

F.

FABULATOUR, *s.* Reader or reciter, story-teller. Lat. *fabulator*.

“ . . . that ilk class [of scholars] find onlie ane candill in the nicht, and he that happinnis to be *fabulatour* to bring his candill with him.” Rules for Grammar School of Aberdeen, Burgh Recs., 24 Oct., 1604, Sp. C.

FABURDON, *s.* Full-part song or harmony. Addit. to **FABURDON**, *q. v.*

Under Bourdon, in Littré abrégé par Beaujean, the term is thus defined:—“Fauxbourdon, musique dont toutes les parties se chantent note contre note.”

FACELESS, *adj.* Timorous, cowardly; without heart or courage.

Thair land, thair honour, and triumphand fame

Salbe disperst in dispyte of Inuy,
Quhen *faceless* fuillis sall not be settin by.

. *Sempill Ballates*, p. 30.

FACHALOS, *s.* A night's lodging and entertainment: the duty of entertaining for a night a messenger of the king, chief, or superior.

Skene in his Celtic Scotland, Vol. III., p. 234, defines it as “probably the Irish ‘Fechtfele,’ which is explained as ‘the first night's entertainment we receive at each other's house.’” It was a tax or

burden on lands in Galloway held under the King. A different but less satisfactory explanation is given by Cosmo Innes in Legal Antiquities, p. 70.

FADE, **FAID**, *s.* A leader, guide; applied to the chief or director in games, sports, &c. Errat. in **DICT**.

“For euen as in a sea-fairing flot, the foremost by saile doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as *fade* whom the rest should follow.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

A.-S. *fadian*, to set in order, arrange, direct.

Dr. Jamieson was quite astray regarding the meaning and etym. of this word; and his mistakes have been repeated by Mr. Small in his Gloss. to Douglas. The word was not uncommon in the West of S. some years ago, and may still be used.

FADER - HALF, **FADYR - HALF**, *s.* Lit. father's-half, father's side.

“ . . . his heritage sal be in yemsell of his frendis on the *fadyr-half* till the leill elde of the ayre.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 98, Rec. Soc.

FADMELL, **FODMELL**, *s.* A weight or mass of lead equal to 70 lbs.

Prob. the bar of lead was so called because it measured a foot in length. Dan. *fod*, a foot, and *maal*, a measure.



To FAIK, FAKE, *v. a. and n.* V. FALK.

The various entries of *Faik* in *Dict.* should have been combined; for they represent mere varieties of meaning and use. The same variation obtains in the pron. of the common name of the Razorbill. "In the Hebrides this bird is called *falk* or *faik*." Neill's *Tour*, p. 197.

FAILYEIT, *adj.* Infirm, broken-down in body or mind; as, "ane ald *failyeit* preist," *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 324. Fr. *faillir*. V. **FAILYE**.

FAINFU, *adj.* Affectionate, kind and careful, gladsome; Orkn.

Icel. *feginn*, glad. A.-S. *faegen*. M. E. *fayn*.

TO FAIT, *v. a.* To make, construct, fit; to supply, provide: part. pr. *faiting*.

"... hinging of the said bell and *faiting* all wark thairto," &c. *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, i. 482, *Rec. Soc.*

FAKFALLOW, *s.* Comrade, bosom-friend, boon-companion. V. **FAIK**, **FAKE**.

Troll By be his maister frakly will ryd,
And with ane hude on his heid hovis him besyd;
Cheik for cheik also and *fakfallow* lyk,
And with ane quarrell to riche and to pure ay redly to
pyk.
Myne Ordour of Knavis, Bann. MS., p. 446, *Hunt. Soc.*

FAKIN, *part. pr.* Wanting. V. **FAIK**.

FALCON, **FALCOUNE**, **FALCOWN**, *s.* The name of a small cannon carrying shot of about 2½ lbs. weight; *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, I. 253.

TO FALD, *v. a.* To fold, double, turn down, fold up; as "to *fald* the claes." *Addit. to FALD*.

FALDIT, *part. and adj.* Folded, doubled, closed, shut; as, "wi' doors *faldit*," i.e. shut; *faldit neiffis*, closed fists, *Burgh Recs.*, *Glasgow*, I. 145, *Rec. Soc.*

FALDIN-BED, *s.* A bed constructed so that it may be folded up when not in use, and set aside like a chest or press.

TO FALK, **FAIK**, **FAKE**. 1. As a *v. a.*, to lower, diminish, abate, deduct, halt, fold, compress; part. pt. *falkyte*, deducted, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 245; pret. *faikit*, as, "My feet has never *faikit*," i.e., halted.

"Thar sal be chosin four discrete personnes to *falk* the tax of men that has tholit skath oft." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 18 Feb., 1445.

2. As a *v. n.*, to fall short, to be lacking or defective; to fail, droop, wither. *Addit. to FALK*.

"Na," quod the Taid, "that proverb is not trew";
For fair thingis oftyms ar fundin *faikyn*."

Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 58.

L. Lat. *falcare*, to cut or lop with a sickle: from Lat. *falx*, a sickle. V. under *Faik*.

FALL, **FA'**, **FAW**, *s.* Short for *fall-trap*, *faw-trap*; and applied to any kind of trap for catching animals. *Addit. to FALL*.

FALL-TRAP, *s.* A trap which encloses by the falling of a movable slip or cover; a mouse-trap, rat-trap, &c.

I haif housis anew of greit defence;
Of cat nor *fall-trap* I haif na dreid.

Henryson, Uplandis Mous and Burges Mous, l. 90.

Fall-trap became shortened to *fall*, *fa'*, or *faw*, which by-and-bye came to mean a trap, and to be applied to any kind of trap. Hence any kind of mouse-trap is still called a *mouse-faw*; of rat-trap, *ratton-faw*, &c.

TO FALOW, **FALLOW**, *v. a.* To mate, match, associate, connect, unite. *Addit. to FALOW*.

It passis for all kynd of pestilence,
Ane wickit mynd with wordis fair and sle;
Be war thairfor with quhom thou *fallowis* thee.
Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 138.

FALOWSHIP, **FALOUSCHIP**, **FALOSCHIP**, *s.* Fellowship, society; partner, owner. V. **FALOW**.

The use of this term in the latter sense is very old. An example occurs in the *Customa Portuum*, ch. 1, in a passage stating the custom to be paid by a ship loaded with grain.

"And gif the corne or ony vther be of syndry *faloschippys* [i.e., belong to different owners] ilk *faloschip* sal gyf ij bollis of the best," &c.

TO FALT, **FAUT**, **FAUTE**. 1. As a *v. n.*, to fail, err, do wrong, offend against the law.

"And gif he *faltis* twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfaute." *Burgh Lawis*, ch. 19, *Rec. Soc.*

2. As a *v. a.*, to lack, be destitute of; as, "to *falt* the fode." *Awntyrs of Arthur*, st. 25.

3. To find fault with, accuse; also, to find guilty of fault or wrong-doing.

Falt is properly to fall short of what is right and lawful; *forfalt*, to do contrary to right or law, to transgress.

The various entries of *Falt* and *Faut* in *Dict.* should have been thus combined. Several additions are here given.

TO FALYE, *v. n.* To fail. V. **FAILYE**.

FAMILIARE, **FAMELYAR**, *adj.* Belonging to one's *familia* or household; household, family: not confidential (as usually explained). *Addit. to FAMILIAR*.

Jamieson adopted the definition generally given, which is wrong. The word occurs often in our *Burgh Recs.*, and always with the meaning given above. For example:—

"... the said Sir Thomas Kenedy was in the kyngis respit at the byschop of Sanct Androis has of the kyngis as *famelyar* tyl him." *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, 9 June, 1460.

"Wit ye ws to haif takin vnder oure speciale main-tenance ... oure louittis all the merchandis and inhabitantis of oure burgh of Peblis and the fredome thairof, and all and sindry thair landis, rentis, possessiouns, ... corne,

catall, *familiare* servandis, factoures, procuratouris, and all and sindry thar gudis," &c. Charter of James IV. in 1509, Recs. of Peebles, p. 42, Rec. Soc.

FAMULIT, *pret.* Stammered, stuttered: hence, "*famulit hir facultie*," mumbled over her utterance. Addit. to **FAMULIT**.

Dan. *famle*, to hesitate, falter. Jamieson's first etym. is wrong.

FAN, *s.* A wreath or drift of snow; Orkn.

That which has been fanned or drifted by the wind. Lat. *wannus*, a fan. Cf. Fr. *van*.

FAN, **FAN'**, *pret.* Pron. of *fand*, found.

He *fan* Death's fearful grapple-airns,
An' that he cou'dna free them.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 43, ed. 1876.

FAND, **FANT**. Represents the pron. of *fand* *it*, found it; as, "He socht it till he fand out."

Fand is the result of softening *t* in *fan't*, which is short for *fand it*. There is a large number of similar forms, as *bede* for *be it*, *dude* for *do it*, *said* for *say it*, *paid* for *pay it*, &c.

FANGAR, *s.* Catcher; as in *fisch-fangar*, fish-catcher, Houlate, l. 181. V. **FANG**, *v.*

FANT, *adj.* Faint, weak-hearted, timorous; "nothir febill nor *fant*," Dunbar, *Tua Marriit Wemen*, l. 86. M. E. *feint*.

O. Fr. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre*, to feign.

FAREFOLKIS, *s. pl.* V. **DICT**.

Regarding the etym. of *fairy*, all the opinions quoted by Jamieson are wrong except the last one, viz., O. Fr. *faerie*, enchantment. The proper word for a fairy or elf is *fay*, from Lat. *fatum*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

FARNE, *part. pt.* A form of *faren*, fared. Dunbar, *Mariit Wemen*. V. **FAIR**.

A.-S. *faran*, to go; pp. *faren*.

FARROW, **FARRY**, **FARRA**, *adj.* Applied only to cows: as, a *farrow-cow*, one that gives milk during the winter. V. **FERRY-COW**, **FORROW-COW**.

FAS, **FASSE**, *s.* A tuft, lock, curl, knop, drop, tassel, fringe; pl. *fassis*, edging, fringes, tassels, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 22, 228. Addit. to **FAS**; **FASSIS**.

A.-S. *fæs*, a fringe, hem.

FASE, **FASS**, *adj.* False. V. **FAUSE**.

FASLY, *adv.* Falsely; Dunbar, *Bann. MS.*, p. 161, l. 27, *Hunt. Soc.*

FASTENING, *s.* V. **FESNYNG**, **FESTYNANCE**.

FAT, **FATE**, **FATT**, *s.* A vat, tub, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 30. Addit. to **FAT**.

A.-S. *fæt*, a vat.

FATGUDE, *s.* A tax levied in Orkney and Shetland: the term used for the quantity of butter or oil paid to the superior.

"*Fatgude*, a term used in Zetland for the butter or oil paid to the Donatary." Balfour, *Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, p. 114.

FAULD, *s.* 1. The open field, meadow, pasture. V. **FAULDS**.

By firth, Forrest, or *fauld*.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 96.

2. A fold, sheep-fold; also, the flock folded, as in the fine song of Ramsay, "The Waukin o' the *Fauld*."

"*The waukin o' the fauld*" is the night-watch that is kept at the ewe-bughts or fold to prevent the weaned lambs from getting back to their dams.

FAUSE, *adj.* Sleekit, sly, double; Orkn. Addit. to **FAUSE**,

TO FAUT, **FAUTE**, **FAWTE**, *v. a.* and *n.* V. **FALT**.

FAUTIE, **FAUTY**, *adj.* Faulty, wrong-doing, guilty; *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, p. 18: also used as a *s.*

"And by all means compell and reprove the *fautie* and vicious;" etc. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches, p. 18, *Wodrow Soc. Misc.*

FAUTIFU, *adj.* Fault-finding; difficult to please; Orkn.

O. Fr. *fautier*, *fautif*, faulty, blame-worthy; *Cotgr.*

FAVELLIS, *s. pl.* Errat. in **DICT**. for *Fovelis*, q. v.

FAVOROUS, **FAUOROUS**, *adj.* Pleasant, delightful, kindly; *Court of Venus*, i. 591, ii. 712: also, comely, becoming, *Ibid.*, iv. 110.

FAWD, *s.* A fold. V. **FAULD**.

FAWIN-ILL, *s.* The falling sickness, epilepsy. V. **FAW**.

Fluxis, hyvis, or huttit ill.

Hoist, heidwark, or *fawin ill*.

Rowlis Cursing, Bann. MS., p. 300, *Hunt. Soc.*

FAX, *s.* Hair of the head, locks. Errat. in **DICT**. A.-S. *fæax*, id.

Jamieson's mistakes regarding the meaning and the etymology of this term have unfortunately been repeated in the Gloss. to Small's ed. of Douglas, and in the Gloss. to *The Court of Venus*, S. T. Soc.

FAY, *s.* Deed, conduct, life. Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum*.

Be thow atteichit with thift or with tressoun,

For thy misdeid wrangous and wickit *fay*.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 184.

Prof. Skeat suggests that *fay* may here mean faith, belief. Fr. *foi*, Anglo-Fr. *fei*, *fey*. If so, *wickit fay* may be rendered false belief: cf. Chaucer, *Clerkes Prologue*, l. 9.

FAYAND, *pret.* A vulgar pron of *foynd*, made shift, found means: which is the *pret.* of *foynd*, *fynd*, the common pron. of *foynd*, *fend*, to make shift, find means. V. FAYND, FEND.

Quhilk oft *foynd* with forss his fa till offend.
Houlate, l. 593, Bann. MS.

Asloan MS. has *fandit*.

To FAYT, *v. a.* To pretend. Addit. to FAYT, q. v.

Not defined in Dict. The term is formed from the *s. faitor* (a pretender), which is the O. Fr. form of Lat. *acc. factorem*: M. E. *faitour*.

FEACHT, *s.* An expedition, foray: *feacht and sluaged*, expedition and hosting, the right or duty of the tribal members to follow their chief to foray and war; Skene's Celtic Scotland, III. 234.

Gael. *feachd*, an army, host, levy; M'Leod and Dewar.

FEAL, FEEL, *adj.* Faithful, honest; lit. true to one's pledge or promise. O. Fr. *feal*, from Lat. *fidelis*. Addit. to FEALE.

"That he will be leel and *feel* to our Lord the King, and to the community of that burgh in which he is made burgess." Oath of a Burgess.

In the original Latin form of the oath the words *leel* and *feel* are in the vernacular.

FEAL, FEALL, *adv.* Faithfully, Corshell Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV., 221.

To FEARD, *v. a.* To adorn, Bl. of Kirk., ch. 7. V. FARD.

FEARD, FEIRD, FERD. 1. Coll. forms of *fear it*; as, "The law, he winna *feard*."

2. Afraid, frightened, terrified; as, "Dinna be *feard*."

FEAT, FETE, FETT, *adj.* and *adv.* Neat, smart, becoming, well done: also, neatly, becomingly, nobly, *Houlate*, l. 518.

FEATED, *part.* and *adj.* Fitted, adapted, suited. V. FEAT.

"... better *feated* for wowing nor woing, that heires or widowes never dallies more nor vnder their duilles." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

FEATLY, FEATLIE, *adv.* Fitly, fittingly, suitably; Bl. of Kirk., ch. 3; also, neatly, gracefully, as, "She dances aye sa *featly*."

Fr. *fait*, from which comes E. *feat*, a deed well done.

FECHAR, FESHAR, FISHER, *s.* One who fetches, brings, carries, or conveys; as, "the *fecharis* of the said victualis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 264. V. FECH.

To FECHT WI NOWT. To take part in a bull-fight, or to be present at one.

Or by Madrid he taks the rout,
To thrum guitars, an' *fecht wi' nowt*.
Burns, Two Dogs.

FEDRAM, *s.* Feathers, plumage. V. FEDDERAME.

FEE, *s.* Fief. Lat. *feodum*. V. FE.

To FEEL, FEIL, FELE, *v. a.* To perceive by the sense of taste, or of smell; to taste, to smell; as, "Don't you *feel* the bitter flavour of the orange;" "I can't *feel* the scent at all."

The Foxe the flewar of the fresche herring *feillis*.
Henryson, Wolf, Foze, and Cudgear, l. 80.

To FEEM, FEME, *v. n.* To gush, pour, stream; West of S., Orkn. V. FEIM, FAME.

... while sa't tears *feem*
Sae sair fae baith his een.
Dennison, Orcadian Sketch Book.

Femed, in the sense of *foamed*, occurs in the Green Knight. See Gloss. Gawayne Romances.

To FEIFFLE, FIFFLE, *v. n.* To work in a clumsy or foolish manner; Orkn. Similar to FUFFLE, q. v. *leel. fift, fyft*, a fool.

FEIFFLAN, FIFFLIN, *adj.* Clumsy; Orkn.

FEIR, *s.* The rate or average of prices: the written engagement or terms of engagement of a servant; and when it relates to a public servant, it is sometimes called "the act of *feir*," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 65. V. FEIRIS, FIARS.

This term most commonly means the average price of grain during one year; and the pl. *feiris*, or *fiars*, is still used in that sense only.

Under *Fiars* Jamieson first accepts and afterwards rejects the correct etym. of this term, which is O. Fr. *feur*, a rate or price set on a thing: Lat. *forum*.

FEITHO, *s.* A polecat, Henryson. V. FITHOWE.

FELDIFAIR, *s.* Lit. *field-farer*, i.e. one who lodges in the fields, a tramp, wanderer, outcast.

Quod he, Madame, I sene the day and hour,
Ye wald haif thollit me to byid in your Bour.
(Quod scho) that is past, gude nicht now *feldifair*,
Fair on fond fuill, thow gettis heir no fauour:
Thow art no Page for to do vs plesour.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iv. 718.

The bird named the Red-Shank or Fieldfare, is generally called the *Feltifare*. In adopting the term here *Rolland* perhaps plays on the name.

FELL, *adj.* Many, very many; as "Fell of the fals folk," *Houlate*, l. 522. V. FEIL.

This word is still used both as an *adj.* and an *adv.* V. FELL.

To FELL, *v. a.* To let fall, lower; hence, to abate, deduct, as in price or payment. Addit. to FELL.

The definition given in *Dict.* is secondary and defective; the etym., however, is correct; but A.-S. *fellan*, to make to fall, cast down, is perhaps more direct.

FELLING, *part.* and *s.* Lowering, down-bringing; abatement, deduction.

"Also, if any one buy . . . merchandise, and give God's penny or any silver in arles, he shall pay to the merchant from whom he bought the said merchandise according to the rate before agreed upon without *fell-ing* or herlebreaking." *Lawis of the Gild*, ch. 27, *Rec. Soc.*

FELLIT, *pret.* Knocked down, overthrown, killed, Houlate, l. 511. E. *fellid*.

TO FELYE, **FELYIE**, *v. n.* V. **FAILYIE**.

FENCE, **FENS**, *s.* An arrestment for debt; a prohibition. Addit. to **FENCE**.

". . . for the lousen of ane *fence* mad be Sande Knycht in the handis of Riche Finlay of ane payr of hoys." *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, 2 June, 1544, *Mait. C.*

TO FENCE, **FENS**, *v. a.* To poind or arrest for debt; to prohibit by law; *pret.* and *part. pt. fencet, fencit, fensit.* Addit. to **FENCE**.

". . . he hes causit *fens* and put under arrestment certane victuall." *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, p. 145, *Mait. C.*

". . . for this geyr quhill was *fencet* in his hand be Jhone Ondirwood officer." *Ibid.*, 20 Nov., 1570.

". . . bot to *fens* the same fra doing thair of." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, 6 Aug., 1596, *Rec. Soc.*

Fence is simply a shortened form of *defence*. V. *Dict.*

FENIS, *v. pres. t.* Feigns. V. **FENYE**.

FEPPIL, *v.* and *s.* V. **FIPPIL**.

FERDIN, **FERDING**, **FERDYNE**, *s.* 1. A fourth part; *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 25, 335. V. **FERD**,

2. Prob. the quartering of a town or burgh, i.e. the dividing of it into quarters for the purpose of rating the inhabitants for taxes: "the keeping of the *ferdyne*," the keeping of the rolls of the quarters.

". . . the said Schir Walter sal haf of the towne the keping of the *ferdyne*, and twa merks yeirlie tharfor, . . . the twa merkis yeirlie for the keping of the *ferding* to be paid to the said Schir Walter," &c. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 13 Jan., 1484.

FERDINGMAN, *s.* V. *Ferthingman*.

FERE, *adj.* **FERE**, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Delete first entry, and set quotation under the second, as *ferē* certainly means *companien, mate*. V. *Gloss. Kingis Quair*, Skeat's ed. Under second entry, in para. of etym., delete all after the third sentence: the statements are mere fancies, and wrong.

FERE, **FEIR**, *s.* Fear, doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. Addit. to **FERE**, q. v.

This term was not defined in *Dict.*, but Jamieson suggested the correct meaning. Small's ed. of Douglas reads *ferē*, fear; hence, "in *manere ferē*" implies in doubt, uncertain.

(Sup.)

P

FERIAR, **FERYAR**, *s.* A ferryman, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 275, 334.

TO FERK, **FIRK**, *v. n.* To proceed, drive on; as in walking, riding, working. Hence, to strive, struggle; also, to hitch or move about in a restless, jerking manner; Orkn.

He ferkiel in the am'ers sae,
That a' his folk began tae prae,
And teuk him for the Gyre.

Dennison, Orcadian Sketch Book.

This term occurs in the *Gawayne Romances*, and is rendered "to proceed, ride," in the *Gloss.*

FERKY, **FIRKY**, *adj.* Pushing, plodding, hard-working; resolute, determined; West of S.

FERM, *adj.* Firm, fast, constant; Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 29, *Burgh Rec. Soc.*

TO FERME, *v. a.* Short for *afferme*, to affirm, declare, testify; as *fermes anew*, as many persons affirm, Houlate, l. 525. Addit. to **FERME**, q. v.

FERMOUR, **FERMOR**, **FERMAR**, *s.* A tenant; one holding at a yearly *ferme* or rent; a tacksman of public taxes or customs. Addit. to **FERMORER**.

"A fewfermar may nocht mak a *fermour* of ony lande, bot it be first gevin vp to the first ourlord and he sal mak him *fermour* or malor, and than at the first that *fermour* sal haf the fredome of the burgh, for ij men bath at anis and to gidder may nocht haf it of the samyn burrouagis." *Fragments of Old Laws*, ch. 11, *Rec. Soc.*

FERMYSON, **FERMYSONE**, **FIRMYSON**, *s.* The season when male deer were not allowed to be killed; *Awntyrs of Arthur*, st. 1.

Cowel and Blount define *fermison* as the winter season of killing deer; but, as is indicated in the opening of the *Awntyrs of Arthur*, only females were then killed, and in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* ll. 1156-7 we are told—

For the fre lorde had defende in *fermysoun* tyme
That thair schulde no mon mene to the male dere.

L. Lat. *firmatio*, privilege, protection; hence *firmationis tempus*, the close season for males, was also called the *doe season*.

FERRY-LOUPER, *s.* The name given by the peasantry of Orkney to a settler or in-comer: one who has crossed from the mainland.

FERS, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for **FORS**, q. v.

This is a mistake in Tytler's ed. Laing's ed. of Henryson reads *force*.

FERTER, *s.* A contr. form of **FERETERE**, a bier, q. v.

FERTER-LIKE, *adj.* Fit for one's coffin; in modern phrase, at death's door, like a ghost. Errat. in *Dict.*

While Jamieson adopted the meaning given in the

Gloss. to Poems in the Buchan Dialect, he confessed his dissatisfaction with it, and suggested the correct one.

FERTHING-MAN, FARTHINGMAN, FERINGMAN, FARDINGMAN, s. An officer or magistrate of a burgh having charge of a quarter; the modern bailie. Errat. in **DICT.**

FEST, adj. Fast, firm, steadfast, true; as, in the expression, "*fast friends.*"

That was the Turture trewest,
Ferne, faithfull and fest,
That bure that office honest.

Houlate, l. 128.

A.-S. *fest*, Dan. and Swed. *fast*, fast, steadfast.

FETE, FETT, adj. and adv. V. **FEAT.**

To **FETER, v. a.** To fetter, to fasten, fix, hold: part. pt. *fetrit*, fastened, held close.

Thair mantillis grein war as the gress that grew in May
^{sessoun,}
Fetrit with thair quhyt fingaris about thair fair sydis.

Dunbar, Twca Marriit Wemen, l. 25.

Lit. to fasten by the feet; hence the phrase to lay one by the heels. A.-S. *fetor*, a shackle: M. E. *feter*.

FETHT, part. pt. Infest: represents the common pron. of **FEET**, q. v.

" . . . quhilk deyit *fetht* & sessyt of tuay rud of mos." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 Dec., 1563, Mait. C.

FETHREME, s. Feathers, plumage. V. **FEDDERAME.**

FETTILLIE, adj. With vigour, skill, or ability; dexterously. V. **FETTLE.**

And ballifflaucht full *fettillie* thame flaid.

Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 128.

FEWTIR, FEWTIRE, FEUTER, FEUTRE, s.

The rest for the spear or lance: *in fewtir*, in rest; *kest in fewtir*, set in rest, couched, Rauf Coilyear, st. 63. Errat. in **DICT.**

Jamieson's defin. and etym. of this term are quite wrong, as Sir F. Madden pointed out in his ed. of William and the Werwolf. The term occurs not frequently in the Morte Arthur, the Gawayne Poems, and Alexander Romances.

O. Fr. *feltre, feutre, fautre*, the feutre or spear-rest, a part of a war-saddle; Burguy. Low Lat. *filtrum, fellrum*, felt, thick matted stuff.

FEY, FEE, FIE, adj. V. **DICT.**

Under sense 3, Jamieson's statement that Fr. *fée*, fatal, is from the same source as Sc. *fey*, predestined, is a mistake. Fr. *fée*, is from Lat. *fatum*; Sc. *fey* is from Icel. *feigr*, A.-S. *fæge*, as he states in the same note. Skeat.

FEYND, FEYNT, s. The fiend, devil. V. **FIENT.**

The expressions "*feynd mak care*," and "*feynd may care*" are still in common use; and, while they differ in but one letter, they have very different meanings. The first is an imprecation that the devil may make or send sorrow, vexation, mischief; and the second is an expression of light-hearted unconcern regarding consequences, or of total disregard of the subject in hand: "the fiend may care, but I don't!" An example of

the use of the first form is found in the Sempill Ballates, p. 76.

FEYTING, FEYTYNG, s. Prob. err. for *seyting, seytyng*, satin; Burgh Recs. Edin., l. 153, 159, Rec. Soc.

FIALLIS, FIEALLIS, s. pl. Wages, hire. V. **FEALE.**

FIERD, s. V. **DICT.**

Fierd is probably a firth, Dan. and Nor. *fjord*: but in this passage it evidently means a ford, passage, and is a corr. form of *furd, faird*, A.-S. *ford*. It prob. represents a vulgar pron. of that term. Jamieson's explanation is misleading.

FIGONALE, s. A small basket in which figs and other dried fruits are packed: "*a figonale of fruct*," Houlate, l. 833.

Span. *figs*, Fr. *figue*, from Lat. *ficus*, a fig.

FIGORY, adj. Figured, flowered. Fr. *figuré*.

" . . . to purfel a govne to my Lady of blac satyne *figory*." Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 73, Dickson.

To **FIND, FIN', v. a.** To perceive by the sense of touch, of taste, or of smell; as, "Do you *fin'* ony cauld the day?" "I canna *fin'* the taste o't." "I *fin* na smell ava."

This use of *find* is common in the North of Eng. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

FINDING, FYNDYN, part. and s. Procuring, providing: "on his ain *finding*," providing for himself, able to support himself.

" . . . what tyme he be passit fra his fadre burde till his awne *fyndyn*." Burgh Lawis, ch. 14, Rec. Soc.

FINDY, adj. Solid, heavy; well-found, as applied to grain when the ear is well filled. Addit. to **DICT.**

Not from the v *find*, as suggested by Jamieson, but from A.-S. *findig*, heavy, firm.

FIOLD, s. A hill; upland pasturage; Orkn.

Originally an open down. V. **FOLD.** In the South of S. and North of E. called a *fell*; M. E. *fel*. Icel. *fjall, fell*, a hill; Swed. *fjäll*, Dan. *field*, a fell.

To **FIRE, v. a.** To cast, throw; as, "to *fire* a stone," West of S., Orkn.

FIRMANCE, FIRMANS, FIRMYN, s. 1. Short for *affirmance*, affirmation, ratification or acknowledgement of duty to a superior; act or deed implying such duty or subjection; also generally obligation, binding arrangement. Addit. to **FIRMANCE.**

" . . . that nane neighbour duelland within the said burgh sal mak na *firmans* to the said Robert Elect, na yet to nane of his factors on his behalf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 411, Sp. C.

2. A place of confinement, a prison; custody. Addit. to **FIRMANCE.**

“ . . . he sall nocht be had uth the fredome of the burgh, nouthir to castel na til nane othir *firmyn*, bot gif it be that he hafe na borowis.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 117, Rec. Soc.

FIRRE, FYRRE, *adv.* Farther, further; Gawayne Rom.

A.-S. *fyrra*, comp. of *feor*, far.

FIRRET, *s.* A ferret, weasel: pl. *firrettis*, Assizé of Petty Customs, ch. 2, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *furet*, a ferret; Cotgr. Low. Lat. *furetus*.

FIRY-FARY, *s.* V. FERIE-FARIE.

FISSEIS, *s.* Chilblains; Orkn.

Perhaps from Lat. *fissura*, a fissure or crack, from *fissus*, p. p. of *findere*, to cleave.

To FIT, FITT, FUT, *v. a.* To adjust or balance an account; also, to examine, test, or audit accounts: *to fitt and cleir*, to balance and settle an account, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 269.

The part. *fiting* is frequently used as a *s.*: as, “the *fiting* of eques,” the balancing of accounts. Icel. and Icel. and Norw. *fitja*, to knit together: M. Eng. *fitten*, to arrange.

FIT-CHAPMAN, CHOPMAN, *s.* A packman, pedlar; a travelling merchant, one who traverses the country carrying his wares in a pack; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 54, 266, 273, Sp. C.

FIT-SYDE, *adv.* On an equal footing; but often used in the sense of quits, avenged, and sometimes like upsides; as, “I’ll be *fit-side* wi’ you for that yet.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 304, Rec. Soc. V. FOOTSIDE.

FITHEL, FYTHEL, FYDILL, *s.* A fiddle, Houlate, l. 761, Asloan MS. A.-S. *fithele*.

FITHELAR, FYTHELARE, *s.* A fiddler, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 326, 274.

To FLA, FLAE, FLEY, *v. a.* To flay, strip off, skin; pret. *flew*, *flaid*, *fleyd*.

Ga feche him hither and *fla* his skyn of swyith. Henryson, *Wolf and Wedder*, l. 26.

FLAGH, FLACH, FLAW, FLEW, *pret.* Flew, fled, passed quickly.

FLAGHT, FLACHT, *s.* 1. Flight; as, “The rogues were in full *flaght* to the border.”

2. Flash, glare; a flash of lightning is called a *flaght o’ fire*, or, a *fire-flaght*. Pl. *flachtis*, sparks of fire carried by the wind, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 333. V. FIRE-FLAUCHT.

3. Glance, a momentary view; as, “I got but a *flacht* o’t as it gaed by.”

4. A flight of birds. V. FLAUCHT.

FLAIK, *s.* The frame, rack, board, or table of a stall erected on market-days to display the dealer’s wares: pl. *flaikis*, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 24, 168.

FLASCHE, FLASS, *s.* A bunch, sheaf, bundle; “a *flasche* of flanis,” i.e., a sheaf of arrows, Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 167.

FLAT, *adj.* A term in golfing, applied to a club of which the head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

To FLAWME, *v. a.* To baste. V. FLAME.

To FLAY, FLAE, *v. a.* To frighten, terrify; also, to scare, drive away; West and South of S. V. FLEY.

Fley and *fleg* are more common forms; but *flay* is the prevalent form in North of E. V. Brockett’s Gloss. It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, pp. 30, 150.

FLEID, *part. pt.* Afraid, terrified. V. under FLEY.

FLEIDNES, *s.* Fright, terror, Henryson. V. FLEYITNES.

FLEOCK, *s.* A fly; Orkn. A dimin. of FLEE, q. v.

To FLESH, FLESCH, *v. a.* To scrape or clean the flesh-side of skins preparatory to tanning or tawing them; part. pr. *fleshing*, used also as a *s.*

The first process in leather-dressing is steeping the skins or hides in a strong solution of lime in order to swell and harden them. In the next process each skin is stretched on a curved beam, and thoroughly scraped, first on the grain or upper side to rid it of its hair or tufts of wool, then on the flesh or under-side to strip off the particles of fat or flesh adhering to it. The first part of the process is called *hairing*; the second, *fleshing*; and both operations are performed by means of large curved knives called *irons* or *beaming-knives*.

FLESHING-BUIRD, FLESCHING-BUIRD, *s.* The large curved beam on which skins or hides are stretched in order to have the particles of fat and flesh scraped from their inner or flesh-surface; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

FLESHING-IRON, FLESCHING-IRNE, *s.* A large curved knife with a handle at each end, used in scraping and cleaning the flesh-side of skins or hides; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

FLESH-HOUSE, FLESCHOUS, *s.* Flesh-market, fleshmarket-house.

“Item that the fleschowaris dicht and mak clene the *feschous* ilka ouke on Friday.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 4 June, 1444.

FLET, *adj.* Lit. flat, plain. Addit. to FLET, *q. v.*

FLEW, *pret.* Flayed, stript, skinned. V. *Fla.*

With that in hy the doggis skyn of he flew,
And on the scheip rycht sofflie couth it sew.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, l. 39.

In the Gloss. to Laing's ed. of Henryson this word is rendered "fled;" but this is a mistake.

FLEWAR, *s.* Odour, scent, Henryson. V. FLEOURE.

FLINDRIKIN, *s.* A form of *Flanderkin*, a native of Flanders. Used also as an *adj.*; as, "a *Flindrikin* meir," a mare of Flemish breed. Addit. to DICT. -V. FLANDERKIN.

FLOCHT, *s.* Fluster, flurry, excitement: *on flocht*, in a flutter either of joy or fear. Errat. in DICT.

For I am verray effeirid and *on flocht*.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, l. 107.

Jamieson's meanings of this term are all correct except the first one, which is here corrected. The phrase *on flocht* is still used with these meanings.

To FLOT, FLOTE, FLOYT, FLOYTE, *v. a.* To trim in a particular way, perhaps with *fluting*.

" . . . vij quarteris of grete brade claith, to *flot* a doublat to the King." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 21, Dickson.

The other forms occur in pp. 16, 21, 23.

FLOTING, *s.* Prob. *fluting*; trimming.

" . . . to by stufe and *floting* for the Kingis doublat of brone purpure dammask, vj s. viij d." *Ibid.*, p. 23.

FLOTE, *s.* A band, company, following; All. Rom. Alexander, ll. 770, 1210. Addit. to FLOTE.

FLOURE-JONETTE, *s.* Great St. John's-wort. Errat. in DICT.

The flower of the broom does not suit the poet's description of the *floure-jonette*: but the flower of Great St. John's-wort does. V. Kingis Quair, p. 70, Skeat's ed. S. T. S.

O. Fr. *jaulnette*, "Hardway, S. Peter's-wort, square S. John's grasse, great S. John's-wort;" Cotgr.

FLOUSE, *s.* V. FLOSH.

FLOW, FLO, *s.* A basin, sound, or arm of the sea; Orkney. Addit. to FLOW, *q. v.*

"Scalpa *Flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly, enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 m., breadth, 8 m." Johnston's General Gazetteer.

Icel. *flói*, a bay or large firth. Deep water in a bay is also called *flói*, opp. to the shallow water near the coast. Cleasby.

FLUTHERY, *adj.* Flabby, soft, not firm; Orkn. Also, boggy, marshy; South of S.

Lit. of the nature of a *flow*, or *flow-moss*, which, though appearing to be firm, is really a quagmire. V. FLOW, FLOW-MOSS.

FOIRJUGEIT, *part. pt.* V. *Forjugit*.

FOIRPART, *s.* Front. V. FOREPART.

FOIRSTAIR, *s.* V. *Forestair*.

FOLLOWER, FOLLOWAR, FOLOWER, FOL-OUAR, *s.* Applied to any young domestic animal while dependent on or accompanying with its mother; as, "a hen and its *followers*," "a cow and its *follower*," etc. Addit. to FOLOWER.

This term occurs frequently in Burgh Records.

To FONDE, *v. a. and n.* To begin, attempt, try; to resolve, plan, commence, as when one enters on a journey, expedition, or undertaking. See quotations in DICT. Addit. to FONDE, *q. v.*

FORBORNE, *part. pt.* Withheld, excluded: "Yea, and the fire hes not bene *forborne*," Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

FORBYAR, *s.* V. FORE-BYAR.

FORCAST, *s.* A corr. of *farcast*, a small trading vessel; Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 20, Burgh Rec. Soc.

FORCOP, FORCAUP, *s.* The Lawman's salary for the Thing circuits: a tax paid by the Odallers in Orkney and Shetland. Addit. to FORCOP, *q. v.*

Although Jamieson left this term undefined he certainly had a correct though vague idea of its meaning. His etym., however, is worthless. The following statement by Balfour of Trenaby is both full and clear.

"*Forcop*, Norse *thing-för-kaup*, itineris forensis merces; the Lawman's salary for the Thing circuits; afterwards charged by the Donatary, first against the Crown, and again against the parishes on various pretexts, sometimes of Odal usage, sometimes of feudal claim; but according to Dufresne, '*For-capium*, exactio, tributum haud debitum, per vim et contra jus captum.'" Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, p. 115.

FORD, FORDE. A coll. form of *for it*; as, "I diinna care *ford*."

The quhilk I stand *ford* ye nocht understude.
Henryson, p. 43. l. 8, Laing's ed.

Both forms of the word occur in the Sempill Ballates: *ford*, in p. 92, and *forde* in p. 37.

FORE, *interj.* A warning cry of golfers to a person standing or moving in the way of the ball. A contr. of *before*.

To FOREBARGAIN, FOIRBARGAIN, FORBARGIN, *v. n.* To bargain or arrange for before hand: *pret. and part. pt. foirbargained*. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 312, Rec. Soc.

This word is still used, generally in the sense given above, sometimes in the sense of *to bespeak*, and sometimes of *to arle*.

FORECOTT, FORECOTT-HOUSE, s. A front cot-house or cottar's house; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV. 140.

FORE-GERE, s. Fittings for attaching the front horses of a team; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 300.

FORE-LOOFE, s. V. DICT.

Prob. Skeat has pointed out that *loofe*, as here used, is closely connected with E. *leave*, in the sense of permission; but it has nothing to do with *loof*, the palm of the hand, which Jamieson quotes from Ihre. Under *forloff*, which is simply another form of the same word, he gives the correct etym., Su. Goth. *loefwa*, to promise, or lit. to give leave.

FOREMAK, s. Preparation; but generally used in the sense of display, show, or bustle made in preparing for an event; Orku.

FOREPART, FOIRPART, s. The front; as, "the *foirpart* of the land," Burgh Lawis, ch. 105: the first portion, instalment, or payment; as, "the *forepart* of the stent," Burgh Recs.

FORE-RAW, FOIR-RA, s. The foreyard of a ship. Compl. Scot., p. 40, E. E. T. S.

Cf. Dan. *raa*, a sail-yard.

To FORESEE, FOIRSEE, FOIRSIE, v. a. 1. To see, speak or arrange with a person beforehand.

" . . . that na maner of persoun within the burgh pas heir eftir to the saide realme of England without thai first *foirsie* the prouest and bailleis, that thair names may be sett down in roll." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 348, Rec. Soc.

2. To search for, seek out, select, secure, or arrange for beforehand.

" . . . to provyde and *forsie* for convenient ludgeing within this burgh to the commissionaris of burrowis quha ar to meit heir the tyme forsaid." Ibid., I. 337.

3. To oversee, superintend, direct; as, "To *foresie* the men and the wark till it be endit."

FORE-SPAR, s. A swingle-tree for a front horse of a team; pl. *fore-sparris*. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 298.

FORESTAËR, FORSTAËR, s. A foretaller. Syn. *forebyar*.

FORESTAIR, FOIRSTAIR, s. A front outer-stair, a stair projecting into the street.

Your stinkand Scule that standis dirk,
Haldis the lycht fra your Parroche Kirk;
Your *foirstairis* makis your housses mirk,
Lyk na cantray bot heir at hame.

Dunbar, *To the Merchants of Edinburgh*, l. 17.

FORETOP, FORTOPE, FOIRTOP, s. Top or crown of the head, the brow or forehead;

the forelock or front hair of a man, the fronts or false hair of a woman.

Ruschit baith to the bard and ruggit his hair—

Thai fylit him fra the *fortope* to the fut thar.

Houlate, l. 824, Asloan MS.

FORE-TOWIS, s. pl. Traces for attaching the front horses of a team, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 300.

FOREWERK, s. The barbican or fortified gateway of a castle.

"Item, that samyn day [8 May, 1497], . . . in part of payment of the bigging of the *forewerk* of Dunbar." "Item, the ix day of Maij, gifin to Thom Barkar, to pas to Dunbar to tak the mesure of the iren yet of it to mak it, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 334, Dickson.

FORFALDED, FORFALDIT, part. pt. Hanging in folds, crumpled; hence, as applied to the ropes or sails of a boat, drooping, hanging loose. V. FALD, *v. n.*

Bot fra the feill your bowling once begin
To mak *forfalded* flapping on the mast,
Cast lous the fuksheit, the bonnet, and the blind,
Let hir ly by, ye must abyd the blast.

Bann. MS., p. 1080, Hunt. Soc.

To FORFALT, FORFAUT, FORFAUTE, v. n. To do wrong, to transgress or violate the law, to offend, trespass. Addit. to FORFALT.

FORFALT, FORFAUT, FORFAUTE, s. Wrongdoing, trespass, offence, transgression; *in forfaute*, under charge of wrongdoing, guilty of breaking the law. Addit. to FORFALT.

"Gif ony man or ony woman in the burgh be in *forfaute* of brede or ale, nane sall hafe tharof a do bot the borow greffis. And gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his *forfaute*." Burgh Lawis, ch. 19, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *for*, and E. *fault*, from Lat. *fallere*.

To FORGRYP, v. a. To unload, discharge, or deliver cargo.

"Gif ony burges of Scotland that is qwynt of custom hyre a schyp to *forgryp* wyth wyne corne or ony vther marchandys to the town of Berwyk." Custome of Schippis, ch. 3, Rec. Soc.

Low Lat. *forgrypire* (i.e., *foris guerpire*), to give up possession, Ducange.

FORINGIT, part. pt. Errat. in DICT. for *Forjugit*, q. v.

This mistake was made in Tytler's ed. of *The Kingis Quhair*, and appears in every later ed. of that work except the one prepared by Professor Skeat for the S. T. S. in 1884: there the word is correctly printed *foriugit*=*forjugit*.

FORJUGIT, part. pt. Unjustly doomed or condemned; Kingis Quair, st. 3, Skeat's ed., S. T. S.

O. Fr. *forjurer*, to judge or condemn wrongfully; Cotgr.

FOROTH, prep. V. FOROUTH.

FOR-RAIKIT, FOR-RAKIT, *part. adj.* Worn out with long travel or wandering about; as, "I'm weary *for-raikit*;" West of S. V. RAIK.

As commonly used the term implies travelling about from place to place as packmen do. It occurs in the Townley Mysteries in a similar sense.

FORRET, FORRAT, FORRIT, FURRIT, *adv.* Forward. 1. In *direction*: on, onwards, as, "gang *forret*." Coll. Eng. *forrhud*.

2. In *place, position*: in front, before, in advance, as, "He man aye be *forret*, gang where he may."

3. In *time*: in advance, before, fast, as, "The clock is ten minutes *forret*."

4. In *manner*: on, more and more, gradually better, as, "He'll soon be well; he's ha'diu *forret* every day."

5. In *degree*: on, advanced, towards or near the end, as "How far *forret* is he wi' the wark?"

Addit. to FORRET, q. v.

FORREYN, *s.* A foreigner; pl. *forreyns*.

"... all the burges of the burgh, alsweil *forreyns* as deynseens." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 3, Rec. Soc.

FORRON, *part. pt.* V. FORRUN.

FORROW, *prep. and adv.* Before, in front of, outside, without. V. FOROUT, FOROUTH.

He said, "Fair Lady, now none I
De, trestly ye me trow:
Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* you.
Henryson, The Bludy Serk, l. 76.

FORRUN, FOIRRUN, FORRON, *part. pt.* Run out, exhausted with running, Henryson. V. FORROWN.

FORS, FORSS, *s.* Lit. a cascade, waterfall. Addit. to FORS, q. v.

This term has nothing to do with *force*, as Ihre suggests. It is the Icel. *fors*, *foss*, a cascade; and is allied to Swed. *frusa*, to gush.

FORSCHENT, *part. pt.* Degraded, broken down, trampled on. V. SCHENT.

As blasphemar of God Omnipotent,
Bot ony law thair I condampnit was
Amang thair feit defowlit and *forschent*.
Anon. Bann. MS., p. 83, Hunt. Soc.

FORSPOKYN, *part. pt.* 1. Bespoken, pleaded, sought. V. FORESPEAKER.

"... thocht it be ututh the courte na *forspokyn* thar in, it sall suffice wele inoch." Burgh Lawis, ch. iii.

2. Bewitched. V. under FORSPEAK.

Occurs in same sense in the Townley Mysteries, p. 115.

To FORSWRNE, *v. a.* Errat. in DICT. for *Forsume*, q. v.

A misreading by Pinkerton.

To FORSUME, *v. a.* To misspend, waste, consume; Douglas, K. Hart, ed. Small, I. 107.

A compound of *for*, implying wrongly, and Lat. *sumere*, to take, use, spend.

FOR-THI, FORTHY, *conj.* V. DICT.

"Really—A.-S. *forthy*, or *forthi*, where *thi* is the instrumental case of *the*." Skeat.

FORTHOUGHT, *pret.* Rued, repented. V. FORTHINK.

FOSS, *s.* A ditch, a fosse; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 Apr., 1481. Addit. to Fos.

FOTINELLIS, *s. pl.* Errat. for *Fotmellis*, explained under *Char*, q. v. V. *Fadmell*.

FOTMEL, *s.* A weight of 70 lbs. V. *Fadmell*.

FOUD, *s.* V. DICT.

The following is an important addition to the explanations given by Jamieson:—

"*Foud*, Norse *fogeti*, Dan. *fogud*, quæstor Regius, Collector of the King's Skatt, Skyllds, Mulcts, etc., afterwards Chief Judge, and ultimately Sheriff of the Foundrie of Zetland." Balfour, Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, p. 115.

FOUELLIS, *s. pl.* Lit. fuel, materials or supplies for burning; but also applied to victuals, supplies for food; King Hart, st. 8, Small's ed.

Pinkerton misread this word *favellis*, and suggested that it meant *savours*; and on his authority Jamieson adopted that reading, but evidently with some doubt, for he left the word undefined.

The term occurs in Barbour iv. 64, 170, Camb. MS. as *fowaille*, fuel; and in Prompt. Parv. as *fowayle*, with same meaning; but in a note the editor quotes a passage from Richard Cœur de Lion (l. 1471) to show that the word had also the more general sense of provisions, needful supplies. It is in this sense that it occurs in King Hart.

L. Lat. *foallia*, fuel: but the Scot. *fovellis* may have been adopted from O. Fr. *fuelles*, recorded by Roquefort with the meaning of brushwood, firewood.

FOUL, *s.* A full, a firlot. V. FOU, FOW.

FOURSOME, *adj.* A term in golfing, applied to a match in which two play on each side. Addit. to FOURSUM, q. v.

FOY, *adj.* Foolish, silly; prob. a corr. of Fr. *fol*.

FOY, *s.* Merry-making, entertainment, treat; Aysr. Addit. to FOY, q. v.

"He said the said balyies was *foy* takaris [i.e., treat takers], and held na courtis na did na justice in the toune." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 6 Feb., 1496-7. Mait. C.

To FOYNE, *v. n.* To feint, thrust, as in fencing; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *foigne*, a long staff or pole; hence, *to foin*, to thrust.

FRA, *prep.* Arising from, occasioned by, on account of, because of. Addit. to FRA.

"Item, the xxth day of Nouember, till ane man to pas to the Lard of Franche *fra* a traytoure he take." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 98, Dickson.

A.-S. *fram*, *fra*, which is still used to express the origin or occasion of an act.

FRACA, *s.* Disturbance, uproar, quarrel; a loud or angry altercation, blustering dispute; South and West of S.

Fr. *fracas*, crash, din: from *fracasser*, to shatter; Lat. *fragor*.

Although of French origin, form, and pron., this term has been in use for a long time, and is now used familiarly by persons who know nothing of French. Even in Burns's day it was used as it is now, although to serve his own end he wrote it *fracas* and rhymed it with *Bacchus*.

It is often pron., especially in the East of S., *forca*, as if the first syllable were *for*.

FRAEL, *s.* A frail, a basket made of rushes; also called a *fraer*; Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 12, Rec. Soc. Low Lat. *frælum*, M. E. *frayle*. V. FREARE.

To FRAIN, FRAYNE, *v. n.* To enquire. V. FRANE.

To FRAIST, FRAST, *v. a.* To seek, enquire, ask. Addit. to FRAIST.

Fraist is frequently so used in the Gawayne Romances. Icel. *freista*, to ask, inquire.

FRAUDFULLY, *adv.* Fraudulently, Burgh Lawis, ch. 45, 91, Rec. Soc.

FRAWARTSCHYP, *s.* Frowardness, contrariety; Burgh Lawis, ch. 34, Rec. Soc.

FRE, *adj.* V. DICT.

Combine the two entries under this form; they are really the same word. Del. the etym. under the second entry; it is altogether misleading. V. FRELY.

FREHAULDIR, *s.* A free-holder, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 238.

FREIS, *adj.* Flowered, ornamented; with a flowered or ornamented border; with a raised, flowered, or ornamental pattern, like flowered-silk, which is called *frese silk*, *fresed* or *fraisid* silk. Addit. to FREIS, q. v.

FRESIT, *part. pt.* Woven, worked, or ornamented with a raised or flowered pattern. Addit. to FRESIT, q. v.

". . . ane kaip of clayth of gold *fresit* with reid veluott:—item, ane kaip and chesapill with tinna-

killis, hail furnist of gold, *fresit* on grene veluott." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320, Sp. C.

These terms were left undefined by Jamieson; but the suggestion which he made regarding their probable meaning is quite correct.

O. Fr. *friser*, *frizer*, "to frizle, crisper, curle, braid;" Cotgr.: *frizons*, "frizled or raised worke of gold or silver wire;" Ibid. Sp. *frisar*, to raise the nap on cloth; Diez. And the same idea of raised work is implied by E. *frieze*, a horizontal broad band occupied with sculpture.

To FREIT, *v. a.* To eat into, eat up, devour; corrode, cause to decay; Henryson, Cock and Jasp, l. 76. E. *fret*. V. FRET.

Freit, *fret*, in M. E. *freten*, is from A.-S. *fretan*, to eat up, which is a contr. of *for-eatan*, id.

FREITTEN, FRETTEEN, *part. pt.* Seamed, pitted, deeply marked; as, pock-*freitten*, pock-marked.

FRENSWN, *adj.* Misprint in DICT. for FRENSWM (friend-some).

FRERE-KNOTTIS, *s. pl.* Ornamental forms or figures in goldsmith's work, in imitation of the knotted cords of the Franciscans; called also Cordelier Knots. Addit. to FREIR-KNOTT.

"Item, a chenyne of gold maid in fassone of *frere knottis*, contenant fourti foure knottis." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 83, Dickson.

And regarding another chain found in the same "*kist*," there is the following entry:—

"Item, sax pecis of the said chenyne of gold of *frere knottis*." Ibid., p. 84.

These entries show that the *frere-knottis* were much more common than Jamieson supposed, and that they were not confined to figures and settings of precious stones.

FRESCUS, *adj.* Fresh, hale, strong. Lit. full of freshness: hence, unimpaired, sound, vigorous; as, "of fre will and *frescus* mynd," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 24 April, 1486, Mait. C.

FRETE, *s.* A fret, an ornament of network; the hair-net of gold or silver wire, often jewelled, generally worn by ladies in the fifteenth century. Errat. in DICT.

"Item, a *frete* of the Quenis oure set with grete perle sett in fouris and fouris." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 84, Dickson.

Jamieson's suggestion that the *frete* was "prob. a ring, band, hoop," is a mistake. It was a covering for the hair, and an important article of a lady's head-dress during the 15th cent. It is mentioned by Chaucer in his Legend of Good Women, and in The Flowre and the Leaf; and Planché in describing a lady's dress at the close of the 14th cent. says:—"The hair was still worn in a gold *fret* or caul of network, surmounted frequently by a chaplet of goldsmith's work, a coronet, or a veil, according to the wearer's rank or fancy." British Costume, p. 181, ed. 1874.

FRETHIN, FRETHN, FREYTHING, part. and *s.*
V. FREITH.

FRIM-FRAM, s. A variant of *flin-flam*, a trifle, whim, fancy, invention. Addit. to FRIM-FRAM.

FRIMPLE-FRAMPLE, adv. In a confused, promiscuous, or tangled manner.

FRITH, FRYTHE, s. An enclosed wood; *pl. frithis, frythis, "by frythis and fellis."* Awntyrs of Arthur, st. 1.

FRITTLE, s. Errat. in *Dict.* for *Succour*.

Another of the errors into which Jamieson was led by the careless transcripts of Pinkerton. In this case the alliteration shows that a wrong word has been adopted. The etym. and remarks by Jamieson are therefore worthless.

Both the Bann. and the Asloan MS. read *succour*.

FRONE, s. V. *Dict.*

Etym. is simply Fr. *fronde*, a sling; Lat. *funda*.

FRONSIT, part. pt. Wrinkled. V. *Frounsit*.

FROSNIT, part. pt. A var. of *fronsit, frounsit*, wrinkled, furrowed; hence, old and careworn. V. *Frounsit*.

His face *frosnit*, his lyre was lyke the leid,
His teith chatterit and cheverit with the chin.

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 155.

In the Gloss. to Laing's ed. of Henryson *frosnit* is rendered *frosted*, which does not express the meaning of the poet. The context shows that the passage is a description of the appearance of "hoary Saturn," without any remark regarding the cause of it. Besides, in any case a *frosted face* is a very inapt expression. But, *frosnit* is not from A.-S. *freosan*, to freeze, but from O.Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, and is another form of *fronsit*, which Henryson uses in his fable of the Paddock and the Mous, in the phrase "his *fronsit* face." Indeed, Sibbald's reading of the passage is "His face *frounsit*." Chron. Scot. Poetry, i. 162. Cf. E. *flounce*.

FUDDER, s. V. *Dict.*

In note on etym. delete all the second sentence. Fr. *foudre* is from Lat. *fulgur*. The Goth. origin is a mistake.

FUKSHEIT, FUKSCHEIT, s. The sheet or rope that fastens the *fuksail*, i.e., fore-sail; Bann. MS., p. 349, Hunt. Soc.

Cast lous the *fuksheit*, the bonnet, and the blind:
Let hir ly by, ye must abyd the blast.

Ibid., p. 1080, Hunt. Soc.

FULYEIT, part. pt. Defaced, worn, worn out: "*fulyeit* in labour," useless or worthless for work; Dunbar, Twa Marriit Wemen, l. 86. V. *Fulyie*.

FUND, FUNDE, FUN', FUN, pret. and *part. pt.* Found, gathered, experienced.

And as thai talkit at the tabill of mony taill *funde*,
They wauchtit at the wicht wyne, and waris out wourdis.
Dunbar, Twa Marriit Wemen, l. 38.

FUND, FUNT. Short for *fund it*, found it.

Fund is the result of softening *t* in *fun't*, which is short for *fund it*. V. *Fand*.

FUNDING, part. and *s.* Founding, laying the foundation, commencing; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 336. V. *Fundment*.

FUNYIES, FWNYIES, s. pl. The fur of the polecat or fitch; also polecat skins. Addit. to *FUNYIE*.

" . . . vj mantillis of *funyies* to lyne the sammyne [gowne]. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 225, Dickson.

" . . . for iij mantellis of *funyies* to lyne the gowne of claytht of gold that wes the Kingis." *Ibid.*, I. 190.

Fr. *fovine, foyne*, the polecat.

FURCHE, s. The two hind quarters of an animal: as, "a *furche* of venyson," Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 181. Fr. *fourche*.

FURE, pt. subj. Might go, should go. Addit. to *FUR, FURE*.

Fane wald I wit, quod the fyle, or I furth *fure*.

Houlate, l. 79.

A.-S. *faran*, Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, to go, wend.

FURRIT, pret. and *part. pt.* Furred, lined, or trimmed with fur; dressed in fur.

The quhyrrand Qubitret with the Quhaisill went
The Feitho that hes *furrit* mony fent.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 117.

To FURSET, FURSETT, v. a. To set forth, further, carry out, execute. Addit. to *FURTHSET*.

" . . . proclamatioun charging bir hynes liegis of Murray and Narne to mete hir hynes at Strabogy for *fursetting* of hir hynes seruice." Family of Killravock, p. 238, Sp. C.

To FURSTAND, v. a. To supply, furnish: also, to guarantee. Lit. to *forth-stand*.

"Johne Ratray promest to cause warkmen enter to the Castell hill one Monnday nyxt cumis . . . the toune *furstand* him expensis to do the samyn, and Maister Androv Talidef promest him xxx. of vulawis to do the samyn." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 123, Sp. C.

FUTE, FUT, s. The stand for a glass, cup, vase, etc. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 85. Addit. to *FUTE*.

FUTGANG, s. V. *Fitgang*.

FUTE-MANTIL, FWT-MANTIL, s. Housings of cloth which reached nearly to the feet of a horse.

The foot-mantle was considered a mark of great dignity and state, and was worn by the king and his nobles on great occasions of state, such as a coronation procession, a riding of Parliament, &c. In the Treasurer's Accounts of payments in connection with the preparations for the coronation of James IV. in 1488, the following entries occur.

"Item, for the elne of veluus til a *fut mantil*."

"Item, thre elne of bueram to lyne it with." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 147, Dickson.

FUTE-SCHETE, *s.* A narrow sheet spread across the foot of a bed. It was sometimes of plain, sometimes of costly material, as fur, cloth of gold, &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 24, 32.

FUTTIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Footed, marched, Sempill Ballates, p. 38. V. FIR.

To FUYR, *v. a.* To carry. V. FURE.

FYAN, FYANE, *s.* A fugitive, outlaw: lit. one who has fled from justice. O. Fr. *fuyant*.

“ . . . the said Androw beand captvyne and presonar incarcerat in the said toune of Hull as *fyane* and enemy

to Ingliss natione.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 283, Sp. C.

FYKE, FYKING. V. under FIKE.

FYLE, *s.* A vile creature. Errat. in DICT.

This term occurs in Havelok, l. 2499, with the same meaning as in the passage quoted. Lat. *vilis*, vile, mean.

FYNDYN, *s.* Providing. V. *Finding*.

FYR-BURDIS, *s. pl.* Boards or planks of fir, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 246.

To FYTE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

This form represents the local pron. of *white*, to cut; and *fyte*, *quhyte*, *white*, are variants of E. *thwite*, A.-S. *thwitan*, to cut.

G.

GAADYS, *s. pl.* Gauds, gems, pearls, precious things; string or strings of beads, which are still called *hanks of beads*, and in olden times were *hanks of gaudies*. Addit. to GAADYS, q. v. V. GAUDEIS.

Not defined by Jamieson, who evidently did not understand the proverb in which the term occurs. The saying is used to express an ironical estimate of the value of a pretentious, boastful person's remarks. In explanation of the latter part of the proverb, Prof. Skeat suggests a reference to the story of the good girl from whose mouth fell pearls and diamonds.

To GAAR, GAUR, *v. a.* To scratch, seam, or cut into; as, “His arms are *gaur'd* yet wi' the beast's claws;” West of S.

Gael. *gearr*, *geur*, to cut, seam, furrow.

GAAR, GAUR, *s.* A scratch, seam, or cut made by drawing a sharp point over a smooth surface; West of S.

GADGE, GAGE, GEDGE, GEGE, *s.* 1. A standard measure, a standard of measurement; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc.

2. Search, scrutiny, look-out; watch or hunt for what will benefit oneself; as, “He's aye on the *gadje*,” West of S.

To GADGE, GEDGE, *v. a.* 1. To measure; to test measures by the standards, also, to adjust them.

2. To search, look-out, watch for contraband goods; to look out, watch, hunt for gifts, benefits, &c.

(Sup.)

Q

GADGER, GAUGER, GAGER, *s.* 1. An exciseman, one who gauges excisable goods, and searches, etc., for contraband.

2. One who is always on the look-out for gifts or benefits: “a greedy *gadger*.”

The latter sense is comparatively modern, and evidently has been suggested by the duties and methods of the *gauger* in cases of contraband goods.

GADGERY, GAUGERIE, GAUGRIE, GEDGRIE, JEDGRIY, JEDGERIE, *s.* Standards of weights and measures; Chalmerlain Air, ch. 1: the testing and attesting of weights and measures; Blue Blanket, p. 105.

Before weights and measures can be issued for use they must be tested or compared with the legal standards, and attested or stamped by the keeper of the standards.

O. Fr. *gauger*, *gaugir*, to gauge or measure: Low Lat. *gaugia*, the standard measure of a wine cask; Ducange.

GAÏN, GAÂN, *adv.* Pretty, tolerably, very, quite; as, “*gain* weel, *gaan* near, *gain* cheap.” V. GEY.

Used to express indefinite degree of comparison, and sometimes used for *gayly*, *geyly*. It is common in the North of E. also, and similarly used. V. Brockett's Gloss.

Prob. an abbrev. of *gay and*: but etym. is doubtful.

GAIN, *adj.* Fit, near. V. GANE.

GAIRDONE, *s.* Guerdon, recompense. Addit. to GAIRDONE, q. v.

Na growme on ground my *gairdone* may degraidd.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, st. 3, Bann. MS.

Not defined in DICT., and the meaning suggested by Jamieson is wrong.