

K.

WORDS not found under this letter may be sought under C.

This letter is used in the formation of diminutives. Thus in Germ., *funk*, *scintilla*, *igniculus*, is derived from *fon*, *ignis*; *mennike*, *maenki*, *homunculus* (E. *mannikin*) from *man*. In Slav. *synk*, *filiolus*, from *syn*, *filius*, a son. V. Wacht. Prol., Sect. 6, vo. K. Kl.

Similar examples occur in S., as *Stirk*, q. v. In different counties, and especially in the West of S., *oc* or *ock* is used as a termination of names when given to children, as *Jamock*, from *James*, &c., also of nouns which have a similar application; as *lassock*, a little girl or *lass*.

It has been observed, indeed, that the S. language possesses two, in some instances three, degrees of diminution, expressive of difference of age, relation, size, &c. In Clydes., where the father is *kames*, the son is *kamie*, the grandson *kamock*. From *man*, are formed *mannie*, a little man, *mannock*, one who is decrepit or very diminutive, and *mannikin*, as in E., a dwarf. While *lad* signifies a youth or stripling, *laddie* denotes one under the age of puberty, *laddock*, a boy who has not yet gone to school, *laddikin*, a boy in arms. Dr. Geddes mentions four diminutives; as from *lass*,—*lassy*, *lassik*, *lassiky*, and *lassikin*. Trans. Soc., Antiq. S., p. 418. *Wife*, *wifock*, and *wifockie* are derivatives from E. *wife*. The latter is common, S. B.

It seems, however, not to have been restricted to diminutives, but to have been used in the formation of nouns of a general description. Thus *renk*, *rink*, a race, was probably from *rinn-an*, to run. It has the same general use in Germany.

It seems also occasionally used in forming ludicrous designations; as *claggoek*, a woman who has her gown clogged with mire; *playok*, a child's toy.

KA, s. V. KAY.

[To KAA, KAW, CA, v. a. To chase, to drive; as, "to kaa sheep;" *part. pres. kaain*, used also as a s. S.

"To kaa whales" is a common phrase in Orkn. and Shetl., where these animals often appear on the coast in large numbers. As soon as they are sighted, the fishermen put off in their skiffs, get outside of the herd, and by making a noise with their oars, shouting

and throwing stones, drive or "kaa" the whales into shallow water, where they run aground and are soon killed. V. Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAIN, s. A driving or kaaing of whales; also, the number of whales in a herd or drove, Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAK, CALK, s. Chalk.]

[To KAAK, v. a. To mark with chalk.]

[KAAM, s. A mould for casting metal into bullets, Clydes., Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAMERIL, s. The beam from which a butcher suspends the carcase of an ox.]

[KAARM, s. A mass or heap of dirt, Shetl.]

[To KAAV, v. n. To snow heavily.]

[KAAVIE, s. A heavy fall of snow, Shetl.]

KABBELOW, s. 1. Cod-fish, which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried, Ang.

2. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together, Loth.

Belg. *kabbelaaw*, Germ. *kabbelau*, Sw. *kabeljo*, Dan. *kabel-jao*, cod-fish.

[KABBIE-LABBY, s. Confused speaking, many persons talking at the same time, Shetl.; altercation, wrangling, Banffs. V. KEBBIE-LEBBIE.]

[To KABBIE-LABBY, v. n. To altercate, to wrangle; *part. pres. kabbie-labbyin'*, used as a s. and as an *adj.* As an *adj.* it is used to imply fretful, quarrelsome, Banffs.]

KABE, *s.* A thowl, or strong pin of wood for keeping an oar steady, Shetl. Perhaps from Dan. *kieb*, a stick.

To KACKY, *v. n.* "To dung," Gl. Shirrefs, and Picken. V. CACKIE.

To KACKY, CACKIE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure, S.

Out at the back dors fast she slade,
And loos'd a buckle wi' some bends ;
She cackied Jock for a' his pride, &c.

Country Wedding, Herd's Coll., ii. 90.

[KADDIE, CADDIE, *s.* An ill-natured person, a spoiled child, Orkn. and Shetl.]

KADES, *s. pl.* Given as the designation of a disease of sheep; Campbell's Journ., i. 227. V. FAGS.

To KAE, *v. a.* Expl. "to invite."

"Kae me, and I'll kae you," S. Prov. ; "spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor." Kelly, p. 227.

I am not acquainted with this word. It may have been used after the S. form *Ca'*, in the same sense with E. *call*, as it occurs in Luke xiv. 12, 13 ; "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends :—but—call the poor," &c. I suspect, however, that it is a vicious orthography.

KAE, *interj.* Pshaw ; tush ; expressive of disapprobation or contempt ; pron. like E. *fair*, Angus, Mearns ; as, "Kae wi' your haivers," away with your nonsense ; *Kaigh*, Fife, *id.*

It is equivalent to *Get away* in E. As *Kewaa*, (pronounced so rapidly that the *e* is scarcely heard,) is pretty generally used for *Gae awa*, i.e., *go away* ; *kae* seems merely a further abbreviation. Teut. *ke*, however, is rendered, *Interjectio varios affectus explicans*, Kilian.

[KAE, *s.* A neat little person ; used as a term of affection. Metaph. meaning of *ka*, *kae*, *kay*, a jackdaw, Banffs.]

[To KAE, *v. n.* To caw, Banffs.]

[To KAGG, *v. a.* To grieve, to vex, Orkn.]

[KAGGIT, *part. pt.* Grieved, vexed, *ibid.*]

KAID, *s.* The sheep-louse. V. KID.

To KAID, *v. a.* To desire the male ; applied to cats, Dumfr. V. CATE.

KAIDING, *s.* The state of a cat desiring the male, *ibid.*

KAIDING-TIME, *s.* The period during which cats are thus inclined, *ibid.*

KAIF, *adj.* Tame ; also familiar. V. CAIF.

KAIKBAIKAR, *s.* A baker of cakes.

"The *kaikbaikaris* wer convict for the selling of penne *kaikis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. *Caik-baxteris*, *ibid.*

KAIL, KALE, *s.* 1. The herb in E. called colewort, S. It is used indeed as a sort of generic name, not only denoting all the species of colewort, but also cabbages, which are denominated *bow-kail*.

"There is *kail*, potatoes, turnip, and every kind of garden roots," P. Golspie, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., ii. 29. V. GRAP, *v.*

"The village was more than half a mile long, the cottages being irregularly divided from each other by gardens, or yards, as the inhabitants call them, of different sizes, where (for it is Sixty Years since) the now universal potatoe was unknown, but which were stored with gigantic plants of *kale* or colewort, encircled with groves of nettles, and here and there a large hemlock, or the national thistle, overshadowing a quarter of the petty inclosure." Waverley, i. 104.

Wedderburn has been at pains to distinguish the different kinds of colewort commonly used in his time.

"Brassica, great *kail*, unlocked. Brassica capitata alba, white locked *kail*. Brassica crispa, frizzled or curled *kail*. Brassica minor, smaller *kail*.—Caulis, a *kail-stock*." Vocab., p. 18.

Isl. Dan. *kaal*, *id.* Sw. *kaal*, cabbage.

The Isl. word *kaal* is used in a singular connexion, in the answer made by Olaf, Son of Harold, King of Norway, to Canute the Great. When the latter had conquered England, he sent messengers to Olaf, requiring that, if he wished to retain possession of the crown of Norway, he should come and acknowledge himself to be his vassal, and hold his kingdom as a *feu* from him. Harold replied ; "Canute alone reigns over Denmark and England, having also subdued great part of Scotland. Now, he enjoins me to deliver up the kingdom left in inheritance by my ancestors ; but he must moderate his desires. *Edr hvert mun hann einn aetta at eta kaal allt a Englandi ? Fyrr mun hann thui orka, enn ec faera honom ne eina lotning.*" Literally ; "Does he allane ettle to eat all the *kail* of England ? First mon he work this, ere I raise up my heid to him, or lout to him or any vthir." Sturl. Heims. Kr. Johns. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 276.

2. Broth made of greens, but especially of coleworts, either with or without meat, S.

The Monks of Melros made gude *kaill*
On Friday when they fastit.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 37.

On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple scones, the wale o' food !
Or tumblin in the boiling flood
Wi' *kail* an' beef.

Burns, iii. 13.

"As many herbs were put into the Scotch kinds of broth, hence *kail*—came to signify *broth*." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 147.

"A. Bor. *cole*, *keal*, or *kail*, pottage or broth made of cabbage ;" Grose. The learned Lhuyd mentions Arm. *kaul*, *id.* ; adding, that "this word runs through many languages or dialects, and is nothing but the Latine *Caulis*, a synonyme of brassica, called thence Colewort." Ray's Collect., p. 124, 125.

I hesitated for some time, whether the generally received idea, that the name of *kail* is given to broth in S. as always implying the idea of its being made with vegetables, and especially with coleworts, was altogether well-founded. The ground of hesitation was the circumstance of C. B. *caul*, being given by William Richards as the general name for porridge or pottage, and also for broth ; and leek-porridge being rendered *caul cennin*, where the sense of the generic name appears as limited by the addition. But, on further examination, I find that the term *caul* not only signifies "any kind of pottages or gruel, in which there is cab-

bage, or a mixture of any other herbs, a hodge-podge," but also cabbage, colewort, &c., in their natural state; and Owen seems justly to have given the latter as the primary signification; whereas Thomas Richards has inverted this order. *Cawl*, in A.-S., is confined to the sense of Brassica, Caulis, "coles or coleworte," Somner. It also assumes the forms of *caul* and *cawel*, Lye.

3. Used metonymically for the whole dinner; as constituting, among our temperate ancestors, the principal part, S.

Hence, in giving a friendly invitation to dinner, it is common to say, "Will you come, and tak your *kail* wi' me?" This, as a learned friend observes, resembles the French invitation, *Voulez vous venir manger la soupe chez moi?*

"But hear ye, neighbour,—if ye want to hear any thing about lang or short sheep, I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock." *Tales of my Landlord*, p. 31.

BAREFIT, or BAREFOOT KAIL. Broth made without meat, Loth.; the same with *Water-kail*, S.

The allusion is evidently to a person who is not encumbered with stockings and shoes.

KAIL-BELL, s. The dinner-bell, S.

But hark! the *kail-bell* rings, and I
Maun gae link aff the pot;
Come see, ye hash, how sair I sweat
To stegh your guts, ye sot.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll., ii. 109.

From time immemorial, one of the town-bells has been daily rung, at a certain hour, on every lawful day except Saturday, to remind the good citizens of Edinburgh to repair to dinner, lest they should be apt to forget this necessary part of the work of the day; or perhaps to give a hint to customers, who might be so indiscreet as to prolong their higgling at a very unseasonable time. At this summons, half a century ago, shops were almost universally shut from one to two o'clock, P.M.

"In 1763—it was a common practice to lock the shops at one o'clock, and to open them after dinner at two." *Stat. Acc.*, Edin., vi. 608.

KAIL-BLADE, s. A leaf of colewort, S.

"Zachariah, Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mysie's bed, and keepit frae baaing with a gude fothering of *kail-blades*." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 218.

KAIL-BROSE, s. A sort of pottage made of meal and the scum of broth, S. V. **BROSE.**

KAIL-CASTOCK, s. The stem of the colewort, S.

—"A beggar received nothing but a *kail-castock*," &c. *Edin. Mag.* V. PEN, s. 2, and **CASTOCK.**

KAIL-GULLY, s. A large knife, used in the country, for cutting and shearing down coleworts, S.

A lang *kail-gully* hung down by his side.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 302.

KAILIE, adj. Producing many leaves fit for the pot; a term applied to coleworts, cabbages, &c., Clydes.

KAILKENNIN, s. Cabbages and potatoes beat together or mashed, Lanarks.

This has probably been originally the same with C. B. *cawl-cennin*, leek-porridge.

KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, s. A pot in which broth is made, S.

"Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kail-pot*, and their lugs within the sound of a fiddle, and whistle them back if ye can." *The Pirate*, i. 256.

"*Kail-pot*, pottage-pot, North." *Grose*.

KAIL-RUNT. V. RUNT.

KAIL-SEED, s. The seed of colewort, S.

"Declaration, containing a description of the method of raising *kail-seed*, from burying the blades in the earth. Transmitted by the Lord Colvil." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 269.

KAIL-SELLER, s. A green-grocer, one who sells vegetables.

Among those belonging to Aberdeen, who were slain in a battle with Montrose, mention is made of "John Calder *kail-seller* there." *Spalding*, ii. 241.

This profession, even so long ago, was distinct from that of fruiterer; for in the same list we find "John Nicolson *fruitman* there."

KAIL-STOCK, s. A plant of colewort, S.

They felled all our hens and cocks,
And rooted out our *kail-stocks*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. I. p. 59.

Then first and foremost, thro' the *kail*
Their *stocks* maun a' be sought ance.

Halloween, Burns, iii. 126.

Sw. *kaalstok*, the stem or stalk of cabbage; *Wideg. Dan. kaalstilk*, id.

KAIL-WIFE, s. A green-woman, S. a common figure for a scold.

It's folly with *kail-wives* to flyte;
Some dogs bark best after they bite.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

Truth could not get a dish of fish,
For cooks and *kail-wives* baith refus'd him,
Because he plained of their dish.

Pennecuik's Poems, p. 86.

"The queans was in sik a firry-farry, that they began to misca' ane anither like *kail-wives*." *Journal from London*, p. 8.

"The whole show—came into the Hall; a stately maiden madam, in a crimson mantle, attended by six misses carrying baskets of flowers, scattering round sweet-smelling herbs, with a most majestic air, leading the van. She was the king's *kail-wife*, or, as they call her in London, his Majesty's herb-woman." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 215.

KAIL-WORM, s. 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpillar, S.

2. Metaph. applied to a slender person, dressed in green.

"I heard that green *kail-worm* of a lad name his Majesty's health." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 77.

Dan. kaalorm, id., *orm*, signifying vermis.

KAIL-YARD, s. A kitchen-garden; thus denominated, because colewort is the principal article in the gardens of the common people, S.

"The Society schoolmaster has a salary of 10 l. with a dwelling-house and school-house,—a *kail-yard*, with an acre of ground." *P. Far, Sutherl. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 542.

"I was told, that, when any of those houses was grown old and decayed, they often did not repair it, but, taking out the timber, they let the walls stand as a fit enclosure for a *Cale-Yard*, i.e., a little garden for coleworts, and that they built anew upon another spot." Lett. from a Gentleman in North of S., i. 33.

Sw. *kaalgard*, a garden of cabbage; also, a garden of herbs; Wideg.

To GET *one's* KAIL THROUGH THE REEK. 1. To meet with severe reprehension, S.

2. To meet with what causes bitterness, or thorough repentance, as to any course that one has taken, S.

In allusion to broth being made bitter and unpalatable in consequence of being much smoked.

To GIE *one* HIS KAIL THROUGH THE REEK.

1. To give one a severe reproof, to subject to a complete scolding-match, S.

"They set till the sodgers, and I think they *gae* them their *kale through the reek!* Bastards o' the whore of Babylon was the best words in their wame." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 12.

2. To punish with severity, including the idea of something worse than hard language, S.

"If he brings in the Glengyle folk, and the Glenfinlas and Balquhiddler lads, he may come to *gie* you your *kail through the reek.*" Rob Roy, iii. 75.

To CA' OUT O' A KAIL-YAIRD. V. CALL, CAW, *v.*

KAIL-STRAIK, *s.* Straw laid on beams; anciently used instead of iron, for drying corn, Roxb.

To KAIM, KAME, KEME, *v. a.* To comb, S. part. pa. *kemmyt*, combed.

Oft plet scho garlandis for his tyndis hie,
The dere also full oft tyme *keme* wald sche;
And fele syis wesche in till ane fontane clere.

Doug. Virgil, 224, 34.

O wha will *kame* my yellow hair,
With a new made silver kame?

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 58.

"*Kame* seenil, *kame* sair;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47. Chaucer uses *kembe*.

Kembe thine head right jolily. *Rom. Rose.*

To *kame* against the hair, to oppose, S.

But when they see how I am guided here,
They winna stand to reckon lang I fear.
For tho' I say't mysell, they're nae to *kame*
Against the hair, a-fieldward or at hame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

KAIM, *s.* A comb, S.

But she has stown the king's redding *kaim*,

Likewise the queen her wedding knife,

And sent the tokens to Carmichael,

To cause young Logie get his life.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 246.

Su.-G. Dan. Belg. *kam*, A.-S. *camb*, Alem. *camf*, Isl. *camb-ur*, id.

This term bears a figurative sense in a proverb common in Teviotd.; "Ye hae brocht an ill *kaim* to your head;" signifying that one has brought some mischief on one's self.

KAMESTER, *s.* A woolcomber. V. KEME.

KAMYNG CLAYTH.

"Item, ane *kamyng clayth* sewit with blak silk, and ane buird claith thairto.—Item, ane kais of *kamys* of grene velvot." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 282.

This is part of "the clothing for the kingis Majesty," while a boy. The use of the combing cloth will be easily conjectured. V. KAIM, KAME, *v.*

KAIM, KAME, *s.* 1. A low ridge, Lanarks.

2. This term in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's *comb*, whence the name is supposed to have been given.

The term has a similar application in Shetland.

"*Kaim* is a name generally given to a ridge of high hills." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl., i. 139.

3. A camp or fortress, S.

"The three lairds were outlawed for this offence; and Barclay, one of their number, to screen himself from justice, erected the *kaim* (i.e., the camp, or fortress) of Mathers, which stands upon a rocky, and almost inaccessible peninsula overhanging the German ocean." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 378, N.

"His route, which was different from that which he had taken in the morning, conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Derncleugh." Guy Mannering, iii. 123.

It is said of one in the Parish of Newton, a few miles South-east from Edinburgh: "It is evidently altogether artificial. The people of the country have always called it the *kaim*, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word *camp*, but which in the Scottish dialect is of the same import with the English word *comb*. What is here called the *kaim*, has no resemblance to a Roman camp, or to the *rings* already described, as existing in mountainous districts. It must have been a work of great labour, and resembles more the rampart of a city than any inferior object. Throughout all Scotland, small ridges, though evidently, or at least apparently, formed by nature, receive the appellation of *Kaims*." Beauties of Scotland, i. 329.

"East from Mortonhall are the two *Kaims*, in which there have been various fortifications. And these are the origin of the name; for *Kaims*, in our old language, signifies camps or fortifications." Acc. P. Liberton, Trans. Antiq. Soc., i. 304.

Perhaps it may deserve to be mentioned, that Du Cange gives a similar sense to the Fr. word *combe*.

Agum fossa seu terra in tumuli modum elevata munitum, *Combe* alicubi vocant. V. *Tumba*, 2 col. 1337.

4. *Kaim*, as occurring in the designation of a place, has been explained "crooked hill."

"In the middle of these appearances is the Holehaugh-knowe;—and a little way above them *Dun Kaim*, originally *Dun Cam*, the fort on the crooked hill, from *Dun*, a fortified hill, and *Cam*, crooked." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 122.

Su.-G. *kam*, vertex, apex, used to denote the summit of a house. In Mod. Sax. *kam* signifies the summit of a mound. Idiot. Hamb., p. 365, ap. Ihre. Some suppose, that this is an oblique sense of *kam*, as signifying either a cock's comb, or the crest of a helmet. Ihre contends that it is radically a different word; and probably of the same family with Fr. *cime*, the highest part of a mountain, of a house, of a tree, &c. This has been deduced from L. B. *cima*, denoting the summit of trees and herbs; which, Isidor. says, is q. *coma*; Orig. 1260. 59.

To **KAIM** *down*, *v. a.* To strike with the forefeet, applied to a horse. When he strikes so as to endanger any one near him, it is said, *I thought he wad hae kaim'd him down*; Selkirks.

KAIN, **KAIN-FOWLS**. V. **CANE**.

[**KAIR**, *s.* Much handling, constant working with, Banffs.]

[To **KAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To separate the bits of straw from oats, barley, &c., by throwing the mixture over the hands, and retaining the straw in the hands, *ibid.*

2. To mix, to mingle; used with prep. *the-gither*, *ibid.*

3. To handle much; used with prep. *amon'*, *ibid.*]

[**KAIRIN'**, *part. pr.* Used as a *s.* in each of the meanings given, *ibid.*]

KAIR, *s.* A mire, a puddle, Fife, *carre*, A. Bor. a hollow place where water stands; Ray. Sw. *kiarr*, Isl. *kiarmyrar*, paludes. Verel. Ind.

KAIRD, *s.* A gipsy. V. **CAIRD**.

KAIRD TURNERS. "Small base money made by tinkers;" Gl. Spalding.

"The *kaird turners* simpliciter discharged, as false cuinies." Troubles, i. 197. V. **CAIRD** and **TURNER**.

KAIRDIQUE, *s.* Corr. from *Quart d'ecu*, a Fr. coin, in value 18d. sterling.

"Ordaines the spaces [species] of money to passe in the kingdom for the availles after specified;—The Rose Noble eleven punds, the *Kairdique* twentie shillings." Acts Ch. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 197.

KAIRNEY, *s.* A small heap of stones.

I met ayont the *kairney*,
Jenny Nettles, Jenny Nettles,
Singing till her bairny, &c.

Herd's Coll., ii. 60.

Apparently a dimin. from **CAIRN**, q. v.

KAIRS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, S.

A.-S. *carr*, a rock. These are also called *skairs*. V. **SKAIR**.

HAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin.

"Ane half hunder lam skynnis, xx *hair skynnis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551.

KAISART, *s.* A cheese-vat, or wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; also called *chizzard*; S. B.

Teut. *kaese-horde*, id. *fuscilla*, *fuscina*, *casearia*; Kilian. One might also suppose that the Isl. retained the radical word, whence Lat. *cas-eus*, Teut. *kaese*, E. *cheese*, &c., are derived. For Isl. *keys* denotes the stomach or maw whence the rennet, S. *earning*, is

formed: *aqualiculus*, quo lac coagulari et incaseari possit. *Kaeser*, condimentum lactis ad coagulandum ex visceribus vituli; *kieastr*, incaseatus; G. Andr.

[**KAISTE**, *pret.* Dug, cleared away, Lindsay, Dial. Experience and ane Courteour, l. 1700.]

To **KAITHE**, *v. n.* To appear, to shew one's self.

Be blaithe, my merris men, be blaithe,

Argyll sall haue the worse,

Giue he into this countrie *kaithe*.

Battle of Balrinnis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 349.

Not "come," as in Gl. It is merely a vitiated orthography of *Kithe*, q. v., as *blaithe* is put for *blithe*.

KAITHSPELL, **CAITHSPELL**, *s.*

"Oure souerane lord—vnderstanding that the houssis, biggingis, ginnellis, orcherdis, yardis, doucattis, *kaithspell*, cloistour, and hail office cituat within the boundis—of the priorie and abbay place of Sanctandros, —is for the maist pairt alreddie decayit —grantis full powar and libertie to—Lodouik Duik of Levenox—to sett in few ferme—quhatsumeuir particular pairt or partis of the place within the said precinctis,—ducait, *kaithspell*, cloister and grenis, and hail waist boundis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 155.

In the same Act it is written *Caithspell*.

This most probably should have been *Kaichspell* and *Caichspell*, a tennis-court, or place for playing at ball; Teut. *kaets-spel*, sphaeristerium locus exercitio pilae destinatus. V. **CACHE-POLE**, **CATCHPULE**.

[**KAIVE**, *s.* A tossing of the fore legs, rearing; when followed by prep. *up*, it denotes climbing, Banffs.]

[To **KAIVE**, *v. n.* 1. To toss the fore legs, to rear, *ibid.*

2. With prep. *up*, to climb, to scale, *ibid.*]

[**KAIVIN**, *part. pr.* Used in each of the above meanings both as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[**KAIVLE**, *s.* A wooden bit used to prevent a lamb from sucking the ewe, *ibid.*

Dan. *kievle*, Isl. *kefli*, a small stick.]

[To **KAIVLE**, *v. a.* To fix a wooden bit in the mouth of a lamb, to prevent it from sucking the ewe, Shetl.]

[**KAIVY**, *s.* 1. A great number of persons or of living creatures, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A place for keeping fowls, a hencoop, *ibid.* V. **CAVIE**.]

KAIZAR, *s.* A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room, in order to their being dried or preserved in safety, Fife.

KAKERISS, *s. pl.*

"The geir vnderwrittin, viz. ane spinyne quheill, ij d. *kakeriss*, tua d. burdis aik & fir, als mekill grathite

burdis as wald be ane kist." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, p. 651.

Can this denote chess-boards, from Fr. *eschequier*, a checker, or L.B. *scacar-ium*, id., the s. being thrown away?

KALLIVER, s. That species of fire-arms called a *caliver*.

"This day, or a day before, Jhone Cockburnis schip come in out of Flanderis, wherein was thrie kistis of *kalliveris*; in ilk kist 30 or 24 [40] peices; four or fyve last of poulder, with some money in firkinis." R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 237.

[**KALLOWED, part. adj.** Calved; as, "a new-kallowed coo," Shetl. Isl. *kalfa*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.]

[**KALWART, adj.** Cold, sharp; generally applied to the weather, Shetl.]

KAMING CLAYTH. V. under **KAIM, s.**

KAMSHACHLE, adj. Applied to what is difficult to repeat, South of S.

"But then the dilogue [dialogue] comes in, and it is *sae kamahachle* I canna word it, though I canna say it's misleard either." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 217. V. CAMSHAUCHLED.

[**KANN, s.** Cleverness, adroitness, capability, Shetl.]

KANNIE, adj. Prudent, &c. V. **CANNY.**

[**KANNIE, s.** A yoke-shaped piece of wood between the stammareen and stem, Shetl.]

KAPER, s. A piece of cake, covered with butter, and a slice of cheese above it. V. **CAPER.**

[**KAPER-NOITED, adj.** Ill-natured, fractious, Shetl. V. **CAPER-NOITED.**]

KAR, KARRIE, adj. Left-handed. V. **KER.**

[**KARDOOS, s.** A fine cut tobacco procured from the Dutch, Shetl. Dan. *Karduus*, paper case for tobacco.]

KARL. V. CARL.

KARRELYNG. V. CARALYNGIS, and CAROLEWYN.

KARRIEWHITCHIT, s. A fondling term for a child, Ang.

Carwitchet is used by Ben Jonson to denote the humour of a low would-be wit; as if it were a parody of *crochet*, as signifying "a perverse conceit."

"All the fowle i' the Fayre, I meane, all the dirt in Smithfield (that's one of Mr. Littlewit's *carwitchets* now) will be throwne at our banner to-day, if the matter do's not please the people." Bartholmew Fayre, p. 69.

KARTIE, KERTIE, s. A species of louse, in form resembling a crab, which frequently infests the *pubes* of some of the lowest classes, S.

E. Crablouse; *Pediculus Inguinalis*, or *Pubis* of Linn. In Teut. it is denominated *plathuys*, in Sw. *flatlus*, from the flatness of its form; as Kilian observes; Vulgo, *pediculus planus*, a planitie et latitudine corporis; Ital. *piattole*.

Teut. *kerte* is expl. *crena*, *incisura*, also *podex*, *cunus*; and *kert-en*, *crenare*, *subagitare*; Isl. *kartin* is rendered *remordens*, G. Andr.; *pungens*, Haldorson. The latter gives *karta* as signifying scabrities, also *aculeus*, a small nail.

Perhaps the first syllable is formed from Su.-G. *kaer*, dear, Lat. *car-us*.

[**KASH, s.** A pouch, a tobacco pouch, Shetl.]

KATABELLA, KATABELLY, s. The Hen Harrier, Orkn.

"The Hen Harrier (*Falco cyaneus*, Lin. Syst.) here called the *katabella*, is a species very often met with." Barry's Orkney, p. 312.

As this species of hawk is extremely destructive to young poultry, and the feathered game, (Penn. Zool., p. 194) it might seem to have got an Ital. name; *Egli e un cativello*, he is a little cunning rogue; Altieri.

To **KATE, v. n.** To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats, S. V. **CATE, CAIT, KAID.**

This must be radically the same with O. E. "*Kewtyn* as *cattys*. *Catello*.—*Kewtinge* as *cattis*. *Catillatus*." Prompt. Parv.

KATE, KATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Catherine*.

KATHERANES, KETHARINES. V. CAT-ERANES.

[**KATHIL, s.** 1. A kind of drink, consisting of an egg whipped up, mixed with boiling water, cream, rum or gin, and sweetened; called also *egg-kathil*, Banffs.

2. Anything reduced to a pulp, *ibid.*]

[To **KATHIL, v. a.** 1. To reduce to a pulp, *ibid.*

2. To beat with great severity, *ibid.*]

KATIE-HUNKERS, adv. A term used to express a particular mode of sliding on the ice, especially where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams; and in this attitude is either moved onward by the first impulse received, or is drawn by a companion holding each hand, Loth.

It may be conjectured, from the use of the abbreviation of the name *Catherine*, that this mode was at first confined to girls. For the last part of the word. V. **HUNKER, v.**, and **HUNKERS, s.**

[**KATMOGIT, adj.** Applied to animals white coloured with black legs and belly, Shetl. Isl. *quidr*, and *mogottr*, the belly of a dark colour: Scot. *kyte*, belly.]

KATOGLE, s. The eagle-owl, Orkn.

"The Eagle Owl (*strix bubo*, Lin. Syst.) our *kat-ogle* or *stock owl*, is but rarely met with, and only on the

hilly and retired parts of the country." Barry's Orkney, p. 312.

Sw. *katugla*, id. V. Penn. Zool., p. 202. Dan. *kat ugle* a screech-owl. It seems to receive its name from its resemblance to a *cat*. Germ. *kautz*, however, which signifies an owl, while it is viewed by some as synonym with *katz*, felis, is by others rendered q. *ka-ut*, as expressive of the hooting noise made by this animal. V. Wachter.

KATOURIS, *s. pl.* Caterers, providers.

The *Pitill* and the *Pipe gled* cryand *pevøé*,
Befoir thir princes ay past, as pairt of purveyoris,—
To clek fra the commonis, as Kingis *katouris*.
Hovulate, iii. 1, MS.

V. CATOUR.

KATY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed, Ayr.

"The Doctor and me had great sport about the spurtle-sword,—for it was very incommodious to me on the left side, as I have been all my days *katy-handed*." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

Evidently a word of Celtic origin. Gael. *ciot-ach*; Ir. *kitach*; C. B. *chwoith*, *chwithig*, id.

[**KAT-YUGL**, *s.* The eagle-owl, Orkn. and Shetl. Dan. *kat*, a cat, *ugle*, an owl; Sw. and Isl. *ugla*, A.-S. *ule*, Germ. *eule*, id. V. **KATOGLE**.

KAUCH (*gutt.*), *s.* Great bustle, confusion, perturbation, Gall.

"To be in a *kauch*, to be in an extreme flutter; not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business." Gall. Encycl.

It seems to be the same word that is used as a *v.*

Sae lughing, and *kauching*,
Thou fain would follow me.

Auld Sang, *ibid.* p. 349.

This must be viewed as the same with *Keach*, Dumfr.; and most probably with *Caigh*, denoting anxiety, Renfr. Isl. *kiagg* expresses a similar idea: *Vagatus difficilis* sub onere; *kiagg-a*, aegre sub onere procedere; Haldorson.

[**KAVABURD**, *s.* Snow drifted violently by the wind, Shetl. Isl. *kafa*, Tent. *kaven*, and *byrd*, *burd*, thick, suffocating drift.]

To **KAVE**, *v. a.* "To clean; to *kave* the corn, to separate the straw from the corn;" Gall. Encycl. V. **CAVE**, and **KEVE**.

KAVEL, **KEVEL**, **CAVEL**, *s.* An opprobrious designation, denoting a mean fellow.

—Cowkins, henseis, and culroun *kevels*.—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

Ane *cavell*, quhilk was never at the scule,
Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bishops mule;
And syne come hame with mony colorit crack,
With ane buirdin of benefices on his back.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 228.

—A' the rout began to revel:
The Bride about the King she skipped,
Till out starts Carle and *Cavel*.

Country Wedding, Watson's Coll., iii. 50.

King, I suspect, is misprinted for *ring*. *Carle* and *Cavel* seems to have been a proverbial phrase for, honest man and rogue, or all without distinction. V. **KEVEL**, *v.*

KAVELLING AND **DELING**. Dividing by *cavel* or lot, Act. Dom. Conc. V. **CAVELL**, *v.*

KAVEL-MELL, *s.* A sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c., Loth.

This is apparently allied to Isl. *kefti*, baculus, cylindrus; item *palanga*; Haldorson. V. **CAVEL**.

[To **KAVVLE**, **KAVLE**, *v. a.* To take hooks out of the mouth of large fish by means of a small stick notched at one end, Shetl. Dan. *kievle*, Isl. *kefti*, a small stick.]

KAWR, *s. pl.* Calves, Banffs.

Whan left alane, she cleant the house,
Pat on a bra' fire i' the chimly,
Than milkt the kye an' fed the *kaor*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 71. V. **CAURE**.

KAY, **KA**, **KAE**, *s.* A jack-daw, monedula, S.

Thik was the clud of *kayis* and crawis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 12.

Sa fast declyns Cynthia the mone,
And *kayis* keklays on the rufe abone.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 13.

Bark like ane dog, and kekil like ane *ka*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 187.

Burns writes *Kae*, iii. 25.

Teut. *kae*, A.-S. *ceo*, Alem. *ka*, Belg. *ka*, *kauwe*, Su.-G. *kaja*, Norw. *kaae*, *kaye*, Hisp. *gajo*, Fr. *gay*, id.

This bird is also by the vulgar called *ka wattie*, *kay wattie*, S. B. This name would appear formed from Teut. *kauwett-en*, vociferari instar monedulae, garrire; to cry, or chatter like a jackdaw. Hence,

KAY-WITTED, **KAE-WITTED**, *adj.* Hare-brained, half-witted, S.; q. giddy as a jack-daw.

"That *kae-witted* bodie o' a dominie's turned his harns a' thegither." Campbell, i. 329.

KAYME, **KAME**, *s.* A wax *kayme*, a honey-comb, MS. *cayme*.

He gert men mony pottis ma,
Off a fute breid, round; and all tha
Wer dep wp till a manny's kne;
Sa thyk, that thai mycht likuyt be
Til a wax *cayme*, that beis mais.

Barbour, xi. 368, MS.

—Of thare kynd thame list swarnis out bryng,
Or in *kames* include thare hony clene.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 32.

A.-S. *hunig-camb*.

KAY-WATTIE, *s.* A jack-daw. V. **KAY**.

KAZZIE-CHAIR. V. under **CASSIE**.

KEACH, **KEAGH**, *s.* Uneasiness of mind, arising from too great anxiety about domestic affairs, or hurry and pressure of business of any sort; bustle, anxious exertion; Dumfr. This is only a variety of *Kauch*, q. *v.*

KEADY, *adj.* Wanton. V. under **CAIGE**, *v.*

KEAGE, **KEYAGE**, *s.* Duty paid at a quay.

"The office of collectory of the *keage* off the pier [pier] & duety tharoff." Aberd. Reg. "Semblable, the office of *keyage*." *Ibid.*

O. Fr. *quaiage*, *quayage*, droit que le marchands payoient pour déposer leur marchandises sur la quai d'un port; Roquefort.

KEAP-STONE, *s.* A copestone.

"One James Elder, a seaman in Dysert, being att Leith, by the fall of a *keap-stone* or 2 of some lodging, his head was bruised into pieces, and [he] never spake after." Lamont's Diary, p. 246.

To KEAVE, *v. a.* To toss the horns in a threatening way; a term properly applied to horned cattle; to threaten, Ettr. For.

—Claw the traitors wi' a flail,
That took the midden for their bail,
And kiss'd the cow ahint the tail,
That *keav'd* at kings themsel.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

This does not seem to be different from *Cave*, *Keve*.

KEAVIE, *s.* A species of crab.

"I have found these crabs, we call *Keavies*, eating the Slieve-fish greedily." Sibb. Fife, p. 140. Sibb. describes this as the Cancer Maias. *Ibid.*, p. 132. V. SHEAR-KEAVIE, used in the same sense.

KEAVIE-CLEEK, *s.* A crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs, Fife.

KEAVLE, *s.* "The part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots;" Gl. Surv. Moray. V. CAVEL.

KEAW, *s.* A jackdaw, Gall.

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of bum-bee hykes, pet pyats, doos, and *keaws*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

V. KAY.

KEB, *s.* An insect peculiar to a sheep, the tick or sheep-louse, Aberd. This also is the only name for it in Orkney; synon. *Ked*, *Kid*, and *Fag*.

"*Tabanus*, a cleg.—*Accari*, mites. *Reduvio*, a *keb*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 16.

[**KEB**, *s.* 1. A person of small stature; generally applied to infants, Banffs.

2. Any creature small of its kind, *ibid.*]

To KEB, *v. n.* 1. To cast a lamb immat- urely; a term often used to express that a ewe has an abortion, or brings forth a dead lamb; Border.

"The legend accounted for this name and appear- ance by the catastrophe of a noted and most formid- able witch who frequented these hills in former days, causing the ewes to *keb*, and the kine to cast their calves, and performing all the feats of mischief ascribed to these evil beings." Tales Landl., i. 41.

2. A ewe is said to *keb*, when she has abandoned her lamb, or lost it by death, or in whatever way, Ettr. For.

I am assured, as the result of accurate inquiry, that this is the sense of the word in Selkirk., Peebles, and the upper part of Dumfr. It would seem to be the sense also in Galloway. V. **KEB**, *s.*

KEB, *s.* A ewe that has lost her lamb, in whatever way, Ettr. For.

"*Keb-ewes*, ewes that have lost their lambs, so fattened for butchers." Gall. Encycl.

The late ingenious Dr. Leyden, in his Compl., has said, that "a *keb-lamb* is a lamb the mother of which dies when it is young." Yet it is denied by shepherds of the south that this phrase is in use among them. I have reason, however, to believe that, in Roxb., the phrase "*kebbil* lamb" is applied to a lamb that has been born immat- urely.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the fellis baytht youis and lammis, *kebbis* and dailis." Compl. S., p. 103.

2. A sow-pig that has been littered dead, Roxb.

This may have been the original sense; as most nearly approaching to that of the Teut. word. V. etymon under **KEB**.

"A *keb-lamb*; a lamb, the mother of which dies when it is young;" Gl. Compl. O. E. *kebb* seems to have been used in a similar sense; rendered by Gould- man, Cooper, &c., *ovis rejicula*, as equivalent to *Culler*, *q.* drawn out of a flock of sheep. V. Cowel's Law Dict. The origin of this word is buried in obscurity. It is, however, probably Goth. Teut. *kabbe*, *kebbe*, according to Kilian, signifies a boar-pig, *porcellus*: and we know that a young sheep is called a *hog*, S.

KEB, *s.* "A blow;" Ayr., Gl. Picken; id. Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *cob*, a knock, a thump; *cob-ian*, to thump; Armor. *coup*, a stroke. [Dan. *kiep*, a stick.]

[**To KEB**, *v. a.* To beat sharply, to punish, Banffs.]

KEBAR, *s.* [V. under **KEBBRE**, 2.]

Weel, tak' thee that!—vile ruthless creature!
For wha but hates a savage nature?
Sic fate to ilk unsocial *kebar*,
Who lays a snare to wrang his neighbour.

The Spider, Tannahill's Poems, p. 136.

Perhaps a figurative use of the term *Kebbre*, *cab*, a rafter, a beam, like *Cavel* and *Rung*. Gael. *cabaire*, however, signifies a babbler, and *cabhar* any old bird.

To KEBBIE, *v. a.* To chide, to quarrel, Ang.

Su.-G. *kifw-a*, Isl. *kif-a*, Belg. *kyp-en*, id. Su.-G. *kif*, a quarrel. From *kifwa* is formed the frequentative *v. kaebbla*, *rixari*, *altercari*.

To these Gael. *ciapal-am*, to contend, to quarrel, is most probably allied. Hence,

KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *s.* Altercation, especially as carried on by a variety of persons speak- ing at one time, Ang. [V. **KABBIE-LABBY**.]

A while in silence scowl'd the crowd,
And syne a *kebbie-lobby* loud
Gst up, an' twenty at a time
Gae their opinions of the crime.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 15.

To KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *v. n.* To carry on alter- cation, Ang.

KEBBIE, KEBBIE-STICK, *s.* A staff or stick with a hooked head, Roxb.; *Crummie-staff*, synon. S.

"Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as gude." Tales of My Landlord, iii. 11.

Isl. *kepp-r*, *fustia*, *rudis*, *clava*; Su.-G. *kaepp*, bacu- lus, whence the diminutive *kaefte*; Dan. *kiep*, id., *kieppe slag*, a cudgelling; Ital. *ceppo*, id.; Moes-G. *kaupat- jan*, verberare.

KEBBRE, *s.* 1. A piece of wood used in a thatched roof. V. CABOR.

[2. Metaph., a strong person of a somewhat stubborn disposition, Banffs.]

KEBBUCK, KEBUCK, CABBAC, *s.* A cheese; properly one of a larger size, S.

Let's part it, else lang or the moon
Be chaug'd, the *kebbuck* will be doon.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 278.

V. WAITH.

"This stone in the Gaelic language obtains the name of *clach na cabbac*, in the English, or rather Scotch, "*cabbac* stone." *Cabbac* or *cabbac* signifies a cheese. P. Andersier, Invern. Statist. Acc., iv. 91.

In the south of S. this designation is appropriated to a cheese made of mixed milk.

"A huge *kebbuck* (a cheese that is made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk), and a jar of salt butter, were in common to the company." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 170.

Gael. *cabag*, a cheese, Shaw. The term, however, might be radically Gothic, or common to both languages. For Kilian mentions Holl. *hobbe*, *caseus major*.

KEBRACH, *s.* Very lean meat, Loth. V. CABROCH, SKEEBROCH.

KEBRITCH, *s.* Very lean meat, Roxb.; the same with *Cabroch*, q. v.

KEBRUCH, *s.* Meat unfit for use, Fife.; the same with *Kebritch*, also with *Skeebroch*.

KECHT, *s.* "A consumptive cough;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *kich*, asthma; *kich-en*, leviter atque inaniter tussire. V. KIGH.

To KECK, *v. n.* To draw back in a bargain, to flinch; as, "I've *keck't*," I have changed my mind, and decline adhering to the offer I formerly made; Roxb.

Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus; Isl. *keik-iaz*, recurvari.

To KECK, *v. n.* To faint or swoon suddenly, Roxb.

Isl. *heik-ia*, supprimere, *heik-iaz*, deficere, are the only terms I have met with which seem to have any affinity.

To KECKLE, *v. n.* 1. To cackle as a hen, S.

"Crocio, vocifero ut corvus, to crow, to crowp, Glocio, to *keckle*, Cucurio,—to crow." Despart. Gram., E. 7, b.

2. To laugh violently, S.

[To KECKLE UP, *v. n.* 1. To regain one's wonted state after sickness, sorrow, melancholy, or loss, Banffs., Clydes.

2. To show signs of joy, *ibid.*

3. To show temper, *ibid.*]

[KECKLE, KECKLIN, *s.* Noisy, giddy laughter or behaviour, *ibid.*]

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[KECHLIN, *part.* and *adj.* Much given to laughing, of a light disposition, *ibid.*]

KECKLING-PINS, *s. pl.* Wires for knitting stockings, Aberd.

KED, *s.* The louse of sheep, Tweedd. V. KID.

"The *ked* (*hippobosca ovina*) molests all sorts and ages, but particularly hogs or young sheep. It harbours in the wool, bites the sheep, and sucks their blood:—The tick (*acarus reduvius*), is a distinct species of vermin, harassing the lambs and trembling sheep in spring." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 435.

To KEDGE, *v. n.* To toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another, S. V. CACHE, CAICH, CADGE.

KEDGIE, *adj.* Cheerful, &c. V. CAIGIE.

There can be no doubt that O. E. *kyde* has a common origin. "*Kyde* or *ioly*, [jolly]. *Jocundus*. *Vernosus*. *Hilaris*." Prompt. Parv.

[KEECHAN, *s.* A small rivulet, Banffs.]

KEECHIN, *s.* In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the *druff* or grains, and fermented, before going through the still, Fife. After passing once through the still, it is called *Lowins*.

Gael. *hccaoan*, whisky in the first process of distillation.

[KEE-HOY, *s.* A game. V. KEERIE-OAM.]

KEEK, *s.* Linen dress for the head and neck; generally pron. *keck*, Ang.

—Her head had been made up fu' sleek
This day before, and weel prin'd on her *keek*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

A *pearlin keek* is a cap with an edging or border round it, Ang. This border must have been originally of lace; as one kind of lace is still denominated *pearlin*.

To KEEK, KEIK, *v. n.* 1. To look with a prying eye, to spy narrowly, S.

Than suld I cast me to *keik* in kirk, and in market,
And all the cuntris about, kyngis court, and uther,
Quhair I ane galland might get aganis the next yeir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

"*Keek* in the stoup was ne'er a good fellow;"—S. Prov. Kelly, p. 226.

"*Kekyn* or *pryuely wayten*. *Specular*. *Intueor*." Prompt. Parv.

2. To look by stealth, to take a stolen glance, S.

I sall anis mynt
Stand of far, and *keik* thaim to;
As I at hame was wont.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 4.

"When the tod wins to the wood, he cares not how many *keek* in his tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.

Té hé, quoth Jynny, *keik, keik*, I sé yow.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

It seems to have been used in O. E. in the former sense.

By double way take kepe,
Fyrste for thyn owne estate to *keke*,
To be thy selfe so well be thought,
That thou supplanted were nought.

Gower's Conf. Am., Fol 41, a.

B

It is understood as signifying, "to look suddenly and slyly into any place," Dumfr.

3. To make the first appearance; applied to inanimate objects, S.

The fowk were in a perfect fever,
—Turning coats, and mending breeks,
New-seating where the sark-tail *keeks*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

Su.-G. *kik-a*, intentis oculis videre; Belg. *kyk-en*, Germ. *kuck-en*, Dan. *kyg-er*, Ir. *kigh-im*, id. Isl. *giaeg-ast*, speculari. It seems radically the same with the v. GOUK, q. v.

- To KEEK THROUGH, v. a. 1. To prospiciate; as to *keek through a prospect*, to look through a perspective-glass, S.

2. To *keik through*, to examine with accurate scrutiny.

Conceal yoursel as weel's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But *keek thro'* ev'ry other man,
Wl' sharpen'd sly inspection.

Burns, iii. 210.

- KEEK, KEIK, s. A peep, a stolen glance, S.

He by his shouter gae a *keek*,
An' tumbld' wi' a wintle
Out-owre that night.

Burns, iii. 134.

- KEEK-HOLE, s. A chink or small orifice through which prying persons peep, S.

Dan. *kighul*, a peep-hole.

- KEEKERS, s. pl. A cant term for eyes, S. Sw. *kikare*, formed in the same manner, signifies a small perspective glass.

- KEEK-BO, s. Bo-peep, S. Belg. *kiekeho*, id. from *kyck-en*, *kick-en*, spectare, and perhaps *baww*, larva, q. take a peep at the goblin or bugbear. V. BO-KEIK, and BU-MAN.

- KEEKING-GLASS, s. A looking-glass, S.

Sweet Sir, for your courtesie,
When ye come by the Bass then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a *keeking-glass* then.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 173.

- STARN-KEEKER, s. A star-gazer, an astronomer. I give this word on the authority of Callander, in his MS. notes on Ihre.

Su.-G. *stiernkikare*, Belg. *starre-kyker*, id., also an astrologer.

- KEEL, KEIL, s. Ruddle, a red argillaceous substance, used for marking, S. Sinopis.

Bot at this tyme has Pallas, as I ges,
Markit you swa with sic rude difference,
That by his *keil* ye may be knawn from thens.

Doug. Virgil, 330, 17.

With skuk and *keil* I'll win your bread.

Ja. V. Gaberlunyie Man.

This alludes to the practice of fortune-tellers, who usually pretend to be dumb, to gain more credit with the vulgar, as being deprived of the ordinary means of knowledge, and therefore have recourse to signs made with chalk or ruddle, in order to make known their meaning. The Gaberlunyie man promises to win his sweetheart's livelihood by telling fortunes. V. Callander.

This is sometimes written *Kyle stone*. V. SKALLIE. Rudd. assigns to it the same origin with *chalk*. Adden. But *chaille*, in Franche Comté, signifies a rocky earth.

Gael. *cil*, ruddle; Shaw.

- To KEEL, KEIL, v. a. 1. To mark with ruddle, S. part. pa. *keild*.

Thou has thy clam shells and thy burdoun *keild*.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 70, st. 23.

V. CLAM-SHELL.

2. Metaph. to mark any person or thing; as expressive of jealousy or dissatisfaction, S.

- KEEL, KEILL, s. A lighter, Aberd. Reg.; *Keel*, id. A. Bor.

"Accatium, a *keel* or lighter." Wed. Vocab., p. 22. A.-S. *ceole*, navicula, celox, "a small barke or other vessel;" Somner. But Du Cange observes that it rather signified a long ship, *ceol* being distinguished from navicula, and paying fourpence of toll, when one penny only was exacted for a small vessel. It was in such *keels* that the Saxons found their way to England, when they invaded it. Malmesh. de Gest., Angl. L. 1.

- [KEEL, s. Any living creature large and unshapely; applied also to inanimate objects, Banffs.]

- [KEELAN, s. Applied to a big, uncemely person, *ibid.*]

- KEEL, s. A cant term for the backside, Aberd.

- KEELACK, s. A pannier used for carrying out dung to the field, Banffs.; the same with *Keelach*, q. v.

Hence the proverbial phrase, "The witch is in the *keelack*," used when the superiority of the produce, on any spot of ground, is attributed to the dung which is carried out in the *keelack* or pannier; i. e., "the charm lies in the manure."

- [KEEL-DRAUGHT, s. A false keel to a boat, Shetl.]

- KEELICK, KEELock, s. 1. Anger, trouble, vexation, Ang. Perhaps from Isl. *keili*, dolor.

2. A blow, a stroke, Ang., pron. also *keelup*.

Keelick, as used in this sense, seems radically the same with A. Bor. "*kelks*, a beating, blows. I gave him two or three good *kelks*." Gl. Grose.

This may be allied to Isl. *kiaelke*, the cheek, as originally denoting a blow on the chops, like Teut. *kaeck-slagh*, *alapa*, colaphus, a stroke on the cheek; and Su.-G. *kindhaest*, colaphus, from *kind*, the cheek; or to Isl. *kelk-ia*, adverso fumine [r. numine] nitor, obnitor; G. Andr., p. 141.

- KEELIE, s. A hawk, chiefly applied to a young one, Loth., Teviotd.

"A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie Gang*." Sir W. S. Can this be corr. from Fr. *cillier-faulcon*, a seeled hawk? Isl. *keila*, is expl., foemina animalium rapacium; Halderson. It is, however, more probably allied to C. B. *gwalch*, or *cidyll*, both which terms denote a hawk.

KEELING, KELING, KEILING, KILLING, KILLIN, *s.* The name given to cod of a large size, *S. Gadus morhua*, Linn.

"Asellus major vulgaris; our fishers call it *Keeling*, and the young ones *Codlings*." Sibb. Fife, p. 122.

"It is statute and ordainit, that ane bind and measure be maid for salmound, hering and *keling*." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 90, Ed. 1566; *killling*, Skene; *keiling*, Murray, c. 109.

"In the same ile is verey good *killling*, lyng, and uther whyte fishes." Monroe's W. Isles, p. 4.

"Fishes of divers sorts are taken in great plenty, yet not so numerous as formerly; for now before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, Ling, &c., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats." Brand's Orkney, p. 20.

"The fishes that do most abound are *Killin*, Ling," &c. Ibid., p. 129.

"Large cod, called *Keilling*, are also got in spring and summer." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vii. 205.

Sw. kolja signifies a haddock. It would seem indeed, that *Cod*, like Lat. *Asellus* has formerly been used as a generic name, including a variety of the larger species of white fishes; and that the systematic name *Gad-us* has been formed from it. Von Troil. Letters on Iceland, p. 128, informs us, that the Icelanders reckon different kinds of cod, as *thyrskliugur*, *lang-r kerla*, &c. The former seems to be *torsk* and *ling*. Is our *keeling* from *kerla*?

Kelyng in O. E. denotes a fish. Palsgr. expl. it by Fr. *aunon*; B. iii. F. 42. Cotgr. also renders *Aunon*, "a keeling (fish)."

According to Haldorson, *Isl. keila*, is *Gadus dorso monety gjo minor*. This seems to be the *Gadus Aeglefinus* of Linn., which he says is in Sweden called *kolja*. The northern name *keila* may have passed, in the inaccuracy of fishermen, from the haddock to the cod.

KEELIVINE, KEELIVINE-PEN, *s.* A black lead pencil, *S.*

"Black lead is called *killow*, or *collow* in Cumberland; and a *quillivine-pen* is probably a corruption of a *fine killow pencil*." Sir J. Sinclair's Obs., p. 120.

Perhaps rather *q.* the *vein* of *killow*. The common pron. is *keelivine*, although Grose gives *gillivine* as that of North-Britain.

"Put up your pocket-book and your *keelyvine pen* then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands—they're a scaur to unlearned folk like me." Antiquary, iii. 187.

It is observed by one literary friend, that *keelivine pen* is a pen of *keel*, or black lead, in a *vine*.

It has been also suggested to me, that perhaps the word *keelivine* may rather have been imported from France; as, in some provinces, the phrase *cueill de vigne* is used for a small slip of the vine, in which a piece of chalk, or something of this kind, is frequently inserted for the purpose of marking. It is believed, that the other end is sometimes formed into a sort of pen.

It has occurred, however, that it may be *guille de vigne*, from Fr. *guille*, a kind of quill.

It would appear from a letter of the *Tinklarian Doctor Mitchell*, A. 1720, that in his time *keelivine* was cried in our streets for sale. He mentions another kind of pencil that had been sold by the same hawkers.

"If God's Providence were not wonderful, I would long since been crying *Kile vine*, and *Kilie vert*, considering I began upon a crown, and a poor trade."

Kilie-vert seems to have been made of a green mineral. Fr. *verd de terre*, "a kind of green mineral chaulke or sand;" Cotgr. He gives *vert* as the same with *verd*.

KEEL-ROW, *s.* "A Gallovidian country-dance; the *Keel-row* is in Cromek's Nithsdale and Galloway Song;" Gall. Encycl.

[**KEELUP**, *s.* A blow, Perth., Ang. V. under **KEELICK**.]

[**KEEN**, *s.* A rock jutting out from the face of a cliff, Shetl. *Isl. kani*, a prominence.]

[**KEENG**, *s.* A clasp of pewter used to repair broken china or earthenware, Shetl.]

[To **KEENG**, *v. a.* To unite the pieces of a broken dish by means of a clasp, *ibid.* *Isl. keingr*, a clasp.]

[**KEEP, KEIP**, *s.* Heed, care, Barbour, i. 95.]

[To **KEEP INLAN'**, *v. n.* To sail near shore, *S.*]

To **KEEP Land in**. To crop it, Dumbartons.

To **KEEP Land out**. Not to crop it, *ibid.*

"Strange as it may seem, there are instances, even in Dumbartonshire, where tenants are bound to *keep* their lands three years *in* and six years *out*, i. e., to take three white crops in succession, and then leave the exhausted soil to recruit itself, as it best may, for six successive years." Agr. Surv. Dumbart., p. 50.

KEEPSAKE, *s.* A token of regard; any thing *kept*, or given to be kept, for the *sake* of the giver, *S.*

KEERIE-OAM, *s.* A game common in Perth. One of the boys, selected by lot, takes his station by a wall with his face turned to it and covered with his hands. The rest of the party run off to conceal themselves in the *closes* in the neighbourhood; and the last who disappears calls out, *Keerie-O*, or *Keerie*.] The boy, who has had [*Keerie-oam*, [which is generally shortened to his face at the wall, then leaves his station, and searches for those who have hid themselves; and the first whom he lays hold of takes his place in the next game, which is carried on as the preceding one. [In the West of Scotland the game is called *Keer-Hoy*, which in that district is the call used.]

If we shall suppose that this species of *Hide and Seek* has been introduced from the Low Countries, we may view the term as derived from Teut. *keer-en*, *vertere*, and *om*, *circum*, in composition *omkeer-en*; as it is merely the call or warning given, to him who has his face turned to the wall, to *turn about* and begin the search.

KEERIKIN, *s.* A smart and sudden blow which turns one topsy-turvy, Fife.

It may be a diminutive, by the addition of *kin*, from Tent. *keer-en*, *vertere*, also *propulsare*; as suggesting the idea of overturning.

KEEROCH, s. A term used contemptuously to denote any strange mixture; sometimes applied by the vulgar to medical compounds, Aberd. Thus they speak of "the *keerochs* of thai Doctors." Apparently synon. with *Soss*.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Keir*, to drive, often applied to a mess that is tossed, in the vessel containing it, till it excite disgust.

KEERS, s. A thin gruel given to feeble sheep in spring, Ettr. For.

As gruel corresponds with Lat. *jus avenaceum*, this word is most probably a remnant of the Welsh kingdom, which extended to Ettr. For., and included at least, part of it. C. B. *ceirch* signifies avena, or oats; *ceirchog*, avenacens. W. Richard renders Oatmeal-grout, *rhynion ceirch*. Corn. *kerk*, Armor. *kerck*, and Ir. *koirke*, all signify oats. Owen derives *ceirch* from *cair*, fruit; berries. The learned and ingenious Rudbeck asserts, that the Goth. name of *Ceres*, the goddess of corn, was *Kaera*; Atlant., ii. 448.

[**KEESSAR, s.** A big uncomely woman, Banffs.]

KEESLIP, s. 1. The stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk, Teviotd.; synon. *Earnin*, *Yearnin*. *Kelsop*, id., North. Grose.

Teut. *kaes-libbe*, coagulum; *kaese*, signifying cheese, and *libbe*, *lebbe*, belonging to the same stock with our *Lapped*, coagulated. Isl. *kaesir*, coagulum; A.-S. *cyslib*, id.

2. The name of an herb nearly resembling southern-wood, Loth.

The *Galium* is called *cheese rennet* in E., as it is used both there and in S. as a substitute for rennet.

KEEST, s. Sap, substance, Roxb. Hence,

KEESTLESS, KYSTLESS, adj. 1. Tasteless, insipid, *ibid*.

"*Kystless*, tasteless;" Gl. Sibb.

2. Without substance or spirit, *ibid*.

3. Affording no nourishment; pron. *Kizless*, Ettr. For.; *Fizzenless*, synon. Both are generally said of hay and grass.

Probably akin to Teut. *keest*, the pith of a tree; Medulla, cor, matrix arboris; *keest-en*, germinare, pullulare, i.e., to send forth the pith or substance; applied also to the sprouting of corn. C. B. *cys* signifies torpid, void of feeling; and *cysgra*, numbness.

KEEST, pret. Threw, used to denote puking; from the *v. Cast*.

But someway on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* with braking strange.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

KEETHING SIGHT. The view a fisher has of the motion of a salmon, by marks in the water, as distinguished from what they call a *bodily sight*, S. B.

"When they expect to have *bodily sight*, the fishers commonly use the high sight on the Fraserfield side above the bridge; but below the bridge, at the Blue

stone and Ram-hillock and Cottar Crofts, and at the water-mouth, which are all the sights on the Fraserfield side below the bridge, they have *keething* and drawing sights." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 126.

"That he knows of no such sight as the Ennet, and they wrought that shot by sinking their nets, when they saw fish in it, and they would have seen them by *keethings*, or shewing themselves above the water." *Ibid.*, p. 139.

This is the same with *KYTHE*, q. v.

KEEVE, s. Used as synon. with *tub*, E.

"As for the bleaching-house, it ought to be furnished with good coppers and boilers, good *keeves* or tubs for bucking, and also stands and vats for keeping the several sorts and degrees of lyes." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 343.

This is evidently the same with *Kive*, although expl. by Kelly a masking-vat. Mr. Todd refers to this article, and remarks that *Kive* appears to be of English usage, and by an old author of great credit. This is Sir W. Petty, in his *History of Dyeing*.

Mr. Todd is certainly right in viewing this as an old E. word; and had he looked a little farther, he would have found it, according to the orthography here given, in Kersey's *Dict. Anglo-Brit.*, and also in his edition of Phillips, in the very same words. "*Keeve* or *Keever*, a brewing-vessel, in which the ale or beer works before it is tunnd." Grose also mentions it as a local term. "*Keeve*, a large vessel to ferment liquors in. Devonsh."

All these lexicographers have been silent as to the origin of this term. There can be no doubt that this is A.-S. *cuf*, *cyfe*, dolium, cadus, a "tonne or barrel;" Somner. It would appear that this learned writer was not acquainted with the O. E. word. Teut. *kuype*, dolium, as well as Lat. *cup-a*, by which it is expl., seem allied; to which we may add Alem. *cuphe*, and Dan. *kube*, id. Ihre observes, vo. *Kypare*, that in Gothland *kyp-a*, signifies, to draw water with a picher, or any other instrument.

KEEZLIE, adj. Unproductive, barren, applied to soil that is good for nothing, or that scarcely brings any thing to perfection, Ayr.

Keezlie knowes, knolls where the soil is like a *caput mortuum*.

Perhaps from Teut. *kesel*, *keesel*, a flint; Germ. *kiesel*, id., also a pebble; *kies*, gravel.

KEFF, s. One is said to be *in a gay keff*, when one's spirits are elevated with good news, Ayr.

Isl. *akafe* and *akefd* signify fervor, praecipitantia; *kylf-a*, contendere; *kif*, *kylf*, lis, contentio; Dan. *kiv*, id. Or shall we view it as a variety of S. *cave*, a toss?

KEIES, KEYIS of the Court. A phrase metaph. applied to certain office-bearers in courts of law.

"Al courts by and attour the ordinar persons of the judge, the persewer & the defender, suld haue certane vther persons & members, quhilks ar called *claus curiae*, the *keies of the court*, that is, ane lauchful official or seriant," &c. Skene, *Verb. Sign. vo. Curia*.

"The *keies of court* are thir, viz., 1. Ane Justice that is wyse, and hes knowlege of the lawis," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 273.

Besides the Justice he mentions a Schiref, Coroner, Serjandis, Clerk, and Dempster. He adds an Assise and Witnesses, not in Skene's enumeration.

According to the Lat. version given of the figure by Skene, it seems to convey the idea, that the court could not be regularly *opened* without the presence of the office-bearers mentioned. Whether the idea has been borrowed from the phrase *Claves Ecclesiae*, as denoting ecclesiastical power, I shall not pretend to determine.

Cowel renders *Keyus*, *Keys*, a guardian, warden, or keeper; conjoined with *seneschallus*, *constabularius*, *ballivus*, &c., in *Monast. Angl.*, ii. 71. He adds, that in the Isle of Man, the 24 Commoners, who are as it were the conservators of the liberties of the people, are called the *Keys* of the island. According to Camden, the number of these is twelve. *Brit.* iv. 504. Du Cange also mentions *Cei* as signifying *Judicatores*. But the term, as used by our writers, seems to have no connexion. For it includes the inferior officers of a court as well as the judges.

KING'S KEYS. *To mak King's Keys*, to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c., by virtue of a legal warrant in his *Majesty's* name, S.

"And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the gate to sic a clamjamfrie?" said the old dame scoffingly. "Force our way wi' the *king's keys*, and break the neck of every soul we find in the house," &c. *Tales*, Black Dwarf, p. 173, 174.

This is an old Fr. phrase. *Faire la clef le Roy*, ouvrir les clefs et les coffres avec des instruments de serrurier; *Roquefort*.

To KEIK, v. n. To pry. V. **KEEK.**

[**KEIK, s.** A look, a glance, S. V. **KEEK.**]

KEIK, KEIG, s. A sort of wooden trumpet, long and sonorous, formerly blown in the country at 5 o'clock P. M., *Aberd.* In some places they still blow a horn at this hour.

KEILL, s. A lighter. V. **KEEL.**

To KEILTCH, v. a. 1. To heave up; said of a burden which one has already upon the back, but which is falling too low, *Ettr. For.*

2. To jog with the elbow, *ibid.*

Perhaps, notwithstanding the transposition, from the same fountain with Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare, pultare, *kluts-en*, quaterere, concutere; or *klets*, ictus resonans, *klets-en*, resonare ictu verberare. Or shall we prefer Su.-G. *kilt-a*, *upkilt-a*, Dan. *kilt-er op*, to truss, to tie or tuck up?

KEILTCH, s. 1. One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards, *Ettr. For.*

[2. A lift, shove or push upwards, *Clydes.*]

[**KEILUP, KEILOP, s.** V. **KEELICK.**]

KEIP, s. Heed, care; [cost of keeping, food, *Clydes.*] V. **KEPE.**

Tak *keip* to my capill that na man him call.
Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

i.e., drive away.

KEIPPIS, s. pl. [Prob. holders, brackets.]

"Silver wark, brasin wark, *keippis* and ornamentis of the parochie kirk." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24.

To KEIR, v. a. To drive, S. B. pron. like *E. care.*

So lairdis upliftis mennis leifing our thy rewme,
And ar rycht crabit quhen they crave thame ocht;
Be thay unpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht,
To pund pure communis come and cattell *keir.*

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 19.

Lord Hailes makes no mention of this word, which I have not observed elsewhere. But it admits of no other sense than that given above; Isl. *keir-a*, Su.-G. *koer-a*, to drive by force. One sense in which the Su.-G. *v.* occurs is, to drive horses; whence *koerswen*, a carter, a charioteer. Here it denotes the forcible driving away of cattle, in the way of *pointing* or *distraining*.

The word is still used, as signifying to drive, although not precisely in the same sense. One is said to *kair* things, when one drives them backwards and forwards, so as to put them in confusion. *To kair porridge*, to drive them through the vessel that contains them, with a spoon; as a child does, when not disposed to eat, S. B.

KEIR, s. The name given, in some parts of S., to an ancient fortification.

"There are several small heights in this parish to which the name *Keir* is applied, which bear the marks of some ancient military work, viz., *Keirhill* of *Glentirran*, &c. On the summit of each of these is a plain of an oval figure, surrounded with a rampart, which in most of them still remains entire.—The circumference of the rampart of the *Keirhill* of *Dasher*, and which is neither the largest nor the smallest, and the only one that has been measured) does not exceed 130 yards.—The country people say that they were *Pictish forts.*" P. Kippin, *Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 329.

It is added in a Note; "*Keir, Caer, Chester, Castra*, are said to be words of a like import. Gen. Campbell's *Notes*, p. 17."

Keir indeed seems to be the same with *Caer*, an old British word signifying a fort, and occurring in the names of many places in the kingdom of *Strat-clwyd*; as *Carluke*, *Carstairs*, *Carmunnock*, &c.—Although corresponding in sense to *Chester*, its origin is entirely different. V. **CHESTER.**

[**KEIR, s.** A cure, *Banff.*]

[**To KEIR, v. a.** To cure, to heal, *ibid.*]

KEIST, pret. Threw. V. **KEST.**

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river or stream, for preventing salmon from getting further up, *Perth.*

"A kind of bar, called a *keith*, laid across the river at *Blairgowrie*, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of *Ardle* and *Shee.*" P. *Kirkmichael, Perth. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. *kette*, Su.-G. *ked*, *keelja*, a chain.

KEIT YOU, Get away, Aberd. V. **KIT YE.**

[**KEK, s.** Gesticulation, bearing; the peculiar motion of any part of the body to which one is addicted, *Shetl.*]

To KEKKIL, KEKIL, v. n. 1. To cackle; as denoting the noise made by a hen, after laying her egg, or when disturbed or irritated, S.

"Than the suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the asse tair, quhilk gart the hennis *kekkyll* quhen the cockis creu." Compl. S., p. 60.

Bark like ane dog, and *kekil* like ane ka.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 187.

2. To laugh aloud, as *E. cackle* is also used, S.

The Troianis lauchis fast seand him fall,
And hym behaldand ewym, thay *kekkit* all.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 32.

According to Rudd. from Gr. *γαλαω, γεγελακα*, *ridere*. But it is evidently the same with Teut. *kackelen*, Su.-G. *kakl-a*, id. *Ihre* derives the latter from Gr. *κικκος*, a cock. I suspect that *E. chuckle*, although Johns. assigns a different origin, is radically the same with *cackle*.

KEKLING, s. The act of cackling, S.

"The crowing of cocks, *kekling* of hens, calling of partridges." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. iii. p. 106.

KELCHYN, KELTEN, s. A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed.

"*Kelchyn* of ane Earle is thriescore sax kye, and halfe an kow." Reg. Maj., B. iv. c. 33, § 1.

The *Kelchyn* was not in every instance paid to the kindred of the deceased. For when the wife of an husbandman was slain, it belonged to "the lord of the land;" *Ibid.* § 6.

This fine, as Du Cange has observed, was less than the *Cro*. For the *Cro* of an Earl is fixed at more than double, or an hundred and forty cows.

Dr. Macpherson views this word as Gael.; observing that it signifies, "paid to one's kinsmen, from *gial* and *cinnea*, kindred." *Crit. Diss.*, xiii. But it may as naturally be traced to the Gothic. *Sibb.* deduces it from "Theot. *kelt-en*, Teut. *geld-en*, compensare, solvere." It seems composed of A.-S. *geld, gild*, compensatio, and *cynn*, cognatio; as equivalent to *kinbot*.

Kelten, which occurs only in the Index to the translation of Reg. Mag., and in the Notes to the Lat. copy, is mentioned by Skene as a various reading.

To KELE, v. a. To kill.

Thre, of his seruandis, that fast by hym lay
Full reklesly he *kelit*. —

Doug. Virgil, 287, 30.

Teut. *kel-en*, *keel-en*, jugulare, to cut one's throat, is mentioned by Rudd. and *Sibb.* But it rather retains the more general sense of A.-S. *cwell-an*, occidere.

KELING, s. Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. "Knappel & *keling treis*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

As, in our old writings, foreign wood is generally denominated from the country, district, or sea-port, whence it had been brought; this may be wood from *Kiel*, a town of the duchy of Holstein, situated on the Baltic. Or shall we view it as denoting wood fit for making *keels*; either for the formation of the *keel* strictly so denominated, or for ship-building in general? A.-S. *caele, ceol*, carina, Teut. *kiel*, Su.-G. *koel*, id.

KELL, s. 1. A dress for a woman's head, especially meant to cover the crown.

Scho was like a caldrone cruke, cler under *kellys*.

Ballad, printed 1508. *Pink. S. P. R.*, iii. 141.

—The hare was of this damycell

Knit with ane buttoun in sne goldyn *kell*.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 41. V. STICK, s.

Then up and gat her seven sisters,
And sewed to her a *kell*;
And every steek that they put in
Sewed to a siller bell.

Ballad, Gay Goss Hawk.

It has been suggested to me, that *up and* may be a corr. of some old form of the adv. *up*. And it is by no means improbable that it may be a relique of A.-S. *uppan*, *supra*. This, however, is used as a prep.

"*Kell. Reticulum.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

2. The hinder part of a woman's cap; or what is now in E. denominated the *caul*; *the kell of a mutch*, S.

3. The *furfur*, or scurf on a child's head; [the grime that collects on the face and hands of a workman; the coating of soot on a pot, Clydes.]

"But foul as the capital then was, and covered with the leprosy of idolatry,—they so medicated her with the searching medicaments of the Reformation, that she was soon scrapit of all the scurf and *kell* of her abominations." R. Gilhaize, i. 271.

Isl. *kal* and *quol* signify inquinamentum, *kal-a*, inquinare.

The word, as Rudd. observes, denoting a sort of network, seems primarily to have been applied to that in which the bowels are wrapped. He derives it from Belg. *kovel*, a coif, hood, or veil.

KELLACH, KELLACHY, s. 1. A small cart with a body formed of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, or to an axletree that turns round with the wheels, Ang.

"Besides the carts now mentioned, there are about 300 small *rung* carts, as they are called, which are employed in leading home the fuel from the moss, and the corn to the barn-yard. These carts have, instead of wheels, small solid circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse, strong basket, formed like a sugar loaf, across these small carts, in which the manure is carried from the dung-hill to the field. These kinds of carts are called *Kellachys*; and are not only used in this district, but over all the north country." P. Kiltearn, *Ross. Statist. Acc.*, i. 277. V. also iii. 10, P. Dingwall, *Ross.*

[2. A coarse wicker basket of conical shape used in the northern counties for carrying dung to the fields. V. KEELACK.]

"What manure was used was carried to their fields in *Keallachs*, a creel in the form of a cone, with the base turned upwards, placed upon a sledge. Many of these *keallachs* are still used in the heights of the parish." P. Kiltarlity, *Invern. Statist. Acc.*, xiii. 519.

[3. Anything built high and narrow, or slim and slovenly, Banffs.]

This is evidently the same with Isl. Su.-G. *kaelke*, a dray or sledge, drawn without wheels, *traha*, *Ihre*; whence *kaelkdraett*, the right of conveying timber from a wood on such a dray; Fenn. *kelcke*. From the definition given by Verel., it would appear that this right was granted only to a poor man, and that the quantity was as much only as a weak man might himself draw in the sledge. *Jus lignandi in sylva villatica, quantum pauperculus et debilis super parvula traha ad tigurium suum trahere potest.*

Ihre has a curious idea; that as Isl. *kialke* denotes the cheeks, and the dray in its form resembles these, this similarity may have suggested the name. Ir. *kul* signifies a cart.

[KELLIEMUFF, s. A mitt, Shetl.]

KELPIE, WATER-KELPIE, s. 1. The spirit of the waters, who, as is vulgarly believed, gives previous intimation of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them, S.

In pool or ford can nae be smur'd,
Gin *Kelpie* be nae there.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

O hie, O hie thes to thy bower;
Ilie thee, sweet lady, hame;
For the *Kelpie* brim is out, and fey
Are some I darena name.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 235.

—The bonnie gray mare did sweat for fear,
For she heard the *Water-kelpie* roaring.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 153.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it be originally the same with Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf; *Kelpie* being described as a quadruped, and as making a loud bellowing noise. This, however, it is said, rather resembles the neighing of a horse.

The attributes of this spirit, in the North of S. at least, nearly correspond to those of Isl. *Nikr*, Dan. *Nicken*, Sw. *Necken*, Belg. *Necker*, Germ. *Nicks*, L. B. *Nocca*, whence the E. designation of the devil, *Old Nick*. This is described as an aquatic demon, who drowns, not only men, but ships. The ancient Northern nations believed that he had the form of a horse; and the same opinion is still held by the vulgar in Iceland. Hence the name has been traced to O. Germ. *nack*, a horse. Wachter deduces it from Dan. *nock-a*, to suffocate. L. B. *necare*, signifies to drown, which Schilter derives from *hneig-en*, submittere, inclinare; not, as Du Cange says, a Celtic word, but A.-S. and Alem. V. *Necare*, Du Cange.

Loccenius informs us, that in Sweden the vulgar are still afraid of his power, and that swimmers are on their guard against his attacks; being persuaded that he suffocates and carries off those whom he catches under water. "Therefore," adds this writer, "it would seem that ferry-men warn those, who are crossing dangerous places in some rivers, not so much as to mention his name; lest, as they say, they should meet with a storm, and be in danger of losing their lives. Hence, doubtless, has this superstition originated; that, in these places, formerly, during the time of paganism, those who sailed worshipped their sea-deity *Nekr*, as it were with a sacred silence, for the reason already given." Antiq. Sueo-Goth., p. 13. Wormius informs us, that it was usual to say of those who were drowned, that *Nocka* had carried them off; *Nocken tog hannom bort*. Liter. Danic., p. 17. It was even believed, that this spirit was so mischievous as to pull swimmers to him by the feet, and thus accomplish their destruction. Ihre, vo. *Necken*.

Wormius gravely tells a story, which bears the greatest resemblance to those that are still told in our own country, concerning the appearance of *Kelpie*. Speaking of *Nicken* or *Nocca*, he says; "Whether that spectre was of this kind, which was seen at Marspurg, from the 13th to the 17th Oct., 1615, near the Mill of St. Elizabeth, on the river Lahn, called by the people of that country *Wasser-nickt*, I leave others to determine. Concerning it a song was published from the office of Kutvelker, which may be seen in *Hornung's Cista Medica*, p. 191. This I certainly know, that

while I was prosecuting my studies there, for several successive years, one person at least was drowned annually in that very place." Liter. Dan., p. 17, 18.

Wasser-nickts is by Wachter considered as the same with *Nicks*, daemon aquaticus. Although this spirit was supposed to appear as a horse, it was also believed that he assumed the form of a sea-monster, having a human head. Worm. Literat. ubi sup. He was sometimes seen as a serpent; and occasionally sat in a boat plowing the sea, and exercising his dominion over the winds and waves. Keysl. Antiq. Septent., p. 261, Not.

2. This term is also used to denote "a raw-boned youth," Gl. Shirr.

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks, Teviotd.

KELSO CONVOY. An accompaniment scarcely deserving the name, South of S.

"Ye needna gang higher than the loan-head—it's no expected your honour suld leave the land—it's just a *Kelso convoy*, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' 'And why a *Kelso convoy* more than any other?'—'How should I ken? it's just a bye-word.'" Antiquary, iii. 5.

This is rather farther than a *Scotch convoy*, which is only to the door. It is, however, expl. by others, as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanies has to go, although to his own door.

KELSO RUNGS. Generally classed with *Jeddart Staves*, but otherwise unknown, *ibid.*

KELT, s. "Cloth with the freeze (or nap) generally of native black wool," Shirr. Gl., S., used both as a s. and as an *adj.*

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis;—

Ane hamelie hat, a cott of *kelt*

Weill beltin in ane lethrone belt

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 327.

"The alteration in dress since 1750, is also remarkable. When the good man and his sons went to kirk, market, wedding, or burial, they were clothed in a home spun suit of freezed cloth, called *kelt*, pladden hose, with a blue or brown bonnet." P. Bathgate, Linlithg. Statist. Acc., i. 356.

As for the man he wore a gude *kelt* coat,

Which wind, nor rain, nor sun, could scarcely blot.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 182.

This is probably from Isl. *kult*, tapestry, or any raised work. This Seren. mentions as a very ancient word, to which he views E. *quilt* as allied.

KELT, s. A salmon that has been spawning, a fowl fish, S.

"Dighty has some pikes, but no salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called fowl fish, or *kelt*, are caught." P. Dundee, Forfars. Statist. Acc., viii. 204.

Belg. *kuytvisch*, *id.* is evidently from the same fountain; *kuyt*, Teut. *kiete*, *kyte*, spawn, ova piscium.

To **KELTER, v. n.** 1. To move in an undulating manner. Eels are said to *kelter* in the water when they wamble. The stomach or belly is also said to *kelter* when there is a disagreeable motion in either, S.

2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puking, S.
3. To tilt up; as, a balance is said to *kelter* when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards; or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up, Lanarks.
4. To tumble or fall headlong, South of S.

The twasoms warsel'd here and there,
Till owra a form they *kelter'd*.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 16.

5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook, Perth.

To **KELTER**, *v. a.* To overturn, to overset, Fife, Roxb.

C. B. *chwyldroi*, to revolve, to whirl, *chwyldro*, a circular turn; from *chwyll*, and *tro*, both signifying a turn; Su.-G. *kultr-a*, in orbem ferri, in caput praeceps ferri, from *kull*, vertex.

KELTER, *s.* A fall in which one is thrown heels over head, a somersault, Ayr.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *kelter*, vivarium, a place where fishes are kept.

KELTER, *s.* Money, Dumfr.

Germ. *geld*, *gelt*, Isl. *gillde*, id. The cognate terms were anciently sometimes written with *k* or *ch*. Alem. *kelt-an*, *gelt-an*, reddare; *farkelt-an*, rependere. In the Salic Law, *chalt* is used in the sense of *gelt*; as *rhannechalt*, compensatio furti in porcello; and in Leg. Longobard. *launechild* signifies, donum reciprocum.

KELTIE, *s.* A large glass or bumper, imposed under the notion of punishment on those who, as it is expressed, do not *drink fair*, S., sometimes called *Keltie's mends*.

The origin of this phrase is given, in the account of a visit of one of the Jameses, at the castle of Tullibole, on his way from Stirling to Falkland.

"Amongst the King's attendants was a trooper much celebrated for his ability in drinking intoxicating liquors. Among the laird of Tulliebole's vassals, there was one named *Keltie*, (a name still common in the Barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous preeminence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity while the king was there; but they agreed to meet early on a Monday morning, soon after, on the same spot where the king had dined. It is not said what kind of liquor they made use of; but they drank it from what are here called quaffs, a small wooden vessel, which holds about half an English pint. They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat seemingly asleep. *Keltie* took another quaff, after the fall of his friend, to show that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, *Keltie's Mends*, and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with *Keltie's Mends*. *Keltie* dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly

which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perth. Statist. Acc., xviii. 474. V. MENDS.

It is a singular fancy that the ingenious Sir James Foulis throws out as to the origin of this custom. When describing the manners of the ancient Albanich of Scotland, he says:—

"A horn was twisted so as to go round the arm. This being filled with liquor, was to be applied to the lips, and drunk off at one draught. If, in withdrawing the arm, any liquor was left, it discovered itself by rattling in the windings of the horn. Then the company called out *corneigh*, i. e., the *horn cries*; and the delinquent was obliged to drink *keltie*, that is, to fill up his cup again and drink it out, according to the laws of the *Kelts*, for so ought the word *Celt* to be pronounced. We have from hence a clear proof that they were jolly toppers." Trans. Antiq. Soc. S., i. 23.

But the good Baron should have told us whether the term originated with the Romans or the Picts, or what other nation; for it was never formed by the people to whom he refers. They never designed themselves either *Kelts* or *Kelts*, but *Gael*. It is not likely, at any rate, that they would borrow from themselves a name for this custom.

KELTIE AFF. *Cleared keltie aff*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to drinking a bumper, S.

"Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend, Bailie Nicol Jarvie's health—I kend him and his father these twenty years. Are ye a' *cleared keltie aff*? Fill anither. Here's to his being sune Provost." Rob Roy, iii. 32.

KELTIES, *s. pl.* Children, Ang.

Su.-G. *kullt*, a boy; *kull*, issue of the same marriage; Isl. *kyll-a*, to beget, also, to bring forth. This is the root of A.-S. *cild*, whence E. *child*.

KEMBIT, *s.* The pith of hemp, used instead of a small candle, Ayr. Gael. *cainab*, Lat. *cannab-is*, hemp.

To **KEME**, *v. a.* To comb. V. KAIM.

KEMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber, S.

"Gif the *kemesters* (of wooll) passe forth of the burgh a landwart, there to worke, and to vse their offices, hauand sufficient worke to occupie them within burgh, they could be taken and imprisoned." Burrow Lawes, c. 109. V. KAIM, v.

Balfour writes *Camesteris*; Practicks, p. 74.

KEMMIN, *s.* A term commonly used in Upp. Lanarks. in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as "He rins like a *kemmin*," he runs very fast; "He wirks like a *kemmin*," he works with great activity; "He fechts i. e., fights like a *kemmin*," &c.

This term, belonging to Strat-Clyde, is very probably of Welsh origin. C. B. *cammin*, a peregrine falcon; or *ceimmyn*, one that strives in the games.

To **KEMP**, *v. n.* To strive, to contend in whatever way, S.

And preualy we smyte the cabill in twane,
Sine *kempand* with airis in all our mane,
Vp welteris watir of the salt sey fluide.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 54.

The term, as Rudd. observes, is now mostly used for the striving of reapers on the harvest field.

"The inhabitants—can now laugh at the superstition and credulity of their ancestors, who, it is said, could swallow down the absurd nonsense of a boon of shearers, i.e., reapers, being turned into large gray stones, on account of their *kemping*, i.e., striving." P. Mouswald, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., vii. 303.

A.-S. *camp-ian*, to strive; Teut. *kamp-en*, Germ. *kampf-en*, *dinicare*. For it has originally denoted the strife of battle. Su.-G. *kaemp-a*, Alem. *chemf-an*, L. B. *camp-ire*, certare. Pezron mentions C. B. *campa* as used in the same sense.

KEMP, s. 1. A champion, one who strives in fight, or wrestling.

Quhen this was said, he has but made abade
Tua *kempis* burdouns brocht, and before thayme laid.
Doug. *Virgil*, 140, 55.

"It is written that Arthure take grete delectatioun in werslyng of strang *kempis*, hauand thame in sic familiarite, that quhen he visit to dyne or tak consulta-tioun in his weiris, he gart thaym sit down with hym in maner of ane round crown that nane of thaym suld be preferrit tyll otheris in dignite." Bellend. Cron., B. ix., c. 11. *Athletas*, Boeth.

Syne ha ca'd on him Ringan Red,
A sturdy *kemp* was he,
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 366.

Hence the names of many old fortifications in S., as "*Kemp's Hold*, or the Soldier's Fastness." P. Caputh, Perth. Statist. Acc., ix. 504. *Kemp's Castle*, near Forfar, &c.

A.-S. *cempa*, miles; Su.-G. *kaempe*, *athleta*, pug-nator. Concerning the latter term Ihre observes; "As with our ancestors all excellence consisted in bravery, *kaempe* denotes one who excels in his own way; as *kaempa prest*, an excellent priest." L. B. *campio*; whence O. E. *campioun*, mod. *champion*.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of strength and uncommon size.

Of the tua *kempis* schuld striue in the preis,
Tha *bustuous* Entellus and Dares.
Doug. *Virgil*, 139, 40.

My fader, *melle* Gow Macmorne,
Owt of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilne echo was forlorne,
Siche an a *kemp* to beir.
Interlude, Drotchis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 175.

3. One who is viewed as the leader of a party, or as a champion in controversy.

"I exhort ye cause your prophete Johne Knox, and your superintendent Johne Spotiswod, to imprevie Sanctis Hierome and Augustine as leand witnessis in the premissis.—Bot peradventure albeit thir twa your *Kempis* dar not for schame answeir in this mater, ye wyll appeill to the rest of your lernit theologis of a gret numbir in Scotland and Geneva." N. Winyet, Keith's Hist., App., p. 217.

Dan. *kempe* denotes a giant; Isl. miles robustus; pl. *kaemper*. Rudd. has observed, that hence "probably the warlike people the old *Cimbri* took their name." Wormius, Rudbeck, and G. Andr. have thrown out the same idea. But the writers of the Anc. Univ. Hist., with far greater probability, derive the name from *Gomer*, the son of Japhet. Vol. i. 375, xix. 5.

KEMP, KEMPIN, s. The act of striving for superiority, in whatever way, S.

A *kemp* begude, sae fast they laepit,
Stout chiels around it darnin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 154.

I like nae *kempin*, for sic trade
Spilla muckle stuff, an' ye're no rede
What illis by it I've seen.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 123.

"Is nae there the country to fight for, and the burn-sides that I gang daundering beside, and the hearths o' the gudwives that gie me my bit bread, and the bits o' weans that come toddling to play wi' me when I come about a landward town?"—He continued, grasping his pike-staff with great emphasis, "An I had as gude pith as I hae gude-will, and a gude cause, I should gie some o' them a day's *kemping*." Antiquary, iii. 326.

"I wad hae gien the best man in the country the breadth o' his back, gin he had gien me sic a *kemping* as ye hae dune." Rob Roy, ii. 260.

KEMPER, s. 1. One who strives for mastery in any way. It is now generally applied to reapers striving on the harvest-field, who shall first cut down the quantity of standing corn which falls to his share, S.

"Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 401.

2. One who is supposed to excel in any art, profession, or exercise, S.

They are no *kempers* a' that ehear the corn.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

Or, as it is expressed in the S. Prov., "A' the corn in the country is not shorn by *kempers*." Ferguson, p. 3.

The Prov. has a general application to those who may do well enough in any line, although not supposed to excel.

This is only another form of the s. Belg. *kamper*, Germ. *kaempfer*, a champion; Ir. *caimper*, id. seems to have a Goth. origin.

Isl. *kaemper*, bellatores fortes. We have seen, that the name of the *Cimbri*, as given by the Romans, has been traced to this origin. G. Andr. in like manner, considers the *Jutes* as denominated from *Jotun*, i.e., giants, vo. *Kempe*.

This class of words had been also used by the Celts. C. B. *camp*, a circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the game; *camp-iaw*, to contend at games; *campiur*, one who contends in the games; Owen. Gael. *campur*, a champion. Whether C. B. *camp*, as denoting a circle, or Lat. *camp-us*, be the radical term, I shall not pretend to determine.

[**KEMP-ROOTH, s.** A rowing match, a contest at rowing, Shetl. Dan. *kamp*, a combat, *roe*, to row; Sw. *kamp* and *ro*.]

KEMP-SEED, s. 1. A variation of the name given to Rib-grass, Etrr. For.

2. The seeds of oats, when meal is made, or the *reeings* of the sieve, are called in pl. *kemp-seeds*, Teviotd.

KEMP-STANE, s. A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who *kemps* or strives at the *Putting-stone*. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor; Fife. V. **PUTTING-STONE**.

KEMP, s. 1. The name given to a stalk of Rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn.; Teviotd. Loth.

2. A game thus denominated; also in pl. *Kemps*, ib.

Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who, with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. He, who has one remaining, while all that belong to the other are gone, wins the game; as in the play of *Beggar-my-neighbour* with cards. They also give the name of *soldiers* to these stalks.

"Says Isaac, with great simplicity, 'Women always like to be striking *kemps* with a handsome and proper man.'" Perils of Man, iii. 318.

As this stalk is also called *Carldoddy*, from its supposed resemblance to an old man with a bald head; it seems to have received the name of *kemps* for a similar reason, because of its fancied likeness to a helmeted head; or perhaps from the use made of the stalks by young people, in their harmless combat.

I have elsewhere had occasion to remark it as a singular circumstance, that many of the vulgar names of plants, in our country, are either the same with those which are given them in Sweden, or have a striking resemblance. Sometimes they seem merely to have passed from one species to another. This is the case here. The Sw. name of the *Plantago media*, or Hoary Plantain, is in pl. *kaempar*, Linn. Flor. Suec.; literally, warriors, champions. V. KEMP. We learn from Kilian, that, in Holland, clover or trefoil is called *kemp*. Meadow Cat's Tail, *Phleum pratense*, is in Sw. called *ang-kampe*, q. the meadow-champion; and *Phleum alpinum*, *fiæll-kampe*, the chieftain of the fells or mountains; Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 56, 57.

To KEMPEL, v. n. To cut in pieces, to cut into separate parts for a particular use; as when wood is cut into billets, S. B.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *kappa*, to amputate, Belg. *kapp-en*, L. B. *kapul-are*.

KEMPLE, s. A quantity of straw, consisting of forty wisps or bottles, S.

"The price of straw, which was some time ago sold at 2s. the *kemple*, is now reduced to 4s." Edin. Even. Courant, Aug. 29, 1801.

"Drivers of straw and hay will take notice, that the *Kemple* of straw must consist of forty windlens; and that each windlen, at an average, must weigh six pounds trone, so that the *kemple* must weigh fifteen stones trone." Advert. Police, Ibid., July 18, 1805.

KEMSTOCK, s. A nautical term, used as if synon. with *Capstane*.

"With this Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kemstock* or capstane which was on the deck towards the hatches, and fastened them in the ground," &c. Urquh. Rab. B. ii., p. 164.

To KEN, v. a. 1. To know, S. O. E. pret. and part. pa. *kent*.

2. To teach, to make known.

Thir Papy's war gud haly men,
And oysyd the trowth to folk to *ken*.

Wynntown, vi. 2. 114.

Gret curtasy he *kend* thame wyth.
Hys dochteris he *kend* to weve and spyn.

Ibid., vi. 3. 70.

3. To direct, in relation to the end, or termination of a course.

Hæue don tharfore shortly and lat ws wend,
Thidder quhare the Goddis orakill has vs *kend*.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 11.

4. To direct with respect to the means; to shew the way; to *ken* to a place, to point out the road, S. B.

Ik wndertak, for my seruice,
To *ken* yow to clymb to the wall;
And I sall formast be of all.

Barboure, x. 544, MS.

Fra thyne to mont Tarpeya he him *kend*;
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end.
Quhare now standis the goldin Capitole.

Doug. Virgil, 254, 9.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to instruct, to make to know.

—Also *kenne* me kindly on Christ to beleue,
That I might worke his wil that wrought me to man.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 5, b.

Isl. *kenn-a*, docere, instituere, erudire, Verel. Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, id. *Kaenna barnom*, to instruct children; *Han oss thet sielfwar kaende*, he himself taught it us; Ihre. It does not appear that A.-S. *cunn-an* was used in this sense.

5. To be able. V. Gl. Wyntown.

Mr. Macpherson justly remarks the analogy betwixt this and Fr. *scavoir*, to know, to be able; and A.-S. *craft*, art, strength.

6. [To serve, to allot.] To *ken* a widow to her *terce*, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband, to divide them between her and the heir; a phrase still used in our courts of law, S.

"The Schiref of the schire sould *ken* hir to hir thrid part thairof, be ane breif of divisoun, gif scho pleis to rais ony thairupon, or be ony other way conform to the lawis of this realme." 17 Nov. 1522, Balfour's Practicks, p. 106.

"The widow has no right of possession, and so cannot receive the rents in virtue of her *terce*, till she be served to it; and in order to this, she must obtain a brief out of the chancery, directed to the Sheriff, who calls an inquest, to take proof that she was wife to the deceased; and that the deceased died infett in the subjects contained in the brief. The service of sentence of the Jury, finding these points proved, does, without the necessity of a retour to the chancery, entitle the wife to enter into the possession;—but she can only possess with the heir *pro indiviso*, and so cannot remove tenants, till the Sheriff *kens* her to her *terce*, or divides the lands between her and the heir." Erskine's Princ., B. ii., Tit. 9, sec. 29.

This use of the term would seem to claim a Gothic origin. Su.-G. *kaenna* is used in various cognate senses; as, cognoscere, sensu forensi. *Kaenna malit*, causam cognoscere. Also, attribueri; *Kaenna kongi baedi ar ac hallaeri*; Regi tam felicem quam durum ammonsm assignare; Heims Kr., i. 54. (Ed. Peringsk.) *Kaenna aet sig*, rem quandam sibi vindicare; whence in the Laws of the Westgoths *sankaenna* and *raetkaenna*, rem quandam furto ablatam, ut vere suam, vindicare. Opposed to *kaenna aet sig*, is *afkaennoting*, a phrase used when one appears in court and solemnly renounces his right to any heritable property. V. Ihre, vo. *Kenna*.

"A woman having right to a *terce* dies without being served or *kenned* to it; her second husband, or her nearest of kin, confirm themselves executors as to the merits and duties of these *tercelands*, and pursue the intromitters." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 94.

Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, cognoscere, sensu forensi. *Kaenna malit*, causam cognoscere; Ihre.

To KEN, *v. n.* To be acquainted, or, to be familiar; [part. pa. *kent*, acquainted, familiar with each other, Clydes., Banffs.]

Gud Wallace sone thron a dyrk garth hym hyit,
And fill a houss, quhar he was went to *ken*,
A wedow duelt was freudfull till eur men.

Wallace, ix, 1389, MS.

To KEN *o'* one's *sell*. To be aware, Aberd.

KENNIN, *s.* 1. Knowledge, acquaintance, S. B., often *kennins*. Isl. *kenning*, institutio, disciplina, Verel.

2. A taste or smack of any thing; so as to enable one to judge of its qualities, S.

3. A small portion, S.

Gif e' this warl, a *kennin* mair,
Some get than me,
I've got content, whose face sas fair
Though ane never see.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i, 187.

4. Used as denoting a slight degree, S.

Though ane may gang a *kennin* wrang,
Te step aside is human.

Burns, iii, 115.

5. Any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses; as, *ae kennin*, S.

I wonder now, sin' I'm in clatter—
How ships can thre' the ocean squatter
Fer siccan stuff,
That ne'er maks fowk *ae kennin* better,
Wi' a' their buff.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

6. *Kenning be kenning*, according to a proportional gradation, regulated by the terms of a former bargain.

"Gif the master of ane ship hyris marineris—to any heavin or town, and it happin that the ship can find na fraucht to go quhar she was frauchtit to, and swa is constrainit to go farder;—the wages of thame that wer hyrit on the master's costis sould be augmentit, *kenning be kenning*, and course be course, efter the rate of thair hyre, until they cum to the port of discharge." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 616.

Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, among its various senses, signifies, to discover by the senses, to feel; Isl. *kenna aa*, gustare; *akiennig*, gustatio, *kendr*, a small quantity of drink; Sw. *kaennig*; *Han har aennu kaennig af frossan*; He has still a touch of the ague; Wideg.

KENSPECKLE, *adj.* Having a singular appearance, so as to be easily recognised or distinguished from others, S.; *kenspeked*, Lincoln., *kenspeck*, A. Bor.

I grant ye, his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e'e is turn'd out.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii, 157.

[In Banffs. *kenspeckle* is used also as a *s.* denoting the 'mark by which a person or thing may be easily recognised.' V. Gl. Banffs.]

Skinner derives it from *ken*, to know, and A.-S. *specce*, a mark. Isl. *kenispeki*, and Su.-G. *kaennespak* are used actively, as denoting a facility of knowing others; qui alios facile agnoscit; *kaennespakheet*, agnoscendi promptitudo; Verel., Ihre. The latter derives the last syllable from *spak*, sapiens.

KENDILLING, [KENTDALEE], *s.* Perhaps cloth of Kendal in England; a sort of frieze or a green colour made chiefly at that town.

"Ane coitt of grene *kendilling*, ane galcoit." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"Ane grene *kendelyng* cloik." Ibid.

"Kelt, or *kendall* freese," is mentioned among the cloths imported; Rates, A. 1611.

To KENDLE, *v. n.* To bring forth; applied to hares.

When man as mad a kyng of a capped man.
When mon is levere ether mones thynng than is ewen.
When loude thouys forest, ant forest ys felde.
When hares *kendles* ethe hersten, &c.

i. e., on the hearth-stone.

Prophecy ascribed to Thomas of Ercildon,
Maitland Poems, introd. lxxviii.

Skinner gives E. *kindle*, parere, which he observes, is used concerning rabbits. In the book of St. Albans, the *s.* is applied to the feline race: "A *kyndyll* of yonge cattes." E. iii. Of Hawkyng, &c. "*Kyndlyn* or bringe forthe. Feto. *Kyndlynd* as in forthe bringinge of bestis. Fetatus.—*Kyndlinge* or forthe bringinge of yonge bestis. Fetura. *Kinlinge* or yonge beast. Fetus." Prompt. Parv.

Apparently from Germ. *kind*, a child, whence *kindelbier*, "the feasting upon the christening of a child," *kindel-tag*, "childermass-day;" Ludwig. The radical word appears in A.-S. *cyn*, propago, or *cenn-an*, parere, "to bring forth or bear," Somner. Verstegan observes: "We yet say of certain beasts, that they have *kenled*, when they have brought forth their young. Vo. *Acenned*. Alem. *chind*, soboles. Notker uses this term in the sense of foetus animalis, in relation to lambs. *Bringent imo diu chint dero uuidero*, Afferte Domino filios arietum; Psa. 28, i.

KENLING, *s.* Brood.

"Fra the confortable signe of the croce content in the vi. Question following, thai abhorre na les than dois the auld serpent, and his poysonit *kenling* Juliane the Apostate did." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist., App., p. 246, N.

It is evidently the same with Germ. *kindlein*, a baby or young child. V. KENDLE, *v.* to bring forth.

To KENDLE, KENDYLL, *v. a.* To kindle, S.

"Considering—how diligent thair adversaries wilbe—to *kendle* and interteine factiounes," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 318.

[KENDLIN, *s.* Live coals sufficient to start a fire; pron. *kenlin*, Clydes.]

[KENDYLT, *part. pa.* Kindled, Barbour xxii. 429. Skeat's Ed.

Isl. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a candle.]

KENE, KEYNE, *adj.* 1. Daring, bold, sharp.

"Ye ar welcum, cumly king," said the *kene* knight.
Gawan and Gol., i. 15.

2. Cruel.

For dont of Mogan *kene*,
Mi sene y seyde thou was.

Sir Tristrem, p. 43.

A.-S. *cene*, brave, warlike, magnanimous. *He waes cene and oft fecht an-wig*; magnanimus erat, et saepe certamen inivit singulare; Somn. Su.-G. *kyn*, *koen*, audax, ferox; *kyn oc klook*, strenuus prudensque; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Germ. *kun*, Belg. *koen*. Wachter derives it from *kenn-en*, posse.

[KENLY, KEYNLY, *adv.* Keenly, bravely, Barbour, V. 365. Skeat's Ed. has *kenly*.]

KENERED, *pret.* [Probably for *kouered*, covered.]

Kenely that cruel *kenered* on hight,
And with a seas of care in cautil he strik,
And waynes at Schir Wawyn that worthy wight.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Perhaps strained, exerted himself. But I observe no cognate term, unless we should suppose it formed from the adj. *kene*; or, from A.-S. *cene wer*, vir acer, iracundus.

This word undoubtedly signifies, moved or stirred. *Kenely kenered*, q. "keenly excited himself;" from C. B. *kynhyrv-y*, *cynhyrv-u*, to move, to stir; to raise, to trouble or disturb; Lhuyd and Owen. *Conerde*, however, occurs in Edit. 1822.

KENGUDE, *s.* A lesson or caveat, warning got by experience; as, "That'll be a *kengude* to ye;" q. that will teach you to *know good* from evil, Teviotd.

[KENLING, *s.* V. under KENDLE, *v. n.*]

[KENLY, KEYNLY, *adv.* V. under KENE.]

KENNAWHAT, *s.* A nondescript, S.; from *ken*, to know, *na*, the negative, and *what*.

KENNES, KENS, *s. pl.* The same with *canis*, customs in kind.

—"Fewmales, fermes, *kennes*, costumes, annual rents," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 475.

—"Approvis the signatour, &c., of the fewmaillies, fewfermes, *kennes*, costumes—fewfermes, *kens*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 449. V. CAIN, KAIN, *s.*

KENNET, *s.* Some kind of hunting dog.

"*Kennetis*, hounds; perhaps a diminutive from Lat. *canis*." Gl. Sibb.

I know not whence Sibb. has quoted. But this is an O.E. word. "*Kenet*, hounde. Repararius." Prompt. Parv. I have not met with either the E. or Lat. word in any other dictionary. *Kenet* is evidently from O. Fr. *chiennet*, petit chien; *chenet*, en bas Lat. *chenetus*; Roquefort.

KENS, *pl.* Duties paid in kind. V. KENNES.

[KENSIE, KENZIE, *s.* V. KENYIE.]

[KENSPECKLE, *adj.* V. under KEN, *v. n.*]

KENT, *s.* 1. A long staff, properly such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks, S.

A better lad ne'er lean'd ont o'er a *kent*,
Or hounded coly o'er the mossy bent.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

At last he shoop himsell again to stand,
Wi' help of a rough *kent* in till his hand.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

Our term is most probably allied to "*quant*, a walking-stick; Kent." Gl. Grose.

A sanguine etymologist might view this as radically allied to Lat. *cont-us*, a pole; or deduce it from Su.-G. *kan-a*. Dicitur, quum quis *junctis pedibus* per lubrica fertur; Ihre. Hence, -

To KENT, *v. a.* 1. To set or put a boat, by using a long pole, or *kent*, South of S.

"They will row very slow", said the page, 'or *kent* where depth permits, to avoid noise.'" Abbot, iii. 261.

2. "A tall person;" Gall. Encycl.

KENYIE, KENZIE, KENSIE, *s.* Pl. *kenyies*, "fighting fellows;" Gl. Aberd.

Up the kirk-yard he fast did jee,
I wat he was na hollie,
And a' the *kenyies* glowr'd to see
A bonny kind of tulyie

Atween them twa.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

This is substituted for *Ablachs*, Ed. 1805.

Then Robene Roy begouth to revell,
And Towsie to him drugged;
Let be, quo' Jock, and cawd him Jewel,
And be the tail him tuggit.
The *kenzie* cleiked to a kevel
— wots if thir twa luggit.

Christ's Kirk, st. vii.

Callender renders this, "the angry man," from A.-S. *kene*, *kene wer*, vir acer, iracundus. Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 127.

I suspect that it is the same word that occurs in the following passage:—

Curris, *kenseis*, and knavis,
Inthrang and dansit in thravis.

Colkelbie Sov., F. i. v. 352.

The proper pronunciation appears to be *Kenyie*, q. v. Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *koen*, *kyn*, ferox, audax. Ihre mentions Isl. *kioen* as having the same meaning, and *okiaen* as signifying ignavus. Or shall we trace the term to Gael. *ceannaich*, strife?

[KEOBE, *s.* A reward, a gift, Shetl. Dan. *kiob*, Isl. *kaup*, id.]

[To KEOBE, *v. a.* To bribe, to induce by promise of reward, *ibid.* Dan. *kiobe*, Isl. *kaupa*, id.]

KEOCH (gutt.), *s.* A wooded glen, Fife; pronounced as a monosyllable, q. *kyogh*.

To KEP, KEPP, KEIP, *v. a.* 1. To catch, to intercept, S.

To *kep a strake*, to receive a stroke in such a way as to prevent the designed effect, S.

He watis to spy, and strikis in all his might,
The tothir *keppis* him on his burdoun wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 7.

Palynurus furth of his couche vpsprent,
Lisnyng about, and harknyng ouer all quhare,
With eris prest to *keip* the wynd or air.

Doug. Virgil, 85, 39.

—Auribus aera *captat*. Virg.

It often signifies to stop the progress of any object; as, "Run and stop the road, *kep* that horse;" "Stand ye there and *kep* the sheep, I'll wear them;" S.

2. To receive in the act of falling, to prevent from coming to the ground, S., A. Bor. Thus one is said to *kepp* any thing that is thrown; also, to *kepp water*, to receive rain in a vessel, when it is falling.

For as vnwar he stoupit, and deualit, —
Pallas him *keppit* sic wise on his brand,

That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand
Amyd his flaffand lungis hid has he.
Doug. Virgil, 329, 51.

Excepit, Virg.

Bellenden, speaking of salmon, says—

“Utheria quhilkia lepis nocht cleirlic ouir the lyn,
brekis thaim self be thair fall, & growis mesall ; vtheris
ar *keppit* in cawdrounis.” *Descr. Alb.*, c. xi.

Infekit watter sowllit thame, cheik and chin :

Persauing that, sorrow mair thay socht it,
Bot *keppit* standfuls at the sklatis thair in.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 200.

3. To meet in a hostile way.

His bataillis he arayit then ;
And stud arayit in bataill,
To *kep* them gif they wald assaile,
—Some with their fayis assemblyt thair,
That *kepyd* thaim rycht hardily.

Barbour, xiv. 153. 197, MS.

And eftyr that, quhen he come hame,
Thare *kepyd* hym the King Willame.

Wyntoun, viii. 6. 244.

R. Glouc. uses the word in the same sense :—

Ac as he out of London wente in a tyde,
A gret erl hym *kepte* ther in a wode syde,
With an hundred knyghtes y armed wel ynow.
This prince al vn ywar toward hem drow.
Heo comen ageyn hym vn war, & slowe hym al for nogt.

P. 88.

In like manner, R. Brunne :—

Britrik had a stiward, his name was Herman :
Kebriht he *kept* at Humber, & on him he ran.
Hard was the bataille, als thei togider stynt ;
Herman was ther slayn, the duke gaf the dynt.

P. 10.

This sense seems to have been unknown to Hearne,
as it is overlooked in both Glossaries.

4. To meet in an amicable way, in consequence of going forth to receive another ; or to meet accidentally. In the first sense used S.B., in the second, S.

The knight *kepit* the King, cumly and cleir,
With lordis and ladyis of estate,
Met hym furth on the gate,
Syne tuke hym in at yate,
With ane bligh cheir.

Gawan and Gol. i. 14.

Hastily that lady hende
Cumand al her men to wende,
And dight thaim in thair best aray,
To *kepe* the King that ilk day :
Thair *keped* him in riche weid,
Eydeand on mony a nobil steed.

Sir Yvain, or *Owen*, MS. Cotton, ap.
Warton, iii. 108, 131.

Warton renders it *waited on*. But he has mistaken
the meaning of this, as of several other words, in the
same poem. He renders *rope*, ramp, instead of cry, p.
109 ; *are*, air, instead of *before*, p. 113.

The store windes blou ful loud,
Sa kene cum never *are* of clond.

He also expl. *sayned*, viewed, instead of blessed ; p.
117 ; *mynt*, minded or thought, for attempted, p. 121.

Thar was nane that anes *mynt*
Unto the bed at smyte a dynt.

A.-S. *cep-an*, as well as Lat. *cap-tare*, id., and *cap-ere*, seem to have the same general origin. Sibb. mentions Teut. *kepp-en*, *captare*.

5. To meet accidentally, S.

6. To KEP *aff*, to ward off.

7. To KEP *back*, to prevent from getting forward, S.

8. To KEP *in*, to prevent from issuing out by guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly opposing some barrier to what is issuing or endeavouring to do so, S.

9. To KEP *out*, to prevent from entering by suddenly opposing some obstacle, S.

The difference between the *v. to kep* and *to wear* consists in this : *Wear* denotes that the action is continued for some time, and does not necessarily imply the least degree of difficulty or agitation ; whereas *kep* always signifies that the action is sudden, the opposition being quickly interposed, and generally, if not always, implies some degree of difficulty and agitation.

10. To KEP *up* the hair, to bind up the hair, Mearns, Lanarks.

The Lord's Marie has *kepp'd* her locks

Up wi' a gowden kame,

And she's put on her net silk hose,

An' awa' to the tryste has gane.

Song, The Lord's Marie.

—*Kep* me in your arms twa,

And latna me fa' down.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., xi. 45.

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year !

Ilk cowslip enp shall *kep* a tear.

Burns, iii. 309.

KEPAR, s. One who catches at a thing ; Dunbar.

KEPPING-KAIM, s. The large comb used by women for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head, *ibid*.

It is sometimes called a *buckling-kame*.

KEPE, KEP, s. Care, heed, attention. To *tak kepe*, to observe, to take care ; O. E. id.

The Scotsmen *tuk* off thair cummyng gud *kepe* ;

Vpon thaim set with strakis sad and sar ;

Yeid nane away off all that entrit thar.

Wallace, vi. 717, MS.

A.-S. *cep-an*, curare, advertere. Seren. views E. *kep* as allied to Isl. *kippa*, vinculum.

[KEPPR, s. A flat piece of wood secured in the mouth of a horse when bringing home the sheaves, to prevent his eating the corn, Orkn. and Shetl. Isl. *keppr*, a piece of wood.]

KER, KAR, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, *sinister*, S. *Car-hand*, the left hand, A. Bor. Grose.

“Vpon hia richt hand was set the secund idoll, Odhen, God of peace, weir, and battell.—Vpon the *ker* and wrang side, was placed the thridde idole, Frigga, the gods [godes] of pleasure of the bodie and lusteres of the flesh, as Venus amongst the Gentiles and the Romaines.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Hebdomas*.

“He resaut the vryting in his *kar* hand, and vald nocht apin it nor reid it quhil the boreau had strikyn the heydia fra the presoneris of Calles quhilkia hed conspyrit contrar Capes.” *Compl. S.*, p. 178.

2. Awkward, Galloway.

3. Wrong, in a moral sense, S.; like Lat. and E. *sinister*.

"You'll go the *car* gate yet;" S. Prov. Kelly gives this as synon. with, "You'll gang a gray gate yet;" adding, "Both these signify that you will come to an ill end; but I do not know the reason of the expression;" p. 380. The *car* gate is certainly the road to the left, i.e., a wrong way, or that leading to destruction. Gael. *caerr*, id.; Shaw. It has been generally said by our historians, that Kenneth I. was surnamed *Keir*, or *Kerr*, as being left-handed. V. CAIR.

KER-HANDIT, *part. adj.* Left-handed, awkward, S. V. CAR.

KER, *s.* *Smor'd ker*, the soft kernel, or small glutinous parts of suet, which are carefully taken out, when it is meant for puddings, &c., Ang.

KERB, KIRB STONES. The large stones, often set on end, on the borders of a street or causeway; corr. from *crib*, q. as confining, or serving as a fence to the rest, S. B. Loth.

"From 600 to 800 tons of *kerb* and carriage-way stones are annually sent to London, Lynn, and other places, and are generally sold here at 13s. *per* ton.—*Kirb* and carriage-way stones, 700 tons." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 614, 628.

KERBIT, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns.

It has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *Crabbed*. Another might view it q. *Care-bit*, q. *bitten* by *care*.

KER-CAIK. V. CARECAKE.

KEREFULL, *s.* As much as fills a sledge or *car*.

"That Michell M'Adam sall restore—for xij *kere full* of hay, vj." &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1405, p. 323.

To KERF, *v. a.* To carve, Doug. Virgil.

KERNE, KERN, *s.* 1. A foot soldier, armed with a dart or a *skean*.

Then ne'er let the gentle Norman blude
Grow cold for highland *Kerne*.

Antiquary, iii. 224.

It is used in a similar sense by E. writers in reference to the Irish.

2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar, S.

For the origin of the word, V. GALLOGLACH.

KERS, KERSS, *s.* Low land, adjacent to a river. V. CARSE.

Under CARSE I have mentioned A. Bor. *Carre*, "a hollow place in which water stands," as probably a synonyme. It is undoubtedly the same word that occurs, under a different orthography, in the most ancient specimen of English Lexicography. "*Ker*, where trees growe by water or fen. *Cardetum*. *Ker* for alders. *Alnetum*." Prompt. Parv. *Cardetum* is expl., *Locus carduis plenus*; Du Cange.

KERSSES, *s. pl.* The generic name for Cresses; *Nasturtium*, S.

This is also the O. E. form of the word; corresponding to A.-S. *caerse*, Belg. *kersse*, Dan. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*, id.

The term was anciently used in sing. as an emblem of any thing of no value.

Wysedome and wytte nowe is not worth a *kerse*,
But if it be carded with couetis, as clothers kembe her
woule.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, b.

What a feeble mode of expression, compared with that which is substituted in this enlightened age, by a slight change of the word!

KERT, *s.* A seaman's chart.

—Practing no thing expert
In cunnyng compass nor *kert*,—

Colkelbie Song, F. i. v. 98.

Teut. *kaerte*, id.

To KERTH, *v. n.* Apparently, to make demonstrations, to assume a bold appearance.

"Therfor since evening was approaching,—wee could without being seen of them, or suffering our sogers to see them, put a great hill betwixt them and us, and let our horses be *kerthing* in their view, till the foot were marched an hour; and then come off another way by help of guides wer there." Sir Pat. Hume's Narrative, p. 62.

Allied perhaps to Fr. *cartée*, a letter of defiance, a challenge. It may, however, be an error for *keith*, i.e., *kythe*, show themselves.

KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse. V. KARTIE.

[KERVELE, KERVELL, CARVILE, *s.* A carvel; a light vessel of a peculiar build. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 54, 66, 68, Dickson. Du. *karvel*, id.]

KERVOUR, *s.* A carver.

—"Apprevis the gift maid vnder our souerane lordis gret sele to Hary Stewart, *maister kervour* to our souerane lord, of the office of directour of the chancellary," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 287; i.e., "principal carver."

KEST, KEIST, KESTE, *pret. v.* 1. Threw.

"He gart delue vp al the banis of the detht pepil furth of there sepulture, and *keist* ouer euyrye bane, ande contemplit euyry hardyn pan, ane be ane." Compl. S., p. 240.

"With these words the herald in Haddo's own face rive his arms, and *keist* them over the scaffold." Spalding, ii. 219.

[2. Dug, dug out, cleared by digging; as, "He *kest* peats a' day."

"Item, the saim xvij da of Julij, (1489), quhen the King past furth of Lythgow to Glescow, to the men that *kest* the gayt at the Barwod to the gunnis, at the Kingis commande, to the drink, x s. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 116, Dickson.]

3. [Cast off; as, "they keist their claes"]; threw off in the chase, let loose.

And efter they are cummin to the chace,
Among the montanis in the wyld forest,
The rynnnyng houndis of cupplis sone they *kest*.
Doug. Virgil, 105, 7.

4. Contrived, formed a plan.

To wesy it Wallace him self sone went,
Fra he it saw, he *kest* in his entent;
To wyn that hauld he has chosyne a gait.
Wallace, vi. 807, MS.

5. Turned to a particular course or employment. "He *keist* himself to merchandice;" Reg. Aberd.

6. Gave a coat of lime or plaster, S. V. CAST, *v. a.* To *Kest*, to cast; Cumberland.

E. cast is used in the same metaph. sense. The transition is founded on the act of the mind, in throwing its thoughts into every possible form, in order to devise the most proper plan of conducting any business. By a similar analogy, Lat. *jac-ere*, to throw, joined with *con*, signifies to guess (*conjectura*) whence the *E.* term *conjecture*.

KEST, *part. pa.* [Cased.]

—Your hairt nobillest
To me is closit and *kest*.

Moulate, ii. 11, MS.

i. e., *cased*, Your heart is entrusted to me, being *closed* in a case. V. GROVE, sense 3.

KET, KETT, *s.* Carrion, the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident, Loth. Bord.; horse-flesh, A. Bor.

It seems more nearly allied to Isl. *kad*, *fœtus recens*, *factuum infantia prima*, item eorum imbecillitas et sordes.

Teut. *kaet*, eluvies, sordes, Isl. *keita*, urina vetus et foetida; G. Andr. Or, by an oblique use of Su.-G. *koeti*, Isl. *kaet*, caro, *doed-koet*, dead flesh? Isl. *queida*, vitiligo, tutivilitium; G. Andr., p. 155.

To KET, *v. a.* To corrupt.

It is the riches that evir sall indurs;
Quhilk mocht nor must may nocht rust nor *ket*.
Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 125, st. 3.

Lord Hailes gives this word as not understood. It seems radically the same with the *s*.

[KET, *adj.* Dwarfish, diminutive, little worth, Orkn.]

KET, KETT, *s.* "A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S."

She was nae get o' moorland tups,
Wi' tawted *ket*, an' hairy hips.

Burns, iii. 82.

C. B. *caeth*, bound, confined; Ir. *caiteach*, a mat, *caitin*, shag; Obrien.

KETT, *s.* 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

2. A spongy peat composed of tough fibres of moss and other plants, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

3. Exhausted land, what is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, Clydes.

KETTY, *adj.* 1. Matted; the soil being said to be *ketty*, when bound together with quick grass, S. A. *Ket*, as used for a matted fleece, is perhaps only a secondary sense.

2. Applied to peats of the description given above, Upp. Clydes.

KET, *adj.* Irascible, Galloway, Dumfr.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Su.-G. *kaet*, lascivus, as animals when hot, are easily irritated; or as allied to Isl. *kit-a*, *kyt-az*, litigars, altercari, whence *kiing-r*, contentio? Fenn. *kyt-en* is rendered, foveo in me ignem; Juslen Lex.

KETCHE-PILLARIS, *s. pl.*

Sa mony rackettis, sa mony *ketche-pillaris*,
Sic ballis, sic nackettis, and sic tutivillariss,—
Within this land was nevir hard nor sens.

Dunbar, *Gen. Satyre*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44, st. 14.

My worthy old friend, Sir Alexander Seaton of Preston, viewed this term as signifying tennis-players. *Katch spiel*, in Linlithgow, he observes, denotes the tennis-court. V. CACHE-POLE.

Lord Hailes renders it sharpers, supposing that it may have been corr. from Fr. *gaspilleur*, a spend-thrift. At first view, one might imagine that it were compounded, either of *ketch*, which Chaucer uses for *catch*, to lay hold of; or Fr. *caché*, concealed, and *pillar*, a pilferer, a purloiner, from *pill-er*, to rifle, to rob. But this does not agree with the connexion. Dunbar mentions *ballis* or balls; *nackettis*, which as Lord Hailes conjectures, may be from Fr. *nacquet*, a lad who marks at tennis; *rackettis*, which may denote the instruments with which players strike their balls. In conformity to this explanation, *ketche-pillaris* undoubtedly signifies players at ball; corr. from Teut. *kaetse-spiel*, ludus pilæ; locus exercitio pilæ destinatus; Kilian. This is confirmed by hand-ball being called *the cache* by Lyndsay. V. CAITCHE.

KETHAT, *s.* A robe or cassock.

And round about him as a quheill,
Hang all in rumpillis to the heill,
His *kethat* for the nanis.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 27, st. 2.

The word is naturally enough viewed by Lord Hailes as a corr. of Fr. *casaque*, E. *cassock*. Sw. *kasiacka*, id. Goth. *kast*, vestis muliebris plicata; Seren.

KETHRES, *s. pl.*

Dominus Duncanus de Carric, A.D. 1225, grants certain privileges to the clergy of Carrick, and among these, "Corredium ad opus servientium suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur a clericis non exiget memoratis." Ecc. Glasg. Regist. Vet., f. 48.

Gael. *caithfir* signifies warriors, *ceatharb*, a troop; whence *ceatharnach*, a soldier. V. CATHERANES.

KETON, *s.*

"The king ordered 6,000 footmen to meet him armed with a *keton*, a sallet and gloves of mayle." Cox's Ireland, i. p. 100.

This must certainly be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *hoqueton*, O. Fr. *auqueton*, a soldier's cassock. V. ACTON.

KETRAIL, KYTRAL, *s.* A term used to express the greatest contempt and abhorrence.

Sibb. renders it *heretick*. But it is used in a more general sense, in consequence of the abhorrence inspired, during the dark ages, by the term *heretic*. For this is its more determinate meaning; Teut. *ketter*, Germ. *ketzer*, haereticus. Ihre mentions this as only the secondary sense of Su.-G. *kaettare*, giving as the first, qui contra naturam peccat. I am inclined, however, to think that the other is indeed the primary signification; and that the term is merely a corr. of *Cathari*, the designation contemptuously conferred on the Albigenes. As it has still been customary with the Church of Rome to charge all whom she was pleased to dub *heretics*, with the most abominable impurities; we perceive a satisfactory reason for the double sense of this term. *Ketrail* seems a dimin. from *ketter*, q. a little heretic. V. the letter L, and KYTRAL.

[KETTACH, *s.* The Fishing Frog, called also the *sea-deevil*, a fish, (*Lophius piscatorius*, Linné), Banffs.]

[KETTIE-NEETIE, *s.* The Dipper, (*Cinclus aquaticus*, Fleming), a bird, Banffs.]

KETRIN, *s. pl.* Highland cattle-stealers. V. CATERANES.

To KEUCHLE (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To cough, Upp. Clydes.

KEUCHLE, *s.* A cough, the act of coughing, *ibid.*

Formed as if a diminutive from Teut. *kuch-en*, Belg. *kuchg-en*, tussaire.

KEUL, *s.* A lot, Roxb.

"*Cavillis*, now commonly pronounced *keuls*, lots." Gl. Sibb. V. CAVEL.

To KEUL, KEULL *with.* To have intercourse with, Selkirks.

"I airghit at *keullyng* withe hirr in that thraward paughty moode." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

As *keul* signifies a lot, corrupted from *cavil* or *kavil*, the term seems to refer to the mode of settling a matter of dispute by lot. Teut. *kavel-en*, *sortiri*.

KEULIN, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Callan*, Aberd.

But i' the mids o'a windy tattle,
A chiel came wi' a feugh,
Box'd him on'a arse wi' a bauld brattle,
Till a' the *keulins* leugh
At him that day.

Skinner's Christm. Ba'ing, First Ed., st. 15.

It may denote young people in general; Su.-G. *kull*, *proles*.

[KEÜSS, *s.* A pile, a heap, a mass; "a *keüss* of sillacks," a number of sillacks put into some receptacle, and allowed to remain till they have acquired a *game* or spoilt flavour, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

Isl. *kös*, a heap, a pile, as of stones, blubber, &c.; from *kasa*, to heap earth or stones upon, to earth, as was done to witches, miscreants, and the bodies of outlaws. In olden times, prob. sillacks were prepared by burying in the ground.]

To KEVE, *v. a.* V. CAVE.

To KEVE, *v. a.* To toss. *To keeve the cart*, to overthrow it, A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVINS, *s. pl.* The refuse separated from grain, S.

KEVEE. *On the kevee*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement, having a bee in one's bonnet, Stirlings.

Fr. *etre sur le qui vive*, to be on the alert.

KEVEL. V. KAVEL.

To KEVEL, *v. n.* To scold, to wrangle, S. A.

The tailor's colour comes an' goes,
While loud the wabster *kavell'd*;
The tulyie soon to furie rose.—

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 153.

Alem. *kyffel-n*, Isl. *kyf-a*, Su.-G. *kif-wa*, *kaebbl-a*, *rixari*; Su.-G. *kif*, *strife*.

KEVEL, *s.* A lot. V. CAVEL.

To KEVEL, *v. a.* To wield in an awkward manner, Ettr. For.

KEVER, *s.* A gentle breeze, so as to cause a slight motion of the water; a term used on the coast in the eastern part of Ayrshire.

Perhaps a derivative from *Keve*, *Cave*, to toss; *q.* what moves or tosses the boat.

KEVIE, *s.* A hen-coop. V. CAVIE.

KEW, *s.* Expl. "an upset," Ayr. s.; probably denoting too much fatigue.

Su.-G. *kufw-a*, *supprimere*.

KEWIS, *s. pl.* Line of conduct.

Sum gevis gud men for thair gud *kewis*,
Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 50, st. 11.

Lord Hailes renders this "ready address, fit season for address;" deriving it from Fr. *cue*, which is used behind the scenes for the concluding word of a speech. I would rather understand it of the conclusion of a business; as Fr. *queue* bears the same sense. *Gud kewis*, may thus denote proper conduct in general.

It is used in a ludicrous sense, Evergreen, i. 119:—

And he keeps ay best his *kewis*,
Spouts in his nichbours nek.

KEWL, *s.* One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to *put a kewl* on, Roxb.

C. B. *chwyll*, a turn; or corr. from E. *coil*.

KEY, *s.* The seed of the ash. V. ASH-KEYS.

KEYL, *s.* A bag, or sack.

"Ane *keyl* full of eldin," i.e., of fuel. Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, v. xv. 592.

This is most probably the same word with Isl. *kyll*, *culus*, *saccus*, G. Andr.; *uter*, *mantica*, Haldorson; expl. by Dan. *laeder-sæk* and *taske*, both denoting a leathern sack or bag; *Kyl*, *saccus*, *pera*; Verel. Ind. *Kuilla*, Tatian, id. V. Ihre, vo. *Kil*, sense 4. To these we must add A.-S. *cylle*, *uter*, *cadus*, *lagena*; "a bottle, a barrell, a flagon;" and *cille*, *ascopera*, "a leathern bag;" Somner.

KEYLE, *s.* Ruddle; S. *keel*.

"The lordis assignis to Thomas Symssoun—to prufe that the gudis that he distrenyeit for the larde of Fernyis dettis—war one the lard of Fernyis avne landis, & had his *keyle* & his mark." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 57. V. KEEL.

[KEYLIN, *s.* V. KEELING, KELING.]

[KEYN, *adj.* Keen, bold, Barbour, viii. 280, Skeat's Ed.]

To KEYRTH, *v. a.* To scratch.

Weil couth I *keyrth* his cruik bak, and keme
his cowit nodil.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

Keyrth is used edit. 1508, instead of *claw* in that published by Mr. Pinkerton.

Su.-G. *kratt-a*, Belg. *krats-en*, id. *Kreyt-en*, irritare, seems allied.

KEYSART, *s.* A hack, or frame of wood, in which cheeses are hung up for being dried, Fife.

Teut. *kaes-horde*, fiscella, fiscina casearia; from *kaese*, *kese*, a cheese, and *horde*, a frame of wood. This is evidently the same with *Kaisart*, although differently used in the different counties; as *Kaisart* in Angus denotes the cheese-vat.

To KEYTCH, *v. a.* To toss, to drive backwards and forwards, S.

Tho' orthodox, they'll error mske it,
If party opposite has spake it.
Thus are we *keytch'd* between the twa,
Like to turn deists ane and s'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 497.

It seems the same with **CACHE**, *q. v.*

KEYTCH, KYTCH, *s.* A toss, S.

"I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne'er gae them a *keytch*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 39.—Kelly expl. this as the reply "of a haughty maid to them who tell her of an unworthy suitor." It "alludes to an act among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them." P. 184.

To KIAUVE, *v. a.* "To work, to knead," Moray.

Then you do buy a leaf o' wax,
And *kiauve* it weel, and mould it fair.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 283.

This seems a corr. of **TAAVE**, *q. v.*

KIBBLE, KYBILL, *adj.* Strong, firm; when applied to an animal, including the idea of activity or agility, S. B.

Kybill is used by Wyntown.

All provit gret proues wyth hym then,
Quhare men mycht se, than sudanly
Kybill ga yon lichtly,
Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt;
Mycht na man myss, quhare he wald mynt.

Cron. ix. 27. 406.

In another MS. it is—

Gabill ya yow lichtly.

Mr. Macpherson seems to view the term as inexplicable. But as the passage is most probably corr., perhaps it should be—

Kybill men ga on lichtly.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out;—
Fu' o' good nature, sharp and snell witha',
And *kibble* grown at shaking of a fa'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

[KIBBLE-KABBLE], *s.* A violent dispute, altercation, Banffs.]

To KIBBLE-KABBLE, *v. n.* 1. To dispute, wrangle, altercation, *ibid.*

2. To be constantly finding fault in a fretful manner, *ibid.*]

[KIBBLE-KABBLIN], *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.* As an *adj.* it implies continually finding fault, fretful, *ibid.*

Gibble-gabble implies confused talk; *Kibble-kabble*, confused, angry disputing, or fretful fault-finding.]

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KIBBLING, *s.* A cudgel, Gall. "*Kibbling*, a rude stick or rung;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *cuail* denotes a staff or pole. But this seems varied from what is perhaps the origin of *Kibble*. It is probably a dimin. from *Cavel*, *Kavil*, &c., a pole, a long staff; Isl. *kefli*, baculus, cylindrus; palanga.

[KICH, KACH, *s.* Dirt, filth, ordure, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To KICH, KACH, *v. n.* To defecate; generally spoken of children, *ibid.*]

[KICHEN, KICHIN, *adj.* Disgusting, disagreeable; having a somewhat disagreeable temper; in the latter sense the term is generally applied to children, Banffs.]

KICHE, *s.* Apparently *q. kitchie*, the name given to a kitchen, S. B.

"Hes skaythit the *kiche* of the inland of the forsaidd land in the destroying, byrning, & away taking of the caberis, treis, & thaik [thatch] of the said *kiche*." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16, p. 134, 135.

KICK, *s.* 1. A novelty; or something discovering vanity or singularity, S. *A new kick* is often used in this sense.

[2. A trick, a practical joke, Banffs., Clydes.

3. In the plural, airs, *ibid.*]

[To KICK, *v. n.* 1. To show off, to walk with a vain, haughty air, Banffs.

2. To play tricks, to teaze, Clydes.

3. The *part. pr.* is used in the first sense as a *s.*, Banffs.; and in the second as an *adj.*, Clydes.]

KICKY, *adj.* 1. Showy, gaudy, S., perhaps implying the idea of that vanity which one shews in valuing one's self on account of dress.

Auld Meg hersel began the play,
Clad in a bran-new hudden gray,
And in't, I wat, she look'd fu' gay,
And spruce and *kicky*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 213.

2. High-minded, aiming at what is above one's station, S.

[3. Pert, tricky, clever, Clydes.]

Lancash. "*keck*, to go pertly," seems allied to *Kicky* in sense 2. But I have remarked an Isl. term which seems to give a more natural etymon than that formerly mentioned. This is *keik-r*, erectus animo et corpore, Haldorson; analogous to Dan. *kick*, daring, hardy, pert. G. Andr. mentions *keik-est*, retrorsum elatus flector.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *kiaek-r*, andax, animosus; Su.-G. *kaeck*, Germ. *keck*, id.; unless abbreviated from E. *kickshaw*, derived from Fr. *quelque chose*. V. the *adj.*

KICK-UP, *s.* A tumult, an uproar, Roxb., *Aberd.*; from the vulgar phrase, *to kick up a dust*.

D

To KID, *v. n.* 1. To toy; as, *to kid among the lasses*, Fife; Su.-G. *kaet-jas*, lascivire. V. CATE.

[2. To render pregnant, Banffs.]

KIDDET, *part. adj.* In a state of pregnancy, with child, Aysr.

This might seem allied to *Kid*, as denoting a spurious child. V. KILTING. But the term there used seems rather to contain an allusion to one who has stolen, and wishes to conceal, a young goat in her lap. This is most probably a word of great antiquity; and may be allied to Moes.-G. *quithus*, Su.-G. *qwed*, Alem. *quiti*, Isl. *quid-ur*, uterus; whence Isl. *quidog*, praeagnans, *quid-a*, ventrem implere. It seems, indeed, to have a common origin with *Kyte*, the belly. It has, however, strong marks of affinity to the Welsh. For C. B. *cydio* signifies coire, copulare; and *cyd*, coitus, copula, conjunctio.

KIDDY, *adj.* Wanton, Ang. V. CAIGIE.

O. E. *kyde*. "*Kyde* or *ioiy*. *Jocundus*. *Vernosus*. *Hilaris*." Prompt. Parv.

KID, KAID, KED, *s.* The louse of sheep.

Some seeking lice in the crown of it keeks;
Some chops the *kids* into their cheeks.

Poivart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

Their swarms of vermine, and sheep *kaid*s,
Delights to lodge, beneath the plaids.

Cleland's Poems, p. 34.

"Ticks or *keds*, the *hippobosca ovina*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 391.

Called also *Sheep-taids* in Clydesdale.

KIDE, *s.*

Now am I caught out of *kide* to cares so colde:
Into care am I caught, and couched in clay.

Sir Gavan and Sir Gal., i. 12.

It seems doubtful, whether it signifies acquaintance, kindred, or country. A.-S. *kyth*, *kyththe*, *notitia*; *consanguinei*; *patria*. It is still said, S. that one is far away *frae aw his kith and kin*. V. KITH.

KIDGIE, *adj.* Lovingly attached, Aysr.; the same with *Caigie*, *Caidgy*, q. v.

[To KIE, *v. a.* To detect, to catch in the act, Shetl.]

KIED, *part. pa.* Detected, discovered, *ibid.*

It seems a corr. of *kythed*, q. made known.

[KIEGER, *s.* Stiffness in the neck, caused by keeping it long in one position, Shetl.]

[To KIEVE, *v. n.* To strive in emulation.]

To KIFFLE, *v. n.* To cough; when caused by a tickling sensation in the throat, Roxb.

KIFFLE, *s.* A troublesome or tickling cough, Roxb.

KIFFLIN'-COUGH, *s.* A slight cough, caused as above, *ibid.*

This seems merely a variation of *Kighle*, used to denote a short tickling cough. Teut. *kich*, *spirandi difficultas*, *kich-en*, *difficulter spirare*, *leviter atque inaniter tussire*.

KIGH, KIGHER, KIGHLE, *s.* A short, tickling cough; a *kigh of a cough* is sometimes used also, S.

To KIGH, KIGHER, KIGHLE, *v. n.* To have a short, tickling cough, S.

Germ. *keich-en*, *tussire*, Belg. *kich-en*, *anhelare*, *difficulter spirare*.

KIGHENHEARTED, KICKENHEARTED, *adj.* Fainthearted, chickenhearted, S.

This, especially from the appearance which the word has assumed in E., might at first seem to be formed from *chicken*. But it is certainly from Isl. Sw. *kikn-a*, *subsidiere*, *spiritum amittere*; Verel. Ind.

To KIGHER, KICKER, *v. n.* To titter, to laugh in a restrained way, S. The usual phrase is, *kigherin and lauchin*, as opposed to *gawfin and lauchin*. V. GAUF.

Germ. *kicker-n*, *id.* Teut. *keker-en*, however, is rendered *cachinnari*, *immoderate ridere*; Kilian.

KIGHER, KICKER, *s.* A restrained laugh, a titter, S.

KIL, a term entering into the formation of many names of places in S.

"The word *kil* is the same with the Gaelic word *cill*, (the consonant *c*, in the Gaelic, being sounded hard, like *k* in English,) signifying a church-yard. Some make this word to signify a burying-place; but the Gaelic word for this is *cladh*. The word *cill* is, perhaps, the original of the English word *cell*, which signifies the cave, or little habitation of a religious person." P. Kilmadock, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 40.

Gael. *cill* is not only rendered, the grave, but a chapel, a cell; Shaw.

To KILCH (hard), *v. n.* 1. To throw up behind, applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup, Roxb.

2. *To kilch up*. A person, seating himself on one end of a board or form, when, by his weight, he suddenly raises up the other, is said to make it *kilch up*, *ibid.*

Most probably from the *v.* to *Kill*.

KILCH, *s.* "A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares;" Gall. Encycl.

Transposed perhaps from Teut. *kliss-en*, which signifies both *adhaerare*, (the idea suggested by *catch*, whence Belg. *klissen*, bur), and *affligere*.

KILCHES, *s. pl.* The name given to the wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children, Stirlings., Upp. Clydes.

As this dress immediately succeeds the *kill*, it might seem that the name had been formed from the latter term, as if softened from *kilt-hose*. Fr. *chausse*, however, denoting breeches, may be the origin of the last syllable. But I can scarcely view it as composed from two languages. *Hault de chausse* is a Fr. phrase for breeches; and *calsons* for short and close breeches of linen.

KILE, KYLE, *s.* A chance; [pl. *kilis*, the game of ninepins, called also *rollie-polie*, (pron. *rowlie-powlie*), in Aysr.]

Quo' she, unto the sheal step ye o'er by,
And warm yoursell till I milk out my ky.—
Content werc they, at sic a lucky *kile*,
And thought they hadna gotten a beguile.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 77.

Hence the proverbial phrase, *Kyle about*, an equal chance, or one good deed for another, S. B.

Come, Colin, now and give me *kyle* about,
I helped you, when nans else wad, I doubt.

Ibid., p. 84.

This might seem to be from *keil*, q. a lucky throw at nine pins; but rather a corr. of *Cavil*, q. v. sometimes pron. *keul*. *Cale*, turn, Derbys, is certainly from this source. "It is his *cale* to go;" Gl. Grose.

["Item, that samyn nycht (11th May, 1496) in Drummyn, to the king to play at the kilis, xxviii s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. 1., p. 275, Dickson.

The *kilis* was a favourite game in the West of Scotland during fairs, and was one of the amusements of Eastern's E'en.—pron. *Fastneen* or *Fasneen*.]

KILL, s. 1. A kiln, S.

Than he bear kendling to the *kill*,
But scho start all up in a low.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Bann. Poems, p. 218.

The E. word *kiln* retains the A.-S. form of *cylne*, which seems an abbrev. of *cylene*, id. *Kill*, however, had also been used in O. E.; as Somner renders the A.-S. word, "a *kill* or *kilne*." But I do not observe a single cognate term in A.-S.; and am therefore inclined to give considerable weight to what is said by Ihre concerning the Su.-G. synon. *Koelna*, also under *Kol*. He remarks that Su.-G. *kyll-a*, signifies to kindle a fire, ignem accendere, also written *quill-a*; and in West-Gothland *kylle* denotes dry wood, ligna arida, quae ignem citius arripiunt. He views Lat. *colina*, or *culina*, as originally the same with Su.-G. *koelna*, a kiln; observing, that this term did not properly denote a kitchen, or place for cooking, but according to Nonius, p. 1248, a place, ubi largior ignis colitur.

C. B. *cylm* signifies a kiln, or furnace. This Owen traces to *cyl*, used in the same sense. But he gives as its primary meaning; "What surrounds, incloses, or hems in."

Under the word *Kol*, Ihre mentions a phrase used by the ancient Icelanders, which I would have quoted in illustrating the S. phrase, *A cauld coal to blaw*, had I observed it sooner. This is *Brenna at koldum kolum*, incendio penitus delere, ut nil supersit praeter carbones; Ol. Tryggv., S. It seems literally to signify "to burn to a cauld coal." V. CAULD COAL, under CALD, *adj.*

2. *The kill's on fire*. A phrase used to denote any great tumult or combustion, S.

3. *To fire the kill, or kiln*. To raise a combustion, to kindle a flame.

"They parted after the Bishop had desired the Earl [Argyle] to take care of an old and noble family, and told him, that his opposing the clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had *fired the Kiln*." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 206.

"He was afterwards told by a Bishop, That that had downright *fired the Kiln*." Sprat, *Ibid.*, p. 216.

The phrase contains an allusion to the suddenness with which a kiln, filled with dry grain, is kindled.

"*The kiln's on fire, the kill's on fire,*
The kiln's on fire, she's a' in a lowe."

"He was pleased to inform me,—that the Hielands were clean broken out every man o' them." Rob Roy, iii. 271.

The same idea is also thus expressed, *The kiln was in a bleeze*, S.: i. e., every thing was in a state of combustion.

"Sae then the *kiln* was in a *bleeze* again, and they brought us a' three on wi' them to mak us an example as they ca't." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 12.

4. *To set the kill on fire*.

—"Confound him," said Montrose,—'he has contrived to *set the kill on fire* as fast as I put it out.'" Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iv., 262.

To Set the Kill a-low, is used in the same sense, S.

"The Captain's a queer hand, and to speak to him about that or any thing else that crosses the maggot, wad be to *set the kiln a-low*." Heart Mid Loth., iv. 179, 180.

[KILL-BEDDIN, s. The straw spread on a kiln floor on which the grain was laid; hence the phrase, 'as dry as *kill-beddin*.' Banffs.]

KILL-FUDDIE, s. The aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln, Mearns.

This is different from the *Killogie*, as the *kill-fuddie*, is in the interior part of the *killogie*, immediately forming the mouth of the kiln.

Fuddie may be allied to Teut. *voed-en*, *vued-en*, alere, nutrire, q. the place by which the kiln is fed or supplied. Isl. *fud-r*, however, signifies calor, heat; and Gael. *fod*, *foid*, a turf, a peat.

KILL-HUGGIE, KILN-HOGIE, s. Shetl., the same with S. *Killogie*.

KILL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE, s. The fire-place in a kiln; also, the space before the fire-place, S. Belg. *bog*, a hole.

"This night he was laid in the *kiln-logie*, having Leonard Leslie—upon the one arm, and a strong limmar, called M'Griman on the other." Spalding's Troubles, i. 38.

KILLMAN, s. The man who has the charge of the *kill*, S.

"*Killman*, the man who attends to the kiln in a mill." Gall. Encycl.

KILL-MEAT, s. A perquisite or small proportion of the *shilling* or *sheelings* of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller, Roxb.

KILL-SPENDIN, s. An old term for the fire of a kiln, Ang., from the great *expenditure* of feul.

KILL-SUMMERS. V. SUMMERS.

To KILL, v. a. To kiln dry, S.

"That the clause, *tholing fire and water*, by the received opinion of Lawyers, was only to be understood of corns which were imported ungrinded, and *killed* and milled within the boundis of the thirlage." Fountain-hall, i. 25.

KILL OF A STACK, s. The opening to that vacuity which is left in a stack of corn or hay, for the admission of air, in order to prevent its being heated, Roxb.

Probably from its resemblance to the opening in a kiln for drying grain. Teut. *kuyil*, however, signifies fovea, fodina, specus; viewed as allied to Greek *κοιλ-ος*,

hollow. Germ. *kule*, foramen in terra. Belg. *kuyt* is expl. by Sewel "a hole, cave, den, pit;" Su.-G. *kula*, antrum, specus. These terms must, I think, be viewed as originally the same with Ir. and Gael. *cill*, *ceill*, *ceall*, a cell or hermit's cave; Lat. *cell-a*; and C. B. *cil*, a recess, a corner.

KILL-COW, *s.* A matter of consequence, a serious affair; as, "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great *kill-cow*;" Teviotd.

In reference, most probably, to a blow that is sufficient to knock down or *kill a cow*.

KILLICK, *s.* 1. "The flue of an anchor;" Gall. Encycl. This must denote the fluke.

2. "The mouth of a pick-axe;" *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hlick-r*, curvamen, aduncitas; q. *Cleik*, *S.*

KILLIE, *s.* 1. An instrument of amusement for children. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount, Roxb. [In Perth., pron. *keelie*.]

2. An act of amusement in this way, *ibid.*

To **KILLIE**, *v. a.* To raise one aloft in the manner above described, *ibid.*

KILLICUP, *s.* A somersault, Roxb.; from *killie*, explained above, and *cup*, a fall.

"That gang tried to keep vilent leasehaud o' your ain fields, an' your ain ha', till ye gae them a *killicup*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 296.

There is an Isl. term, which resembles this in its formation and sense; *Kylliflat-r*, ad fundum prostratus.

KILLIEMAHOU, *s.* An uproar, a confusion, Ettr. For.

KILLING, *s.* Cod. V. **KEELLING**.

KILLMOULIS, *s.* The name given in Roxb. to a hobgoblin represented as having no mouth. He is celebrated in some old traditional rhymes.

Auld *Kilmoulis*, wanting the mow,
Come to me ye now, &c.

C. B. *guyll*, a goblin. The latter part of the designation seems to be *mouless*, i. e., without a mouth.

KILLOGIE, *s.* V. **LOGIE**.

To **KILLOGUE**, *v. n.* To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently laying a plot; synonym. with *Cognost*, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of the obsolete E. *v.* to *Colleague*, still used in the sense given above. Johnson seems to view this *v.* as formed from Lat. *collega*. But the origin rather seems to be *collig-are*, to be confederate. *Killoque* may, however, be corr. from the low E. *v.* to *colloque*, to wheedle, to decoy with fair words; deduced from Lat. *colloquor*.

[**KILPACK**, *s.* A small basket made of dockens or twigs, Shetl.]

KILLRAVAGE, *s.* Expl. "a mob of disorderly persons;" Gall. Encycl. V. **GILRAVAGE**.

KILLYLEOPY, *s.* The common Sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos*, Linn. Loth.

KILLYVIE, *s.* A state of great alertness or excitement, West of S.

"Since they were on the *killyvie* to see the King, a pound or two, more or less, a hundred years hence, would never be missed." Bl. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 315.

Fr. *qui vive?* De quel parte etes-vous? Dict. Trev. Perhaps q. *Qui là vive*, who lives there?

KILLY-WIMPLE, *s.* A gewgaw, a fictitious ornament; as, *She has o'er mony killy-wimples in her singing*; she sings with too many quavers and affected decorations; Loth.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cant phrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed, Roxb.

To **KILSH**, *v. a.* To push. Dumfr. Hence,

KILSH, *s.* A push, *ibid.*

Perhaps of Welsh origin; C. B. *cilgoth* signifies a push, *cilgoth-iau*, to drive back, to repulse.

KILT, **KELT**, *s.* A loose dress, extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat; worn in the Highlands by men, and in the Lowlands by very young boys, S. The Highlanders call this piece of dress the *filibeg*.

The following account is given of the dress of a Highland gentleman in the Isle of Skye.

"He wore a pair of brogues,—Tartan hose which came up only near to his knees, and left them bare;—a purple camblet *kilt*,—a black waistcoat,—a short green cloth coat bound with gold cord,—a yellowish bushy wig,—a large blue bonnet with a gold thread button." Boswell's Journ., p. 183.

Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor *kelt* cou'd fend the weat.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

As the Goth. term denotes that part of the gown which is above the girdle, it deserves remark, that, among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid.

It has also been written *Quelt*.

"Those among them who travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters—vary it [the Trousse] into the *Quelt*, which is a manner I am about to describe.

—"A small part of the plaid—is set in folds and girt round the waist to make of it a short petticoat, that reaches half way down the thigh, and the rest is brought over the shoulders, and then fastened before, below the neck, often with a fork, and sometimes with a bodkin, or sharpened piece of stick." Letters from a Gentleman in the N. of S., ii. 184-5.

Pennant seems to speak as if *kelt* were a Gael. term. V. *Filibeg*. But Gael. *caelt* is used only in a general

sense for apparel. The term is undoubtedly Goth. Su.-G. *kilt*, *kiolt*, is rendered *sinus*, denoting that part of the gown above the girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for containing or carrying any thing: Isl. *kelta*, *kiolta*, sinus vestis anterior; G. Andr., p. 141. *Kiolta* occurs indeed in the sense of *gremium*. *I kiolta bera*, shall carry in his bosom; Isa., xl. 11. V. Verel. Ind. From the term, as used in the sense of *sinus* or lap, is formed Su.-G. *kolt*, *praetexta*, *vestis infantum*; *barn-kolt*, a child's coat. *Barn som gaar i kolt*, a child in coats, i.e., as expressed in S. "He still wears a *kilt*," or, "he has not got breeches." The term, however, in Su.-G. and Isl., as denoting *lap* and *bosom*, seems to have had only a slight transition from its primitive signification; which, I apprehend, occurs in Moes-G. *kilthei*, venter, uterus. *Ganimis in kilthein*, concipies in utero; Luc., i. 31. This, as some have supposed, is the root of A.-S. *cild*, E. *child*.

To KILT, or KILT UP, *v. a.* 1. To tuck up, to truss. A woman is said to *kilt her coats*, when she tucks them up, S.

For Venus efter the gys and maner thare,
Ane actiue bow apoun hir schulder bare,—
With wind waiving her haris lowsit of trace,
Her skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee.

Doug. Virgil, 23, 3.

Kilt up your clais abone your waist,

And speid yow hame again in haist.

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 56.

Now she has *kilted* her robes of green,

A piece below her knee;

And a' the live-lang winter night

The dead corp followed she.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 203.

Dan. *kilt-rer*, to gird, *kilt-er op*, *opkilt-er*, Su.-G. *upkilt-a*, to truss, to tuck up, tunicam succingere; Ihre. The girdle which fastens up the clothes is called *killer-band*. Hence, as would seem, the E. phrase, to be *keller*, to be ready or prepared. On this word Seren. mentions O. Sw. *upkilla kona*, colligatis vestibus mulier, quo paratior officiis obeundis fiat; adding, Et hinc verisimile est hoc, Ang. *keller*, usurpari coepisse de eo, qui est in promptu. He renders *upkilla*, vestes supra ventrem colligare. The affinity of the *v.* to Moes-G. *kilthei*, venter, is obvious. V. the *s.*

2. To elevate or lift up anything quickly, Ang.

It is applied ludicrously to tucking up by a halter.

—Their bare preaching now
Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow,
Better than Scots or English kings
Could do by *killting* them with strings.

Cleland's Poems, p. 30.

She has na play'd wi' me sic pranks,
As raise me up just wi' a bla'
Syno wi' a vengeance lat me fa',
As many ane she's *kiltet up*.
Syno set them fairly on their doup.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 69.

3. To *kilt awa' w'*, also to *kilt out o'*. To carry off quickly, South of S.; apparently an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to truss, as it is said to *pack off* with a thing.

"He's a clever fallow, indeed! maun *kilt awa' wi* ae bonnie lass in the morning, and another at night, less wadna serve him! but if he doesna *kilt* himself out o' the country, I se *kilt* him wi' a tow." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Ser., i. 341.

In the last phrase the *v.* is evidently used in sense 2. Hence, as would seem,

KILT, *s.* 1. The slope of a stone, especially in the erection of a staircase; a term in masonry, Loth. Dan. *kilte*, a taking in.

2. Applied, in a figurative sense, to an unnatural or ungraceful elevation of the voice in music, Loth.

KILTED, *part. adj.* Dressed in a *kilt*, as distinguished from one who wears breeches, S.

"The shepherd—received from the hands of some *kilted* menial, his goan and his cake." Blackw. Mag., July 1820, p. 375.

KILTIE, *s.* One who is dressed in a *kilt*; [also, one wearing a very short dress], Clydes.

KILTING, *s.* The lap, or part of a woman's petticoat that is tucked up, S.

"She has got a kid in her *killting*," S. Prov.

"That is, she has got a bastard about her.—Women, when they go to work, truss up their petticoats with a belt, and this they call their *killting*." Kelly, p. 300.

To KILT, *v. a.* 1. To overturn, to upset, Roxb.

2. With prep. *o'er*, to turn over rather by sleight than by strength; as, "See gin ye can *kilt* that stane *o'er*." South of S.

It is synon. with *Cant*, *Cant o'er*; apparently implying that the help of an angle is taken in the operation, if it can be had.

[3. To do a thing neatly, skilfully, Ayrs.]

KILT, *s.* 1. An overturn, the act of overturning, *ib.*

As the *v.* to *Kill* signifies "to lift up any thing quickly," this seems merely an oblique use of it nearly in the same sense; as suggesting the idea of an object being suddenly lifted up in the act of overturning.

2. The proper mode of management, Gall.: [the best and neatest method of working; as, "Ye hae na got into the *kilt* o't, yet," Ayrs.]

"*Kilt*, proper method, right way.—We say of such a one that is not properly up to his trade, that he has not the *kilt* of it, and of those who well understand what they are doing, that they have the *kilt* o't." Gall. Encycl.

Mactaggart seems disposed to view this as a secondary sense of *kilt*, loose garment; as used in regard to those who were, or were not, of the same clan. It would have been preferable, surely, to have referred to the cognate *v.*, signifying to tuck up, to truss; as intimating that one was either qualified to do a thing neatly, or the reverse. But it rather seems allied to *Kilt*, as signifying to turn a thing quickly over, by first setting it on its end or on a corner.

KILT-RACK, *s.* That which lifts up the rack of a mill, Ang. V. *Kilt*, *v.*

KILTER, s. Apparently, cheer, entertainment.

Right cozylie to ease was set my stumps,
Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps;
Syne on my four-hours' luncheon chew'd my cood,
Sic *kilter* pat me in a merry mood.

Sturral, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 389.

Properly, preparation; evidently the same with E. *keller*. V. **KILT, v.**

"A. Bor. *keller*, frame, order, condition." Gl. Grose.

KILTIE, s. Expl. "a spawned salmon;" Gall. Encycl. This must signify, one that has been spawning. V. **KELT, id.**

KIM, adj. 1. Keen, spirited, Aberd., Mearns.

And ne'er shall we a better story hear,
Than that *kim* banter with the brigs of Ayr.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 47.

2. Spruce, Aberd.

Isl. *kim-a*, deridere; *kiminn*, derisor, *kimbi*, subsannator, *kimbing*, jocus invectivus, Haldorson. *Eg kyme*, jocos, facetias fundo, *kyme*, facetus joens, *kyminn*, facetus, *kymeleg-r*, jocularis, G. Andr. The latter renders the cognate terms in a more favourable sense than the former. It is probable, that our adj. had been originally applied to mere jocularitv. It is not used in the sense of bantering or derision.

KIMMEN, KYMMOND, s. 1. A milk-pail, S. O.

2. A large shallow tub used in brew-houses; Upp. Clydes.

"Ane quheill, ane gryte *kymmond*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

3. A small tub, Angus.

Gael. *cuman*, "a skimmer, a sort of dish, a pail;" Shaw, C. B. *cuman*, "a large wooden vessel, a tub; a kive, or brewing tub;" Owen.

A. Bor. *Kimlin* may perhaps be viewed as a dimin. from these. Both it and *Kimnel* denote "a powdering-tub. North." Grose.

KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip. V. **CUMMER.**

2. Used as denoting a married woman, Gall. "Kimmer, a gude-wife;" Gall. Encycl.

To KIMMER, v. n. 1. To gossip, or to meet for gossiping, South of S.

At times when auld wives *kimmer* thrang,
And tongues at random glibly gang,
Oft hae I seen thea bide the bang

Of a' was there;—

Address to Tobacco, A. Scott's Poems, p. 31.

2. To bring forth a child, Lanarks.; a ludicrous term.

This might seem to be corr. from Belg. *kinder-en*, "to be in child-bearing," Sewel. But perhaps it is rather from O. Fr. *commer-er*, "to gossip it, to play the gossip," Cotgr.; as originally denoting the assistance given to a woman in childbed; as *Cummer*, or *Kimmer*, not only denotes a gossip in general, but in Shetl. a midwife.

KIMMERIN, s. An entertainment at the birth of a child, Gall.

"*Kimmerins*, the feasts at births. These the *Kim-mers*, or *gude-wives*, have to themselves; no men are allowed to partake along with them." Gall. Encycl.

[**KIMPLE, s.** A piece of any solid substance; generally applied to food, Banffs.]

[**KIMPLET, s.** A small piece; dimin. of *Kimple*, *ibid.*]

[**KIMPLOCK, KIMPLACK, s.** A very large piece; synon. *knevelock*, *ibid.*]

KIN, s. Kind, S.

It is variously combined, as *alkin*, all kind of, sometimes redundantly, *alkin kynd*, S. B. *sik kin*, such kind, *na kin*, no kind, *quhat kin* (S. corr. *whattin*, Rudd.), what kind of, *ony kin*, any kind, &c.

The companie all haillelie, leist and best,
Thrang to the well to drink, quhill ran south west,
Throw out ane meid quhair *alkin* flouris grew.

Palace of Honour, ii. 41.

Thair was na hope of mercie till deuyia,
Thair was na micht my friend be *na kin* wyia.

Ibid., i. 71.

The races o'er, they hale the dools
Wi' drink o' a' *kin* kind;
Great feck gae hirplin hame like fools,
The cripple lead the blind.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 54.

Thau, bwt *ony kyne* remede
Thir myis pwt this Lord to deda.

Wymtown, vi. 14. 118.

Folow in-til successyown
In *ony kyne* lyne down cummand.

Ibid., viii. 4. 23.

It has been elsewhere observed that diminutives are formed by the addition of *k*. V. the letter *K*. But it seems to have been rather overlooked, that not merely *k* and *ke* are used as marks of diminution, but *ken*, or *kin*. Thus we have E. *mannikin*, "a little man, a dwarf;" which Johna. erroneously derives from *man*, and *klein*, little; "*lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a small earthen boiler; *kilderkin*, a small barrel;" which be still more strangely deduces from Belg. *kindekin*, "a baby," instead of deriving it from the word of the same form signifying a small vessel.

The Teut., indeed, points out the true origin of this termination; for it frequently occurs in this language; as in *kinneken*, parvum mentum, a little chin, from *kinne*, mentum; *kistken*, a little chest, from *kiste*, cista; *hutteken*, tugurium, from *hutte*, tugurium, &c., &c. Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, from *kind*, *kinde*, a child. I am satisfied, that this diminutive has had its origin from *kind*, or the cognate terms in other dialects, denoting a child. Thus E. *mannikin* is merely a *child-man*, i. e., a dwarf; *kindeken*, a *child-child*, or a little child; a *lambkin*, a lamb in its earliest stags. This word, as denoting a child, must be viewed as originally the same with that which signifies *genus* or *kind*, as well as with *kin*, kindred. Thus, A.-S. *cyn* or *cynn* signifies not only semen, progenies, but cognatio, and also *genus*. Su.-G. *koen*, anciently *kyn*, signifies generatio, cognatio, and *genus*; Ial. *kyn*, *genus*, *gens*, familia, *kynd*, soboles; Alem. *chind*, *kind*, *chunn*, *chunne*, *kunni*, filius, infans, puer; semen, *genus*, familia. Germ. *kind*, proles, foetus animalis; *kunn*, *genus*, generatio, cognatio; Moes-G. *kun*, *genus*, generatio.

Nor is it surprising, that the same term should originally denote children or relations, and *kind*. For what is *kind*, as predicated of any animal, but the closeness of its relation to others that possess the same distinguishing qualities, or to those that are of one blood, originally sprung from one stock? Even as extended to vegetables, it denotes that affinity which proceeds from the same seed. Thus it is said; "The earth brought forth grass, herb yielding *seed* after his *kind*, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his *kind*,

whose seed is in itself." Gen. i. 12. *Seo eorthe for-thateah growende wirtle [wort] and saed berende be hire cinne, and treow—gehwilt saed haebende aefter his hwe; A.-S. Vers.*

From the affinity which can be distinctly traced in some languages or dialects, we may venture to conclude that all the terms of this form, denoting both relation by blood, and by kind, have originated from verbs expressive of generation or birth. A.-S. *cyn* is undoubtedly from *cenn-an*, parere, parturire; also generare; Germ. *kind* and *kunn* are both from *kenn-en*, parere, gignere. Gr. *γένος*, progenies, familia, also genus, as opposed to species, is from *γεννάω*, genero, pro-gigno, or *γίνομαι, γίγνομαι*, nascor, gignor. As the same A.-S. *v.* which signifies to beget, also signifies to know; besides the verbal resemblance between *γίνομαι* and *γινώσκω, γινώσκω*, to know, it deserves observation, that one of its oblique senses is *coëo cum aliqua*, a sense of the term *know* retained in E. I need scarcely add, that Lat. *genus*, as it has all the three senses of kindred, offspring, and kind, is evidently formed from the obsolete *v. gen-o*, whence *genui*, id., I begot, and *gigno*, retaining the signification of the ancient verb.

A.-S. *cinne*, Isl. *kin*, Goth. *kun*, id. A.-S. *ealceyn*, omnigenus. Su.-G. *alkyns* is used precisely in the same sense, being rendered, *omnis generis; Ihre, vo. Koen.*

KINBOT, KYNBUTE, s. The reparation to be made for the sudden slaughter of a relative, by the payment of a sum to the survivors.

This was one of the privileges demanded by Macduff, in return for his noble exertions in behalf of Malcolm Canmore: "Quod ipse, et omnes in posterum de sua cognatione, pro subitanea et improvisa occisione, gaudent privilegio legis *M'Duff*, ubi generosus occidens solvendo argenti quatuor marcas ad *Kinbot*, et vernaculus duodecim marcas, remissionem plenariam exinde reportaret." Fordun Scotichron., Lib. v. c. 9.

Lord Hailes has observed, that Fordun, by using the expression, "that they should have the benefit of *McDuff's Law*," plainly refers to an usage which existed in his own times: and that Buchanan, Lib. vii., p. 115, says that this law, usque ad aetatem patrum nostrorum, quamdiu scilicet ex ea familia superfluit quisquam, duravit. Lord Hailes indeed conjectures, that this could only have been a temporary privilege, continuing to the tenth generation; Annals, i. 4. But this conjecture is not supported by proof. If Macduff asked this privilege as the reward of his services, it is more probable that he would ask it without hesitation, in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, than that he should restrict it to a certain number of generations. On the other hand, if Malcolm saw no absurdity in granting such a privilege for ten generations, he would perceive as little in making it coeval with the existence of Macduff's posterity. If he granted it at all, it would certainly be in the terms in which it was demanded.

Besides the compensation in money or goods, required by the kindred of one who had been slain, (*V. Cro*), a sort of public penance was, at least occasionally, demanded, of those who had been concerned in the slaughter. We have an interesting account of this ceremony in one of our old Acts. It respects the slaughter of John the Bruce of Airth, by William of Menteith, of the Carss, Knyecht, his brothers Archibald and Alexander, and kindred.

"It is appointit, aggregit, &c., anent the ded [death] & slaughter of vmquhile Johne the Broiss, faider to the said Robert, & for amendis, *kynbute*, & frendschip to be & stand betuich the saidis partiis in tymetocum, in maner as folowis. In the first, the said Archibald Menteth & sa mony personis as ar now one lif, & present in this toune [Edinburgh], that were committaris of the said slaughter, sall apoun Twisday the

xx day of the said monethe now instant cum to the merkat coss of Edinburgh in thair lyning [linen] claithis, with ber [bare] swerdis in their handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis forgiveness of the deth of the said Johne, as the maner is visit tharof, & to remit to thaim the rancour of thair hartis; & sall for the saule of the said Johne seik or ger seik the four hed [principal] pilgrimage of Scotland, & thare say mess for the saule: and forther, the said Robert the Broiss sall within xx dais nixt tocum enter ane prest to signe [sing] in the kirk of Arth for the space of twa yeris, the said Robert payand the tanhalf of his fee, & the said Archibald of Menteth the tother half; the quhilks twa yeris beand past, the said Rob. sall ger ane prest signe in the samyn kirk for the said saule." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 153.

This is also written *kynbute*.

"That Walter Blare sall—pay to Robert of Cargill—xxv mercis, for the quhilk he is bundin to the said Walter be ane obligacioune schewin—before the lordis for a *kynbute*:—als for xx merkis that the said Robert paid to a preist that sange for the man that was slayne." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 9.

The word is evidently from A.-S. *cin*, kindred, and *bot*, compensation.

KINCHIN, s. A child in cant language.

This is one of the very few terms of this description that can be traced. It is undoubtedly a corruption of Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, a diminutive from *kind*, a child.

KINCHIN-MORT, s. A young girl educated in thieving; a cant term. *V. Grose's Class. Dict.*

"The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*." Guy Mannering, ii. 97.

Kinchin-mortis is also expl. "beggars' children carried at their mothers' backs in sheets;" Grose. From *kinchin*, a child, and *mort*, a woman, i.e., a female child.

* **KIND, s.** Nature; *not their kind*, not belonging to them, or, not proper or natural for them. *V. KYND.*

"They took one of the town's colours of Aberdeen, and gave it to the town of Aberbrothock's soldiers, because they had none of their own, and whilk was *not their kind* to carry." Spalding, i. 163.

This singular mode of expression is an A.-S. idiom. For *cyn*, propago, also indoles, has a similar application, as signifying, congruus, condignus: *Sueylc cyn sy; sicut congruum sit; Leg. Inae 42. Siva cyn waes; uti condignum fuit; Boet., 35. 4. Gecynd* is synon., being used as an adj. in the sense of naturalis, nativus.

KINDLIE, adj. Natural, kindred, of or belonging to kind. *V. KYND, KYNDLY.*

KINDLIE, s. A man is said to have a *kindlie* to a farm, or possession, which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted, *S.O.*

Sixty or seventy years ago, if one took a farm over the head of another who was said to have a *kindlie* to it, it was reckoned as unjust as if he had been the real proprietor.

KINDLY POSSESSION, KYNDLY ROWME. The land held in lease by a *Kindly Tenant*. *V. KYNDLIE TENNENTS.*

—"His kin and friends of Clanchattan—began to call to mind how James earl of Murray, their master,

had casten them out of their *kindly possessions*, whilk past memory of man their predecessors and they had kept for small duty, but for their faithful service, and planted in their places, for payment of a greater duty, a number of strangers and feeble persons, unhabile to aerve the earl their master, as they could have done, by which means these gentlemen were brought through necessity to great misery," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 3.

—"Hir hienes with unise of the thre estatis in this present parliament hes statute and ordanit, that na *kyndlie*, lauchfull, possessour, tennent or occupyar of ony of the saidis kirk landis be removit fra thair *kyndelie rowme*, steiding or *possession* be the allegeit fewis or takaris of the samin in lang takkis," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, c. 12, Ed. 1566.

KINDLY TENNANTS, KYNDLIE TENANTS. A name given to those tenants whose ancestors have long resided on the same land, S.

"Some people think that the easy leases granted by the kirk-men to the *kindly tennants*, (i.e., such as possessed their rooms for an undetermined space of time, provided they still paid the rents), is the reason that the kirk-lands throughout the kingdom were generally the best grounds." Keith's Hist., p. 521, N.

KINDNESS, KYNDNES, s. Apparently the right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession; the same with *Kindlie*.

—"To vesie and consider the infettment & confirmation to be past to the said erll of the saidis landis, and or thai pass the samin to sie that the saidis kyndlie tennentis be satisfeit for thair *kyndnes*; and quibill the samin be done, dischargis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

KIND GALLOWS. A name given to the fatal tree at Crieff.

"*Kindgallows*. The gallows at Crieff was so called, but why we know not.—It stood till within the last twenty years, and was jocularly said to be greeted by the Highlanders as the place 'where her nainsell's father and mother died, and where she hoped to die hersell.'" Gl. Antiquary, iii. 365.

I can conceive no reason for this singular designation, unless we should suppose that the good people of that district, from a certain degree of consciousness, wished as far as possible to bespeak the favour of this rough friend, in the same manner as they were wont to protect themselves against injury from fairies and witches by calling them *good neighbours*.

* **KINDNESS, s.** The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A. 1580.

"Upon the 25th of June, being Saturday, betwixt three o'clock afternoon and Sunday's night thereafter, there blew such a vehement tempest of wind, that it was thought to be the cause that a great many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh contracted a strange sickness, which was called *Kindness*: it fell out in the court as well as sundry parts of the country, so that some people who were corpulent and aged deceased very suddenly. It continued with every one that took it, three days at least." Moyes' Mem., p. 43.

The only conjecture I can form as to this name, which appears so ludicrous as given to a disease, is, that it may have been the vulgar corruption of the technical term for a tumid inflammation in the throat, *quinancy*, (now *quinsy*), or perhaps rather of Fr. *quinance*, id.

[* **KING, s.** The Lady-bird, an insect, Banffs.]

KING OF CANTLAND. A game of children in which one of a company being chosen *King o' Cantland*, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavoured to run from the one goal to the other; and those whom the king can seize in their course, so as to lay his hand upon their heads, (which operation is called *winning* them), become his subjects, and assist him in catching the remainder, Dumfr. This play, in Roxb., is called *King's Covenant*.

This game is in Galloway denominated *King and Queen of Cantelon*. "Two of the swiftest of the boys are placed between two *doons*. All the other boys stand in one of these *doons*, when the two fleet youths come forward, and address them with this rhyme—

King and Queen o' Cantelon
How many mile to Babylon?
'Six or seven, or a lang eight,
Try to win there by candle-light.'

"When out they run in hopes to get to Babylon, or the other *doon*; but many of them get not near that place before they are caught by the runners." Gall. Encycl.

A conjecture is thrown out, that this game contains an allusion to "the time of the Crusades." This is founded on the mention of Babylon. *Cantelon* is fancifully supposed to be changed from *Caledon*.

As Teut. *kant* signifies margo, ora, could this play be meant to represent the contentions about the *Debateable Lands* on the border? Or, as it is the same game which is otherwise called *King's Covenant*, shall we view it as a designation invented by the Tories, to ridicule the *cant* which they ascribed to the adherents of the Covenant?

[**KING-COLL-AWA', s.** The Lady bird; as in the rhyme common in Mearns.—

King, King-Coll-Awa,
Tak up yer wings an' flee awa.]

[**KING-COME-A-LAY, s.** A game played by boys; two sets of boys, or sides, strive which can secure most prisoners for the king, Shetl.]

KING-CUP, s. The common species of *Meadow ranunculus*, Loth.

"She thought she wad be often thinking on the bonny spots of turf, sae fu' of gowans and *king-cups*, among the Craigs at St. Leonards." Heart M. Loth., iv. 102.

KINGERVIE, s. A name given to a species of Wrasse.

"Turdi alia species; it is called by our fishers, the Sea-tod or *Kingervie*." Sibb. Fife, p. 128.

KINGLE-KANGLE, s. Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk, Fife; a reduplicative term formed from *Cangle*, q. v.

KING'S CLAVER, *s.* Melilot, an herb; *Melilotus officinalis*, Linn.; *synon.* *Whuttle-grass*, Roxb.

Called *claver*, or *clover*, as being a species of *Trefoil*.

KING'S COVENANTER. A game of children, Roxb., Loth.

One takes possession of the middle of a street or lane, and endeavours to catch those who cross over within a given distance; and the captive replaces the captor, as in *Willie-Wastle*. "*King's Covenanter*, come if ye dare venture," is the cry made.

This game has had its origin, it would seem, during the troubles under Charles I.

KING'S CUSHION. A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand, and *vice versa*, Loth.

This is properly a sort of play among children, who while carrying one in this manner, repeat the following rhyme—

Lend me a pin to stick i' my thumb,
To carry the lady to London town.

It is, however, often used as a substitute for a chair in conveying adult persons from one place to another, especially when infirm. In other counties, as in Fife, it is called *Queen's Cushion*, and *Queen Chair*; in Loth. also *Cat's carriage*.

"He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland the *King's Cushion*." Heart M. Loth., i. 168.

KING'S ELLWAND. The constellation properly called Orion's Girdle, Roxb., Clydes.

"Yonder the *king's ellwand* already begun to bore the hill; ay, there's an o' the goud knobs out o' sight already." *Perils of Man*, i. 261.

KING'S HOOD, KING HOOD, *s.* 1. The second of the four stomachs in ruminating animals; the *Reticulum*, honey-comb or bonnet, *S.*, from its supposed resemblance to some puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of rank. [In Banffs., called *King's Hat*.]

2. It is used to denote the great gut, Gall.

—Right o'er the steep he leans,
When his well-plenish'd *king-hood* voiding needs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

This is a Teut. designation. *Koningshoofd*, *ventriculi bubuli pars posterior*; Kilian. This literally signifies, "the king's head."

The omentum in Teut. is called *huyve*; which has the same signification, a coil.

KING'S KEYS. *V.* KEYS.

[**KING'S LAND**. Land which formerly belonged to the crown. In Orkney and Shetland, the King's Land is now possessed by Lord Zetland.]

KING'S-WEATHER, *s.* A name given to the exhalations seen rising from the earth during a warm day. *V.* SUMMER-COUTS.

VOL. III.

To **KINK**, *v. n.* 1. To labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to a child in the chin-cough, who, during the fit of coughing, seems almost entirely deprived of respiration, *S. A.*, Bor.

Teut. *kink-en*, difficulter spirare; leviter atque inaniter tussire; singultire; Kilian.

2. "To laugh immoderately, *Gl. Sibb.*, *S.* This properly conveys the idea of such a convulsive motion as threatens suffocation. *V.* KINKHOST.

3. To puke; an oblique sense of the term, as in the chin-cough, what is called the *kink* often produces vomiting; Dumfr.

Now, Gibby coost ae look behin',
Wi' eyes wi' fainness blinkin',
To spae the weather by the sin,
But couldna stan' for *kinkin*
Rainbows, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

KINK, *s.* 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, *S.*

Let others combine,
'Gainst the plum and the line,
We value their frowns not a *kink*.

Morrison's Poems, p. 215.

This seems *synon.* with the *S.* phrase used in a similar sense, *not a host*, or cough.

2. A regular fit of the chin-cough, *S.*

3. A convulsive fit of laughter, *S. A.* Bor. *V.* the *v.*

"I gae a sklent wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpher-son, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 24.

A.-S. cincung, *cachinnatio*.

4. A faint, a swoon, *Ettr.* For.

—"With his eyes fixed on the light, he rolled over, and fainted.—My masters, it is nae for naething that the honest man's gane away in a *kink*; for, when I held up the bonnet, I saw a dead man riding on a horse close at his side." *Perils of Man*, i. 310, 311.

To *Gae in ae Kink*, to go at once like one who goes off in a convulsive laugh, *Ettr.* For.

"Belt on bow, buckler, and brand, and stand for life, limb, gear, and maidhood, or a's gane in ae *kink*." *Perils of Man*, iii. 203.

KINKHOST, *s.* 1. The hooping-cough, *S.* Lincolns.

—Overgane all with Angleberries as thou grows ald,
The *Kinkhost*, the Charbuckle, and worms in the cheiks.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. CLEIKS.

The inhabitants of Galloway have a cure which seems peculiar to that district.

"*Kenkhost*, the chin-cough. To cure this, the mothers put their children through the *happers* of mills, when they fancy it leaves them." Gall. *Encycl.*

The change of this word into *chin-cough*, *E.* is quite absurd, as it obscures both the sense and the origin. It is evidently the same with Belg. *kink-hoest*.

The term contains a description of the disease; being comp. of Teut. *kinek-en*, difficulter spirare, and *hoest*, tussis; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of

E

coughing. Kilian, with less judgment than he usually displays, derives the term from *kinck-horen*, a certain wreathed shell; it being said that it tends to mitigate the disease, if the patient drink out of a shell of this kind. The Su.-G. term is *kikhosta*, from *kikn-a*, used precisely as the *v. kink*; *quum quis prae nimio vel risu vel etiam tussi anhelitum perdit*; Ihre.

[2. Metaph., an utter disgust, Banffs.

3. A severe loss, *ibid.*]

KINK, *s.* 1. A bend in the bole of a tree, Ayr.

2. In a general sense, a bending of any kind, a twist, a knot, *ibid.*

This must be originally the same with *Kinsch*, *Kinch*, as denoting the twist or doubling given to a rope; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

[To KINK, *v. n.* To warp or twist; applied to wood, and to ropes when they become twisted, entangled, or knotted: part. pa. *kinkit*, Clydes., Fife.]

KINKIT, part. pa. When ropes, which have been firmly twisted, are let loose, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of them: they are then said to be *kinkit*; Fife.

KINKEN, *s.* A small barrel, a keg, a kilderkin, S. B.

"He comes down Deeside,—sets watches, goes to two ships lying in the harbour, plunders about 20 barrels or *kinkens* of powder." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 295.

This measure, I am informed, is in Aberdeen equivalent to a peck.

The unquestionable origin is Teut. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, vasculum, octava pars cadi. Kilian refers to E. *kylderkin*. Thus the term originally denoted the eighth part of a hogshead.

E. *kilderkin* is used in the same sense. Johns. derives it from Belg. *kindekin*, a baby, a little child. Our word has much more resemblance. But the idea is fanciful.

[KINKENS, *s.* An evasive answer given to a child when over inquisitive: *never a kinken I*, is another form, Mearns. V. QUINQUINS, and KINKYNE.]

[KINKHOST, *s.* V. under KINK, *v.*]

KINKYNE, *s.* Kind, S. V. KIN.

The reduplication seems used for emphasis. Thus *aw kin kind* seems properly to signify, "every kynd possible," or "imaginable;" *nae kin kyne*, no kind whatsoever; *q. every*,—or no,—sort of kind.

KINNEN, *s.* A rabbit, S. V. CUNING.

KINRENT, KYN, *s.* Kindred.

On our *kynrent*, deyr God, quhen will thou rew?
Wallace, ii. 195, MS.

Quidder ettil ys, or quhst *kinrent*.
Doug. Virgil, 244, 13.

A.-S. *cynrene*, *cynryn*, id.

[KINRIK, KYNRIK, *s.* Kingdom, Barbour, v. 168.]

KINSCH, *s.* [Kinc, cattle, stock of cattle.]

The man may ablens tyme a stot,
That cannot count his *kinsch*.

Cherry and Slae, st. 79.

Instead of *ablens* Ramsay has *eithly*, Prov., p. 67.

This was a proverbial phrase, probably containing an allusion to some ancient custom.

In an edit. of *The Cherry and the Slae*, modernized, &c., by S. D., Aberd., 1792, *kinsch* is expl. "cow-cattle." But whether the word is, or has been, used in this sense, I know not.

KINSCH, *s.* 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter; a term used in packing goods, S.

2. "A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and tightening it;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

3. Used metaph. to denote "an advantage unexpectedly obtained;" *Ibid.*

This is evidently the same with E. *kenk*, a sea-term. "*Kenks* are doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run smooth when it is handed in or out; also when any rope makes turns," &c. Phillips. Sw. *kink*, id.

We may add that there are several Isl. words which seem allied; *keng-r*, *curvatura*, *king-r*, id., *king-ia*, *incurvare*. *Ad kippa kings*, *curvum ad se raptare aliquem*. This, although differing in sense, is nearly allied in sound to our phrase, *to kep kinsches*.

The origin is probably Isl. *kinka*, *artuum nodus*, seu *extrema sphaera articuli*; G. Andr., p. 145; as a *kinsch* bears considerable resemblance to a knuckle or joint. It may indeed be radically the same with Belg. *kink*, a bend, a turning. *Daar is een kenk in den kabel*. There is an obstacle in the way; literally, a twist in the cable. I am at a loss to say whether it be allied to *Knitch*, *q. v.*

To KINSCH, *v. a.* V. the *s.* 1. To tighten a rope by twisting it with a rack-pin, S. V. KINK.

2. To cast a single knot on the end of a rope, of a piece of cloth, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers. *To cast a kinsch*, id., S.

To KEP KINCHES. A metaph. phrase, signifying to meet any particular exigence; to manage any thing dextrously, when the conduct of one person ought to correspond to that of another, or when the act is exactly fitted to the peculiar circumstances; as, I canna *kep kinches wi'* him, Stirlings.

The phrase seems borrowed from a work in which two persons are engaged that the one may assist the other; as, in packing a bale of goods, or perhaps in twisting ropes.

KINSCH-PIN, *s.* A pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind anything together to make them firmer, S.; *Rack-pin*, *synon.*

KINSH, *s.* A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them, Clydes., Roxb.; *synon.* *Pinch, Punch.*

This term has probably had a C. B. origin. As *E. lever* is from Fr. *lev-er*, Lat. *lev-are*, to lift up, to raise; perhaps *kinsh* may be allied to *cun-u*, to arise, transitively used as signifying to raise. Or it might be traced to *cynnwys*, *compressus*, *cynhwys-o*, *compingere*; although I am disposed to prefer *cyn*, *cuneus*, a lever being used nearly as a wedge. This in Ir. and Gael. assumes the form of *gin, ginn.*

[**KINTRA, KINTRY**, *s.* Country, native land, Clydes. *Calf-kintra*, the place of one's nativity.]

KINTYE, *s.* The roof-tree, Fife; a term used by those who are of Highland descent.

Gael. *ceann*, the head, and *tighe*, genitive, of the house.

KIOW-OWS, *s. pl.* 1. Silly tattles, trifling discourse, such as to indicate a weak understanding, S. B. It nearly corresponds to Lat. *nugae*.

2. Things of a trivial nature, which become the subject of such discourse, S. B.

Hence a person who occupies his mind with such frivolous matters or conversation, is called a *kiow-owin bodie*.

Corr. perhaps from *E. gevgaws*; which Skinner derives from A.-S. *gegaf*, *nugae*, or *heawgas*, *simulacra*, *sculptura*.

[**To KIOW-OW**, *v. n.* To trifle either in discourse or in conduct, *ibid.*]

KIP, *s.* Haste, hurry, *Ettr. For.*

This may be allied to Isl. *kip-a*, *raptare*; or Dan. *kipper*, to pant, to leap.

KIP, KIPP, *s.* 1. A sharp-pointed hill, Tweedd.

"The *Kipps*, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 223.

"I hae sax score o' Scots queys that are outlyers. If I let the king's ell wand ower the hill, I'll hae them to seek frae the *kips* o' Kale." Perils of Man, i. 261.

"When I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kipps* of Bower-hope-Law, an' thrav her dead yellow light on the hills o' Meggat, I fand the very nature and the heart within me changed." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 35.

2. A hook, a jutting point, *Ettr. For.* Those parts of a mountain which resemble round knobs, jutting out by the side of the cattle-path, are called *kipps*, Ayrs.

"Ane litill *kip*"; Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 32.

Isl. *kipper*, signifies *interstitium loci*; but in sense our term seems more allied to *kepp-r*, tumor, *extubercantia*, q. a tumor on a hill. C. B. *cefn*, a hill.

KIPPIE, *s.* A small hill, South of S.

To KIP, *v. n.* To be turned up at the points; spoken of the horns of cattle, Clydes.

To KIP up, *v. a.* To turn up; as the side of a hat or bonnet. A *kipped up nose*, a nose cocked up, Roxb., Mearns.

KIP, *s.* A term denoting anything that is beaked. V. **KIPPER**.

KIP-NEBBIT, *adj.* *Synon.* with *Kip-nosed*, *Ettr. For.*

KIP-NOSED, *adj.* Having the nose turned up at the point, S.; having what is called in vulgar E. a *pug nose*.

KIPPIE, KIPPIT, *adj.* A *kippie cow*, a cow with horns turning upwards, *ibid.*

Isl. *kip-a upp*, in *fasciculos colligere*.

KIP, *s.* A cant term for a brothel, Clydes.

It may, however, be corr. from Belg. *kuf*, *id.*

To KIP, *v. a.* To take the property of another by fraud or violence, Loth.

"*Kyppinge* or *hentinge*. *Raptus*." Prompt. Parv. C. B. *cip-iaw*, to snatch, to take off suddenly; *cip*, a sudden snatch.

Su.-G. *kip-a*, C. B. *cipp-io*, to take anything violently.

To KIP, *v. n.* To play the truant; a term used by scholars, Loth. This seems merely an oblique sense of the last *v.*

KIPPAGE, *s.* 1. The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners.

"That the provest, bailies, &c., vesie and consider diligentlie how mekill flesche may serve euerie schip and thair *kippage* for that present veyage, and according to the nowmer of the *kippage* & *companie* appoint to euerie schip sa mony *barrellis* or *puntionis* [*punchions*] as for that present veyage sall sufficiently serve thame to the first port thay ar *frauchtit* to." Acts Ja. VI, 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104. *Equippage*, Acts printed, A. 1579.

Kippage and *Keippage* occur in Aberd. Reg.; but no hint is given as to the connexion.

This is not from the E. word, which is not used in a similar sense, but from Fr. *equipage d'un navire*, "most properly, her mariners, and souldiers;" *Cotgr. i. e.*, those on board a vessel.

The use of this term in our records, especially as expl. by the Black Letter Acts, shows how *kippage* had come to be applied in the sense which it still bears. This has undoubtedly been by an oblique use of the word in its more general sense; as denoting the bustle or disorder caused in a house by the arrival of some person of distinction with a great *equipage* of retinue.

2. Disorder, confusion. One is said to be in a *sad kippage*, when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma, Loth.

"We serve the family wi' bread, and he settles wi' huz ilka week—only he was in an unco *kippage*, when we sent him a book instead of the nick-sticks." *Antiquary*, i. 321. "Turmoil," Gl.

3. It often denotes the expression or symptoms of a paroxysm of rage.

"The Colonel's in an unco *kippage*," said Mrs. Flockhart to Evan as he descended; "I wish he may be weel,—the very veins on his bent brow are swelled like whip-cord." Waverley, iii. 77.

It may also bear this sense in the following passage. "Only dinna pit yourself into a *kippage*, and expose yourself before the weans, or before the Marquis, when ye gang down bye.—The best and warst is just that the tower is standing hail and feer, as safe and as empty as when ye left it." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 289. "*Kippage*—passion," Gl.

To be in an unco *kippage*, to be highly offended or displeased, South of S.

KIPPER, s. 1. This word originally denoted salmon in the state of spawning; the term being used as synon. with *reid fische*. It retains this sense, S. A. being applied to foul fish.

I find that the term *kipper*, as used by fishers, properly denotes the male fish, South of S., Annandale. This fact is unfavourable to the idea of the term being derived from Teut. *kipp-en*, to spawn; as from the act of spawning the female is denominated a *Shedder*. Another etymon is assigned for the first of these terms. *Kip* is used in the South of S. to denote any thing that is beaked or turned up; and I am assured, by those who have paid attention to the subject, that every full-grown male salmon has a beak.

Kipper may therefore literally signify, "a beaked fish." *Kip* has a similar sense in S. V. **KIP-NOSED**. Isl. *kipp-a* is to contract. But it rather seems allied to Germ. *kiffe*, *kippe*, summitas, extremitas, prominentia cujuscunque rei, Wachter.

"Of slaughter of redde fish, or *Kipper*." Tit. Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 72, Skene, Murray. In the chapter itself, *redde fish* is the only phrase used.

Skinner thinks that the word denotes young salmon or fry; deriving it from Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch. But although this is most probably the origin, the term is more nearly related, in the sense we have given, than in that assigned by Skinner. Teut. *kipp-en*, excludere ova; Kilian. *Kipper* is thus q. a spawner. V. **REID FISCH**.

As salmon, in the foul state are unfit for use, while fresh; they are usually cured and hung up. Hence the word, properly denoting a spawning fish, has been transferred to one that is salted and dried. Indeed, throughout Scotland, the greatest part of those formerly *kippered*, by the vulgar at least, were foul fish.

This sense is confirmed by the use of the word *kepper* in the O. E. Law.

"That no person—take and kyl any Salmons or Trowtes, not beyng in season, being *kepper* Salmons, or *kepper* Trowtes, shedder Salmons, or shedder Trowtes." Acts Hen. VII., c. 21. Rastell's Statutes, Fol. 182, a.

The season in which it is forbidden to kill salmon, is called *Kipper-time*.

"That no salmon be taken between Gravesend and Henly upon Thames in *Kipper-time*, viz., between the *Invention of the Cross* (3 May) and the *Epiphany*." Rot. Parl. 50, Edw. III., Cowel.

[The deriv. of *kipper* now generally accepted is, as given above, Dutch, *kippen*, to hatch or spawn; and the use of the term is fully explained by the statement why salmon were *kippered* by the poorer classes in olden times. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *kipper*.] However, the male fish is called *kipper*, and the female, *roan* or *raaner*, on the Border.

Kipper is still used in the same sense by E. writers. "The salmon—after spawning—become very poor and thin, and then are called *Kipper*." Penn. Zool. III. 242.

2. Salmon salted, hung and dried, S.

This is now the general sense of the term. Hence,

To **KIPPER** fish. To cure them by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging them up, in a split form, in the sun, or near a fire, S.

"The *kippering* of salmon is successfully practised in several parts of this parish.—It is an error to suppose, as some have ignorantly done, that *kippered* salmon means corrupted salmon." P. Killearn, Stirl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 122, 123.

Although now salmon, in a proper state, are often *kippered* for domestic use or sale; the writer seems not to have known what was the former practice.

KIPPER-NOSE, s. A beaked or hooked nose, Ettr. For.

"This scene went on—the friar standing before the flame, and Tam and Gibbie, with their long *kipper noses*, peeping over his shoulder." Perils of Man, ii. 50.

This application is understood to be borrowed from what is properly called the *kipper* or male salmon, often especially during the spawning season, having his nose beaked down like a bird's bill.

[**KIPPER, s.** 1. A large bowl, a cog, Banffs.

2. A large quantity of food, such as brose, porridge, &c., *ibid.*]

[To **KIPPER, v. a.** To empty a cap or cog; to eat heartily. Generally followed by prep. *into* or *inti*, *ibid.*]

KIPPING LYNE. A kind of fishing line.

"Item, ane long fishing lyne, mounted for dryves, and three *kipping lynes*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 104.

Perhaps from Teut. *kip*, decipula, as denoting a girm for catching fish. *Dryves* may signify that the line was meant for floating; Teut. *dryv-en*, fluctuare, supernatare.

KIPPLE, s. A rafter, Roxb. V. **COUPLE**.

To **KIPPLE** to, *v. a.* To fasten together, to couple, S. O.

Yer bonny verses, wi' yer will,
Hae hit my taste exactly;
Whar rhyme to rhyme, wi' kanny skill,
Ye *kipple* to compactly.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

KIPPLE-FIT, s. The foot or lower part of a rafter, S. O.

The cloken hen, when fras the *kipple-fit*
She breaks her tether, to the midden rins
Wi' a her burds about her, fyking fain
To scraps for mauks.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

V. **COUPLE**.

KIPPLE-HOE, s. A straight piece of wood laid across the top of the *couple* or rafter, the top being covered with *feal* so as to form the angle, Roxb. V. **How**, **Hou**, **s**.

[**KIPPOCK, s.** A small number of piltacks banded together, Shetl. Isl. *kippa*, a small bundle.]

KIR, *adj.* 1. Cheerful. To look *kir*, to have a smile of satisfaction on the countenance, Ayr.

Isl. *kiaer*, carus, dear.

"*Kirr*, blythe, cheerful, &c. ; a person so inclined is said to be a *kir* body," Gall. Encycl.

Olaf III. king of Norway, A. 1067, was surnamed *Kyrre*, or the Peacable. V. Pink. Enquiry, ii. 339.

Germ. *kir*, tractable, mild, *kirr-en*, *kirr machen*, to assuage, to mitigate; Isl. *kyrr*, tranquil, placid, *kyrr-a*, pacare, *kyrr-az*, mitescere.

2. Fond, amorous, wanton, Gall., Ayr., Dumfr.

—Syne, at his heels, in troops
The rest rin brattlin after, *kir* and crouse,
Like couts an' fillies starting frae a post.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25.

There is no evidence that the term, in other northern languages, has been used in a bad sense.

3. Consequential, Dumfr.; as, "He looks as *kir* as a rabbit."

The journeymen were a' sae gaucy,
Th' apprentices sae *kir* and saucy,—
Th' applauding heart o' mony a lassie
Was stunn awa'.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 23.

C.B. *cir-iaw*, signifies to cherish.

KIRK, KIRKE, *s.* 1. The true catholic church, including all on earth who hold the fundamental doctrines of christianity.

"It is ane thing maist requisite, that the true Kirk be decerned fra the filthie synagogues, be cleare and perfite notes, least we being deceived, receive and imbrace, to our awin condemnation, the ane for the uther." Scots Confess. Faith, § 18.

"The *Kirk* of God is sametymes largelie takin, for all them that profess the evangill of Jesus Christ, and so it is a company and fellowship not onely of the godly, but also of hypocrites professing always outwardly ane true religion." Second Buik of Disc., c. i.

2. The church invisible, consisting of all who are true believers, to whatever society they belong; or whether they be in heaven or yet on earth.

—"Sa do we maist constantly believe, that from the beginning there hes bene, and now is, and to the end of the world sall be, ane *Kirk*, that is to say, ane company and mltitude of men chosen of God, who rightly worship and imbrace him be trew faith in Christ Jesus,—quhilk *Kirk* is catholike, that is, universal, because it containis the elect of all ages, of all realmes, nations and tongucs:—out of the quhilk *Kirk* there is nouthier lyfe, nor eternall felicitie.—This *Kirk* is invisible, knawen onelie to God, quha alane knawis whome he hes chosen; and comprehends als weil—the elect that be departed, commonlie called the *Kirk Triumphant*, and they that yit live and fecht against sinne and Sathan, as sall live hereafter." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 16.

"The *Kirk* is takin in three different senses.—Uther tymes it is takin for the godlie and elect onlie." Second B. of Disc., c. i, § 1.

3. A body of christians adhering to one doctrine, government, and worship.

"The notes therefore of the true *Kirk* of God, we believe, confesse, and avow to be, first, the trew

preaching of the worde of God.—Secundly, the right administration of the sacraments of Christ Jesus.—Last, ecclesiastical discipline uprightlie ministred, as Goddis worde prescribes.—Wheresoever then thir former notes are seene, and of ony time continue,—there, without all doubt, is the trew *Kirk* of Christ." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 18.

4. The Church of Scotland, as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from that of Rome.

"We believe with our heartis,—that this only is the trew christian faith and religion—quhilk is now—received, believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chiefly be the *Kirke* of Scotland.—And finallie, we detest all his vain allegories, ritis, signes, and traditions brought in [i.e., into] the kirk, without or againis the word of God, and doctrine of this trew reformed *Kirk*." General Conf. of Faith, A. 1580; Dunlop's Coll., Conf. ii, 104, 106.

"Therefore it is, that in our *Kirk* our ministers tak publick & particular examination of the knowledge and conversation of sik as are to be admitted to the Table of the Lord Jesus." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 23.

"The 6 Act Parl. 1, &c., declares the ministers of the blessed evangell, &c., and the people that professed Christ as he was then offered in the evangell,—to be the true and holie *Kirk* of Christ Jesus within this realme." National Cov., A. 1638.

"Therefore it is that we flee the doctrine of the *Pa-pistical Kirk* in participation of their sacraments." Scots Conf., c. 22.

The latter is also denominated the *Pope's Kirke*.

"Act 46, &c. doe condemne all baptism conforme to the *Pope's Kirke*, and the idolatrie of the Masse." Nat. Cov., ut sup., Coll. of Conf., ii. 126.

5. A particular congregation, assembling in one place for the worship of God, as distinguished from the whole body of the church, S.

"The minister may appoint unto him a day when the whole *Kirk* convenes together, that in presence of all he may testify his repentance," &c. First B. Disc., c. 9, § 4.

"Every several *Kirk* must provide for the poore within itself." Ibid., c. 5, § 6.

"III. Assembly, March 1473. Sess. 6, ordains all and sundrie superintendants and commissioners to plant *Kirks*," &c. Acts, Coll. of Conf., ii. 750.

"There—is the trew *Kirk* of Christ.—Not that universall, of quhilk we have before spoken, but particular, sik as wes at Corinthus, Galatia, Ephesus, and other places, in quhilk the ministrie wes planted be Paull, and were of himself named the *Kirks* of God; and sik *Kirks*, we the inhabitants of the realme of Scotland—professis our selfis to have in our citteis, townes, and places, reformed, for the doctrine taucht in our *Kirkis*, contained in the writen worde of God," &c. Scots Conf., c. 18.

Hence, in the Notes, the version of the New Testament then in use, is quoted in the different places,—1 Cor. i. 2, and 2 Cor. i. 2. "Unto the *congregacyon* of God whych is at Corinthus."—Gal. i. 2. "Unto the *congregacyons* of Galacia." Acts xx. 17. "And from Myleton he sent messengers to Ephesus, and called the elders of the *congregacyon*."

6. The term *Kirk* is frequently applied to ecclesiastical judicatories of different denominations.

(1.) It sometimes denotes those who hold ecclesiastical office in any particular congregation, collectively

viewed, in contradistinction from the congregation itself, and from all who are only private Christians. This use of the term is coeval with our reformation.

"The *Kirk* of God—is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongs the congregation of them that profess the truth. The *Kirke* in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God, according to the quhilk it uses a proper jurisdiction and government, exercisit to the comfort of the hole kirk." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 1.

"The first kynde and sort of Assemblies, although they be within particular congregations, yet they exerce the power, authoritie and jurisdiction of the *Kirk* with mutuall consent, and therefore heir sumtyme the name of *the Kirk*." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 7.

"The quhilk day the *Kirk* [i.e., the Session] ordanis the officer to warne bothe the *Auld Kirk*, and also the *New*, to be present the next Setterday." Buik of the *Kirk*, [or Session] of Cannogait, April 21, 1566.

A. 1613, June 18 and 19, the Auld Session of Cannogate is required to meet with the *New* on the 20th; and when they actually meet, the Minute begins thus: "20 June 1613. The quhilk day the Session ressavit the answers of the *Auld Kirk*," &c.

The phraseology, *Auld* and *New Kirk*, signifies the Old and New Session; as the language refers to the custom which then prevailed of electing the session annually.

In the record of the Session of Edinburgh also, the phrase, *Auld Kirk*, is used to distinguish the Session as it was constituted during the preceding year, with particular reference to the elders and deacons who had vacated their seats to make way for others: and, on questions viewed as momentous, they were, at least occasionally, called in as assessors.

"The Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of the *Particular Kirk*,—ane greit number of the brether of the *Auld Kirk*,—eftir long reessoning had thairin, the said *Kirk* and *brethering* concludes and decarnis," &c. Buik Gen. Kirk.

The reason of this practice is obvious. It being declared that "eldaris, anis lawfully callit to the office,—may not leive it again," the change of persons was chiefly meant that one part of them might "reliefe another for a reasonable space." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 6, § 2.

(2.) These Sessions were originally denominated *Particular Kirks*.

"Assemblies ar of four sortis. For either ar they of *particular Kirks* and congregations ane or ma, or of a province, or of ane hail nation, or of all and divers nations professing one Jesus Christ." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 7, § 2.

From the passage quoted from the Sec. Buik of Discipline, a little above, it would appear that the designation, *particular kirks*, came to be applied to Sessions, because they were the courts which immediately possessed ecclesiastical authority "within *particular congregations*."

It should be observed, however, that the phrase, *Particular Kirk*, was not so strictly understood as *Session* or *Kirk-Session* in our time; as the latter almost universally denotes the office-bearers in one particular congregation. Our reformers did not make any absolute distinction between the *particular kirk* in reference to a single congregation, and that which had the oversight of several congregations adjacent to each other; or in other words, between a *particular eldership* and what we now call a *Presbytery*. For they say;

"When we speik of the elders of the particular congregation, we mein not that every particular parish *Kirk* can, or may have their awin *particular Elderships*, specialy to landwart, bot we think thrie or four, mae or fewer *particular Kirks* may have one common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical

causes.—The power of thir *particular Elderships*, is to use diligent labours in the boundis committit to thair charge, that the *Kirks* be kept in gude order," &c. See Buik of Disc., c. 7, § 10, 11.

As the Session of Edinburgh is often called the *Kirk*, so also the *Particular Kirk*, as contradistinguished from the General Assembly, denominated the *General* or *Universal Kirk*.

"Johnne M'Call, &c., gaiff in their supplicaciones befor the Minister, eldaris & deaconis;—and tharefor wes content to ressaue the inunctiones of the *Kirk*, of the quhilk the tenor followis." Buik Gen. Kirk.

"Crystiane Oliphant vedow being ordanit be the examinouris of the quarteris for the tyme to comper this day befor the *particular kirk* to answer to sic thingis as suld be inquiryt of her, quha comperit," &c. Ibid.

The said day the hail brethering (i.e., of the General Assemblay), being conuenit in the said tolbuth, the *particular kirk* being also callit and compeirand, &c. Ibid.

Compeirit Masteris Johnne Spottiswod superintend [ant of] Laudiane, and Daudid Lyndisay minister in Leyth, and John Brand minister of Halyrudhous, as commissiounaris send from the *General Kirk* of this realme, and offerit them reddie to adioyne with the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of Edimbu[rgh] for taking off tryall and cognesioun of sclander," &c. Ibid.

The Session of Edinburgh is also sometimes called the *Particular Assemblie*.

"Anent the mater of Robert Gurlayis repentance,—the modificatioune thairof being remittit be the *General Kirk* to the *Particular Assemblie* of the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis, thay all in ane voce," &c. Ibid.

There was a deviation from this phraseology in the practice of Edinburgh, whether from a claim of superiority as being the metropolis, or from the great number of members, docs not appear. As the ministers and elders of the different parishes have still formed one collective body, now called the *General Session*, the name, *Particular Kirk*, seems gradually to have given place to that of the *General Kirk*; and their record was hence called the *Buik of the General Kirk*. The designation, however, which they take to themselves, in this record, is either that of the *Kirk*, or the *Kirk of Edinburgh*. This alternates with "the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis."

(3.) The term very often occurs, as by way of eminence denoting the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

"Assembly, Aprile 1581, Sess. 9. Anent the Confession laitlic set furth be the Kings Majesties proclamatioune, and subscribit be his Heines; the *Kirk*, in ane voyce, acknowledges the said Confession to be ane trew, christian, and faithfull Confession," &c. Coll. Conf., ii. 101.

"For thir causes,—the *Kirk* presently assemblit, hes statute and ordanit, that all sic offenders sall be called hereafter, be the superintendents,—to compeir befor them in their synodal conventions." Act Ass., 1570-1. Coll. Conf., ii. 754.

This term is used as equivalent to *Assembly*, which is sometimes conjoined with it as explanatory.

"The *Kirk* and *Assembly* present hes enjoynit and concludit, that all ministers and pastors within their bounds—execut the tenor of his Majesties proclamatioune." Acts Ass., Oct. 1581, Sess. 5.

"The General Assembly early received the name of the *Universal Kirk of Scotland*. Hence their records are denominated the *Buik of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*. At times they take the designation of the *hail Kirk*; although I hesitate, whether this is not rather to be viewed as in some instances regarding their unanimity in the decision, than the universal authority of the assembly.

There is one passage, however, as to the meaning of which there can be no doubt.

"The national Assemblie, quhilk is generall to us, is a lawfull convention of the hail Kirks of the realm or nation, where it is usit and gathetit for the common affairs of the Kirk; and may be callit the generall elderschip of the *hail Kirk* within the realme." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 7, § 21.

"Anent the mairing of the queen with the Earl Bothwell be Adam callit B. of Orkney, *the hail Kirk* findis, that he transgressit the act of the Kirk in mairing the divorcit adulterer. And therefore depryves him fra all functioun of the ministrie conforme to the tenor of the act maid thairupon, ay & quhill the Kirk be satisfeit of the sclander committit be him." Buik of Univ. Kirk, Dec. 30, 1567.

7. The Church viewed as established by law, or as legally connected with the State, S.

"Declaris, that there is na vther face of *Kirk*, nor vther face of religion, then is presentlie, be the fauour of God, establishit within this realme, and that thair be na vther iurisdiction ecclesiasticall acknowledged within this realme vther then that quhilk is and salbe within the samyne *Kirk*." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, III. 138.

—"The renewing of the National Covenants and oath of this *Kirk and Kingdom*, in February 1638, was most necessare." Assembly, Glasg. Sess., 26.

—"There resteth nothing for crowning of his Majesties incomparable goodness towards us, but that all the members of this *Kirk and Kingdom* be joynd in one and the same Confession and Covenant with God, with the Kings Majestie, and amongst ourselves." Act Ass., Edin., 1639. Coll. Conf., ii. 115.

8. A house appropriated for public worship, S.

"The scales war appointed to be maid in Sanct Gyles *Kirk*, so that preicheing was neglected." Knox's Hist., p. 187.

"We detest and refuse—his canonization of men,—worshipping of imagerie, reliques, and crocis; dedicating of *kirkis*, altares, dayes." Gen. Conf. of Faith, A. 1580.

"The principall and maist commodious *Kirk*s to stand, and be repairit sufficiently;—and the uther *Kirk*s, quhilk ar not fund necessar, may be sufferit to decay." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 12, § 3.

9. The term had been used, in connection with another, at the time of our Reformation, to denote what is usually called a conventicle, or private meeting of a religious society.

"Of the principalls of thame that wer knowne to be men of gude conversatioun and honest fame in the *privy Kirk*, wer chosen elders and deacons to reull with the minister in the *publike Kirk*." Ordour of the Electioun of Elders, &c. Knox's Hist., p. 267.

A.-S. *cyrc*, *cyric*, ecclesia, templum, Su.-G. *kyrka*, Germ. *kirche*, id. The mere general opinion is, that this has been formed from Gr. *κυριακον*. A variety of different etymons are mentioned by Ihre; some of them whimsical enough. But none of them goes beyond that of Sibb., that *cyrc*, templum, is "from being shut up as in a *prison*; Goth. *karkar*, Lat. *carcer*;"—an etymon, indeed, not a little suited to the feelings of many in this age.

To KIRK, *v. a.* To carry a person to church; as *to kirk a bride*, &c., S.

A bride is said to be *kirkit*, the first time she goes to church after she has been married; on which occasion she is usually attended by some of the marriage-company. She still retains the name of bride, among the vulgar, till she has been at church. The same language is used with respect to a woman who has been in child-bed. It is certainly highly proper, that she, who has been preserved in the hour of her sorrow, should, as soon as she can do it without danger, go to the house of God to give thanks for her deliverance. But, in the North of S. at least, this is a matter of absolute superstition: and hence the custom, as is generally the effect of superstition, has dwindled down into a mere unmeaning form. She, who has been in childbed, it is believed, cannot with propriety, before she be *kirkit*, enter into the house of her nearest neighbour or most intimate friend. Her unhallowed foot would expose the tenement to some mischance. Some carry this so far, that they would not taste any food that she had dressed. Hence it is evident, that she is supposed to receive some sort of purification from the church. But it is not reckoned necessary, that she should be present at any part of divine service. If she set her foot within the walls, it is enough. She may then enter into any other house, with full assurance that the inhabitants can receive no injury; and without scruple return to her ordinary work in her own.

A family is also said to be *kirkit*, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. Till then, it is deemed inauspicious for any of them to work at their ordinary employment.

Harry the Minstrel mentions a *kyrkyn fest*, Wallace, xi. 352, MS.

Inglissmen thecht he tkn mar boundandly
Than he was wont at ony tym befor:
Thai haif him tane, put him in presone sor,
Quhat *gestis* he had to tell, thai mak request.
He said, it was bot till a *kyrkyn fest*.

When a bride goes to church the first time after marriage, as she is then said to be *kirkit*, among the lower classes there is generally a feast prepared for the company that attends her, which they partake of after their return. There is sometimes also an entertainment given to friends, when a woman has been at church for the first time after child-bearing. It is uncertain, to which of these Blind Harry alludes; most probably to the latter.

This seems to have been called *Kirkale*, O. E. For *Kirkhale*, as used by Hardyng, is certainly an *erratum*.

—At his *kirkhale* and purification, &c.

Chron. Fel. 129, b.

V. the passage, *vo. JIZZEN-BED*.

This is the same with Su.-G. *kyrkegaangsoel*, *hilaria ob benedictionem Sacerdotis acceptam a puerpera*, Ihre; q. the *ale*, i.e., feast or entertainment given after *ganging* to the *kirk*.

[KIRK AN' MARKET. Publicly, everywhere, at all times. S.]

KIRK and MILL. "Ye may *mak a kirk and a mill o't*," a phrase very commonly used, to express the indifference of the speaker as to the future use that may be made of the property of which he speaks, S.

"*Make a Kirk and a Mill of it*; that is, make your best of it." S. Prov.; Kelly, p. 252.

But now at least, it is not used in the same sense. It often expresses indifference bordering on contempt. "Do with it what you will; it is of no consequence to me."

"The property is my own conquering, Mr. Keelivin, and surely I may *mak a kirk and a mill o't* an I like." The Entail, i. 147.

It is more fully expressed in some of the northern counties; "*Mak a kirk and a mill o't, and twa gäin plews.*"

I can form no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin of this phrase. It would seem, indeed, to have originated with one who thought many things more necessary than either *kirks* or *mills*, who had perhaps felt the burden of both erections. One difficulty occurs, however. The whole phrase does not seem applicable to the same individual. For while the building of a kirk was often severe on the proprietor, the oppression of the mill fell on the tenant.

KIRK THE GUSSIE. A sort of play. The *gussie* is a large ball which one party endeavours to beat with clubs into a hole, while another party strives to drive it away. When the ball is lodged in the hole, the *gussie* is said to be *kirkit*, Ang.

As *gussie* signifies a sow, S., the game may have had a Fr. origin. For Cotgr. informs us that Fr. *truye*, which properly signifies a sow, also denotes a kind of game.

[**KIRKASUCKEN**, *adj.* Applied to the buried dead, as distinguished from those who have a watery grave, Shetl.]

Dan. *kirke*, a church, *soenke*, to sink, descend; Teut. *sigen*, *siuken*; which recalls the old custom of burying the dead within the church.]

KIRK-BELL, *s.* The bell which is rung to summon to church, the church-going bell, S.

KIRK-DORE, **KIRK-DUIR**, *s.* The door of a church, S.

"The said Kirk concludis and decernis the saidis personis—sall present thameselfis vpone Senday nixt to cum, at the eist *kirk duir*—in saccloth,—hair hedit, thair to stand quhill the prayar and spalme (*sic*) be endit, and thaireftir be brocht in to the publict place of repentance to heir the sermound, and cftir the sermound be endit—brocht agane to the same *kirk duir* bc tua of the eldaris of the Kirk, quhair thair sall stand and requir the hail brethring, that sal happin to cum in and pas furth, to pray for thame, that thair mycht be remittit off thair vekit offence and disobedience, and to declair to thame thair said offence." Buik Gen. Kirk, A. 1574.

"To do a thing *at the kirk-dore*," to do a thing openly and unblushingly, Lanarks.

[**KIRK-GREEDY**, *adj.* Having the habit of regularly attending church; but generally used with the negative, as, "he's no very *kirk-greedy*." Clydes., Banffs., Perth.]

KIRKIN, **KIRKING**, *s.* The first appearance of a newly married couple at church, S.

"On Sunday comes the *kirking*. The bride and bridegroom, attended by their office-bearers, as also the lads and lasses of the village, walk to the kirk, seat themselves in a body, and, after service, the parishioners rank up in the kirk-yard to see them pass." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 414.

KIRKINE, *adj.* Of, or belonging to the church; used subst.

Corrector of *Kirkine* was deplit the Clake.
Howlate, 1. 17.

A.-S. *cyricean-ealdor*, a church-warden; *cyricena stala*, sacrilege. V. Somner.

KIRK-LADLE, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a *ladle*, carried round by the elders in churches to collect voluntary offerings for the poor, or for other pious purposes, S.

"*Kirk-Laddles*, the laddles or implements elders use in rustic kirks,—to gather—for the poor." Gall. Encycl.

KIRKLAND, *s.* Land belonging to the church, S.

—"With all manssis, gleibs, *kirklands*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 128.

KIRK-MAISTER, *s.* 1. A deacon in the church, one who has the charge of ecclesiastical temporalities. *Kyrk-master*, church-warden, A. Bor.

"There was no *Kirk-maister* or deacons, appointed in the Parochin to receive the taxation appointed." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 54.

They seem to have received this name of authority, as being chosen "to tax their nichtbouris,—for the bigging, mending and reparation of Parochie kirks." Ibid.

2. It was also used to denote a deacon of any incorporated trade.

"Compeired—in the tolbuith of the said burgh, the *Kirk Master*, and brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris within the same," &c.—"Your dayly servitors the *Kirk Master* and brether of the surgeons," &c. A. 1505—Blue Blanket, p. 52, 53.

"Deacon, or chief master of the incorporation," N. It is evident that this is a secondary and improper use of the term.

Teut. *kerk-maester*, aedituus templi custos et templi curam gerens, oeconomus templi, Kilian; a church-warden; Sewel.

KIRK-MAN, *s.* 1. One who has an ecclesiastical function, or an office in the church, S.

"It is agreed, &c., that if ony Bischopis, Abotis, or ony uther *Kirkmen*, sall plaint or alledge thame to have receaved ony injuries,—the plaint sall be sein and considered be the estais in the said conventioun and parliament," &c. Artiklis agreed on by the B. of Vallance, &c. A. 1560, Knox's Hist., p. 233.

"Thereby the Five Articles of Perth, and the government of the Kirk by Bishops, being declared to be abjured and removed, and the civil places and powers of *Kirkmen* declared to be unlawful; we subscribe according to the determination of the said free and lawful General Assembly holden at Glasgow." Act Assembly, A. 1638, Coll. Conf., ii. 115.

2. A member of the Church of Scotland, as contradistinguished from one who is united to some other religious society, S.

"Mareover, it sall not be lefull to put the offices of Thesaurie, Controllerie, into the hands of ony *Kirk-man*, or uthers quhillkis are not abell to exerce the saids offices." Knox's Hist., p. 231, 232.

KIRK-MOUSE, *s.* A mouse that is so unfortunate as to be the tenant of a church; a

term which occurs in a Prov. commonly used to convey the idea of the greatest poverty, "I'm as pair's a *kirk-mouse*," S.

KIRK-RENT, s. The rent arising from church-lands.

"As for the *kirk rents* in generall, we desyre that order be admittit and mentaint amangis us, that may stand with the sinceritie of God's word," &c. Sec. Buik of Disc., c. xii., § 12.

KIRKSETT, KYRKSET, s. A term occurring in various forms in our ancient MSS. Apparently it implies exemption for one year from church tithes, &c.

At first view one might be disposed to consider this as a modification, or a corruption, of *HYRSETT*, q. v. But from any idea that I have been able to form on the subject, I am much inclined to think that *Hyrsett* is itself the corruption, from the error of some copyist who had mistaken *K* for *H*; and also, that as Skene had most probably seen it in no other form, he had been thus led to misapprehend its signification. 1. In ten different examples, with which I have been furnished by the kindness of my learned friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register, it is found only twice with the initial *H*; and both these occur in one MS., that of Monynet;—*Hysesett*, and *Hyseset*. In others, it appears in the varied forms of *Kirksett*, *Kyrkset*, *Kyrset*, *Carsset*, *Kersset*, *Kerseth*, *Kirkset*, *Kyroset*. 2. In an old MS. of the Leg. Burg. in Lat., the work which Skene himself published, and which he afterwards translated, where he writes *Hirset*, it is *Kirksett*.

Quicunque factus fuerit novus burgensis de terra vasta, et nullam terram habuerit hospitatem, in primo anno potest habere *Kirksett*. Drummond MS.

3. There seems reason to suspect that Skene has mistaken the meaning of the term.—"He may have respit, or continuation for payment of his burrow mails for ane yeare, quhilk is called *hyrsett*." In explaining *Hyrsett*, I have understood Skene as applying this word to "the payment of burrow mails for one year." It is possible, however, that his meaning is, that the respit is called *hyrsett*. It would appear, indeed, that this, whatever it signify, denotes the possession of a privilege. In one MS. it is thus expressed; Potest habere *respectuationem* que dicitur *kyroset*. MS. Jac. V., c. 13. In another; De novo burgense *kirkset* habente. In primo anno potest habere *kyrset* vel *carsset*. Id est terram suam inhospitatum. MS. Cromarty, c. 29.

In the first of these, it is evidently mentioned as equivalent to *respit*, i. e., respit. The sense of the second is more obscure. In a third MS. it is again exhibited as a privilege or exemption.—"Of *kirk set* and waist land not biggit. Gif ony man be maid new burges of waist lande, and haf *kirk set*, and has na land biggit, In the first yer he may haf that *kirk set*, and efur that yer he sall big that lande," &c. Anchinl. MS. Adv. Lib., W. 4. ult. fo. v. 134.

It cannot well be doubted, that it is the same with the term *Churchesset*, *Chirset*, or *Curcset*, in the O. E. law, modified from A.-S. *cyric-sceat*, "ecclesiae census, vectigal ecclesiasticum; church-scot; a certain tribute or payment made to the church." Somner. This Ingulphus writes *Kirkset*, others *Ciriceat*. It is agreed on all hands, that this denoted a revenue due to the church, i. e., the tithes, as Lambard explains it. Some view it as compounded of *cyric* and *sced*, semen, q. the seed or first-fruits to be offered to the church: others, with greater probability, of *cyric* and *sceat*, vectigal, in modern E. *Scot*.

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What, then, is the sense of the term, as used in our old laws? The only idea I can form is, that the person who possessed waste or uninhabited property, might for the first year be permitted *habere kirkset*, to retain the usual tithes, or be exempted from that contribution to the church which would have been claimed, had the land been in a better state; with this proviso, that he should build upon it and cultivate it the next year. V. Spelman, Lambard, Dec. Script., Cowel, Du Cange, Roquefort, vo. *Kyric-sceat*, &c.

KIRK-SKAILING, s. The dispersion of those who have been engaged in public worship at church, S.

"When the service is over at any particular place of worship—for which moment the Scotch have in their language an appropriate and picturesque term, the *kirk-skailing*)—the rush is, of course, still more huge and impetuous." Peter's Letters, iii. 265.

KIRK-STYLE, s. 1. The gate of the inclosure around a church, S.

"There was no money gathered att the tabells, both [bot?] at the *kirk style* and at the doore, and at the k. doore onlie afternone." Lamont's Diary, p. 47.

2. The steps in the wall of a church-yard by which persons pass over, S.

"*Kirk-stiles*, the stepping-stones people walk over church-yard dykes on." Gall. Encycl.

KIRK-SUPPER, s. The entertainment after a newly married pair have been *kirked*, Galloway.

"The applause at a country wedding, at a *Kirk-supper* after a bridal, satisfied the bard's vanity." Introd. to Rem. of Nithsd. Song, xviii.

KIRK-TOWN, s. A village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected, S. synon. with *Clachan*.

"Often, during the days in which he leisurely wandered through the pastoral country, would he dismount on reaching a remote *Kirk-town*, and gaze with soft complacency on the house of God, and the last dwelling of man." Clan Albin, ii. 247.

KIRK-WERK, s. The reparation of churches.

"At na drink siluer be tane be the maister nor his doaris vnder pain aboue writtin, & a tone [tun] fraecht to the *kirk werk* of the toune." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

Tent. *kerck-werck*, opus solidum et firmum: quale solet esse templorum; Kilian.

KIRK-YARD, s. The church-yard, S.

"They took up the town of Turiff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the *kirk-yard*." Spalding, i. 107.

"She was to be frozen to death—and lie there till the thaw might come; and then her father would find her body, and carry it away to be buried in the *kirk-yard*." Lights and Shadows, p. 117.

It is used by Ben Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, as a word common in the north of E.

—Our dame Heeat
Made it her gaing-night, over the *kirk-yard*.

V. BUNEWAND.

F

To KIRN, *v. a.* 1. To churn milk, S.

For you nae mair the thrifty gudewife sees
Her lasses *kirn*, or birse the dainty cheese.
Ferguson's Poems, p. 74,

2. To toss hither and thither, to throw any thing into a disorderly state, to mix in a disgusting manner, to handle over much, S.

A.-S. *cern-an*, *agitare butyrum*, Teut. *kern-en*, Su.-G. *kern-a*.

These verbs seem derived from others which have a more primitive form; A.-S. *cyr-an*, Germ. *kehr-en*, *vertere*, Isl. *keir-a*, *vi pellere*. What is churning, but *driving with force*?

[To KIRN, *v. n.* To work at or with any thing in an awkward or disgusting way: part. pr. *kirvin'*, *kirnan*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; as an *adj.* it implies awkward, unskilful, Banffs.]KIRN, *s.* 1. A churn, S. *kern*, A. Bor.

Miss Hamilton, in her useful work meant for the instruction of the peasantry, introduces, on this subject, a singular superstition, which is directly at war with cleanliness.

"But do you not clean the churn before ye put in the cream?"—"Na, na," returned Mrs MacClarty, "that wad no' be canny, ye ken. Naeboddy hereabouts would clean their *kirn* for ony consideration. I never heard o' sic a thing i' my life.—I ne'er kend gude come o' new gait s' my days. There was Tibby Bell at the head o' the Glen, she fell to cleaning her *kirn* ae day, and the very first kirning after, her butter was burstet, and gude for naething.—Twa or three hairs are better than the blink o' an ill ee." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 201, 261, 262.

"Eith to learn the cat to the *kirn*;" S. Prov.

"An ill custom is soon learn'd, but not so soon forgotten." Kelly, p. 93.

Teut. *kern*, id. Su.-G. *kerna*.

2. Metaph. applied to a mire, a disgusting mixture, S. "The ground's a mere *kirn*."

[3. The act of handling over much, over-nursing, Banffs.]

4. The act of doing any kind of work in an awkward, lazy, or disgusting manner, *ibid.*]KIRN-MILK, *s.* Buttermilk, S. Yorks.

"—Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk baytht of ky mylk & youe mylk, sueit mylk & sour mylk,—grene cheis, *kyrn mylk*." Compl. S., p. 66.

Tent. *kern-melck*, id. V. KIRN, *v.*

KIRN-RUNG, KIRNAN-RUNG, *s.* The instrument employed for stirring the milk in a churn, S. O.

—Gin ye please our John and me,

Ye'se get the *kirnan rung*

To lick, this day.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 59.

KIRN-STAFF, *s.* The same with the preceding word, *Kirnan-Rung*.

"*Kirn-staff*, that long staff with a circular frame on the head of it, used anciently when upstanding *kirns* were fashionable." Gall. Encycl.

KIRN-SWEE, *s.* An instrument for facilitating the churning of milk. It is composed of an

axis moving between two joists—into which axis are mortised two sticks at right angles, the one a great deal longer than the other. The churn-staff is attached to the shorter one, and the longer one is held in the hand, and pushed backwards and forwards, which greatly lightens the labour of churning; it being much more easy to move a vertical body from side to side than upwards and downwards, S.

"A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh, who has been much accustomed to the management of a dairy, states, that she has always been used to churn the whole milk in a plunge churn, with a *swee*, a lever applied to the end of the churn-staff." Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth., p. 148.

KIRNEN, *s.* Familiarity, Gl. Shirr., S. B., *q.* mixing together.

"I believe she was a leel maiden, an' I canna say bat I had a *kirnen wi'* her, an' a kine o' a harlin favour for her." Journal from London, p. 7.

KIRN, *s.* 1. The feast of harvest-home, S., *synon. maiden-feast.*

As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial, ranting *kirns*,
When rural life, o' ev'ry station,
Unite in common recreation. *Burns*, iii. 6. 7.

2. The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field, S.

"The Cameronian—reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

The person who carries off this, is said to *win the kirn*, Ang. It is formed into a little figure, dressed like a child's doll, called the *Maiden*; also the *kirn-baby*, Loth., and the *Hare* or *Hair* in Ayrsh.

In the North of E. *kern-baby* denotes "an image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their mell-supper, or harvest home." Grose's Prov. Gl.

It may be supposed, that this use of the term refers to the *kirn* or *churn* being used on this occasion. For a churn-full of cream forms a principal part of the entertainment.

Ait-cakes, twa riddle-fu', in rsuks

Pil'd up they gard appear;

An', reamin owre, the *Kirn* down clanks,

An' sets their chafts asteer,

Fu' fast that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, i. 154.

It is in favour of this as the origin, that as *Kern-baby* is used, A. Bor., to denote the *maiden*, *churn* is *synon.* For *churn-getting* is expl. "a nightly feast after the corn is out [f. cut.] North." Gl. Grose.

But neither the custom of introducing the *churn*, nor the orthography, are decisive proofs; because both might originate from an idea that the churn was the thing referred to.

It may respect the *quern* or hand-miln, as anciently used at this time in preparing the first portion of the new grain. But the origin is quite uncertain. V. MAIDEN and RAPEGRYNE.

Brand views *Kern Baby* as "plainly a corruption of *Corn Baby* or *Image*, as is the *Kern* or *Churn Supper* or *Corn Supper*." He derives the name *Mell-supper* from "Fr. *mesl-er*, to mingle or mix together, the master and servant being promiscuously at one table, all being on an equal footing. Popular Antiq., p. 307.

Towards the end of December, the Romans celebrated the *Ludi Juvenales*; and the harvest being gathered

in, the inhabitants of the country observed the feast of the goddess *Vacuna*, so named, as has been conjectured, because she presided over those who were released from labour, *vacantibus* et otiosis *præcesset*. V. Rosin. *Antiq. Rom.*, p. 174. Some have supposed that this is the origin of our *Harvest-home*.

I am informed by a learned friend, that he has seen figures of the kind described above, in the houses of the peasantry in the vicinity of Petersburg; whence he is inclined to think that the same custom must be prevalent in Russia.

Durandus has observed, that "there was a custom among the heathens, much like this, at the gathering in of their harvest, when servants were indulged with liberty and being on an equality with their masters for a certain time." *Rational. ap. Brand, ut sup.*, p. 303. Hospinian supposes that the heathen copied this custom from the Jews. It has been conjectured that it has been transmitted to us by the former. The Saxons, among their holidays, set apart a week at harvest. It has been already observed, that among the Romans, *Vacuna*, also called *Vacina*, was the name of the goddess to whom the rustics sacrificed at the conclusion of harvest. *Ibid.*, p. 304-306.

To CRY THE KIRN. After the *kirn* is won, or the last handful of grain cut down, to go to the nearest eminence, and give three cheers, to let the neighbours know that harvest is finished, Teviotd., Loth. After this the ceremony of *throwing the hooks* takes place. V. HOOK.

To WIN THE KIRN. To gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field, S.

"I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for *winning the kirn*, or some shall have hot brows for it." *Blackw. Mag.*, ut sup.

KIRN-CUT, s. "The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest field;" South of S.

"From the same pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 260. V. MAIDEN.

"If thou wilt be my partner, I have seen as great a marvel happen as the *kirn-cut* of corn coming to as sackless hands as thine and mine." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 400.

KIRN-DOLLIE, s. A sort of female figure made of the last handful of corn that is reaped in the harvest-field, Roxb.; the same with *Maiden*, and *Kirn-baby*. V. KIRN, sense 2.

Dollie is a dimin. from E. *Doll*, a little girl's puppet. This is perhaps allied to Isl. *doell*, *nympha*, if not to *dole*, *doli*, *servus*.

KIRNEL, KYRNEILL, s. "One of the low interstices of wall on the battlements," Pink.

A cruk thai maid at thair diuiss,
Off irne, that wes styth and squar,
That fra it in ane *kyrneill* war,
And ths leddre tharfra straitly
Strekit, it suld stand sekryly.

Barbour, x. 365, MS.

Kyrnels, R. Brunne, Chaucer.

L. B. *kernellæ*, *quarnelli*, *crenealæ*; Rom. Rose. V. Warton's *Hist.*, i. 68. Fr. *creneaux*, the battlements of a wall; *crenelé*, embattled.

KIRNIE, s. "A little pert, impudent boy, who would wish to be considered a man;" *Gall. Encycl.*

C. B. *coryn*, a dwarf or pigmy, from *cor*, id. Lhuyd writes it *korryn*.

[KIRR, *interj.* Hush, Shetl.]

[To KIRR, *v. a.* To hush, to silence; chiefly used by shepherds, *ibid.*

No. *kyrr*, Isl. *kirra*, to hush.]

KIRRYWERY, CARRIWARY, s. A sort of burlesque serenade; the noise of mock-music, made with pots, kettles, frying-pans, shouting, screaming, &c., at or near the doors and windows of old people who marry a second time, especially of old women and widows who marry young men, W. Loth., Fife.

Fr. *charivaris* is used exactly in the same sense. "A publique defamation, or traducing of; a foule noise made, blacke *Sambus* rung, to the shame and disgrace of another; hence, an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung, by an armed troope, under the window of an old dotard married, the day before, unto a yong wanton, in mockerie of them both.—The carting of an infamous person, graced with the harmonie of tinging kettles, and frying-pan musicke;" *Cotgr.*

L. B. *charivari-um*, ludus turpis tinnitibus et clamoribus variis, quibus illudunt iis, qui ad secundas convolant nuptias. Du Cange, in vo. The council of Tours, A. 1445, prohibited this absurd amusement under pain of excommunication. A particular account is given of the irregularities denoted by this term, in the statutes of the Synod of Avignon, A. 1337. When the bride reached the house of the bridegroom, the rioters violently seized part of the household-goods, which they would not give up unless redeemed by money, which they expended in the most dissolute manner; making such odious sports as, say the good fathers, cannot be expressed in decent language. Id. vo. *Chalvaricum*, *Chalvaritum*. The term is also written *Chevealet*.

We learn, from the Dict. Trev., that this uproar was made on occasion of great inequality of ages between the persons who were married, or when they had married a second or a third time. The origin of the term is totally uncertain. It has given rise to a good deal of controversy among the learned.

To KIRSEN, KRISSEN, v. a. To baptise, S., Westmorel.; *kers'n*, Lancash.; corr. from E. *christen*; a term used improperly, in whatever language, as proceeding on the false idea, that the children of church-members are not to be accounted *Christians* before baptism; although their right to baptism arises from their being born within pale of the church. Hence,

KIRSNIN, s. Baptism, S.

KIRSP, s. Fine linen, or cobweb lawn.

"Item, iiii pecis of *kirsp*." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

—“Ane stik of *kirsp*, contenaund xxij eln Flemis,—
twa stikkis of *kirsp*,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494,
p. 199.

[KIRRSSEN, *adj.* Applied to a very lean
animal; also to food when not wholesome,
Shetl. Belg. *kerst*, *kersten*, Christian.]

KIRST, KIRSTY, *s.* Viewed as an abbrev.
of the female name *Christian*; Chr. Kirk.
[KRISTY, when the name of a man or boy.]

[KIRVIE, *s.* A certain quantity of straw or
grass; literally, three sheaves tied together,
Shetl. No. *kierve*, Dan. pro. *kiærve*, id.

Other measures for straw, &c., are *windlin*, *hallow*,
traev, &c.]

To KIRYAUW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, Fife.

We might suppose that the first syllable was allied
to Teut. *karr-en*, *kerr-en*, strepers, concrepare, Kilian;
q. to make a noise in concert; did it not seem most
probable that the last part of the word has been formed
from the sound.

KISH, *s.* The name given by the iron-
smelters, at Carron and Clyde Iron Works,
to a shining powdery matter, which sepa-
rates from pig-iron that has been long kept
in a melted state.

Kish, in its nature, is similar to Plumbago or Black
Lead, or, as it is more commonly called, Carburet of
iron.

KISLE-STANE, KYSLE-STANE, KEISYL-
STANE, *s.* “A flint stone. Teut. *kesel-
steen*, *silex*,” Gl. Sibb. V. KEEZLIE.

KISLOP, *s.* 1. The fourth stomach of a
calf, containing the substance which has the
power of coagulating milk, Etr. For.; *Reid*,
synon. The same virtue is here ascribed
to the stomach of a lamb.

2. The bag which contains rennet, *ibid.*

To KISS *the cap*. To “put the cap or mug
to the mouth, a phrase for drinking,” S.,
Gl. Shirrefs. [When used with the nega-
tive it means, “to get no refreshment,”
Banffs., Perth., Clydes.]

“I wadna *kiss your cap*,” I would not taste your
drink, S. “I wadna *kiss caps wi’ him*,” I would have
no fellowship with him in drinking, S.

KISSING-STRINGS, *s. pl.* Strings tied
under the chin, S.

The first time I to town or market gang,—
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As gued as I can wyle, shall be your dus.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 34.

KIST, KYST, *s.* 1. A chest, S., Yorks.

With dreidful hart thus speryt wicht Wallace,
At Schyr Ransld, for the chartir off pees.
Neuo, he said, thir wordis ar nocht lees,
It is lewynt at Corsbe in the *kyst*
Quhar thou it laid, tharoff na othyr wist.

Wallace, vii. 161, MS.

But a weel-plenish’d mailin has Georgia,
And routh o’ guid i’ his *kist*.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, ii. 158.

2. A coffin, S., sometimes a *dead kist*.

“The six gentlemen received his head with woeful
hearts, which with the corps, was shortly put in a *kist*.”
Spalding’s Troubles, ii. 220.

3. A kind of *cruive*, or perhaps what is other-
wise called an *ark*, for catching fish.

“Togidder with privilege—of thrie *kistes* within the
said water wrack as vse is, with all the *kistes*, profeittis
and commoditeis thairof.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V.
629.

To KIST, KYST, *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin, S.

KISTIN’, KISTING, *s.* The act of putting a
corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment
given on this melancholy occasion, S.

KIST-NOOK, KIST-NEUCK, *s.* The corner of a
chest; [sometimes the inside, the safest or
most secret part of, a chest, S.]

Her blankets air’d a’ feil and dry,
And in the *kist-nook* fauldit by, &c.

A. Scott’s Poems, p. 86.

A.-S. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Su.-G. *kist-a*, Lat. *cist-a*, a
chest, in general. A.-S. *cyste*, a coffin, Luk. vii. 14.
Belg. *doodkist*; Isl. *leikistu*, literally, a *dead-kist*, from
leik, a dead body, and *kist*, a chest. Goth. *kas*, a vessel
for containing water, for measuring corn, &c. Pers.
casti, Goth. *kista*, Celt. *kest*, capsula.

“John Logie’s head was first *kisted*, and both to-
gether were conveyed to the Gray Friar kirk-yard, and
buried.” Spalding’s Troubles, ii. 220. Hence,

[KIST-WEED, *s.* The plant Woodruff, (*Asperu-
la odorata*, Lin.) Banffs.]

KISTIT, *adj.* Dried up, withered, without
substance, not having its proper distinguish-
ing quality, Clydes.; *Foisonless*, synonym.

Teut. *keest* must have had a similar signification, as
Kilian renders *keest-hoen*, *gallina sterilis*, *infœcunda*.
Quist also signifies tritus, from *quist-en*, *terere*, *atterere*.

KITLESS, KYSTLESS, *adj.* Tasteless, Roxb.
V. KEESTLESS.

* KIT, KITT, *s.* 1. A wooden vessel or pail
in which dishes are washed, Roxb.; [a
shallow vessel for milking in, with a closely-
fitting lid, Shetl.]

This is different from the sense in which the word is
used in E.

[2. A pack, the contents of a pack, Clydes.]

To KIT, *v. a.* To pack in a *kit*, S. Hence
kit ye, pack off, get out of the way, S.

“Until the last season, the Thurso salmon were all
boiled and *kitted* at Wick, after being carried 20 miles
over land on horseback.” Stat. Acc., xx. 523.

KIT, *s.* A’ the *kit*, or the *hail kit*, the whole
assortment, all taken together; applied both
to persons and things, S.

’Twas whiskey made them s’ sse crouse,
And gart them rin their foes to souse;
But now I wad na gi’e ae louse

For a’ the *kit* :

For unco, unco dull and douse,
And wae, they sit.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 170.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *kyt-a*, to exchange, to barter; as analogous to the phrase, *the haill coup*. Isl. *barna kad*, however, denotes a multitude of infants; infantum multitudinem, G. Andr. V. COUP.

[KIT, KITT, s. A vulgar abbrev. of Christopher and Christian, Loth., Clydes.]

KITCHEN, KITCHING, KICHING, s. 1. Any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to Lat. *opsonium*, S.

"The cottagers and poorer sort of the people have not always what is called *kitchen*, that is milk or beer, to their meals." P. Speymouth, Morays. Statist. Acc., xiv. 401. Here, however, the term is used in a very limited sense.

"Salt herrings too made great part of their *kitchen* (opsonium,) a word that here signifies whatever gives a relish to bread or porridge." P. Inveresk, M. Loth. Statist. Acc., xvi. 39.

In Loth. *kail* is opposed to *kitchen*. Thus one says, "I've gotten my *kail*, but I had nae *kitchen*."

2. "An allowance instead of milk, butter, small beer, and some other articles of less value."

"There are about ane 100 ploughmen and carters, whose annual wages are from L. 4 to L. 5. in money, 20s. for *kitchen*, &c." Statist. Acc. Cramond, i. 218.

3. It was applied to solids as contradistinguished from liquids.

"Gif ony ship happens to be at Burdeaulx, or ony uther steid, the shipmen may bear furth of the ship sic *kitching* as use of the ship is, viz.—ane mess, or ane half mess of meit that is cauld, with als meikle breid as he may gudelie eat at anis; bot he sall not beir furth of the ship ony *drink*." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 616.

The term occurs in the same sense in the E. of Mar's Household Book for 1567.

"The *kiching* for the maisteres nutrix, rokkaris, &c. *Kiching* to the violaris; Item, ij quarteris of muttoun: ij powderie, with potagis, and fische, &c. *Kiching*; Item, in the fische-day ane quarter of mouttoun," &c. Chalmers' Mary, i. 178.

There is no E. word which expresses the same idea. *Meat* is not nearly so extensive in its signification. For *kitchen* not only denotes butcher-meat, but any thing that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

This term may perhaps be allied to Isl. *kiðt*, Su.-G. *koett*, Dan. *kod*, flesh. In Isl. it is sometimes written *kuett*. *En kuett tonnum*, flesh for the teeth; Alfs S., p. 12. It occurs in the compound term *Rossakiðtsat*, the eating of horse flesh. This custom prevailed among the Icelanders, in common with the other Gothic nations, before their conversion to Christianity. Hence it is said; *Ennum barnarburd, oc rossakiðtsat skulu halldast en förnu log*: "As for the exposing of infants, and eating of horse-flesh, they were ancient customs." Kristnisaga, p. 100.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not merely the original sense of the E. word *kitchen*. There can be no doubt, that the apartment thus denominated, receives its name because the food used by the family is cooked there; as Teut. *kokene*, *keuckene*, *culina*, are from *koken*, coquere. The same correspondence may be remarked in the cognate terms. Now, *kitchen* seems primarily to have denoted what was cooked, and thence

to have been transferred to the place where this work was performed. We have some vestiges of this in other languages. Thus Dan. *kiökken*, as it denotes a kitchen, also signifies food dressed; *kold kiökken*, cold meat, or as it might be rendered, S., *cauld kitchen*. Fr. *cuisine*, is also used in both senses; *Leur cuisine ordinaire*, their stated diet, or usual proportion of victuals.

We have an old Prov. in which this word occurs; "Hunger's gud *kitchen*." In Sw. there is one very similar: *Hungrig mag ar baesta koeken*; A good stomach is the best sauce (or cookery); Wideg.

It is also said; "It is ill *kitchen* that keeps the bread away;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 45.

To KITCHEN, v. a. 1. To serve as *kitchen*, S.

For me I can be well content
To eat my bannock on the bent,
And *kitchen't* wi' fresh air.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 84.

The poor man's wine,
His wae drop parritch, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine.
Burns, iii. 14.

2. To save, to be sparing of; synon. with *Hain*, *Tape*; as "*Kitchen* weel," make your *kitchen* last, Ettr. For. The idea evidently is, use it like *kitchen* to food, that it may last as long as required.

KITCHEN, s. "A tea-urn or vase." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 171.

KITCHEN-FEE, s. The drippings of meat roasted before the fire, S.

"Mr. G. L. W. S. said the managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute." Caled. Merc., Nov. 24, 1823.

It seems to receive this name, because the kitchen-maids claim this as a perquisite, q. a *reward* for their service in dressing victuals; and sell it for their own emolument.

KITCHY. The vulgar form of *kitchen* as a s. *adj.*, and v., Ang., Banffs.

"Ye'll ken the road to the *kitchy*, uncle Kenny, though ye hinna seen it this monie a lang day." St. Kathleen, iii. 158.

KITH, s. 1. Acquaintance, circle of acquaintance. It is said, that one is not near either to *kith* or *kin*, when removed to a distance from both friends and relations.

A gleib o' lan', a claut o' gear,
Was left me by [my] auntie, Tam;
At *kith* or *kin* I need na spier,
An I saw ane and twenty, Tam.

Burns, iv. 315.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

It is ruth to rede howe ryghtwyse man lyued,
Howe they defowled her flechs, forsok her own will;
Farre fro *kyth* and from *kinne* ill clothed yeden,
Badly bedded, no book but Conscience;
Ne no ryches but the rode, to reioice hem therin.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 85, a.

This phrase is also used in Ireland.

"Ever since he had lived at the Lodge of his own, he—was grown quite a gentleman, and had none of his relations near him—no wonder he was no kinder to poor Sir Condy than to his own *kith* and *kin*." Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, p. 111.

2. Shew, appearance, marks by which one is known. V. KYTHE.

The King cumly in *kith*, coverit with croune,
Callit knychtis aa kene.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 1.

It is used by R. Brunne, as denoting *country*, although this sense is overlooked by Hearne.

We be comen alle of kynde of Germenie,
That chaced has the Bretons here of ther *kythe*.
Now ere thei comen to clayme it, & mykelle force tham
with.

Other bihoues vs defend it, or yelde vp our right.

Chron., p. 2.

Langland uses it in the same sense.

He should haue be Lord of the land, in lenth & breadth,
And also king of that *kyth*, his *kyne* for to helpe.

P. Ploughman, F. 14, b.

A.-S. *cythe*, *cyththe*, notitia; *cyth-an*, to shew; Teut. *kit*, notua, synon. with Teut. *kond*, Kilian. A.-S. *cyththe* is also rendered, patria, vel consanguinei in patria viventes; Lye.

KITT, *s.* Expl. as denoting a brothel, Ayr. "Kitt, a bawdy-house;" Gl. Picken.

Perhaps an oblique use of A.-S. *cyte*, tugurium; as Fr. *bordeau*, whence E. *brothel*, is from *borde*, "a little house, lodging, or cottage of timber, standing alone in the fields;" Cotgr.

To KITT, *v. a.* To relieve a person of all his ready money at play. *Kitt*, part. pa., plucked in this manner, Roxb.

It is often thus used; "I'll either be *kitt*, or a gentleman;" i.e., I will either go away without a penny in my pocket, or carry off something handsome.

This may be from Fr. *quitté*, freed, released; O. Fr. *kit-er*, laisser, abandonner; Su.-G. *gaa quitt*, privari, bonorum jacturam facere; in imitation, Ihre thinks, of the French, who say, être *quitté* de quelque chose. Isl. *kveit-a* signifies, violenter jactare et diijicere invitum.

To KITTER, *v. n.* To fester; used concerning a sore; to inflame, to gather as a boil does, Ettr. For.

C. B. *cutthyr* signifies an excretion, an excretory orifice; *cythr-u*, to eject, to cast off. Isl. *kytr-a*, in angulo laterae, has perhaps as much appearance of affinity. In the same language *kyte* signifies, ulcus, apostema.

KITTIE, *s.* A name given to any kind of cow, Gall.

"Kittie, a common name, or rather an universal one, for all cows." Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely a corr. of *Cowdy*. V. COWDA, and COWDACH.

KITTIE, KITTOCK, *s.* 1. A loose woman, S. B. *cuttie*, S. A.

Sa many ane *Kittie*, drest up with golden chenyas,
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45, st. 16.

Bot at the last throw filthy speich and counsell,
That scho did heir of some curst *Kittie* unseil,
Fro scho gaif eir to sic vyle bawderie,
God, Schame, and Honour scho foryet all thre.

Lament. L. Scott., A. iii. a.

Such is the account given of the change of Queen Mary's conduct. The author, however, gives her a very favourable character, before she was misled by the fatal influence of wicked counsel.

I grant, I had ane Douchter was ane Queene,
Baith gude and fair, gentill and liberall,
Dotit with vertewis, and wit naturall,
Prignant in spreit, in all things honourabill;
Lusty gude lyke, to all men favourabill,
Shamefull to will, baith honest, melk and law;
Thir vertewis all scho had, quhils scho stood aw
Of God Eterne, as of hir Governour,
And quhen scho did regard hir hie honour.

Kittock is used nearly in the same sense. It occurs, in pl., as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or female.

Ha, ha, quhat brocht thir *kittocks* hither.

Philol. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 6.

It occurs also in a very old Ballad, printed A. 1508.

My gudame wes a gay wif, bot scho wes ryght gend :—
Thai callit [her] kynd *Kittok*, quhasa hir weil kend.

Pink. Ibid., p. 141.

2. A female, although not necessarily implying lightness of carriage, yet always expressive of disrespect, and generally conjoined with some epithet of this import; as, an *idle kittie*, a *claverin kittie*, &c., S.

It had pretty early been used in this intermediate sort of sense.

Ther come our *Kitteis*, weschen clene,
In new kirtillis of gray.

Chr. Kirk, st. i.

It is surprising that Callander should derive it "either from *Kate*, *Katie*, the common diminutive of Catherine; or from their playfulness as *kittens*, or young cats." The etymon given by Sibb. is not much better; "Sw. *katig*, sly, cunning; Goth. *kalkie*, meretrices."

Lord Hailes renders *sa many ane Kittie*, "so many whores; adding, *Lewd Kitts* are strumpets; Chaucer, p. 598." Bann. P. Note, p. 257.

The origin may be A.-S. *cwith*, Isl. *kuid*, Su.-G. *qued*, uterus; one principal distinction of the sex.

It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to Su.-G. *kaett*, wanton. V. CAIGE, *v.* This latter etymon appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of *Kittie* as an adj. V. UNSELE, *s.*

KITTIE-CAT, *s.* A bit of wood, or any thing used in its place, which is hit and driven about at *Shintie* and other games, Roxb. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

[KITTIE-SWEERIE, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn, Shetl.]

KITTIT, *part. pa.* Stripped of all that one possessed, bereaved of one's property, whether by misfortune or otherwise, So. of S. V. KITT, *v.*

KITTIWAKE, *s.* *Larus Rissa*, Linn. The same name is given to the *Larus Tridactylus*, which is the young of the *L. Rissa*.

"The Tarrock, (*Larus tridactylus*, Lin. Syst.) which seems to be our *kittywake*, is by far the most common of the kind in this place." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

Kittywake, Sibbald's Hist. Scot., p. 20.

"The young of these birds are a favourite dish in North Britain, being served up roasted, a little before dinner, in order to provoke the appetite; but from their rank taste and smell, seem much more likely to produce a contrary effect." Pennant's Zool., p. 539, 540.

In E., I am informed, this bird is called the *Chitter-week*. It also receives the name of *Kishiefaik*, Orkn. Caithn. Can the term *wake* or *faik* be allied to *Faik*, the name of a bird? q. v. Penn. says that it is "so called from its cry." Tour in S., 1769, p. 59.

To KITTLE, v. a. 1. To litter.

The hars sall *kittle* on my hearth stane,
And thers will never be a laird Learmont again.
Minstrely Border, ii. 285.

In a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymcr, *kendle* occurs in the same sense—

—Hares *kendles* othe herston.
Maitland Poems, i. lxxviii.

This is the O. E. word "A conny *kyndylleth* every moneth in the yere." Palsgrane. *Kyttell* was also used. "I *kyttell* as a catte dothe.—Gossype when your catte *kytelleth*, I pray you let me have a *kytlynge*;" Palsgrane.

2. To bring forth kittens, S.

Thus, in a ludicrous song, which seems to have been composed in derision of the Pretender,—it is said:—

The cat's *kittled* in Charlie's wig.

Su.-G. *kissla*, *kitsla*, id. a dimin. from *katt*, a cat. This v., however, seems to have been formerly used with greater latitude, as equivalent to the E. v. *to litter*.

To KITTLE, v. n. To be generated in the imagination or affections, Aysr.

—"Down fell the honest auld town of St. Ronan's, where blythe decent folk had been heartsome enough for mony a day before ony o' them were horn, or ony sic vapouring fancies *kittled* in their cracked brains." St. Ronan, i. 52.

"I would be nane surprised if something had *kittled* between Jamie and a Highland lassie, ane Nell Frizel." The Entail, ii. 282.

This may be traced to Teut. *kind*, offspring. Isl. *kad*, foetus recens, foetum infantia prima; G. Andr.

KITTLING, KITTLIN, s. 1. A kitten, S.; *kytlynge*, O. E. Palsgrane. V. the v.

2. This word has formerly been used as a contemptuous designation for a child.

—"Calling of him theiff, geytt, howris geyt, preistis *kiltyme*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Kytlinge*. Catellus. Catunculus." Prompt. Parv. "Catulus,—*kyttelynge*." Ort. Vocab.

To KITTLE, KITILL, v. a. 1. To tickle, in a literal sense, S.

This word occurs in a curious passage in our old laws, from the Book of Scone.

"Gif it happin that ony man be passand in the King's gait or passage, drivand befor him twa sheip festnit and knit togidder, be chance ane horse, havand ane sair bak, is lying in the said gait, and ane of the sheip passis be the ane side of the horse, and the uther sheip be the nther side, swa that the band quhairwith thay ar bund tuich or *kittle* his sair bak, and he thair-by movit dois arise, and caryis the said scheip with him heir and thair, untill at last he cumis and enteris in ane miln havand ane fire, without ane keipar, and skatteris the fire, quairby the miln, horse, sheep, and all, is brunt; *Quaeritur*, Quha sall pay the skaith: *Respondetur*, The awner of the horse sall pay the sheip, because his horse sould not have been lying in the King's hie-streit, or commoun passage; and the millar sall pay for the miln, and the horse, and for all

uther damage and skaith, because he left ane fire in the miln, without ane keipar." Balfour's Pract., p. 509, 510.

"He took great libertics with his Royal Highness,—poking and *kittling* him in the ribs with his fore-finger." The Steamboat, p. 250.

2. To excite a pleasant sensation in the mind.

Glades and confort than into sum parte
Begouth to *kittill* Eneas thochtful hart.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 10.

3. To *kittle*, to *kittle up*, to enliven, to rouse, to excite in a vivid manner, [when spoken of a person; to sharpen, to brighten, when spoken of things, Clydes.]

Tent me now, auld boy,
I've gathered news will *kittle* your mind with joy.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

Thus Burns expressively describes the fancied effects of strong drink on the brain that begins to feel its power—

Lesz me on Drink ! it gies us mair
Than either school or college :
It kindles wit, it waukens lair,
It pangs us fow of knowledgs.
Be't whiskey gill, or penny wheep,
Or ony stronger potion ;
It never fails, on drinking desp,
To *kittle up* our notion. *Poems*, i. 47.

4. To puzzle, to perplex, S., an oblique sense, founded on the uneasy sensation, or restlessness, caused by tickling.

5. Used ironically as denoting a fatal stab, S.

"Had I my race to rin again, lass, I wadnae draw my dirk in the dark, as I have done, at the whisper o' a Morison; I wad *kittle* the purse-proud carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit cauld steel for mysel', lass." Blackw. Mag., July 1820, p. 386.

A.-S. *citel-an*, Belg. *kittel-en*, Teut. *kitzel-n*, Isl. *kitt-a*, Su.-G. *kitsl-a*, Fr. *chatouill-er*. E. *tickle*, as Seren. observes, is generally supposed to be a corr. from this original form of the word. Rudd. deduces all these from Lat. *titill-are*. Junius, with more probability observes, that A.-S. *kitelung*, approaches nearly to Lat. *catul-ire*, to desire the male; adding, that the most of animals, in this state, are violently excited. It seems to confirm this idea, that Fr. *chatouill-er*, is a deriv. from *chat*, a cat. Seren. also mentions Ital. *chizzo*, canis salax.

Perhaps the root is Isl. *kid-a*, molliter fricare.

To KITTLE UP, v. n. To rise, to increase in force. A term used in regard to the wind, when it rises. "It's beginnin' to *kittle*;" i.e., It is beginning to rise, Fife. [In Banffs, *to kittle* and *to kittle up* are applied to a horse when it becomes restive.]

[KITTLE, s. Tickling; but *Kittlin* is more common, Clydes., Banffs.]

KITTLE, KITTLY, adj. 1. Ticklish, easily tickled, S. Teut. *keteligh*, id.

2. Difficult, in a physical sense; as, when applied to a road which one is very apt to lose, or in which one is in danger of falling. This is said to be a *kittle gait*, or to have *kittle staps* in it, S.

"He'll maybe no ken the way, though it's no sae difficult to hit, if he keep the horse-road, and mind the turn at the Capperleuch, and dinna—miss ony o' the *kittle* staps at the Pass o' Walkway." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 259.

3. Difficult, nice; used in a moral sense, like *E. ticklish*.

"O mony a time, my lord," he said,
I've stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench;
But for you I'll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I'll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 114.

4. Not easily managed; as, a *kittle horse*, S.

"This year riding up to Carnbie—upon a *kittle* hot ridden horse—he cuist me over on the other bank, with the saddle betwixt my legs," &c. Mellvill's MS., p. 183. Teut. *keteligh* is used in a similar sense. A horse that is apt to throw his rider, is called *keteligh peerd*.

5. Not easily pronounced or articulated. Thus it is usual to speak of *kittle words* or *kittle names*, S.

He was learned, and every tittle
E'er he read believed it true;
Savin' chapters cross an' *kittle*,
Ha cou'd read his Bible through.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

6. Variable, applied to the weather, S.

"*Kittle weather*, ticklish, changeable or uncertain weather. South." Grosch. This term is also used, A. Bor. "Uncertain, doubtful; as when a man knows not his own mind;" Ray.

7. Nice, intricate, in a moral sense; as, a *kittle question*, O. S.

"Being interrogate, whether it be lawful to rise in arms against the king, refuses to answer, these being *kittle* questions, and he a poor prisoner."—Wodrow's Hist., xi. 266.

It is sometimes applied to a temper that cannot be easily managed; also, to a skittish horse, S.

8. Keen, as denoting a nice sense of honour, S.

"I'll stand on mine honour as *kittle* as ony man, but I hate unnecessary bloodshed." Rob Roy, iii. 24.

9. Squeamish, applied to the conscience, S.

—"Resolve you either to satisfy the church,—or else, if your conscience be so *kittle*, as it cannot permit you, make for another land betwixt and that day, where ye may use freely your own conscience." K. Ja. VI.'s Lett. to the Earl of Huntlie, Spotswood, p. 438.

10. Vexatious, implying the idea of danger, S.

In *kittle* times, when faes are yarring,
We're no thought ergh.
Beattie's Address; *V. Ross's Helenore*, p. vi.
—Let na on what's past
'Tween you and me, else fear a *kittle* cast.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 100.

Syne you must cross the blasted heath
Where fairies oft are seen,
A vile uncanny *kittle* gate
To gang on Halloween.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 50, 51.

"And now, gudewife, I maun ride, to get to the Liddel, or it be dark, for your Waste has but a *kittle* character, ye ken yoursell." Guy Mannering, ii. 13.

11. Used in a peculiar sense by Burns; [difficult, not apt.]

—Put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;
But if I did, I wad be *kittle*
To be mislear'd;
I wad na mind it, no that spittl'e
Out-owre my beard.

Burns, iii. 43.

12. Sharp; as applied to an angle, *Aberd*. It is not used, however, in the strict mathematical sense of *acute*; for an angle may be obtuse, and yet (as is expressed) *owre kittle*.

KITTLE-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A term applied as a nick-name to a person of an irritable temper, *Aberd*.

KITTLE-STRIPS, *s. pl.* A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a joist or beam. His feat is to balance himself so exactly, (and it is rather a *kittle* attempt), as to be able to lift something laid before him with his teeth, without being overturned, *Roxb*.

KITTILL TO SCHO BEHIND. Not to be depended on, unworthy of trust.

—"Lat nather ony knowlege come to my lord my brotheris earis, nor yit to Mr. W. R., my lordis auld pedagog; for my brother is *kittill to scho behind*, and dar nocht interpryse for feir, and the vther will disauade wa fra our purpose with ressones of religioun quhilk I can nevir abyd." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI., 1609, p. 241.

KITTLIE, KITTLY, *adj.* 1. Itchy, S. B.

2. Easily tickled; susceptible, sensitive, S.

"Mrs. Gorbals—seemed to jealousy that I was bound on a matrimonial exploit; but I was not so *kittily* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 155.

[3. Easily roused or provoked, *Clydes*.

4. Troublesome, difficult, dangerous, *ibid.*]

KITTLE-THE-COUT, KITTLIE-COUT. A game among young people, in which a handkerchief being hid, one is employed to seek it, S.

It is the same game that in some parts of the country is called *Kittlie-kow*. All the players, save the person who hides, shut their eyes till the handkerchief, glove, or whatever is used, be hidden. When the task of hiding is finished, the hider cries, *Kittlie-kow*, or *Kittlie-cout*. Then every one attempts to find it. The only information that is given by the person who has hid it, is that he cries *Cold!* when the seeker is far off from the thing hidden, and *Hot!* when he is near it. When very near, it is often said *Ye're blazing!* q. burning-hot.

"The terms of *hot* and *cold*, used in the game of *Kittlie-cout*, &c., as they are often heard in the playgrounds, must awaken the most pleasing recollections

in the minds of those who have formerly enjoyed these pastimes." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 37.

Cout seems originally to have denoted the person employed to seek, denominated from the various proofs given of stupidity; in the same sense of *gowk*, i.e., fool, is used in *Hunt-the-gowk*. It is thus equivalent to *Puzzle the colt*.

KITTLING, s. 1. A tickling, S.

"On the hill o' Hawthornside—I first saw the face o' an enemy. There was—a kind o' *kittling*, a sort o' prinking in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword or the point o' a spear." Perils of Man, ii. 234.

2. Something that tickles the fancy, Ayr.

"'Luk up, luk up, can yon be booits too?' and she pointed to the starns in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a *kittling* to hear." Steamboat, p. 264.

[3. A stirring up, excitement; also, a scolding, a reprimand, a heckling, Clydes.]

KITS, s. pl. The name given to the public jakes of the Grammar-school, Aberd.

Fr. *quitt-er*, to void ?

KITTY-WREN, s. The Wren, S. *Mottacilla troglodytes*, Lin.

KIT YE. A phrase used in Ayr., as signifying, "Get you out of the way." Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 690. Also pron. *Kittie*. In Aberd. *Keit-ye*.

This is traced to Fr. *quitt-er*, to void, to withdraw from, to quit; imperat. *quitez*.

[**KIUNNIN, s.** A Rabbit, (cuniculus), Shet. Du. *konijn*, Dan. and Sw. *kanin*, id.]

[**KIURKASUCKEN. V. KIRKASUCKEN.]**

KIVAN, s. "A covey, such as of partridges;" Gall. Encycl. V. **KIVIN**.

KIVE, s. Apparently, a mash-tun.

"The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the *kive* (mashing-fat) stands." Kelly's S. Prov., p. 300.

I have not met with this word any where else.

To **KIVER, v. a.** To cover, Lanarks.

This word occurs in the *Life of Virgilius*. "And as he was therein, Virgilius *kyverd* the hole agayne with the bourde close."

KIVER, s. A covering of any kind, *ibid*.

KIVILAIIVIE, s. A numerous collection, a crowd, properly of low persons, Lanarks.

This word has obviously been left by the Stratclyde Welsh of this district. C. B. *cyweilliaw*, to join company. *Cyvaill* in like manner denotes a friend, an associate; *cyvail*, matched, or joined together; *cyvallen*, to match or connect with; *cyvalluaw*, to make co-equal; *cyvlaw*, being uttered in concord: from *cyv*, a prefix in composition, equivalent to E. *com* and *con*, in *compare* and *connect*. The latter part of the word may be from *lliaw*, to cause to flow, q. to cause to flow together; or allied to *lliaws*, a multitude, a great quantity.

KIVIN, s. A collection of people, a crowd promiscuously gathered together for amusement, a bevy, Teviotd. [The term is also applied to a flock of birds, as, a *kivin* o' pairtriks, a covey of partridges, Ayr.]

This seems merely a corr. of *Covyne*, a convention. V. under **CONUYNE**. It must be originally the same with O. E. *covin*, *covine*, "a deceitful agreement between two or more," &c. *Covyne*, as used by our writers, is evidently from O. Fr. *covin*, convention secrete, concert; Lacombe, Suppl., p. 118.

To **KIZEN, KEISIN, v. n.** To shrink, especially in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought, Ayr., Renfr.

The grave, great glutton, swallows a'
But ne'er will swallow me;
My *kizning* corps must dangling hang
Upon a gallows tree.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 95.

Trust me wha'm grown auld and *keisint*.

Poems in Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

"*Kizend*, dried up, North." Grose. V. **GEIZE**.

[**KJIMSIE, s.** A fellow, Shetl.]

[**KJODER, adj.** Kind, fond, caressing, *ibid*.]

[To **KJODER, v. a.** To caress, to fondle, *ibid*.]

[**KLAA, s.** 1. A little vicious, ill-natured person, *ibid*.

2. An injury by sickness, *ibid*.]

[To **KLACHT, v. a.** To seize hold, Shetl. V. **CLAUCHT**.]

[**KLACHT, s.** A grip, a firm hold, S. V. **CLAUCHT**.]

KLACK, s. The name given to a fishing-ground that is near the shore, Shetl.; as opposed to *Haff*, which denotes that which is distant. Isl. *klakkr*, a rock.

[To **KLACHT, v. a.** To lick up, as sponge or soft cloth licks up wet or dust, Shet.]

[**KLAIK, s.** Barnacle, duck-barnacle, (*Lepas anatifera*), a kind of shellfish found on wood which has been long in the sea, *ibid*.]

[**KLAMOOS, KLAMÖZ, s.** Outcry, loud noise, Ayr., Shetl.]

[**KLASH, v. and s.** V. **CLASH**.]

[**KLASHER, s.** V. **CLASHER**.]

[To **KLAT, v. n.** To prattle, chatter, babble, Shetl. V. **CLATTER**.]

[**KLAT, s.** Prattling, babbling, *ibid*.]

[**KLATSH, s.** A slap, as with the palm of the hand, Shetl. V. **CLASH**.]

[**KLEEBIE, s.** A heated stone plunged into buttermilk, to separate the curd from the

whcy. The curd is precipitated, and is called *kirmilk*; the whcy when mixed with water is called *bland*, Shetl.]

[KLEEK, KLEIK, *s.* and *v.* V. CLEIK.]

[To KLEESTER, *v. a.* To daub or smear with mud or the like, Clydes., Shetl.]

[KLEEVINS, *s.* Tongues; also "femorum intercapedo," Shetl. V. CLEAVING.]

[KLEIPIT, *adj.* Miserly, stingy, *ibid.*]

KLEM, *adj.* 1. Unprincipled. V. CLEM.

[2. Imperfect, badly done, not of much worth; applied to work and things, Aysr.]

[KLETT, *s.* A lofty cliff, Shet. V. CLET, CLETT.]

[KLIEK, *s.* A hook, *ibid.* V. CLEIK, *s.*]

[To KLIEK, *v. a.* V. CLEIK, *v.*]

[KLIKKIT, *part. adj.* Snatched away from the hand, Shetl. V. under CLEIK, *v.*]

KLINT, *s.* A rough stone, an outlying stone, Tweedd. V. CLINT.

Isl. *klett-ur*, *rupes mari imminens*, Verel.; *rupes scopulus*, G. Andr.; Su.-G. *klint*, *scopulus*, *vertex montis excelsioris*; also *klett*, which Ihre views as the original form of the word, the Swedes having inserted the letter *n*.

KLIPPERT, *s.* A shorn sheep, S.

"I was fley'd that she had ta'en the wytenon-fa, an' inlakit afore sipper; far she shudder'd like a *klippert* in a cauld day." Journ. from London, p. 7.
From *clip*, to shear.

[KLIV-GÆNG, *s.* A great crowd in motion, Shetl.]

[KLIVSIE, *s.* A name applied to sheep, *ibid.*]

[KLIVVEN, *part. adj.* Cloven, *ibid.* Isl. *klaufr*, a hoof.]

[KLLAUCH, *s.* 1. The act of besmearing or bemiring, Banffs.]

2. The act of working or acting in a filthy, disgusting manner, or of handling a liquid or semi-liquid substance so, *ibid.*

3. The act of handling anything, or of nursing overmuch, *ibid.*

4. The act of expectorating, *ibid.*

5. A person who is unskilful, and of dirty habits, *ibid.*]

[To KILLAUCH, *v. a.* and *n.* Used in all the senses of the *s.*, and generally spoken in disgust or contempt. Part. pr. *kllauchin'*,

used also as a *s.* with the first four meanings of *kllauch*; also as an *adj.*, meaning unskilful and of dirty habit, *ibid.*]

[KLLAUCHIE, *adj.* Slimy, filthy, *ibid.*]

[KLLAUCK, *s.* 1. Idle, silly, gossip, *ibid.*

2. An idle, silly gossip, *ibid.*

3. Used in all the senses of *kllauch*, but expressing less disgust, *ibid.*]

[To KLLAUCK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To gossip. *ibid.*

2. Used in all the senses of *kllauch*, *v. ibid.*

3. Part. pr. *kllauckin'*, used like part. pr. of *kllauch*, with the additional meanings of *gossip*, *act of gossiping*, *given to gossip*, *ibid.*]

[KLOOKIE, *adj.* Cunning, artful, cautious, Shetl. Isl. *klokligr*, Su.-G. *klok*, *id.*]

[KLUMBUNG, *s.* An ill-shapen mass, Shetl.]

[KLUMP, *v. n.* To make a noise in walking, as if with clogs, *ibid.*]

[KLUMPSIE, *v. a.* To silence, *ibid.*]

[KLUNSH, *s.* A lump, *ibid.* Germ. *klunsch*, Sw. *kluns*, *id.*]

[KLURT, *s.* A lump, a clod, *ibid.*]

[To KLURT, *v. a.* To daub, to defile, *ibid.*]

[KLUSH, *s.* A clumsy fellow; a full-built ship; anything clumsy, *ibid.*]

[KLUVIE, *s.* The claw of a hammer, *ibid.*]

[KLUVIE-HAMMER, *s.* A claw-hammer, *ibid.* Isl. *klæfa*, to split.]

[KLYMIEWICK, *s.* A small candle, a taper, *ibid.*]

To KNAB, *v. a.* To beat, Selkirks.; the same with *Nab*.

— I care not for his sword;
I'll smash it all to pieces, thus! O how
I'll *knab* him.

Hogg's *Dram. Tales*, ii. 52.

KNAB, *s.* A severe stroke, Ettr. For.

"Sure am I that I never gae sic a straik sinsyne, nor ane wi' sic good will. I dinna think that I clave his helmet, but I gave him sick—a *knab* on the temple, that he was stoundit, and fell as dead as a stane at my horse's feet." *Perils of Man*, ii. 241.

This seems to be the same with *Knab*, although the latter is generally used to denote a slight stroke. The word most nearly allied is Su.-G. *knaepp*. Duo denotat, ictum nempe et sonitum ictus; ut solent haec duo saepe in una voce conjungi. *Knaepp-a*, resonare et ferire; Belg. *knapp-en*; Ihre.

KNAB, *s.* 1. One who is wealthy in a middling line, who possesses a small independence; a term often applied to those otherwise called *little lairds*, S.

—If you chance for me to speer,
 "I'll fit you weel wi' doughty geer
 That either *knabbs*, or lairds may weer."

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, p. 11.

2. It is used as equivalent to leader or general. Hence the Translation of Ajax's speech, from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is entitled, "Ajax's speech to the Grecian *Knabbs*." The term seems to correspond to *Duces* in Ovid.

Consedere *duces*, &c.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd,
 An' his *knabbs* in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

Germ. *knab*, puer nobilia. Isl. *knapar*, vulgus nobilium. They are distinguished from husbandmen. *Swa knapa sum bonder*; As well the lower order of nobility, as husbandmen; Bygn. Leg. Verel. Ind. This is evidently a secondary sense of Isl. Su.-G. *knape*, famulus aulicus honoratior. From the rank of the persons whom they served, they had gradually claimed a sort of reflected nobility. This is the reason, perhaps, why the term came to signify nobles of an inferior degree, and at length, nobles in general.

Hoffman och knape war han i stad.

Aulicus et Nobilis illico erat.

Chron. Rhyth. ap. Ihre, vo. *Stad*.

- KNABBY, KNABBISH, *adj.* 1. Possessing independence in a middling line, S. V. KNAB.

The herds o' mony a *knabbie* laird
 War trainin for the shambles;
 An' browz'd the hardy springan braird
 'Mang ruthless thorns an' brambles.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 178.

It is to be observed that *Knab*, as a *s.*, is used in a derisive way.

- [2. Genteel, neat, spoken of one who dresses rather above his station; pretentious, Ayr. *knobby*, *knobbish*, are also used.]

KNABRIE, *s.* The lower class of gentry, properly such as *cock-lairds* who cultivate their own property, or who live on a narrow income, Ayr.

"The swaping o' the court,—and the peetiefu' gait whilk the fouk apak thereawa, soon gart our *knabrie* tyne a' that auncient greeshoch whilk they had for their forbears." Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 351.

KNABBLOCK, *adj.* Expl. "sharp-pointed," Gl.; applied to small stones or pebbles that have several angles, and which either start from under the foot, when one treads on them, or bruise it, S. B.

—O'er a *knabblick* stane,
 He rumbld down a rammage glyde.

Christmas Bawing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

V. KNIBLOCH.

[KNAB-KNOP, *s.* The knoop of a hill, a protuberance, Shetl.

Haldorson explains *nabbi* as a small hill, which is probably the origin of the first part. Dan. *knop*, Sw. *knopp*, a knob.]

[KNABSIE, *s.* A short, stout, athletic person; applied also to an animal, *ibid.* Dan. *knap*, a button.]

To KNACK, KNAK, *v. a.* 1. To taunt, to mock, to sneer.

Bot this kyng Edward all wyth gawdys,
Knackyd Robert the Brws wyth frawdys.

Wyntown, viii. 10. 174.

Fast flokit about ane multitude of young Troianis,
 Byassy to *knack* and pull the prisoner.

Doug. Virgil, 40, 45.

Hald on thy wayis in haist, Ascaeneus said,
 Thy self to loif *knak* now scornefully
 With proude wordis al that standis the by.

Ibid., 300. 24.

"*Knacket*, sneered;" Gl. Westmorel.

[Evidently in this sense *knack* is used in the old rhyme common among boys and girls in Ayrshire, when puzzling each other to find which hand holds the article wanted:—

Kneevie, kneevie, nick *knack*,
 What han' will ye tak?
 Tak the richt or tak the wrang,
 I'll beguile ye if I can.]

- [2. To answer wittily, to make fun of; as, "Ye canna maister him, he'll *knack* ye at every word," Ayr.

3. To talk in a lively, pleasant manner; to relate, narrate, Clydes., Banffs.]

"Isl. *snaegg-ia*, Germ. *schnak-en*;" Gl. Wynt. Germ. *schnak-en*, indeed, signifies, to utter jests; *schnak*, a droll; *schnakish*, merry, pleasant, (festivus, Wachter;) Sw. *snack*, a fable; *snack-a*, to chat; *snackare*, a droll, &c.; and it must be admitted, that *s* is sometimes prefixed, and at other times omitted, in words of Goth. derivation. But I am not satisfied that this is the origin. The term may be allied to Teut. *knick-en*, nutare, nictre; as those who mock others, often *nod* and *wink*, in carrying on their sport. But perhaps the supposition made by Tyrwhitt, as to the *s.*, is more natural, that—it "seems to have been formed from the *knacking* or *snapping* of the fingers, used by jugglers."

KNACK, KNAK, *s.* pron. *nack*. 1. A taunt, a gibe, a sharp repartee, S.

Ye causit me, this volume to endite,
 Quarethrow I haue wrocht my self sic spite,
 Perpetually be chydit with ilk *knak*,
 Full weil I knaw, and mokkit behynd my bak.

Doug. Virgil, 481, 34.

2. A trick, a joke, a clever or witty saying, S.

—Van Charon stood and raught
 His wither'd loof out for his fraught.—
 The Miser, lang being us'd to save,
 Fand this and wadna passage crave;
 Bnt shaw'd the ferryman a *knak*,
 Jumpt in, swam o'er, and ham'd his plack.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 468.

[3. Skill, ability, craft, S.]

"We use the word *knack* for a witty expression or action;" Rudd. But it more generally includes the idea of something severe and satirical; in which sense it is also used by Chaucer.

"Ryghte so comforteth the villainous wordes and *knackes* of japers hem, that travaile in the service of the devil." Parson's T., p. 203, a. V. the v.

KNACKETY, *adj.* Self-conceited, S., pron. *nackety*; either from *Knack*, or *Nacket*, q. v.

KNACKSY, *adj.* The same with *Knacky*, Perth.

—Brawlie can the calland gie—
A *knacksy* joake, wi' mirth an' glee,
In prose or rhyme. *Duff's Poems*, p. 35.

KNACKUZ, *s.* "A person who talks quick, snappish, and ever chattering;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. **KNACKY**.

KNACKY, *adj.* (pron. *nacky*.) 1. Sharp-witted, quick at repartee, S.

He was right *nacky* in his way,
And eydent baith by night and day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 222.

2. Pleasant, lively, amusing, S.

"A *knacky* man, witty and facetious;" *Rudd*.

3. Ingenious and entertaining; as, a *nacky* story.

'Tis thy good genins, still alert,
That does inspire
Thee with ilk thing that's quick and smart;—
E'en meny a bonny *nacky* tale,
Bra to sit o'er a pint of ale.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 335.

In *Gl. Rams.* expl. "active, clever in small affairs."

4. Skilful, cunning, crafty, S.

KNAKAT, **NACKET**. V. **NACKET**.

To **KNACK**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clinking of a mill, S. A.

[2. To strike with a sharp blow, to beat; as, "He took the stick and *knackit* him weel," *Clydes., Banffs.*

3. To snap, to crack, to break; as, "He *knackit* the stick o'er his knee," *ibid.*]

KNACK, *s.* 1. The sound described above, as made by the throat, S. A.

[2. Any sharp noise of striking, snapping, or breaking, *Clydes., Banffs.*

3. A sharp blow, a snap, a crack, *ibid.*]

[**KNACKIN**, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, with same meanings as *Knack*, but implying a continuation of the act or sounds mentioned, *ibid.*]

[**KNACKUM**, *s.* A rather severe, sharp blow, or the sound of it, *ibid.*]

[**KNAF**, **KNAIFF**, **KNAVE**, *s.* Lit. knave; a boy; pl. *knafis*, boys; *knaiiff* child, a male child, *Barbour*, viii. 508, xiii. 693, *Skeat's Ed.*]

KNAG, *s.* [A knob, a projection; a pin,] a wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes, &c., are hung. It is very often one of the upper growths of the Scottish pine, which is fastened to the joist of a hut, the branches serving as so many pegs.

The gudeman lap to his braid claymore,
That hang on the *knag* aside the speir.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 173.

The term is used in E., but in a different sense; as denoting "a hard knot in wood." This is the signification of Teut. *knocht*, *knacke*, *knocke*. The origin, however, may be Su.-G. *knoge*, condylus, whence *knogligt*, knobbed, *Seren.*, *knaglig*, *Wideg.* Isl. *knaka*, nodi articulorum. Ir. Gaels. *cnag*, a knob, a peg.

KNAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Having protuberances; pointed like a rock, of an unequal surface; *Gl. Shirr.* Thus it is applied to a bare-boned animal.

—Thou's howe-backit, now, an' *knaggie*.
Burns, iii. 140.

"*Knaggy*, knotty;" *Lancash.* T. *Bobbins*.

2. Tart and ill-humoured in conversation; also *knaggit*, *Fife*, *Clydes.*; q. having many *knags* or sharp points.

But now upstart the Cavalier,
He could no longer speach ferbear;
Their *knaggie* talking did up barme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.
Cleland's Poems, p. 96.

KNAGLIE, *adj.* Used in the same sense with *Knaggie*, having many protuberances, S.

KNAG, *s.* The name of a bird found in *Sutherland*.

"In these forrests, and in all this province, ther is great store of—dowes, steares or stirlings, *lairigigh* or *knag*, which is a foull lyk vnto a paroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beck, in the oak trie." *Gordon's Genecal. Hist. Sutherl.*, p. 3.

The woodpecker is most probably meant, from Su.-G. *gnag-a*, to gnaw, or Dan. *knack-er*, to crack; as it is in Sw. called *hack-spik*, from *hack-a*, secare, because it cuts the bark of trees with its bill.

KNAG, *s.* Apparently synon. with E. *Keg* or *Kag*, a small barrel, *Aberd.*

—To stock our drouth's a *knag* o' berry brown,
Which Symmie coft last glomin i' the town.
Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

"Ane *knag* of vinacar [vinegar] impute in the schip."
Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

KNAGGIE, *s.* 1. "A cag, a small cask," *Shirr. Gl. Aberd.*

2. A small wooden vessel with a handle, *Ettr. For.*

KNAGGIM, *s.* A disagreeable taste, S., *kniggum*, *id. Fife.*

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly *knaggim*." *Journal from London*, p. 3.

KNAIVATICK, *adj.*

Knaiatica coff misknawis himsell,
Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown.
Pedder Coffeis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

Knavatick, *Everg.* ii. 220, denoting one of low origin, who has been in the station of a servant, from *knaiif*, knave. Shall we suppose that the last part of the word is formed from Su.-G. *aett*, *atta*, family, race; q. of a low-born race? V. *ETON*.

To KNAP, KNAP, *v. a. and n.* [1. To strike smartly; as, "knap the nail on the head," Clydes.

2. To break short, to clip; as, "Hit it hard, an' knap it through," *ibid.*

3. To bite quickly, to eat greedily; as, "I was hungry, an' knappit up the cake afore he cam' hame," *ibid.*, Sletl.]

4. To clip words by a false pronunciation; or, to speak with a brogue. *To knap sud-drone*, i.e., to speak like the *Southrons*, or those who live South from S., to speak after the English manner, S.

Discharge Laird Isaac and Hog-yards,—
And English Andrew, who has skill
To knap at every word so well.

Watson's Coll., i. 19, 20.

"Giff King James the Fyft was alyve, quha hering ane of his subjectis *knap suddroune*, declarit him ane trateur; quhidder valde he declare you triple traitoris, quha not only *knappis suddrone* in your negative confession, bot also hes causit it be imprentit at London, in contempt of our native language?" Hamiltoun's Questionis to the Ministeris, No. 13.

Like Highland lady's *knoping* speeches.—

Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 82.

Perhaps from Teut. *knipp-en*, to clip; as to a vulgar ear in S., one who speaks with the E. accent seems to abbreviate the words; or a metaph. use of E. *knap*, to bite, to break short.

KNAP, *s.* A sharp stroke; also, the sound made by it, S.

When the lady lets her pap,
The messan gets a *knap*.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 76.

Pap must signify wind from behind, as the Prov. is given more plainly by Kelly, p. 341.

[KNAP-FOR-NAUGHT, *s.* A name given to a cake or any morsel of food so small as to form only a mouthful, Orkn.]

KNAP, *s.* 1. A knob, a protuberance, S.

"It is a good tree that hath neither *knap* nor gaw;" S. Prov. "There is nothing altogether perfect." Kelly, p. 218.

Teut. *knoppe*, nodus.

2. A hillock, Aberd.

Ik *knap* and brae smiles sweet in simmer clead,
An' a' the birdies lilt in tunefu' meed.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

[3. A stout thick-set person, Banffs.]

4. *Knap of the causey*, the middle stones in a street, Aberd. *To keep the knap of the causey*, used in the same metaph. sense with *keeping the crown of the causey*, *ibid.*

Isl. *knapp-r*, *knopp-r*, globulus, caput.

[KNAPDODGIL, *s.* Anything stout and short, *knapdogik* is also used, Banffs.]

[KNAPDORLE, *s.* A large piece of any solid substance; *knapdorlak* is the augmentative, *ibid.*]

KNAP, *s.* Some sort of wooden vessel, S.

But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and *knaps*,
For all the old are gisand into staps.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 432.

Su.-G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus.

KNAPE, *s.* 1. A servant; especially a groom.

The quhilk stedis schapin at all delite,
Excedit fer the snaw in cullour quhite.—

The bissy *knapis* and verlotis of his stabill
About thaim stude, ful yaps and seriabil

Doug. Virgil, 409, 19.

2. Used as a contemptuous term, as we now use *valet*.

And quhen he has ouirtane him at his wil,
Thus did him chyd: O catyue witles *knape*,
Quhat went thou our handis tyl eschape?

Doug. Virgil, 297, 20.

This term seems to be still retained by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh; as they call one "a queer *nep*," or "*knep*," who is a sort of quizz, or in low E., "an odd fish."

A.-S. *cnapa*, Teut. *knape*, *knab*, parvulus, puer, servus; whence Germ. *knapp*, servus vel socius opificis. This is the origin of E. *knave*, which originally signified merely a servant. Can this have any affinity to Teut. *knap*, alacer, agilis, celer? Rudd. and others derive *knapsack* from *knape*, a servant, q. "a sack to put a Souldier's or Traveller's provisions in, which was probably carried by his servant or boy." But Kilian renders Teut. *knapsack*, pera in quam cibum diurnum recondit viator, from *knapp-en*, to eat; whence *knapp-hoock*, crustulum. V. KNAW.

KNAPPARE, *s.* A boor, a menial.

Quhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of beis?
Graithit lyke sum *knappare*, and as thy grace gurdis,
Lurkand lyke ane longeoure?

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 25.

V. KNAPE.

[KNAPHOLTIS, KNAPPALDIS, *s. pl.* Oak battens or staves, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 285, 278, Dickson. V. KNAPPET.]

KNAPPARTS, *s. pl.* Wood, or heath pease, S. B. *Caperailie*, *Carmylie*, or *Killie*, S. A. *Orobis tuberosus*, Linn.

In the Highlands, the tubercles of the roots are greatly esteemed; in the Lowlands, children dig them, calling them liquorice, which they somewhat resemble in taste.

The best of liquorice other soils produce,
Is far inferior to the *knapperts'* juice.

Don, a Poem, p. 18.

"*Knapperts* is a root that tastes like liquorice, but is much sweeter." Note, Leyden's Scot. Descript. Poema, p. 119.

As these are much dug up, hence the proverbial phrase, "I'll gar your niz [nose] hole *knapparts*," I'll knock you down on your nose; Aberd.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, mandere, and *worte*, adrix, q. a root for chewing, an edible root; or Su.-G. *knapp*, scarce, scanty, and *oert*, herb, q. the root of scarcity. Su.-G. *ert*, *aert*, however, signifies pease. Hence the name of this root; *wildarter*. It is also called *tran-arter*, q. the pease fed on by cranes. This is evidently a name of Goth. origin: and seems to indicate that the Goths knew its use not less than the Celts. V. CARAMELLE.

KNAPPEL, *s.* The name given to the staves of oak brought from Memel, Dantzick, or any place in what is called the *East country*, S.

"That the whole coupers within this kingdom make the said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new *knappel*, for which they shall be answerable, without wormholes, and white-wood." Acts Cha. II., 1661, c. 33.

"The great hundreth *knapple*, contenand xxiii. small hundrethis, is twa last. *Item*, ane hundreth wanescot, contenand sax score, is twa last." Balfour's *Practicks, Custumis*, p. 88.

Knapple would seem to be applied to staves, and *wanescot* to planks. [In Orkn. and Shetl., *knappel* is the name given to a thick, round stick. V. Gl.]

This is said to be its name in Norway. It is allied perhaps to Isl. *knapp-r*, rigidus, strictus, q. hard wood,

KNAPPERS, *s. pl.* Expl. as denoting the mast of oak, &c.

"Glandes, *knappers*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 19. In a later Ed. *knoppers*.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to crack, from the noise they make; or Sw. *knapr-a*, to gnaw, as children are fond of eating them.

[**KNAPPIN**, *s.* Knocking, striking smartly and continuously; also, the sound made by these acts, S.]

KNAPPIN-HAMMER, *s.* A hammer with a long shaft, for breaking stones into small pieces, chiefly used to prepare materials for making or mending roads, Clydes., Loth.; from E. *knap*, to strike smartly.

KNAPPIN-HOLE, *s.* A term in the game of *Shintie*, used to denote the hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions, Dumfr.

From *Knap*, *v.*, as signifying to hit smartly.

KNAPPISH, *adj.* Tart, testy, snappish.

"Your spirit is so *knappish* and way-ward, that it will not admit the most solide comforts."—Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 169.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to bite.

[**KNAPPLACH**, **KNAPPLACK**, *s.* 1. A large lump, knob, or protuberance, Banffs. V. **KNABLOCH**.

2. A stout, dumpy person or animal, *ibid.*]

[**KNAPPLY**, *adj.* Stout, thick-set, dumpy, Clydes.]

KNAPSCHA, **KNAPISHAY**, **KNAPSCHAW**, **KNAPSKALL**, *s.* A headpiece, a sort of helmet; *pl. knapscallis*.

It war full meit, gif it happinis be weir,
That all this pryde of silk war quyt laid down,
And chengit in jak, *knapscha*, and abirgoun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142, st. 2.

—Sic wer wont to ryde furth to the weir,
With jak and sword, good horse, *knapscall*, and speir.
L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5, b.

"The Earl of Gowrie followed him within the said chamber, with ane drawn sword in every one of his

hands and a *knapschaw* on his head." Gowrie's Conspiracy, Hist. Perth, p. 236. This is otherwise expressed;—"a steele bonnet on his head;" p. 205.

"Quha hes not ane Aeton and basnet; he sall have ane gude harbigeon, and ane gude irl jak for his bodie; and ane irl *knapskay*." 1 Stat. Rob. I., c. 26.

This in the Lat. is, unum *capitium de ferro*; and it is distinguished from a basnet. It would hence seem that the *knapskal* was a headpiece generally worn by persons of inferior rank, perhaps originally by the servants of the men-at-arms. Thus it may be from A.-S. *cnapa*, Isl. Su.-G. *knape*, a servant, a page, and Germ. *schal*, *skiul*, a covering, from *skiul-a*, tegere; or from *skal*, putamen, A.-S. *sceala*, q. a shell.

This is perhaps what in E. is called the *scull*, which, according to Grosse, is "a head-piece, without visor or bever, resembling a bowl or bason, such as was worn by our cavalry, within twenty or thirty years." Hist. Ant. Armour, ii. 243.

[To **KNARK**, *v. a. and n.* To crack, to creak, to crunch with the teeth, Shetl. Dan. *knarke*, *knirke*, *id.*]

KNARLIE, *adj.* Knotty, Lanarks.

—The crashan taps o' *knarlite* aiks
Cam doupan' to the grun'.

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

V. **KNORRY**.

To **KNARP**, *v. a.* To bite, Shetl.]

[**KNARP**, *s.* A bite, a small piece, *ibid.*]

KNARRIE, *s.* A bruise, a hurt, Aberd.

Isl. *gner-a*, affricare, to rub, Verel.; q. a hurt produced by friction.

To **KNASH**, *v. a.* 1. To gnaw, to tear.

Nixt come the Gorgoull, and the Graip,
Twa feirfull fouls indeid,
Quho usis oft to lick and laip
The blud of bodies deid:
Thame drugging and ruging,
With thair maist cruell clukis;
Sick hashing, and *knashing*,
Cums not of cleinlie cukis.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 24, 25.

2. To strike, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *knatsk-a*, attero, arrodo, violenter traho; G. Andr.

[**KNASH**, *s.* A blow, a stroke, *ibid.*]

KNASHIP, *s.* V. **KNAVESHIP**.

[**KNAUPERTS**, *s.* The Crowberry, (*Empetrum nigrum*, Linn.) a plant; also, the fruit, Banffs.; *krauperts* is another name.]

KNAVE-BAIRN, *s.* A male child, South of S. V. **KNAW**, *s.*

"Wha durst bny Ellangowan that was not of Bertram's blude? and wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain?" Guy Mannering, ii. 15, 16. V. **JIMP**, *adv.*

KNAVESHIP, **KNASHIP**, *s.* A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the under-miller, S. V. under **KNAW**, **KNALIF**, *s.*

"Produce wytnes in jugement for prewing of the auld statutis & vse that thai hed wownt to hef of the multur of ilk boll, & quhat *knaship*." Aberd. Reg.

To KNAW, KNAWE, *v. a.* To know.

—Bowsunes mays fredwme threlle
And lykyn wndyr awe to dwelle;
Neucht as bondage wndyr laws,
Bot that lykyn grace sulde *knawe*.

Wyntown, i. ProL. 78.

A.-S. *cnaw-an*, id.

To KNAW APONE, *v. a.* To use judicial cognizance of, to judge.

“The caussis that the lordis of the Sessione sall *knawapone*. In the first all spoliacione, &c., the lordis of the Sessione haifande na powere to *knaw apone* thame eftir that the said yere be outrunyn.” Parl. Ja. II., A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 47. *Sit vpone*, Ed. 1566, where first used above.

KNAWLEGE, *s.* 1. Knowledge, S. B., Upp. Lanarks.2. Trial, examination, scrutiny. *To bide knawlege*, to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management.

—“He sall cheiss lele men and discret; and sik as he will answeire for, the quihikis sall *bide knawlege* befor the king gif thai haif done thair denoir at the end of the taxacione.” Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

To KNAWLEGE, *v. a.* To acknowledge, Aberd. Reg.

—“The said princess—has considerit and *knawlegis* that quhat thing the said personis did in that matter touching hir, thai dide it of gude zele and motife, and of great truth and leaute,” &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1439, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 54, c. 3.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIF, KNAVE, *s.* 1. A male child.

And thai wele sone gat of thair bed
A *knaw* child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes
Callyt Robert; and syne wes king.

Barbour, xiii. 693, MS.

—We are lyk na barne til have,
Nothir madyn child, na *knawe*.

Wyntown, vi. 13. 152.

2. A boy, a male under age.

—The constabill and all the laiff
That war thairin, bath man and *knaiif*,
He tuk, and gaiff thaim dispending.

Barbour, viii. 508.

In MS. *knaw*.

“A man, who hes ane oyne [oven] of his awin,—sall not hald ma servandis nor four, viz., ane maister, twa servandis, and ane *knawe*.” Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 69. “Ane boy;” Skene, Burr. Lawes, c. 66.

3. A male servant; Wyntown.

Knave is still used in this sense in the S. Prov.; “Early master, lang *knave*,” Ferguson, p. 11, or “soon *knave*,” as given by Kelly, who thus expl. the meaning; “When a youth is too soon his own master, he will squander his patrimony, and so must turn servant;” p. 95.

4. “A man in the lower ranks of life;” Gl. Wyntown.

Sons hes been ay exilit out of sight,
Sen every *knaiif* wes cled in silkin weid.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142, st. 1.

Germ. *knab*, dicitur,—de parvulis parentum,—de omnibus masculis junioribus;—de servis; Wacht. V. KNAB and KNAPE.

KNAWSHIP, KNAVESHIP, *of a mill.* The dues given, by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants employed about a mill, vulgarly *kneeship*, S.

“Ans free man or ans freeholder, sall gif for *multure* at the milne, the sextene veshell, or the tuintie or threttie, according to his infetment. And mair-ouer of tuintie belles, ane firlot (as *knawschip*.) Stat. K. Will., c. 9, § 2.

“The *multure* is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind,—and sometimes manufactured,—due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tacksman, the multurer, for manufacturing the corna. The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of *knaveship* (from *knave*, which in the old Saxon language signified a servant) and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *goupen*.” Ersk. Instit., B. ii., T. 9, § 19.

Teut. *knæp-schaep*, servitus, servicium, ministerium; Kilian. V. KNAW, *s.*

KNECHT, KNYCHT, *s.* 1. A common soldier, a mercenary.

Quhat Mirmydone, or Gregienn, Delepes,
Or *knycht* wageour to cruell Ulixes,
Sic matris to rehers, or yit till here,
Micht thaim contene fra weping mony ans tere?
Doug. Virgil, 33, 42.

In the same sense, “it is always used in a MS. version of the New Testament, in the Advocates Library.—*Travel thou as a good knyght of Christ Jesu*, 2 Tim. 2, 3. *Archip oure even knyght*, Philem. 2.” Rudd. This version is supposed to be Wiclif's.

2. A captain, a commander.

Als swith as the Rutulianis did se
The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre;
Quercens the foremost, and Equicolie
Ans lusty *knycht* in arms richt semely.

Doug. Virgil, 302, 35.

The word as expressed in Franc. *knecht*, A.-S. *cnecht*, *cnicht*, primarily signified a boy, a male child, and was secondarily used for a servant. Wachter and Ihre view it as from the same steck with *Knape*. Perhaps the common origin is A.-S. *cneo*, generatio, which *cnecht* nearly resembles.

KNEDNEUCH (*ch gutt.*), *s.* A peculiar taste or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread, Fife; synon. *Knaggim*, S.

Gael. *cnaidh-eam*, to consume?

To KNEE, *v. a.* 1. To press down any thing with the knees, Ang.2. To make an angle in what was formerly straight. *To knee irne*, to bend iron into an angular form, Ang.; [hence also, *kne heddis*, bent timbers, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 246, Dickson.]3. The wind is said *to knee corn*, when it breaks so that the corn blows down, and strikes root, by the stalk, Ang.

Isl. *kny-a*, urgere, adigere; synon. with Sw. *twing-a*, S. *dwang*; *hneig-ia*, flectere, Su.-G. *knig-a*, genua flectere. This is the original idea, from Isl. Su.-G. *knæ* the knee.

The Su.-G. *s. knae* is used in the same sense with the E. adj. *knead*, which is applied to corn, when it becomes articulated, or has joints. *Seges apud nos dicatur gaa i knae, ubi geniculata fit, et primo nodo firmatur calamus; Ihre, vo. Knae.*

To **KNEE**, *v. n.* To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall, *Aberd.*

KNEE, *s.* The instrument in E. called *crank*, "the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down," *S.*

KNEE-BAIRN, *s.* A child that sits on the kneec, as not being yet able to walk, *S.*

KNEE-ILL, **KNEE-ILLS**, *s.* A disease of cattle, affecting their joints, and especially their knees, so that they rest on them, not being able to stand, *S.*, from *knee*, and *ill*, a disease.

[**KNEESHAL**, *s.* The patula or whirlbone of the knee, *Shetl. Dan. knæskal*, the kneecpan.]

KNEEF, **KNEIF**, *adj.* 1. Active, alert, lively, *S.*

And O! the gathering that was on the green!
Of little foukies clad in green and blue,
Kneefer and trigger never tred the dew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

An' sae he did beguile
An' twin'd us o' our *kneefest* men
By death and by exile.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

And Jhone did wex als *kneif*, I gage,
Als grome in May mocht be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 287.

The term is very often applied to persons as recovering their animation after severe illness.

2. Intimate, *synon.* with *Cosh*. *O'er kneef* suggests the idea of criminal intercourse, *Fife.*

Haldorson expl. *Isl. knæf-r*, fortis, acer, and *naef-r*, acutus, acer. *Gnaef-r*, procerus, is radically the same.

Isl. knæf-r, *Dan. knøv*, robustus; *Su.-C. knapp*, citus, velox. It might be supposed that *Lat. gnavus*, quick, active, whence *Fr. naïf, naïve*, has had a common origin with the words already mentioned.

KNEIFLY, **KNEIFLY**, *adv.* With vivacity, *S.*

But she'll craw *kneifly* in his crap,
Whan wow! he canna flit her
Frae hame that day.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 50.

—My pouch is plackless:
Which gars them compliment some chiel,
Wha *kneifly* kythes in snagger biel.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24.

"Briskly;" *Gl.*

KNEEF, *adj.* Difficult, arduous, *Aberd.*

Su.-G. knapp, difficult, narrow, strait; *knapp tid*, angustum et metaphoricè difficile tempus; *Ihre*. This learned writer adds, that it is used with respect to any thing which hardly suffices. The Icelanders, who frequently change *k* into *h*, use *hnep-r*, in the same sense. *Aetla baendur eigi sua hneppt til Jolaveitslo*; Non adeo parce patres familiarum convivia instruunt; *Heims Kr. Tom. I.*, p. 557. *G. Andr.* renders *hnapp-r*, rigidus, strictus.

[**KNEEPLACH**, **KNEEVLACH**, **KNEEVLACK**, *s.* 1. A large piece, lump, or lot, *Banffs.*

2. A knot, knob, protuberance, *ibid.* *V. KNIBLOCH.*]

KNEESHIP. *V. KNAWSHIP.*

KNEEVICK, *adj.* Gripping, avaricious, *Fife*; allied perhaps to *Isl. hnyf-a*, to grasp with the fist, or from the same fountain with *Gnib*, *q.v.*

[**KNEEVLE**, *s.* and *v.* *V. KNEVELL.*]

[**KNEEVLE**, *s.* Same as *kneeplach*, but implying a less size, *Banffs.*]

[**KNE-HEDIS**, *s. pl.* *V. under knee, v.*]

KNELL-KNEED, *adj.* The same with *Nule-kneed*, *q.v.*, *Ettr. For.*

[**KNEP**, *v. a.* To clench, to lock fast, *Shetl. Dan. knap*, close, tight.]

[**KNEPPIT**, *part. adj.* Closed, clenched; as, "a *kneppit naev*," a clenched fist, *ibid.* *V. Gl.*

This phrase is not uncommon in *Ayrs.* where it is pron. *nappit, neeve*: but *nappit* is used only in connection with *neeve*.]

To **KNET**, *v. a.* To knit timbers; as, "to *knet* cupples," *S. B.*

"Paid to ane wrycht for *knetting* of the tymmer thair of."—"Knet the tymmer." *Aberd. Reg.*

To **KNEVELL**, *v. a.* To beat with the fists, to beat smartly; giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes, *S.*

—"Twa landlonpers jumpit out of a peat-hag on me or I was aware, and got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch, or I could gar my whip walk about their lugs." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 39. *V. NEVELL*, under *NEIVE*.

[**KNEVELL**, *s.* 1. A blow with the fist, a smart blow; also, the noise made by it, the mark left by it, *Ayrs.*: pron. *kneevle* in *Banffs.*

2. A knob, a protuberance; but generally applied to the result of a blow, *ibid.*]

[**KNEVELLIN'**, **KNEVELLAN**, *s.* A sound beating, or the marks left by it, *ibid.*]

KNEWEL, **KNOOL**, *s.* A wooden pin fixed in the end of a halter, and notched, for holding by. *To hadd the knewel*, to hold the reins, *to keep the grip*, *synon.* *Ang., kniel*, *Mearns.*

Knewel, however, may have been originally the same with *Isl. knappheilda*, compes equorum, sive vinculum globulo et laqueo connexum; from *knapp*, a knot, and *hella, halld-a*, to hold.

Belg. knevel, a knot; *knevel-en*, to pinion. *Teut. knevel*, lorum hastae missilis, as originally denoting the thong attached to a missile weapon. It bears another sense still more nearly allied; *stipes, furcula, bacillus*. *Isl. hnue*, nodus, glomus, globus, seems radically the

same. It also signifies the whirl of a spindle, (verticillum fusi, G. Andr.) and is probably merely a secondary sense of *hnue*, internodium digitorum, the knuckle.

KNIBLE, *adj.* Nimble, clever, S. B.

The *knible* elves about her ate ding dang ;
Synne to the play they up, and dance and flang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

Su.-G. Teut. *knap*, alacer, agilis, celer. Thus it has apparently the same origin with *Kneef*, l. q. v.

KNIBLOCH, **KNUBLACH**, **KNUBLOCK**, *s.*

1. A small round stone or hardened clod, S.

—The fallow loot a rin,
As gin he ween'd with speed to tak her in ;
But as luck was, a *knibblach* took his tae,
And o'er fa's he, and tumbled down the brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

“Lancash. *knublocks*, little lumps of coals about the size of eggs ; *knobblings*, *knappings*,” id. Gl. T. Bobbins.

2. A knob of wood, S.

But a thravn *knubloch* hit his heel,
And wives had him to haul up,
Haff fell'd that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 263.

3. “A knob, the swelling occasioned by a blow or fall,” Shirr. Gl.

[4. A small piece, a bit ; as, “a *knibloch* o' cheese,” Ayrs.]

Su.-G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus ; Belg. *knobbel*, a knob, a knurl.

KNIBBLOCKIE, *adj.* Unequal, rough ; applied to a road in which many small stones rise up and render walking painful, S. B. Belg. *knobbel-achtig*, knobby, rugged.

KNICKITY-KNOCK, *adv.* To fa' *knickity-knock*, to fall, so that the head is struck first on one side, then on another, Ayrs.

“No to let us just fa' *knickity knock*, frae side to side, till our horns are splattered at the bottom o' the well o' despair,—I'll gie you a toast.” Entail, iii. 77.

A word meant to represent the sound made by such a fall, and formed from E. *knock*.

To **KNIDDER**, *v. a.* To keep under.

O R—n ! thou prince o' lear !
(Tho' for't you've a gude fee got)

I wat you *knidder'd* gay and sair
Ilk canting, cappit bigot.

The General Assembly, Poet. Museum, p. 374.

The same with *Nidder*, q. v., which is the common and the preferable orthography.

[To **KNIDGE**, *v. a.* To press down with the knee ; implying anger and violence, Banffs.]

[**KNIDGE**, **KNIDGIN**, *s.* A severe squeeze or pressure, generally with the knee, *ibid.*]

[**KNIDGIN**, **KNIDGAN**, *s.* Continuous severe pressure with the knee, *ibid.*]

KNIDGET, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy, or girl, Mearns.

Shall we view it as allied to Teut. *knodsen*, *knadsen*, to beat, or Dan. *knid-er*, to rub ?

VOL. III.

[**KNIFFIE**, *adj.* Smart, clever, agile, Shetl.]

[**KNIPPACH**, *s.* A bunch, a small bundle ; generally applied to two or three small fish tied together, *ibid.* Isl. *knappr*, Dan. *knippe*, *id.*]

KNIPSIE, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns ; *synon.* *Knidget*.

Expl. as signifying “a little malapert person,” *Aberd.* Did we suppose that this term had originated from the puny appearance of the person, it might be traced to Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knipp-a*, *knapp-a*, curvare ; if from the pert conduct of such a person, perhaps to *knapi*, puer pedisequus.

[**KNIRK**, *s.* A creaking, jerking, *ibid.*]

[**KNIT**, **KNYT**, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Knit, closely arrayed, closely ranked for battle, Barbour, ii. 292. V. Skeat's Gl.]

[To **KNIT**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To be overcome, as with laughter, Banffs.

2. To fill to bursting ; as when one takes a very hearty meal, *ibid.* ; *part. pr.* *knittin'*, used as a *s.*, a surfeit.]

[To **KNITCH**, **KNITSH**, *v. a.* To truss, to tie, to bundle, Orkn., Banff. ; *part. pr.* *knitchin'*, used also as a *s.*]

KNITCH, *s.* A bundle, a truss, S. ; a bundle of straw tied by a rope, S. B.

O. E. *knycche*, a bundle.

“Gader ye togidre the tares and bynde hem togidre in *knyches* to be brent.” Wiclif, Mat. 13.

Sw. *knyte*, a bundle, a fardle ; from *knyt-a*, to tie. A.-S. *cnytt-an*, *id.* A.-S. *cnytt*, Su.-G. *knut*, a knot.

KNITCHELL, **KNITSHEL**, *s.* A small bundle ; a dimin. from *knitch*.

Twa curis or thre hes npolandis Michell,
With dispensatiounns bound in a *knitchell*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 66, st. 15.

In Isl. we find not only *knyti*, fasciculus, but *knytil*, *id.*, both from *knyt-a*, nodare.

[**KNITTIN'**, **KNITTAN'**, *s.* 1. A surfeit, Banffs. V. **KNIT**, *v.*

2. The vulgar pron. of Newton, in Clydes.]

KNITTING, *s.* “Tape, S.,” Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 122.

KNIVELACH, *s.* “A stroke which raises a tumor ;” Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is perhaps the same with *Knibloch*, q. v. sense 3. It might, however, be deduced from Su.-G. *naefwe*, *knæf*, the fist, and *laeg-a*, to strike, or *lag*, a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* A clock ; S.

You'l move the Duke our master's Grace,
To put a *knock* upon our steeple,
To shew the hours to country people.

Watson's Coll., i. 19.

“The *knock* strikes ; the clock strikes. *Clocks* are called *knocks*, in some parts of Scotland, from the noise they make.” Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 49.

H

I am content on Sounday nixt to cum afoire none att ten hours of the *knoke*, to cum till ony lugens within the town of Ayr, and bring with me twelf reasonable and honest men to be auditoris for my pairte he [Willok] bringand twelf sicklike; providand always that there be na ma bot 24 personis allannerlie for baith the sydes," &c. Kennedy's Correspondence with Willok, Keith's Hist., App., p. 195.

This is evidently a corr. of *clock*. On this word Junius refers to C. B. *cloch*, A.-S. *clucga*, Alem. *cloc*, id. Lye, to Alem. *clohlon*, *clochon*, pulsare. I am inclined to view it as allied to Isl. *klok-na*, to be struck suddenly or unexpectedly, especially as *klokka* has the sense of campana. *Klokk Josaphat*, Perculus fuit Josaphat; Verel. Ind.

KNOCK, s. A hill, a knoll, S.; evidently from Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, which Lhuyd, Shaw, and O'Brien simply render "a hill."

Round the rock,
Down by the *knock*,
Mornaughty, Tunnachty, Moy and Glentrive.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 148.

"It proceeded till its extremity was over the *knock*, an insulated hill behind the church." Glenfergus, i. 108.

This Gael term is understood as exactly corresponding in sense with E. *knoll*, S. *know*.

KNOCK, s. A wooden instrument, used by the peasantry for beating yarn, webs, &c., commonly when bleaching, Roxb. It resembles a beetle; but is longer, and flat on both sides.

A.-S. *cnuc-ian*, tundere.

KNOCK of a YETT. "Knocker of a gate;" Gl.

"Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign; our town's people began to wear the like in their bonnetts, and to knit them to the *knocks* of our *yettis*, but it was little safeguard to us, albeit we used the same for a protection." Spalding, ii. 239.

[**KNOCK-BEETLE, s.** A person who is severely beaten, Shetl.]

KNOCKDODGEL, adj. Short and thick, Fife. [Used also as an *s.*, implying anything short and thick, Banffs. V. **KNAPDODGIL.**]

As the *v.* *Dodgel* signifies to walk in a stiff and hobbling way, perhaps *knock* is prefixed as denoting the striking of the knees against each other. Teut. *knoke*, however, is the ancle.

KNOCKING-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S.

"This was in a very rude manner in a stone-mortar with a wooden mallet, (called the *knocking-stane* and *knocking-mell*,) almost every family having one." Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth., p. 101.

KNOCKIN-STANE, s. A stone-mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. The hole in the stone was like an inverted hollow cone, and the mallet was made to fit it loosely, S. V. *Knockin-mell*.

KNOCKIT, s. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a luncheon, Dumfr.; *Twall-hours* synonym. In Galloway *Nacket*.

Most probably from the size of the pieces of bread, Su.-G. *kneck*, globulus. V. **NOCKET**.

KNOCKIT BARLEY, or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley, S.

My lairdship can yield me
As meikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good *knockit beer*.

Ramsay's Poems, iii. 313.

In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot in Angus, and most probably throughout S., before the use of Barley Mills.

The pure men plentis that duellis besyde him,
How [he] creipis in a hoill to hyde him,—
When they come there to crave their debtis;
For kail, candle, and *knocked beer*,
Herbis to the pot, and all sic geir,
He never payis ane penny he takkis.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 323, 324.

KNOG, s. Any thing short, thick, and stout; "a *knog* of a chield," "a *knog* of a stick," &c., Clydes.

This is evidently the same with *Knag*, q. v.

To **KNOIT, KNITE, NOYT, v. a.** 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap, S.

An' monis a bourdlie bandster lown
Made there an unco bletherin',
Shoarin to *knite* ilk bodie's crown.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

Thair durst na ten come him to tak,
Sa *noyt* he thair nowis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 19. Sibb. edit.

Be thy crown ay unclowr'd in quarrel,

When thou inclines

To *knoit* thrawn-gabbit sumpshs, that snarl
At our frank lines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

The knees are said to *knait*, when they strike one against another.

For they had gien him sik a fleg,
He look'd as he'd been doited,
For ilka limb an' lith o' him
'Gainst ane anither *knaited*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Here it is used in a neut. sense.

2. To amble or hobble in walking, in consequence of the stiffness of the joints, S. *Stoit* is used as nearly synonym.

Isl. *hniot-a*, *niot-a*, ferire, Verel.; nuto, lapso; G. Andr. It is also rendered, pedem offendere. *Hneit*, impegit; Worm. Liter.; allidebatur, verb. impersonale, Gl. Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 77; *knýt-a*, verberare. Dan. A.-S. *hniit-an*, cornu petere, ferire, percutere; to *note*, Lancash. Belg. *nieten*, id. V. Somner. Perhaps, Isl. *knýt-a*, verberaro, Verel. has a common origin. The root, I suspect, is Isl. *hnue*, internodium digitorum, whence *hnut-a*, *knut-r*, nodus artuum; q. to strike with the *knuckle*.

KNOIT, NOIT, s. 1. A smart stroke, a stroke emitting a sharp sound, S.

The carles did baith rant and roar,
And delt some *knoits* between
Hands.

A. Nicol's *Poems*, 1739, p. 73.

My vera flesh an' saul ar gnawin,
To see ye gruntin, soughin, blawin,
An' whiles yir heavy noddle fa'in,
Wi' lazy *knyte*.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 99.

2. The sound occasioned by a stroke, or fall on any hard body; as when the head or any bony part strikes against a stone, S. V. the *v*.

"She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reemis, that she gart my head cry *knoit* upo' the coach door." Journal from London, p. 3.

To **KNOIT, v. a.** To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

Isl. *hnót-a*, vellicare; or a frequentative from *ag-an*, to know, like *hnatska*, arrodere.

KNOIT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B. *knoost*, S. A. synonym.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *knott-ur*, globus. V. **KNOOST**.

[**KNOKYT, pret.** Knocked; Barbour, ii. 59.]

To **KNOOFF, v. n.** To converse familiarly. V. **KNUFF**.

KNOOP, s. 1. A protuberance of any kind, - S. *knob*, E.

2. A bit of wood projecting from a wall, on which any thing is hung, S.

3. *The knoop of a hill*, that part of a hill which towers above, or projects from, the rest, S.

Knoop is used in the same sense in Shetland. Brand introduces it, when giving an account of a very singular mode of fishing, which, it may be supposed, is now unknown in these islands.

"About a mile from Tingwal to the North, there is a hill called the *Knop* of Kebister, or *Luggie's Know*, nigh to which hill there is a house called Kebister, where a varlet or wizard lived, comonly designed *Luggie*, concerning whom it was reported, that when the sea was so tempestuous, that the boats durst not go off to the fishing, he used to go to that hill or know, wherein [was] a hole, into which he let down his lines and took up any fish he pleased, as a cod, or ling, &c., which no other could do but himself: Also when fishing at sea, he would at his pleasure take up any rosted fish with his line, with the intrals or guts out of it, and so ready for his use." The writer very gravely adds; "This was certainly done by the agency of evil spirits, with whom he was in compact and covenant." *Descr. of Zetl.*, p. 110, 111.

Isl. *gnöp*, prominentia.

Isl. *gnup-r*, *gnyp-r*, used precisely as in sense 3., jugum montis, G. Andr.; *Fials gnipa*, cacumen montis; *gnup-ar*, montium altiora cacumina; Verel.

To **KNOOSE**. V. **KNUSE**.

KNOOST, KNUIST, s. A large lump, Loth.

Then liftin up the scales, he fand
The tane bang up, the other stand:
Syne out he took the heaviest haff,
And eat a *knoost* o't quickly aff.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 479.

Sicamb. *noest*, Belg. *knoest*, nodus in arbore; Kilian.

Perhaps q. something bruised or broken off. V. **KNUSE, v.** Isl. *hnaus*, however, signifies a lump or clod of earth; tomus glebae excisus, vel dirutus; grumus. G. Andr. derives it from *hnois-a*, nuto, lapso.

KNOP, s. A protuberance, a knob; [also, a tuft, a tassel.]

"Item, ane pair of bedis of garnettis, *knoppit* with gold, and within the *knoppis* ane of the said bedis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62.

"It was a well-wrought piece, having three crowns uppermost, and three other kind of crowns heneath, well carved with golden *knops*." Spalding, ii. 63.

["Item, gevin to Katerine Turing, at the Kingis command, to mak *knoppis* and fassis to the harnysing of briddillis and teis, xxxij, pirnis of gold; price of the pyrn, x s., summa, xvj li." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 228, Dickson.]

To **KNOP, v. n.** To put forth buds; or perhaps to burst, a term used as to flowers.

—Some *knoping*, some drooping
Of balmy liquor sweet.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 4.

In the Lat. version, jam *rupta* aliis.

Su.-G. *knopp-a*, gemmas emittere; *knopp*, gemma arborum: Teut. *knoppe*, id. *Knoppe van de bloeme*, calyx, folliculus, sive involucrum floris priusquam dehiscat; Kilian.

KNOPPIT, part. pa. Having knobs.

"Item, ane pair of bedis, blew, *knoppit* with gold." Inventories, ut sup. V. **KNOP, s.**

[**KNOP-TANGLE, s.** A kind of sea-weed (*Fucus nodosus*), Shetl.]

To **KNOP, v. n.** To knap; expressive of the noise made by drops of water falling on a hard body.

It wes ane wonder for to se
So gret ane multitude,—
Eschewing the dewing
Of ranie Orion,
That droipit and *knopit*,
Baith upon tre and stone.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 23.

[**KNOREN, v.** A boat, Shetl. Isl. *knorr*, id.]

[**KNORLE, KNARLE, s.** A knot, protuberance, lumps, Banffs.; *knarle*, Clydes.]

[**KNORLACK, s.** A large knot, lump, or clot, Banffs.]

KNORRIE, NORRIE, s. A wheal raised by a blow, Aberd.; the same with *Norlick*.

KNORRY, adj. Knotty, knobby.

—His wappynnis and his armour hynt withal,
His wechty burdoun, and his *knorry* mais.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 44.

Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodus; E. *knare*, *knurr*.

KNOT, *s.* 1. A pretty large piece of any thing of a round or square form, as of butcher meat, bread, &c., S. B.

[2. A strong, thick-set, person or animal Banffs.]

The idea of a *knot*, in its different senses, has evidently been borrowed from the form of the knuckles. This, indeed, seems to have been its primary signification. For Isl. *knud-r*, *knod-a*, *knut-r*, *knut-r*, nodus, are all from *hnue*, internodius digitorum. As *knut-r*, signifies nodus, *hnuta* is expl. nodus artuum; G. Andr. The Lat. word itself seems to have had a common origin.

KNOT-GRASS, *s.* Tall oatgrass; also called *Swines Arnuts*, S. *Avena elatior*, Linn. It receives its Scottish names from the tubercles of the roots. This seems the same with Teut. *knoop-gras*, gramen nodosum, Kilian; denominated in like manner from *knoop*, a knot.

KNOTLESS, *adj.* Not having a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam, S.

This term is used metaph. of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation; "He slipt awa just like a *knotless* thread;" S. Prov.

KNOTTY TAMS. A cant name for the *knots* skimmed off oatmeal porridge, before they are completely made; used as a dish in Renfr. In making the porridge, these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves. *Knotty Tammies*, id., E. Loth.

[**KNOUL-KNEES**, **KNULE-KNEES**. Knuckled knees, Clydes.]

[**KNOUL-KNEED**, *adj.* Knuckle-kneed, ibid. V. **KNEEL-KNEED**.]

KNOUL TAES. Toes having swellings on the joints, ibid.

Ther is not in this fair a Flyrock
That has upon his felt a wyrock,
Knoul Taes, or moulds in nae degre,
But ye csn hyde them—

Evergreen, i. 254, st. 5.

Teut. *knevel*, *knovel*, nodus; Su.-G. *knuel*, *knyl*; a bump; probably a deriv. from Isl. *hnue*, id.

[**KNOUL-TAED**, *adj.* Having toes knotted and swollen at the joints, ibid.]

KNOUT, *s.* The ball or bit of wood that is struck in the game of *Shinty*, Fife; synon. *Doe* and *Nacket*.

Isl. *knud-r* signifies nodus, globus; also *knut-r*, Verel.; *knott-r*, pila, globus, *knud-r*, tuber, Dan. *knude*, Su.-G. *knut*, nodus. Isl. *knatt-leiker*, ludus pilae lignae super glaciem, q. the knatt-play, or *knout-play*.

KNOWIE, *adj.* Full of knolls, Clydes.

To KNOW, *v. a.* To press down with the fists, or knees.

They *know'd* all the Kytral the face of it before;
And nib'd it sae doon near, to see it was a shams.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

Sw. *knog-a*, pugnus genibusque eniti, necnon manibus tractare; Ihre, vo. *Knæ*; Moes.-G. *hneiw-an*, A.-S. *hnig-an*, subjicere, deprimere.

KNOW, KNOWE, KNOUE, *s.* A little hill, S. corr. from *knoll*.

And yit wele fer from ane hil or sne *knowe*
To thaym he callis.—

Doug. Virgil, 244, 10.

What's fairer than the lily flower,
On this wee *know* that grows?

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 25.

Teut. *knolle*, a hillock; A.-S. *cnolle*, the top of a hill or mountain.

[**KNUB**, *s.* 1. A smart blow, a thump, Shetl.; *knubbs*, pl.

2. The bump raised by a blow, ibid.

3. A short club, ibid.]

[**To KNUB**, *v. a.* To thump, thrash, pommel, ibid.]

KNUBLOCK, *s.* A knob. V. **KNIBLOCK**.

KNUDGE, *s.* A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect *knudge*," Dumfr.

Teut. *knodse*, *knudse*, clava nodosa; *knoest*, nodus arboris. Isl. *knettin* signifies rotundus, compactus.

KNUDGEIE, *adj.* Short, thick, hard-grown, and strong, ibid.

To KNUFF, KNUVE, *v. n.* To converse familiarly, to chat, S. pron. like Gr. *v.*

"But scho skyrit to *knufe* lowly or siccarlye on thilke sauchnyng." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

I know not if this word can have any affinity to Su.-G. *knæfve*, the fist; as the phrase, *hand and glove*, is used to denote familiar intercourse. Isl. *hnif-a*, and *knif-a*, both signify to drink deep, evacnare poculum, usque ad fundum edibere; Verel. *Hann knyfdæ af horninu*; evacuavit cornu; Ol. Lex. Run. The term might perhaps have been transferred to that free conversation which men have over their cups.

[**KNUILT**, *s.* A blow, a smart rap, Shetl.]

[**To KNUILT**, *v. a.* To strike smartly, ibid; part. pr. *knuiltin*, used also as a *s.*

This term is used also in Ayr., but pron. *knult*, *nult*, and sometimes *kwilt*.]

[**To KNUKLE, KNUCKLE**, *v. a.* To submit, endure; pret. and part. pa. *knuckled*, Clydes.

"For a wee I quietly *knuckled*,
But whan naething would prevsil,
Up my clses and cash I buckled,
Bess, for ever fare-ye-weel."

Wilson, Watty and Meg, st. 14.]

[**KNULE**, *s.* A knob, a knot, a swelling, an excrescence, Ayr.]

[KNULE-KNEED, *adj.* V. KNOOL-KNEED.]

[KNULE-TAED, *adj.* V. KNOOL-TAED.]

KNULL, KNULE, *s.* A bit of wood tied in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal, Fife; Aberd.

This is evidently the same with *Knewel*, q. v. Teut. *knolle*, globus; *knovel*, nodus; Su.-G. *knula*, tuber.

KNUL'D, *part. adj.* Henpecked, Fife; synon. *Snul'd.* V. SNOOL.

* KNURL, *s.* A dwarf, S. O.

The laird was a widdiefu', blearit *knurl*;
She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churl.

Burns, iv. 54.

This is evidently a metaph. use of E. *knurle*, "a knot (properly in wood), a hard substance," Johns.; a dimin. from Teut. *knorre*, tuber. Hence,

KNURLIN, *s.* The same as *knurl*, S. B.

Wee Pope, the *knurlin*, till him rives
Horatian fame.

Burns, iv. 360.

[KNURLS. A game resembling cricket, in which a wooden ball or knob, called the "*Knurl*," is struck with a bat, Shetl. Su.-G. *Knorl*, Dan. and Teut. *knor*, a knob.]

To KNUSE, KNOOSE, NUSE, *v. a.* 1. To bruise, to press down with the knees. *Henus'd him with his knees*, S. B.

2. To pommel, to beat with the knuckles or fists, S. B.

3. To knead; *Nusing at a bannock*, kneading a cake, S. B. Whether this be the primary, or only a secondary sense, seems doubtful.

A.-S. *cnys-an*, *cnysan*, premere, concutere; contundere; "to hit or dash against, to overthrow;" Somner. *Ge-cnysed*, "beaten, bruised;" id.

KNUSKY, *adj.* Thick, gross; applied to persons; Lanarks.

KNUSKY, *s.* "A strong firm boy;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.

Isl. *knusk-a*, *hnusk-a*, contundere, q. well put together; *knusk-r*, tuber, expl. by Dan. *knude*, a knot.

Isl. *hnos-a*, *knos-a*, trudo, tero; G. Andr., p. 118. *Knosod-ur*, Sw. *knosad-er*, contusus; Verel. Goth. *knos-a*, contundere; Staden. ap. Ihre, vo. *Knaada*; Belg. *knues-en*, to crush, Dan. *knus-er*, id. Verel. defines Isl. *hnusk-ast*, as denoting the act of one who seizes another by the hair of the head, that he may pummel him with his fist; Dicitur quando unus alterum capillo conscindit, atque pugnum impingit; Ind., p. 120.

As the words of this form, used in our language, are applied to the action both of the knees, and of the knuckles; it is singular, that the cognate verbs in the Scandinavian dialects may without violence be deduced from the terms which signify both. Thus, Isl. *hnos-a*, may be derived either from *hnue*, *hnufe*, the knuckle, or *hnae*, the knee. Sw. *knog-a*, pugnis genibusque eniti, (Ihre,) to strive with fists and knees, may in like manner be traced to either of these nouns. This observation applies also to *Gnidge* and *Know*, q. v.

KNUSLY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, Perth., Stirlings.; pron. *Knussly*.

A clear peat ingle bleez't on the hearthstane,
Foregainst whilk Bawty crap, wagging his tail,
Turn'd him about, and laid him *knusly* down,
Thinkin' of neither bogles nor the storm.

The Ghost, p. 4.

Isl. *hnisse*, apparer, adorno, compono; *hnissin*, compositè adornans supellectilem vel res domesticas; G. Andr., p. 117; q. putting things into proper order. Perhaps *knusly* refers to the pains taken by a dog to lay itself down, so as that it may recline with ease; especially as the words, *Turn'd him about*, respect the caution with which he proceeds. It is well known that in Isl. *hn* and *kn* are constantly interchanged. If we suppose the term properly to signify *softly*, gently, as descriptive of the manner in which a dog lays himself down; it may seem allied to A.-S. *hnaesc*, *hnysc*, mollis, soft, tender, delicate, nice, dainty. V. Somner. The Moes.-G. synon. is *hnasuga*, mollis. *Hnasugam vastjom gawasidai*, "Clothed in soft raiment;" Matth. xi. 8.

To KNOT, *v. n.* To halt slightly; especially used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone, Stirlings.

KNUT, *s.* A motion of this kind, *ibid.*

Isl. *hniot-a*, (pret. *hnaut*) signifies to stumble.

To KNOTLE, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the knuckle, Renfr.

Isl. *hnota*, *knuta*, nodus artuum; *hnilla*, paululum pungere, *hnudla*, digitis prensare. Su.-G. *knut*, as signifying a knot, gives perhaps the primary idea; as the joints are as it were the knots between the bones.

2. To strike with feeble blows frequently repeated, Roxb.

To KNUZLE, *v. a.* To squeeze, to press, properly with the knees, Teviotd. V. NOOZLE, and KNUSE.

KNYAFF, *s.* A dwarf, a very puny person, Fife, Ayr. From this *Neffit* is formed, q. v.

Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knippin*, curvus; Haldorson.

KNYFF, *s.* A hanger or dagger.

Na armour had Wallace men in to that place;
Bot suerd and *knnyff* thai bur on thaim throw grace.

Wallace, xi. 82, MS.

The term occurs in this sense in our old Acts.

"Bot vthir yemen—salbe sufficiandly bowit & schaf-fit, with suerde, buklare, & *knnyfe*." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1816, p. 10, c. 17.

The term has the same sense in Su.-G., as denoting a short sword.

Foere svaerd ok knif war jamstort fall;

Enses sicæque æquum stragem edidere.

Hist. Alex. M.

Ihre derives the term from Su.-G. *knip-a*, scindere, scare; Wachter from Gr. *κνῶν*, seco. Hence the phrase,

O. T. *knnyf*, culter, gladius, Kilian.

BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk, Perth.

This is a literal translation of Gael. *skian dubh*, the denomination given to this weapon by the Highlanders.

KNYP, *s.* A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *knyp* o'er the head," Aberd.

Teut. *knip*, talitrum, crepitus digiti, a fillip; *knipp-en*, talitro ferire, Su.-G. *knaepp*, denotat ictum, et sonitum ictus; *knaeppa*, resonare, et ferire. Isl. *knippa*, impingere.

KNYPSIT, *pret.*

"Rocketis war rent, Tippetis war torne, crounnis war *knypsit*, and syd Gounis micht have bein sein wantonelic wag frae the ae wall to the uther." Knox's Hist., p. 51. Sign. N, 2.

The true reading is *knappit*, as in MS. II. In MS. I., and Lond. edit. it is *knapped*. The *v. knap* is used in the same sense, E., "to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking;" Johns. Belg. *knapp-en*, to crack.

To KNYTE, *v. a.* To strike smartly. V. KNOIT, *v.*

KNYTE, *s.* A smart stroke. V. KNOIT, *s.*

KOAB, QUOAB, *s.* A reward; a gift, a bribe, Shetl.; "I'se doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud *Koab*."

I see no northern term which can be supposed to have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. *qvabb*, molesti petitio seu rogatio, *qvabb-a*, *kwabb-as*, rogitare, petitare; *q.* what is obtained in consequence of continued solicitation. It is singular that it should perhaps more nearly resemble C. B. *gwobr*, which signifies both a reward and a bribe.

KOBBYD, *pret.*

Quhen the Kyng Edward of England
Had herd of this deid full tythand,
All breme he belyd in-to berth,
And wrythyd all in wedand werth,
Alsa *kobbyd* in his crope,
As he had ettyne ane sttyrcope.

Wynntown, viii. 11. 45.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an *adj.* signifying peevish, waspish, Mod. S. *kappit*, and seems to think it allied to *attyrcope*. But it is undoubtedly a *v.* There may be an illusion to one who still feels a nausea in his stomach, and frequently retches, from the idea of his having swallowed something that excites great disgust; Su.-G. *kof-na*, *quaefw-a*, suffocare.

KOBIL, *s.* A small boat. V. COBLE.

[KOFF, *v. a.* To buy, to barter, to bargain. V. COFF.]

KOFF-CARYLL, *s.* A contemptuous designation, *q.* "old pedlar."

"Conviekit for the trubulance of him in wordis, calland him *koff-caryll* one the oppin gait." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Koff had been always accounted a contumelious term. V. COFFE, and CARL.

[KOFI, *pret.* and *part. pa.* V. COFI.]

[KOKS BONS. A form of exclamation, sometimes, of oath, for 'God's bones', Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 660.]

[KOLE, *s.* Cabbage, kail, Shetl. Dan. *kaal*, Ger. *kohl*, id.]

[KOMIN, *s.* Duty, obligation, *ibid.*]

[KONGL, KONGIL, *s.* A piece of burning peat, *ibid.* Faroëse, *kongul*, id.]

[KOOFIE, *s.* A broad, flat, round-shaped sea-shell, *ibid.*]

[KOO-FISH, *s.* A kind of shell-fish, the Venous (*Cyprina Islandica*), *ibid.* Isl. *kú-skel*, id.]

To KOOK, *v. n.* To appear and disappear by fits; the same with *Cook*, *v.*, Ayr., *q. v.*

"I was of a firm persuasion, that all the sculduddery of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public, which is of itself sufficiently prone to *keek* and *kook*, in every possible way, for a glimpse of a black story." Ayr. Leg., p. 271.

These terms are conjoined, to denote that the attitude is frequently changed in the act of prying, that a more minute view of the object of scrutiny may, if possible, be obtained.

[KOOM, *s.* 1. Anything broken into small pieces, as biscuits, coal, &c., Shetl.

2. The smut from coal, wood, or peat, which collects on kitchen utensils, &c., Clydes.]

[KOORIN, *s.* Cattle, Shetl. Isl. *kyr*, a cow.]

[KOOT, *s.* The ankle, pl. *koots*. V. COOT, CUTE.]

To KOPPIE, *v. a.* To chide, to reprove Mearns.

Su.-G. *kapp-as*, certare.

KORKIE, *s.* A kind of lichen used for dyeing; it yields a purple colour, (*Lichen tartareus*.) S. B.

[In Moray called *korkir*, as stated in the following extract.]

"With the top of heath they make a yellow colour; with a red moss, growing on stones, and called *korkir*, they dye red; with the bark of the alder or allar-tree they dye black." Shaw's Moray, p. 156.

This is probably the same with what is called *corcolet* in Shetland. Gael. *corcuir*, "red, purple, a red dye;" Shaw's Gael. Dict.

[KORKIE-LIT, *s.* Dye made from *korkie*, *ibid.*]

[KORN, *s.* A small quantity of anything, Shetl. V. CURN.]

[KORS, *s.* 1. A cross, a mark on a "bysmar," Shetl.

2. A vulgar pron. of cross, i.e., a market-cross, Clydes.]

[KORS-MASS, *s.* A half-yearly festival held on 3rd May and 14th September, Shetl. Dan. *Kors*, cross, *messe*, mass.]

[KOULL, *s.* A cowl. V. COUL.]

KOW, *s.* A goblin. V. Cow, 2.

KOW, *s.*

From this day furth ee na Prelats pretend—
At Prince or Paip to purchase ane commend,
Agaime the *kow* becaus it dois offence.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 257.

Mr. Pink. views this as synon. with *kew*, usage,
practice. V. KEWIS.

[KOW-CLINK, *s.* A harlot, a loose woman,
Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1323.]

To KOWK, *v. n.* To retch on account of
nausea. V. COWK.

KOWSCHOT, CUSHAT, *s.* The ring-dove;
Columbus palumbus, *Linn. cowschot, crutchet,*
A. Bor. *cushie-dov, S.*

The *kowshot* croudis and *pykkis* on the ryse.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 403. 22.

The *Cushat* croudis, the Corbie crye.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

A.-S. *cusceote, id.*

[KOY, *s.* A bed, an enclosure; also a
sheltered place where cattle may be kept
during night, *Shetl. Su.-G. koja, id.*]

Koy, *adj.* Secluded from view.

Hir self she hid therefore, and held full *koy*,
Besyde the altare sitting vnethis sene.
Doug. Virgil, 58. 12.

Abdiderat sese, atque aris inuisa sedebat.
Virg.

Rudd. views this as the same with *Coy*, *q. v.* If so,
this is rather a distinct sense. Could we suppose it to
be a different word, it might be considered as allied to
Teut. *koye*, a cave, or a place where cattle are inclosed
and rest; *Isl. kui, id. septum vel claustrum; Verel.*

To KOYT, *v. a.* To beat, to flog, S. B.

Perhaps only a metaph. sense of *quit*, *solvere.* *Isl.*
kwitta; as the *v. pay* is also used.

[KRAA-HEAD, *s.* The chimney head,
Shetl.]

[KRAAHIEL, *s.* The name given to the
small, black mussel growing on half-tide
rocks, *ibid.*]

[KRAANSIE, *s.* A corallite, (*Millepora*
polymorpha), *ibid.*]

[To KRACK, *v. a.* To strike sharply, to
beat, S. V. CRACK.]

[KRACK, *s.* A sharp blow, a stroke; *kracker*
is sometimes used in the same sense, *Clydes.*]

[KRACKIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*,
continued sharp striking or beating; a
severe beating, S.]

KRANG, *s.* The body of a whale divested
of the blubber, and abandoned by the whale-
fishers.

[KRANK, *adj.* Sick, ill, *Shetl. Dutch*
krank, id. V. CRANK.]

[KRANKIE, *adj.* Badly fitting, disjointed,
insecure, difficult, dangerous, *Clydes.*]

[KRANSIT, *adj.* Cross-grained, ill-tem-
pered, *Shetl.*]

[To KRIECKLE, *v. n.* To creep, crawl,
stagger, *ibid. Isl. kreika, to walk in a bent*
posture.]

KRINGLE, CRINGLE-BREAD, KRINGLE-
BREAD, *s.* A kind of bread brought from
Norway.

"Those who commonly frequent this country, and
trade with the inhabitants, are Hamburgers, and
sometimes Bremers, and others, who—set up booths or
shops, where they sell liquours, as beer, brandie, &c.,
and wheat-bread, as that which they call *Cringle bread*,
and the like." *Brand's Zetland, p. 131.*

Sw. kringla, a kind of bread made in a particular
form; *Wideg. Kringla* signifies a circle.

KRISP, *s.* Cobweb lawn. V. CRISP.

[KROOKATIE. V. HOOKATIE.]

[KRUBB, *s.* A crib, a small enclosure,
Shetl.]

[KRUBBIE, *s.* A pit, hole, or place, in which
potatoes, &c., are covered in order to pre-
serve them, *ibid.*]

[KRUBBIT, *part. adj.* Narrowed, straitened
for want of room, narrow, *ibid.*]

[KRÜGIE, *s.* Bait for fish, *Shetl. Dan.*
krog, a hook.]

To KRUYN, *v. n.* To murmur, to cry as a
bull does, in a low and hollow tone.

The beist sall be full tydy, trig, and wicht,
With hede equale till his moder on hicht,
Can all reddy with hornes *kruyrn* and put,
And scraip and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 14.

V. CROYN.

KUEDE, *adj.* Harebrained. V. CUDE,
CUID, and CUSTRIL.

[To KUGGKE, *v. n.* To move from side to
side, to rock, to swing, *Shetl. Dan. kugle,*
a globe. V. COGGLE.]

[KUGGLIE, *adj.* Easily rocked or rolled about,
unsteady, *ibid. V. COGLIE.*]

[KUIK, *s.* A cook; a menial, *Lyndsay.*
Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 171; kwkis is an old
pl. form, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 132.*
Dickson.]

[KUILT, KUULT, *v. a.* To beat, to thrash,
Clydes.; *quiltin', quultin'*, *part. pr.* used
also as a *s.*]

[KULT, KUULT, *s.* A sharp stroke or blow,
ibid.]

[KUNA, *s.* A wife, a married woman, *ibid.*
Isl. *kona*, *id.*]

[KUPP, *s.* The stern of a boat or ship, *ibid.*]

[KURF, *s.* A surface, a fine surface, *ibid.*]

[KURFIE, *s.* A shell, a smooth shell, *ibid.*]

[To KURFUFFLE, *v. a.* To muffle up;
part. *pa. kurfufflit*, *ibid.*]

[To KURNUR, *v. n.* To be silent; "not to
say *kurner*," not to say a word, *ibid.*]

[KURR, *s.* A whisper, *ibid.* Isl. *kaur*,
murmur.]

[KURRIE, *adj.* Pretty, dear, amiable, *ibid.*
Dan. *kiaer*, *id.*]

[To KUSH, *v. a.* To drive animals away;
chiefly used in the imperative like the
interj. *hush*, *ibid.*]

KUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, *s.* A foolish fellow.
V. CUSTRIL.

To KUTER, CUTER, *v. a.* 1. To cocker, to
nurse delicately. It is used in reference to
a person who exercises the greatest care
about his own health or that of another,
and who is also at pains to have such meats
and drinks prepared as will be most grateful
to the palate; S.

2. In some parts of S. it signifies to coax, to
wheedle.

In the former sense, it might seem allied to Teut.
pester-en, *fovere*, *nutrire* delicate; in the latter, to
Germ. *kutter-n*, Su.-G. *quitr-a*, *garrire*, *cantilare*.

To KUTER, CUTER, *v. n.* To converse in a
clandestine way, with appearance of great
intimacy, S.

"To *cutter*, to whisper." A. Bor. Grose.

[KUSSEN, *part. pa.* Cast, thrown, Clydes.

Now Fortune's *kussen* me up a chance,

An' fegs I sal employ't

Right thrang this day.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1876, p. 93.]

[KUVVEL, *s.* A warm covering, Shetl.]

[To KUVVEL, *v. a.* To wrap with warm
clothes, to wrap a person carefully, *ibid.*]

[KWKIS, *s. pl.* V. under KUIK.]

[To KY, *v. a.* (pron. like *my*, *thy*, &c.) To
discover; to betray, *ibid.*]

KY, *s. pl.* Cows, kine, S. *Kie*, *id.*, O. E.

Tydy *ky* lowis, velis by thaym rynnais,

An snod and slekit worth thir beistis skinnis.

Doug. *Virgil*, 402, 25.

—All Northwales he set to truage hie:

Tuenti pound of gold be yere, thre hundreth of silver clere.
& ther to fyus hundreth *kie* ilk yere to his lardere.

R. *Brunne*, p. 28.

Isl. *kyr*, *vacca*; O. Fris. *kij*, *vaccae*; Jun. Etym.,
vo. *Cow*.

KY-HERD, *s.* A cow-herd, Lanarks.

KYIS, *pl.* Cows.

Priests, take na *kyis*,
The vrest claith ys sall quite claime;
Fra sax pure bairnis with their dame,
A vengeance on you cryis.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 183.

This refers to the exactions of the priests, during
Popery, after the death of the head of a family.

This form of the word is anomalous. V. KY.

[KYARDIN, KYARDAN, *part.* Scolding; a
scolding, Banffs.]

[To KYAUVE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To work at
or with anything quickly and constantly, as
when kneading, churning, masticating, &c.,
Banffs.

2. To touse, toss about, pull hither and
thither; implying hurry and eagerness,
ibid.

3. To sprawl, splutter, tumble about; to make
any kind of fuss or to-do, *ibid.*

4. To work hard, to strive, to struggle; as
parents in humble life who strive to bring
up their family decently, *ibid.*]

[KYAUVE, *s.* Used in each of the senses
of the *v.* above, *ibid.*]

[KYAUVIN, KYAUVAN, *part. pr.* Used also
as an *s.*, and as an *adj.*, in each of the
senses of the *v.*, *ibid.*

When *kyauvin* as an *adj.* is spoken of children, it
often implies restless, active, stirring; and when spoken
of adults, it generally implies poverty, bodily weak-
ness, or both combined. V. Gl. Banffs.]

KYDD, *part. pa.* Made known, manifested;
from *kythe*, *kyith*.

In the tymes of Arthur an aunter bytydde,—

Whan he to Carlele was comen, and conqueror *kydd*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 1.

Chaucer, *kid*, *kidde*, *id.* A.-S. *cyth-an*, *ostendere*,
notum facere.

[KYIS, *s. pl.* V. under KY.]

[KYITH, *v. pret.* and *imp.* V. KYTHE.]

[KYLE, *s.* A chance. V. KILE.]

[KYLE *about.* An equal chance; one good
turn deserves another, S.B.]

KYLE, *s.* A sound, a strait, S.

"All the horses and cows sold at the fair, swim to
the mainland over one of the ferries or sounds called
Kyles; one of which is on the East, the other on the
South side of Skie." Martin's *West Islands*, p. 205.

"After the battle of Largs, in 1263, in which the
invading army of Haco, king of Norway, was defeated;
—the king was overtaken in the narrow passage which
divides the island of Skye from the coasts of Inverness
and Ross, and along with many of his followers, he
himself was killed, in attempting his escape through
the channel dividing Skye from Lochalsh. These

straits, or *kyles*, bear to this day appellations, commemorating the events by which they were thus distinguished, the former being called *Kyle Rhee*, or the *King's Kyle*, and the latter *Kyle Haken*." *Minstreley Border*, iii. 371.

Belg. *kil*, a channel, *de kil eener riviere*, the channel of a river ; Sewel. Teut. *kille*, *kiel*, *kiele*, locus in litore sinuosus, sinus ; Kilian. Sw. *kil*, sinus ; Seren.

It is also expl. an arm of the sea, Gael. *caolis*, id. P. Edderachilis, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., vi. 278. C. B. *cil*, signifies a bay, a gulf. Both these may be allied to Isl. *kyll*, gorges, vorago ; whence *kyl-a*, ingurgitare, deglutire, Landnam. Gl. ; *kyll*, aquae ductus ; G. Andr.

KYLE OF HAY. A hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground, South of S. ; *Coll*, Ang.

This has been deduced from Fr. *cueill-ir*, to gather.

TO KYLE, to KYLE HAY. To put it into cocks ; ib.

KYLE STONE. Ruddle. V. **KEEL.**

KYLOE, s. 1. The designation given to an individual of the small black cattle brought from the island of Skye, S.

"Would it not be a subject of regret, that the beautiful varieties of *Kyloes*, such as are bred in Skye, and fine cattle of Argyleshire, should disappear in the English markets?" *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 548.

2. Applied to Highland cattle without distinction, S.

"We may suppose these to have been *kyloes* or highland cattle, as Cardros was at the entrance into the west highlands." *Kerr's Hist.*, Rob. I., vol. ii. 497.

"Killancureit talked in a steady unalterable dull key, of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and yearolds, and gimmers, and dinmonts, and stots, and runts, and *kyloes*, and a proposed turnpike." *Waverley*, i. 148—9.

I have at times thought that the term might be traced to Gael. *collach*, "a fat heifer," Shaw. Some might object to this, indeed, that the quality specified is seldom to be found in cattle of any kind, as imported from the Highlands. Armor. *keul*, and Corn. *kelue*, denote a cow with calf, and Ir. *collaid*, a heifer of two years. But perhaps these cattle have originally been denominated from their passage across the *Kyle*, or strait, which separates Skye from the main land, or the coast of Glenelg ; especially by reason of the mode of transportation "over this sound," where the velocity of the current is said to be equal to nine knots an hour. "The black cattle from Skye, and part of the Long Island, are made to swim ; and though the current is so very strong, yet very few accidents happen." *Stat. Acc.* xvi. 270. Thus they are said to be "ferried over the *Kyle*." *Index*, vol. xxi. vo. *Cattle*.

KYLOE, adj. Of or belonging to the description of cattle called *kyloes* ; as, "a *kyloe* cow," a highland cow, of a small size ; "a *kyloe* stot," a bullock of this description ; "a *kyloe* beef," &c., S.

[**KYN, s.** Kindred, Barbour, ii. 112.]

KYND, KYNE, s. 1. Nature. *Of kynd*, according to the course of nature, or by natural relation.

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Oure liege lord and king he wes,—
His air, that of *kynd* wes kyng,
And of all rycht wyth-out demyng.

Wynntown, ix. 26. 41.

"The word is radically the same with *kyn* ;" Gl.

[2. **Kind ; na kyne**, of no kind, Barbour, viii. 363.]

KYND, KYNDE, KYNDLY, adj. 1. Natural, kindred, of or belonging to kind, akin.

Than the knycht sayd, Now I se
In-to the *kynd* rwte set the tre. —

This is resolved in another place.

Now gottyn has that tre the rwte
Of *kynd*, oure comfort and oure bute.
Wynntown, vii. 4. 140. 164.

Of that rute the *kynd* flewoure,
As flouris havand that sawowre,
He had, and held. —

Ibid., ix. 26. 107.

E. *kindly* is used in the same sense.

2. Native.

Wythin this place, in al plesour and thryft
Are hale the pissance quibilkis in iust battell
Slane in defence of thare *kynd* cuntre fell.

Doug. Virgil, 188. 15.

[3. Pre-ordained by the influence of the stars.

And als the constillaciounne,
That *kyndly* maneris giffis thaim til
For till Incline to gud or ill.

Barbour, iv. 721, Skeat's Ed.]

[**KYNRENT, s.** Kindred, relations, *Lyndsay*, Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1631.]

KYNRIK, KINRYKE, s. 1. Kingdom.

For Jhon the Balyounne to Munross than he send,
And putt hym doune for euir of this *kyndrik*.

Wallace, i. 119, MS.

2. Reign, possession of a kingdom.

"—The yeir of god, ane thousand foure hundreth, xxiii. yeiris ; and of his *kinryke* the xix. yeir." *Tit. Acts Ja.*, I. Parl. 2 ; also Parl. 3 and 4, id. Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *cynric*, regnum, from *cyme*, regius, regalis, and *rice*, which is used in the same sense ; *rica*, princeps ; Isl. *ryk-a*, regnare, Moes-G. *reikin-on*, id., from *reiks*, princeps. Sw. *kungrike*, Teut. *konigreich*, regnum.

KYPE, s. 1. A small round hole made in the ground by boys, in one of their games at *marbles* or *taw*, Aberd.

2. Transferred, as a name, to that particular game which requires the hole, *ibid.* [In Shetl. the game is called *kypie*.]

Teut. *kip*, decipula ; as perhaps being originally meant for a hazard or snare. Isl. *kipp-r*, interstitium loci.

KYPIE, s. A man who uses his left hand instead of the right, Lanarks. ; corresponding with Lat. *scaevus*. Corr., perhaps, from C. B. *chwithig*, id.

[**KYRK, KIRKE, s.** Church, congregation, S. V. **KIRK.**]

[**KYRNAILL, KYRNEIL, KYRNELL, s.** V. **KIRNEL.**]

E

[KYRSP, *s.* A kind of fine lawn. V. CRISP.]

[KYRTILL, KYRTYLL, *s.* A gown.

Thair came our kitties washen clene
In new *kyrtills* of gray.

Chryst's Kirk, st. 1.]

[KYSLE-STANE, KEISYL-STANE, *s.* A flint-stone, S.]

[KYSTLESS, *adj.* Tasteless. V. KEESTLESS.]

[KYT, *s.* A wooden pail. V. KIT.]

KYTE, *s.* 1. The belly. *A muckle kyte*, a big belly; *kite*, *id.* A. Bor.

Swa was confessioun ordanit at first,
Thocht Codrus *kyte* suld cleif and birst.

Kitties Conf., *Lyndsay's Warkis*, p. 317.

Think ye this youth's a gilly-gawpy,
And that his gentle *stomock's* master
To worry up a pint of plaister,
Like our mill-knaves that lift the lading,
Whass *kytes* can streak out like raw plaiding!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

2. The stomach. *A fow kyte*, a full stomach, S.

"It is ill your *kyte's* common," i.e., I have deserved better of you, because I have often filled your belly; S. Prov., Kelly, p. 199.

Ill guidin surs maks wather cawl,
An' hungry *kytes* mak beasts leuk aul'

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

This is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *kvid-r*, *quid-ri qued*, Moes-G. *quid*, Su.-G. *qued*, venter. Isl. *sigand*, *quidr*, subsidicus venter, Verel. Ind. *a seggin kyte*, S. V. SEG. *Quidar fylli*, analogous to the vulgar phrase, *a fow kyte*, occurs in the Isl. Prov. *Beter er fogr fraele, enn quidar fylli*; Wisdom is better than a full belly, Verel. Ind. Both the Isl. and Su.-G. terms signify also the womb; corresponding to A.-S. *cwith*, matrix, and Moes-G. *quith-us*, uterus. *Hafwa i knae oc annat i quidi*; to have one child on the knees, and another in the womb; Leg. Westg., ap. Verel., et Ihre. *Kuidar girnd*, signifies gluttony, Spec. Reg., p. 609., from *kuidl*, belly, and *girnd*, earnest desire, or greediness.

KYTE-CLUNG, *adj.* Having the belly shrunk from hunger, S.

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

Ibid., p. 107.

KYTE-FOW, KYTE-FUL, *s.* A vulgar term for a belly-full, S.

This corresponds to Isl. *quidar full*. V. KYTE, etymon. *Quidafull* is used to denote a pregnant woman, quasi quae uterus plenum habet; Ihre, vo. *Full*. V. KYTE.

"Heh, Sirs, what a *kyteful* o' pride's yon'er!" The Entail, i. 9.

KYTIE, *adj.* Big-bellied, or corpulent, especially in consequence of full living, Loth., Lanarks., Clydes. V. KYTE.

To KYTHE, KYITH, *v. a.* 1. To make known, to shew, S.

—In thy notis suets treson tells,
That to thy sister trewe and innocent,
Was *kythit* by hir husband false and fell.

K. Quair, ii. 37.

Among the rest (Schir) learns to be ane King:
Kith on that craft that pregnant fresche ingyus,
Grantit to thee be influence diuynes.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 195.

R. Brunne uses it in the same sense, p. 176.

R. also suithe did set his pauilloun,
His maistrise sone gan *kithe*, he dight him to the toun.

"He *kythed* his kindness, S., i.e., gave proofs of it;" Rudd.

2. To practise.

His craftes gan he *kithe*,
Ogaines hem when he wold.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

3. To cause, to produce.

Her moder about was blithe,
And tok a drink of might,
That lous wald *kithe*.

Ibid., p. 97.

The first seems the primary sense of the word; from A.-S. *cyth-an*, ostendere, notum facere. Chaucer, *kithe*, *id.*

To KYTHE, KYITH, *v. n.* 1. To appear, to be manifest, S.

Wanweird', scho said, "Quhat have I wrocht,
That on me *kythit* has all this cair?"

Murning Maidin, *Mailland Poems*, p. 205.

This is improperly rendered *cast*, Ellis, Spec. ii. 32. "Cheatrie game will ay *kythe*," S. Prov. It is the same word which is disguised by an awkward orthography, in the *Battell of Balrinnis*.

Be blaihs, my mirrie men, be blaihe,
Argyle sail haue the worse,
Gine he into this country *kaihe*,
I houpe in God's cross.

R. Godis corss. *Poems Sixteenth Century*, p. 349.

It does not properly signify "come," as in Gl.; but "make his appearance."

2. To come in sight, to appear to view, Roxb.

One of the senses of A.-S. *cyth-an* is, ostendere.

3. To appear in proper character, S. This is the established acceptation of the term in S., as respecting a person or thing not fully known as yet, or not seen in its true light. In this sense are we to understand the Prov. "Cheatrie game will ay *kythe*."

Thus it has been well expl. by Picken: "Kythe, to appear in one's own likeness, to make a discovery of one's self." Gl.

"He'll *kyth* in his ain colours, he'll appear without disguise, he'll be known for the man he is." Gl. Shir.

This exactly corresponds with one sense given of A.-S. *cyth-an*, notum facere, probare, to make known, to prove; Somner.

4. "To keep company with," Gl. Spalding.

"The lord Aboyn upon his own reasons caused break up his army;—and to his majesty goes he. His departure was joyful to his enemies, and sorrowful to his friends, who had *kythed* with him, especially the lairds of Gight, Haddo, Foveran, &c., who had followed him after they had subscribed the covenant." Troubles, i. 148.

Perhaps rather, to be in a state of intimacy; as A.-S. *cyllthe* signifies, familiaritas.

KYTHE, *s.* Appearance, Aberd.

But nature, thy feature,
 An' mien o' various *kythe* ;
 Tho' dour-like, or sour-like,
 Ye make me knief an' blythe.

Tarras's Poems, p. 32.

KYTHSOME, *adj.*

Still be it mine, in pensive mood
 The halesome breeze to meet ;
 An' blythsome, an' *kythsome*,
 Enjoy a dander sweet.

Sinclair's Simple Lays, p. 9.

Blythsome and kythsome is a conjunct phrase used in Perth., as signifying, "happy in consequence of having abundance of property in cows." The word must thus have been formed from *Ky*, cows, with the addition of *some* as denoting conjunction, or at times, as would seem, abundance. V. SUM.

KYTRAL, *s.*

They know'd all the *Kytral* the face of it before,
 And nib'd it sae doon near, to see it was a shame ;
 They call'd it peil'd *Powart*, they puld it so sore.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

It seems synon. with *worlin*, mentioned immediately before. This is evidently the same with *Ketrail*, q. v.

KYTTIT, *part. pa.*

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet
 Till land-men, with that leud burd-lyme are *kyttit*.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 20.

"Probably an error in MS. for *knyttit*, bound ;" Lord Hailes. But there is no reason for suspecting any error. For Sw. *kitt*, Dan. *kit*, both signify putty, or the cement used by glaziers ; whence Dan. *kitt-er*, to cement ; Sw. *kitta*, id. This exactly corresponds to the idea of *bird-lime*, mentioned as that by means of which they are *kyttit*.