, s. Burnt leather, South of S.

FIKEFACKS, s. pl. 1. Minute pieces of work that cause a considerable degree of trouble to the agent, those especially which are occasioned by the troublesome humour of another, S.

2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.

Teut. *fickfack-en*, agitare, factitare, *fickfacker*, ardelio, a busy body. In Lower Germany, according to Ihre, *fickfack-en* signifies to be engaged in trifles. The repetition seems to denote frequent reiteration in the same course, as well as perhaps its significance. The first syllable, which contains the root, seems to claim the same origin with *Fike*.

FILBOW, s. A thwack, a thump, Aberd.

FILCHANS, s. pl. Bundles of rags patched or fastened together; the attire of a travelling medicant, Ang.

TO FILE, FYLE, FILL, v. a. 1. To dirty, to foul, to defile, S.

Quhat hard mischance *filit* so thy pleasand face.
Doug. Virgil, 43. 29.

2. To pollute with human ordure, S.

"You need not *file* the house for want of legs to carry you to the midden;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 384
Used in the same sense in regard to fowls.

"There was nae need o' her to wis to mak me daft. It's a foul bird that *files* its ain nest." The Entail, ii. 190.

3. To infect, to diffuse contagion.

"Gif thair war ony persounis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the towne sould find thame, & not let thame pas away fra the place, that thay war depute to remaue, to *fytle* the countrie about thame?" Acts Ja. II., 1445, c. 63, Edit. 1566. This act is entitled, *The Reule for the Pestilence*.

4. To sully; used in a moral sense.

Is that trew luf, gude faith and fame to *fytle*?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 95, 12.

"It is a nasty bird that *files* its ain nest." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.
It is used by Shakspeare.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.

Macbeth.

5. To calumniate, to accuse; a forensic term.

"Eight or ten witches, all (except one or two) poor miserable like women were pannelled. The first of them were delated by these two who were burnt at Salt-preston, in May 1678, and they divulged and named the rest, as also put forth seven in the Loneheade of Leswade; and if they had been permitted, were ready to *file*, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 14.

6. To find guilty, to pronounce guilty, in our courts of law, opposed to *assoilzye*.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme dependes only vpon the Kings benefite and gude will." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 1, § 5.

It occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 173.

The folk of Griffonnie, a monk thei chese to king.
—Eft we toke hims fled, brouht him ageyne to toun,
The courte opon him sat, the quest *fyled* him & schent,
For trespas of that, he toke judgement.

i.e. The inquest found him guilty.

TO FYLE the fingers. To meddle in any business that is viewed as debasing, whether in a physical or moral sense; as, "I wadna *fytle* my fingers wi't," S.

This is equivalent to the Lat. phrase, *Inquinare digitos*; Catull.

A.-S. *afyl-an*, *ge-fyl-an*, contaminare, polluere; Alem. *be-vel-an*, Teut. *vuylen*, inquinare; Moes-G. *fuls*, foetidus, Su.-G. *ful*, deformis, O. Goth. *fyll-skia*, sordes.

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEIL-BEG, s. A piece of dress worn by men, in the Highlands, instead of breeches, S.

"The *feil-beg*, i.e. little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of

action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their *brechcan* into their girdle." Pennant's Tour in Scot., A. 1769, p. 210.

"Upon the road to Port-rec, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg*, and short hose, a plaid and a wig, and bonnet." Boswell's Journ., p. 222.

Were it not that Hardyng has far more ill nature than genuine humour, when he makes any reference to the Scottish nation, we might suppose that, in the following curious passage, he rather meant to allude to the *sansculotte* dress ascribed to our ancestors, than to assert what he considered as historically true:—

This stone was called the regale of Scotland
On which the Scottish kynges wer *breechlesse* set,
At their coronement, as I can understande.
For holynes of it, so did they of debte.
All their kynges upou this stone was sette,
Unto the time Kyng Edward with long shankes
Brought if awaye againe the Scottes unthaukes;
At Westmonestery it offred to Sainte Edwarde,
Where it is kept, and conserued,
To tyme that kynges of Englande afterward
Should coroned be, under their *fete* obserued;
To this entent kept and reserued,
In remembrance of kynges of Scottes alwaye,
Subjectes should be to kynges of England ay!

The stanza immediately following, although on a different subject, deserves to be transcribed, as affording a curious proof of his irresistible propensity to turn every thing to the support of the supremacy he ascribed to the English crown. This seems, indeed, to have been the great object of his life:—

Also afore the fiftte Kyng Henryes daye,
Their siluer coigne was, as it ought to be;
The Kynges face loke on *syde* alwaye,
To his soueraine lorde of Englande, as I see.
Whiche to been hetherward of egalitee
Unto their lorde, they haue of newe presumed
To loke *euen forth*, which would now be consumed.

Chron., Fol. 41, a. b.

Hardyng, however, had forgotten the side-faced coins of Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and other kings of England: nor did he observe, that in this instance, his zeal hurried him into an argument, that might with no less force be turned against himself. But it is fully as strong as the most of those that he produces in this controversy.

"The English readers, and most of the Scotch, will be surprized to understand that the kilt or *pheliebeg* was not the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720 by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman, who was overseer to a company carrying on iron-works in Glengarry's country. The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands. This circumstance is fully explained in a letter from Evan Baillie, Esq. of Aberiachan, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated 1769, and inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1785." Culloden Pap., N. p. 289. See also p. 103.

Gael. *filleadh-beg*, from *filleadh*, a fold, plait, or cloth, and *beg*, little. One might, however, bring as natural an etymon from the Goth. *Isl. fila*, a light garment, levidensa, levis vestis, and *beig-a*, incurvo, flecto, areuo; q. to surround one's self with a light garment, to wind it round one: that *kelt* which Penn. mentions as if Gael., or rather *kilt*, is Goth. will, in the proper place, appear unquestionable.

FILL, s. Full.

Quhen thay of youth ressavit had the *fill*,
Yit in thaire age lakkit thame no gude will.
King's Quair, iii. 11.

Sw. *fylle*, id.; *fyll-a*, A.-S. *fyll-an*, implere.

FILL, *prep.* From, Orkn. Given also as an *adv.* signifying since, and till, *ibid.*

This seems merely a vicious pronunciation of the same word which in S. signifies until, *Quhil*, like the usual substitution of *f* for *wh* in some of our northern counties. V. QUHILL.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR, a proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S.

"We hae mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths; but here, frae the kitchen to the ha', it's *fill and fetch mair* frae the tae end of the four and twenty til the t'other." Rob Roy, i. 133.

FILLAT, FILET, s.

Eneas samyn while his Troyane menyne
Dyd of perpetuall oxin *fillatis* etc.

Doug. Virgil, 247. 9.

Fillet in E. is "the fleshy part of the thigh." In S. it denotes the flank, both in man and beast. Fr. *filet*, the fleshy part along the back bone; Sw. *fyll*, *Seren*.

FILLER, s. The only term used for a funnel for pouring liquids, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 117.

FILLIE, s. That part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when shod, Roxb. *Gunnis fillies*.

—"Sindric uther small and grete pecis of tymmer serving to the said artailyearie, caunone quheillic nevv and auld, gunnis *fillies*, and spakis to be ither quheillic, swep hand spakis, trestis, nittis, oxin bollis, lymmeris for feilding peces," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

E. *fellow* or *felly*; Teut. *velghe*, modiolus rotæ.

FILLISTER, s. The plane used for *glass-chacking* windows, i.e. for making the outer part of a sash fit for receiving the glass, Loth., South of S.; pron. q. *Feelister*.

Probably from *File*, or Su.-G. *fil-a*, to file, Teut. *veyl-en*, laevigare, to smooth, Su.-G. *list*, a moulding, and the termination *er*; q. the instrument used for forming or *planing* mouldings.

FILLOK, FILLY, s. Properly a young mare; but used metaph. 1. For a giddy young woman.

The *fillock* hir deformyt fax wald haue ane fare face,
To mak hir maikles of hir man at myster mischeinis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 39.

—Lat *fillok* ga fling her fill.

Bannatyne Poems, 204, st. 2.

2. *Filly*, as distinguished from *fillock*, is used by Scott in the Poem last quoted, for a frothy young man.

And let her fallow ane *filly* fair.

Bannatyne Poems, 205, st. 4.

C. B. *guilog*, equa, Lhuyd. According to Bullet, *feilog* is a colt or foal, and also denotes a woman of a wicked life. He deduces it from Heb.

פילגש, *pilgesh*, a concubine, referred to *פלה*, *palag*, divisit, as its root. This Heb. word is retained, indeed, both in Gr. *παλακη*, and Lat. *pellex*. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. *fioll*, signifies lascivus, *fioll-a*, lascivire, Ihre, vo. *Fole*; and Isl. *fylge kone*, concubina. *Filly* is originally nothing but the feminine of foal. Isl. *fil*, Sw. *foel*, pullus, equinus; fem. *foelja*, V. Linn. Faun. Suec.

FILP, s. A fall off one's feet, Dumfr.

Tent. *flabbe, flebbe*, vulnus in faciem incussum; alapa, colaphus. This is probably the origin of E. *fillip*, a word that has hitherto perplexed etymologists. Johns. supposes it to be formed from the two E. words *fill up*.

FILSCH, adj. Empty, faint, hungry, Loth.

FILSCH, s. A thump, a blow, Aberd.

FILSCH, s. A general designation for any kind of weeds or grass covering the ground, especially when under crop, S. B.

This is probably to be referred to Su.-G. *fel-a, fial-a*, to cover; whence *fell*, a covering of any kind, *fialster*, locus occultus, *fylskni*, occultatio.

FILSCHY, adj. A sheaf of corn is said to be *filshy*, when swelled up with weeds or natural grass. In the same sense, the phrase *filshed up*, is also used, S. B.

FILTER, s. A fault in weaving, Fife.

To **FILTER, v. n.** To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty way, *ibid*.

Teut. *fielt*, homo turpis, sordidus; *fielterye*, nequitia spurcitia.

FIN, s. 1. Humour, mood, temper, disposition; as, "in the *fin'* of singin," in the humour of singing, Aberd. Qu. if corr. from E. *vein*, *id.*?

2. A state of eagerness, or of eager desire; as, "He was in a *fin'* about winnin awa," he was very desirous to get away, *ibid*.

FINANCE, To make Finance. 1. To raise or collect money.

—"That lettrez be writtin chargeing—the kingis liegis that nain of thaim tak apoun hand to mak any maner of persecucioun or folowing of the said mater at the Court of Rome [Rome],—or yet to fortify, mantere, or supple the said James in *making of finance* or vtherwais," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 129; i.e. in collecting money for enabling him to prosecute his cause at the court of Rome.

This seems to be a translation of the Fr. phrase *faire finance*, "to make or gather a stocke of money;" Cotgr.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"That Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace sall content & pay to Johne Blare—of Adamtoun—xxx^{ty} merkis,—for the quhilkis David Blare—the faider of the said Johne Blare bcome plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance maid* for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 111.

Probably for the payment of a fine.

L. B. *finire financiam*, praestare; componere, praesertim de certa pecunia summa exsolvenda.

FINANCE, s. Used as signifying fineness.

"His hieness—sall than, God willing, with the aviss of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde," &c. Acts Ja. III., A. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 118.

Finance occurs twice in this sense in Acts Ja. IV., Ed. 1814, p. 212; also in Acts Mary, 1555, *ibid.*, p. 499, where it alternates with *fynes*.

Finance is used in Acts Ed. 1566, as if it denoted fineness. But in that of 1814, from the MS. it is *finace*, as in other places in both copies *fynes*. V. Ed. 1566, fol. 61, c. 80, compared with that of 1814, ii. p. 112, c. 6.

To **FIND, v. a.** 1. To feel.

The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And *fund* him skin and birn.

Ramsay's Poems, i., 276.

"I am much hurt, find where it pains me." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 84.

2. To grope, to grubble, S.

3. To perceive by the taste, S.

In S. indeed, *feil* is used in the sense of *find*, and *vice versa*. Sw. *befinn-a* has a similar acceptation. Huru *befinnen i eder?* How do you feel yourself? Isl. *dilfinning*, tactus, G. Andr., vo. *Finna*, p. 70.

FINDLE, s. Any thing found; also the act of finding, S. B.

A.-S. *fyndele*, adinventio.

FINDSILY, adj. Expl. "apt to be finding."

"A *findsily* bairn gars his dady be hang'd;" S. Prov. "spoken to children when they say that they found a thing which we suspect to be picked." Kelly, p. 30.

Perhaps from A. S. *find-an*, and *saelig*, felix, q. one who is happy or fortunate in finding.

FINDY, adj. Expl. "Solid, full, substantial."

"A wet May and a windy, makes a full barn and a *findy*." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 51.

Perhaps from the v. *find*, as signifying to support.

To **FINE, FYNE, v. n.** To make an end, to give over.

Eftyr swne thai passyd syne,
And held to Durame, or thai wald *fyne*.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 110.

Fr. *fin-ir*, Lat. *fin-ire*.

FINE, FYNE, s. End; Fr. *fin*, *id*.

"The governour—estemed the queine highlie, that shee—had brought the same to ane prosperous *fyne*." Pitscottie's Cron., i. 7. 8.

"Because he was cunning in craft, the king made him master-mason; and, after this, Cochran clamb so high, higher and higher, till he came to this *fyne*." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 79.

To **FINEER, v. a.** To veneer, S.

FINGER-FED, adj. Delicately brought up, pampered, S.A.; perhaps q. "fed with the spoon," in allusion to a child who has not been suckled.

FINGERIN, s. Worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel; as distinguished from *wheelin*, which is worsted spun on the large wheel, from wool not combed, but merely carded, S.

Hence the phrase *fingram stockins*, S.

There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.—

Cobvil's Mock Poem, ii., 9.

FINGROMS, s. pl. A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the wollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and *fingroms*, which were sold from 5d to 8d per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from which it seems corr.

FINGTED, s. A finger bandaged or tied up, Teviotd.; viewed as a very old word.

Isl. *fing-r*, digitus, and *ty-a*, part. pa. *tyad-r*, paratus, armatus; or merely corr. from *finger-tied*.

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*, S. B.

"*Finnacs* are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2lb to 4lb. White trouts are of a less size, but of a whiter colour. They are supposed to be two species of sea trouts." P. Birnie, Elgin Statist. Acc., ix. 156, N.

"In those rivers, and in some of the lakes, there are salmon, *finnacks*, white, black, and yellow trouts. — July, August, September, for white trouts and *finnacks*, — November for char, — and April for yellow trouts." P. Kilmalie, Inverness Statist. Acc., viii. 410, 411.

It is written *Phinnick*, Ibid. vi. 3; and *Phinoc* by Pennant.

"The whiting and the *finner*, or *finnoc*, have been supposed by many to be young salmon. This is, however, not the case; for although they are unquestionably of the same genus, yet they are obviously distinct varieties. — *Finners* or *finnocs*, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour. — *Finners* weigh from one to four pounds, according to their age, and to the quality of the water in which they were bred; but they always retain the distinctive mark of yellow fins, as well as particular spots greatly different from those on salmon." J. Mackenzie, Prize Essays Highland Society of S., ii. 377, 378.

Dr. Shaw, in his General Zoology, gives the *Phinoc* of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of *Salmo Phinoc*, or Whiting salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

The name *finnoc* might seem to originate from Gael. *feannog*, which, according to Shaw, signifies a whiting. But as *finner* is synon., I suppose that it has been given from the peculiar colour of the *fins*.

FINNAN HADDOCK, FINNON, FINDON, s. A species of smoke-dried haddock, S. The name is always pronounced q. *Finnin*.

"*Findon haddocks* are well known and are esteemed a great delicacy for their delicious taste and flavour. They are cured with the smoke of turf or peat earth, and brought to the market frequently within twelve hours after they have been taken out of the sea. Many hundred dozens are annually sent to Edinburgh and London, and not a few to America. *Findon* is a small village in the county of Kincardine, about five miles south of Aberdeen; and certainly the haddocks cured there are superior in flavour and taste to any other, which is attributed to the nature of the turf used in smoking them." Thom's Hist. of Aberdeen, ii. 170. V. CAR-CAKE.

FINNER, s. A species of whale that makes its appearance on the coasts of Shetland.

"Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length, and are denominated *finners*." P. Unst. Statist. Acc., v. 190.

This seems to be the *Balaena Physalus* of Linn. *Fin fish*, Marten's Spitzberg. V. Pennant's Zool., iii. 41.

Germ. *finnfisch*, Belg. *vinvisch*, Sw. *finnfisk*, Norw. *finnefisk*. This is the whale which Cepedo calls *Baleinoptre gibbar*, p. 114.

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S. B.

FINNIN, s. A fiend, a devil, Ang.

The name of the *Finnin's den* is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according to the account given by Pitscottie, and the tradition of the country, once the residence of canibals.

"About this time there was apprehended and taken, for a most abominable and cruel abuse, a brigand, who haunted, and dwelt, with his whole family and household, out of all men's company, in a place of Angus, called the *Fiend's Den*. Hist. Scot., p. 65.

This name, given by the people of the country, might be viewed as a mere corr., were there not a striking analogy between the term *finnin* and Su-G. *fanen*, anc. *fiandan*, *fanden*, cacodaemon, of the same origin with *fiend*. V. *Fanen*, lhr.

FINNISON, FINNISIN, s. Anxious expectation, earnest desire, Fifes.

Teut. *vinnigh*, acer, vehemens; sordidé avarus; Kilian.

Finnaison is an O. Fr. word signifying bargain, satisfaction. V. Cotgr. Perhaps our term is from *finasser*, to act deceitfully, to manage with *finesse*; as originally denoting the eagerness of one who wishes to impose on others.

FINTOCK, s. The cloudberry or knout-berry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, Linn., otherwise called *Averin*; Perth.

This is evidently from Gael. *fundac*, id.

FINTRUM SPELDIN, s. A small dried haddock, S.

—"Cost me mair to that feckless emigram boddie than he is a' worth: if it be snails an' puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as din as a docken, an' as dry as a *Fintrum speldin*." Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

Fintrum is corr. from *Findon*, q. v.

FINZACH, s. Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, Banffs.

"Such is the stubbornness of grass, *finzach*, and sorrel, and so deep are they rooted, that they often baffle the harrow, though ever so carefully applied." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 39.

To FIPPIL, v. n. To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

He *fippilit* lyk ane faderless fole;
'And be still, my sweet thing.
'Be the halyrud of Peblis,
'I may nocht rest for gretting.'

Peblis to the Play, st. 25.

This may be allied to Isl. *fiñ*, a noted fool, *extremé stultus homo*, G. Andr., *fiñá*, infatuare. But V. *Faiple*, which is undoubtedly from the same origin.

An ingenious correspondent suggests that as *faderless fole* may signify a featherless fowl, the sense may be,

he peeped, S. cheepit like an unfledged bird; Germ. *pfif-en*, pipire; *pfif-en wie die jungen voegel*, frittinire, Fabr. Thesaur.

FIPPILIS, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

And quhen the smy on me smirks with his smaick smolat,
He *fipillis* lyk ane farsy aver, that flyrit on a gillot.

It seems doubtful whether the word may admit of the meaning here which is mentioned above. Perhaps it denotes a whiffing sort of motion; as allied to Isl. *fjla*, ad stuprum allicere, or *fjpla*, attractare, libidinoso tangere.

FIPPLE, s. The underlip. V. FAIPLE.

FIR, *adj.* Far.

Their speris in splendris sprent,
On scheldis *schonkit* and schent,
Evin our thair hedis went
In feild *fir* away.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 24.

Corr. from edit. 1508.

A.-S. *fyr*, Isl. *fir*, *far*, Su.-G. *fiar*, id.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, s. A splinter from a *moss-fa'en* fir-tree, used as a light, Aberd.; also called *Candle-fir*, S.

An' little Pate sits i' the nook,
An' but-a-house dare hardly look,
But had, and snuff the *fir* :
He says, Yer light casts little shine,—
Had in the *candle*, sir.

W. Beattie's Tales, Part I., p. 31.

To FIRE, *v. a.* 1. To bake bread, whether in an oven or by toasting, S.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company." Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 28. N.

Tent. *vier-en*, incendere.

2. To toast; as, *The bread's no fir'd yet*, S.

3. To scorch by hot winds or lightning; applied to grass or grain, S.

FIRE. If the fire happens to die out in any house, on the last night of the year, the inhabitants of it would in vain apply for kindling, or even for a light, to any superstitious neighbour. The very application would by many be ill received, as indicating some evil design towards the family, or a wish that some misfortune might befall them, S. B.

This may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the Druidical proscription, with respect to those whom they excommunicated, of which an account is given under the word SHANNACH. No person was permitted to give them shelter, or to supply them with *fire*.

FIRE OF STANES. To *big a fire of stanes*, is to make a pile of stones on the hearth, in form resembling a fire, which is sometimes left in the desolate house by a removing tenant. Those, who were not less under the influence of malignity than of superstition, have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them, when they reluc-

tantly left a habitation of possession, for the purpose of insuring *ill luck* to the family that succeeded them; especially if the newcomers had taken the house or farm *o'er their heads*; Ang.

FIRE CROCE, FYRE CROCE, FIERY CROSS, the signal sent from place to place, as expressive of the summons given by a chief, or sovereign, to his vassals or subjects, to repair in arms within a limited time, to the place of rendezvous appointed. V. CROISHTARICH.

The last instance on record of the use of this signal, by royal authority, occurs in the Registry of the Privy Seal.

"Ane lettre maid to Robert Weyr of the escheit of all gudis quhilkis partenit to Adame Bell (and others), and now partening to oure Sovereane Lady, as escheit throw being and remaining of the saidis personis at hame, and byding fra oure Sovereane ladeis army and last field at Fawside besyde Musselbrugh, for resisting of oure auld innemys of England; incurrand therthrow the panis of tinsale of lyfe landis & gudis incontrare to oure Sovereane ladeis proclamation maid therupone, *the fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme.*" At Ed'. 14 Oct., 1547. Regist. Secr. Sigill., xxi. 45.

This signal has, however, been used in later times, in the name of royalty; even so late as the era of the last rebellion.

"The principal signal was the Cross Tarie or *Fiery Cross*, a piece of wood burnt or burning at one end, with a piece of linen or white cloth stained with blood hanging from the other. This symbol served two purposes. It was sent round the country to call the men to arms, and it was meant also to shew what were the intentions of the enemy, (that is, to burn and desolate the country), and what would be their fate, if they did not defend their honour, their lives, and their properties. The cross was sent round the country from hand to hand, each person who bore it running at full speed, shouting as he went along the war-cry of the tribe, and naming the place of rendezvous. At each hamlet a fresh man took it up, so that an alarm was given, and the people assembled with a celerity almost incredible. One of the latest instances of the *Fiery Cross* being used happened in 1745, when, by the orders of Lord Breadalbane, it was sent round Loch Tay (a distance of thirty-two miles, in three hours), to raise his people, and prevent their joining the rebels,—but with less effect than in 1715, when it went the same round, and when five hundred men assembled the same evening under the command of the laird of Glenlyon, acting under the orders of the Earl of Breadalbane, to join the Earl of Mar." Col. Stewart's Sketches, II. App. ix.

This corresponds with the account given by Nisbet; which shew that the proclamation of the name of the chief was common throughout Scotland.

"Cries from the place of rendezvousing were frequent with us, as that of the Homes, *A Home, A Home*, intimating the meeting at Home Castle. The Mackenzies have for cry, *Tullochdar*; the Clan Chatons, *Craig-gov*, or *Craig-owie*; and the Grants, *Craig-ellachie*, &c., which were cries taken from the places where these clans do rendezvous, and proclaimed through their countries by such as were appointed, carrying a cross of wood burnt at the end, called a *fiery cross*; upon which all the vassals and dependents met at the respective places of their clans; and the cry continued in their expeditions, and in action to distinguish their different troops." Heraldry, P. iv., p. 23.

FIREFANGIT, FYREFANGIT, part. pa. 1. Laid hold of by fire.

—This Chorineus als fast Ruschit on his fa, thus *fire fangit* and vnnsucht. *Doug. Virgil*, 419. 24.

*Scott describing the cruelties of Popery, says:—
And quha eit flesch on Fridayis was *fyrefangit*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 10. V.

Note, p. 309, 310.

2. Cheese is said to be *firefangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried, S. *Fire-fanged*, fire-bitten, A. Bor.

3. This term, sometimes without the mark of the participle, is provincially used in agricultural language, as signifying, injured by the heat produced by fermentation, S.

"*Firefang*, having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"If it [a heap of dung and peat earth] does not come up to near blood heat, it ought to be turned over, and more dung applied; and if it becomes hotter, a larger quantity of moss ought to be introduced, that it may not be *fire-fanged*, by which it is greatly injured." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 399.

It is not applied to liquids.

FIREFANGIN, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese, S. O.

"Hoving or *firefangin*, is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county [Ayrshire], that nobody can tell from what it proceeds." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 456.

When a cheese is *firefanged* it becomes full of holes like a loaf, the curd is soft and tough, and the taste is peculiar and disagreeable.

FIREFANGITNESS, s. State of being *fire-fanged*, S. O.

FIREFLAUCHT, FYIRSLAUCHT, s. Lightning, a flash of fire, S. A. Bor. It is "also termed *slew-fire*," Gl. Compl. S.

Erth the first moder made ane tokin of wo,
And eik of wedlok the *pronuba* June,
And of thare cupliug wittering schews the are,
The flam of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 105. 41.

"The *fyir slaucht* vil consume the vyne vitht in ane pipe in ane depe caue, & the pipe vil resauae na skaytht." Compl. S., p. 93.

Fyreflaucht is evidently from Su.-G. *fyir*, Teut. *vier*, ignis, and *vlack-en*, spargare flammam; vibrare instar flammæ; courseare. Perhaps Su.-G. *flack-a*, Isl. *flak-a*, circumcursitare, *flack-la*, motitare, are allied. *Fyirslaucht* is from Teut. *vierslaen*, excudere, sive excutere ignem, rapere in fomite flammam; Kilian. *Yæer-slagh* seems to have the same origin, ferri scoria; q. the sparks which fly from hot iron when it is struck. By a similar combination it is called in A.-S. *legeth-slaecht*, from *leget*, fulgur, and *slaecht*, *slaeg*, percussio, ictus; also *thunres slaeg*, fulminis ictus.

[**FIRE-GALDIS, s. pl.** Barbour, xvii. 246, Skeat's Ed. **SPRYNGALDIS** in Jamieson's and Skeat's Ed.]

FIRE-KINDLING, s. An entertainment, which a person, on changing his place of residence, gives to his new neighbours, Aberd.; synon. *House-heating*.

FIRE-LEVIN, s. Lightning, Teviotd. V. LEVIN.

FIR-FUTTLE, s. A large knife used for splitting *candle-fir*, Aberd.; corr. from *Whittle*.

FIRING-STICK, s. Used to denote candle-fir, or that wood which, being easily kindled, is used as touchwood, Aberd.

To **FIRK, v. a.** To pilfer?

Isl. *faerk-a*, longè remove; Verel.

To **FIRL corn**, to measure it, Roxb.

This must be different from *Firl* as used in Hogg's Eildon. It has been supposed that it may be abbreviated from *Firlot*, as denoting a corn measure. It however denotes the use of any kind of measure.

To **FIRL, v. n.**

—Their erukit tungis were dry for blude,
An' the red lowe *firled* at their flews.
Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURLET, s. 1. A corn measure in S., the fourth part of a boll.

"They ordanit the boll to met vietuall with, to be denidit in foure partis, *videlicet*, foure *fyrlottis* to contene a boll, and that *fyrlot* not to be maid efter the first mesoure, na efter the mesoure now vsit, bot in middill mesoure betuix the twa." Acts Ja. I., 1526, c. 80, Edit. 1566.

—Ane furme, ane *furlet*, ane pott, ane pek.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

Tyrie uses it in the same sense in which *bushel* occurs in the modern version of the Bible.

"He testifies alsuay, that na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane *firlot* bot in ane chandler, to the effect the haill hous may have licht." Refutation of ane Answer made be Sehir Jhone Knox, Fol. 36, a.

Kelly gives a S. Prov. in which this term occurs but inaccurately, and without any explanation. "Many words fill not the *farlet*," p. 251. But properly it is thus expressed, "Words 'ill no fill the *firlot*," a phrase applied to those who promise much, but give no practical proof of their sincerity, who do not actually aid those to whom they pledge themselves.

2. The quantity of grain, flour, &c., contained in a measure of this description, S.

All the corn I have seen there in a year,
Was scarce the sowing of six *firlots* of bear.
Scot's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 42.

The etymon given by Skinner is confirmed by the more ancient form in which this word appears in old writings. I am indebted to my friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register, (among many other proofs of his kindness) for the following illustration:—

"Item, in servicio regine xiiiij celd. x boll. & una *firtheif*."

"In servicio regis iij celd. ij boll. et j *ferthelota*." Comput. Vicecom. de Forfar, A. 1264.

Skinner derives it from A.-S. *feower*, quatuor, and *lot*, *hlot*, portio, q. the fourth part. Teut. *viertel*.

FIRMANCE, *s.* 1. Stability; Fr. *firmançe*, *id.*

"The Romanis—ar brocht to sic *firmançe*, that thay may, with ripe and strang pussance, sustene the ples- and frute of liberte." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 107.

2. State of confinement.

"All that night we were detained in captivity within our chamber.—Upon the morn,—that hail day we war kept in that *firmançe*, our familiar servitors and guard being debarred from our service, and we watched by the committars of thir crimes." Lett. Q. Mary; 9 March 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 332. "Prison or captivity;" Marg.

Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, *s.* A fillip, Aberd.; *Penty*, synon, S.

Perhaps from Isl. *fioer*, vigor, whence Aberd. *vir*, force, and Su.-G. *knack-a*, to strike smartly.

FIRNDAILL, **FEIRINDELL**, *s.* A quarter.

"To desyr hir breif to be sarit [served] afor the provest ane *firndaill* of saip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Elsewhere *feirindell* of saip; also *firindaill*.

It seems to denote the quarter of a hundred weight of soap. Belg. *vieren-deel*, a fourth part.

FIRNE, *adj.* V. **FIRONN**.

FIRNIE, *s.* A quarrel, a broil, Fife.

A.-S. *firn*, *firen*, peccatum, Su.-G. *firn*, *firin*, scelus, Alem. *firina*, *id.*, Moes.-G. *fairina*, crimen.

To FIRPLE, *v. n.* To whimper, Roxb.

This must be radically the same with *Fippil*. But the origin is quite obscure.

FIRIN, **FIRONN**, **FIRREN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to fir or to the pine tree.

"Ane thik *firrin* plank." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 225.

The *fironn* closouris opny, but noyis or dyn,
And Greiks hid the hors coist within,
Patent war made.—

Doug. Virgil, 47. 34.

Su.-G. *fure*, Teut. *vueren*, Germ. *forhen*, *fueren*, abies. Many, we are informed by Ihre, think that this tree has received its name from the circumstance of its so easily catching fire, because of the great quantity of resin it contains.

FIRRYSTOICH, *s.* A bustle, a tumult; also expl. a broil, a fight, Ayr.

The first part of the term is probably the same with *Fiery*, pron. *feerie*, *id.*, conjoined with *Stoick*, perhaps the same with *Steck*, a crowd; q. the bustle caused by a crowd.

FIRSTIN, *adj.* First. V. **NIXTIN**.

The *firstin* man in counsall spak,
Good Errol it was he.

Battle of Balrinnes, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 351.

FIRTH, *s.* 1. An estuary, S., *frith*, E.

"Fiffe is diuidit fra Louthiane be the reueir of Forth, quhilk rynnys with ane braid *firth* in the Almane seis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

2. Douglas uses it to denote a mere bay.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos umquhile,
—Now is it bot ane *firth* in the sey flude:
Ane rade vnsikkar for schip and ballingere.

Sinus, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 21.

Su.-G. *fiacrð*, Isl. *fjorð-r*. Some have derived the word by transposition from Lat. *fretum*, *id.* But it is not likely that this Lat. term would penetrate into the recesses of the North. *Fretum* itself may with more probability be viewed as originally Gothic. Others derive it from Moes.-G. *far-an*, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. *fiara*, litus, item, maris refluxus, et ejus locus; pl. *ferder*.

Mr. Macpherson renders *Firth of Forth*, *frith of the wood*, adding that it is "translated by the Islandic writers *Mirknafiord*." But this, it would seem, rather signifies *the dark firth*.

FIRTH, **FYRTH**, *s.* A sheltered place, whether arable, or used for pasture; an inclosure; a plain.

Skinner, Ritson, and Macpherson, render it wood. But, as Sibb. has observed, it is opposed to wood.

He had both hallys and bourrys,
Frythes, fayr forests wyth flowryrs.—

—By forest, and by *frythe*.—

Ron. of Emaré.

Mr. Pink. renders it *field*; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it "a plain amidst woods." Remains, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E.

It is connected with *forest*, *fell*, and *fauld*.

Be *firth* and *forrest* furth they found.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 1.

In this connexion, it seems to denote a plain or pasture land, as distinguished from that which is woody or wild.

The king faris with his folk, our *firthis* and *fellis*.

Gowan and Gol., i. 3.

Firth and *fell* may be equivalent to dale and hill, plain and mountain.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the staw,

To fang the fog be *firthe* and *fauld*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Also Doug. Virgil, 193. 48.

Fald seems nearly synon. with *firthe*; A.-S. *faeld*, campus, planities; with this difference, perhaps, that *fauld* may denote open ground, and *firthe*, what is inclosed or sheltered.

Hardynge seems to use it nearly as equivalent to garden or orchard.

—What kynde of ympe, in garden or in *frith*

Ymped is in stocke, fro whence it came

It sanoureth euer; and it nothyng to blame;

For of his rote, from whence he doth out spryng,

He must euer tast, and saour in eatyng.

Chron., Fól. 97, b. ch. 98.

It is by no means a natural idea, that the same word is used to signify an arm of the sea, as if it were "a *field of water*, a latinism." Maitl. P. Note, p. 413. Mr. Macpherson refers to Gael. *frith*, "a wild mountainous place, a forest," Shaw. The supposition made by Sibb., that "it seems to be merely a variation of the O. E. or Sax. *worth*, *praedium*, *fundus*," is far more probable. A.-S. *weorthig*, is rendered *praedium*, "a *farme*, a court-yard;" and *worthige*, "a *croft*, a small field, or piece of ground adjoining to a *farme-house*;" Somner. But I shall hazard another conjecture.

Firth is very similar in signification to *Girth*, q. v. In A.-S. we find the compound word *firthgeard* denoting an asylum, although there is no evidence that *firth* by itself signified an inclosure. *Firth*, in this composition, is on the contrary understood as denoting *peace*. But in the Ostrogothic Laws *fridgiaerde* signifies that

fence by which animals are defended; sepimentum quod animalia arcet. *Fridgiarde skal warda til Martinmaessu um aker, ok um ang til Michialmessu*; An inclosure should be kept around fields till Martinmas, and around meadows till Michaelmass; Leg. Ostg. Ihre, vo. *Frid*.

Frydgiard, in the Laws of the Westrogoths, denotes a pasture common to different villages, inclosed by the same fence. The immediate origin is *frid-a*, tueri, which Ihre derives from *frid*, libertas. Our *firth*, or *frith*, seems to be the Goth. *fridgiard* without the last part of the word. It is highly probable, indeed, that A.-S. *frithgeard* originally had the same meaning with the Su.-G. term; as derived, not from *frith*, pax, which limits its signification to a sanctuary, but from *frith-ian*, tueri, protegere, denoting protection, or shelter, of whatever kind.

FIRYOWE, s. The cone of the fir or pine, Mearns.

FISCHGARTHE, s. A weir, for catching and retaining fish.

"Anent the article of the *fischgarthe* of Esk, debatable betuix the realmez, that of auld vse, quhar it wes put in be the Inglis partj & put out be our souuerane lordis liegis borderaris in tha partis, the lordis counsaillis the kingis hienes to write to the king of Ingland," &c., Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170. Su.-G. *fisk-gaerd*, id. V. YAIR.

[FISH AN' SAUCE, fresh haddocks cooked in sauce, Morays. Syn. fresh fish, Mearns.]

FISII-CARLE, s. A fisherman, S.B.

O mourn this loss which we deplore,
Ye sailors that frequent our shore;
Ye *fish-carles* never lift an oar,
In collin greed. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 143.

FISH-CURRIE, s. Any deep hole, or secret recess, in a river, in which the fishes hide themselves; often by itself, *Currie*, Perth.

Perhaps originally the same with *Corrie*, a hollow between hills, or in a hill. Gael. *corr* and *curr* both signify a corner; and C.B. *cwr*, a corner, a nook. From the connexion of Perths. with the Highlands, perhaps we ought to prefer this origin to Su.-G. *kur-a*, elanculum delitescere.

[FISH-GOURIES, s. pl. Garbage of fish, Mearns.]

FISHICK, s. The Brown Whistle-fish, Orkn.

"Brown Whistle-fish, Br. Zool. iii. 165.—*Fishick* in the Orkneys." Lightfoot, i. 57.

"The Whistle-fish (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the *red ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea weed, seldom exceeding nine or ten inches in length." Barry's Orkn., p. 292.

The name seems merely a dimin. from *Fish*, because of the smallness of the size.

FISHING-WAND, s. A fishing-rod, S.

—"Since he got that gay clothing, to please his honour and my young mistress, (great folks will have their fancies), he has done nothing but dance up and down the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's *fishing-wand*, or bueking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

FISSENLESS, adj. Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. under FOISON.

TO FISSLE, FISSIL, FISLE, v. n. 1. To make a slight continued noise; such as that occasioned by the motion of a mouse, S. The E. word *rustle* is the term most consonant in that language.

"He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fiessil*, and out he lookit, fancying, puir man, it might have been the cat." Antiquary, i. 202.

—Wi' heedfu' step.
He rounds ilk bush, cautious, and starting aft,
Should at his feet a scared yorlin bir;
Or iciele drop frae the bended twig,
Wi' *fiessling* din, among the leafless bri'rs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 151.

2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S.

"The wind again began to *fiessle*, and the signs of a tempest were seen." R. Gilhaize, iii. 65.

3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayr.

Isl *fys-a*, sufflare, ventilare.

"Ex sono," according to Sibb. But it seems the same with Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare, factitare, attecitare; *nugari*. Hence *futseler*, frivolaris; Kilian. A.-S. *fys-an*, festinare; Su.-G. *fos-a*, agitare; Isl. *fys-est*, concupiscere, *fysse*, desiderium, *fus*, cupidus; *fussl-a*, to carry off by guile and clandestine arts, in which cleverness of hand is requisite. The general origin is *fus*, citus, promptus. Another etymon may however be preferred by some. As the term denotes the sound of slight motion, it might seem allied to Germ. *faeslein*, any light body, as a little wool, stubble, chaff, &c. Wachter derives it from Isl. *fis*, chaff, a dry leaf; and it must be acknowledged that *fussle* seems primarily to respect the motion of leaves.

FISSE, FISTLE, s. Bustle, fuss, S.

The oddest fike and *fissle* that e'er was seen,
Was by the mither and the grannies ta'en.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13. V. FIKE, s.

FISTAND, part. pr. "Beating with the fist, cuffing, fisting;" Chalm. Gl. V.

FEIST, v.

Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe?—
Soutar. ————Ane storm of atryfe,
Ane frog, that fyles the winde,
Ane *fistand* flag, a flagartie fuffe,
At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane puffe,
And hes na ho behind.

Lyndsay, ii. 17.

Mr. Chalmers has fallen into two errors here. For he says of *Flag*,—"an opprobrious name for a woman, the same as *jade*;" Gl. It is meant, indeed, as an opprobrious designation; but has no connexion whatsoever with *jade*. It is merely *Flag*, a squall, figuratively used. This is undeniable from the uniformity of ideas conveyed by all the terms which the satirist employs;—*storm*, *winde*, *flag*, *fuffe*, and *puffe*. There is another mistake as to the meaning of *Fistand*. A *fisting squall* would be rather a new figure. There cannot be a doubt that it is the same with O. E. *Foist*. "To *Fizzle* or *Foist*, to break wind backward without noise," &c. Phillips. Not merely the connexion of the term with *winde* and a squall, but the idea of *fyling the winde*, as well as that of her having *na ho behind*, no stop or hold positively determine the sense.

Teut. *vijst-en*, pedere, crepitum ventris emittere, postico crepare; *vijst*, flatus ventris, sine strepitu aut sonitu; Sax. *fyst-en*, Isl. *fys-a*, pedere, *fys*, flatus, peditus.

FIT, s. Used as apparently synon. with *custom*.

"Fits and customs of the Border." Stair Suppl., Dec., p. 278.

This has probably had a Teut. origin, as *vits* signifies creber, frequens; and Flandr. *vits zijn*, habitum habere alicujus rei, assuetum esse frequenti actu.

To FIT, v. n. To kick, Roxb. The E. v. to *foot* is used in the same sense.

To FIT the Floor, to dance. *To hae a gueded fit on the floor,* to dance well, Aberd.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

FIRST-FIT, FIRST-FOOT, s. The name given, in the calendar of superstition, to the person who *first* enters a house, on any day which is particularly regarded as influencing the fate of a family, or to the first object met on setting out on a journey, or any important undertaking, S.

"Great attention is paid to the *first foot*, that is, the person who happens to meet them [the marriage-company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. Should a hare cross the road before the bride, it is ominous; but a toad crawling over the path she has to tread is a good omen; a magpie on flight, crossing the way from right to left, or, as some say, contrary to the sun, is the harbinger of bad luck, but if *vice versa*, is reckoned harmless: horned cattle are inauspicious to the bridegroom, and a *yeld* cow (not giving milk) to the bride." *Edin. Mag.*, Nov., 1818, p. 412.

The ancient Romans in like manner reckoned it unlucky to meet a hare, when setting out on a journey. *Leporem inter inendum transversu saltu velut diremisse—infortunia praesagire, et infesta itinera creditum est.* Rosin. *Antiq.*, p. 202, 203.

Inauspicatum dat iter oblatu lepus.
SENARIUS, ONEIROCRITICO.

The same idea prevails, as to the good or evil influence of the *first-fit*, in other respects. In the north of S. it is requisite, that the first person who meets a marriage company should turn back, and go so far on the road with them. Were this refused, it would be considered as a very unlucky omen.

The *First Fit* is of great importance on the morning of the new year. That of a female, is deemed unlucky; there is no objection, however, to that of a man. As women are most apt to attend to these things, the reason of the preference may be, that the approach of a male seems to give a fairer promise of a sweetheart.

Ere new year's morn begin to peep,
Wi' glee, but little din,
At doors, the lasses sentrie keep,
To let the *first-fit* in.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

"It is supposed that the welfare and prosperity of every family, especially the fair part of it, depend very much upon the character of the person who is *first* admitted into the house, on the beginning of the new

year. Hence every suspected person is carefully excluded; and the lasses generally engage, beforehand, some favoured youth, who willingly comes, happy in being honoured with that signal mark of female distinction." *Ibid.*, N.

A GUDE FIT; as, "He has a *gude fit*," he walks at a round pace, S.

A LOWSS FIT; as "Her *fit* was lous [loose]," she was at liberty, she was her own mistress, S.

This idiom has probably been borrowed from the liberation of an animal that has formerly been bound neck and heel, to prevent its running off.

FIT-FOR-FIT, adv. With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him *fit for fit*;" corresponding with Gr. *καταβόδα* or *καταβόδας*, è vestigio.

UPON THE FIT. *To sell grain upon the fit*, to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off, Stirlings.

"It is a general clause in leases, that the tenant, shall not sell his victual *upon the foot*, as it is called, or with the straw." *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 104.

FITLESS, adj. Apt to stumble, or to fall, from debility of carelessness, S. A horse of this description is said to be a *fitless beast*, S.

FITTY, FUTTY, adj. "Expeditious;" Gl. Sibb. From *fit*, the S. pronunciation of *foot*, pes; as Su.-G. *fota sig, niti, insistere*, from *fit*; Germ. *fuss-en*, from *fuss*, id.

FITTIE-LAN', s. "The nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough," S., q. *foot the land*.

Thou was a noble *fittie lan'*,
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!

Burns, iii. 143.

The fore-horse on the left hand, in the plough, is called *hand-afore*; the hindmost on the left hand, the *hand-ahin*; the same on the right hand, the *fur ahin*." *Ibid.*, iv. 373, 374.

FITTING, s. Footing, S.

"Fight against iniquitie, as against a foraine enemy at the borders of your heart, euen at the first landing, before it get *fitting* in fast and stable ground." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 987.

FITININMENT, s. Concern, footing in, S. B.

Bat why a thief, like Sisyphus,
That's nidderd' sae in hell,
Sud here tak *fitiniment*
Is mair na I can tell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

[**TO GIE ANE UP HIS FIT.** To rate or scold one.]

TO PIT IN A FIT. To walk quickly; as, "She *pits in a fit* now," she walks more quickly, Dumfr.

To TYNE ONE'S FIT, to slip; as, *I tint the fit, or tint my fit*, S. B.

Unluckily he *tint the fit*.
And tann'd his ain bum-lether.—
Christmas Bawing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., p. 142.

To FITTER, *v. a.* 1. To injure any thing by frequent treading, S. It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying to make a noise with the feet, such especially as is occasioned by quick reiterated motion; S.

Belg. *voeteer-en*, to foot it; Sewel.

2. To totter in walking; applied to a child who is learning to go out, but seems still ready to fall, S.

[3. To move about in a restless, aimless way; as, "He gae *fitterin'* out an' in a' day." Clydes.]

"A. Bor. to *fitter*, to kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 327.

FITTERIN, *s.* The noise made by frequent and rapid motion of the feet, S.

To FITCH, *v. n.* 1. To move, by slow succussions, from one place to another, S. E. to hitch.

As this word is nearly allied, both in form and meaning to E. *fidge*, it has probably had the same origin; perhaps Su.-G. *fik-a* or *fiaeck-a*, circumeur-sitare.

—Thou's get the gree
O' wallets, de'ils, or witches:
A speakin' Paek's owre learnt for me,
Or one that steers an' *fitches*.
A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 63.

Tent. *wijck-en*, cedere, abscedere; Isl. *vik-ia*, id. movere, semovere; Dan. *vig-er*, to give place.

2. To move, at the game of draughts, Upp. Clydes.

FITCH, *s.* A move at this game, *ibid.*

Fitch seems nearly allied to the E. *v.* to *Fidge*. Of this, however, I have met with no etymon.

To FITCH, *v. a.* 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; to *fitch a marchstane*, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark, Lanarks.

2. To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently, *ibid.*

The author of Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, speaking of Mr. John Semple, minister at Carsphairn, says: "This John was ordinarily called *Fitch-cape*, and Claw-poll [Claw-pow, it must have been], because in the time of preaching he used to claw his head, and rub his callet," [*calotte*, a cap or coif].

He describes the good man as one day thus addressing a neighbouring congregation; "Sirs, I know what you will be saying among yourselves the day, ye will say, Here is *Fitch-cape* come to preach to us the day," &c. P. 126, 127.

Isl. *fitte*, minuscule alicujus opera, aut tactus levis; G. Andr., p. 71; *fit-ia*, in rugas corripere, Haldorson; Dan. *fiis*, trifling, *fiask-er*, to fumble.

FIT-FALL, *s.* A grown-up lamb, Roxb.

FIT-FEAL, *s.* The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned, Roxb.

Feal would seem to be the same with *Fell*, a skin.

FIT-GANG, *s.* 1. As much ground as one can move on, S.

—"Bairn as she's mine, get her wha like, I'll war-ran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a *fitgang* on her half-marrow's." Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

2. A long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed, Berwicks. V. FEDGAN.

[FITHER, *conj.* Whether. Aberd.]

FITHIT, *expl.* "An exclamation confirming what is said; as, 'Will ye dude? na, *fithit!*'" Upp. Clydes.

This I should rather view as equivalent to nevertheless, notwithstanding; and as the same with *Frithat* and *Fraat* of other districts.

"*Fithit*, *adv.* Corr. from 'for a' that;'" Gl. Surv. C. of Ayr, p. 689.

FITHOWE, FITHAWE, *s.* A polecat.

"That na man haue mertrik skinnis furth of the realme, and gif he dois, that he pay to the King 11.s. for the custome of ilk skin, and for x. Fowmartis skinnis called *Fithowis* x.d." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566. *Fithawe*, Skene.

E. *fitchew*, *fitchat*. Belg. *vitche*, Fr. *fissau*, Sw. *fiskatta*, id. Gael. *fiadchait* signifies a wild cat. Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 193, N. V. FOWMARTE.

FITLESS-COCK, [*footless*]. A cake baked of lard and oat-meal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a *sodden bannò'*, usually made about Fastern's Een, or Shrovetide, Roxb.

This is differently prepared in Clydes.; being a ball of blood and meal boiled. The round form undoubtedly corresponds better with the idea of a cock.

The name is supposed to allude to the cock-fighting which then prevails, or to intimate the substitution of something, instead of a *cock*, in the broth; these poor animals being subjected to a different use at this season; q. a *cock without feet*.

Its being baked with blood, might be designed as a representation of the bloody appearance of the gamecock, when presented as a dish, after being battered and covered with blood, in consequence of the fatal fight. V. FESTYCOCK.

FIT-NOWT, *s.* The hindermost pair of a team of oxen.

In a yoke of twelve, the names and order of each pair are as follows: The *Fit-Nowt*, the *Hind-Frock*, the *Mid-Frock*, the *Fore-Frock*, the *Steer Draught*, the *Wyners*, i.e., those that turn or *wind*, Aberd.

FIT-ROT, *s.* A disease affecting the *feet* of sheep, and by its virulence sometimes rendering them quite unable to walk, Roxb. V. FOOT-ROT.

FITSTED, *s.* "The print of the foot," Gl. Shirr., S. B.

From Isl. *fit*, foot, and Isl. Su.-G. *stad*, A.-S. *sted*, locus; *q.* the place where the foot has been set, or *stood*; for *stad* is from *staa*, to stand.

FIT-THE-GUTTER, *s.* A low, loose slipper, Roxb.; *q.* one adapted for *footing* the *mire*.

It might be supposed, however, that it would suit this purpose better, if it kept a firm hold of the foot.

FITTIE, *s.* A term used by school-boys or young people, to denote the state of the *foot* when bemired, or, in their own language, when covered with *glaur*, Loth.

FITTIE, *adj.* Neat, trim, Clydes.

The *fittie* fairies liftit her,
Aneth them clave the yird;
An' down the grim how to the warl' below,
They bure that bonnie burd.

Ballad Edin. Mag., Oct., 1818, p. 328.

This seems the same with E. *feat*, especially as it is pronounced *q. feetic*. O. Fr. *faitis*, *faitis*, "neat, feat, handsome, well-made," &c., Cotgr.

FITTIE-FIES, *s. pl.* Used in the sense of quirks or quibbles, evidently used as the same word elsewhere written *whittie whaws*; only adapted to the provincial pronunciation of Aberd.

Your philosophic *fittie fies*,
Tho' clad in sweet poetic guise,
The ladies will them a' despise, &c.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 188.

FITTIN-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given by parents when a child *taks* the *fit*, i.e., begins to walk, Aberd.

FITTINGS, *s. pl.* Turfs set on edge, in pairs, to dry and *fit* them for being put up in *rickles* or small heaps, Teviotdale.

The term may perhaps originate from their being set on their *foot*, S. *fit*.

FIXFAX, *s.* 1. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, S. A. Bor. *parwax*, Norfolk; Gl. Grose.

Belg. *pees*, Germ. *fachs*, a tendon or sinew.

"*Fix-fax*; the sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep;" Yorks. Marsh. Provinc., ii. 319.

2. Figuratively, and perhaps ludicrously, transferred to the punishment of the *Juggs* or pillory, Ayr.

That species of *Juggs* called *Fix-fax*, differs from the common pillory, as in the former not only is the neck confined, but also the hands. Denominated, perhaps, from a fancied resemblance of the strong sinew which bears this name, because it keeps so firm a hold of the neck.

FIXFAX, *s.* "Hurry, the middle of any business." Gl. Ross.

Now by this time, poor Nory's mair nor fain
The truth of Bydby's unco tale to ken;

And just at Lindy's door came slipping in,
When they are in the *fixfax* of their din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

This is probably formed, as a duplicated term, from Su.-G. *fiks*, Germ. Su.-G. *fix*, promptus, alacer, denoting a state of action or bustle, from *fik-a*, citato cursu ferri; whence *fikt*, studium. Perhaps, it is merely *Fikefacks*, *q. v.* somewhat varied in sense and pronunciation.

To FIZZ, *v. n.* To make a hissing noise; as hot iron when put into water, or, as a bottle of brisk beer when the cork is drawn, S.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup.

Burns, iii. 15.

Isl. *fys-a*, flare, eflare, sufflare; *fys*, flatus. May we not view as cognate terms, Gr. *φυσ-αω*, *φυσσ-αω*, sufflo, inflo; and *φυσ-ιωω*, anhele, inflo?

FIZZ, FIZE, *s.* 1. A hissing noise, like that made by gunpowder, in a loose state, when it is set fire to, S. V. **CUTTIE**, *s.*

2. Fuss, disturbance, S.

Douce wife, quoth I, what means the *fizz*,
That ye shaw sic a frightfu' *gizz*,
Anent a kyte-clung poet?

Tarras's Poems, p. 107.

To FIZZ, or **FIZZ about**, *v. n.* 1. To make a great ado, to be in a bustling state, S.

2. To be in a rage, S. The transition is natural; as when one is thrown into a tumultuous state, one is easily irritated.

Isl. *fys-a*, to instigate, instigare, calcar addere; A.-S. *fys-an*, festinare; also, fugare; Su.-G. *foes-a*, agitare, *fys-a*, properare; Alem. *fuas-an*, id. Ihre views Isl. *pias-a*, niti, *pias*, nisus, nixus, as also allied. The origin seems to be Su.-G. *fus*, citus, promptus.

FIZZ, *s.* 1. A great hustle about anything, S.

2. A rage, heat of temper, S.

Su.-G. *fias* conveys precisely the same idea with *fizz* in sense 1. Discursus, qualis esse solet, dum magni hospites adveniunt, unde dicitur *goera faes af en*, multo apparatu aliquem accipere, aut etiam cuiquam quoquo modo blandiri, quod etiam *faesa* dicitur uno vocabulo. Ihre, vo. *Fiaes*.

Fize is undoubtedly the same with E. *fuss*, which Johns. calls "a low cant word." After what we have seen as to both *v.* and *s.*, the propriety of this description is submitted to the reader.

FIZZEN, *s.* Pith, force, energy, Loth., South of S. "The pump has lost the *fizzen*."

FIZZENLESS, *adj.* 1. The same with *Foisonless*; used as signifying stupid, useless, Berwicks.

2. Insipid, applied to the mind; as, "a silly *fizzenless* creature," *ibid.* V. **FOISON**.

FLAA, *s.* A thin turf, Shetl.; synonym. *Flag*, S.

"The wood of the roof [of a cottage] is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *flaas*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 28.

Dan. *flaa*, Isl. *flae*, excoriare.

FLAB, *s.* Apparently signifying a mushroom.

"To make Catchup. Gather your large *flabs*, cut off the root enda, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 45.

Perhaps allied to *E. flabby*, as descriptive of their spungy nature.

To FLABRIGAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, Perth.

Flabrigastit is used as a participle, signifying, quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued, *ibid.* *Flabagasted*, "confounded;" Grose's Class. Dict.

FLACAT, *s.* Perhaps, something resembling the modern reticule.

"Ane litle *flacat* of yellow and reid silk with threid of gold. Ane litle collar of crammose satine broderit with gold full of litle fantaseis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. V. FLAKET.

FLACHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A stroke given by something in the hand, Orkn.

Isl. *flaig-ia*, deicere, praecepitare; Sn.-G. *flakt-a*, motitare.

FLACK, **FLAIK**, *s.* A square plaid, Mearns.

Perhaps because of its form, from Teut. *vlack*; Dan. *flak*, planua.

[FLACHTER-SPADE, *s.* A spade for casting turfs. V. under **FLAUCHTER**, *v.*]

FLACKIE, *s.* A kind of truss, resembling a saddle-cloth, made of meadow straw; used to prevent the horse from being hurt by the *cassie* or *creel*, which he bears, Orkney.

From Su.-G. *flack*, flat, plain; or *flik*, a lappet, Isl. *flacksa*, a cloak. This is called a *flak*, Caithn.

[FLADGE, **FLAUGE**, *s.* A large piece, a flake.

"She gied him a bannock an' a fladge o' cheese." Ayr. Isl. *flagna*, to flake off; *flaga*, a thin slice.]

FLAE, **FLA**, **FLAY**, *s.* A flea, S.

"He—aprawls an' spraugles like—a dog rubbin the *flaes* aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

Lang eir me thoct yow had nouter force nor nicht, Curage nor will for to haue greiuit a *fla*.

Palice of Honour, iii. 74. A.-S. *fla*, id.

FLAEIE, *adj.* Abounding in fleas, S.

FLAE, **FLAY**, *s.* A skin, Fife; from its being *flayed* off.

To FLAF, **FLAFF**, *v. n.* 1. To flap, S.

Thus vengeabil wraik in sic forme changit thus,
Euin in the face and visage of Turnus
Can fle, and *flaf*, and made him for to growe,
Scho soundis se with mony hiss and how.

Doug. Virgil, 444. 21.

Then doubt ys not a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.

Hudson's Judith, p. 28. V. TARGET.

2. To flutter.

Pallas him keppt sic wise on his braud,
That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand
Amyd his *flaffand* lungis hid has he.

Doug. Virgil, 329. 53.

Teut. *flabbe*, muscarium, a fly-flap. As this word originally denotes anything loose, flaccid, or pendulous, perhaps Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris pendulum, is a cognate term.

To FLAFF, *v. a.* To fan, in allusion to the raising of the wind by flapping, Dumfr.

—Love in youthfu' breasts was *flaffing*
A mutual flame.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 55.

To FLAFF, *v. n.* 1. To blow intermittently, S. B.

Lat hail or drift on lums and winnocks *flaff*,
He held the bink-side in an endless gaulf.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

2. To fly off, to go off as gunpowder with a puff, Fife; *synon.* *Fluff*, *q. v.*

—"The hail atreet greetin' a' the time; a' except the Bishops and their gang, that stood glowrin', and gaping', and gawfin', as the powther *flaffed* off." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

FLAFF, *s.* A fop, Upp. Clydes.; *q. one* who *flaffs* or flutters about.

To FLAFFER, *v. n.* To flutter, S. B.

Nae lasses that sae cantie sing,
Or lav'rocks blythe on *flaffrin'* wing,
But times ilk note whene'er ye ring.—

Music-Bells of Perth, Tarras's Poems, p. 89.

FLAFFER, *s.* The act of fluttering, S.

FLAFFERIE, *adj.* Light, easily compressible, Lanarks.; *synon.* with *Flownie*.

FLAFFIN, *s.* 1. The act of flapping, S. V. **FLAFF**, *v.*

2. A flake of whatever kind, any very light body, Fife.

O! war but you, and a' your brood—
Set skimmin' in a broken boat,
An' twenty miles to row,
Whar *flaffins* ama' wad dreichly float, &c.

MS. Poem. V. FLAUCH, FLAUCHIN.

FLAG, *s.* A piece of green sward, cast with a spade, S. *synon.* *fail*, *q. v.* A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a *flag*; Border.

Ray says that in Norfolk the green turf pared off from the surface of the earth for burning, goes by this name.

Lancash. *flaicht*, a light turf, (T. Bobbins) evidently acknowledges a common origin. V. **FLACHTER**.

Dan. *flag-er*, Teut. *valegh-en*, deglubere, whence probably *vlack*, superficialia. But Isl. *flaga* has still more propinquity; excindere glebam; *flag*, locus ubi gleba terrae fuit descissa; G. Andr., p. 72. He derives it from *flaa*, deglubere.

Isl. *flag-torf*, caespites graminei; Haldorson.

FLAG, *s.* A squall, a blast of wind, or of wind and rain.

The aey thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent
Felt Neptune—

Lukand about, behaldis the sa ener all
Eneas nauy shatterit, fer in sounder;
With fluidis ower set the Troianis, at and under
By *flaggis* and rane, did from the heuin descend.

Doug. Virgil, 17. 9.

Sibb., justly rejecting the conjectures of Rudd., has referred to Teut. *vlaeyhe*, procella, tempestas. It also

signifies, repentina et praeceps pluvia; Kilian. We may add Sw. *flage*, flatus, *flaegta*, vento agitari. Verel. Shaw renders Gael. *flaiche*, "a sudden blast or gust of wind." Not finding any similar word in C. B. or in Ir. except *fluch*, wet, and *fluch-am*, to wet, I suspect that this has been borrowed from the Goth.

FLAG, s. A flash of lightning. [V. FLAUGHT O' FIRE.]

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw,
 Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the snyppand snaw.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 54.

Rudd, and Sibb. both appear to view this as the same with the last word. The Belg. phrase, *een donder vlaag*, a storm of thunder, would seem to support this idea. But I consider it as different, finding that Teut. *vlaek-en* signifies to flash as lightning, *spargere flammam*, vibrare instar flammae, coruscare; Belg. *vleug*, a blaze, a flash.

FLAG, s. A flake of snow, Moray.

Su.-G. *flage*, pars avulsa; *snoeflage*, flocculus nivis.

FLAGARYING, part. pr. V. FLEEGARYING.

FLAGARTIE, adj., "a cant word; flouncing; *A flagartie fuffe*, means a flouncing whiff, which the sowtar calls his wife, to denote her hasty temper." Gl. Chalm.

Ane fistand flag, a *flagartie fuffe*, &c.
Lyndsay, ii. 17. V. FISTAND.

But *flouncing*, although used to denote "passionate agitation," does not definitely express the meaning of the term. It undoubtedly signifies stormy; from *Flag*, a squall, (Teut. *vlaeghe*, procella,) and *Art*, disposition, q. "of a stormy nature."

FLAGGIS, s. pl. "Flanks," Lord Hailes.

Sic fartingailis on *flaggis* als fatt as qubailis,
 Fattit lyk fulis with hattis that littil availis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 15.

FLAGRUM, s. A blow, a thump, Aberd.

Lat. id. a whip, a scourge.

FLAG-SIDE of a split haddock, the side without the bone, Aberd.

Isl. *flak-a*, discindere; *flak*, tomus, dissectum, veluti cum piscis in tomos oblongos et secatus; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLAIK, s. A square plaid. V. FLACK.

FLAIK, FLAKE, FLATE, s. 1. A hurdle.

With erd and stayne thai fillit dykis fast;
Flaikis thai laid on temyr lang and wicht;
 A rowms passage to the wallis thaim dycht.
Wallace, vii. 984, MS.

"It had na out passage, bot at ane part quhillk was maid be thaim with *flaikis* scherettis and treis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 33, b.

Sum of Eneas feris besely,
Flatis to plet thaim preissis by and by,
 And of smal wikkeris for to beild vp ane bere.
Doug. Virgil, 362. 5.

2. In pl. it denotes temporary folds or pens, *sheep-flakes*.

They have been thus denominated, because properly made of rods wattled together, so as to resemble hurdles, S., although also sometimes made of spars.

"In our awin countrie here, when our shepheards flit their flockis, they flit their *flaikis*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., H. 5, a.

"There are some cart and cartwheel wrights, with some carpenters for making *flakes* or paling for folding cattle in Summer, and inclosing fields." P. Dallas, Elgin. Statist. Acc., iv. 109.

3. A frame, above the chimney-piece, for holding a gun, Galloway.

Hameward he scours, wi' a' his spirits up;
 An' frae the *flake*, aboon the ingle-en',
 He whips the carabine.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

"*Fleaks*; wattles; hurdles woven with twigs;" Yorks. Marsh., ii. 319.

"I understand by M. Brokesby, that this word *flake* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of hazel, or other wands." Ray's Coll., p. 26.

Flake denotes a place for holding bread, A. Bor.

Fris. *vlaeck*, synon. with *horde*, Teut. *vlechte*, crates, gerrae; Su.-G. *flake*, Isl. *fleke*, *flack*, id. "For those who defend castles, it is proper, at *giora fleka mek storum eik-vondum*, crates viminibus quercinis contextas, to make flakes with *aikwands*." Specul. Regal., p. 415, 416. O. E. *flaek*. Ihe derives the term from Su.-G. *flaet-a*, nectere, because hurdles are plaited. Teut. *vlechte*, from *vlecht-en*, nectere, contexere, more clearly illustrates the connexion; especially as Dong. uses not only *flake*, but *flate*. The origin of the term is nearly expressed both by Virg. and by his translator. Crates—textunt. *Flatis* to plet.

I observe, however, that there is a *v*. in Isl. which retains a nearer resemblance of the noun. This is *flaek-a*, or *flaek-ia*, intricare; whence *flaekia*, *flaeking-r*, tricae, intricamentum, any thing that entangles, q. what is woven. Also *flaek*, lana densata, E. a *flock* of wool. G. Andr., p. 72. He views Gr. *πλεω*, necto, as the root, whence *πλεχω*, id.

In O. E. *fleke* occurs as a *v*., signifying to bend, to bow, Gl. Hearne; or rather to cover with hurdles.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,—
 Thei *flaked* thaim ouerthuert, justly forto ligge,
 Ouer the water smerte was so ordeynd a brigge.

R. Brunne, p. 241.

FLAIK-STAND, s. The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator, Aberd.

FLAIN, FLANE, s. An arrow.

Into the chace oft wald scho turne agane,
 And fleand with hir bow schute mony ane *flane*.
Doug. Virgil, 387. 52.

—The ganyeis and the *flanys* flew. *Ibid.*, 301. 48.

A.-S. *flane*, sagitta, *flaene*, framea, hasta; Isl. *flaenn*, hasta, aculeus. A.-S. *fla* also signifies an arrow, a dart.

FLAIP, FLEP, FLIPE, s. 1. An unbroken fall, by which one is not much hurt; conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground, and also of the ground being moist or soft, Roxb.

This term has, however, been otherwise explained to me, as properly denoting "a sudden, sharp, awkward fall, in consequence of the legs being inadvertently thrown from under the body, as when one is walking on ice."

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide; and if ye war to stite aff that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a *flaip*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134.

2. A blow caused by a fall, and producing a dull flat sound, Selkirks.

"Ha, ha, ha! yonder's ane aff!—you's Jock o' the Meer-Cleuch; he has gotten an ill-faured *flaip*." Pastoral Life, Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 145.

Teut. *flabb*, vulnus in faciem ineussum; et alapa, colaphus. *Flaip*, indeed, seems merely a variation of E. *flap*, as expressing the stroke received in a fall.

FLAIPER, *s.* A very severe fall, *ibid*.

FLAIR, *s.* The skate, a fish.

"Raia levis, the Skate or *Flair*." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

To FLAIRY, *v. a.* To cajole, to flatter. V. FLARE, *v.*

FLAIT, *pret.* of the *v. to Flit*, to transport in whatever way, S. B.

— I've gotten a flay,
I gatna sic anither,
Sin Maggie flait the haukit quey,
An' reeve her o' the tether. —

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

To FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth. V. FLETCHER, *v.*

FLAKET, *s.* Apparently a small flagon.

"Aent the summondis—tuehing a pare of flakonis of siluer, a stope of siluer gilt, a cop with a covir of siluer gilt, & a goblet of siluer, &c. Defalkand of the soume that he prefis the vale of the fassoun and giltin of a stope the avale of iiij armes of the *flakettis*, & the mending of a collare." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 26.

Fr. *flasquet*, a small flask. The word seems of British origin; C. B. *flaced*, lagena, uter, obba, ampulla; Davies. Here, however, *flakettis* seems to be used as synon. with *flakonis*. V. FLACAT.

FLALAND-CLAITH, Acts Ja. V. V. DRAWARIS of CLAITH.

To FLAM, *v. n.* To fly out and in; used with respect to any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance, S. B. V. FLEM.

FLAM, *s.* A sudden puff, caused by a squally wind, Ang. V. FLAN.

"It blows squally, as the *flams* o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye." St. Kathleen, iii. 110. A.-S. *flæm*, fuga; fugo.

To FLAME, FLAMM, FLAMB, *v. a.* 1. To baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it; not, as Mr. Pink. supposes, to singe, S.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit;—
And bade hir madin, in all haste scho may,
To *flame*, and turne, and rost thame tendrylie.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

It occurs in a coarse, but emphatic Prov.

"Every man *flammis* the fat sow's arse," i.e. "They will be sure to get most gifts that least want them;" Kelly, p. 93.

"He raised his riding wand against the elder mairon, but she stood firm, collected in herself, and undauntedly brandishing the iron ladle, with which she had just been *flaming* (*anglice* basting) the roast of mutton." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 322.

2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, Clydes.

Fr. *flamb-er*, id., a secondary sense of the *v.* signifying to flame, as this operation makes the meat to blaze. V. Dict. Trev.

FLAMFOO, *s.* 1. Any gandy trapping in female dress, Ayr.

2. A gaudily dressed female, one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, *ibid*.

Perhaps from E. *flam*, "an illusory pretext," or Isl. *flan*, cursus celer, and Teut. *foye*, *voye*, what excites disgust. This term, however, seems to be the same with O. E. *Flamefew*, "the moonshine in the water;" Barrett's Alvearie. He seems also to expl. it as synon. with *Toy*. For he adds, Vide *Toy*, which he gives in pl. *Toies*, referring to *Trifle*. I have met with *Flamefew* nowhere else.

FLAMP, *adj.* Inactive, in a state of lassitude, Orkn.; *Domless*, synon.

FLAN, FLANN, *s.* 1. A sudden blast, a gust of wind, S. This term is generally applied to those gusts which come from the land; especially from high grounds in the vicinity of the sea, or from a defile between them.

"Also tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land, as to their swiftness and surprisal something like to hurricanes, which beating with a great impetus or force upon their sails, overturns the boat, and in a moment hurries them into eternity. By such a *flan* the Laird of Munas, a Gentleman in this country, is said to have perished the former year 1699, when within sight of his own house." Brand's Deser. Shetland, p. 81.

Thair fell ane ferlyfull *flan* within thay fellis wide,
Quhair empreouris and erlis and vther mouy ane
Turnit fra Sanct Thomas before the Yule tyde;
They passed vnto Paris —

Rauf Colyear, Aij. a.

Isl. *flan*, præcipitania.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind; as, "a *flan* o' reek," S. B.

The use of the word *Flan* in Shetl. clearly shews that it is of northern origin.

Isl. *flan-a*. V. next word. *Flenning's drifa*, nimbus nivium. V. FLAW.

To FLAN, FLANN, *v. n.* To come in gusts, applied to the wind; as, "the wind's *flannin* down the lum," S.

FLAN, *adv.* Expl. "flat, not very hollow," Roxb.

This might seem to have a common origin with Lat. *plan-us*. Armor. *splan* is used in the same sense.

FLANDERKIN, *s.* A native of Flanders, a Fleming.

But Flanderkins they have nae skill,
To lead a Scottish force, man.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 8.

From Germ. *Flandern*, Flanders, and *kind*, a child.

FLANE, *s.* An arrow. V. FLAIN.

FLANNEN, *s.* Flannel: invariably pron. so by the vulgar, S.

Now Tam, O Tam! had they been queans
A' plump and strapping, in their teens;
Their sarks, instead of creeshie flannen,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen, &c.
Burns, iii. 333.

FLANNEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to flannel; as, *a flannen sark*, a shirt made of flannel, S.

As the E. word is deduced from C. B. *gvalen*, from *gulan*, *gulan*, wool, it may be observed that our *flannen* more nearly resembles this. The Sw. word, however, is *flanell*; Belg. *flannel*; Fr. *flanelle*.

To **FLANSH**, *v. a.* To flatter, to wheedle, Moray.

This is evidently of Gothic origin; Isl. *flens-a*, lam-bere, lingere; *flens*, serviles et ignobiles blanditiæ; *flensari*, parasitus; Haldorson.

To **FLANTER**. 1. To waver, to be in some degree delirious; used concerning persons under affliction, when the bodily disease affects the mind, Ang.

2. To waver, to flinch, to falter in evidence or narration; as when one seems disposed to equivocate or prevaricate, Ang.

3. It seems to be equivalent to quiver, as denoting a state of tremulous agitation, Ang.

Out gusht her eyn, but word she cudna say,
Sae lamphis'd was she atweest glee an wae;
Her in her oxtar hard and fast she gript,
An' prest her *flaunt'ring* mou' upon her lips.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 76.

Isl. *flan-a*, to be carried away with precipitation, *præceps feror*, incertus ruo; *flan*, *præcipitantia* in eundo; *flane*, erroneus, importunus et *præceps fatuus*. G. Andr., p. 72.

FLAP of a coat, *s.* The lap, S.

E. *flap*, originally denotes any thing pendulous. Su.-G. *flabbe*, labium, pendulum. The same word in Teut. denotes a *fly-flap*. Isl. *flap-r*, aura inconstans.

To **FLAP**, *v. a.* To turn inside out, Aberd.

Synon. with *Flipe*, but more nearly resembling a cognate of the Isl. term to which *Flipe* has been traced. This is Su.-G. *flabbe*, mentioned above.

To **FLARE**, *v. a.* To cajole, to coax, Loth.; *flairy*, Fife, id.

Isl. *flaar*, crafty, *flaerd*, guile, *flarad-r*, false; *flar-a*, to deceive; Su.-G. *flaerd*, guile, A.-S. *flaerd*, nugæ.

FLARE, *s.* Flattering language, Loth. V. the *v.*

FLASCHE, *s.* Flesh.

"Sielyik, quhen Lucius Volumnius and Sergius Sulpicius var consulis in Rome, the lyft did rane rau *flasche*." Complaynt of S., p. 91.

FLASCHAR, *s.* A butcher. V. **FLESHER**.

The oldest example I have observed of the use of this word is the following:—

"Varro, that prudent consul and dictatur of Rome, vas the sone of ane *flaschar*." Comp. S., p. 200.

FLASH, *s.* A depository for timber; a term used in Leith.

Kilian gives *vlaesch* as an O. Teut. word synon. with *bosch*, a wood, a grove, a forest. This term, imported by mariners, may have been metaph. transferred to the place where timber was erected; from its quantity, q. a factitious wood.

FLASK, *s.* A frame for a piece of ordnance.

"Ane *flask* of elme for anc moyane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 258.

"The futemenis armour compleit with the pick of the samyn prui for aughtene pundis. The hagbute with ane *flask* or band roll for sex pundis xiiij ss. iiij d." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 191.

One might suppose that a flask for holding gunpowder were meant, were not the term conjoined with *band roll* by the conj. *or*. As *bandroll* is a pennon, can *flask* be for flag? This term is, in other acts, substituted for *foirchet*, which denotes the rest of a musket; and Fr. *flasque* signifies the carriage of a piece of ordnance; also, the frame on which it lies; Cotgr.

To **FLAST**, *v. n.* To boast, to gasconade, S.

This may be allied to Su.-G. *flaes-a*, anhelare, synon. with *blaes-a*; as *blaw* and *blast* are used in the same metaph. sense, S. or Isl. *flas-a*, *præceps feror*, a frequentative from *fian-a*, id. *flas*, *præcipitantia*.

To **FLAT**, *v. a.* To flatter.

Quhat slicht dissait quentlie to *flat* and *fene*?
Doug. Virgil, 98. 2.

This may be referred to Fr. *flat-er*, id.; but perhaps rather to Teut. *vlaed-en*, id. or Su.-G. Isl. *flat*, subdolus. *Att tala fagurt oy theinkia flatt*, belle loqui, sed subdole cogitare. V. Ihre, vo. *Flat, flæder*.

* **FLAT**, *s.* A field. This is used in a sense somewhat different from the E. word.

— The fire be felloun wyndis blast,
Is driuen amynd the *flat* of cornes rank.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 16.

Or how feil echeris of corn thick growing,
—In ane yellow cornes *flattis* of Lyde.
Ibid., 234. 27.

This may be merely from Su.-G. *flat*, planus.

FLAT, *s.* Floor of a house. V. **FLET**.

FLAT of a house, *s.* A single floor, S. V. **FLET**.

FLAT, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, Roxb.; denominated apparently from its *flat* form. V. **COW-PLAT**.

To **FLATCH**, *v. a.* To lay over, to fold down; a term used by mechanics, Loth.

Su.-G. *flat*, planus, or *flæt-a*, Germ. *flecht-en*, nectere.

FLATE, *s.* A hurdle. V. **FLAIK**.

FLATE, *pret.* Scolded, S.

How kindly she *flata* when I kiss'd her,
An' ca'd me a hav'rel tyke.
Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 139. V. **FLYTE**, *v.*

FLATLYNYS, **FLATLINGS**, *adv.* Flat.

And he dome to the erd gan ga
All *flatlynys*, for him faillyt mycht.
Barbour, xii. 59, MS.

Howbeit thay fall down *flatlings* on the flure,
Thay haue no strenth thair selfe to rais agane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 72.

FLAT-SOLED, *adj.* Having no spring in the foot, *S.*

It is reckoned unlucky, if the *first foot* one meets in the morning be a *flat-soled* person, *S.*

To **FLAUCH**, *v. a.* 1. To strip off the skin; *flaucht*, skinned; *Fife.*

2. To pare, *ibid.*

Teut. *vlaegh-en*, deglubere, pellem detrudere.

FLAUCH, *s.* A hide or skin, *Fife.*

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A skinner, *Fife.*

FLAUCH *o' land*, a division of land, *Fife*; *Flauch o' land*, a piece of ground, a croft, *Angus.*

Expl. as equivalent to a *hide* of land; but I doubt whether the term is not rather allied to *Su.-G. flaeck-a*, findere, partiri; or of the same origin with *Flauch*, 1. q. something spread out.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUCHTER**, **FLAUCHIN**, *s.* A flake; as a *flauch* of snow, a flake of snow, *Ang.*; *snow-flags*, flakes of snow, *A. Bor.*

Flasfn is used as well as *flauchin*, *Fife*; *flichin* or *flichin*, *Loth.*

His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snow,
That, fleecy pure, in *flauchins* fa'.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 43.

The *Yerks.* term approaches to the guttural sound, "*Flags*," flakes of snow are called "snow flags;" *Marsh. Provinc.*, ii. 319.

Johnson derives *flake* from *Lat. floccus*. But *Teut. vlocke*, a flock or lock, would have been a preferable etymon; whence *vlock-en*, ningere, synon. with *sneeuw-en*. Our terms are more closely allied to *Isl. flak*, tomus, dissectum, *Su.-G. flage*, a fragment, a part broken off from the rest; *snoeflage*, a flake of snow. This *Ihre* derives from *flaeck-a*, dividere, partiri, which he views as allied to *Heb. palach*, dividit.

To **FLAUCHT**, *v. a.* To *Flauch* woo, to card wool into thin flakes, *Perths.*, *Roxb.* Hence,

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A person employed in carding wool, *South of S.*

FLAUCHTS, *s. pl.* Instruments used in preparing wool, *Roxb.*

FLAUCHT, *s.* A considerable number of birds on wing, a flight, *Clydes.*

"By eam thousan's o' milk white hunds, nae bigger nor whittrets, an' souchan as gin they had been a *flauch* o' dows." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUGHT**, *s.* A handful, *S. B.*

A mournful ditty to herself she sung,
In *flaughts* roove out her hair, her hands she wrung.
Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist,
A *flauch* o' his yellow hair.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 20.

Sibb. views this as a *corr.* of *claught* from *claw*. But it seems to be merely the preceding word, used in a secondary sense.

FLAUCHTBRED, *adv.* 1. At full length, *S.*; *braidflauch*, synon.

Lindy bangs up, and flang his snood awa',
And i' the haste of running catcht a fa',
Flaucht-bred upon his face, and there he lay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

2. With great eagerness, *S.*

Lindy looks also butt, and Nory spies,
And O my Nory, here's my Nory, cries,
Flaucht-bred upon her, butt the house he sprang,
And frae her mother's oter fercelings wrang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

Sibb. views this as "perhaps the same with *belly-flauch*, stretched flat on the ground." But this is not the proper sense of *belly-flauch*. *Flaucht-bred* seems literally to signify, spread out in breadth, fully spread, as a hawk darts on its prey. The *Su.-G.* phrase *en flaeckt oern*, may throw light on it, "a spread eagle," the arms of the Emperor of Germany; from *flaeck-a*, findere, partiri. It may simply mean, spread out like a flock of wool, or flake of snow. *V. FLAUCHT.*

To **FLAUCHTER**, *v. a.* "To pare turf from the ground." *Shirr. Gl.*, *S. B.*

Dan. flag-er, deglubere; the earth being as it were *flayed*. *V. FLAG*, 1.

FLAUCHTER, **FLAUGHTER**, *s.* A man who casts turfs, by means of a *Flauchter-spade*, *Roxb.*

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, **FLAUCHTER-FEAL**, *s.* "A long turf cut with a *flauchter spade*," *Sibb. S.*

"When the stones are all levelled by a spade on the top of the drain, they are covered with a quantity of weeds taken off the field, or with a coat of turf, pared by the breast-plough, (provincially *flauchter-feal*)." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 425.

"A sufficient quantity of *flauchter-fail* was pared from the eastern side of a hill, with which all the windows, doors, and every aperture through the house, excepting the chimney, were built up.—The supposed fairy—was laid on the fire.—If—a fairy, it flew up the chimney with a tremendous shriek, and was never more seen, while the real infant was found lying upon the threshold." *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 331.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, *s.* A long two-handed instrument for casting turfs, *S.* *V. the v.*

"The turf is produced by setting fire to the grass and heath about the month of June, and then raising the surface with what is called a *flauchter-spade*." *P. Killearn, Stirling. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 120.

—"Twa hingand lokis, a *flauchter sped*, a cruk, three bukkis, a pare of tangis, a pet [peat] spaid, price x s." *Act. Dem. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 288.

—"Ane large pet, pan, and crook 16 lib.; 1 *flauchter spade*, 2 peat spades, 1 syth, 2 wombles 8 lib." &c. *Acc.* Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 40.

FLAUGHT *o' FIRE*, a flash of lightning, *Ayrs.*

"There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flauch* o' fire every new and than, to keep the road by." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 202. *V. FIRE-FLAUCHT.*

FLAUGHT, *s.* 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, *Ayrs.*

"He—was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flauch* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 5.

2. Bustle, hurried and confused exertion, Ayr.

"It was burnt to the very ground; nothing was spared but what the servants in the first *flaucht* gathered up in a hurry and ran with." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 75.

FLAUCHT, *adv.* With great eagerness, q. with the wings fully spread, in full flight, Ayr.

Then *flaucht* on Philip, wi' a rair,
She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare,
Until the blood ran reeking down.
Sparrow and Howlet, Train's Poet. Rev., p. 80.

V. FLAUCHTBRED.

To **FLAUCHTER**, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, Gallo-way.

Frae the gray bank, where willows intertwine,
Wi' sedge an' rushes, o'er the limpid pool,
The wild duck, roused by the fowler's tread,
Fast *flauchters*, quacking to the farther shore.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 84.

2. To shine fitfully, to flicker, South of S.

"Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flauchtering* against the hazels on the other bank." *Antiquary*, ii. 144.

"*Flauchtering*, light shining fitfully; flickering." *Gl. Antiq.*

Teut. *vlaggher-en*, *stagger-en*, volitare, Su.-G. *flackt-a*, motitare. As this, and other words of a similar form, such as E. *flicker*, &c., suggest the idea of the motion of wings, they seem all deducible from the various verbs denoting flight; as Teut. *vlieg-en*, A.-S. *flæg-an*, Su.-G. *flyg-a*, &c., volare.

FLAUGHTER, *s.* A fluttering motion, Gallo-way; *Flaffer*, synon.

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

FLAUGHTERIN', *s.* A light shining fitfully, So. of S.

FLAUNTY, *adj.* Capricious, unsteady, eccentric, Ayr.

"I was fearful there was something of jocularly at the bottom of this; for she was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 198.

Isl. *flan-a*, praeceps ruere, ferri; *flan*, praecipitantiā.

FLAUR, *s.* A strong smell, Upp. Clydes.; merely a corr. of E. *flavour*.

FLAURIE, *s.* A drizzle, Clydes.; synon. *Drow*.

Isl. *floegr-a*, volitare, Teut. *stagger-en*, id.; or Teut. *vlaeghe*, nimbus.

FLAVER, *s.* Grey bearded oats, *Avena fatua*, Linn. Dumfr.

"With respect to the grey awned oats, which were mostly in use in the memory of old people, under the name of the *flaver*, or *avena fatua*, no such thing is now cultivated in any part of this county." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 198.

I strongly suspect that the latter part of the word is from *haver*, the generic name of oats. This species is in the Swedish province of Scania called *Flyehafre*; Linn. Flor. Succ., N. 101. Can this be viewed as an abbreviation?

FLAW, *s.* 1. A blast of wind.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun *flaw*.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 54.

2. It is applied to a storm of snow, Ang.

"The falls of snow, which generally happen in March all over Great Britain, is [are] in this neighbourhood called St. Causnan's *Flaw*." P. Dnnnichen, *Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, i. 422.

3. A sudden flash of fire.

Sternys in the ayre fleand
Wes sene, as *flawys* of fyre brynnand.

Wyntown, vi. I. 78.

Hir ryal tressis inflambit euil at eis,
Hir crownell picht with mony precius stane,
Infirrit all of birnand *flawis* schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 17.

4. Rage, passion; used metaph. Ang.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *flatus*. But it is perhaps allied to Isl. *fla*, mephtis; or may be originally the same with *Flag*, 2, q. v. It was used in E. in the first sense, but is marked by Johnson as obsolete.

Norw. *stage*, *flaag*, expl. (in Dan.) "a sudden gust of wind; also, snow, rain, or hail, which comes suddenly, and goes quickly off again;" Hallager.

To **FLAW**, *v. n.* 1. "To lie or fib," *Gl. Ramsay*.

That makes me blyth indeed!—but dinna *flaw*,
Tell o'er your news again, and swear till't a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 89.

2. To *flaw away*, to magnify in narration, South of S.; synon. *Bleeze awa'*.

FLAW, *s.* A fib, a falsehood, S.

Well, since ye bid me, I shall tell ye a'
That ilk ane talks about you, but a *flaw*.

Ramsay's Gentle Shep., Act ii., Sc. 3.

I've heard the carle get the wyte
O' what it fa's na me to write;
But aiblins it was just thro' spite.

They tauld sic *flaws*,
An' wantit to mak black o' white,
Without a cause.

Picken's Poems, ii. 81.

"*Flaw*, lie, fib;" *Gl. Shirrefs*.

Allied perhaps to O. Flandr. *flæw-en*, Teut. *vley-en*, blandiri; if not to *flaw-en*, deficere, languescere.

FLAW, *s.* 1. An extent of *ley* or land under grass; sometimes a broad ridge, Orkn.

Isl. *fla*, planus, latus.

2. The space of ground on the bank of a moss, on which a person spreads his peats, that they may be dried during the summer, Roxb.

[3. A *flaw o' peats*. The quantity of peats cast and spread during the season.]

Upo' their tongues the rising topics swell,
An' sometimes mix'd too wi' a lusty whid

About what *flaws o' peats* they've casten, and sae gude.
A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 161.

Evidently allied to Isl. *flag*, terra nuda, post excisam glebam; or, q. the quantity of peats cast, i.e. *flayed*; Isl. *flag-a*, glebas tenues excindere; Haldorson. G. Andr. defines *flag*, Locus ubi gleba terrae fuit descissa, p. 72. *Flaw* must therefore be a word of great antiquity.

FLAW, *s.* The point of a horse-nail, broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof, *Fife*.

Isl. *flaga*, Dan. *flage*, ramén, a splinter; Su.-G. *flage*, pars avulsa, fragmen. Ihre views *flæck-a*, dividere, partiri, as the root.

FLAW, *pret.* Flew, did flee.

—Dewy Iris throw the heayn
With hir saffroun wings *flaw* full enin.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 44.

A.-S. *flæh*, volavit, from *flæog-an*.

FLAW. *Fiery Flaw*, the name given to the Sting Ray, *Raia Pastinaca*, Linn.

Pastinaca Marina, the *Fire* or *Fiery Flaw*. Sibb. Scot., p. 23. This is the *Fire Flaire* of Ray. V. Penn. Zool., p. 71.

FLAWKERTIS, *s. pl.* Boots, greaves, or armour for the legs.

Sum stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst *flawkertis* and leg barnes fute haste.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 25.

I have observed no word resembling this, unless we should reckon Isl. *flæk-iastr*, to surround, to environ, worthy to be mentioned.

FLAWKIT, *part. adj.* White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle, Banffs.

FLAWMAND, *part. pr.* Flaming, fluttering.

Baneris rycht fayrly *flawmand*,
And penselys to the wynd wawsnd,
Swa fele thar war off ser quentiss,
That it war gret slycht to diuisse.

Barbour, xi. 192, MS.

Mr. Pink. renders it *flaming*. But the sense seems to require that it should signify, flying, or displayed; q. from A.-S. *flaeme*, *flæme*, flight, *flæma*, a fugitive. V. FLAM, *v.*; or Fr. *flamme*, a pendant, a streamer. But the origin is uncertain.

FLAWMONT, *s.* A narrative, a history, Ayr., Renfr.

Perhaps at first a ludicrous term, meant to ridicule the prodigies sometimes narrated by travellers, from Fr. *flambant*, shining, q. ostentatious narration; if not from E. *flam*, a falsehood, not a cant word, as Dr. Johns. says, but the same with Isl. *flam*, *flim*, carmen famosum.

FLAW PEAT. "The word *Flaw* is of Saxon origin, and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously, pronounced *flow-peat*, or *flow-moss*.—It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel that burns to light white ashes." Dr. Walker's Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 9, 10.

If of A.-S. origin, I have never perceived the radical word. But indeed there is good evidence that the origin is different, and *flow* is the true pronunciation. V. FLOW.

FLAY, *s.* Fear, affright, Aberd.

—But haudly then shook off their *flay*—
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 80.

TO TAK FLAY, *v. n.* To be panic-struck, S.

—Timorous fowk tak *flay*.
Ibid., p. 121. V. FLEY, *v.*

[**FLAY**, *s.* A flea. V. FLA.]

FLAY-A-TAID, *s.* One who would do the meanest or most loathsome thing for gain, *Fife*; q. "skin a toad."

FLAYIS.

Men hard noucht bot granys, and dyntis
That *flaw* fyr, as men *flayis* on flyntis.
Barbour, xiii. 36. Pink, edit.

Mr. Pink. renders *flayis*, flies. But *slew* and *slayis* are the words in MS.

[In Skeat's Ed. the line is given thus:—
That *slew* fire, as men *dois* on flyntis.]

FLAYT, *pret.* Scolded. V. FLYTE, *v.*

[**FLAZE**, *v. n.* A corr. of Faize, q. *v.*]

FLEAKS, *s. pl.* The fissures between the strata of a rock, *Fife*.

Isl. *flak-a*, discindere, *flak*, segmentum. This I suspect may be viewed as an oblique use of E. *flake*.

FLEA-LUGGIT, *adj.* Unsettled, hare-brained, S.

"Just—compose your mind to approve of Beenie's marriage wi' Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ram-stam like yon *flæ-luggit* thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

And there will be Juden Macclourie—
Wi' *flæ-lugged* sharmey-faced Lawrie.—

Blythesome Bridal, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 25.

Perhaps in allusion to the start or uneasiness caused, when the ear is bitten by a *flea*.

FLEASOCKS, *s. pl.* The shavings of wood.

FLEAT, *s.* A thick mat used for preventing a horse's back from being galled by the saddle, Sutherland. V. FLET.

FLECH, (gutt.) *s.* A flea, S. B.

Lancash. *flægh*, a flea.

A.-S. *flæh*, Tent. *flöh*, Alem. *vloh*, id. This like *flee*, E. *fly*, is derived from the verb signifying to fly.

TO FLECH (gutt.) *one's self*, to hunt for or catch fleas, S. B.

This corresponds to Teut. *vloy-en*, venari pulices, captare pulices.

FLECHY, (gutt.) *adj.* Covered with fleas, S. B.

FLECHIN, *s.* A flake of snow. V. FLICHIN.

FLECHTS, (gutt.) *s. pl.* The *flechts* of a spinning wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set, Mearns; *Flichts*, Ang., and generally through S.

This is equivalent to E. *fly*, as applied to machinery; as the *fly* of a jack; Su.-G. *flygt*, A.-S. *flyht*, Belg. *vlucht*, volatus.

FLECHYNG, *s.* Flattery. V. FLEICHING.

FLECKER, s. The act of fluttering, Ettr.
For. V. FLEKKER, v.

FLECKERT, adj. Rent, torn; generally used concerning the human body, when any part of it has been mangled, and the skin hangs down half covered with blood, Roxb.

Isl. *flak-a*, solutus haerere. *Flaka sundr of sarum*, hiare vulneribus. This is more allied in signification than another term which has a nearer resemblance; Su.-G. *flecker-a*, motitare. We may add Tent. *flaggheren*, flaccere, laxari.

FLECKIT, s. A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse; *flacket*, A. Bor., a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; Ray. V. FLAKET.

FLECKIT, FLECKERT, FLECKERIT, adj.
Having large and distinct white spots, S. O.

"Some of the gray or common rabbits, without any crossing, produce white, black, and *flecked* ones." Agr. Surv., Ayr., p. 517.

When the spots are very small, confused, and run into each other, *mirlit*, or *mirlie*, is used. *Mirlie* or *mirlit* is applied to any kind of colours whatsoever; *fleckit* seldom to any but white.

FLECKIT FEVER, a spotted fever, S. B.
Sw. *flaek-feber*, Germ. *fleck-feber*, id.

FLECKY, FLECKIE, s. A fondling name for a spotted cow, S. A.

"At length the lasses entered, and while draining the well-filled udders of Hawkie, Hornie and *Flecky*, the conversation turned, as usual, on the comparative merits of their respective lovers." Dumfr. Courier, September, 1823.

FLECT, s. A town, as distinguished from a city.

"They had plenty of corne, wine, &c. on this river of the Maine, where the townes and pleasant *flects* lie by the water, not distant, in many places, half an English mile from one another.—No *continent* in Europe is equal to Germany, for fertility, riches, corne, wine, traffique by land, pleasant cities, faire buildings, rare orchards, woods, and planting, civility, as well in the country as in the cities; their dorpes and *flects* walled about." Monro's Exped., P. ii. p. 88.

In the last words, he seems to use the term rather loosely, as it appears properly to denote an unwall'd town. Germ. *fleck*, a borough, a market town; Belg. *flek* (*open steedije*), a town; Flem. *flecke*, a village, bourg.

FLEDGEAR, s. One who makes arrows.

"It is decreetd and ordain'd,—that there be a bower," bowmaker, "and a *fledgear* in ilk head town of the schire." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 65, Murray; *fledgear*, edit. 1566, c. 70.

A literary correspondent in E. remarks that Johns. is wrong in applying the term *Fletcher* to a manufacturer of bows;—as "*Bowyer and Fletcher* were distinct trades."

Germ. *flitsch*, *flitz*, Belg. *flits*, Ital. *flizza*. Fr. *fleche*, an arrow. *Fleschier*, the Fr. derivative, denotes an archer. L. B. *flecharius*, *flecherius*, *flechiarius*, *sagittarius* vel qui facit sagittas; Du Cange. E. *fletcher* is used with more latitude than its origin admits; "a manufacturer of bows and arrows;" Johnson.

FLEE, s. A fly, S.

"Yee continuallie flit from one temptation to another, whereon yee feede like a *flee* happing from scab to scab." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 277.

Belg. *vliege*, from *vlieg-en*, to fly, as A.-S. *fleoqe*, from *fleoq-an*, id.

To let a *flee stick i' the wa'*, not to speak on some particular topic, to pass over it without remark, S.

"'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie, 'let that *flee stick i' the wa'*, when the dirt's dry it will rub out.'" Antiquary, ii. 311, 312.

"O whisht Colonel,—let that *flee stick i' the wa'*. There were mony gude folk at Derby." Waverl., iii. 355.

To FLEE, v. n. To fly, S. No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed.

Our old writers, as Wyntown and Douglas, use *flee* in this sense:—

Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis with bir and mony ane bray,
And in thare crukit clewis grippis the pray.
Euer as thay *flee* about fra sete to sete,
With thare vile mouthis infek thay all the mete.
Doug. Virgil, p. 75.

Fleen occurs in Chaucer.

Or if you list to *fleen* as high in the aire,
As doth an egle, whan him list to sore,
This same stede shal bere you evermore
Withouten harm.

Squires Tale, v. 10436.

A.-S. *fle-on*, volare, Teut. *vlieg-en*, verberare aëra pennis, Germ. *flieg-en*, Mod. Sax. *fleg-en*, id.

FLEE, s. The smallest thing, a whit, a jot, always preceded by a negative, S. B.; synon. *Flow*.

My stock took wings, an' aff it flew,
Sae a' was gone;
An' ne'er a *flee* had I was new,
Except young John.

Forbes's Dominic Deposed.

Perhaps a metaph. borrowed from the smallness of a fly; A.-S. *flege*, Teut. *vliegh*, mnsca.

To FLEECH, v. a. To flatter. V. FLEICH.

FLEECHIN, adj. Deceitful, not to be trusted.

Applied to the weather, when a fine morning begins to overcast; as, "*That's a fleechin day*," i.e., a day that promises to be fair, but will become foul, Fife; synon. *Gowanie*, q. v.

FLEECHINGLY, adv. In a flattering way.

"Though many be crying up the clemency of the tyrant on the throne, yet it says we have to do with men who have murder in their hearts, although they be now speaking fair *fleechingly* and flatteringly to this generation." Shield's Notes, &c., p. 4, 5.

FLEED, s. A head-ridge on which the plough is turned, Aberd.

Teut. *vlied-en*, terga vertere?

FLEEFU', FLEYFU', adj. Frightful, Larnarks., Ayr.

At the thirdeen blast ye sall gee,
Gin your bairn wants to be free,
A *fleefu'* fien' will rise at your feet,
Wi' wauchie cheek and wauland e'e.

Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527.

"He held his richt han' ower us, cruman out some *feyfu'* words as he gade souchan by like the wind." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

The swarms engag't wi' *fleefu'* din,
Death gaed wi' ilka stroke.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 130.

FLEEGARIE, FLEEGERIE, FEEGARIE, s.

1. A whin; nearly of the same meaning with *E. vagary*, of which it is probably a corruption, S.

Figarie is used in sense 1. by O. E. writers.

—Is she not a woman, sud
Subject to those mad *figaries* her whole sex
Is infected with?—

Beaumont and Fletcher's Cupid's Revenge.

2. In pl. toys, gewgaws, S.

Ah! shou'd a new gown, or a Flander's lace ead,
Or yet a wee coatie, tho' never sae fine,
Gar thee grow forgetfu' ?—
Rouze up thy reason, my beautifu' Annie,
And dinna prefer your *fleegeries* to me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 258.

It is often used to denote the showy flaunting attire of females, S. *Feegeries*, Dumfr.

"Thero's Bishop Gavin Dunbar's dochter,—as braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her *fleegeries*, as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

Grave dames, in a' their nice *feegeries*.—
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

"*Feegeries*—finery, superfluous ornaments; Gl. *ibid.*, p. 149.

This, I think, is most probably the more ancient form of the word; not only as more nearly resembling *vagary*, but as supported by O. E. *figarie*.

FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, part. pr. Busy-ing one's self about trifling articles of dress, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

"What did I come hame for? Was it to stan' and look at your *flagarying* there?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 45.

FLEEGEST, s. A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwicks.

I know not if from A.-S. *fleoge*, *musea*, and Isl. *gist-a*, *reipere*, to receive as a *guest*.

FLEEGIRT, s. A small quantity of any thing; as, "a *fleegirt* o' butter;" supposed to signify, as much as would *gird* or surround a *fly*, S. A.

FLEEING ADDER, a dragon-fly, Roxb.

FLEEING MERCHANT, a pedlar, an itinerant merchant, Aberd.

FLEEP, s. A stupid fellow, Aberd.

Let gowkit *fleeps* pretend to skunner,
And tak offence.
Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 109.

Fleep, a thriftless, selfish, slovenly fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It is obvious that this is merely the local pronunciation of what is elsewhere pronounced *Flup*, q. v. *Fleep*, however, most nearly resembles the northern terms.

To FLEER, v. a.

Hab's dochter has been at the town,
An' there has coff'd a braw new gown;
A' the next week I'm *fleer'd* an fykit,
Till Kate has coff'd another like it.

Picken's Poems, l. 122.

The mair I fecht an' *fleer* an' flyte,
The mair I think the jad gangs gyte.

Ibid., l. 125.

Most probably used in the sense of the *E. v.* to gibe. See, however, *FLEYR, FLEYR up*.

FLEER, s. Floor, Aberd.

Says Bauldy, I maun to my bed,
Sae butt the *fleer* gaed stouen.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 66.

FLEESOME, adj. Frightful, S. O.

—Nae yarn nor rapes could hand him,
When he got on his *fleesome* cowl.
A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 203. V. *FLEY, v.*

FLEESOMELIE, adv. Frightfully, Clydes.

FLEESOMENESS, s. Frightfulness, *ibid.*

To FLEET, v. n. To flow; also, to float, Loth., Roxb. V. *FLEIT, v. n.*

To FLEET owre, to overflow, Roxb.

FLEET-DYKE, s. A dike erected for preventing inundation, South of S.

—"Where a flood is sure to overflow the banks, what are called *fleet dykes* ought to be raised. These dykes may be made of turf, two and a half or three feet high, and a few yards back from the banks of the stream, for the purpose of more effectually preventing the waters from overflowing the adjacent flats." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 484.

Teut. *vliet*, flumen, *vliet-en*, fluere, abundare.

FLEET-WATER, s. Water which overflows ground, Roxb.

To FLEG, v. a. To affright, to terrify, S.

Appear in likeness of a priest;
No like a deel, in shape of beast,
With gaping chafts to *fleg* us a'.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

To FLEG, v. n. To be afraid, to take fright, S. B.

Gib's dady aft wad claw his loof,
An' pinch an' pu' his jazy,
To see ilk *flegging* witless coof
Get o'er his thum a heezy.—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

This might seem allied to Isl. *fleigg-a*, incitare, Verel. Ind. or *fleig-ia*, praecipitare, mittere, G. Andr. As, however, A.-S. *fle-on* signifies *fugare*, as well as *volare*, it may be merely *fleog-an* or Isl. *flugg-a*, Teut. *vliegh-en*, *volare*, used transitively. It would seem, indeed, that *fleg* and *fley*, in all their senses, are to be viewed as merely these verbs which originally denote the flight of birds, used obliquely.

FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. *myrkvaflog*, afraid of darkness.

— Or has some bogle-bo,
Glowriin frae 'mang auld waws, gi'en ye a *fleg* ?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

For they had gi'en him sik a *fleg*,
He look'd as he'd been doited.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

To *Tak Fleg*, to take fright, Ang.

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

To **FLEG**, *v. n.* To fly from place to place, to flutter, Dumfr. A.-S. *fleog-an*, Isl. *flieg-a*, volare.

But Nelly fled frae 'twween his arms,
An' aff wi' Gib the mason
Flegg'd fast that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

They—round a tainmock wheel an' *fleggin*, toss
The mouldy-hillan to the air in stoor.

Ibid., p. 25. *Flighter*, *v. synon.*

FLEGGIN, *s.* A lazy lying fellow, running from door to door, Dumfr.

FLEG, *s.* 1. Apparently, a stroke, a random blow, Gl. Picken, Ayr.

2. A kick, Gl. Burns.

3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayr.

—When he saw the traitor knight was near,
—At full speed to claw his noddle flew;
Syn at the lown a fearfull *fleg* let flee,
That from his rumples shear'd away his thigh.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

[4. A rash statement, a bounce, a falsehood, Ayr.]

FLEGGAR, *s.* One who talks loosely, who magnifies in narration, who overleaps the bounds of truth, Loth. A proclaimer of falsehoods, Ayr.

Can this have any relation to Su.-G. *flick-a*, Germ. *flick-en*, to patch, whence *skofstickare*, a cobbler; as in S. *cobbler* is metaph. used in the same sense with *fleggar*; and one who fabricates stories, is said to *cobble*? Or is it q. *flyer*, one who flies beyond the truth? V. *Fleg*, to Fly.

FLEGHINGS, *s. pl.* The dust which comes from flax in the dressing, Strathmore; *synon.* *Stuff*, *Stew*.

Teut. *vlaegh-en*, deglubere; because the flax is as it were *flayed*, when the useful part is separated from the rind.

To **FLEICH**, **FLEITCH**, **FLEECH**, *v. a.* To flatter, to cajole; properly, to endeavour to gain one's point by soothing speeches, by words or actions expressive of great affection, S. *flatch*, id. A. Bor. [Dutch, *vleijen*, id.]

But he with fals wordis *flechand*
Was with his twa sonnys cummand.

Barbour, v. 619, MS.

Except yee mend, I will not *fleich*,
Yee sall end all mischeuouslie.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 13.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *flech-ir*, to soften, to prevail with, to persuade. But this is a forced meaning; as *flech-ir* properly signifies to bend. Our word may be traced in a variety of forms in the Goth. dialects. It is immediately allied to Teut. *flets-en*, *adulari*, *blandiri*, *assentari*, *alicui ad gratiam loqui*, *synon.* with

vleyd-en, of which *flets-en* seems a deriv. *Vleyd-en* appears also in the form of *vley-en*, id. Alem. *flech-en*, *adulari*, also suppliciter invocare; whence *flecari*, *adulator*, *flehara*, *adulatores*, *flehama*, *blanditiæ*. Wachter views *vleyden* as the more ancient form. Isl. *fladra*, id. *fleta*, *flete*, *adulatrix*, a female flatterer; *bolle fledar*, to be overcome by flattery, *fledil*, a flatterer, also one who is inveigled by blandishments; G. Andr., p. 72. This writer views the term as primarily denoting the fawning of a dog. *Fladra*, *adulor*. *Adulandiri* more canum, dum mulcent suos heros seu homini gratulantur; *fladr*, *adulatio canina*. Lex., p. 71, 72. Fr. *flat-er* is evidently from this origin. Thus it appears that E. *flatter* and S. *fleich* are radically the same.

FLEICH, **FLEECH**, *s.* A piece of flattery.

"Fair fall you, and that's a *fleech*," S. Prov.; "an ironical commendation of them, whose words and actions we approve not." Kelly, p. 105.

To **FLEICH** AND **FECHT**, one while to cajole, and the next moment to scold, Roxb.

FLEICHING, **FLECHYNG**, *s.* Flattery, S.

— Part he assoyld thare,
That til hym mass plesand ware
Be gyftis, or be othir thyngis,
As qweyntis, slychtis, or *flechmyngis*.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 222.

How Camilla hir fais down can ding,
And vincust Aunus, for al his fare *fleiching*.

Doug. Virgil, 387. 35, Rubr.

FLEICHER, **FLECHOUR**, **FLEITSCHOUR**, *s.* A flatterer.

A-mang thame wes fals *flechouris* than,
That sayd, thare was na lyvand man,
That Edmund wald, fra he ware dede,
Prefere til Knowt in-til his steds.

Wyntown, vi. 17. 77.

And, gif I dar the treuth declair,
And name me *fleichschour* call,
I can to him find a compair,
And till his barnis all.

Maitland Poems, p. 259.

Teut. *fletser*, *adulator*. V. the v.

FLEIG, *s.* Flight.

"The nobyllis that war conspirt aganis hym beand aduertist of his *fleig*, followit on him sa sharply, that he was finaly comprehendit and slane." Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 5.

Teut. *vliegh-en*, to flee.

To **FLEIP**, *v. a.* To turn inside out. V. **FLYPE**.

FLEIT, *part. pa.* Afraid, S. V. **FLEY**.

"I hoip that the grete guidnes of that Lord—sall corroborat and strenthe also my present intentioun; quihilk is, nocht to be sa feble and *Fleit*, for na tribel of tyme—that I be a temperizar in Godis cause contrar my conscience." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith, App., 224.

FLEITNES, *s.* Fear, affright.

"I began nocht littill to mervel—of the silence and *Fleitnes* of utheris," &c. N. Winyet. V. SUBDANE and **FLEYITNES**.

To **FLEIT**, *v. a.* "To flee, to run from," Rudd.

This sey that gois about mony grets land,
Thou beand my gyder, enterit haus I,

And sik the wylsum desert land Massyly,
Quhars the schauld sandis strekis enlaug the schore ;
Now, at the last, that *fleit* vs enmore,
The forthir coist of Italie haus we caught.

Doug. Virgil, 164. 39.

This respects the apparent motion of the land, to those who are at sea. Belg. *vlied-en*, to flee.

To FLEIT, FLETE, *v. n.* 1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quahs lippis sweet
In rettorik did intill terminis *fleit*.

i. s. "did flow in rhetorical language."
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 10, st. 8.

2. To float.

Gif thou desyres into the sels to *fleit*
Of hevynly bliss, than me thy Lady trelt.
Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, l. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy nicht
Diet *fleit*und on the billous gray.
Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.

Su.-G. *flyt-a*, Isl. *flot-a*, Tent. *vliet-en*, fluere, fluitare ;
Su.-G. *flyt-a*, natare, Isl. *eg fleite*, fluere facio.
Fleit, flett, pret. floated.

The Irland folk than maid tham for the flycht,
On craggis clam, and sum in wattr *flett*.
Wallace, vii. 847, MS.

Part drownit, part to the roche *fleit* or swam.
Palice of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that cuir disport mycht have
Fra steryng, and frs rowyng,
To furthyr thaim off their *fleting*.
Barbour, iii. 588, MS.

4. To abound.

That glorios garth of suery flouris did *fleit*,
The lustie lilleis, the rosis redolent,
Fresche halsum frutes indificent.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 248.

FLEIT, *s.* Overflowing of water, Loth. ;
synon. *Spate*. V. FLEET, *v.*

To FLEKKER, FLEKER, FLYCKER, FLYKER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, S.

Scho warmyt wattr, and her serwandis fast.
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.
His hart was wicht, and *flykeryt* to and fro.
Wallace, ii. 267, MS.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

"I *flycker* as a byrde dothe whan he houereh or can
nat yet perfyte flye.—I wene yonder byrde be but
late hatched, for she can nat flye yet but *flycker*."
Palsgr. B. iii., F. 238, a.

2. To quiver, to shiver, to tremble.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,—
And the hait flesche vnder his teith *flekkerand*.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 34.

Doug. uses *flychterand* in the same sensc. V.
FLICHTER. Sibb. views this as the same with *flikker*,
to flatter. But although they are apparently allied, we
may more properly distinguish them, as *Ihre* does with
respect to Su.-G. *flekra*, adulari, and *stekra*, motitare,
with which the *v.* under consideration is closely con-
nected ; A.-S. *fliccer-ian*, Belg. *vliggher-en*, Germ.
flickern, id. ; E. *flicker*. It is used obliquely in sense 2.

To FLEM, FLEME, *v. a.* To drive away, to banish, to expel.

Allace, in wer quha sall thi helpar be !
Quha sall the help ! quha sall the now radem !
Allace, quha sall the Saxons fra the *flem* !
Wallace, xi. 1124.

—We socht this cleté tyll,
As folkis *fleynt* fra thare natyus cuntré.
Doug. Virgil, 212. 53.

It is common in O. E.

Therefor kyng William did *fleme* alle that kynde,
Thsr landes fra tham nam, that men not knows & fynds.
R. Brunne, p. 82.

Other *flemd* hem out of Engelond, non byleud nera.
R. Glouc., p. 315.

A.-S. *flym-an*, *ge-flem-an*, fugare ; Isl. *flaeme*,
extorrem facio, exulare facio, *eg flaemest*, exulo. *Flae-
mingr*, A.-S. *flyma*, *flema*, an exile, an outlaw,
"whereof (saith Lawrence Noel) the *Flemings* are
named ; by reason that their country being wild and
strong, was a fit receptacle for outlaws, and so was
first inhabited." The land, he adds, is called by
themselves *Flander-land*, q. *Fleondraland*, that is, the
laud of runaways. V. Somner, vo. *Flyma*. *Flemere*,
a banisher, Chaucer.

FLEMENS-FIRTH, *s.* An asylum for out-laws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*,
We claim from thes William of Deloraine,
That he may suffer march-treason pain.

V. FLEM. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, c. iv. 21.

This word occurs in a different form, in the Evi-
dent. Eccl. Cant., Des. Script. col. 2224, as used by
Edward, one of the Saxon kings.—"Grythbreke &
hamsockne, & forestalles, and infangenes theofes, &
flemene fermthe." Somner thinks that this should be
read *Flymena fyrmthe*, from A.-S. *flyma*, fugitivus, and
fyrmthe, susceptio, admissio, sustentatio. He refers to
various Saxon laws. The title of one of the laws of
Ina is, Be tham the *flyman feormige* ; De eo qui
fugitivum admissio. In the law itself it is *flyman
feorminge*, translated, Fugitivo subministrasse cibum.
Cap. 29. In those of Henry I. it is *Flemenfirme*, and
Flymenfirma ; Cap. 10, 12.

Thus the latter part of the term must be traced to
A.-S. *feorm-ian*, suppeditare victum ; excipere hospio-
 ; whence *feorm*, *feorme*, victus ; hospitium ; *fyrm*,
epulae, convivia, *fyrmth*, receptio ad victum. Somner
and Lye, therefore, properly give the word in the form
of *Flymen fyrmthe*, fugitivorum ad victum admissio.

The last syllable being at first pronounced *firmthe*
would naturally enough, in the months of the vulgar,
be softened down into *firth*.

FLEMING-LAUCHE, *s.* The term used to denote the indulgence granted to the Flemings, who anciently settled in S., to retain some of their national usages.

"The Flemings, who colonized Scotland during the
twelfth century,—settled chiefly on the east coast, in
such numbers as to be found useful ; and they behaved
so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own
usages, by the name of *Fleming-lauche*, in the nature
of a special custom." Chalmers's *Caled.*, i. 735.

He refers to the following passage ; "Carta to John
Marr, Channon of Ab^d. and Prebendary of the kirk
of Inneraughty, of the lands of Cruterstoun, in the
Garrioch, vic. de Ab^d. given by Thomas Earl of Marr,
lord Garrioch and Cavers, una cum *Lege Flemynge*
dicitur *Fleming Lauche*." Roll of Da. II., Robertson's
Ind., p. 61.

FLENCH, Barbour, vii. 21. Read as in MS. *slenth*, q. v.

FLENCH-GUT, *s.* The blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, before being put into casks, S.

I am informed that this is properly "thé place in the hold into which the blubber is thrown before it be barrelled up;" and that it is always pronounced *Flinch-gut*.

Su.-G. *flank-a*, to slice, to cut into flat pieces, Wideg. Su.-G. *flank*, portio grandior, segmentum; *flenga*, frustum. Isl. *fliecke*, id. Ihre views E. *fitch* as allied; as, a *fitch* of bacon.

To FLEND, *v. n.*

Had ye it intill a quiet place,
Ye wald not wane to *flend*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90.

Apparently, "think of fleeing."

FLENDRIS, FLENDERS, FLINDERS, *s. pl.*
Splinters, broken pieces.

Smate with sic fard, the airis in *flendris lap*.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 27.

This vntrew temperit blayd and fikill brand,
That forgyt was bot with ane mortal hand,
In *flendris flew*, and at the first clap
As brukyll yse in litle pecis lap.

Ibid., 438. 52.

The bow in *flenders flew*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

The next chain'd door that they cam at,
They garr'd it a' to *flinders fle*.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 178.

The tough ash speir, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders flew*.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. 6.

Rudd. says, "f. a F. *fendre*, Lat. *findere*; q. *findulae*." According to Callander, the true origin is Goth. *flinga*, which Ihre explains frustum, utpote quod percutiendo rumpitur; or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a stroke, from *flenga*, percutere; Isl. *isflingar*, pieces of broken ice. But neither of these writers has discovered the true etymon. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg. *flenters*, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may the E. word also be traced, s being frequently prefixed in the Gothic languages, and f and p interchanged. Perhaps the Belg. word is allied to Isl. *fleane flentae*, distraho, divarico; G. Andr., p. 75.

FLEOURE, FLEURE, FLEWARE, FLEWER,
FLEOWRE, *s.* Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare

—Scaldit thus ane strang, *fleoure* did cast.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 22.

Thar voce also was vgsom for to here,
With sa corrupt *fleure*, nane mycht byde nere.
Ibid., 75. 20. Fleware, 207, 39.

Of filth sic *flewer* straik till his hart,
That he behowit for till depart.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 309.

Of that rute the kynd *fleouore*,
As flouris havand that sawoure,
He had, and held.— *Wyntown, ix. 26. 107.*

Fleure is generally used in a bad sense. "*Fleure*—a stinking smell;" Rudd. vo. *Odoure*.

From Fr. *flair*, odor, whence E. *flavour*, Rudd. *Armor. fler*, odorat; Isl. *fla*, mephitis. Lye refers to C. B. *flair*, putor, foetor, Jun. Etym.

FLEP, *s.* A fall. V. FLAIP.

FLESCHE, *s.* Fleece.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cairweeds,
As fox in ane lambis *flesche* feinye I my cheir.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 60.

A.-S. *fleos*, *flys*, Belg. *vlies*, id.

FLESCHOOR, *s.* A hangman, an executioner.

"The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcus suld rise sa haistelic to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 160. *Carnificem*, Lat.

* FLESH, FLESCHE, *s.* 1. The carcase of any animal killed for food.

"That all fleshers shall weekly give up upon oath to the collectors ane just—inventor of the whole *fleshes* slain by them; and pay the excise accordingly." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 263.

2. Butcher meat, Aberd. Reg., S.

* FLESHER, FLESHOUR, *s.* The common designation of a butcher, S.

"Na *fleshour*, sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh in time of nicht, bot on fair day-licht, and in his awin buith." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract., p. 72.

—"James Ker Deaken of the *fleshers*,"—A. 1583. Blue Blanket, p. 110.

An Englishman might reckon himself better bred, in using the term appropriated to this trade in his own country, when addressing a gentleman of the *steel*. But he would find himself greatly mistaken; as it is reckoned an insult to call a man a *butcher*. He is merely a *flesher*, i.e., a dealer in *flesh*, one who sells animal food.

FLESHARY, *s.* The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*.

"The counsall licent him to vse his craft of *fleshary* to outred his pennyworths." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 19.

FLET, *pret. v.* V. FLYT, to scold.

FLET, *adj.* "Prosaic," Gl. Compl.

"Sum vas in *prose*, & sum vas in verse: sum var storeis, and sum var *flet* taylis." Compl. S., p. 93.

FLET, FLETT, *s.* 1. A house, or place of residence, in general.

This sense seems retained in an expression used to denote poverty. It is said, that one *has neither fire nor flett*, Ang. Perhaps, *sitten in the flete*, is equivalent to *kept the house*.

There is a curious enumeration corresponding with this phraseology in Aberd. Reg., although it is to be regretted that the extract is not more fully given.

—"Wyth *fjyr* & *flet*, woif [wife] & barnis, crwik & tayngis." A. 1543, V. 18.

But we have e'en seen *shargars* gather strength,

That seven years have *sitten in the flet*,

And yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

Ross's Helenore, q. 89.

A.-S. *flett* denotes, not merely a parlour, but a house, a dwelling, a fixed residence; Su.-G. *flet*, Isl. *flaet*, *flet*, id.; also, the area of a house.

2. The inward part of a house, as opposed to the outward; the principal part, *the benchouse*, synon.

"Bot his married wife induring her lifetime, sa lang as she remanes widow, sall possesse the inwarde parte of the house, called *the flett*." Burrow Lawes, c. 25, § 2.

"A fair fire makes a room *flet*." Ferguson's S. Prov. "because it makes people sit at a distance;"

Kelly, p. 24. He erroneously writes *stelt*, rendering it "fireside."

—The Folis fend in the *flet*,
And monye mowis at mete
On the fluir maid. *Houlate*, lili. 15.

Mr. Pink. leaves the word for explanation. Instead of *fend* read *fond*, as in MS. The meaning is: the two fools, formerly mentioned, after their sport at the expense of the bard, entered into the interior part of the house, or rather, farther within the *hie halle*, to afford diversion to the Lords while at table.

3. The word now generally denotes one floor or storey of a house; most commonly written *flat*, S. Thus we say, The *first flat*, the *second flat*, &c.

"To be sold—That house in Hill Street, being No. 11, consisting of four *flats*. The under floor consists of parlour," &c. Edin. Evening Courant, Dec. 19, 1803.

FLET, *s.* A mat of plaited straw, shaped like a saddle-cloth, for preserving a horse's back from being injured by his load, Caithn. synon. *flackie*, Orkn.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies,—and fixed over straw *flets*, on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 23.

"The horse being equipped with a *feat* and clubbar on his back, the former a web made of straw, weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half, and three quarters of an inch thick." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 60.

FLET, *s.* A saucer, S.

Isl. *fleda* and *fleda bolle* are used in a similar sense; *Vascula nullius fere profunditatis*; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLET, *pret.* Floated. V. FLEIT.

FLETE, *s.* "Product," Rudd.

So thyk the plantis sprang in pete,
The feildis ferlyis of thare fructuous *flete*.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 30.

Belg. *vliet-en*, abundare. But this seems only a metaph. use of the *v.* as signifying to *flow*. Thus *flete* here properly means, the abundance covering the earth, like water in motion. In various languages, indeed, the same metaph. occurs. Lat. *superfluere*, abundare, Su.-G. *oefwerfloeda*, Germ. *uberflussen*, E. *overflow*, Teut. *vlieten*, all convey the same idea, borrowed from a flood of water.

To FLEATHER, *v. a.* "To decoy by fair words; *flethrin*, flattering"; Gl. Burns.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleechin, *flethrin*, dedication,
To roose you up, an' ca' you guid. —
Burns, lili. 221.

This is radically the same with E. *flatter*, and *Fludder*, l. q. v.

To FLEATHER, FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth.

"Lord. Come now, my good fellow, and—

"Wat. Aye, *flaither* awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play. But I'm proof against baith, when my duty's concerned." Donald and Flora, p. 13.

Isl. *fladr-a*, adulari, *flate*, adulatio; Su.-G. *flaeder*, nugae.

FLEATHERS, *s. pl.* Fair words, South of S.

"No, never! What! do you think to beguile me, wi' your fleeching and your *flathers* to do the devil's work?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 98.

FLEUK, *s.* A flounder, Dumfr. V. FLOOK.

FLEUME, FEUME, *s.* Phlegm.

"I sau brume, that pronokis ane person to vome ald *feume*.—I saw ysope, that is gude to purge congelie *feume* of the lyehtnis," Compl. S., p. 104. Written also *feulme*, *ibid.* Teut. *fluyne*.

To FLEURIS, *v. n.* To blossom, to flourish.

The feildis grene, and *flurist* meldis
Wer spulyeit of thair plesand wedis.
Lyndsays Warkis, p. 43, 1992.

Fr. *flour-ir*, id.

FLEURISE, FLUREISE, *s.* Blossom, flourish, S.

"The borial blastis of the thre boroung dais of marche hed chassit the fragrant *flureise* of cuyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis." Compl. S., p. 58.

"As the tree is first seene in the budde, and then in the *flourish*, and after in the frute, so must the life of man bee." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1101.

FLEWET, FLUET, *s.* "A smart blow," Gl. Rams.

If they and I chance to forgether,
The tane may rue it;
For an they winna had their blether,
They's get a *flewet*.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

"I'll give you a *fluet* on the cheek blade, till the fire flee from your een holes;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

FLEWS, *s.* A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. *Fluuss*.

—Their crukit tongues were dry for blude,
An' the red lowe fired at their *flaws*.
Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

Teut. *fluyse*, aquagium, aquaeductus.

To FLEY, *v. a.* To give a slight degree of heat to any liquid. *To fley a bottle* of beer, or any other liquor, to take the cold air off it, by toasting it before the fire, Fife, Perth.

I have been informed that this is q. to *fright* away the celd. But, at first view, this etymon. appeared to be greatly strained; (such obliquity being almost unparalleled in language;) and conjectured that the term must be traced to a more simple origin. I have observed, accordingly, that a similar word is used by the Icelanders. *Eg floe-a* is expl. precisely in the sense of our *fley*; *Liquorem calefacio*, G. Andr., p. 74. In Upland, in Sweden, *fl-a* bears a cognate sense, as denoting the influence of the vernal heat in dissolving the snow and ice. *Fl-i-a*, Uplandis dicitur, quum calore verno nives glaciesve resolvantur; Ibre in vo. He justly vleys Belg. *flaww*, tepid, as a cognate term. A.-S. *vlaec*, id. may perhaps be viewed in the same light. Wachter gives *laww*, tepidus, whence our *lew*, as the radical term.

To FLEY, FLEE, *v. a.* 1. To frighten, to terrify, S. *Fleyit*, *fleid*, part. pa.

Ceis not for to petrubil all and snm,
And with thy felloun dreddour thame to *fley*.
Doug. Virgil, 376. 54.

Thai war sa felly *fleyit* thar,
That I trow Schyr Richard off Clar
Sall haiff na will to faynd hys mycht,
In bataill na in forss to fycht.

Barbour, xvi. 217, MS.

And he the Dewil wes, that hym gat,
And bad hyr noucht *fleyd* to be of that.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 82.

The eldest, Adam, might no man him *flee*,
So stout, tho' aged but eighteen was he.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 40.

They are but rackless, yung and rasche,
Suppose they think us *fleid*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 43.

"This being done, the Lords were delivered, and come a-land again, that were pledges, who were right *fleed*; and shew the Prince and the council, that if they had holden Captain Wood any longer, they had been both hanged." *Pitscottie*, p. 94.

Isl. *fael-a* is used in this sense, *terreo*.

2. To put to flight, to *fley* or *flee* away, S.

In this sense *fle* is used, O. E.

Folk inouh redy was gadred, to the cite
Thei went egrely, & did tho kynges *fle*.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

John quenched the fires, and *fley'd*, like rooks,
The boys *awa'*. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 99.

To FLEY, FLY, v. n. To take fright, S. B.

Nory, poor 'oman, had some farder gane,
For Lindy *fley'd*, and standing was her lane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

My billie hs was at ths moss,—
This feint a body was therein,
Ye need na *fley'd* for being seen.

Herd's Coll., ii. 216.

FLEY, s. A fright, S. B., Dumfri.

I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a *fley*;
I gatna sic anither,
Sin Maggis flait ths baukit quey, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

"To *Flay*, to frighten, in the general sense;" *Marsh. Yorks.*, ii. 319.

A. Bor. "to *flay*, to fright; a *flaid* coxcomb, a fearful fellow;" *Ray's Coll.*, p. 26. "Mains *flaid* is much afraid;" *Clav. Yorks.*

FLEY.

And fele that now of war ar *fley*
Intill the lang trew sall dey.

Barbour, xix. 179.

I had conjectured that this must be an error for *sley*, *sly*, experienced, and find that it is *sley* in MS.

FLEJD, FLEIT, part. pa. Affrighted. V. FLEY, 1.

FLEYITNES, s. Fear, affright.

"The herrons gaif an vyild skrech as the kyl hed bene in fyir, quhilk gart the quhapis for *fleyitnes* fle fra hame." *Compl. S.*, p. 60. V. FLEY, v.

FLEYNE. Vnto *fleyne*.

Glade is the ground ths tendir flurist grene,—
The wery huntar to fynd hys happy pray,
The falconere rich ryuir vnto *fleyne*.

Doug. Virgil, 125. 10.

This seems to signify, *on flight*. V. *Ryuir*.

To FLEYR, or FLEYR up, v. n. To distort the countenance, to make wry faces; also, to whimper, Ang. To *fleir and greit*, to whimper and cry; *synon. wheenge*.

After they gat him then they bound him,
And brought him headlong up the street;
Falsel began to *fleir and greit*;

But ere the Judges were aware,
They baltered him baith head and fest,
And harld him hard into the barr.

Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Fleere, Fleare, O. E. "I *fleere*, I make an yuell countenance with the mouthe by vncovering of the teths; Je *ricanne*. The knaue *fleareth*, lyke a dogge vnder a doore." *Palsgr.*, B. iii., F. 237, b.

Isl. *flyre* has a sense directly contrary, *saepius rideo*, G. Andr., possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. *pleur-er*, Lat. *plor-are*, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.-G. *plir-a*, *oculis semiclausis videre*, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

It is probable that *Flyrit*, as used by Dunbar, is the pret. of this verb.

He *flyllis* lyk ane farsy aver, that *flyrit* on a gillot.

FLEYSUM, adj. Frightful, S. V. FLEY, v.

FLEYT, pret. of the v. *Flyte*, scolded; more generally pron. *flait*.

"They—banged off a gun at him. I out like a jerr-falcon, and cried,—'Wad they shute an honest woman's poor innocent bairn?' and I *fleyt* at them, and threipit it was my son." *Waverley*, iii. 238.

FLIBBERGIB, s.

"Some women be wiser—than a number of men." But others he describes as "fond, foolish, wanton, *flibbergibs*, tattlers, trifling, witles," &c. *Aylmer's Harborowe*, M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 227.

Flibbergibe is "used by Latimer for a sycophant;" *Gl. Nares*.

"And when these flatterers and *flibbergibes*—shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus." *Sermons*, fol. 39.

Stevens views this as the fiend mentioned by Shakespear under the name of *Flibbertigibbet*. *Reed's Edit.*, xvii. 471. Heywood gives the name *Flebergibet* to a worthless person. Six Hundr. Epigr. In a scheme of imposture practised by Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, *Flibbertigibet* is represented as the fiend who presided over "mopping and mowing;" *Reed*, xvii. 508.

It seems probable that the fanciful name of this fiend has been formed from *Flebergibet*, which seems to be a more ancient form of the word; and this from *Flibbergib*. Perhaps we have a vestige of it in *Flebring*, which Phillips says, is "an old word." He renders it "slander."

Skinner gives it among his antiquated terms, in the same sense. He fancifully derives it from *Flee* or *fly*, and *bring*, q. rumor volaticus. It occurs indeed, in Chaucer's *Test. of Love*, p. 500.

"*Flebring* and tales in soche wretches dare appere openly in every wight's ere with ful mouth," &c.

Urry renders it calumny. There is a considerable affinity in signification between this term and Isl. *fleipr-a*, ineptire, *futilia loqui*; *fleipr*, *effutiae*, *futiles conjecturae eventuum*; when probably Su.-G. *fleper*, homo ignavus. I need scarcely say that slander generally has its rise with tattlers, who often wish to display their own sagacity by conjectures fatal to the character of others. The latter part of the word might be traced to Isl. *geip*, *futilis exaggeratio*; *nugae*; *geip-a*, *xaggerare*; *effutire*; whence probably E. *gibe*.

FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLIGHEN, FLECHIN, (gutt.) *s.* 1. Any thing very small, an atom.

2. A flake of snow, Loth., Dumfr.

This is perhaps allied to *flauchin*, as a flake of snow. If not, to A.-S. *floh*, fragmentum, or *Flow*, S. B., an atom, *q. v.*

FLICHT, (gutt.) *s.* A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food, Roxb.

Teut. *vlecke*, macula, *vleck-en*, maculare, inquinare; Dan. *flek*, a spot: if not allied to Su.-G. *fleckt-a*, motitare, *q.* any light thing carried into one's food by the agitation of the air.

To FLICHT, *v. n.* To change, to fluctuate.

This world evir dois *flicht* and vary,
Fortoun sa fast hir quheill dois cary.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 58, st. 2.

In the last stanza of the poem he substitutes *change* for *flight*.

How ever this world do *change* and vary, &c.

A.-S. *flöget-an*, Teut. *vlett-en*, fluctuare. There is an evident affinity between the Goth. and Lat. term.

To FLICHT, *v. n.*

With sobbing, sighing, sorrow, and with site,
Thair conscience thair hartis sa did bite;
To heir them *flicht*, it was a cace of cair,
Sa in despite, plungit into despair.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

Flyte, edit. 1670. It seems to signify, bitter reflection on their fate.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLIGHTER, *v. n.*
1. To flutter, *S.*

2. To run with outspread arms, like a tame goose half-flying; applied to children, when running to those to whom they are much attached, Dumfr. Hence,

3. To tremble, to quiver, to throb; used obliquely.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Spreuland and *flichterand* in the dede thrawis.
Tremens, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 143. 51.

My *flichterand* heart, I wats, grew mirry than.
Henryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Mous, st. 9.

4. To startle, to alarm, to affright, *S. B.*

It is transferred to fear, as by means of this one is fluttered and put into disorder. V. FLEKKER.

A. Bor. "*fawter*, to be—afraid;" Grose. "*Flaughter'd*, affrightened;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., 327.

FLICHTERIFF, *adj.* "Unsteady, fickle, changeable," Gl. Buchan.

He's but a glomin *flichteriff* gnat,
Can bang nor win', nor wather.
Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

It is also used as if a *s.*

New-fangleness hath no been sparely,
Her *flicht'rif*'s given.
Ibid., p. 144.

FLICHTERIN-FAIN, *adj.* So foud of an object as to run to it in the manner above described, *ibid.*

The foule affrayit *flichterit* on hir wingis.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 39.

Ane fellow tryne come at his tall,
Fast *flichtren* through the skise,
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

Amidst this horror, sleep began to steal,
And for a wee her *flichtring* breast to heal.
Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

FLICHTER of snow, a flake of snow, Selkirks.

FLICHTER, (gutt.) *s.* A great number of small objects flying in the air; as, a *flichter* of birds, a *flichter* of motes, &c. Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps from *Flichter*, *v.*, as respecting their fluttering motion. V. FLEKKER, *v.*

To FLICHTER, FLIGHTER, *v. a.* A prisoner is said to be *flichter'd*, when pinioned, *S.*

"The magistrates of Edinburgh are appointed, as soon as the body of D. Hackstoun of Rathillet is brought to the Water-gate, to receive him, and monnt him on a bare-backed horse, with his face to the horse's tail, and his feet tied beneath his belly, and his hands *flichtered* with ropes; that the Executioner, with head covered, and his coat, lead his horse up the street to the Tolbooth, the said Hackstoun being bare-headed." Order of Council, *Wodrow*, ii. 141.

His legs they loos'd, but *flichter'd* kept his hands.
Ross's Helenore, p. 46.

This may seem to be allied to A.-S. *flyhten*, *flyht-clath*, ligatura, binding, or tying together, Somner; Teut. *vlicht-en*, nectere, to bind. But as the *v. flichter* properly denotes the act of moving the wings, alas motitare, it may be used in this peculiar sense, in the same manner as Teut. *vleughel-en*, which primarily signifies to bind the wings of a fowl, or pinion it, is used metaph. for pinioning a prisoner; alas constringere, revineire vel retorquere alicui manus post terga, Kilian; from *vleughel*, a wing, whence also *vlichel-en*, and *vlyggel-en*, to flutter, to move the wings, which seem the same with *vleughel-en*, only with a slight difference as to the orthography.

FLICHTERS, *s. pl.* That part of the Fanners which raises the wind, Clydes.
V. FLICHTER, to flutter.

To FLICKER, *v. a.* To coax, to flatter, *S.*

Sibb. views this as the same with *flekter*, to shake, to flutter, as containing an allusion to the manner in which a bird moves its wings. *Flicer-ian* is indeed the term used Deut. xxxii. 11. *Swa earn his briddas spaenth to flicte, and ofer hig flicerath.* "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutere*th over her young." And it beautifully expresses the soothing modes employed in this instance by maternal tenderness. But our theme is immediately allied to Isl. Su.-G. *fleckra*, adulari, by the use of the same metaph. (Ihre observes), according to which the Lat. word, properly respecting the action of a dog, when he fawns on his master by wagging his tail, is used to denote flattery of any kind. *Fleckra*, as signifying motitare, although viewed by Ihre as radically the same with A.-S. *flicer-ian*, is applied to the fawning of a dog. *Lop hunden framfor aal, och fleckrade med sin rumpo*; The dog ran before and fawned with his tail. Tob. ii. 9. Hence *flicert*, adulatio. In Teut. we find a similar phrase, *vleyd-steerten*, blandiri cauda. Perhaps the word is originally from Isl. *flak-a*, pendulum motare; G. Andr., p. 72.

To FLICKER, *v. n.*

—Dorothy wean'd she mith lippen,
And flicker'd at Willie again,
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 296.

“Grinned,” Gl. Perhaps rather, used flirting airs.

FLIEP, *s.* A fool, a silly inactive fellow,
Aberd. V. FLUP.

I houpp, my frien', ye'll no refuse
To tune yir reed,
An' sing till tuneless flieps sall roose
Will Lor'mer dead.
Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

—— Drumly flieps
Sit thinkin' on their weids.
Ibid., p. 15.

FLIET, *s.* Flute, Aberd.

Or wis my fliet or chanter ever dumb?
Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

FLIGHT-SHOTT, *s.* Apparently a bow-
shot, or the *flight* of an arrow.

“They decerned,—that no man should cum near
the championes be the space of ane flight shott.”
Pitcottie's Cron., p. 525. *Flight shot*, Ed. 1728.

FLIGMAGEARIE, *s.* A wild freak of
mind, a vagary; as, “a wild *fligmagearie*;
West of S.

Perhaps from S. *fleig*, flight, and *gear*, substance,
with the conjunctive syllable *ma* or *me* commonly used
in these compounds; q. “such a wild idea as in the
prosecution makes a man's substance take flight.”

FLIM, *s.* A whim, an illusion, Ayr.; appa-
rently the same with E. *flam*.

Twas not wild haggard Fancy's flims,
Teazing a lover's brains,
Nor Brownie, Kelpie, Witch, nor Deil,
Nor Fiend, nor fashious Fane.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

Isl. *flim*, *flam*, *carmen famosum*, *flimt*, *nugae infamae*;
Seren. But Verelius gives a sense still more allied,
rendering *flim*, *irrisio*, and *flimlandi madur*, *irrisor*, Ind.
Ling. Seyth. This shews on how slight a ground the
observation of Dr. Johns. concerning *flam* rests, that
it is “a cant word of no certain etymology.”

To FLINCH, *v. a.* To slice the blubber
from the bones of a whale, Shetl.

“You—suppose you may cheat a stranger as you
would flinch a whale.” *The Pirate*, i. 24.

“The operation of slicing the blubber from the bones
of the whale is called, technically, *flinching*.” N.
Sw. *flank-a*, to slice.

To FLINDER, *v. n.* To flirt, to run about
in a fluttering manner; also applied to
cattle, when they break through enclosures,
and scamper through the fields, Ang.

It is probably allied to the E. *v. flounder*; or may
be a deriv. from Isl. *flan-a*, *praeceps feror*, *incertus*
ruo. Su.-G. *foi-a* is used with respect to the rambling
of cattle.

FLINDERS. V. FLENDRIS.

FLINDRIKIN, *s.*

Fiddle-douped, *Flindrikin*, &c.
Watson's Coll., ii. 54.

Perhaps it is the same with *Flandrekin*.

But *Flandrekins* they have no skill
To lead a Scottish force, man;
Their motions do our courage spill,
And put us to a loss, man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 71.

Flindrikin is used as an adj. in the sense of *flirting*,
Fife.

The sense being uncertain, the origin must be so too,
Perhaps it denotes a restless person, who is still flutter-
ing about, from the *v. flinder*, or Teut. *vleder-en*, *volit-
tare*; whence the gout is called *vleder-cyn*, because it
flies through all the joints. The form of the word, in
the last extract, would suggest that it had been origi-
nally a term of contempt given to foreign officers, q.
natives of *Flanders*.

* To FLING, *v. n.* 1. To kick as a horse, to
strike with the feet; as, “a *flinging* horse,”
S.

Su.-G. *fleng-a*, *tundere*, *percudere*; Lat. *plang-ere*,
synon.

[2. To beat, to thresh grain; to work with a
will, as, “*Fling* at it, man, when the airn's
het;” Clydes.]

3. To dance.

“Quhat brute the *Maries* and the rest of the
Dawnsers of the court had, the Ballats of that age
did witnes, which we for modesties sake omitt; but
this was the comune complainy of all godly and wyse
men, that if thay thocht that suche a court suld long
continew, and if they luikit for none uther lyfe to
cum, they wald have wischit thair sones and dauch-
ters rather to have bene brocht up with Fidlars and
Daunsars, and to have hein exercisit in *flinging* upoun
a flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to
have bene nurisched in the company of the godly, and
exercised in vertew.” *Knox's Hist.*, p. 345.

[But wither'd beldams auld and droll—
Lowping and *flinging* on a crummock.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

The term has been thus used probably from *flinging*
or throwing the limbs in dancing. Hence the *Highland
fling*, a name for one species of movement in which
there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLING, *s.* 1. The act of kicking, S.[2. The right way of using a tool, or of work-
ing; as, “Ye've the *fling* o't now, keep at
it;” Clydes.][3. A dance; as, “Let's hae a *fling* before we
part;” Clydes.]4. The Highland *Fling*, a favourite dance of
the Highlanders.

“We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the
music of the bagpipe in the open street.” *Neill's Tour*,
p. 1, 2.

“I have dropped my library out of my pocket,”
said Abel.—“That last touch of the *Highland Fling*
jerked it out.” *Lights and Shadows*, p. 223, 224.

FLINGER, *s.* A dancer; a term now nearly
obsolete.

“That's as muckle as to say, that I suld hae minded
you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself, Master Mor-
daunt.” *The Pirate*, i. 214.

FLINGIN-TREE, *s.* 1. "A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable," Gl. Burns, S.

2. A flail, S.

The thresher's weary *flinging-tree*,
The lee-lang day had tired me.

Burns, iii. 100.

Properly, I believe, it is only the lower part of the flail that receives this designation.

3. Properly the lower part of a flail, that which strikes the grain, S.; *synon. Souple.*

"Our laird's a gude gentleman, he'll no bid's do what's wrang."—"Ay, ay, e'en to the threshin' o' a prelate's hanes wi' our *flingin-trees*.—Nae man shall wrestle this *flingin-tree* out o' my hands." Tennant's Card, Beaton, p. 116, 119.

* To FLING, *v. a.* 1. To baffle, to deceive, in whatever way, S. *Flung*, baffled.

2. To jilt, to renounce as the object of love, S.

Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*;
Yet if fair speeches will, I'll win his heart.

Morison's Poems, p. 152.

The latter acceptation, especially, is analagous to one sense of the term in E. to *fling off*, to baffle in the chase. It is strange, that both Skinner and Johns. should derive this from Lat. *fligo*, without once adverting to Su.-G. *fleng-a*, tundere, percutere, as at least the intermediate form. For, as Isl. *fleng-a* signifies conjicere, mittere, Ihre views the Su.-G. *v.* as formed from it, *n* being used *per epenthesis*. From the similarity of meaning, it appears that the Lat. and Isl. words are radically the same.

FLING, *s.* 1. A disappointment in whatever way, S.

2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S.

Dark cluds o' sorrow heavy hing
Owre ilka ee;
An' a' because ye've got the *fling*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

3. A fit of ill humour. *To tak the fling*, or *flings*, also, *to tak the fling-strings*, to get into a fit of ill humour, to become unmanageable; a metaph. borrowed from horses that kick behind.

Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir
Be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir,
Quhen his wyfe *taks the fling*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 180, st. 8.

Brocht to beir, dead, carried to the grave. Teut. *baer*, *baar*, signifies not only a bier, but the grave.

For gin we ettle anes to taunt her,
And dinna cawmly thole her banter,
She'll *tak the flings*, verse may grow scauter.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 344.

"Turn sullen, restive, and kick," N.

I'll gar the gudeman trow
That I'll *tak the fling-strings*,
If he winna buy to me
Twelve boume goud rings.

Ballad Book, p. 11.

FLINNER, *s.* A splinter, Reufr., Dumfr.

Now, see! ye misbelieving sinners!

Your bloody shins,—your saw in *flinners*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 185. V. FLENDRIE.

When his gun snappit, James M'Kee,
Charge after charge, charg'd to the eie;
At length she bounc'd out-our a tree,
In mony a *flinner*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

To FLIPE, FLYPE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle the skin, S. B.

2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

"To *Flype*, to ruffle back the skin;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This, from its resemblance to the Isl. term, ought certainly to be viewed as the primary sense. V. BLYPE.

It occurs in the same form with the prep. *up* added, in Row's MS. Hist. of the church. "The young man who was said to be cured of blindness, was brought into his presence, where he played his pavier, by *flyping up* the lid of his eyes and casting up the white." Dr. M'Cre's Life of Knox, ii. 292.

"*Flype* (of a hat); the brim;" Yorcka., Marshall;

q. what may be turned up.

This word is given by Palsgrave. "I *flype* vp my sleues as one dothe that intendeth to do some thyng, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes: or, I turne vp the *flepe* of a cappe: Je rebrouce mes manches.—*Flype* up your sleues firste, I wolde aduyse you." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 238, a.

Than quhen thai step furth throw the streit,
Thair faldingis flappis about thair feit,
Thair laithlie lynng furthward *flypit*,
Quhilk hes the muk and midding wpyt.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592 (on Syde Tawillis), p. 309.

Isl. *flipa*, the pendulous lip of a wound; q. that part which is turned inside out, or hangs over.

FLIPE, *s.* A fold, a lap, S. nearly *synon.* with E. *flap*.

—Those who were their chief commnders—
Were right well mounted of their gear;—
With good blew bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

Hence the phrase *steip-ey'd*.

"I will sooner see you *steip-ey'd* [r. *steip ey'd*], like a French cat;" S. Prov. "a disdainful rejection of an unworthy proposal; spoken by bold maids to the vile offers of young fellows." Kelly, p. 218. Expl. "with the inside out," N.

FLIRD, *s.* 1. Any thing that is thin and insufficient; as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; but not applied to what is woven, Dumfr. V. FLYRD. *v.*

2. Any thing viewed as a gaudy toy, any piece of dress that is unsubstantial; as, "a thin *flird*," Roxb., Ayrs.

Whs e'er wad thought our dainty wenches
Wad gar their heads o'er-gang thair hanches?
To wear slim trash o' silk on a' thangs,

—Thae *flirds* o' ailk, brought our the seas—

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 62.

3. *In pl.* Worn out clothes, Roxb., *ibid.*

Obviously the same with A.-S. *flæard*, *nugæ*, "toys, trifles," Somner.

4. "*Flirds*, vain finery;" Gl. Picken.

To FLIRD, FLYRD, *v. n.* To flutter, Roxb.; to be giddy-minded, to flirt, S.

Sum sings. Sum dances. Sum tell storyis.
Sum lait at ewin brings in the morrys.
Sum *flyrds*. Sum fenyeis: and sum flatters.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102.

A.-S. *flæard-ian*, mugari, *flæard*, *nugæ*; Isl. *flara*, *flarad-ur*, vafer. Ithre mentions *flærd* as the term anciently used in the sense of vanitas, ineptiae; *vo. flæder*. The *v. to flird* is also used S. as the E. *v. flirt*.

FLIRDIE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, Loth.

FLIRDOCH, *s.* A flirt, Aberd.

To FLIRDOCH, *v. n.* To flirt, *ibid.*

FLIRDON, *s.*

Your mouth must be mucked while ye be instructed,
Foul *flirdon*, Wansucked, Tersel of a Tade.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

This, from the connexion, might seem to contain an allusion to one labouring under a diarrhœa; Isl. *flaar*, *laxus*, *patulus*. If it means a moral defect, it may be allied to Su.-G. *flærd*, guile; Isl. *flara*, crafty; A.-S. *flæard-an*, to err.

To FLIRN the *mou'*, or *face*, to twist it, Aberd.

Isl. *flyre*, *saepidus rideo*; *flaar*, *patulus*, *laxus*; G. Andr.

To FLIRR, *v. a.* "To gnash," S. B., Gl. Skinn.

Some baith their shou'nders up did fyke,
For blythness some did *flirr*
Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 123.

To FLISK, *v. n.* 1. To bounce, to skip, to caper, to fret at the yoke. It primarily respects a horse, S.

I have considered the *Test*,
And scruples wherewith some are prest:
Objections, doubts, and every thing,
Which makes some brethren *flisk* and fling:
Which done, I'm forced to suppose,
There's many's sight as short's their nose,
Or else we would not thus miscarry,
And be in such feiry ferry.

Cleland's Poems, p. 62.

Though when they're high they *flisk* and fike,
Yet dogs get of their bones to pike.

Ibid., p. 76.

To *flusk*, "to fly at as two cocks," Lancash., seems originally the same.

2. To be *fliskit*, to be fretted.

But, Willie lad, tak' my advice,
An' at it binna *fliskit*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 71.

Su.-G. *flas-a*, lascivire, vitulire, Isl. *id.* *praeceps ferri*; Su.-G. *flasot*, *inconstans*, *vagus*; Isl. *flase*, *praeceps*. Sw. *flasig*, frolicksome; or, perhaps a deriv. from Su.-G. *flœi-a*, to break loose, used concerning horses or cattle. V. BRAINDGE.

Fr. *flisquant*, whisking, jerting, twanging, Cotgr.

FLISK, *s.* 1. A caper, a sudden spring or evolution, S.

"I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies;—but there is something in Miss Ashton's change,—too sudden, and too serious for a mere *flisk* of her own." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 8.

FLISKY, *adj.* Flighty, unsettled, light-headed, S.

She frets, an' greets, and visits aft
In hopes some lad will see her hame;
But never ane will be sae daft
As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

FLISKMAHAIGO, *adj.* Trivial, light, giddy, Ays.; generally applied to females.

"They wad hae it bnskit up wi' sae mony lang rairds o' dandillie tehein' an' *fliskmahaigo* chit-chat, as wad gar a' thae scurraivaing willfire gangrals—rak their chafts lauchin' at 'em." *Edin. Mag.*, Apr. 1821, p. 351.

Perhaps merely a provincial variety of *Fliskmahoy*, used adjectively; or q. *Flisk-ma-hey-go*, i. e., *hey!* let us go.

FLISKMAHAIGO, *s.* A giddy ostentatious person, Ays.

FLISKMAHOY, *s.* A giddy gawky girl; *synon. Gillflirt*, Roxb.

"That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies," &c. *Antiquary*, iii. 116. V. EXIES.

"*Fliskmahoy*, gill-flirt;" Gl. Antiq.

The first syllable is obviously from the *v. Flisk*, to bounce, &c. Whether the last have any connexion with the *v. to hoy*, signifying to excite, I cannot pretend to determine.

To FLIST, *v. n.* 1. To fly off, S. A bottle is said to *flist*, when the confined air forces out the cork, and ejects the liquor. *Flizze*, *id.* A. Bor.

2. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B. To *flist* and *fling*, *id.* *Synon. flisk*.

She sat, and she grat, she *flisted*, she flang;
And she threw, and she blew, and she wrigled and wrang.

This is the oral recitation of that old song, *The Rock*, &c. Instead of which, in the copy affixed to Ross's *Helenore*, with his additions, it is

———— she *flæt*, and she flang. p. 123.

Ben comes a *flistin* cankert wife

Just fra a neib'rin garret,

Cries, "Cease your whimsy rattlin scull," &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 106.

"*Flistin*, swelling with anger." Gl. *ibid.*

3. The *v.* is also used impers. *It's flistin*, it rains and blows at once, S. B.

The first sense seems to correspond most to Teut. *flits-en*, *evolare*, *fugere*: the others to Sw. *flaes-a*, *anhelare*, to puff and blow, a term often used concerning horses, when blowing hard after severe work, which Ithre considers as radically the same with *flaes-a*; whence *blæst*, *ventus*, *tempestat*. It may, indeed, be traced to Su.-G. Isl. *flasa*, q. *v.* in FLISK. But the former seems preferable, not only as the *v.* is used to denote the action of the wind, but because of the connected phrase *flist* and *fling*, which undoubtedly respects the rage of a brute animal, as expressed by

the action both of its nostrils and feet. It may be added, that this idea is further supported by the use of the synonym, *Snifter*, q. v.

FLIST, *s.* 1. A keen blast or shower accompanied with a squall, Ang.

2. It is often used for a flying shower of snow, Ang.

3. A fit of anger, Ang.

FLISTIN, *s.* A slight shower, Ayr.; the same with *Flist*.

FLISTY, *adj.* 1. Stormy, squally, Ang.

2. Passionate, irascible, Ang.

To FLIT, FLYT, *v. a.* 1. To transport in whatever way, to move a person or thing from one place to another, S. One is said to help to *flit* another, when he assists him in removing; to *flit a horse*, or *cow*, when the situation of either is changed, as at grass; to *flit the tether*, &c.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether,
To some hain'd rig,
Whare ye may nobly rax your leather
Wi' sma' fatigue.

Burns, iii. 145.

"To *flit*, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 84.

2. To transport by water, to ferry over.

—James of Dowglas, at the last,
Fand a litill senkyn bate,
And te the land it drew fit hate.
Bet it sa litill wes, that it
Mycht our the wattr bot thresum *flyt*.

Barbour, iii. 420, MS.

3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense.

"Albeit scho be servit and retourit to ane tierce thair of, and hir retour as yit standand unredueed, yit nevertheles scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis, occupiaris of the aamin, gif they (be way of exceptioun) alledge that scho hes na richt nor title thairto for the causis foresaidis." 9th Feb., 1558. Balfour's Practieka, p. 106.

Sn.-G. *flytt-a*, *flytt-ia*, transportare ab uno loco ad alterum. Isl. *flytt-ia*, as rendered by G. Andr., vecto, transfero, still more expressly conveys the idea implied in the language of Barbour. Not only the form, but the use of the term, beth in O. S. and in these Northern dialects, suggests that it is an active transitive *v.* from Sn.-G. *flyt-a*, Isl. *flait-a*, to float, q. to cause to float. For it is most probable that the primitive sense of *flytt-ia* was, to transport by water.

To FLIT, FLYT, *v. n.* 1. To remove from one's house, &c.

"The laird of Pitfodders kindly lent him his house, and upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen, with his hail family and furniture, and there took up house." Spalding's Troubles, i. 104. 105.

"To *Flit*; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day." Yorks., Marshall's Provinc., ii. 319.

2. To remove from one house to another, S.

Dr. Johns. has justly observed concerning this word, which occurs in O. E. as signifying to remove, to

migrate, in general; "In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term."

"As one *flits*, another sits, and that makes the mealings dear;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 8.

"Better rue sit, than rue *flit*;" S. Prov.—signifying that we know the inconveniences of our present condition, but not the consequences of a change; Kelly, p. 59.

"Fools are fond of *flitting*, and wise men of sitting;" S. Prov. Ibid., p. 105.

Sn.-G. *flytt-ia* is also used in a neut. sense; migrare. Dan. *flytt-er* exactly corresponds to the S. "to remove, to change one's place of abode;" Wolff.

FLIT-FOLD, *s.* A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another, S. A.

"If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaks, *flit-folds*, or hurdles, may be provided for laying them on the summer-fallow." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 154.

FLITTING, FLYTTING, *s.* 1. The act of removing from one place of residence to another, S. Dan. *flytning*, "the changing of lodgings or dwelling;" Wolff.

"A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now atanding loaded at the door, ready to move away." M. Lyndsay, p. 66.

What is called in S. a *Moonlight Flitting*, is in Birmingham denominated a *London Flit*.

2. The furniture, &c., removed, S.

The schip-men, sone in the mornynng,
Tursyt on twa hers thare *flytting*.

Wyntown, viii. 38. 50.

"Two or three of their neighbours—came out from their houses at the stopping of the cart-wheels, and one of them said; Aye, aye, here's the *flitting*, I've warrant, frae Braehead." M. Lyndaay, p. 68.

3. A term used in husbandry to denote the decay or failure of seeds which do not come to maturity, S.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as pease, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called *flitting*, and which seems to be no uncommon thing." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 94.

4. A *moonlight flitting*, removal from a place without paying one's debts, S.

"He made a *moonlight flitting*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 32.

A. Bor. id. to remove. *Two flittings are as bad as one fire*; i.e. Household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire; Gl. Grose.

To FLITCHER, *v. n.* "To flutter like youngnestlings when their dam approaches;" Gl. Shirrefs.

I have some hesitation whether this word be not misprinted for *Flichter*.

To FLITTER, *v. n.* To flutter, Selkirks.

They turn'd the hare within her arms
A *flittering* reide het gand o' ern.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 326.

FLITTERS, *s. pl.* Small pieces, splinters, Roxb.; synonym. *Flinders*.

Isl. *flatt-a*, diffindere, whence *flitting*, segmentum ligni.

FLOAMIE, *s.* A large or broad piece, Shetl.

Isl. *flaemi*, vast area, vel vas; expl. "something wide and strong;" Haldorson.

To FLOAN, FLOAN ON, *v. a.* To shew attachment or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S. B.

And for yon giglet hussies i' the glen,
That night and day are *floating* o' the men,
Aye shakin' fa's, and aft times o' their back.
And just as light as ever the queen's plack;
They well may had their tongues, I'm sure that they
Had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

Isl. *flon*, stolidus, fatuus; *flane*, erroneus, *flan-a*, praeceps feror, as respecting one who hurries on headlong in any course, especially in one that bears the mark of folly.

Isl. *flanni*, homo procax, lascivus, *flenna*, procax ancilla; Haldorson.

We may perhaps view Sw. *flin-a*, as allied—"to giggle, to laugh idly, to titter;" Wideg.

FLOAT, *s.* The act of floating, *At the float*, floating, Ang.

Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest,
Weening to keep his head aboon at least;
But ere I wist, I clean was *at the float*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

FLOATING, *s.* Equivalent to a thin layer or stratum.

"The kill thus made, I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a *floating* of small coals, then stones about the bigness of an egg, then coals, &c.; but in every *floating*, until I come to the middle of the kill, I make the stones bigger and bigger," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 185.

Isl. *foet*, area plana, parva planities; Teut. *vlaeden*, deglubere.

FLOBBAGE, *s.*

Than sic *flobbage* sche layis fra' hir
About the wallis.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 88.

This seems to signify phlegm, *q. flabby* or flaccid stuff from the throat; allied perhaps to E. *flabby*, which Sren. derives from Sw. *flabb*, bucca, labium pendulum.

FLOCHT, FLOUGHT, *s.* 1. Perhaps, flight; *on flocht*, on the wing, ready to depart.

O sueit habit, and likand bed, quod sche,
Sa lang as God list suffir and destanye,
Ressaue my blude, and this saule that *on flocht* is,
And me delyuer from thir heuy thochtis.

Doug. Virgil, 123. 4.

This signification, however, is doubtful, not merely from the common use of the phrase, but especially from the sense of the last line.

2. Perturbation, state of being fluttered; anxiety, S. B.

In the meyne sessoun Venus al *on flocht*,
Amyd hir breist reuoluannd mony ane thoct,
Spak to Neptune with sic pituous regrate.
Exercita curis, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 154. 7.

Feir pat my hairt in sic a *flocht*,
It did me mutch mischief.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 47.

"These horrible designs breaking out, all the city was in a *floucht*." Baillie's Lett., i. 331.

Elsewhere he uses *a-flight* and *in a flight* as synonym.

"We are all *a-flight* for this great meeting." *Ibid.*, p. 361.

"All thir things puts us in a *flight*." *Ibid.*, p. 70.

3. Fluctuation, constant variation.

Full oft I muse, and hes in thoct,
How this fals world is ay *on flocht*,
Quhair nothing ferme is nor degest.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 58, st. 1.

Alem. *flucht*, Belg. *vlucht*, flight; or A.-S. *flogett-an*, fluctuare. V. FLICHT.

Rudd. renders this word "fear, terror," as well as anxiety. I have observed no proof of the former sense. Sibb., adopting this signification, derives it from *Fleg*, terrify.

To FLOCHTER, (gutt.) v. n. To give free scope to joyful feelings, Dumfr.

FLOCHTERSOME, *adj.* [Easily elated or hurried.] Under the impulse of joy, *ibid.*

V. FLOCHTRY, to which both *v.* and *adj.* are nearly allied.

FLOCHTRY, FLOUGHTROUS, *adj.* Fluttered, hurried and confused in speaking or acting, S. B.

Sleep crap upon her sick and weary heart:

That of her sorrow steald away a part.

But *floughtrous* dreams strove what they could to spill

The bliss that sleep was making, to her ill.

Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

Her *floughtrous* heart near brast w' teen.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 241. V. FLOCHT.

FLOCHTY, *adj.* Unsteady, whimsical, volatile, Aberd.

FLOCKMELE, *adj.* In flocks, Teviotdale.

Evidently a word retained from the A.-Saxons; *Flocc-maelum*, gregatim, catervatim; Lye; "by flocks or herds," Somner. *Maelum*, though often used adverbially, is the dative or ablative plural of *mael*, pars, signifying in parts, as in E. *piece-meal*.

FLOCK-RAKE, *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep, Berwicks.

"In the hill district boundary fences between separate farms, and subdivisions into very large pastures, provincially termed *flock-rakes*—are chiefly wanted." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 179. V. RAIK, *v.* and *s.*

To FLODDER, FLOTTER, *v. a.* 1. To overflow.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate,

The low valis *flodderit* all wyth spate.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 2.

2. To blur, or disfigure in consequence of weeping. It contains an allusion to the marks left on the banks of a river by an inundation; synonym. *bluther*.

Wepand he went, for wo men mycht haue sens

With grete teris *flodderit* his face and ene.

Doug. Virgil, 363. 16.

—Pallas lyfeles corps was liand dede;
Quham anciant Acetes thare did kepe,
With *flottrit* berde of teris all bewepe.
Ibid., 360. 33. *Flotterand* teris, 461. 32.

This seems a frequentative from Dan. *fyd-er*, to flow, to flow down, Su.-G. *flood-a*, to inundate, to overflow. V. FLUDDER, s.

FLOICHEN (gutt.) s. An uncommonly large flake of snow or soot, Ayr. For example, V. FURTHSETTER.

This seems originally the same with *Flichen*, although differently explained.

Belg. *flökken*, *vlakken*, flakes of snow; Su.-G. *flake* conveys the same idea, from *flack-a*, to split, to divide; C. B. *flochen*, pars abrupta.

FLOIP. V. FLUP.

FLOKKIT, *part. pa.* Having the nap raised; or, improperly thickened: applied to the weaving of cloth.

"That the auld actes maid anent webstaris, walaris, and makaris, of quhyte clayth be ratifit,—with this additioun that the said clayth be na wyiss *flok-kü.*" Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Belg. *vloek*, "a flock of wool, a shag, a little tuft of hair;" *flokkig*, "shaggy, tufty;" Sewel. Isl. *floki*, floccus densior, expl. by Dan. *felt*, i.e. felt. Hence *flok-a*, to thicken, spissescere; Haldorson.

FLOKIE, s. A servant in livery, Dumfr. V. FLUNKIE.

FLOOK, s. A diarrhœa, South of S. *fleuk*, *fluke*, id. S. B.; corr. from E. *flux*.

FLOOK, FLEUK, s. 1. A generic name for various kinds of flat fish, S.

Isl. *flooki* has the same signification, Pleuronectes, passer, solea; Haldorson.

The term has been formerly used in E.

"*Flooke*, a kynde of a pleas [plaice.] [Fr.] lymande;" Palsgr., B. III., F. 34, a.

This term is used in Lancash. and other northern counties of E.

2. Most generally used to denote the common flounder, S.

Sir R. Sibbald enumerates the *Gunner Flook*, pleuronectes maximus, or turbot; the *Turbot Flook*, pleuronectes hypoglossus, or halibut; the *Bonnet Flook*, pleuronectes rhombus, or the pearl; the *Mayock Flook*, pleuronectes flesus, or common flounder; the *Deb Flook*, pleuronectes limanda, or dab; the *Craig Flook*, supposed to be the Smear Dab; the *Rannok Flook*, and the *Sole Flook*, pleuronectes solea. Hist. Fife, p. 119. 120. V. Note. In his Scot. he writes *Fleuk*, p. 24.

A.-S. *floc*, passer; either a flounder, or plaice.

FRESH-WATER FLEUK, the name given to the Flounder which is found in rivers.

"Pleuronectes Flessus, Flounder, vulgarly called *Fresh-water Fleuk*, *Salmon Flounder*.—The Ythan produces excellent flounders." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 18.

Fleuk gives the genuine pronunciation of S.

FLOOK-MOW'D, *adj.* Having a crooked mouth, like that of a flounder, S. B.

FLOOK, FLUKE, LIVER-FLUKE. An insect which breeds on the liver of certain quadrupeds, particularly sheep when they are in bad condition. In form it resembles the leaf of the sloe-thorn. Orkney, Ross-shire, Inverness, Loth.

"Rotting grass—and particularly summer flooded pastures caten off immediately thereafter, operate probably not only to prepare a nidus for the *fluke*, by rendering the liver of sheep diseased;—but also to convey the spawn of the insect itself into the sheep's body."—"The spawn of eggs of the *liver fluke* are most probably conveyed upon the grass by this operation, and afterwards taken into the stomach with it." Essays High. Soc., iii. 478.

"Both upon the outside of the liver, and in its ducts, are found great numbers of an ugly flat insect, having some resemblance in their shape to flounders or *flukes* (*Jaciolæ hepaticæ*.)" *Ibid.*, p. 462.

FLOOKED, *adj.* Barbed; or perhaps, feathered.

"Death indeed is fearfull, armed with waues and snares: We in our weaknesse make it also fearfull, painting it with bare bones, with a skul giming with its teeth, and with its sting, like a *flooked* dart, for to pierce throw the heart of men." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, i. p. 14.

If it signify *barbed*, it may be allied to E. *flook* of an anchor, a term the origin of which is quite obscure; if *feathered*, from Teut. *vlugg-en*, plumare, Germ. *fluck seym*, to be fledged. The first sense is preferable.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* To bring forward in argument, to table.

"I know not what you mean,—or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 177.

FLORENTINE, s. A kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste, S.

The name has probably been introduced by some foreign cook, from the city of *Florence*.

"When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c. are baked in a dish, it is called a *Florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a *Pie*." Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

In O. E. it denotes a baked pudding or tart, Phillips.

This term is used, but improperly, as an *adj.*

"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a jigot o' mutton,—and a *florintine* pye." The Entail, iii. 65.

FLORIE, *adj.* Empty, vain, volatile, S. A *florie fool*, an empty fellow; called a *flory-heckles* in Loth.

"*Flory*, (corrupted from *flowery*), showey, vain." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 102.
Teut. *flor*, homo inutilis et nihili; Kilian.

[FLORIST, part. pa. Flourished, decked. Barbour, xvi. 69, Skeat's Ed.]

FLORY, s. A frothy fellow, S.

"S——l,—tho' blessed by his maker with a grave countenance, is never in his element but when he gives that the lie, being a pedantic foolish *flory*." Player's Scourge, p. 4.

FLOSH, s. A swamp, a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c., but which has acquired no solidity, Gallo-way. It differs from a *Quaw*, as one cannot walk on a *flosh*; and from a *Flow-moss*, which signifies moss that may be used for fuel, although of a spongy quality.

—Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

Some set astride on stools, are push'd along
Upo' the floored *flosh*.—

Ibid., p. 173.

This applies to a frozen swamp.

This term seems radically the same with *Flusch*, q. v. Hence,

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, s. A "*floshin* of water," a puddle of water, larger than a *dub*, but shallow, *ibid.*

FLOSK, s. The *Sepia Loliga*, a fish, Buchan.

"*Sepia Loliga*, Sea Sleeve, Anker Fish, vulgarly called *Flosh*." Arbutnot's *Peterhead*, p. 28.

Isl. *floesku* is applied to what is round; as *floeskubakr*, a man having a back shaped like a bottle.

FLOSS, s. The leaves of red Canary grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, Linn.; of which bands are made for threading *cassies*, Orkn.

Perhaps from Isl. *floe*, a moss; as this plant grows on the banks of rivers, and in marshy places. In some parts of Sweden, it is called *flaeck*. V. FLOW-MOSS.

I am informed that *floss* properly denotes the common rush, Orkn.

According to the old Bailey-acts, a certain day was appointed for the cutting of *floss*, under a penalty, that all might have an equal chance. This rule is still observed, although now without a penalty.

"It is statute and ordained by the said sherreiff, with advice and consent for said, That no persone shall cut bent nor pull *floss* in time coming, before the first of Lammas yearly, under the paine of 10 £'s Scots." A. 1623. Barry's Orkney, App., p. 467.

FLOT, s. The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling, S.

Isl. *flot*, fat; *fiod*, liquamen pingue, quod dum coquantur pinguia, effluit et enatat; G. Andr., p. 74. Su.-G. *flott*, anc. *flut*, is also used in the same sense with our word; adeps, proprie ille, qui juri supernatat; Ihre. Some derive the Goth. word from *flut-a*, to swim. A.-S. *flotsmere*, ollae pinguedo supernatans.

FLOT-WHEY, s. Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, *float* on the top; Clydes. *Fleetings*, Ang.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—*flot quhaye*." Compl. S., p. 66. V. QUHAYE.

These terms have an evident affinity to Isl. *flaute*, lac coagulatum, et postea agitatum, ut rarescat, ac flatibus intumescat; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLOTCH, s. A big, fat, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, and implying also tawdriness and ungracefulness, Roxb.

Dan. *flox*, signifies a romp, and *flox-er*, to romp, to frisk about. Isl. *fliod*, virgo venusta. Ihre says, it was the name by which feminae ornatiores were de-

signed; vo. *Flicka*, puella. But I would prefer deducing it from old Fr. *flosche*, "faggie, weak, soft; as a bonelesse lump of flesh," Cotgr.

To **FLOTCH, v. n.** To move in a tawdry, ungraceful, and awkward manner; as, "See till her gaun *flotchin'* away there," *ibid.*

To **FLOTCH, v. n.** To weep, to sob, Aberd.

FLOTE, s. A fleet.

"King Ewin to meit thir attemptatis assemblit ane *flote* of schippis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 23, a.

—He had na ner socouris
Then the Kingis *flote*.—

Barbour, iii. 601, MS.

A.-S. *flota*, Su.-G. Ital. *flotta*, Belg. *vlote*, Fr. *flotte*; from A.-S. *fleet-an*, to rise or swim on the waves; Su.-G. *flut-a*, Belg. *vlott-en*, natate. [Isl. *floti*, a fleet.]

FLOTE-BOAT, s. A yawl, or perhaps what we now call a pinnace.

"And attour that na man tak upon hand to carry away the *flote-boat* fra the ship to the shore,—for divers inconveniencies that may cum thairthrow to the ship and merchaudice, in wanting of the said *flote-boat*." Balfour's Pract., p. 615.

Q. the boat kept *afloat*. A.-S. *flotscip*, barca, celox, navicula levis; Lye. Belg. *vlotschuyt*, a lighter.

FLOTHIS, s. pl. Floods, streams.

The men off But befor thair Lord thair stud,
Defendand him, quhen fell stremys off blud
All thaim about in *flothis* quhair thair yeid.

Wallace, x. 251, MS.

Alem. *flout*, a stream, a river. V. FLOUSS.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME. What has been floated from a wreck, and washed ashore.

"The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome and Jetsome*." The Pirate, i. 277.

These words occur in the old E. law.

"*Flotsam* is when a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods are *floating* upon the sea." Jacob's Law Dict. "*Jetsam* is any thing thrown out of a ship, being in danger of wreck, and by the waves driven on shore." *Ibid.*

Isl. *flot-a*, supernatare. *Jetsome* is traced to Fr. *jetter*, to throw.

To **FLOTTER.** F. FLODDER.

FLOTTINS, s. pl. The same with *Flotwhey*, Aberd.

FLOTTRYT, pret. [Tossed about, floundered.]

—Sum fled to the north;
VII thousand large at anys *flottryt* in Forth,
Plungyt the depe, and drown'd with out mercy.
Wallace, vii. 1209, MS.

This may be merely *flodder*, *flotter*, used in a neut. sense, q. floated. It seems, however, to denote the noise made by a person splashing in the water, when trying to save himself from drowning. If from A.-S. *floter-an*, to flutter, the idea is transferred from the action of wings in the air to that of the hands and arms in water.

FLOUGHT, s. A flutter. F. FLOCHT.

FLOUNGE, s. The act of *flouncing* in mire or water, Renfr.

Alangst the dam the bodie stoitet,
Wi' staucherin' *floung*,
Till halesale, in the lade he cloitet
Wi' dreadfu' plunge.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 93.

Su.-G, *fluns-a*, immergere.

* **FLOUR, s.** The meal of wheat; the term *meal* being appropriated to the flour of oats, bere and pease, S. Hence,

* **FLOUR-BREAD, s.** Wheaten bread, S.

"It was happy for the poor, that *flour* that year was cheap, for the poorer sort did at that time, [1782] use *flour-bread*, otherwise they would have been in danger of perishing." P. Methlick, Aberd. Statist. Acc., iv. 322.

FLOUR THE LIS, an ornament resembling the Iris or Flower-de-luce.

"Item, an uche of gold like a *flour the lis* of damantia," &c. Inventories, A. 1485, p. 5.
Fr. *fleur de lis*, id., literally the lily-flower.

FLOURE JONETT, s. According to Mr. Ellis, probably the *fleur de genet*, Lat. *genista*, broom.

The plumys eke like to the *flouris jonettis*.
King's Quair, ii., st. 28.

FLOURICE, s. A steel for striking fire from flint, Aberd.

Sw. *floret*, Dan. *floretto*, a foil.

FLOURIS, s. pl. Prime of life.

Hew euer it was, intill his *flouris*
He did of Deith suffer the schouris.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 80.

i.e. while he was *flourishing*.

FLOURISH, s. Blossom, S. V. **FLEURISE.**

To **FLOUSE, FLUZE** (Fr. *u*), *v. a.* To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail: *Fluz'd*, blunted by having the edge or point turned back, Galloway.

FLOUSS, s. A flood, or stream.

The bataill thar sa *feloune* was,
And swa rycht gret spilling of blud,
That on the erd the *floussis* stud.
Barbour, xiii. 20, MS.

In Pink. edit. erroneously *sloussis*. In edit. 1620,
While on the erd the *streames* yeode.

Teut. *fluyse*, aquagium, aqueductus, *fluyse-en*, fluere, meare cum impetu. Germ. *fluss* is used in a sense nearly allied to that of our *flouss*: Significant humorem fluentum, sanguinem aut pituitam; *fluske*, profluvio; Wachter. He adds, that it also denotes water in a state of motion, or a river; but imagines that this sense is not of great antiquity. Alem. *fluse*, fluxus. Wachter derives the Germ. term from *flieas-en*, to flow. This word is evidently akin to *Flotius*, q. v.

FLOW, s. (pron. as E. *how*). A jot, a particle, a small portion of any thing, S. B. *yim*, *hate*, *starn*, synon. A.-S. *floh*, a fragment, a crumb.

Buchan! ye flinty-hearted hows!
Fu' monie a pridefu' slieth ye stowe,
Wha on life's dainties nicely chow,—
Yet left yir bard wi' fient a *flowe*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 45.

FLOW, FLOWE, FLOW-MOSS, s. 1. A watery moss, a morass, S.

"He (Delabatie) being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him, and there murdered him, and cutted off his head, and took it with them." Pitscottie, p. 130.

"There are other extensive mosses in this district, commonly called *floues*, which it is not probable ever will, or ever can be, converted into arable lands. Some of these *floues* are found to be 20, 25, or 30 feet deep, and that the water has little or no descent." P. Carnwath, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., x. 328, 329.

"In this muir there is a small piece of water called the *Flow*, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds, lying to the south and west of it." P. Fala, Loth. Statist. Acc., x. 601.

"In many of these morasses, or *floues*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent with great force." P. Halkirk, Statist. Acc., xix. 20.

"O were you ever a soldier!"

Sir David Lesly said;

"O yes, I was at *Solway flow*,"

Where we were all betray'd."

Battle of Philiphaugh, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 15.

2. The term *flow* is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land, rough and benty, which has not been broken up, Loth. Tweed. It is distinguished from a moss. Sportsmen generally expect to find grouse in such a place.

Isl. *floe* is used precisely in the first sense. Loca palustria, vel stagnantes aquae; Ol. Lex. Run. Fluentum, palustria, a *floe*, fluo; G. Andr. Isl. *flo*, Su.-G. *fly*, palus. G. Andr. also renders *flaa*, palus; palustris terrae locus, p. 71. 74. Su.-G. *flotmosa* is synon. Locus palustris, ubi terra aquae subtus stagnante supernatat; Ihre. V. FLAWPEAT.

* **FLOW, s.** A wooden instrument, open at one side, and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top for preventing smoke, Loth. Generally called an *Auld Wife*, S.

This seems originally the same with E. *flue*, "a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke," Johns.

Of this, he says, he knows not the origin, "unless it be from *flow* or *fly*?" But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *vloegh*, canaliculi, cavi canaliculi columnae striatae; Kilian.

* To **FLOW, v. n.** To exaggerate in relating anything, Clydes.; synon. *Splute*.

This may be merely a figurative use of the E. *v.*; as we say that one has a great *flow* of speech; or perhaps from C. B. *flur*, a diverging; *flu*, a breaking out; *flue*, a tendency to break out; Owen.

* **Flow, s.** An exaggerated story, *ibid*.

FLOWAND, part. adj. Unstable, changeable, fluctuating.

"He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to guhat parte he wald assist." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 49. Lat. *fluctuans*.

"He counsallit thaym neur to make ane lord of the Ilis; for the pepyll thair of ar ay *flowand* in thair myndis, and some brocht to rebellyoun aganisthe kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 17. *Eaque incolarum mobilitas ingeniorum*; Boeth.

From E. *flow*, Belg. *vloeij-en*, used metaph. ; or perhaps *vlug*, fickle, volatile.

FLOW DIKE, apparently a small drain for carrying off water, Banffs.

"The following additional clauses are introduced:—To change the course of water runs, to construct *flow dikes*, and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper for the benefit of the property." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 31.

FLOWER, *s.* An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word, Roxb.

FLOWER'D, FLOUR'D, *adj.* A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool, Teviotd.

FLOWERIE, FLEURIE, *s.* A name frequently given to the ace of spades, Teviotdale; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card.

FLOWNIE, *adj.* 1. Light, downy; applied to soft objects, which are easily compressible, such as wool, feathers, &c., Lanarks.

2. Applied to the mind, as denoting one who is trifling, who has no solidity, *ibid.*

This may be allied to Isl. *flog*, volatilitas.

FLOWNIE, *s.* A small portion of any volatile substance; as of meal thrown on a draught of water, Ang.; perhaps a dimin. from *Flow*, a particle.

FLOYT, *s.* 1. Apparently, a flatterer or deceiver.

Thy ragged roundels, raveand Royt,
Some short, some lang, some out of lyne,
With scabrous colours, fulsome *Floyt*,
Proceedand from a pynt of wine;
—Yet, fool, thou thought no shame to write 'm.
Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

2. A petted person, Dumfr.

Perhaps *q.* one spoiled by adulation; Teut. *vleyd-en*, adulari; Isl. *flete*, adulatrix; *fledu*, blanditias captans. *Fliod*, however, is expl. not only, virgo venusta, but amica, philotis; G. Andr., p. 74.

FLOYT, FLOWTE, *s.* A flute.

Thair menstrall Diky Doyt
Fur befoir with a *floyt*;
Than dansit Doby Drymouth
The sone schene in the South.
Cokelbie Sow, F. 1, v. 244.

Flowte, Chaucer, *id.*

And many a *flowte* and liltyng horne,
And pipes made of grene corne.

House of Fame, iii. 133.

O. Fr. *flaute*, [Cot. *flaute*, Burguy,] Teut. *fluyte*, *id.*

FLUCHRA, FLUGHRA, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.

This is nearly the same with our *Flaughter*, a flake of snow. V. **FLAUGHT**.

[**TO FLUCHT, FLUCHTER**, *v. n.* V. **FLUGHT**.]

FLUD, FLUDE, *s.* 1. An inundation, S.

This chapter tellis, that a *flude*
Nere the cytè owryrhude.
Wyntown, iv. 14. Rubr.

2. Flux of tide, S.

For Swlway was at thare passyng
All eb, that thai fand than on *flud*.
Wyntown, ix. 3. 47.

FLUDMARK, *s.* Watermark, S.

TO FLUDDER, FLUTHER, *v. n.* To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one, to eajole.

And quhan that my delyte is upon uther,
Than many folk wil cum, and with me *fludder*;
And sum wil tel il tailles of the Queene,
The quhilk be hir war nevir hard nor sene.
And that I do thay say al well is done.
Thus fals clatterers puts me out of tone.
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 34.

Mr. Pink. has misapprehended the sense, in rendering this *frotic*. It is evidently synon. with *Flether*, and respects the base means employed by flatterers; as allied to Isl. *fladra*, adulari, Su.-G. *flæder*, ineptiae, also, a guileful person, a deceiver.

TO FLUDDER, pron. *Fluther*, *v. n.* To be in a great bustle; a *flutherin creature*, a bustling and confused person, S.

This perhaps is radically the same with E. *flutter*, Sw. *fladdra*, *id.* Belg. *flodder-en*, to flap.

FLUDDER, FLUTHER, *s.* Hurry, bustle, pothor, S.

FLUDDER, (pron. *Fluther*), *s.* When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said, *There is a fluther in the watter*, S. B. This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a *spate*.

Evidently formed from A.-S. *flod*, Belg. *vloed*, or S. *flud*, a flood. V. **FLODDER**.

FLUET, *s.* A slap, a blow. **FLEWET**.

TO FLUFF, *v. a.* To *fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder, to make it fly off, S.

FLUFF, *s.* 1. Puff, Lanarks.; as, "a *fluff* of wind."

"I'm sure an ye warn a fish or something war, ye could never a' keptit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch." Saint Patrick, iii. 31.

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder, S.

[3. Used as an *adv.*, with a *fluff*; as, "Then *fluff*, the candle was out."]

FLUF-GIB, *s.* Explosion of gunpowder, S.A.

"I hae been serviceable to Rob or now—when Rob was an honest weel-doing drover, and nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluf-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers." Rob Roy, iii. 108.

"*Fluf-gibs*, squibs;" Gl. Antiq.

FLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion, or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. Lanarks.

FLUFF'D, *part. pa.* "Disappointed," Gl. Shirr. Teut. *flawce*, fractus animo, *flaw-en*, deficere, concidere animo? Dan. *for-bluff-er*, to stun, to perplex.

To **FLUGHT**, **FLUCHT**, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, to make a great show, Renfrews.

—Now an' than we'll hurl in a coach;
To shaw we're gentle, when we wauk on fit,
In passin' poor fouk, how we'll *flight* an' skit.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 19, 20. V. FLOCHT.

2. To flirt, *ibid.*

This is merely a secondary sense of Teut. *vlucht-en*, Germ. *flucht-en*, to take flight.

[**FLUGHT**, **FLUCHT**, *s.* A bustling, bouncing, or gaudy person; also, a flirt. *Flughter* is also used, Clydes.]

FLUKE, *s.* The name given to an insect which breeds on the livers of sheep; called also the *Liver fluke*, Roxb. V. FLOOK, *s.*

FLUKE, *s.* A diarrhœa. V. FLOOK.

FLUM, *s.* "Flattery;" Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 120. V. BLEFLUM.

FLUM, *s.* Flow, flood, river, metaph. used, as Rudd. observes, like *flumen ingenii*, Cic. q. a *speat* of language.

Doug. describes Virgil, as

—Of eloquence the flude,
Maist cheif, profound and copious plenitude,
Surs capital in vene poetiell,
Souerane fontane, and *flum* imperiall.
Virgil, 482. 16.

O. Fr. *flum*, water, a river; Roquefort.

To **FLUNGE**, *v. n.* To skip, to caper, Lanarks.; synon. with *Flisk*.

Evidently from the same origin with E. *flounce*, its proper synonym. This is not, as Johnson says, *plons-en*, Dutch, but Su.-G. *fluns-a*, immergere. This in W. Goth. signifies to dip bread in fat broth. Hence, Ihre remarks the affinity of Isl. *flensare*, a parasite, q. one whose soul is always—in *pinguibus aliorum patinis*.

FLUNKIE, *s.* A servant in livery; a term now used rather contemptuously, S.

So *flunky* braw, when drest in maister's claise,
Struts to Auld Reekie's cross on sunny days.—
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 76.

Onr Laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents:
He rises when he likes himsel:
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.

Burns, iii. 3.

Fr. *anquier*; "to be at one's elbow for a helpe at need;" Cotgr. Perhaps rather allied to A.-S. *flonce*, pomp; also, pride; or Su.-G. *flink*, clever, dextrous. *En flink gaasse*, a brisk lad, q. one fit to serve with alertness.

FLUP, *s.* One who is both awkward and foolish, Ang. Clydes. *Fliep*, Aberd., *Floip*, Perth. A *laidly flup*, an awkward booby, Ang. It seems also to imply the idea of inactivity.

Su.-G. *fluper*, homo ignavus, mollis, Ihre; meacock. milksop; *flupig*, pusillanimous, cowardly, Wideg. Isl. *fléipr-a*, ineptire, futilia loqui; *fléipra*, effutiae, futes conjecturæ eventuum, G. Andr., p. 73; *fléip*, ineptiae, stoliditas. *Firi fléip thitt*; Propter tuam stoliditatem. Verel. Ind. Sw. *fluperij*, id.

FLUP, *s.* Sleet, Menteith.

This can hardly be viewed as a corruption of Gael. *flìchne*, id. Shall we view it as a cant term introduced perhaps by some seamen, from their favourite beverage *flip*, because of the mixture of rain and snow?

FLURDOM. [Prob. a bouncer, braggart, pretender. V. FLYRDOM.]

Ill-shriven, wsn-thriven, not clein nor curious,
A myting for flyting, the *Flurdom* maist lyke,
A crabbit, scabbit, ill-facit messen-tyke.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 31.
————— the *flyrdom* lyke.

Edinburgh edit., 1508. Not understood.

FLURISFEVER, *s.* The scarlet fever, S. B., denominated from the ruddiness of the skin; Fr. *fleur-ir*, to bloom; *un teint fleuri*, a lively complexion. V. FLEURIS.

FLURISH, **FLOURISH**, *s.* Blossom on trees, S.

The *flurishes* and fragraunt flowres,
Through Phoebus fostring heit,
Refresh't with dew and silver showres,
Casts up an odor sweet.
The clogged bussie humming beis—
On flowers and *flourishes* of treis,
Collects their liquor browne.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 338.

"A. Bor. *flourish*, a blossom;" Grose.

FLURRIKIN, *part. adj.* Speaking in a flurry, Lanarks. [Used also as an *s.*]

FLUSCH, *s.* 1. A run of water.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate,—
The plane stretis and enery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 4.

Rudd. seems to render this *poole*, because conjoined with *dubbis*. But when a mixture of snow and water remains on the ground after a thaw has commenced it is still said, S. *There is a flush on the ground*. It is also sometimes used to denote the overflowing of a river.

A. Bor. *fluish*, "washy, tender, weak," is most probably allied. Ray improperly views it q. *fluid*; Coll., p. 26.

2. Snow in a state of dissolution, especially as mixed with rain-water, S.

3. Abundance; a term generally applied to something liquid.

"I thought o' the bony bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it." Heart M. Loth., ii. 199.

Germ. *fluss*, aqua vel humor fluens; actus fluendi; Wachter. Sw. *fluse*, id. originally the same with *flouss*, q. v. Isl. *flosn-a*, dissolvi. Hence,

FLUSH, *adj.* 1. Full, in whatever respect, S.

—You're nneo frush
At praising what's nae worth a rush,
Except it be to show how *flush*
Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be *held flush*, when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding than too small.

2. Affluent; as *flush of money*, S.

Dr. Johns. observes that this is "a cant term." It is used, indeed, in the cant language. But it seems of far greater antiquity than most of the terms of this description. For it is an old provincial word. "*Yaur mains flush*, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful;" Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, 328. It is evidently allied to Teut. *fluys-en*, to flow, whence Germ. *uberflussig*, abundant.

FLUSH, *s.* A piece of moist ground, a place where water frequently lies; a morass, Roxb. V. **FLOSH** and **FLOUSS**.

* **TO FLUSTER**, *v. n.* To be in a state of bustle, to do anything confusedly from hurry, S.

Teut. *vlugs*, *flugs*, quick; Lat. *velox*; Germ. *flugs*, Su.-G. *flux*, velocitur; Isl. *flose*, praeceps, praecipitans, a *flas* praecipitantiā.

* **FLUSTER**, *s.* Hurry, bustle, confusion proceeding from hurry, S.

FLUTCH, *s.* An inactive person; as, a *lazy flutch*, Loth. Teut. *flauw*, languidus, *flauw-en*, languidum et remissum esse. Hence,

FLUTCHY, *adj.* Inactive, Loth.

FLUTHER. V. **FLODDER**, **FLUDDER**.

FLUTHER, *s.* 1. Hurry, bustle, S.

But, while he spak, Tod Lawrie slie
Cam wi' an unco *fluther*,
He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee,
An' took a stately wedder.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 97.

Expl. "flutter." But the word, I suspect, primarily respects the sudden rushing of water. V. **FLUDDER**.

2. An abundance so great as to cause confusion; most commonly applied to bog or meadow-hay, that grows very rank, Roxb.

FLUTHERS, *s. pl.* The loose flakes or lamina of a stone; *Blaffen*, synonym., Fife.

Teut. *vlaed-en*, deglubere, excoriare; Isl. *flus*, crusta, cortex; Su.-G. *flitter*, bractea.

FLUXES, *s. pl.* The old name in S. for a flux.

"Fluxus alvi, *the fluxes*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 19.

TO FLUZE, *v. a.* V. **FLOUSE**.

TO FLY, *v. a.* To affright.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and *flyed* Mr. Thomas Mitchell minister at Turriff very sore." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 152. V. **FLEY**, *v.*

FLY, *s.* The common designation for a Diligence, S.

"The written handbill,—pasted on a projecting board, announced that the Queensferry Diligence, or Hawes *Fly*, departed precisely at twelve o'clock on Tuesday," &c. *Antiquary*, i. 5.

Although this name has been given to a vehicle of this kind from the pretended velocity of its motion, there is generally great reason for the sarcastic reflections of the Antiquary.

"Diligence? quoth I. Thou shouldst have called it the Sloth.—Fly? quoth she, why, it moves like a fly through a glue-pot, as the Irishman says." *Ibid.*, p. 20, 21.

FLYAME, *s.* Phlegm.

First, for the fever feed in folly,
With fasting stomach take oyl-doly,
Mixt with a mouthful of melancholy,
From *flyame* for to defend thee.

V. **FLEUME**. *Polwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 10.

FLY-CAP, *s.* A cap, or head-dress, till of late years worn by elderly ladies; formed like two crescents conjoined, and by means of wire made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed.

Its name seems to have been borrowed from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

[**FLYCHT**, *s.* Flight. Barbour, ii. 267, Skeat's Ed.]

TO FLYDE, *v. n.* To flutter, Pink., or rather to fly.

Man, thow se for thyself;
And purches the sum pelf.
Leyd not thy lyfe lyke ane elfe,
That our feild can *flyde*.

Maitland Poems, p. 199.

Teut. *vlied-en*, fugere, aufugere.

FLYING-DRAGON, a paper kite, S.

"*Flying dragons*—very common in Edinburgh in harvest.—They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

FLYING DRAGON, *s.* The dragon-fly, S.

"The Dracoolvans, [*r. Dracovolans*]; or *flying dragon* is very plentiful." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 397.

The Scottish form of the word is *Fleein'-dragon*. It is also called the *Ather-bill*, *Clydes.*, and *Fleein' Adder*, Roxb.

FLYND, **FLYNT**, *s.* Flint.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis, and fellis,
Feill dais or he fand of *flynd* or of fyre.

Gavan and Gol., i. 3.

[*Flyntis*, *s. pl.*, in Barbour, xiii. 36.]

FLYNDRIG, *s.* Expl. "an impudent woman, a deceiver," Ayrs.

To FLYNDRIG, *v. a.* To beguile, *ibid.*

Dan. *flane*, "a giddy-brained man or woman;"
Wolf. Isl. *flon*, fatuus, from *flan-a*, præceps ferri;
flenna, proeacx ancilla. Teut. *vlinder*, papilio.

[FLYNG, *v. n.* To kick as a horse. V. FLING.]

[FLYNGING, *s.* Kicking. Barbour, viii. 324, Skeat's Ed.]

FLYPE, *s.* Supposed to denote a sort of leather apron, used when digging.

He's awa to sail,—
Wi' his back boomermost,
An' his kyte downermost,
An' his *flype* hindermost,
Fighting wi' his kail.

Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

[FLYPE, *v. a.* V. FLIPE.]

FLYPIN, *part. adj.* "Looking abashedly;"
Gl. Buchan.

Sae may ye shook your brow an' skool,
And *flypin* hing yir head ay.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Skool, scowl. Dan. *flipp-er*, "to cry, to shed tears,"
Wolf. Su.-G. *flipa*, plorare; *flipa och grata*, plorare
et ejulare. As a person in this state appears quite
chopfallen, the root may be Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris
pendulum; or *flipe*, inferius labrum equinum.

To FLYRD, *v. n.* [To bounce, to brag;
also, to flirt. V. FLIRD.]

FLYRDOME, *s.* [Bonnce, bluster, pretence;
also, a pretender, a flirt. V. FLURDOM.]

"And than thai come with a *flyrdome*, and said that
thai come for na ill of him ne his childer." Addit. to
Scot. Corniklis, p. 15.

This word is still used in Lanarks. as denoting a
great air, affectation, an ostentatious appearance; and
seems radically the same with E. *flirting*; as it differs
very little in signification, perhaps from A.-S. *flæard*,
nugae.

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To go about muttering
complaints and disapprobation, Roxb., syn-
non. *Wheamer*.

"Na, na, mother; I's no gang my foot-length. Ye
sanna hac that to *flyre* about." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii.
235.

2. To whimper, as when one is about to cry.
It denotes the querulous state in which
children often are, when they are near
crying because disappointed as to what they
anxiously desire, Roxb.

This is different from *Flyre*, to gibe; being the
same with *Fleyr*, q. v.

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To gibe, to make sport,
S. B. to *fleer*, E.

"To *flire*, or *fleer*, laugh scornfully;" Thoresby,
Ray's Lett., p. 327. Grose gives *flyre*, in the same
sense, as A. Bor. *Flyer*, *id.*, Lancash.

In come twa *flyrand* fulis with a fond fair,
The tuqheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie
giddie.

Houlate, iii. 15.

Ial. *flyr-a*, subridere, saepius ridere; Su.-G. *plir-a*,
oculis petulanter ludere.

2. To leer, S. B.

He hunkert him down like a cloekin hen,
An' *flyret* at me as I wad hae him.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 348.

3. Expl. "to look surly," Ang.

How then he'd stare wi' sour grimace,—
Synne *flyre* like some outlandish rse,
At wretched me!
Morison's Poems, p. 96.

FLYRIT, Maitland Poems, p. 49, not under-
stood. V. FIPILLIS.

FLYROCK, *s.*

Ther is not in this fair a *flyrock*,
That has upon his feit a wyrock,
Knoul taes, or moulis in nae degree,
But ye can hyde them.—

Dunbar, Soutar, &c., *Evergreen*, i. 254, st. 5.

Apparently a contemptuous designation for a man;
allied perhaps to Fland. *flere*, a lazy and deformed girl.

[FLYT, *v. a.* To float, to sail. V. To FLIT.]

To FLYTE, FLITE, *v. n.* 1. To scold, to
brawl, S. A. Bor. Pret. *flet*, anciently
flayt.

In cais thay bark, I compt it neuer ane myte,
Quha can not hold thare pece ar fre to *flite*,
Chide quhill thare hedis rife, and hals worthe hacc.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 28.

So fer he chowpis, I am constrenyt to *flyte*.

Ibid., 5, 47.

It occurs in an ancient work which ought undoubtedly
to be viewed as S.

—Men says sertayne,
That whso *flites*, or turnes ogayne,
He bygina all the mellè.

Yrouine and Gawin, Ritson's Met. Rom., ver. 504.

She sat, and she grat, and she *flet*, and she flang.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

Hence *flyting free*.

"I'm *flyting free* with him;" S. Prov. "I am so far
out of the reach of your tongue, that if you should
scold, you have nothing to say to me." Kelly, p. 219.
If I mistake not, I have heard it used as signifying,
that one feels himself under so little restraint with
another, that he takes the liberty of scolding him.

A.-S. *flit-an*, contendere, rixari, to contend, to strive,
to brawle; Chaucer, *flite* and *flight*, pro increpare;
Somner. Alem. *fliz-an*, contendere; Su.-G. *flit-as*,
altereari, *flil*, lis, contentio, Germ. *flæss*, *id.* From the
Alem. *v.* the devil was denominated *uider-fliez*, adver-
sarius, literally, one who *flites* against another, as per-
haps corresponding to his character of the *accuser*.
Wachter derives it, but without sufficient ground, from
Lat. *lis*, contention.

2. To pray in the language of complaint, or
remonstrance. It is used in this singular
sense by Blind Harry.

Bot for his men gret murning can he ma;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quhy he sufferyt he suld sie paynya pruff.

Wallace, v. 229, MS.

E. *flout*, Mr. Tooke has observed, is the part. past of
this *v.*, used as a noun.

3. To debate, to dispute, although without
scolding or violent language.

Tua leirnit in privie I hard talk;
Off many thingis thay did togidder *flyte*.

Declaratioun, &c., *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 267. 275.

FLYTE, FLYT, s. A severe reprehension, continued for some time, S. There seems to be no E. word that can properly express the sense.

It occurs in Ywayne and Gawin.

Nae mar moves me thi *flyt*
Than it war a flies byt.

Ritson's Metr. Rom., i. 5.

2. A match at scolding, S.

This wicked *flyte* being laid at last,
Some rig now strives for to get past
The ithers.—

The Har'st Rig, st. 62.

The lamb's awa, and it'll near be mist.
We'll ablin's get a *flyte*, and ablin's nane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

"I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarne, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude." *Antiquary*, iii. 215.

That's a foul flyte, is a phrase synon. with *Ill-fliten*, S.

FLYTER, s. One who is given to scolding, S.

"The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an vpbraider, a cryer," &c. *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 500.

FLYTING, s. 1. The act of scolding, S.

"Much foul *flyting* was among them." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 51.

—While some try'd
To stop their *flyting*,
The crowd fell back, encircling wide
A space for fighting.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 68.

To tak the first word o' *flyting*, to begin to find fault with those who are likely to complain of you; to be the first to scold those who you suspect are about to scold you, S.

A. Bor. *flight*, a scolding-match; "*fighting*, scolding;" *Grose*.

2. A name given to a singular species of poetry for which our countrymen seem to have had a peculiar predilection.

Fumart cum forth, and face my *Flying*,
Warse than a warlo in thy wryting.

Stewart, Evergreen, i. 120. V. TENCHIS.

ILL-FLITTEN, part. adj. When the scolding is as applicable to the scolder as to the person scolded.

WEEL-FLITTEN, part. adj. "That is *weel-flitten* o' you!" a phrase sarcastically applied to one who reprehends or scolds, and is himself far more deserving of reprehension, S.

FLYTEPOCK, s. The double-chin, S. B.

Thus denominated because it is inflated, when one is in a rage, from *flyte*, v. and *pock*, a bag, as if this were the receptacle of the ill humour thrown out in scolding. *Choler churl*, synon.

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, s. A fine for contention, or for verbal abuse.

"*Flycht-vyt* is liberty to hald courts, and take up the vnlaw *pro melletis*. Because *flycht* is called *flyting*,

in French *melle*, quihlk sometimes is conjoined with hand straiques." *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo Melletum*.

This definition is inaccurate in different respects. *Skene* limits the term to the right of holding a court of this designation. *Spelman* more justly defines it in its proper sense, as signifying, *muletam ob contentiones, rixas et jurgia impositam*; observing that both *Skene* and *Cowel* improperly extend it to stroke. V. *Spelm. vo. Fletwite*.

A.-S. *fit-wite*, id. from *fit*, scandal, strife, and *wite*, a fine.

FOAL, s. A bannock or cake, any soft and thick bread, Orkn.

Teut. *bol*, panis rotundus, Belg. a small loaf; Su.-G. *bull-a*, id.

FOAL'S-FIT, s. A ludicrous designation for the snot hanging from a child's nose, Roxb.; *fit* signifying foot.

To FOB, v. n. 1. To breathe hard.

"To *Fob*, to gasp from violent running, to have the sides heaving, the heart beating violently." S. B. Gl. *Surv. Nairn*.

This term is of general use in Angus, and throughout the north of S.

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. To sigh, *ibid.* It often denotes the sound of the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying.

I can discern no vestige of this word in any other language; unless we should view it as the provincial modification of Isl. *hvapp-a*, vagus ferri. This, however, is too remote both in form and in signification.

FOCHE, s. A pretence.

In this case to speik ony nair,
At this time is not necessair:
Thair friuole *foches* to repeit,
That this new ordour wald debait.

Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 26.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *puts-a*, decipere; *puts*, a fetch, techna; *Seren. V. Foch*, 2.

FOCHTIN MILK, (gutt.) a name for butter-milk, Buchan.; evidently from its being produced by force, q. by *fighting* at the churn.

FODE, the pret. of the v. to Feed, Aberd.

This retains the form of *Moes-G. fod-an*, A.-S. *foed-an*, pascere, alere.

FODE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood, Offspring.

—For I warned hym to wyve
My doghter, fayrest *fode* olyve
Tharfor es he wonder wrath.

Ywayne and Gawin, Ritson's Metr. Rom., i. 95.

That this is the true meaning appears from a passage in an O. E. poem.

With hem was Athulf the gode,
Mi child, my eune *fode*.

Geste, K. Horn, Ritson's Metr. Rom., ii. 147.

This is probably the signification in that passage, in which Mr. Macpherson views it "as an unofficial title of dignity."

—Saxon and the Scottis blude
Tegyddy is in yhon frely *Frede*,
Dame Mald, oure Qwene, and our Lady,
Now weddyd wyth oure Kyng Henry.
Wynntown, vii. 4. 163.

Sibb. understands the term, as signifying perhaps "leader, chieftain;" adding that "*foode* occurs in the prophetic legend of Thomas the Rhymer, st. 26. 36.—where,—it has been rashly and unnecessarily altered to *brude*." But though such alterations are inexcusable in this instance the sense is retained.

On ilka syde sall sorow be acin,
Defouled is monie doughty *brude*.

With him cummis monys ferlie *brude*
To wirk the Scottis grit hurt and peyne.

Chron. S. P., lii. p. 132, 133.

Ritson renders it, "freely fed, gently nurtured, well-bred," from A.-S. *foed-an*, to feed. This sense has been adopted, *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1803, p. 203, where *freely fode* is rendered "well nurtured." But it is radically the same with Su.-G. *affoeda*, brood, offspring; from Su.-G. *foed-a*, gignere, which Ihre derives from Isl. *fud*. V. FUD.

2. This is expl. as signifying a man.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode*!
What hast thou to do here.

Northern Antiq., p. 402. V. FOUR.

FODGE, *s.* A fat *pluffy-cheekit* person,
Roxb.; evidently the same with *Fadge*.

FODGEL, *adj.* Fat, squat and plump, S. O.

My mither can card and spin,
And I am a fine *fodgel* lass,
And the siller comes linkin in.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 242.

If in your bounds ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *fodgel* wight,
O' stature short, but genia bright,
That's he, mark weel—

On Capt. Grose's Peregrinations, Burns, iii. 347.

Formed perhaps from Dan. *foede*, nutriment, feeding.
Teut. *voedsel*, alimentum, cibus, from *voed-en*, Su.-G.
foed-a, alere; q. well-fed. V. FUDGE.

FODYELL, *s.* A fat good-humoured person,
Etrr. For.

FODYELLIN, *adj.* 1. Used to denote the motion
of a lusty person; nearly synon. with E.
waddling, ib.

2. To prosper, to thrive, Aberd.

FOG, FOUGE, *s.* The generic name for moss
in S.

Gryt court hers puts me fra the staw,
To fang the *fog*, be firthe and fald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

—"Their houses were the most miserable hovels,
built with stone and turf, without mortar, and stopped
with *fog*, or straw, to keep the wind from blowing in
upon them." P. Tunland, Kirkeudb. Statist. Acc.,
ix. 325.

"A rowing stane gathers nae *fog*;" Ramsay's S.
Prov., p. 15.

"Be sixteen myle of sea to this ile towards the west,
lyes aue ile callit Suilskerray, aue myle lang, without
grasse or hedder, with highe black craigs, and black
fouge thereupon part of them." Monroe's Isles, p. 47.

Dan. *fug*, *fuug*, Sw. *fuugg*, down, mossiness.

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To FOG, *v. n.* 1. To become covered with
moss, S.

"I have—observed, that about this town [Peebles],
both fruit and forest-trees have a smoother skin than
elsewhere, and are seldom seen, either to *fog* or be
bark-bound, the soil is so clean and good, and supplied
with the scent of water sufficiently." Penneucik's
Tweeddale, p. 31. Hence,

FOGGIE, FOGGY, *adj.* 1. Mossy, covered
with moss, S.

Now I'll awa, an' careless rove
Owre yonder *foggy* mountain.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 87.

"They were arrayed in battle upon the top of a
steep, rough, and craggy mountain, at the descent
whereof the ground was *foggy*, mossy, and full of peit-
spots exceeding dangerous for horse." *Conflicts of the
Clans*, p. 51.

Mossy is not synon. with the preceding term; but
signifies boggy.

"It may be laid down with grass seeds;—so to ly,
unless it turn sour or *foggy*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans.,
p. 18.

FOOGIE, FOGGIE-BEE, *s.* A small yellow bee,
that builds her cells among the *fog* or moss;
a kind of humble bee, S.

"Rather unluckily there was in the tent a nest of
humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called *foggies*,
—which were far from being agreeable contributors."
Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 677.

It may be so named from its rough appearance,
as if covered with moss.

FOGGIT, FOGGET, *adj.* Covered with moss,
properly, supplied with moss, in allusion to
the nest of a field mouse, &c., but metaph.
applied in any respect; *weel-foggit*, well-
furnished, S.

For noucht but a house-wife was wantin,
To plenish his *weel-foggit* byke.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

It also denotes wealth in general, S.

—She'd may be frae her test'ment score ye;
And better ye were mir'd or bogget,
In case auld lucky be *weel fogget*.

Shirrefs's Poems, p. 332.

—"Before it was ditched, the grass of it is become
very sour, full of sprets, and in many places *fogged*."
Maxwell's Sel. Traua., p. 100.

FOG-THEEKIT, *part. adj.* Covered, q. thatched
with moss.

'As night on yon *fog-theekit* brse,
I streek't my weary spauls o' clay, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

To FOG, *v. a.* To eat heartily, S. B.

Metaph. from corn being well *foggit*, i. e. having
abundance of grass mixed with the straw, so as to
render it fitter for pasture; or rather, as the term
seems to be primarily applied to cattle, from the cir-
cumstance of their being filled with *fog*, *foggage*, or
aftergrass.

FOGGAGE, *s.* Rank grass which has not
been eaten in summer, or which grows
among grain, and is fed on by horses or
cattle after the crop is removed, S.; a term
frequently occurring in our Forest Laws.

K 2

"Giff the King will set girrs, in time of *foggage*, the quihlk is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lentron, ilk kow sall pay viii. d. for *foggage*, and for ilk quoy ii. d." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract., p. 139.

It occurs also in Burns's beautiful address to the Mouse:—

Thy wee bit housie too, in ruin!
It's silly wa's the win's are strewin!
An' naithing, now, to big a new aue,
O' *foggage* green!

Works, iii. 147.

L. B. *fogag-ium*, quod aestate non depascitur, & quod spoliatis jam pratis, hiemali tempore succrescit; Du Cange. He quotes our Forest Laws; and I have not observed that the term occurs any where else, in this sense. Dr. Johns. gives *fog*, as used in the same sense; but without any authority, and referring to the term *fogagium*, in the Scottish laws, as the origin.

Skinner deduces it from *foggy*, q. *foggy grass*, or that which is moist and half putrid.

In the Forest laws of E. this is called *herbage*, and feeding on this, *agistment*. V. Manwood, Fol. 61, a. b.

FOGGIE, FOGIE, s. 1. A term used to denote an invalid, or garrison soldier, S.

Su.-G. *fogde*, formerly, one who had the charge of a garrison; but now much declined in its meaning, as being applied to stewards, beadles, &c. Belg. *voogd*, a guardian, a tutor; *stad-voogd*, a mayor. Teut. *voght*. Perhaps our term originally signified the governor of a garrison; and like the Sw. word sunk in its signification.

2. Applied, in a more general sense, to one advanced in life, S.

Ilk deacon march'd before his trade;
Foggies the zig-zag followers led.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 23.

Expl. not only "Old soldiers," but "men pithless and infirm;" Gl. *ibid.* p. 149.

"Broth, and beef, would put mair smeddum in the men; they're just a whin auld *fogies* that Mr. Andrew describes, an' no worth a single woman's pains." Ayrs. *Legatees*, p. 217.

FOGGIE, adj. Dull, lumpish.

"For this cause flee the *foggie* litherness of the flesh.—Put to the spure to this dull jadge of my *foggy* flesh, that I may take more haste in my journey." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 954. 1100.

This seems to be formed from E. *fog*, mist; and is used in the same sense in E., although Dr. Johnson gives no authority. Tod has inserted one.

FOICHAL, FOICHEL, (gutt.) s. A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, Lanarks., Dumbartons. Applied to a little thick-set child, Stirlings.

Tell us how our auld frien's the ——
Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stainch,
And how the bonny Fernig *foichals*
Gie G——n thieves and slaves their dichals.

Poems, Engl. Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

The first blank undoubtedly denotes the French, G——n most probably German. *Fernig*, I apprehend, refers to Voltaire's place of residence, *Ferney*. Thus it is not difficult to know the party to which this writer was attached.

The term seems of Gael. origin, allied perhaps to *foichill-am*, to provide, to prepare. As here applied, however, it may be supposed to have fully as much apparent affinity, to *foghail-am*, which signifies to plunder, to spoil.

FOIR COPLAND; a phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland, A. 1612.

—"Foir Copland, settertoun, anstercoip," &c. V. ROICH, and FORCOR.

FOIRGAIT, s. The high or open street. V. FOREGAIT.

FOIR-GRANDSYR, FORGRANTSIRE, FOREGRANTSCHIR, s. 1. Great-grandfather.

My *foir grandsyr*, hecht Fyn Mackowll,

— He gatt my gud-syr Gog Magog.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 174, st. 4,

—"Thai fand the said Robertis *forgrantsire* deit last vest & sesit of the said landes." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 34.

Equivalent to Lat. *proavus*.

—"Vmqubile Patrick Butter his *foregrantschir*," &c. Acts Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 249.

2. In one passage, apparently, it should rather be rendered great-great-grand-father, because of the order of enumeration of degrees in the reign of Charles I.

—"To the forsaides persones abonenamit, thair fathers, guidshirs, grandschirs, *foirgrantschirs*, or any vthers thair prediceors of the father or mother syide." Act Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 64.

It cannot well be supposed, that the relation of grandfather is expressed twice in the descent. On the contrary, in a subsequent enumeration, when Charles I. designs James VI. his "vmq^d darrest father," Mary "his *guid-dame*," James V. is designed his *grand-schir*. Acts, Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.

In the following extract there can be no doubt that a great-great-grandfather, or father in the fourth line back, is meant.

Mention is made of a certain "gude consuetude of the barouny of Fingilton, kepit in all tyme past memoire of man, baith be his [Sir David Hamilton's] fader, gudschir, grandshir, and *forgrandschir*, lardis of Fingiltoun for the time." Books of Counc. and Sess., A. 1541, B. 18, fol. 44.

3. A predecessor; used in a moral sense.

"Frere Martine Lauter your *foirgrandschir* passed mair cannelie to vorke, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle." Nicol Burne, F. 62, b.

From the connexion, it is plain that this signifies great-grandfather. *Foir*, before, is prefixed, which is often used in reckoning generations, as *fore-eldris*, forefathers.

FOIRSENE, part. pa. Thoroughly understood. V. FORESEEN.

FOIRSYCHT, s.

"Item, ane nycht gown of sad cramasy velvott, with ane braid pasmont of silver and gold, and the slevis of the samyne, all pesmentit, the *foirsychtis* cramasy sating, and the leif with reid taffate." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

This may be equivalent to *foirbreistis*. "Item, ane gown of blak velvott, lynit with quhyte taffate, and the *foirbreistis* with quhyte letuis." *Ib.*, p. 101. V. SYCHTIS.

FOIRWAGEIS, s. Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis coilyearis, coilberaris, and saltaris, to be estemit—as theffis, and punischt in thair boyles, viz. samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwageis* and feis" [fees]. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 287.

FOISON, FUSIOUN, FISSEN, FIZZEN, s. 1.
Abundance, plenty.

The lave, that ran with out the toune,
Sesyt to thaim in gret *fusioun*.
Men, armyng, and marchandiss.

Barbour, ix. 439, MS.

This sense is common in O. E. Fr. *foison*, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A.-S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. *fusio*, as *mansion* from *mansio*. *Foison*, plenty, Essex, Sussex.

2. Pith, ability; used to express both the sap of a tree, and bodily strength, S.

My thread of life is now worn very sma',
Just at the nick of bracking into twa;
What *fusion's* in it I sall freely ware,
As lang's as I can, in seeking out my dear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

Thus it is used by R. Brunne:—

It were than grete ferly how,
That tho stoness that thou of saiss,
Ere so heuy and of sulkk pais,
That non has force ne *fosoun*,
To remoue tham vp ne doun.

App. to Pref., excl.

Foison, the juice of grass, &c., South of E.

3. In a sense nearly allied, it denotes the essence or spirit of any thing; as, "What are ye glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the *fizzen* out o't;" Roxb.

4. Bodily sensation, Aberd.; synon. with *Tabets*, *Tebbits*.

5. *Foison* is transferred to the mind; as, "He has nae *foison* in him;" he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.

A. Bor. *feausan*, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely;—as is also *fouzen*, expl. "substantial goodness;" Grose. This corresponds to our term, in sense 2.

FOISONLESS, FUSIONLESS, FISSENLESS, adj.

1. Without strength or sap, dried, withered, Roxb.

"And sic-liko dung as the grieve has gi'en;—its peas-dirt, as *fissenless* as chukie-stances." Rob Roy, ii. 10.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance, S.

"Tho wine ! there was hardly half a mutehkin, and puir, thin, *fusionless* skink it was." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

3. Unsubstantial; used in a moral sense, S.

"I have," said the old woman, "a hut by the way-side;—but four men of Belial, called dragoons, are lodged therein, to spoil my household goods at their pleasure, because I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate." Talea of my Landlord, ii. 95.

"Fair folk is ay *fisonless*;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 104. This has originated from the idea generally prevalent, that those who are fair are less strong and vigorous than such as have a dark complexion.

FOISTERING, FOISTRING, FOISHTERING, s.

Expl. "disorder in working," Ayr.; expressing the idea conveyed by *Hashter* or *Hushter*.

"But there's no sincerity noo like the anld sincerity, when me and your honest grandfather—came the-gither; we had no *foistring* and parleyvoing, like your novelle turtle-doves; but discoursed in a sober and wise-like manner anent the cost and charge o' a family." The Entail, ii. 265.

Allied, it would seem, to Isl. *fys*, *fyst*, desiderium, impetus, *fys-a*, festinare; Su.-G. *foes-a*, propellare, agitare; A.-S. *fys-an* instigare; E. *fuss*, &c.; as its synon. *Hashter*, *Hushter*, to the terms expressive of *haste*.

FOISTEST, adj. [Next of age.]

Wi' yowlin' elinch an' Jennock ran,
Wi' sa'r like ony brock,
To bring that remnant o' a man,
Her *foistest* brither Jock.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 202.

Gael. *foigseage*, next, proximate, *foigse*, id. ["*Foistest*, next of age," Gl. to *Wilson's Poems*, Grosart's Ed.]

FOITER'D, part. adj. In difficulty, puzzled, Fife; perhaps a provinciality for *Fewter'd*.
V. FEWTER.

FOLD, s. Earth, ground, the dry land.

Thus thai faught upone *fold*, with ane fel fair.

Gawan and Gol, ii. 21.

—I sall hoidword, but abaid, bring to you heir,
Gif he be friek on ths *fold*, your freynd, or your fay.

Ibid., i. 5.

For *frick*, in edit. 1508, it is *freik*.

Wallace and he furth foundyt our the *fold*.

Wallace, xi. 640, MS.

A.-S. *folde*, id. terra, tellus, humus. *Folde waes tha gyt graes ungrene*; Terra nondum erat graminosa; *Grene fold*, terra gramine tecta; Somner. Isl. *folld*, terra.

FOLDINGS, s. pl. Wrappers, a term applied to that part of dress which involves the posteriors. To have *foul Foldings*, to lose the power of retention; in allusion to the swaddling-clothes of children.

—"Another field-piece was discharged, which made them all take the flight for fear; they followed the chace; the lord Fraser was said to have *foul foldings*, but wan away." Spalding, i. 151, 152.

[FOLELY, adv. Foolishly. *Barbour*, v. 350, Cambridge MS.]

* **FOLK** (pron. *fock*), s. Used to denote relations; as, "How's your *fock*?" How are your kindred? South of S.; a sense perhaps transmitted from the A.-S. use of *folc* for family.

[*Folk* was and still is used in the sense of people. In *Barbour*, ix. 261, we find *small folk*, common people; and Burns, in his "Tam o' Shanter," has—

As market days are wearing late,
A *folk* begin to tak the gate.

In *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 1, also we find—

A rangel o' the common *fouk*
In bourachs a' stood roun.]

[FOLLOW, s. A fellow, a companion. *Barbour*, v. 581. V. FALLOW.]

FOLLOWER, s. Used as equivalent to E. *foal*.

"From Duncan M'Arthur—by mares with their *followers*, 1 horse," &c.

"From Patrick M'Arthur—1 bull, 2 mares and followers, 1 staig." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 60, 61.

The idea thrown out by Ihre, on Su.-G. *fole*, Sw. *foelja*, pullus equinus, certainly merits attention. He views *foelja*, sequi, as the radical term; observing that there is no animal that follows its dam more eagerly or longer than a foal. Isl. *fyl*, pullus equinus, also resembles *fulg-ia*, the v. in that language signifying to follow. Also A.-S. *fola*, *fole*, might be traced to *folj-ian*, sequi; and Teut. *veulen*, *volen*, pullus, to the v. *volgh-en*, *volg-en*.

L. B. *Sequela* has a similar sense. Dicitur de pullis equinis, vitulinis, aliisque animalibus, quae matrem sequuntur. Concedimus—usagium pasturarum—pro equibus duodecim et earum *sequela*. Cart. Philipp. R. Franc., A. 1303. V. Carpentier, vo. *Sequela*, 7. O. F. *sequence* and *suivans* are used in the same sense; *Ibid.*

According to this etymon *fole* would be strictly synonym. with *follower*. As, however, Su.-G. *foel-a* signifies to bring forth, in relation to mares, and *foelja* as well as *ifool*, denotes a mare in a state of pregnancy, it seems doubtful whether the term does not primarily respect the animal before it sees the light. The form assumed by Moes.-G. *fula*, pullus, might seem to point out *fulls*, plenus, as the root; as Teut. *volen* resembles *voll-en*, implere. Thus it would originally refer to the appearance of the dam *in statu gravido*. But whatever be the root, Gr. *πωλ-ος*, pullus, maxime equinus, must undoubtedly have had a common origin.

* **FOLLOWING**, *s.* A term formerly used, especially in the Highlands, and on the borders of the Highlands, to denote the retainers of a chief.

—"He is a very unquiet neighbour to his unfriends, and keeps a greater following on foot than many that have thrice his estate." Waverley, i. 222.

—"Apprehending that the sufferer was one of his following, they unanimously allowed that Waverley's conduct was that of a kind and considerate chieftain." *Ibid.*, ii. 341.

This is analogous to Lat. *sequela*, id. Isl. *fylgd*, comitatus; Sw. *foelje*, Dan. *folge*, *folgeskab*, id.

* **FOLLY**, *s.* A designation commonly given, by the vulgar throughout S., to a building not meant for use but ornament; as to a Chinese temple; to one that seems to them of little use; as sometimes to an Observatory; or to one, which although intended for a dwelling-house, does not answer the purpose, exceeds the station, or has ruined the circumstances of the projector.

The term seems to be used in this sense in the north of E. Hence it is said of a water-engine, erected in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which probably did not answer the original design; "This building was afterwards called 'the Folly.'" Brand's Newcastle, i. 445.

TO FOLM, FOLM up, v. a. To set any vessel on its month, Aberd.

This seems merely the provincial modification of E. *whelm*, allied to Isl. *hilm-a*, obtegere. Mr. Todd mentions also *hwilm-a*; but I can find no vestige of it.

TO FOLW, FOLWE, v. n. To pursue at law; a forensic term.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauld-melly, the party seathit sall *folowe*, and the party tres-

passande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 9, s. 7.

—"Because Walter Ogilby gert summond Sir Ja. Stewart & A. Ogilby til a cortane day in the parlement, & comperit nouthir be himself nor his procuraturis to *folow* thaim, that therefore he be nocht herd again thaim in judgement, quhill he content & pay thare expenses." Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

FOLLOWAR, s. A legal pursuer or prosecutor.

"Gif—he be absent & contumace at the seconde summondis, he salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the *followar*, & in xls. for the kingis vn-law." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37.

"In the actione and causis movit be Alexander Erskin & Cristian of Crechtoun his spous, *followaris* on the ta part again Alane lorde Cathkert defendor on the tother part, tuiching the wrangwiss occupacion & execucion of the office of balyery," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 3.

This use of the term seems peculiar to our language. Su.-G. *foerfol-ia*, signifies persequi, Germ. *vervolg-en*, id.

FOLY, adj. "Belonging to fools," Rudd.

And now that second Paris, of an accord
With his vnworthy sort, skant half men bene,
Aboue his hede and halfettis wele besene
Set like ane nyter the *foly* Troyane hatt.

Doug. Virgil, 107, 22.

I have observed it in two other places, 158, 23, 299, 38, and still with the same application. In the first of these, the *foly hat* merely signifies the *fool's cap*. That, with our ancestors, this was a favourite mode of emblematically representing various characters, appears from one of Lyndsay's Interludes, S. P. R., ii. 92, &c. To some such custom these modern verses seem to allude:—

When caps among a crowd are thrown,
What fits you best take for your own.

Either from Fr. *fol*, foolish; or Su.-G. *follig*, id. from *foll*, anc. *fol*, fatuus.

FOLIFUL, adj. Foolish, q. full of folly.

"*Foliful* affectionis vil be ther auen confusione quhen God pleysis." Compl. S., p. 195.

FON, FONE, s. pl. Foes.

He felt himself happynt amyd his *fon*.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 43. *Fone*, 387, 39.

—Turnyt is my strength in feblinesse,
My wele in wo, my freudis all in *fone*.

King's Quair, ii. 52.

TO FON, v. n. To play the fool.

This was the practik of sum pilgrimage,
Quhen Fillokis into Fyfe began to *fon*;
With Jok and Thome than tuk thair veiage.
In Angus to the Feild Chappell of Dron.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

"Or gif thay wald slay the Erle Bothwell, and spair the Quene, they wer in hoip scho sould mary Johne Hammiltoun the Dukis sone, quhome with merie luikis, and gentill countenance (as scho could weill do) scho had enterit in the pastyme of the glaikis, and causit the rest of the Hammiltounis to *fon*, for fainnes." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

E. *fond* was formerly used in a similar sense. Hence Shakespear,—

Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance.

Troilus and Cressida.

A similar analogy may be remarked between E. *doat* and our *doitit*, stupid; also *dawtie*, q. one of whom another is *doatingly* fond.

Fonne, id. Chaucer also, a fool. Tyrwhitt mentions *fonne* as A.-S. But I have observed no similar word

in that languago. It is the same with Su.-G. Isl. *faane*, fatuus; whence *faan-a*, *faan-ast*, fatue se gerere, Su.-G. *faanig*, delirus, stultus, Isl. *fanytr*, homo nihili; Germ. *fanz-en*, nugas agere.

Perhaps this is the origin of E. *fondl*, and also of *fun*, sport.

To FONE, *v. a.* "To fondle," Pink.

Ane said, The fairest fallis me,
Tak ye the laif and *fone* thame.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 7.

Perhaps properly to toy, or play the fool with. *V.* preceding word.

To FONDE, FOUND, *v. a.* 1. To go.

How shal we fare, quod the freke, that *fonden* to fight?
i.e. "Who go to battle."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 21.

Fighting to fraist, I *fonded* fro home.

Ibid., ii. 6.

—The King in hy
—Him rewardyt werthely:—
And syne our all the land gan *found*,
Settand in pes all the countre.

Barbour, x. 256, MS.

2. To found off, to go from, to depart.

The worthy Scottis so felloun on thalm dang,
At all was dede within a litill stound:
Nane off that place had power for to *found*.

Wallace, x. 32, MS.

A.-S. *fund-ian*, tendere. *The fande with his*; qui contra eum profectus est; Lye. This seems radically the same with Isl. *finn-ast*, convenire in unum; whence *fund*, conventus. *Ther kommo maanga i hans fund*; Many came together to him; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Isl. *fara a fund*, to meet any one.

FONERIT.

But quhan I *foverit* had the ayr of substance in erde;—
Than with ane stew stert out the stoppel of my hals:
That he all sstunneist of that stound, as of ane stell wapin.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Read *seuerit*, as in edit. 1508.

FONNED, *adj.* Prepared; as, *ill-fonned*, ill-prepared, and *vice versa*, Ang.

Perhaps from A.-S. *fund-ian*, *fund-an*, disponere; unless allied to Teut. *vond*, Su.-G. *fund*, arts, wiles, whence *ill-fundly*, dolosus, callidus.

FONTE, *s.* Cast metal, or melting of iron.

"Ane moyane of *fonte* markit with the sallamandre having ane new stok without yron werk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 249. The same with *Found*, q. v.; only the Fr. term *fonte* is here used, "casting, melting of metals;" Cotgr.

FOOL, FULE, *adj.* Foolish, S. Fr. *fol*, id.

"A *fool* posture that would be, and no very com- modious at this time; for ye see my fingers are coomy." The Entail, ii. 22.

FOOLYIE, *s.* Gold leaf, foil, S.

Belg. *foeli*, Fr. *feuille*.

FOOR-DAYS, FAIR FOOR DAYS. *V.* FURE-DAYS.

FOOROCII, FOORIGH, (gutt.) *s.* Bustle, confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, Ang. Perhaps it is the same with *Furich*.

But hur nane sell, wi' mony a knock,
Cry'd, *Furich* whiggs, awa', man.

Ritson's Scot. Songs, ii. 46.

Gael. *feirge* denotes anger, indignation.

FOORIOCHIE, FOUROGHIE, *adj.* Hasty, passionate, Ayrs.

FOOSE, *s. pl.* The houseleek. *V.* FEWS, FOUETS.

FOOST, FOOSTIN, *s.* A nausea, Selkirks.

"I eoudna swally my spittle for the hale day, an' I fand a kind o' *foost*, *foost*, *foostin* about my briskit that I couldna win aneath ava'." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 20.

[FOOSTIE, FUSTIE, FUSTIT, *adj.* Musty, mouldy, Clydes.]

Fr. *fust*, fustiness.

To FOOT, *v. a.* 1. To kick, to strike with the *foot*; a term used with respect to horses, Ang. *A footing horse*, one that kicks, S.

[2. To dance, S.]

[3. To walk, to travel a-foot. Clydes.]

To FOOT THE PEATS, a phrase used in preparing fuel of turf, S.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called *footing the peats*." *Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire*, p. 72, N. Q. setting them on *foot*.

FOOT-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of a foot, S. B.

Charge them to stop, nor move a *foot-braid* more,
Or they shall at their peril cross the score.

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

FOOTMAN, *s.* An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet, Lanarks. *Kettle-stand* suggests a different idea, being fixed on one of the ribs of the grate.

Denominated, perhaps, from its being substituted for the attendance of a *footman* at the breakfast table; like the common phrase, *a dumb waiter*.

FOOT-PEAT, FIT-PEAT, *s.*

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 208. *V.* BREAST-PEAT.

FOOT-ROT, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.

"*Foot-rot*—is frequently occasioned in the milking season, by the bughts being dirty.—It resembles the whitlow, and it commonly affects the fore feet, but sometimes all four.—From the cleft, a sharp fetid humour exudes, sometimes engendering maggots, and corroding the flesh, and even the bone." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 431.

"Many of them [the sheep] are rendered lame, by prickles running into their feet, and, in some seasons, by an excoiation or soreness in their feet, which is contagious, and known by the name of *foot-rot*." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 165.

"The Merino sheep are also liable to the *foot rot*

It is caused by the sheep feeding or sleeping on wet or damp ground." Wilson's Renfrews., p. 150.

It has been said, that the only cure yet discovered, is to cut away the carious flesh into the quick, and apply what is denominated Butter of antimony, a caustic preparation.

FOOT-SIDE, FUTE-SYDE. 1. Reaching to the feet.

Gird in ane garment semelie and *fute-syde*.
Virg. 229. 35. V. SIDE, 1.

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep *foot-side* with the brethren at home, not only in our first testimony against M. M—d, but in the late endeavours?" Society Contendings, p. 38.

2. Step for step; as, to *keep foot-side*, to keep pace with, to proceed *pari passu*.

FOR, an inseparable particle, which according to Mr. Macpherson, "implies negation, excess, priority, or vitiation of the natural sense of the word to which it is prefixed." Gl. Wynt.

But it ought to be observed, that the particle, implying priority, is properly *fore*, corresponding to A.-S. *fore*, Su.-G. *foer*, *foere*, anc. *for*, Teut. *veur*, Belg. *voor*, all signifying, in composition, *before*. But *for*, as denoting negation, excess, vitiation, and often as used intensively, is analogous to A.-S. *for*, Su.-G. *foer*, Teut. *ver*, which in these languages admit of similar meanings. The distinction of orthography, between the two particles, is rarely attended to in our S. works.

FOR, *conj.* Because.

Bot *for* Schyre Williame de Bowne
That Erle wes of Northamtown,
Helde the castelle of Louchmabane,—
He fand thare stalwart barganyng.
Wynloren, viii. 38. 189.

A.-S. *for*, Su.-G. *foer*, propter.

"Ande *for* the saide first payment of the finance may nocht be maid but chevasance of Flanderis to help and furthir with commissaris, our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burrovis in Flanderis to mak this chevasance," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

FOR, *adv.* Used as E. *fore*, before, previously; Aberd. Reg.

FOR, *prep.* Denoting quality, as, *What for a man is he?* what sort of a man is he?

Thre gives an example of the same kind as to Su.-G. *foer*, which, he says, otiose ponitur post *hwad*. *Hwad foer en ar the?* quis vel qualis est ille?

But the term can scarcely be viewed as superfluous. It may be rendered, "What is he for a man?" resembling the Fr. idiom, *Je le tiens pour homme de bien et d'honneur*. Dict. Trev.

FOR, *prep.* Against.

—Ane Macgullane,
And ane othyr hat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way,
Quhar him behowyt ned away.—
Men callys that place Innermallane:
In all Irland straytar is name.
For Schyr Edunard that kepty thair;
Thair thought he suld nocht thar away.
Barbour, xiv. 115, MS.

A.-S. *for*, often has the sense of *contra* in composition, although there is no evidence of its being thus used by itself:

FOR-A-BE, *adv.* Although, notwithstanding, Fife; q. *for all* that may *be*, or happen.

FORAIVERT, *part. pa.* Much fatigued, S. B. *Fortaivert* is used in the same sense, of which this may be a corr.

[**FORANENT**, *prep.* V. **FORE-ANENT**.]

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, *conj.* For as much as, South of S. V. **FORSAMEKILL**.

FOR-A'-THAT, *adv.* Notwithstanding, S.
"His brain was awee agee, but he was a braw preacher *for a' that*." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 161.

FORAT, *adv.* Forward, S.; corr. from the E. word.

—*Forat* cam' the bloomin' mail,
Nor stern, nor yet affrighten'd.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 139.

FORBEAR. V. **FOREBEAR**.

FORBEFT, *part. pa.* [Completely baffled, driven back, forced to retreat. V. Gloss. to Skeat's Barbour.]

This has been expl. "baffled, q. sore *buffed*, from Fr. *buffe*; Gl. Sibb.

Thair off the ost, quhen nycht gan fall,
Fra the assalt withdrew thaim all,
Wondyt, and wery, and *forbefit*,
With mad cher the assalt thair left.

Barbour, xvii. 793, MS.

[Isl. *bægja*, to push back. The verb to *baff* is still used in Ayrshire, meaning to abuse, to knock about; and, before the present Poor Law came in force, the town-officer, whose duty it was to drive tramps and beggars beyond the bounds, was called *baff*, or *buff-the-beggars*.]

FORBEIT, *pret.*

I him *forbeit*, as ane lard, and laithit him mekil.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58.

Read *forleit*, as in edit. 1508, *lothed*, Belg. *verleed-en*. V. *Forlethie*. Or perhaps from A.-S. *forlaet-en*, to forsake.

FORBLED, *part. pa.* "Bleeding, shedding blood," Rudd. But it signifies overpowered from loss of blood.

Thou wery and forfochin in that stede,—
Aboue the hepe of dede corps ouer ane
Fell down *forbled*, thare standing thyne allane.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 38.

FORBODIN, FORBODEN, *part. pa.* 1. Forbidden.

"I shew unto you that all those cares wer *forboden* gooddis, expreslie inhibite be the King of heauen." Bruce's Eleven Serm., H. 3, a.

2. Wicked, unlawful.

—The purpoure mantill and rich quent attyre,—
Sun time array of Helene Quene of Arge,
Quhilk from the realm of Mice with her sche brocht,
Quhen sche to Troy *forbodin* Hymeneus socht.
Doug. Virgil, 33. 36.

A.-S. *forbid-an*, to forbid. Su.-G. *foerbiud-a*, to debar from public worship. This differs in sense from *banna*, *foerbanna*, as much as a papal interdict differs from excommunication. This use of the Su.-G. term, however, suggests the origin of the S. phrase mentioned by Rudd. "*a forbodin fellow*, an unhappy fellow," q. one lying under an interdict.

Douglas uses the same term, apparently in a different sense. Concerning Helenor it is said that King Meonius

—Him to Trey had send that hinder yere,
Vnkend in armour, *forbodin* for were,
Deliter he was with drawin swerd in hand,
And quhite targate vnsemely and euil farand.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 48.

Vetitus armis, *Virg.*

This may seem literally translated. But I suspect that Douglas might use this expression, apparently so harsh in translation, in the proper sense of the Lat. part. q. unprepared, from *fōr*, privative, and *bodin*, prepared.

FORBOT, *imperat. v.* Forbid.

God *forbot*, he said, my thank war sic thing
To him that succourit my lyfe in sa euill ane nicht.
Rauf Coilyear, C. iij j b.

It is erroneously printed *sorbot*.

FORBREIST, s. 1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

Of saffroun hew betuix yellow and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quham the *forbreist* lappys,
Ratlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gylytn trappys,
Of cordis fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot.

Doug. Virgil, 393. 9.

2. The fore-part or front of any thing; as, "the *forebreist* of the laft," S. B. V. FORE-BREAST.

3. Front or van of an army.

At the *forbreist* thair prowit hardely,
Wallace and Grayme, Boid, Ramsay, and Lundy,
All in the stour fast fechtand face to face.

Wallace, vii. 1188, MS.

A.-S. *fore-breost*, Teut. *veur-borst*, thorax. Hence the word has been used metaph.

FORBUTHIT, s. A foreshop; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563.

FORBY, FORBYE, *prep.* 1. Past, beyond.

—Thai sped thaim feand, quhill thair
Forby thair buschement war past.

Barbour, vi. 415, MS.

The buschment by some deill were past.

Edit. 1620.

Here it seems equivalent to the mod. vulgar term *Outby*, at a little distance.

2. Besides, over and above.

"*Forby* thir thre erllis and lord foresaid thair was xxx. knyghtis and landit men all of ane surname." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 16. *Praeter*, Boeth. V. SAX.

"*Forbye* the ghaist, the Green Room doesna vent weel in a high wind." *Antiquary*, i. 233.

Su.-G. *foerbi*, Dan. *forbie*, by, past. Belg. *verby*, *voorby*, past; beyond; literally, past before. Teut. *veur-by*, trans, *praeter*, ultra.

FORBY, FOREBYE, *adv.* 1. Past, beyond.

When he cam to his lady's bour door,
He stude a little *forebye*;

And there he heard a fon fause knight
Tempting his gaye ladye.

Minstreley Border, ii. 18.

It is sometimes conjoined with the v. *go*.

For-tirit of my thoucht, and wo-begone,
And to the wyndow gan I walk in hie,
To see the world and folk that *went forbye*.

King's Quair, ii. 11.

Teut. *veur-by-gaen*, *praeterire*, *transire*.

Forbi, O. E. is used as signifying "away, therefrom;" Gl. Hearne.

Tille his partie gan cheue the bisshop Oliuere,
He turned not *forbi* for leue ne for loth.

R. Brunne, p. 286.

2. Besides, over and above, S.

The other burgissis *forby*

Wer cled in thair pontificall.

Burel's Entrance, Q. 1590. *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 14.

Lang mayst thou teach—

What plough fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And inony a thousand useful things *forby*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

3. Out of the usual way. Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation; as, *Foreby good*, very good, passing good; "*He was forby kind*," he was unusually so, S. O., Clackmannansh. It is at times used as synon. with *Fey*; being applied to those who do any thing viewed as a presage of death.

FORBY, adj. Extraordinary, Renfr.; synon. *Byous*, *Clydes*.

A *forby man*, one who is singular, or of a peculiar cast, S. O.

FORCAT, FOIRCHET, s. A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nychtbouris burgessis,—be furnist with—an pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with *forcat*, beadrole, and heidpeece." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 169. V. BENDROLE.

—"Or ellis with ane muscat, *foirchet*, bandroll, and heidpeece."—"Or ellis ane muscat with heid peice, *foirchet*, and band roll." *Ibid.*, p. 191.

Fr. *fouchette*, primarily "a forket, or small forke;—also a musket-rest;" Cotgr.; L. B. *fouchata*. Una baston, appellé *forchat*, que eat en maniero d'une forche. From Lat. *furca*.

FORCE, s. Consequence, importance.

"Indeed, Sir,' quoth I, 'the letters were found by the king my master's officers, and sent up to his majesty.' 'Well,' quoth he, 'it's no *force*.'" *Saddler's Papers*, i. 25. "It's no matter," N.

This is nearly allied to the Fr. idiom, Il n'a ni *force*. *Dict. Trev.*

FORCEAT, s. A slave, a galley-slave, Gl. Sibb. Fr. *forat*, id. V. BEGGER-BOLTS.

FORCED FIRE. V. NEID-FYRE, and BLACK SPAUL.

FORCELY, *adv.* Vehemently, violently.

—"Quhen thay war maist *forcely* given to the execucion thair of, tithingis come that the Volschis war cummand with strang armies to invaid the citie." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 202.

FORCHASIT, part. pa. Overchased.

*Radour ran hame, full fleyit and forchaist,
Him for to hyde crap in the dungeoun deip.
King Harl, i. 33.*

FORCOP, s.

—“*Na forcop in all this parochin.*”—In malt scat an^t. xj. x. iij ste Jam tantum; et in *forcop* an^t. iijs. iijid. Jam tantum.”—“In malt scat an^t. xiiij m & na *forcop.*”—“Jam tantum & na *forcop* quia double malt scat.” Rental Book of Orkney, pp. 3, 7, 8.

Su.-G. *forcop* denotes forestalling. Emtio anticipata, quum quis ante justum nundinarum tempus rem aliquid suam facit; Ihre. Dan. *forkioeb*, id., Isl. *for-kopt peninga*, emptionis pretium. Teut. *veur-koop doen*, merces praeemere, *veur-kooper*, propola, a forestaller.

But it is obvious that the term, as here used, cannot admit of this sense. It evidently denotes some species of duty, distinct from *scat*, *wattil*, &c., payable by the tenant to the proprietor or superior of landed property.

FOR-CRYIT, part. pa. Worn out with crying.

Quhen he was *tynt*; for-knokit and *for-cryit*,
About he went, onto the tother syd.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

Belg. *zich verkryt-en*, to hurt one's self with crying. *Tynt* certainly ought to be *tyrit*.

FORCY. V. FORSYE.**FORD, s. 1. Way.**

Few men of fens was left that plce to kepe,
Women and preistis wpon Wallace can wepe;
For weil thai wend the fearis was thair lord,
To tak him in thai maid thaim redy *ford*,
Leit down the bryg, kest wp the yettis wide.
The frayit folk entrit and durst nocht byde.

Wallace, iv. 482, MS.

The knyght Cambell, off Louchow was lord,
At the north yett, and Ramsay maid thaim *ford*.

Ibid., viii. 751, MS.

Su.-G. *fort*, id., via communis. *Kiaeraer summae grannae*, at *annaer man hafir hufat gatu oc forta*; if any of the neighbours complain that another has blocked up the way to his house; Skaane L., p. 11. ap. Ihre, vo. *Fort*. *Gatu* being conjoined with *forta*, it appears that the latter is synon. with our *gate*, a way. In the Laws of Jutland, *fort* is used in the same sense; as also C. B. *ford*, Alem. *furt*. Ihre thinks that *fort* has a common origin with *faerde*, Isl. *for*, iter. He also concludes, that this word is of the highest antiquity, from the use of Lat. *angiportus*, which he views as formed from Moes-G. *agguus*, pron. *anguus*, narrow, and *fort* a way.

2. Used also metaph. for the means to attain an end; or preparation for any work.

To leid the range ou fute he maid him *ford*.
Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord;
Syne comfort thaim with manly contenance.

Wallace, iv. 589, MS.

Quhen Wallace was greit, and this Lord,
To rewll the rewlin he maid him gudly *ford*,

Ibid., viii. 1588, MS.

[FORDALS, s. pl. V. under FORDEL, adj.]**FORDEDDUS, s.** Violence, applied to a blow, Angus.

Perhaps q. what has *fordyd* one, or destroyed them. To a similar source Ihre traces Su.-G. *foerdaeda*, a witch, an enchantress.

FORDEIFIT, part. pa Deafened.

Their yelpis wilde my heiring all *fordeifitl*.
Palice of Honour, i. 3.

Teut. *verdoov-en*, to deafen. V. DEVE.

FORDEL, s. 1. The first place, the precedence.

And eftir thaim elike furth in euin space,
Pristis and Centaure straf for the first place:
And now has Pristis the *fordel*, and syne in hye
The big Centaure hir warris, and slippis by.

Doug. Virgil, 132. 40.

The word in this sense exactly corresponds to Teut. *veur-deel*, primae partes, primus in aliqua re locus, Kilian; from *veur*, before, and *deel*, part.

2. The word is still used to denote progress, advancement. "He makes little fordel," he works, walks, &c., slowly, S. B.

Teut. *veur-deel*, promotio, omne id, quos nos iuvat et promovet ante alios; hence it is used for profit, advantage, as Belg. *voordeel*. Su.-G. *foerdel*, quod quis praecipue habet prae reliquis, et dein quodvis commodum. Ihre thinks that the term refers to the lots used by our Gothic ancestors for dividing inheritances. He to whom the best portion had fallen by lot, was said to have the *fordel*.

FORDEL, adj. Applied to what is in readiness for future use; as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. *Fordel work* is work done before it be absolutely necessary, Ang.

When there are two stacks, one of these is called a *fordel stack*, which is to be kept till the other has been used, Mearns.

—Gin ye had heall,
I think ye'll hae laid by, gin Yeel,
A fouth o' *fordel* strae.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

Fordals, used as a s., "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchan. Teut. *veur-deelen*, promote.

FORDELYD, part. pa. Wasted, caused to perish.

—Suppos I fand be name
Thame wrytyn all, yhit of the fame
Of mony, and the dowchtynes,
That lang tyme swa *fordelyd* wes,
Mater nane I worthy fand.—

Wyntown, Cron., ii. 10. 20.

A.-S. *fordilg-ian*, delere, obruere; *fordilgade*, delevit, from *for*, intensive, and *dilg-ian*, id. Belg. *verdelgh-en*, id.

To FORDER, v. a. To promote, to forward, S. further, E.

"The saidis rebels and their favorars promittit they should *forder* him to the crown matrimoniall, give him the succession thereof, and ware their lives in all his affairs; and if any would usurp contrary to his authority, they should defend the samyne to their uttermost power, not excepting our own person." Keith's Hist., p. 331.

—Was ne'er sic tumult and disorder;
Here Discord strave new broils to *forder*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"Weel *forder* ye! Well may you speed!" Dumfr. Su.-G. *fordr-a*, Germ. *forder-n*, Belg. *voorder-en*, A.-S. *further-ian*, id. The Su.-G. word is from Su.-G.

Isl. *ford-a*, nutrire, sustentare. This Ihre derives from *foer*, ante, prae.

To FORDER, *v. n.* To have success, to move forward, to push on, S.

Let's a' start fair, cries Robin Rae,
That ilk alike may *forder*;
But Tibby, stening on her tae,
Pat a' into disorder.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

Wha fastest rides does aft least *forder*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 182.

FORDER, *adj.* 1. Further, progressive.

—“And gif he failies thairin, and that thairthrow outh the writing beis copyit, or proceidis to *forder* knowledge among the peple, the first sear and findar thairof sall be punist in the samin maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar, and upættar of the samyn.” Act, Mar. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 380.

2. Anterior, equivalent to E. *fore*, S. B. V. FORTHIR.

FORDER, FORDIR, *adv.* Further, moreover.

“And *forder*, it is of trowth, that besydis the unreasonabill ransom, —thair is requirit for the Lord Keith's chargeis, being a singill man and prasonar, that quhilk of resoun mycht stand for his full ransom, that is Twa hunder *Lib. Sterling.*” Q. Mary's Instructions, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 363.

“*Forder*, —I say ye war entent with victorius enseyeis in the capitol, or evir your inemyis war doung fra the market.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 234.

“And *forder*, —it is thoct expedient, statute & ordanit that the saidis prelaittis sall enerie one of thame seueralie convene his hail fewis,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 290.

Teut. *voorder*, ultra, ulterius; Germ. *forder*, id.

FORDERANCE, *s.* Advancement. E. *furtherance*.

—“For the greater *forderance*—of justice,—that the lyk lettres and executioun of horning, be direct—vpoun all actis, decreittis, &c.” Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

FORDER-’IM-HITHER, *s.* Any piece of showy dress, displayed by a belle, in order to attract the attention of young men, and induce them to pay court to her, Fife.

FORDERSUM, *adj.* Forward, active, expeditious, S. B.

“They are eith hindered that are not *fordersome*,” Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 72.

Germ. *fordersamst*, without delay. V. SUM.

FORDID, FORDYD, *pret.* Ruined, destroyed; from a *v.* common in O. E., *fordo*, not as Johns. writes it *foredo*.

Fordeden is used in the same sense, O. E.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Wo mote yon werthen
That the tombes of profetes tildeth vp-heighe,
Youre faderes *fordeden* hem, and to the deth hem
broughte.

P. *Ploughman's Crede*, D. ij. a.

Barbour, giving an account of the Castle of Forfar being taken by Philip the Foraster from the English, says that he

—Yauld the castell to the King,
That made him rycht gud rewarding :

And syne gert brek doum the wall,
And *fordyd* well, and castell all.

Barbour, ix. 323.

In edit. 1620, *foded*. In MS., the word seems rather *sordyd*. If this be the true reading, it must mean, *defiled*. *Sordes* is still used Aberd. for filth.

[*Fordyd* is the correct reading here; and the same word occurs in v. 412, but Jamieson read it *sordid*, which may account for his doubt as stated above.]

By the way it may be observed, that we have here a proof of the accuracy of Barbour. For, among the ruins of the castle, within the walls, the remains of a well, nicely built, were lately discovered. It would appear that the castle had never been rebuilt since that time.

It is surprising that Mr. H. Tooke should so far mistake the sense of *fordo*, as used by Chaucer in the following passage:—

I see no more but that I am *fordo*;
Myne herytage mote I nedes sell,
And then a beggar, here may I no lenger dwell.

Frankl. T. F. 55, p. 2, col. 2.

“*Forth-done*, i. e., *done* to go forth, or caused to go forth, i. e., *out of doors*.” Divers. Purl., i. 495. Nothing can be more evident than that this is the same with *fordone*, *undone*.

A.-S. *fordo-n*, *fordo-an*, Belg. *verdo-en*, to waste.

FORDNAIT, *s.* Fortnight; Aberd. Reg.

FORDOUERIT, FORDOWERIT, *part. pa.*

“Wearied, over-toiled, over-waked,” Rudd.

The Rutulianis eureset with slepe and wyne,
Liggis soupit, *fordouerit*, dronnkyn as swyne.

Doug. Virgil, 283. 38.

The word seems rather to signify, *stupidified*; Teut. *verdoor-en*, synon. *versott-en*, infatuare; infatuari, stultescere; *door*, stultus, stolidus, socors, Kilian; whence Belg. *door*, a fool. V. however, DOWERIT.

To FORDRIUE, *v. a.* To drive out of the right course.

Juno inflammit, musing on thir casis nyse,
The quhille cure sey that salis the Troianis,
—Sche thame *fordriuis*, and causis eft go wyll
Frawart Latyn—

Doug. Virgil, 14. 5.

A.-S. *fordrif-an*, abripere, “to drive away.” Somner. Sw. *fordrifw-a*, id. Tent. *verdryv-en*, pellere de medio, profligare.

FORDRUNKIN, *part. pa.* Very drunk.

Sowpit in slepe, his nek furth of the caif
He straucht, *fordrunkin*, ligging in his dreme.

Doug. Virgil, 89. 42.

A.-S. *for-drenc-an*, inebriare; Teut. *ver-drink-en*, to waste by drinking.

FORDULLIT, *part. pa.* Made dull, greatly confused.

My daisit heid, *fordullit* disselè,
I raisit up half in ane lithargie.

Palace of Honour, i. 26.

Tent. *verdvaal-en*, *verdol-en*, errare.

FORDWARD, FORDWART, FORTHWARD, *s.* A paction, an agreement.

Of Schir Gologras' grant blith wes the king;
And thocht the *fordward* wes fair, freyndship to fulfill.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 26.

—Tarchen kyng

All reddy was to fulfyl his likyng,—
And vp gan knyht thare *fordwartis* and cunnand
Of amyte and perpetual ally.

Doug. Virgil, 319. 16.

—Off a thing, I pray the, let me feill.
For thi manheid this *forthward* to me fest,
Quhen that thow 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.

In edit. 1648, it is entirely cast out :
For thy manhood this to me manifest.

In edit. 1758, although *forthward*, is replaced, it is viewed as an adverb :

For thy manhood *thus forthward* to me fest.

A.-S. *for-word*, pactum, foedus, "a bargain, a league, a covenant, a condition, an agreement." Chaucer, *forword*, id. Teut. *veur-ward*. The A.-S. term seems comp. of *for*, and *word*, q. the word going before. Kilian says of Teut. *veur-ward*, q. *veur-woord*, which Rudd. adopts. Kilian elsewhere observes that *waerd* is an old term synon. with *woord*, verbum. Otherwise we might have viewed the Teut. term as formed from *waerd-en*, cavere, curare, q. a *precaution* ; especially as A.-S. *waere*, and Germ. *wer* signify, both cautio, and pactio, foedus.

FORDWARTE, *adv.* Forward.

"The oistis cummys *fordwarte* arrayit in battell."

Doug. Virgil, 274. Marg.

Belg. *voordwaerd* ; id.

FORDWEBLIT, *part. adj.* Greatly enfeebled, S. B.

Her flouchtrous heart near brast wi' teen ;

Her limbs *fordweblit* grev.

Jamieson's Pop. Ball., 1. 241. V. DWABLE.

[FORDYD, *pret.* V. FORDID.]

To FORDYN, *v. a.* To make a great noise, to echo, to resound ; *part. pa.*, *fordynnyt*, overpowered with noise.

Of greting, goulung, and wyfelie womenting
The ruffis did resound, bray and rare ;
Quhilk huge bewailing all *fordynnyt* the are.

Doug. Virgil, 123. 35.

The land alhale of Italy trymbit and quok,
And how cavernis or furnys of Ethna round
Rummyssit and lowit, *fordynnyt* with the sound.

Ibid., 91. 11.

For intensive, and A.-S. *dyn-an*, Isl. *dyn-a*, Dau. *dyn-er*, Su.-G. *don-a*, strepere.

FORE. This, which seems to be properly a *prep.* is sometimes used as a *s.*

To the *fore*. 1. Still remaining or surviving, according to the application. Any thing is said to be to the *fore*, when not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. The phrase is also used concerning a person, when it is meant that he is still alive, S. "In being, alive ; unconsumed," Shirr. Gl.

—"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being to the *fore*, and on life, by the grace of God, should be King of Scotland, as lawful heir of his said father." Lat. *superstes* & *vivus*. Act. Parl. 1371. Cromerty's Vindication of Rob. III., p. 41.

—"If Christ had not been to the *fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 193.

"He adds, 'He found the King's memory perfectly fresh as to all things in Scotland ; that he asked by name, how it was with Mr. Douglas,—and having asked how Mr. Smith was, he said, laughing,

Is his broad sword to the *fore* ? I answered, I knew it was taken from him when he was made a prisoner, but his Majesty might be persuaded Mr. Smith would be provided of one when his service required it.'" Sharp's Lett. Wodrow's Hist., I. xxv. V. PUDDLE, v.

2. Money saved as a stock. *He has something to the fore*, S., he has a little money saved.

"He had a good estate, and well to the *fore* ; but being smitten by the ambition of his good-brother Dr. Whiteford, tread his steps of vain lavishness and dilapidation of what he had, to seek what he did not deserve." Baillie's Lett., i., 126.

"It is true he had no great means to the *fore* of his own at this time." Spalding's Troubles, 1. 195.

3. Having the start of another, in whatever respect, S.

"I am now two to the *fore* with you, albeit I wrote none the last post." Baillie's Lett., ii. 221.

4. In the same place or situation, S.

"But, eh, as I wuss Sherra Pleydell was to the *fore* here !—he was the man for sorting them." Guy Manering, iii. 101.

5. To the *fore* has a singular sense in Roxb. ; signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, *adv.* Before.

"The said Thomas Corry beand present be his procuraturis, & the said Cuthbert Murray beand summond apud acta of *fore*, of tymes callit & nocht comperit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 179.

From this conjunction it might seem that E. *afore* had originally had this form. But it appears rather to be softened from *on fore*, like *alive* from *on life*. V. *On*, Gl. Tyrwh.

FORE, *s.* Help, advantage, furtherance. A great *fore*, a great help, S. B.

It is used in the same sense, S. O. ; "It's no mony *fores* I get ;" I meet with few opportunities of an advantageous nature.

It bears the same sense, Dumfr., often denoting a cause of preference ; as, a maid-servant, speaking of another having got a place that she thinks well of, says, "Aye, has she gotten in there ? That's a gude place ; it has mony *fores*."

Su.-G. *foere* denotes the easiness or convenience of a way, when it is rendered fit for travelling ; *godt foere*, *viae commoditas* ; from *far-a*, to fare. *Foer*, good, useful, convenient. *Fora*, which primarily signifies carriage, also denotes any kind of wealth, commodity, or means ; A.-S. *fore*, a vehicle, also, access.

FORE, *s.* Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck ; sometimes *Sea-fore* ; Galloway.

Su.-G. *foer-a*, *ferre*, adferre ; q. "what is brought to land by the motion of the sea." Isl. *fari*, *vectura* conducta.

FORE-ANENT, FORNENP, FORNENS, FORNENTIS, FORNENT, *prep.* 1. Directly opposite to, S. *forment*.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane.——Likewayes a great number of wicked thieves, oppressours, and peace breakers, and receptors of theft, of the surnames of Armestranges, Ellotes,—and utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227.

"This watter of Sulway rynniss in the Ireland seis : and is the marche of Scotland *forrence* the west boursouris.—*Fornens* Esdail, on the tothir side lysis Eusdail." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 5. In *contrarium* littus, Boeth.

"He was haldyn kyng of Britonis *forrentis* the Ireland seis." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 11.

My faithfull heart I send it heir,
In signe of paper I present it ;
Wald [that] my body war *forment* it.

Evergreen, i. 111, st. 8.

O. E. *for* *aghens*, over against, seems to be radically the same. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*.

"But the Centuryon that stood *for* *aghens* sigh that he so crynge hadde died and seide veryly this man was Goddis sone." Mark xv.

Afore-nens has been derived from A.-S. *a-fore-nea-* *nean*; and this does not signify opposite to, but penes, prope, almost, near, nigh; Somner. *Fornens*, &c., are evidently from A.-S. *foran*, before, and *agean*, *ongean*, opposite to, against. *Foran* *ongean*, ex adverso; *Foran* *ongean* Galileam; over against Galilee; Luke viii. 26.

2. Against, as signifying, "in provision for," to—meet.

"The Hethruschis—had certane apparatouris and men of armis, reddy *forrence* all aventuris that might occur." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 15.

FOREBEARIS, FORBEERS, *s. pl.* Ancestors, forefathers, S. Sometimes corr. *for-beiraris*; synon. *Foreldris*.

Thare is the first hill, yelepit Ida,
Thare eur *forebearis* in thare credillis lay.
Doug. Virgûl, 70. 48.

This is the proper orthography.

His *forbearis* quha likis till wndirstand,
Of hale lynage, and trew lyne of Seotland.—
Wallace, i. 21, MS.

"I exhort you to proceed in the renown and fame which ye and your *forbeers* have conquest in times past." Pitseottie, p. 32.

—In this seiknes I was borne,
And my *forebeearis* ms beferne.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 159.

This word appears in no other language; but seems formed from A.-S. *fore*, before, and *ber-an*, *bear-an*, to bring forth.

FORE-BREAST, *s.* The front; as, *the fore-breast o' the laft*, the front-seat of the gallery in a church, S.

FOREBROADS, *s. pl.* The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked, Ayr.

"The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed *forebroadis*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 443.

Perhaps from A.-S. *fore*, ante, and *brode*, from *braed-an*, auferre; *ge-broden*, sublatus, "taken away, withdrawn," Somner.

FORE-BYAR, *s.* One who purchases goods in a market before the legal time, a fore-staller.

"And mair-over foiestallers are challenged and accused,—that they sell their gudes privileie vpon their awin fluire, [floor], that they are *fore-byars* of quheate, beare, aites, cattel, & ar cowperis & sellers thereof, turnand the samin in merchandice." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Regrateris*.

FORECASTEN, *part. pa.* Neglected, q. cast away.

"I tell you, Christ will make new work of old *fore-cast*en Scotland, and gather the old broken boards of his tabernacle, and pin them, and nail them together." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 35.

Su.-G. *foerkast-a*, abjicere, repndiare; *foerkastad*, reprobatus, Apoc. xii. 10. Ihre.

FORE-CRAG, FORE-CRAIG, *s.* The anterior part of the throat.

"They made diligent search about her, and found the enemies mark to be in her *fore-crag*, or fore part of her throate." News from Scotland, 1591. V. Law's Memor., Pref. xxxi.

FORE-DAY, *s.* That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon, Roxb.

"The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *fore-day*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

Belg. *voormiddag*, Germ. *vormittag*, forenoon.

FORE-DOOR, *s.* The door in the front of a house, S. O.

"The principal door—was named the *fore-door*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 115.

Teut. *veur-deure*, janua, ostium, fores.

FOREDONE, *part. adj.* Quite worn out, Dumfr.

FORE-END. FORE-END O' HAR'ST, the anterior part of harvest, S.

"Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end o' ha'rst*, and I trust to find ye baith hail and fere." Antiquary, i. 297.

[FORE-ENTRY, FORE-ENTRES, *s.* An entry to a house from before, S.]

FORE-ENTRESSE, FOR-ENTRES, *s.* A porch or portico.

"Sphaeristerium, the tinnice-court, or catchpel. Propylaeum, a *fore-entresse*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 11.

"To remoif, red & flit out of the said inland thertyrland yard & *forentres*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

To FORE-FAIR, *v. a.* To abuse. V. FOR-FAIR.

To FOREFIGHT *one's self*, *v. a.* To take exercise so as to weary one's self; [*part. pa.*, *forfought*, *forfoughten*.]

—"That in the ancient town of Cowper in Fife, there is now no such disease as was the late infection among the horses,—so that all these noble gentlemen, who were formerly delighted with the laborious recreations of hawking, hunting, and horse-coursing, may without danger, entrust their horses in our town, and *forefight* themselves in our excellent fields, which, for these sports, the world hath not the better." Mercur. Caled., A. 1661, p. 21. V.

[*Forfecht* is the more common form of this *v.*]

FOREGAINST, FORGANE, *prep.* Opposite to.

"There was 10,000 Irish thir two months lying on the coasts of Scotland *foregainst* our country, keeping

these in the west under Eglintoun and Argyle in suspense." Baillie's Lett., i. 205.

Wele fer from thens standis ane roche in the se,
Forgane the fony schore and colstis hie.
Doug. *Virgil*, 131. 33.

And they *forgane* the schippis ay,
As they sailit, they tooke their way.
Barbour, Edit. 1620, p. 308.

In Pink. edit., xvi. 555, *aforgayn*, q. v.

FOREGAI, FOIRGAI, s. The high or open street.

"Gif there be ony penteissis, that is, under stairs, haldin on the *fore-gait*.—Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the *fore-gait*, stoppand the samin." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588. V. GAI.

—"That na sik vnworthye personis [as huris, harlottis, and vther pure and vn honest folkis] salbe sufferit to top ony wyin in tyme cuming in sic rowmes and vnmeit places [bak houses, choppis, cellaris, and priue cornaris], bot the samyn to be saulde and toppit be honest personis in the *foirgait*, in oppin and publick tavernis, as vse and wount wes," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 43.

[FOREGANG, s. A light supposed to be seen moving along the road over which a funeral procession is to pass. Gregor's Banffs. Gloss.]

[Further north this word seems to be in more general use; for, in Edmondston's Gloss. of the Ork. and Shet. Dialect, we find, "*Foregeng*, a foregoing or forehappening, an antecedence."] .

FOREGRANDFATHER, s. Great-grandfather.

"The pursuer libell'd his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his *fore-grandfather*." A. 1630, Spottiswode, Suppl. Dec., p. 179.

"A man might not marry his *fore-grandfather's* wife, nor his sister, but may marry his cousin-german." Durham, X Command., p. 354. V. FOIRGRANTSCHIR, which is the more ancient term.

FOREHAMMER, FOIRHAMMER, s. The sledge, or sledge-hammer, S. To throw the *forehammer*, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength.

"Our soucrane lord, &c. considerit the tressounable, crwell and vnnaturall fact laitie committit be the personis following in company for the tyme with Frances suntyme Erle Bothwell,—in invading, assegeing, and persewing of his Maiesties maist noble persone be fyre and sworde, breking vp his chalmur durris with *foirhammeris*, and cruellie slaying his hienes servandis cumand to his Maiesties rescouers," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owrehip, w' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' staddie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour.

Burns, iii. 15.

Teut. *veur-hamer*, tudes, malleus major; Kilian. As *veur* in the Teut. term literally signifies *before*, it, as well as our term, seems to intimate that the denomination originated from the mode of using this instrument. This is expressed by Moxon.

"The uphand sledge is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help

to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands *before* them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head." V. Johns. vo. *Sledge*.

* **FOREHAND, s.** "I'm to the *forehand* wi' you," I have got the start of you; applied both to time, and to advantage obtained over another, S.

FORE-HAND, adj. First in order, also, in advance, S.

"I ken I'm gay thick in the head, but I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow, that I'll ne'er work ony mair." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 159.

The *forehand stane* is the stone first played in curling, Clydes.

[*Fore-han*'-payment, is payment in advance, as is generally the rule with school fees.]

FORE-HAND-RENT, FORERENT, s. When a year's rent of a farm is payable six months after entry, Berwicks.

"Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only six months after. The above mode of payment, is termed *fore-rent* or *forehand-rent*." Agr. Surv. of Berw., p. 141.

FOREHANDIT, adj. Rash, precipitate, S.B.; also, before the appointed time or order.]

[FORELAN, s. The box or trough in a fish-curing yard into which the fish are emptied preparatory to being cured, Gregor's Banffs. Gloss.]

FORELAND, s. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a *close* or alley, S.

"And als the actiounes—aganis Alexr. Home—to werrand, kep, & defend to him a *foreland* of ane tenement liand in the said Canongate," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 149. V. LAND.

FORELDERIS, s. pl. Ancestors.

Thretty agane thretty then
In felny bolnyt of auld fed,
As thare *for-elderis* war slane to dede.

Wyntown, ix. 17. 6.

Su.-G. *foeraeltrar*, Isl. *foreltri*, majores; from *foer*, ante, and *alder*, A.-S. *aldor*, senior; Teut. *veur-ouders*, majores.

A. Bor. *fore-elders* is still used to denote ancestors; Grose. "*Fore-elders*, progenitors;" Yorks. Marsh., ii. 320.

To **FORELEIT, v. a.** To forsake, to desert. V. FORLEIT.

FORE-LOOFE, s. A furlough, leave of absence.

"The Lievetenant Colonell taking a *fore-loofe*, did go unto Holland." Monro's Exped. P. I., p. 34.

Su.-G. *foerlof*, id., from *foerlofwa*, promittere; ex-auctorare; from *lofw-a*, promittere, to give leave; and this, as I have shews, is simply and beautifully derived from *lofw*, vola manus, S. *lofw*, because it was customary in making promises or engagements, to give the hand.

[FOREMAN, s. The ninth man in a deep-sea fishing boat, who acts as a general servant, Gregor's Banffs. Gloss.]