

L.

IHRE has observed that words in Gothic ending in *L*, often denote something of a circular form. He mentions, in proof of this, *hagel*, hail, *hwirfwel*, a whirlpool, *spindel*, a spindle, &c., vo. *Hagel*.

Elsewhere he remarks, after the Latin philologists, that this letter has, *aliquid blandi*, a certain softness in it, for which reason it is often used.

L, in our language, is a letter evidently denoting diminution. In this sense it occurs in the formation of *bagrel*, a child; *gangarel*, *gangrel*, a child beginning to walk, *q*. a little *ganger*; *hangrell*, *q*. v.

Ihre, in order to prove that Gothic diminutives are formed by this letter, refers to Moes.-G. *mawilo*, a diminutive from *mawi*, a girl, *barnilo*, a little child, from *barn*; Su.-G. *kyckling*, a chicken, *wekling*, an effeminate man. He remarks the affinity of the Lat. in this respect; as, in *puellus*, *cultellus*, &c. In Germ. *l* is also a mark of diminution; as, *maennl*, homuncio, from *man*, homo; *steinl*, lapillus, a little stone, from *stein*, lapis.

Germ. *gengel*, like *gangrel*, is a term employed with respect to infants, who have not learned the proper use of their feet. Su.-G. *gaenglig*, denotes one who walks in a tottering way. V. Ihre, vo. *Gunga*. From these, and a variety of other examples, it would appear, indeed, that, in the northern languages, *l* not only marks diminution, but forms the termination of those words which express inequality of motion, or a proneness

to fall; as, E. *waddle*, viewed as a diminutive from *wade*, *wriggle*, *hobble*, &c., S. *hoddle*, to waddle, *weeggle*, id., *toddle*, to totter in walking, *coggle*, to cause to rock, *shoggle*, to shake, *wesfil*, easily moved from one side to another, from A.-S. *waf-ian*, to wave; *bachle*, *shachle*, &c.

It is prob. more than merely accidental, that many words terminate in *l* or *le*, which denote the falling, or dispersion of liquids in drops or in smaller quantities; as, E. *dribble*, *trickle*, *sprinkle*, *draggle*; S. *bebble*, *scuttle*, *q*. v. A sanguine philologist might fancy that he perceived a resemblance between the *liquid* sound of the letter, and that of the object expressed.

L, in S., seems sometimes to denote continuation or habit. Thus, *gangrel* also signifies one who is accustomed to wander from place to place; *hauvrel*, one who is habituated to foolish talking, or *haivering*, S.; *stumral*, applied to a horse which is prone to stumbling.

It may perhaps be added, that *l* or *le* is frequently used as the termination of words denoting trifling or procrastination in motion or action; as, E. *fiddlefaddle*; S. *haingle*, to hang about in a trifling way, *daddle*, *druttle*, to be slow in motion; *taigle*, to delay; *pingil*, to work diligently without much progress; *muddle*, id., *niddle*, &c.

L, after broad *a*, as occurring in E. words, is changed into silent *u*, or *w*; as, *maut*, *saut*, for *malt*, *salt*, &c.

To LA, *v. a.* To lay.

Glaiddie wald I baith inquire and lere,
And to ilk cummand wicht *la* to myne ere.
Doug. Virgil, 11, 52.

[To LAAG, *v. a.* To pull or drag by united effort, Shetl. Su.-G. *lugga*, to drag; Dan. *laug*, a number of persons united for some purpose.]

[LAAG, *s.* A pull, as at the oars or in dragging a boat over a beach, *ibid.*

[LAAGER, *adj.* Keen, eager, earnest, *ibid.*]

[LAAGER, *s.* The Halibut, (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*), Shetl.]

[LAAMIET, *s.* A term of endearment, a little lamb, *ibid.*

[LAAN, LAN', *s.* The field, as opposed to the stack-yard and farm-yard. Banffs.]

[To give a plough LAAN. To set a plough so that it may cut a broader furrow. To give a plough Earth, to set it so that it may cut a deeper furrow, *ibid.*]

[LAANMARK, *s.* A mark on land by which sailors and fishermen steer, S.]

[LAAN'S-MAN, LAN'SMAN, *s.* A landman as opposed to a sailor or fisherman, *ibid.*]

[LAAN-SIDE, LAN'-SIDE, *s.* The part of a plough lying to the unploughed land.]

[LAAN-STEHL, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, Banffs.]

[LAAR, *s.* A light breeze, Shetl. Dan. *lar-ing*, *id.*]

[LAAR, *s.* A boat, a fishing boat, *ibid.* Belg. *laars*, boats.]

[To LAAV, *v. n.* To hover like a bird, Shetl. Dan. *lavere*, *lave*, *id.*]

[LAAVIN, *part. pr.* Hovering; used also as a *s.*, expressive of the motion of a large bird hovering over its prey, *ibid.*]

To LAB, *v. a.* To beat, Loth. To *lam* is used in the same sense in vulgar E., which Mr. Herbert properly deduces from Isl. *lamd-i*, slaughtered.

C. B. *lab-iaic*, to slap, to strap, to rap.

LAB, LEB, *s.* A lump, or large piece of anything, S.; perhaps the same with E. *lobe*, a division; as, a *lobe of the lungs*.

[To LAB, LEB, *v. a.* To lift in large pieces; hence, to get through work quickly, as, "lab up your parritch an' rin," Clydes., Perth., Banffs.]

LAB, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Ang.

It seems to be generally used metaphorically, to denote a handle for crimination, an occasion for invective; corresponding to Gr. *λαβη*, *ansa*, manubrium, *ocasio*; although most probably the resemblance is merely accidental. Ihre observes that Sw. *labbe* denotes the hand, especially one of a large size; vo. *Lofwe*.

C. B. *llab*, a stripe, a whipping, a stroke; Owen; *lab*, *ictus*, Lhayd.

To LAB, *v. a.* 1. To pitch, to toss out of the hand, Lanarks.

This term expresses the act of discharging any thing, by bringing the hand suddenly forward, and keeping the arm in a vertical position; the swing being similar to that of a pendulum.

Gael. *lamh-aigham*, (pron. *lav-*) to throw, from *lamh*, the hand. C. B. *llav*, "that extends, or goes out;" Owen.

[2. To fall flatly, as, "to lab in the glaur," to fall flatly in the mud.]

LAB, *s.* The act of throwing as described above, *ibid.* *Penny-stanes*, quoits, &c., are said to be thrown with a *lab*.

To LABBER, LEBBER, *v. a.* 1. To soil or bespatter. A child is said to *labber* itself, when it does not take its food in a cleanly way; Loth.

It seems to claim the same origin with E. *slabber*, with which it is synon.

[2. To make a noise with the lips when drinking, or when taking liquid food, S.]

[LABBER, *s.* 1. The act of making a noise with the lips in a liquid, *ibid.*

2. The noise made by the lips in a liquid, *ibid.*]

[LABBERIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* in both senses of the *v.*, *ibid.*]

To LABE, LAVE, *v. a.* To lade, to lay on a burden; terms used in Leadhills.

LABEY, LABY, *s.* The *flap* or skirt of a man's coat, Roxb.

To him his tails he quickly pu'd,
Wi' as great haste as may be;
But in the trough, the cou'ter thro't
Had burnt his new coat *labey*.

Country Smiddy, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 68.

V. LEBBIE.

* To LABOR, LABOUR, LABOURE, *v. a.* To plough the ground, to ear, S.

"That the tennandis sall *laboure* & manure the said landis quhil the said tyme, & thareftir pay thar malis to the partij that openis the landis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 44.

"They kepted the fields in their highland weed upon foot, with swords—and other highland arms, and first began to rob and spuilyie the earls tenants who *laboured* their possessions of their hail goods, gear, insight plenshing," &c. Spalding, i. 4.

"With power—to the saidis Bailleis, counsall and commwnitie, to *labour* and manure sic pairtis & por-

tiounes of thair communtie as they sall think expedient," &c. Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 576.

This sense of the term had formerly been common in E.

"I *laboure* the yerthe as plowemen, or gardayners, or thay that haue vynes do.—Tullye prayseth the pastyme to *labour* the yerthe aboue all other exersyses." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 274, a.

It is a Fr. idiom; Je *laboure* la terre. Ibid., F. 128, b.

LABOURIN', *s.* 1. That part of agricultural work which denotes the preparation of the soil for receiving the seed, S.

2. "A farm," S. Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 181.

LAWBORABLE, *adj.* In a state fit for being plowed; Fr. *labourable*.

—"That the said four husband landis offerit, to hir in Gulane, were ourdrevin with sand, and nocht arable nor *lawborable*, bot barane & waist." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 293, 294.

[LABROD, LABORD, *s.* The flat board on which a tailor sets and smooths his seams; also, the cant name for a tailor, Clydes.

As soon's she reekt the soody bield,
Whare *labrod* he sat cockin',
"Come down," she cried, "you lump o' eild,
His vera guts he's bockan
In blude, this day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1876, p. 44.]

LACHT, *s.* A fine or penalty; Aberd. Reg. *passim*. V. UNLAW.

LACHTER, *s.* A lecher.

Came ye to wow one lasse, now *lachter*,
Ye ar sa rasch thair will be slachter,
Ye will not spair nor speir quhais aucht hir.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 6.

Junius derives *lecherous* from Fland. *lack*, luxurious, lascivus; Lye, from Arm. *lic*, lascivus. These seem radically the same with Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari. Its original sense is Indere, Isl. *leik-a*, whence minstrels or musicians were denominated *leikari*, Verel. Ind.; *leikare*, lnsor; *leika*, amica, G. Andr.; Su.-G. *lek-a*, ludere; lascivire.

LACHTER, *s.* 1. A fowl is said to have *laid* all her *lachter*, when it is supposed that she will lay no more eggs for some time, S. *Lochter*, Perth.

In *The Gander and Goose*, it is said—

In offspring soon so rich he grew,
That children's children he cou'd view,
While thus she liv'd his darling pet,
Her *lachter's* laid with which she's set.

Morison's Poems, p. 68.

Laughter, I find, is expressly given as a local term in E. "*Laughter*, laying; as, a hen lays her *laughter*, that is, all the eggs she will lay that time." Ray's Lett., p. 331.

2. It is said metaphorically of a female who goes beyond truth in narration, "*She's tell'd ane more than her lachter*, i.e., she has made addition to the story;" Roxb.

A. Bor. *lawter* is undoubtedly the same, although this might scarcely occur from Grose's definition; "thirteen eggs, to set a hen." Gl.

Sibb. properly refers to Teut. *legh-tyd*, the time of laying, ovatio, *eyeren legghen*, ova ponere. Isl. *barns-leg*, loci matricis vel secundina, G. Andr.

LACHTER, LAICHTER, *s.* 1. A layer, stratum, or flake. *A lachter of woo*, a flake of wool, Ang.

Lochter is used Perth. Tweedd.; as, *a lochter* of hay or straw.

It is used in the same sense in Galloway. *A lachter of corn* is as much as the hand can hold.

"I wish—the lad bairn wad tak counsel, and no lose time by keeking ay in the maiden's face ilka *lachter* he lays down." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

2. A lock; as, *a lachter of hair*, S.

He gae to me a cuttie knife,
And bade me keep it as my life;
Three *lachers* o' his yellow hair,
For fear we wad ne'er meet mair.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

A' that he gied me to my propine,
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring,
Three *lachers* of his yellow hair,
In case that we shou'd meet nae mair.

Bothwell, Herd's Coll., i. 84.

Teut. *logh-en*, componere foenum in metam. Su.-G. Isl. *lag*, a layer; from *laegg-a*, ponere; Belg. *laay*, Teut. *laeghe*.

LACHTERSTEAD, *s.* The ground occupied by a house, as much ground as is necessary for building on, S. B.

Su.-G. *laegerstad*, a bed-chamber, a lodging-room; from *laeger*, a couch, and *stad*, a place. *Laeger*, Isl. *ligr*, *ligri*, is from *ligg-ia*, Moes-G. *lig-an*, to lie. Thus the term *lachterstead* originally conveyed the simple idea of a place where one's couch might be laid, or where one might make his bed. We use it only in a secondary sense; as the principal use of a house, in the savage state of society, is as a place of rest during night. Belg. *leger* also denotes a bed; *een leger van stroo*, a bed of straw; hence *leyersted*, a place to lie down; Sewel.

E. *leaguer*, used to denote a siege, has the same origin. The word properly signifies a camp; Teut. *legher*, Germ. *lager*, Su.-G. *laeger*, Dan. *lajer*, id.; from *legg-en*, Su.-G. *ligg-a*, ponere, jacere; because troops take their station there. Hence, S. *leagery*, q. v.

To LACK, *v. a.* To slight, to vilify, Banffs. V. LAK.

[LACK, *s.* The act of vilifying, *ibid.* *Jackin* is also used with same meaning, Banffs.]

[LACKIE, *s.* The third stomach of a ruminating animal, the omasum, Shetl. Norse, *lakje*, id.]

LAD, *s.* 1. It is used as signifying one in a menial situation.

Pandaris, pykthankis, custrouis and clatteraris,
Loupis vp from *laddis*, sine lights among lardis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

"Lad or knaue. Garcio." Prompt. Parv.

It still denotes a male servant, who has not arrived at manhood, or at least at his prime, S.

2. A sweetheart, S.

And am I then a match for my ain *lad*,
That for me so much generous kindness had?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 187.

Lass is the correlate.

The cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And *laddis* uploips to lordships all their lains.
Montgomery, M.S. Chron., S. P. iii. 499.

"Lay up like a laird, and seek like a *lad*," S. Prov.;
"spoken to them who take no care to lay up what they
had in their hands, and so must drudge in seeking of
it." *Kelly*, p. 240.

3. A young man who is unmarried; as, "He's no married yet, he's only a *lad*," S.

AULD LAD. An old bachelor, Angus.

The origin is certainly A.-S. *leode*, juvenis. Isl.
lydde, servus, mancipium, seems allied. V. Seren.

LAD-BAIRN, s. A male child, S.

When forty weeks were past and gane,—
This maiden had a braw *lad bairn*.
Herd's Coll., ii. 149.

"I noticed, in the course of this year, that there
was a great christening of *lad bairns*, than had ever
been in any year during my incumbency; and grave
and wise persons—said, that it had been long held as a
sure prognostication of war, when the births of male
children outnumbered that of females." *Ann. of the
Par.*, p. 180.

LADDIE, s. 1. A boy; a diminutive from *lad*, S.: [*laddis of the quere*, choristers, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 324, *Dickson*.]

Then Hobbie had but a *laddie's* sword,
But he did mair than a *laddie's* deed;
For that sword had clear'd Conscouthart green,
Had it not broke o'er Jerswigham's head.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 191.

2. A fondling term, properly applied to a young man, S.

If kith and kin and a' had sworn,
I'd follow the gypsie *laddie*.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

To LADDER, LEDDER, v. a. To apply a *ladder* to, for the purpose of ascending, S.

"His friends came rushing forward to *ladder* the
walls and rescue him." *Pitscottie*, p. 191. Ed. 1814,
ledger.

LADE, LAID, s. A load, in general; as much as man or beast can carry; pl. *ladis*, S.

Your clath and waith will never tell with me,
Tho' ye a thousand *ladis* thereof could gee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

Hence a *lade of meal*, two bolls, the quantity sufficient to load a horse, S.

A.-S. *hlad*, id.; Isl. *ladsla*, onus navis.

To LADE, LADEN, LAIDIN, v. a. To load, S.

—"With power to pak and peill,—and alass to *laidin*
and dislaidin the saidis merchandice and guidis." *Acts
Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 580.

Sair laidint, heavily loaded, S. This is not the
part. pa. of the old v. *Lade*, for this would be *laden*.
The latter, however, seems to be the root of our verb.
V. LODNIN.

LADE-MAN, LAID-MAN, s. 1. A man who has the charge of a horse-load, or of a pack-horse.

The *laid men*, that persawyt weill,
Thai kest thair ladys down in hy;
And thair gownys deliuerly,
Thai heylt thaim, thai kest away.
The Bruce, vi. 466, Ed. 1820.

Lade-men, Ed. 1620.

2. The servant belonging to a mill, who has the charge of driving the *loads* to the owners, as well as lifting them up, S.

LADENIN TIME. The time of laying in winter provisions, S.

It seems doubtful whether we ought not to derive this from another Scandinavian word, which was most probably of general use. Magnusen has observed that Isl. *hlada*, in the most ancient speech, signified to slaughter or fell men or beasts. *Forsög til Forklaring over noglesteder af Ossian's Digte*, p. 14. Thus *ladenin time* might be originally the same as *slaughtering time*.

Su.-G. *lad-a*, to heap together, to stuff, congerere, stipare, Ihre. Hence *lada*, a barn, because grain is collected in it.

[LADEN'T, part. pa. Loaded, A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1876, p. 102.]

LADE, LEAD, MILL-LADE, s. The canal or trench which carries the water of a river or pond down to a mill, S.

"Myllers—take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the myln dame or *lead*, contrair the ordinance of the law." *Chalmerlain Air*, c. 11, § 4.

"Gif ony man happenis to destroy or cast down ane uther man's miln-dam or *leid*,—he sall be compellit to pay the awner thair of the damage," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 494.

This learned lawyer seems to use the term as understood in his time to signify the passage which *led* to the miln. For he speaks of "ane water passage," which "cumis, *leidand* and *conduceand* the water fra the dam to the miln." *Ibid.*, p. 493.

Camden renders *lade*, "passage of waters;" observing that, in an old glossary, *aquaeductus* is translated *water-lada*; Remains, p. 147. A.-S. *lade*, canalis; Teut. *leyde*, aquaeductus. Baillie gives *millead*, *milleat*, as used in the same sense.

LADE-STERNE, LEIDE-STERNE, s. 1. The polestar, E. *loadstar*.

—*Arcturus*, quhilk we cal the *leide sterne*,
The double *Vrsis* weill couth he decerns.
Doug. Virgil, 37, 5.

2. Metaphorically a leader, guide, or pattern.

Lanterne, *lade sterne*, myrrou, and *A per se*.
Ibid., 3, II.

From A.-S. *lead-an*, Su.-G. *led-a*, Isl. *leid-a*, Teut. *leyd-en*, ducere, q. the leading or conducting star; Teut. *leyd-sterre*, also *leyd*, id. cynosura, polus. E. *loadstone* has the same origin. The Icelanders call the magnet *leidar-steinn*, lapis viae, from *leid*, a way; *Landnamabok*, Gl. V. LEDISMAN.

[LADEIS, s. poss. Lady's; "our *ladeis evin mary*," our Lady Mary's eve, *Barbour*, xvii. 335, *Skeat's Ed.*]

LADIES-FINGERS, *s. pl.* Woodbine or Honey-suckle, Roxb.

In E. the name *Lady's Finger* is given to Kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

LADNAIRE, LAIDNER, LARDNER, *s.* A larder, the place where meat is kept, S.

A foule mellé thar gane he mak.
For meill, and malt, and blud, and wyne,
Ran all to giddy in a mellyne,
That was unsemly for to se.
Tharfor the men of that countré,
For swa fele thar mellyt wer,
Callit it the *Dowglas Lardner*.

Barbour, v. 410, MS.

Laidner being the vulgar pronunciation, it is altered to this, edit. 1620, with the addition of a line :

—Called it the *Dowglas Ladnaire*,
And will be called this mony yeere.

It occurs in both forms in our old Acts :

"They lay ane *lardnar* in great, and selles in thair buiths be peces, contrair the lawes and statutes of burrowes." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 8, § 10. *Lardarium* in grosso, Lat.

—"For this cause na fisher sould make *laidner*." *Ibid.*, c. 21, § 9.

The ground of complaint evidently was, that fleshers and fishers kept by them a stock of what should have been brought to market.

Lye conjectures that Arm. *lard*, fat, may be the origin of *larder*.

LADRONE, LAYDRON, *s.* A lazy knave; *lathron*, S. It often signifies a sloven, a drab.

Quhair hes thow bene, fals *ladrone* lown?
Doyttand, and drinkand, in the toun?

Lyndsay, *S.P.R.*, ii. 8.

Here it is used as if an adjective.

But when Indemnity came down,
The *laydron* caught me by the thrapple.

Watson's Coll., i. p. 11.

But Maggy wha fu' well did ken,
The lurking *latherins'* meaning,
Put a' the lads upo' the scent,
An' bade them stanch their greening.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 90.

Sibb. views it as "probably a variation of *lurdane*, if not from Teut. *ledig*, otiosus, deses, supinus, and the common termination *roun*." It seems more to resemble Su.-G. *lat*, lazy, *laeti-ias*, that is indolent; or *liddar*, q. v.—q. *liddar ane*, a lazy one.

It may be observed, however, that Isl. *loddare*, is used in a similar sense; *impurus et invisae notae tenebrio*, quasi in comptus, insulse hirsutus; G. Andr. He seems to deduce it from *lod*, earth rough with grass, *lodinn*, hairy, rough, shaggy; while he mentions Fr. *lourd* as a synon. term. But the Isl. word has evidently more affinity to *ladrone* than to *lurdane*, q. v.

LADRY, *s.* "Idle lads," Pink.

They luft nocht with *ladry*, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town.

Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.*, 1. 3.

This seems rather to mean what the Fr. call *canaille*, S. *canallye*, perhaps from A.-S. *leod-wera*, incola, *leod-weras*, common people, Somnp. Isl. *lydur*, plebs; or, as this term is connected with *trumpours*, deceivers, it may be allied to Isl. *loddari*, a travelling musician, a juggler, ludio, hystrio, probably from *liod*, carmen, A.-S. *hleothr-ian*, canere, Isl. *lauder-menne* is rendered homo nauci, from *lauder*, *laudr*, spuma, as E. *scum* is used. *Lodur menne*, homo vilis, a *lodur*, spuma, q. spumeus homo, i. e., inutilis ut spuma. Olai. Lex. Run.

G. Andr. expl. *loddare*, as signifying a dirty sneaking fellow.

LAD'S-LOVE, *s.* A name given by the country girls in Aberdeens. to Southernwood. V. OVERENYIE.

LAD-WEAN, *s.* A man-child, S.

I hae nocht left me ava,
Ochon, ochon, ochrie,
But bonny orphan *lad-weans* twa,
To seek their bread wi me.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 175.

* LADY, *s.* The title universally given, in former times, to the wife of a landholder in Scotland. It is still used in some parts of the country.

"The *lard*, or *laird*, was designed from his estate, and his wife was *lady* by the same designation even down to modern times." Pink. Hist. Scotl., i. 359.

LADY-BRACKEN, *s.* The female fern, Dumfr., Roxb.

"Amidst the deep solitude of the moor I found one or two of the martyrs' grave stones, and having removed the heather and decayed leaves of *lady-bracken* which covered the inscription, and having recited aloud 'Satan's Lamentation for Grierson of Lagg,' I renewed my journey." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 278. V. BRACKEN.

LADY-DAY. V. MARYMESS.

LADY-GARTEN-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the bramble, Teviotd.

In Sweden the stone-bramble is denominated *jungfrubaar*, or Young Lady's berry, and *Mariebaur*, or the Virgin Mary's berry.

LADY LANDERS. V. LANDERS.

LADY-PRIEN, *s.* The small kind of pin in E. called *Minikin*, Loth.; evidently as being of no use but for *ladies* in the nicer parts of dress.

LADY'S (OUR) ELWAND, the vulgar designation of the constellation called Orion's Girdle, S. B. V. ELWAND.

LADY'S (OUR) HEN. A name given to the Lark (*Alauda arvensis*) in Orkney.

"There is one day in harvest, on which the more ignorant, especially in Rousa, say, if any work the ridges will bleed [bleed]. The Lark some call *Our Lady's Hen*. And some such Popish dregs are to be found." Brand's Orkn., p. 61.

I need scarcely add that this name has been conferred in compliment to the Virgin Mary. V. LANDERS.

[LAEGER, *s.* V. LAAGER.]

[LAENERLY, *adv.* Lonely, singly, alone, Shetl.]

LAFE, LAIFF, LAYFF, LAVE, LAW, *s.* The remainder after partition or division, the persons or things remaining; pron. *laive*, S. *lave*, A. Bor.

And the *lave* syne, that dede war thar,
Into great pyttis erdyt war.

Barbour, xiii. 665, MS.

His men entryt, that worthy war in deid,
In handis hynt, and stekit of the *lawff*.

Wallace, lv. 255, MS.

Than said he thus, All weiland God resawe
My petows spreit and sawle among the *law*:
My carneill lyff I may nocht thus defend.

Wallace, ii. 174, MS.

A.-S. *lafe*, Moes.-G. *laib-os*, Alem. *leibba*, Isl. *leif*,
Su.-G. *lefw-or*, Germ. *laib*, id.; all from the different
verbs signifying to *leave*.

LAFFY, *adj.* Soft, not pressed together;
as, *laffy hay*, hay that has not been trodden
into a compact mass; a *laffy feather bed*,
&c., Lanarks.

Teut. *laf*, flaccidus, Kilian. Isl. *lafe* denotes what
is loose in a certain sense, being applied to what hangs
in this state; pendulus lacer sum; whence *loef*, laciniæ
pendulæ; G. Andr.

LAFT, *s.* 1. A floor, always as distinguished
from the ground floor, S.

Mair elegant than thin my *lafts* ars found.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 11.

2. A gallery, a loft, S.

"I—observed a peeress from her seat in the front
of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a
fat lord at the table below." Steamboat, p. 220.

Su.-G. *loft*, superior contignatio; C. B. *loft*, id.

LAFT, LOFT, *s.* The fitness of any soil to
receive one species of seed, or produce one
kind of grain, in preference to another; the
actual state of ground in relation to agri-
cultural purposes; as, "That land's in fine
laft for aits," i.e., oats; Loth. *Tid* and *Ply*
may be viewed as synonym. terms.

In one of the oldest copies of *Tak your auld cloak
about you*, the sixth verse is thus given:

It's ilka land has its ain *laft*,
Ilk kind of corn has its ain hool;
I think the world be gane daft,
When ilka wife her man wad rule.

In Thomson's Select Collection, vol. iii., *laugh* is the
word used; in Pinkerton's Comic Ballads, ii. 110,
lough. In both the third line does not rhyme with the
first:

I think the world is a' *run wrang*.

If *laft* be not the original word, *lauch* seems to have
the best claim, as signifying law or custom.

Dan. *lav-e*, aptare; *saette i lave*, componere, dispo-
nere; Baden.

LAG, *adj.* 1. "Sluggish, slow, tardy. It is
out of use, but retained in Scotland;" Johns.

Sinkin wi' care we aften fag;
Strummin about a gill we're lag
Synne drowsy hum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 132.

[2. Habitually late, the last, Clydes.; "ye
wudna be richt an ye were na *lag*: they're
hame afore ye."

In this sense, which is common in Banffs. also, *lag*,
may be a contr. for *lagabag*.]

LAGGIE-BAG, *s.* The hindmost or last, Fife;
apparently from *lag* and *aback*.

[**LAGGIE**, *s.* A loiterer, late-comer, Shetl.]

[**LAGAT**, *s.* A piece of cloth or wool tied
to the mane or tail of a horse, or to the
wool of a sheep, as a mark of distinction,
Shetl. Isl. *lagdr*, a tuft of hair, a lock of
wool.]

LAGENE, LAGGEN, pron. *leiggen*, *s.* 1.
The projecting part of the staves at the
bottom of a bushel or cask, S.

"That—the edge of the bottom, entering within the
lagene, be pared out-with, toward the nether side;
and to be made in-with plaine and just rule richt."
Acts, Ja. vi., 1587, c. 114.

Isl. *loegg* is defined in the same manner; Terminus
fundī, seu incisura, qua fundus cum corpore vasis
constructi coit; G. Andr., p. 160. Margo, vel incisura
vasis lignei a fundo; Haldorson.

2. The angle within, between the side and
bottom of a cask or wooden vessel, S.

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet has tarrow't at it;
But or the day was done, I trow,
This *laggen* they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day.

Burns, iii. 98.

Su.-G. *lagg* is used precisely in the first sense.
Usurpatur—de ultima parte lignorum in vasis ligneis,
quae extra commissuras eminent; Ihre. In general, it
denotes the extremity of any thing. E. *ledge* is evi-
dently allied: whence probably our phrase, *the ledgins
of a brigg*, for the parapets of a bridge.

TO LAGEN, LAGGEN, *v. a.* To repair the
laggen of a vessel, Clydes.

Isl. *lagg-a*, fundum per incisuras aptare vasi ligneo;
Haldorson.

LAGEN-GIRD, *s.* A hoop securing the bottom
of a tub or wooden vessel, S.

To cast a *lagen-gird*, to bear a spurious child, S.

Or bairns can read, they first maun spell,
I learn'd this frae my mammy,
And coost a *legen girth* mysel,
Lang or I married Tammie.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

"There wis ane o' the queans, I believe, had casten
a *lagen-gird*." Journal from London, p. 7.

—"Bodie!" addressing the fiddler, 'ye'll souk the
lagen-gird off the quaigh, and mar your minstrelsy and
our mirth.'" Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 407.

[**LAGGER, LAIGER**, *s.* Mire; a muddy
place: pl. *laigers*, mud spots, Clydes., S. B.]

[To **LAGGER, LAIGER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To
bemire, bespatter, *ibid*.

2. To walk through, or fall into a mire or
puddle, *ibid*.

3. To encumber, overload, *ibid*.

4. To walk lazily or with difficulty; as, "He
cam' *laigerin* along as if naebody wantit
him," *ibid*.]

[**LAGGERIN, LAIGERIN**, *part. pr.* Used also
as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* in the senses above,
ibid.]

LAGGERY, *adj.* Miry, dirty. *A laggery road*, a road that is covered with mire, S. B. V. next word.

LAGGERIT, **LAIGERT**, *part. pa.* 1. Bemired, besmeared with mud, S.

The law valis flodderit all wyth spate,
The plane stretis and every hie way
Full of fluschis, dubbis, myre and clay,
Laggerit leyis wallowit fernis schew,
Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 5.

This word appears in a more primitive form in O. E. "*Lagged* or bedrabelyd. Labefactus. Paludosus." Prompt. Parv.

2. Encumbered, from whatever cause; as by heavy armour, S. B.

An' as you ay by speed o' fit
Perform ilk doughy deed,
Fan *laggerit* wi' this bouksome graith,
Ye will tyne haaf your speed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Rudd. supposes that this may be compounded of A.-S. *laga*, water, and *gara*, gorges. This, as far at least as it respects the first of these words, is the only probable conjecture among a variety which he throws out. Su.-G. *lag*, Isl. *laug-r*, *laug-ur*, water; *log-ur*, a collection of waters. The radical term is, *laa*, unda fluens. *Laa* in Hervarar S. is used to denote the sea; Verel.

LAGMAN, *s.* The president in the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney Islands.

"The president, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the *Great Foud* or *Lagman*." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

Su.-G. *lagman*, Isl. *lagmadr*, judex provincialis summae apud veteres dignationis, quippe qui non judex tantum erat in conventibus publicis, sed etiam coram Rege tributum potestatem exercebat; Ihre, vo. *Lag*. V. **Foud**.

LAGRAETMAN, *s.* One acting as an officer to a *lagman*.

"As the chief judge had a council consisting of several members called *Raddmen* or counsellors, so the inferior ones [*Lagmen*] had their council also, composed of members denominated *Lagraetmen* or *Laurrightmen*, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

From Su.-G. *lag*, law, and *raett*, right; men whose business it was to see that justice was done according to law.

LAICH, **LAYCHE** (gutt.), *adj.* Low in situation. V. **LAIGH**, *adj.*

LAICH, *s.* A hollow, a low plain. V. **LAIGH**, *s.*

LAICH of a *coit*. [Cloth in general.]

"Item, fyve ellis and thre quarters of fresit claith of gold reinyeit with blak, contening in the haill to fyve litle peeces, a half of the *laich* of a coit thairin contenit, figurit with scaillis.—The claith of gold was employit Feb. 1566, and the *laich* of the coit deliverit in Jan. 1566." Inventories, A, 1561, p. 149.

Laich seems to be the same with *Láik*, q.v., as here signifying cloth in general. *Half of the laich of a coit*, "half as much cloth as is necessary for making a coat."

VOL. III.

LAICHLY, *adj.* *A laichly lurdane*; Lyndsay. V. **WASH**. Perhaps it should be *laithly*. V. **LAITHLIE**.

[**LAICIS**, **LASIS**, **LAYCIS**, *s. pl.* *Laces*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 27, 259, 190, Dickson.]

[**LAID**, *s.* A load; hence, *laid-hors*, a pack-horse, *laid-men*, sumpter men. V. **LADE**.]

LAID, *s.* The pollack, a fish. V. **LYTHE**.

LAID, *s.* People, the same with *Leid*, *Lede*.

Gif thow meitis ony *laid* lent on the ling,
Gar thame boan to this burgh, I tell the mine intent.
Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. 6.

Those writers, who were so fond of alliteration as the author of this tale, often paid little attention to the sense of terms which they used. The phrase following, *lent on the ling*, may however signify, dwelling, or tarrying, on the heath.

LAIDGALLON. A vessel for containing liquids.

"The air sall haue—the best brewing leid, the mask-fat, with tub, barrellis, and *laidgallon*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 234, also 235.

Although this term seems to be now quite obsolete, it is evidently given by Balfour as the translation of *Logenam*, the word used in our Leg. Burg., c. 125, § 1. It denotes either a flagon, or a measure of four *sextarii*, i.e., six pints. It may perhaps be allied to Germ. and Dan. *lade*, Su.-G. *laeda*, arca, cista, theca. L.B. *lad-us* is expl., Species vasis; Du Cange.

LAID DRAIN. A drain in which the stones are so *laid* as to form a regular opening for the water to pass, S.

"If a stream of running water, or small fountain, enters at the top, and runs along the whole course of the drain, it is generally found adviseable to use a *laid drain*, i.e., a row of stones laid on each side, with an opening of from six to ten inches between them, and a course of flat stones laid above these." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 426.

LAIDIS, *s. pl.*

But he may ruse him of his ryding,
In London for his longsome byding.
Thair Holieglas begane his gaidis,
As he was learned amangis the *laidis*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 328.

Either, among the people, for *ledis* from *Leid*; or, in the languages, as *Leid* also signifies. V. **LEID**, *s.* 2 and 3.

[**LAIDLICK**, *s.* A tadpole, Banffs.]

LAID-MAN, *s.* V. **LADE-MAN**.

LAIDNER, *s.* 1. A larder, S. V. **LADNAIRE**.

2. A winter's stock of provisions, East of Fife; a secondary use of the term.

LAIDNING, *s.* Lading, freight, S. Aberd. Reg.

LAIDL, *adj.* Clumsy. V. **LAITHLIE**.

K

L A I D - S A D I L L, *s.* A saddle used for laying burdens on; *q.* a *load-saddle*.

I haif ane helter, and eik ane hek,
Ane coird, ane creill, and als an cradill,
Fyfe fiddler of raggis to stuff ane jak,
Ans auld pannell of ane *laid satill*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

V. LADE.

L A I F, **L A E F**, *s.* A loaf, S.

But I haive a *laef* here in my lap,
Likewise a bottle of clarry wine;
And now, ere we go farther on,
We'll rest a while, and ye may dine.

True Thomas; Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 9.

"Keep as muckle of your Scots tongue as will buy your dog a *leaf*," S. Prov.; "a reprimand to conceited fellows who affectedly speak English, or, as they say, begin to *knap*." Kelly, p. 229.

Moes-G. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*, A.-S. *hlaef*, *hlaef*, *lof*, Alem. *leib*, Isl. *hleif*, *lef*, Su.-G. *lef*, Fenn. *leipa*, Lappon. *leab*, Fris. *leef*, *leaf*, id. L. B. *leib-o*, Lat. *libum*. Junius refers to Heb. חֶלֶם, *hhalaph*, innovare, instaurare, Goth. *Gl.*; Ihre to Germ. *lab-en*, refocillare, or *lope*, coagulum. It would be more natural to trace it to Germ. *leib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*, bread being almost universally considered as "the staff of life."

Mr. Tooke, however, exhibits a very ingenious theory as to the origin of these terms used to denote this simple species of aliment, *bread*, *dough*, and *loaf*. *Bread*, he says, is the past part. of the verb *to bray*, to pound, to beat to pieces; as suggesting the idea of corn, grain, &c., in a *brayed* state. *Dough*, the past part. of A.-S. *deawo-ian*, to moisten, denotes this grain as *wetted*; and *loaf*, *laif*, Alem. *hlaef*, is the past part. of *hleif-ian*, to raise, and means merely *raised*; as Moes-G. *hlaibs*, *loaf*, is the same part. of *hleib-ian*, to raise, or to lift up. "After the bread has been *wetted*," he says, "(by which it becomes *dough*), then comes the *leaven* (which in the Anglo-Saxon is termed *haef* and *haefen*); by which it becomes *loaf*." Divers. Purley, ii. 46. 156.

The etymon of *bread*, however, is highly questionable. For as *bray* does not seem to be a Gothic verb, grain merely in a *brayed* state has never been reckoned *bread*.

L A I F F, **L A Y F F**, *s.* The remainder. V. L A F E.

L A I F S O U N D A Y, **L E I F S O U N D A Y**, **L A W S O U N D A Y**.

"And becaus thai haif bene sa lang out of vse of making of wapinschawing, it is thoct expedient that the samin be maid thrise for the first yeire: And the first tyme to be one the morne eftir *Laif Souneday* nixt tocum." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

"And becaus it is vnderstand that thir wapnis & harnes may nocht be completlie gottin at the first wapinschawing, that is to say, one the morne eftir *Leif Souneday* nixt tocum, therfor it is dispensit be the kingis grace at thai mak thar schawingis, and monstouris with sic harness and wapnis as thai haif," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 363.

In both passages, *Law Souneday* occurs in Ed. 1566, fol. 130, b. 131, b. *Law Souneday*, Skene's Ed.

This term must have been still more obscure than it is, had it appeared merely, as in old editions, *Law Souneday*. Even the form of *Leif Souneday* would scarcely have led to the origin. It would seem that the editors of Ed. 1566 had taken a liberty very common with their successors in Andro Hart's time, of substituting their own conjectural emendations, when they did not understand a MS., or of using a term, which they supposed might be more intelligible, instead of one nearly obsolete.

Leisom, A.-S. *ge-leafsum*, and *leifful*, being often used as equivalent to *lawful*; they had thought proper to convert *Leif Souneday* in MS. into *Law Souneday*, as well as *monstouris* into *moustouris*.

Laif Souneday is undoubtedly *q.* "Loaf-Sunday." A considerable difficulty remains, however. The name would correspond with that of *Lamma*, in A.-S. *hlaef-maesse*, festum primitiarum, panis vel frumentationis festum. V. Somner, and Hicke's Thesaur., i. 210. But this does not quadrate with the times appointed for these weapontakes.

Another passage in the Records, in which the term appears in the form of *Law Souneday*, goes further to fix the time.

"Vpoun the quhill sevint day of Januar thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except vpoun the Souneday, but ony vacance at Easterisewin, quhill Palmo-souneday ewin inclusiue, and than ryiss and haue vacance quhill the nixt Mononday efter the *Law Souneday*, vpoun the quhill Mononday thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except on the Souneday, without ony vacance at Witsonday, quhill the said tent day of Julij." Act Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104.

Palme Souneday is the Sunday before Easter, which is the Sunday after the first full moon that follows the 21st of March. *Law Souneday* must therefore be between the end of March and Whitsunday.

The first Sunday after Easter, or Dies Dominicus in Albis, is called by the English *Low Sunday*; Mareschall, Observ. in Vers. A.-S., p. 535. This circumstance, indeed, can throw no light on our subject, unless we could suppose that the reading of Ed. 1566 were the genuine one. But the origin of the E. designation seems as obscure as that of *Laif Souneday*. A.-S. *hlaewe*, E. *low*, *loo*, are expl. by Somner, after Dugdale, as denoting the "heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England," and pointing out the "way of buriall used of the ancients." But we cannot suppose that this day had originally received its name from the circumstance of our Lord's having left the *grave*, because this was not on the *first* Sunday after Easter, but on Easter itself.

T O L A I G, *v. n.* To talk loudly and foolishly, S. B.

Isl. *legg-ia á*, veredicè aut fatidicè imprecare. But it may be allied to *liug-a*, mentiri; or to *leik-a*, illudere.

[**L A I G**, *s.* 1. Idle, silly talk; gossip, *ibid.*

2. A person given to such talk or gossip.]

[**L A I G I N**, *part. pr.* 1. As a *s.*, silly, foolish talking, gossiping, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, fond of such talk or gossiping, *ibid.*]

T O L A I G, *v. n.* To wade; *Gl.* Sibb.

L A I G A N, *s.* A large quantity of any liquid, Lanarks.

Gael. *lochan*, C. B. *laguen*, a little pool or lake. V. **L O C H**.

L A I G H, **L A Y C H E**, *adj.* 1. Low in situation, S.

All the streynthis that thai haue
Thai ewyn *layche* with the erde has made.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 114.

"Where the dike's *laighest*, it is eithest to lowp;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.

2. Not tall. A *laigh man*, one of a small stature. A tall person is said to be *heich*, S.

Su.-G. *laag*, Isl. *lagr*, Teut. *laegh*, *leegh*, humilis, non altus.

LAIGH, LAICH, s. 1. A hollow, S. B.

"I have also been told, upon good authority, that there is a passage in the Red Book of Pluscardine,—that the whole *laigh* of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010." P. Dyke, *Elgin Statist. Acc.*, xx. 232.

2. A plat of low-lying ground, S.

"The faughs (here including low wet lands, called *laighs*, and burnt lands,) vary from four to ten shillings, in new leases, and are perhaps eight shillings at a medium." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 172.

A burn ran in the *laigh*, ayont there lay
As mony feeding on the other brae,

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

"All the low fields that have been taken in, either from mosses or marshes, go under the general name of *laighs*." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 72, 73.

In an account of marches, this term occurs about 1450.

—"Swa passand eist downwart to the greyn *laigh* to Gemylis myr, and fra that passand down our awn landis, the laif beand in commone." *Chart. Aberbroth.* Fol. 79.

To LAIGHEN, *v. a.* To lower, in whatever way, S. O.

Teut. *legh-en*, demittere, deprimere.

[LAIGHIE-BRAID, *s.* A person or an animal having a short, thick-set body, Banffs.]

LAIGHNESS, *s.* Lowness, S.

[LAIGH-O'-THE-BELLY, LAIGH-O'-THE-WAME. The groin, *ibid.*]

LAIGLIN, *s.* LEGLIN,

LAIK, LAKE, *s.* Very fine linen cloth.

Thir fair ladyis in silk and clath of *laik*,
Thus lang sall not all foundin be sa stabill,
This Venus court, quibilk was in lufe maist abill,
For till discrive my *cunninges* to waik,
Ane multitude thay war innumersbill.

Patice of Honour, i. 52.

Leg. *cunning is*, as in edit. 1579.

The tents that in my wounds yeed,
Trust ye well they were no threed.
They were neither *lake* nor line,
Of silk they were both good and fine.

Sir Egeir, p. 12.

Chaucer uses the same word :

He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake*, fin and clere,
A breche and eke a sherte.

Sir Thopas, v. 13788.

It would appear, from other dialects, that this term was anciently used with greater latitude, as denoting cloth in general. Belg. *lak*, and *laaken*, are used in this sense; *laken-kooper*, a cloth-merchant. The word conjoined generally determines the kind of cloth meant; as *slaap-laken*, a sheet for a bed, *tafel-laken*, a table cloth. Although Germ. *laken* seems properly to denote woollen cloth, *leilach* signifies sheets for a bed. Su.-G. *lakan*, a sheet.

The same diversity appears in the more ancient dialects. Alem. *lahhan* was used to signify both woollen and linen cloth; *lahhan*, pallium, *lahhan*, chlamys; proprie pannus est, sed metonymice pro pallio accipitur è panno confecto; Schiler. It is used by Kero to denote a linen cloth; *stuollahhan*, the covering of a seat or stool; *panelahhan*, the covering of a bench.

Thre has observed, *vo. Lakan*, that Plautus uses the term *lacinia* for a piece of linen cloth.

Sume *laciniam*, et absterge sudorem.

Merc., i. 2.

A.-S. *lach* being rendered *chlamys*, and Alem. *lahhan*, *pallium*, I am inclined to think that *clath* of *laik* is synon. with *clath* of *pall*; as denoting any such fine cloth as was worn by persons of distinction. V. LAUCHT; LAUCHTANE.

LAIK, *s.* Gift, pledge. LOVE-LAIK, pledge of love.

In touu thou do him be ;
Her *love-laik* thou bihald,
For the love of me,
Nought wene.

Bi resoun thou schalt se,
That love is hem bituene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 114.

A.-S. *lac*, *laec*, munus.

LAIK, LAIKE, *s.* 1. A term used by boys to denote their stake at play, S.

I pledge, or all the play he playd,
That sum sall lose a *laike*.

Cherry and Slae, st. 80.

Isl. *leik*, Su.-G. *lek*, Germ. *laich*, id. Moes.-G. *laik-an*, A.-S. *lac-an*, Isl. *leik-a*, Su.-G. *lek-a*, Germ. *laich-en*, to play. A. Bor. to *lake*, id.

To the same origin must we trace the *v.* "to *Lake*, to play; a word common to all the North country." Ray's Coll., p. 42. This *v.* Skinn. deduces, without any probability, from A.-S. *plaeg-an*, ludere, or Belg. *lach-en*, ridere. Ray more properly refers to Dan. *leeg-er*, to play. This is radically the same with the Isl. etymon already given. Hence *leeg*, play; Wolff.

Hence *lakein*, a toy, Westmorel.

2. Used metaphorically to denote the strife of battle.

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode,
Then his lenan on lowde skirles, and skrikes,
When that burly barne blenket on blode.
Lordis and ladies of that *laike* likes,
And thonked God fele sithe for Gawayn the gode.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 16.

Isl. *leik* is also used in this sense. Est etiam ludus serius, nempe certamen, pugna. Hence *leiksmark*, *q.* a *play-mark*, denotes a scar, or mark of a wound or stroke received in combat; Indicium vel argumentum ludi, livor nempe, vulnus, &c. Verel. Ind.

LAIKYNG, LAYKYNG, *s.* Play; applied to *justing*.

—Ramsay til hym coym in hy,
And gert hym entre. Swne than he
Sayd, "God mot at yhoure *laykyng* be!"
Syne sayd he, "Lordis, on qwhat manere
"Will yhe ryn at this *justyng* here?"

Wyntown, viii. 35. 76.

V. LAIK, *s.* 3.

LAIK, *s.* Prob., a small lake or loch.

—"All & hail the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane—with all vtheris garthis, pullis, haldis, *laikis*, and nettis, &c. The salmond fischeing—of Cummertreis—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, haultis, *laikis*, and nettis within the boundis abone-writtin." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

LAIK, *s.* Want, lack, S.

Ne spare thay not at last, for *laik* of mete,
Thare fatal foure nukit trunscheuris for til ete.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 51.

Teut. *laecke*, *lacke*, Su.-G. *lack*, id. Seren. views Isl. *laa*, noxa, laesio, as the radical word.

LAIKIN, *part. pr.* **LAIKY**, *adj.* Applied to rain. *Laikin showers* are such as fall now and then, intermittent showers; as distinguished from a tract of rainy weather on the one hand, and constant drought on the other, S.

Laikyweather conveys the same idea.

Su.-G. *lack-a*, deficere, deesse; Fenn. *lak-an*, desinere, cessare. Teut. *laeck-en*, minuere; minui, decrescere; deficere.

LAIKS, *s. pl.*

Quhen that she seimlie had said hir sentences to end,
Than all they leuche upon loft, with *laiks* full mirry.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 50.

Mr. Pink, gives this as synon. with *laits*, gestures. In Edit. 1508, it is *laits*.

[**LAIM**, **LAME**, **LAYM**, **LEEN**, *adj.* Earthen. S. A.-S. *lám*, *laam*, loam, mud, clay.]

[**LAIM**, *s.* A shred of china, stoneware, or earthenware, Banffs.]

LAIN, *adj.* Alone. V. **LANE**.

LAING, *s.* A small ridge of land, as distinguished from *Skift*, which signifies a broad ridge; Orkii.

To **LAING**, *v. n.* To move with long steps, Fife; the same with *Ling*, q. v.

To **LAIP**, **LAPE**, *v. a.* To lap, S.

The feyns gave them hait leid to *laip*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30,

It did him gud to *laip* the blude
Of young and tender lamms.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 6.

Su.-G. *laep-ia*, Isl. *lep-ia*, C. B. *chlepp-ian*, *chleib-ia*, Arm. *lip-at*, A.-S. *lap-ian*, Alem. *laff-an*, Germ. *lab-en*, Gr. *λαπ-ειν*, Lat. *lamb-ere*, *lib-are*.

LAIP, *s.* A splash; Loth. V. **LAPPIE**.

LAIR, **LAYRE**, **LARE**, *s.* 1. A place for lying down, or taking rest; used in a general sense, [a place for laying or spreading materials on, as a *peat-lair*, a place for spreading peats to dry, S.]

He makes my *lair*,
In fields maist fair.

Montgomery, Vers. 23, Ps. Ever-green, ii. 217.

A hard bed is called an *ill lair*, S. V. **CARE-BED LAIR**.

2. A burying-place, a tomb; or a particular portion of burial-ground appropriated to a person or family. One is said to have a *lair* in this or that church-yard; hence, *lair-stane*, a tombstone, S.

The Byshape Dawy of Bernhame
Past off this world til his lang hame :
As he dyd here, sa fand he thare.
Of hym I byd to spek na mare.
He chesyd hys *layre* in-til Kelsew ;
Neucht in the Kyrk of Saynt Andrewe.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 151.

“He [Bishop Kennedy] founded a triumphant college in St. Andrews, called St. Salvator’s College,

wherein he maid his *lair* very curiously and costly.”
Pitscottie, p. 68.

Unum reliquit suae liberalitatis monumentum egregium, scolas publicas ad fanum Andreae, maximis sumptibus aedificatis.—In eis *sepulchrum* sibi magnificè extruendum curavit. Buchanan, Hist. xii. 23.

“The keeper of the register charged himself for the *burial lair* (grave) of a child, without mentioning whether it was male or female.” P. Aberdeen, Statist. Acc., xix. 176.

Su.-G. *laeger*, Germ. *lager*, Dan. *lajjer*. Alem. *legar*, Moes-G. *ligr*, all signify a bed, from *ligg-a*, &c., to lie. Sometimes another term is added, as A.-S. *legerbedd*, Alem. *legerstede*, cubile. Teut. *laegher* is properly applied to the den or resting-place of wild beasts. Some of these are transferred to our last resting-place; as Germ. *lager*, Su.-G. *laeger*, *sepulchrum*; or with addition *laegerstaette*, *laegerstad*, A.-S. *legerstow*; Isl. *legi*, id. Verel.

Hardyng uses *leyre* in this sense.

Kyng Arthur then in Aualen so dyed,
Where he was buried in a chapel fayre,
Which now is made, and fully edified
The mynster church, this day of great repayrs,
Of Glastenbury, whers now he hath his *leyre* :
But then it was called the black chapell
Of our Lady, as chronicles can tel.

Chronicle, Fol. 77, a.

Although many have denied the existence of the celebrated Arthur, Leland quotes an ancient MS. which asserts that his grave was discovered at Glastenbury, A. D. 1192, with a cross of lead upon his breast, having his name inscribed. Collect. i. 242. He also refers to Gervase, as giving the following testimony: A. 1191, apud Glasconiam inventa sunt ossa Arturii famosiss. regis, qui locus olim *Aualen*, i. e., *insula pomorum*, dicebatur; p. 264. Gervase lived in the reign of K. John. Leland also quotes John Bevyr, who wrote about the year 1300, as attesting the same circumstance; p. 280.

3. The act of lying down, or of taking rest.

In the mene quhyle, as al the beistis war
Repaterit wele, eftir thair nychtis *lare* ;
The catal gan to rowtin, cry and rare.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 29.

4. A stratum, S.

Rudd. observes, that the term *laire* is used “for the different beds, rows, and stratum of fossils, or such like;” Gl. vo. *Lare*. This is merely E. *layer*.

He also says that S. Bor. “generally the ground or foundation upon which any thing *stands* is called a *lair* ;” mentioning *stance* and *stead* as synon. I have never remarked that it is used in this sense. It certainly does not convey the idea of standing, but of lying.

To **LAIR**, *v. a.* To inter, to bury.

If they can eithly turn the pence,
Wi’ city’s good they will dispense ;
Nor care tho’ a’ her sons were *lair’d*
Ten fathom i’ the auld kirk-yard.

Fergusson’s Poems, ii. 104.

I am not certain, however, whether this may not be the *v.* signifying, to mire, used in a ludicrous sense.

LAIR, **LARE**, *s.* A mire, a bog, S. A. Bor.

Rudd. thinks that this may have the same origin with *lair*, as signifying a place of rest. But it seems radically the same with Isl. *leir*, elay, mire, lutum, coenum, G. Andr. ; *leyra*, fundus, argillosus ; *leirvik*, paludes glebosae ; *lertekt*, the liberty of digging clay for constructing walls. Su.-G. *ler*, Dan. *leer*, clay.

To LAIR, *v. n.* To stick in the mire, S.

"When James Finlay was tenant of Bridge of Don, his cattle sometimes laired in the waggie, and were drawn out by strength of men." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 74.

To LAIR, *v. a.* To mire, S.

"They came to a place called *The Solway-moss*, wherethrough neither horse nor man might pass, and thair laired all their horse, and mischieved them." Pitscottie, p. 176.

LAIRIE, LAIRY, *adj.* Boggy, marshy. *Lairy springs*, springs where one is apt to sink, Perth.

Saw you my ewes? How feed they? weel or ill?
Did ony, in a far-fetched winding turn,
Come near the *lairy* springs, or cross the burn?
Donald and Flora, p. 19.

LAIR, *s.* A laver, corruptly for *lawer*, with which it is evidently the same.

"I basing and *lair*, with apia, wormis, and ser-pentis.—Twa brokin coveris in form of *laweris*. Five platis. Ane *lawer* gilt. Ane *lawer* with a cowp and a cover of copper ennamallit." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 158.

LAIR, *s.* Learning, education. V. LARE.

LAIRACH (*gutt.*), *s.* The site of a building, Bauffs. V. LERROCH.

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, *s.*

Bot with an *lairbar* for to ly,
Ane auld deid stock, baith cauld and dry—
Philotus, S. P. R., i. 16.

Mr. Pink. renders it "dirty fellow." But the term seems properly to suggest the idea of great infirmity; as the phrase *deid stock*, which is still used in this sense, is added as expletive of the other. It is used in a similar sense, Maitl. P. p. 47, 49.

It may have been formed from A.-S. *leger*, a bed, and *bear-an*, to carry; as originally denoting one bedrid, or who needed to be carried on a couch. It is in favour of this etymon, that *legree* is rendered "sickness, a lying sick," *leger-faest*, bedrid; and *leger-bedd*, which signifies a couch of any kind, also denotes "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" *Somm.*, or as inverted in Germ. *betlaerig*, clinicus, lecto affixus; Wachter. *Larbitar* denotes one who is quite unactive, Ang. q. *leger-bedd-er*.

The term, however, may radically be still more emphatic, as referring to a corpse.

Scho lyis als *deid*, quhat sall I deime?
—Scho will not heir me for na cryis,
For plucking on scho will not ryis,
Sa *lairbairt* lyke lo as scho lyis,
As raveist in a trance.

Philotus, st. 112.

As *leger* also signifies a grave, (V. LAIR, l.), q. one fit to be carried to the grave; or from *leger*, cubile, and *baer*, nudus, q. the bed to which one returns *naked*.

The word is also used *adj.* in the sense of sluggish, feeble.

His luve is waxit *larbar*, and lyis into swowne.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 51.

—His back is *larbour* grown and lidded.
Evergreen, i. 76.

It seems also to signify ghastly.

The *larbar* lukes of thy lang leinest craig,—
Gars men dispyt thair fiesch.—
Ibid., ii. 56, st. 16.

Isl. *lara*, debilitare.

LAIRD, LARDE, *n.* 1. A lord, a person of superior rank.

—This tretys sympyll
I made at the instans of a *larde*
That hade my serwys in his warde,
Schyr Jhone of the Wemys be rycht name,
Ane honest knyght and of gude fame,
Suppos hys *lordschyppe* lyk noucht be
Tyl gret statys in equalytè.

Wyntown, i. Prol. v. 55.

Ilk ane of thaim furth pransand like a *lard*,
Arrayit wele the templeis of thare hede
With purpoure garlandis of the rosis rede.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 39.

Mr. Pinkerton also observes; "A *lord* and a *lard* are the same, and the Latin only admitted *dominus* for either.

"The lesser barons or *lairds*, corresponding with the English lords or manors, form such a singular and amphibious class, in the Scottish parliament, that they excite curiosity and disquisition."—"In England the *baron* was a *lord*, a peer: in Scotland he was only a *laird*, a man of landed property." History of Scotland, i. 359, 363.

Wedderburn in his *Vocab.* knew no other Lat. word corresponding to ours. "*Dominus*, a *Laird*," p. 11.

2. A leader, a captain.

Before the laif, as ledsman and *lard*,
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,
Went Palinure—

Ibid., 156, 19.

3. A landholder, a proprietor of land; a term applied, as Sibb. observes, to a "landed gentleman under the degree of a knight," S.

"Quha sa vais not the said archarie, the *laird* of the land sall rais of him a wedder, and gif the *laird* rasia not the said pane, the Kingis Schirif or his ministers sal rais it to the King." Acts. Ja. I., 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566.

"Quhatsumeuer tennent, gentilman vnlandit, or yeman hauand takkis or steidingis of ony lordis or *lairdis* spirituall or temporall, that happinnis to be slane be Inglisemen in our souerane Lordis armie,—the wyfis and barnis of thame,—sall bruke thair takkis, malingis or steidingis. Acts. Ja. V. 1522, c. 4. *Ibid.*

That *laird* is originally the same term with *lord*, is undeniable. Mr. Macpherson has justly observed, that "in *Wyntown's* time it appears to have been equivalent to *Lord*, and is sometimes used to express the feudal superiority of an over-lord."

This Kyng in fe and herytage
That kynrik held, and for homage
Of a grettare kyng of mycht,
That wes hys Oure-Lord of rycht.

Cron. viii. 3, 34; also, v. 40, 44.

They are used as *synon.* in O. E. In a Norm. Sax. paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer, written before 1185, God is called *Lauerd*, for *Lord*. We have also *Lauerid king*, R. Brunne.

Lauerid king, "Wassaille," seid sche.
V. Gl. R. Glouc., p. 695.

This is *lord* in R. Glouc. *Chron.*
A kne to the kyng heo seyde, *Lord* kyng wasseyl.
P. 117.

It would appear that anciently the title of *Laird* was given to no proprietor but one who held immediately of the Crown. This distinction is still preserved in the Highlands. The designation *Tiern*, corresponding to our *Laird*, and rendered by it, is given to one whose property is perhaps not worth two or three hundred per ann., while it is withheld from another, whose

rental extends to as many thousands; because the former acknowledges no superior under the king, while the latter does.

In confirmation of what has been said in regard to the restriction of this term to one who held of the crown, we may quote the authority of Sir G. Mackenzie. "And this remembers me of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in disuse, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince were called *Lairds*; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superiour very noble, were only called *Good-men*, from the old French word *Bonne homme*, which was the title of the master of the family; and therefore such fews as had a jurisdiction annex to them, a barony, as we call it, do ennoble: for baronies are established only by the Prince's erection or confirmation." *Science of Heraldry*, p. 13, 14.

4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one, S.

A.-S. *hlaford*, *lavord*, Isl. *lavard-ur*, Su.-G. *laward*, dominus. Verel. derives the Isl. term from *lad*, land, soil, and *vard*, a guardian. Dicitur *lavard*, q. q. *ladvard*, fundi vel soli servator et defensor; Ind., p. 150. Stiernhielm deduces it from *hlafr*, bread, and *vaerd*, an host, hospes; Junius, from *hlafr*, and *ord*, initium, origo, q. he who administers bread. G. Andr. views it q. *lavagardr*, horrei œconomus, from *laf*, *lave*, an area, a barn, a storehouse, p. 160.

Mr. Tooke, having observed that *hlafr* is the past part of A.-S. *hlif-ian*, to raise, adds, that *hlaford* is "a compound word of *hlafr*, raised or elevated, and *ord* (*ortus*) source, origin, birth. *Lord*," he subjoins, "therefore means *High-born*, or of an exalted origin." Divers. Purley, ii. 157, 158. *Hlafr-dig*, lady, he views as merely *lofty*, i. e., raised or exalted: her birth being entirely out of the question; the wife following the condition of the husband." *Ibid.*, p. 161.

In an old Isl. work, quoted by G. Andr., the serpent is made to say to Eve, *Thu ert lafde myn, en Adam er lavardr min*. "Thou art my Lady, and Adam is my *Laird*." The same passage occurs in Spec. Reg., p. 501, 502, in the amusing account given, by the author, of the dialogue between our common mother and the serpent. This phraseology is perfectly analogous to that of our own country. For, among all classes, within half a century, the wife of a *laird* was viewed as entitled to the designation of *Lady*, conjoined with the name of the estate, how small soever: and among the vulgar, this custom is still in use.

LAIRDIE, s. A small proprietor; a diminutive from *Laird*, S.

—"Our norland thistles winna pu',
For a wee bit German *lairdie*,"
Jacobite Relics, i. 84.

LAIRDSHIP, s. An estate, landed property, S.

My *lairdship* can yield me
As neikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good knockit beer.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 313.

Sir Thomas Urquhart by this term expl. Fr. *chatel-lenie*.

"We have with the help of God conquered all the land of the Dipsodes. I will give thee the chastelleine, or *lairdship* of Salmigondin." Rabelais, B. ii., p. 214.

"Mr. Andrew Murray, minister of Ebdie, having been, by David viscount Stormont, preferred to the *lairdship* of Balvaird; and afterwards, in the year 1633, knighted by his majesty, was now made lord Balvaird." Guthrey's Mem., p. 105.

"A *lairdship* is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence;

and the name of that house he is distinguished by." Defoe's *Journey through Scotl.*, p. 4.

This short passage affords different proofs of the inaccuracy of the ideas even of those who are near neighbours. For an estate is called a *lairdship*, not only when the proprietor is non-resident, but though there should be no mansion-house on it; and often the name of the estate is quite different from that of the mansion-house on it.

LAIR-IGIGH, s. The name of a bird, Sutherland.

"There is great store of—doves, steeres or stirlings, *lair-igigh* or *knag* (which is a foull lyk vnto a parroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beek in the oak-trie,) duke, draig, widgeon, teale, wild gouse, ringouse, routs, whaips, shot-whaips, woodcok, larkes, sparrows, snyps, blakburds or osills, meweis [maviee], thrushes, and all other kinds of wildfoule or birds, which ar to be had in any part of this kingdom." Sir R. Gordon's *Hist. Sutherland.*, p. 3.

The description of this bird resembles that of the Woodpecker. This term, in a quotation from the same work, Agr. Surv. Sutherland., p. 169, is undoubtedly misprinted *Lair figh*.

LAIRMASTER. V. LARE, v. a.

LAIR-SILUER, s. Apparently, money for education; Aberd. Reg., A. 1543; or perhaps the dues paid for a grave; *ibid.* Cent. 16.

LAIR-STANE, s. A tomb-stone, Aberd.

From *Lair*, sense 3, a burying-place.

LAIRT, LEIR, adv. Rather. S. B. V. LEVER, whence it is formed; also LOOR.

LAIT, LAYTE, LATE, LETE, s. 1. Manner, behaviour, gesture.

Betwix Schir Gologras, and he,
Gude countenance I se:
And uthir knightis so fre
Lufsom of *lait*.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 21.

A lady lufsom of *lete*, ledand a knight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

V. RIAL.

Suppose thi birny be bright, as bachiler suld ben,
Yhit ar thi *latis* unlufsun, and ladlike, I lay.
Gawan and Gal., i. 8; also i. 13.

V. LAITHLIE.

Lat occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 117,

It seemeth by his *lat*,
As he hir never had sen,
With sight.—
Than on his kneis he asket forgiuenes
For his licht *laytes*, and his wantones.
Preists of Peblis, p. 36.

To daus thir damysellis thame dicht,
Thir lasses licht of *latis*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

i. e., light, or wanton, in their behaviour.

Douglas applies the expression in the very same sense.

The faithful ladyis of Grece I nicht consider,
In clathis blak all bairfute pas togidder,
Till Thebes sege fra thair lordis war slane.
Behald, ye men, that callis ladyis hiddir,
And *licht* of *latis*, quhat kindnes brocht them hiddir!
Quhat treuth and lufe did in thair breists remane!
Palace of Honour, iii. 34.

Edit. 1579.

2. Mien, appearance of the countenance.

Thai persawyt, bs his speking,
That he wes the selwyn Robert King.
And changyt cuntenance and late;
And held nocht in the fyrst state.
For thai war fayis to the King.

Barbour, vii. 127, MS.

Thy trimnes and nimnes
Is turnd to vyld estait;
Thy grace to, and face to,
Is altered of the late.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 50.

3. *Lait* is still used to denote a practice, habit, or custom, Border. *Ill laits* is a common phrase in Angus for "bad customs."

Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din,—
Coost up auld *laits* o' kith an' kin,
An' did like gypsies cow ither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 15.

4. A trick. It is used in this sense in the South of S., generally with an adj. prefixed; as, *ill laits*, mischievous tricks.

But if for little rompish *laits*
I hear that thou a pandy gets,
Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt.

Ibid., p. 12.

Callander strangely seeks the origin in Moes.-G. *laistjan*, sequi; although it is evidently Isl. *lat*, *laete*, gestus, usually derived from *laet*, me gero, I behave myself. Marg eru *latinn* of ollum er *latid*; Multi sunt gestus, si omnes adhibeantur, Volusp. Here both *s.* and *v.* occur. The Su.-G. synonym is *lat-ur*; Fenn. *laatu*, *laita*, gestus, indoles. Teut. *laet*, *ghelaet*, gestus, habitus, vultus, apparitio, ostensio; status, species; *laet-en*, *ghe-laet-en*, apparere; prae se ferre, Kilian.

Isl. *laet* and Su.-G. *lat-ur* are much used in composition: *Mikillatur*, proud, *litillatur*, modest, *litillaeti*, modesty, *tystlatig*, silent, *lettlatr*, of a light carriage. The character of Venus is, *Mioek lettlat horkona*, scortum levissimum; Damascen. ap. Verel. Ind. This exactly corresponds to the S. phrase quoted above, *licht of laitis*; *lett* signifying levis. *Lauslaete*, vita dissoluta, *lauslatr*, lascivus, *ibid.*

Isl. *lit*, *lyt*, is used as synonym with *laet*, gestus; which might seem to suggest that the latter, although immediately connected with the *v. laet-a*, se gerere, is radically allied to *lit*, vultus, *leite*, respectus, *auglit*, facies. The extensive use of the Teut. term would appear to confirm this idea.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To personate, to assume the appearance of.

This word occurs in an ancient specimen of translation, extant in the Scotchron., most probably by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inch Colme in the Firth of Forth; which entitles him to a place of considerable distinction among our Scottish Poets. It must have been written before A. 1435, in which year he seems to have concluded his work.

The passage referred to is a translation of the following singular verses from Babio's Comedies.

Indisciplinata mulier	mu-	}	Cornuta capite, ut hoedus;
			Effrens fronte, ut taurus;
			Oculus venenata, ut basiliscus;
			Facie blanda, ut scorpio;
			Auribus indisciplinata, ut aspis;
			Signo fallax, ut vulpes;
			Ore mendax, ut Diabolus.

The unlatit woman the licht man will *lait*,
Gangis coitand in the curt, hornit lik a gait;
Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice;
Mair venumit is hir luke than the cocketrice.
Blyth and bletherand, in the face lyk an angell,
Bot a wisle in the taill, lyk a draconell.
Wyth prik youkand eris as the awsk gleg.
Mars wily than a fox, pungis as the cleg!
Als sikir for to hald as a water eil;
Bot as trew in hsr toung as ths mekyl Devil.

Fordun, ii. 376.

The meaning of the first line, as here given, may be, "The woman, who is a stranger to propriety of manners, will act as if she were a wanton man." I have a strong suspicion, however, that *licht man* is, *q. lic-man*, and allied to Su.-G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play, to make sport, *lekar*, a jester, a buffoon, a mimic, O. Fr. *leceour*. Thus, the sense would be; "She personates a buffoon or harlequin;" and perhaps there is an allusion to the *Julbok*, or *cervulus*, as she is *hornit lik a gait*. Dunbar would almost seem to have imitated this passage, in the following counsel, which he puts into the mouth of his loose *Wedo*.

Be dragonis bayth and dowis, one in doubill forms;
Be aimabil with humil faces, as angel apperward;
And with ans terrible tail bs stangand as eddaris.

Maitland Poems, p. 54.

V. the *s.* and LEIT, LEET, *v.* which is radically the same.

Isl. *laet-a* is used precisely in the same sense; simulare, Haldorson.

LAITLESS, *adj.* Uneivil, unmannerly, unbecoming, Ettr. For.

"Richt laithe to lay ane *laitless* finger on her, I brankyt in myne gram." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 42.
From S. *Lait*, manner, and the negative *less*.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To allure, to entice; an old word, Teviotdale.

Isl. *let-ia*, dissuadere, dehortari; *lad-a*, allicere, Olav. Rex. Runic.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To reduce the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard. This is done by heating it, S.

Isl. *lat*, flexibilitas. V. LATE, LEET, *v.*

[LAITE, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid, Shetl. Su.-G. *lite*, Dan. *lidet*, little.]To LAITH at, *v. a.* To loth, to have a disgust at, Fife; synonym. *Ug*, *Scunner*, S.

A.-S. *lath-ian*, detestari.

LAITH, LATHE, *s.* A loathing, a disgust; a word of pretty general use, S.

A.-S. *laeththe*, odium, "hatred, envy, loathing," Somner. *Lath*, inimicitia; Lye. Isl. *leide*, fastidium; Sw. *leda*, loathing. As A.-S. *lath* primarily signifies malum, and only in a secondary acceptation inimicitia; the same thing may be observed of Germ. *leid*, deduced from *leid-en*, laedere, to injure. Hence Wachter observes; A *leid* fit *leiden* pati malum, et *leiden* aversari malum. The connexion is very striking. For what is disgust, but aversion from something that either is, or is supposed to be, evil?

LAITHEAND, *adj.* Detestable, loathsome.

"Thocht nathing apperit mair sikker than haisty and dangerus weris approcheand be the Tarquinis; yet the samin wes mair *laitheand* than it semit." *Belcend. T. Liv.*, p. 110. Id quod non timebant, Lat. A.-S. *lathwend*, odiosus, infestus, invivus.

LAITH, adj. 1. Loathsome, impure.

Exalatiouns or vapouris blak and *laith*,
Furth of that dedely golf thrawis in the are.
Doug. Virgil, 171, 30.

This seems the primary sense. Isl. *leid-ur*, turpis, sordidus, *leid-a*, taedio afficere; whence, says Verel., Ital. *laido*, foedus, sordidus, Fr. *laide*. A.-S. *lath*, hateful.

A lascivious person is commonly designed "a *laidly* lown," Ang. But it seems very doubtful whether this be radically the same word.

2. What one is reluctant to utter.

This Calcas held his toung ten dais till end,
Kepand secrete and clois all his intent,
Refusing with his wordes ony to schent,
Or to pronounce the deith of any wycht;
Scars at the last throw gret clamour and slycht
Of Vlisses constrenit, but mare abaid,
As was deuyst, the *laith* wourd furth braid,
And me adjugit to send to the altare.
Doug. Virgil, 42, 50.

3. Unwilling, reluctant, S.

And til Saynt Serf syne wes he broucht,
That schepe, he sayd, that he stall noucht;
And thare-til for to swere an athe,
He sayd, that he wald noucht be *lathe*.
Wynntown, v. 12, 1229.

For Peter, Androw and Johne wer fischaris fine,
Of men and women, to the Christian faith;
Bot thay to haue spreid net with huik & line,
On rentis riche, on gold, and vther graith,
Sic fisching to neglect, and they will be *laith*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 136.

"*Laith* to bed, *laith* out of it;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23. It is also said, "*Laith* to the drink, *laith* frae't." Ibid.

A.-S. *lathe*, it grieves, it gives pain. Isl. *leithr*, whence *leithest*, most reluctant.

LAITHERIN, part. pr. Lazy, loitering, Perth's.; apparently the same with *Ladrone*, q. v.**LAITHFOW, adj.** 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate and *laithfu'*, scarce can weel behave;
The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy,
What makes the youth sae bashfu' and sae grave;
Weel pleas'd to think her bairn's respected like the lave.
Burns, iii. 176, 177.

2. Shy of receiving an invitation to eat, or an offer of any favour, from a kind of modesty, S. It is opposed to the idea of greediness; and is generally used among the vulgar. **V. LAITH.**

It may be subjoined, that *laithfow* includes the idea of great abstemiousness in eating, after an invitation has been accepted; lest one should seem to abuse discretion, or, (to use the term contrasted with it,) seem to be *menesless*.

I hesitate much, whether Burns did not use the term in this very sense, in the passage quoted above, under sense 1, as this acceptation is very common in the West of S., and as the passage refers to their sitting at table; for it follows:

The cheerfu' *supper* done, &c.

3. Disgustful, loathsome, Moray.

LAITHLES, adj.

Thare come ane *laithles* leid air to this place.--
It kythit, be his cognisance, ane knight that hewes;
Bot he wes ladlike of lait, and light of his fere.
Gawan and Gol., i. 13.

"Unmannerly," Gl. Pink. He seems to view it as from *lait*, behaviour, manner, and *leas*, E. *less*. But it may be from A.-S. *lathlice*, detestabilis. *Leid* and *air* are different words in Edt. 1503.

LAITHLIE, LAIDLY, adj. 1. Loathsome, impure.

Our mesis and oure meit thay reft away;
And with thare *laithlie* twich all thing fyle thay.
Doug. Virgil, 15, 18.

Immundo, Virg. It is used as giving the sense of *obscoenus*, ib. id. 47. "*Laidly*, ugly, lothsome, foul." A. Bor. Gr. Grose.

2. Base, vile.

There was also the *laithly* Indigence,
Terrihil of schape, and schameful hir presence.
Doug. Virgil, 12, 48.

Turpis, Virg.

3. Clumsy, inelegant. A *laidly flup*, a clumsy and awkward fellow, S. B.

O. E. *lothly*, is radically the same. **V. LAITH.**

LAITHLOUNKIE, adj. A term applied to one who is dejected or chopfallen, Ayr's.; synon. *Down-i'-the-mouth*, S.

The origin is quite uncertain. *Laith* may here have its ordinary meaning, like E. *loth*. Teut. *lonck-en* signifies, retortis oculis tueri, q. to look askance.

LAITTANDLY, adj. 1. Latently, secretly. **V. MEMMIT.****To LAIVE, v. a.** To throw water by means of a vessel, or with the hand, S.

This is very nearly allied to one sense of E. *lave*. But it properly signifies to lade, to throw out what is useless, redundant, or threatens danger. This, however, respects the *terminus ad quem*; as in *laiving* water on linens that they may be bleached, *laiving* it on the face to recover from a swoon, &c.

[LAIVE, n. 1. A quantity of any liquid thrown or dashed; as, "He got a *laive* o' wattir in's face," Banffs.2. The act of throwing a liquid with the hand or with a vessel, *ibid.*3. The act of lading, *ibid.*]**[LAIVAN, n.** 1. The act of throwing a liquid with the hand or a vessel; as, "The lads an' lasses heeld a *laivan* o' wattir on ane anither till they wir a'dreepin'-weet," Banffs.2. The act of lading, *ibid.*]**To LAK, LACK, LACKIN, v. a.** 1. To blame, to reproach.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtnes thai will *lak*.
Gif ye be grave, your gravitè is clekit.

Maitland Poems, p. 158.

For me lyst wyth man nor bukis flyte,
--Nor na man will I *lakkin* nor dyspysse.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 4.

Quhowbeit that diuers deuote cunning clerkis
In Latyne tong hee written sindrie bulkis ;
Our vneleirnit knawis litle of thir werkis,
More than thay do the raung of the ruikis.
Quhairfoir to colyearis, carters, & to cuikis,
To Jok and Thome, my ryme salbe directit ;
With cunning men howbeit it wilbe *lakkit*.

Lynndsay's Warkis, p. 14.

2. To depreciate, to vilify, S. B.

"Agayne yhoure will and of malis
"Hely yhe releve thare pryse.
"Yhe wene to *lak*, bot yhe commend
"That natyown, as yhe mak ws kend."

Wyntown, ix. 13. 3.

I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a da.
Sae *lack* where ye like, I shall anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

"He that *lacks* my mare, would buy my mare." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 130.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

Amongis Burgesis haue I be, dwellyng at London,
And gard Backbiting be a broker, to blame men's ware,
Whan he sold and I not, than was I ready
To lye & lours on my neyghbour, and to *lak* his chaffer.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 22. 6.

Su.-G. *lack-a*, Isl. *hlack-a*, Teut. *laeck-en*, vituperare ; Su.-G. *lack*, Isl. *hlack*, Teut. *lacke*, *laecke*, vituperium.

These terms seem originally to suggest the idea of sport ; as if radically the same with Moes-G. *laik-an bi-laik-an*, Isl. *leik-a*, Su.-G. *lek-a*, ludere. As sport is often carried on at the expense of another, the Su.-G. verb signifies, to make game of any one. Moes. *bi-laik-an* is used in the same sense. *Bilailaikun ina*, they mocked him, Mark xv. 20.

LAK, LAKE, s. 1. Dispraise, reproach.

For thi, ilk man be off trew hardy will,
An at we do so nobill in to deid,
Off ws be found no *lak* eftir to reid.

Wallace, ix. 818, MS.

Na manere *lak* to your realme sal we be,
Nor na repruf tharby to your renouwe,
Be vs nor nane vthir sal neuer sprede.

Doug. Virgil, 213, 28.

Quhat of his *lak*, sa wide your fame is blaw,—
Na wretchis word may depair your hie name.

Palice of Honour, ii. 22.

"*Shame and lak*, is an usual phrase, S. B." Rudd.

2. A taunt, a scoff.

Wallace, scho said, Yhe war clepyt my luff,
Mor baundounly I maid me for to pruff.—
Madem, he said, and verité war seyn,
That ye me luffyt, I awcht yow luff agayn.
Thir wordis all ar nothing bot in wayn ;
Sic luff as that is nothing till awance,
To tak a *lak* and syne get no plesance.
In spech off luff suttell ye Sotheroun ar,
Ye can ws mok, supposs ye se no mar.

Wall., viii. 1407, MS.

It is corruptly printed *alak*, Perth edit. ; while *liking* is substituted in other editions. It seems to have been a prov. phrase, expressive of the folly of taking the blame of anything, while one received no advantage ; as we still say, "He has baith the scaith and the scorn," Prov. S. V. the v.

LAK, s. [A level or low-lying district, a plain.]

The land loun was, and lie, with lyking and love,
And for to lende by that *lak* thoct me levare,
Beauss that ther hertis in herdis couid hove.

Houlate, i. 2, MS.

Place, station? A.-S. *leag*, locus ; Isl. *lage*, statio, from *lygg-ia*, to lie. It may indeed signify *plain*, as the A.-S. word also does.

LAK, adj. Bad, mean, weak, defective ; comp. *lakker*, worse ; superl. *lakkest*.

Wisser than I may fail in *lakker* style.

Doug. Virgil, 9. 26.

Into the mont Apenninus duelt he,
Amang Liguriane pepil of his cuntré,
And not forsoith the *lakkest* weriour,
Bot forcy man and richt stalwart in stoure.

Ibid., 389. 43.

Harry the Minstrel seems to use *lakest* as signifying the weakest.

Wald we him burd, na but is to begyn ;
The *lakest* schip, that is his flot within,
May sayll ws doun on to a dulfull ded.

Wall., ix. 93, MS.

Isl. *lakt* is used in the same sense ; *deficiens a justa mensura*, aut aequo valore, G. Andr.

* LAKE, s. A small stagnant pool, Roxb. *Loch* is always used in the same district, to denote a large body of water.

This corresponds with the general sense of A.-S. *lac*, *laca*, as signifying stagnum, "a standing pool ;" Somner.

To LAKE at, v. a. 1. Expl. "To give heed to ; used always with a negative, as, *He never lakit at it*, He gave no heed to it ;" Orkn.

2. "To give credit to, to trust ;" *ibid.*

There must be some obliquity in the use of this phrase, or a deviation from the primary signification of the radical term. It may probably be conjectured that at first it was used in a positive form. "He *lakit at it* ; as allied to Isl. *laeck-a*, deprimeric ; Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere, detrahere alicui ; Belg. *laek-en*, to slight, to despise ; q. "so far from giving credit or heed to it, he treated it lightly."

LAKE-FISHING. V. RAISE-NET-FISHING.

LAKIE, s. An irregularity in the tides, observed in the Frith of Forth.

"In Forth there are, besides the regular ebbs and flows, several irregular motions, which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culross (who have most diligently observed them) call the *Lakies* of Forth ; by which name they express these odd motions of the river, when it ebbs and flows : for when it floweth, sometime before it be full sea, it intermitteth and ebbs for some considerable time, and after fileth till it be full sea ; and, on the contrary, when the sea is ebbing, before the low water, it intermits and fills for some considerable time, and after ebbs till it be low water : and this is called a *lakie*. There are *lakies* in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland." Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 87.

This term appears to be used elliptically. For another mode of expression is also used.

"The tides in the river Forth, for several miles, both above and below Clackmannan, exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a *leaky tide*, which happens always in good weather during the neap tides," &c. P. Clackmannan, Statist. Acc., xiv. 612.

The word seems properly to denote deficiency or intermission ; and may therefore be from the same origin with *Laikin*, q. v.

Probably allied to Isl. *loka-straum*, minimns aestus maris, q. a very small flow, a neap-tide.

LALIE, s. A child's toy, Shetl.

Isl. *lalle*, pnelus, a boy, when making his first attempts to walk out; G. Andr.

LALL, s. An inactive, handless person, Ayrs.; a *lall* has less capacity for work than a *tawpie*.

Isl. *lall-a*, lentè gradi, G. Andr.; agre ambulare, Haldorson. Hence, *lall*, the first use that children make of their feet; *lalli*, one who walks about in a tottering way. Su.-G. *lolla*, femina fatua, inepta. Ihre remarks the affinity of Gr. Barb. $\lambda\omega\lambda\text{-}\delta\varsigma$, stolidus. The E. v. to *loll* seems to have a common origin.

LALLAN, adj. Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland, S.

Far aff our gentles for their poets flew,
And scorn'd to own that *Lallan* sangs they knew.
A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1816, p. 40.

To LAMB, v. a. To bring forth lambs, to yean, S.

"I wish you *lamb* in your lair, as many a good ew has done," S. Prov.; "Spoken to those who lie too long a-bed;" Kelly, p. 195.

"Tip when you will, you shall *lamb* with the leave [lave]," S. Prov.; "An allusion to sheep taking the ram, and dropping their lambs; used in company when some refuse to pay their clubs because they came but lately in, signifying that they shall pay all alike notwithstanding;" Kelly, p. 306.

"If in the spring, about *lambing* time, any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without one, the ewes suddenly take fright, and through the influence of fear, it is imagined, instantly drop down as dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket bullet;" Statist. Acc. (P. Kirkwall), v. 545.

"As for the sheep, I take them to be little less than they are in many places of Scotland; they *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season." Brand's *Zetl.*, p. 75.

LAMBIE, LAMMIE, s. 1. A young lamb, S.

2. A fondling term for a lamb, without respect to its age, S.

For tweesh twa hillocks the poor *lambie* lies.
Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

3. A darling, S,

I held her to my beating heart,
My young, my smiling *lammie*!
Macneil's Poems, ii. 84.

Sw. *lamb-a*, Germ. *lamm-en*, id.

LAMB'S-LETTUCE, s. Corn salad, an herb, S. *Valeriana locusta*, Linn.

LAMB-TONGUE, s. Corn mint, S. *Mentha arvensis*, Linn.

[LAMBATEIND, s.] A name given to the wool collected by the parish minister as teinds: it is now generally commuted to a money payment, Shetl.]

[LAMBER, s. Amber. V. LAMMER.]

[LAME, s. Loam, earth, the grave, Barbour, xix. 256, Herd's Ed.]

LAME, adj. Earthen; a term applied to crockery ware.

"In the year of God i.m.v.c.xxxi. yeris, in Fyndoure ane town of the Mernis, v. mylis fra Aberdene, wes found ane anciant sepulture, in quhilk wer ii. *lame* piggis craftely maid with letteris ingrauit full of brynt powder, quhilkis sone efter that thay wer handillit fel in dros." Bellend. *Cron.*, Fol. 35, b. *Urnae duae*, Boeth.

A.-S. *laemen*, fictilis, *lam*, lutum, *lamwyrhta*, figulus, a potter; Teut. *leem*, terra figuraris; Gl. Pex. *leimino*, fictiles. A *lame plate*, a plate of earthen ware, as distinguished from a wooden one, S.

"Capedo, capedinis, a *lame* vessel." Despaut. *Gram. B. S.*, a.

***LAME, s. Lameness, hurt.**

He sayd, that he wald ayl ná-tyung.—
Thus hapnyd til hym of this *lame*.

Wyntown, viii. 35, 135.

Sa dyde it here to this Willame,
That left noucht for defowle and *lame*,
But folowyd his purpos ithandly,
Qwhill he had his intent playnly.

Ibid., 36, 112.

Isl. *lam*, fractio.

LAMITER, LAMETER, adj. Lame, Ayrs.

"What few elements of education—she had acquired were chiefly derived from Jenny Hirple, a *lameter* woman." *The Entail*, i. 95.

LAMITER, s. A cripple, one who is lame, S.

"Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 338.

"The *Lamiters* of Edinburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a festival will be celebrated by the Ready-to-halt Fraternity, at M'Lean's Hotel, Prince's Street, on Thursday next, the 14th of September. All such Cripples and *Lamiters* as wish to consociate and dine together will please give in their names at the Hotel before the 14th instant. *No Procession.* W. T. Secretary.

Caledonian Merc. Sep^r. 9, 1820.

[LAMYT, part. pt.] Lamed, Barbour, iv. 284, Skeat's Ed.

The Edin. M.S. has *lawit*, i.e., brought low, and Herd's Ed. has *lamed*.]

[LAME, s. A lamb.

He was ane munzeoun for ane dame,
Meik in chalmer lyk ane *lame*.

Lyndsay, *Hist. Sq. Meldrum*, l. 234.

To LAME, v. a. To prepare wool by drawing, Shetl.

Isl. *lam*, segmen semifractum, *laum*, lamina; G. Andr. *Lam-a*, debilitare, frangere.

LAMENRY, s. Concubinage.

He beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by,
Bot throw lichtnes did lig in *lamenry*.

Priests of Peblis, p. 30.

V. LEMAN.

LAMENT, s. 1. A sort of elegaic composition in memory of the dead, S.

Hence the title of one of Dunbar's Poems, "*Lamen* for the Deth of the Makkaris." *Bann. Poems*, p. 74.

2. The music to which such a composition is set, S.

"They delighted in the warlike high-toned notes of the bagpipes, and were particularly charmed with solemn and melancholy airs or *Laments* (as they call them) for their deceased friends." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 84.

LAMER, *s.* A thong, Teviotdale.

O. Teut. *lamme*, *lemmer*, impedimentum, might seem allied, a thong being used as a mode of restraint.

[LAMGAMMACHY, *s.* A long rambling speech, incoherent talk; much senseless speaking, Banffs.]

[LAMITER, *s.* and *adj.* V. under LAME.]

LAMMAS FLUDE OR SPATE. The heavy fall of rain which generally takes place some time in the month of August, causing a swell in the waters, S.

"*Lammas Spates*, those heavy falls of rain, common about *Lammas*." Gall. Encycl.

LAMMAS-TOWER, *s.* A hut or kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, against the time of Lammas; and defended by them against assailants, Loth.

"All the herds of a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place, near the centre of their district, which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. This tower was usually built of sods, for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. The name of *Lammas-towers* will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased." Trans. Ant. Soc. Scot., i. p. 194, 198.

LAMMER, LAMER, *s.* Amber, S.

My fair maistres, sweitar than the *lammer*,
Gif me licence to luge into your chammer.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 13.

"O wha's blood is this," he says,

"That lies in the chamer?"

"It is your lady's heart's blood;

'Tis as clear as the *lamer*."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 181.

Also used *adj.* *Lammer beads*, beads made of amber, S.

Teut. *lamertyn-steen*, succinum, *synon.* with *amber*, *ember*.

"Bedis [beads] of correll & *lammer*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

As amber, when heated, emits an agreeable odour; the custom of wearing a necklace of amber, which was formerly so common, and is not yet extinct among old women—in our country, is attributed to this circumstance. In olden time, the present made by a mother to her daughter on the night of her marriage, was a set of *lammer beads*, to be worn about her neck, that, from the influence of the bed-heat on the amber, she might smell sweet to her husband.

It is not improbable that it was originally used as a charm. The ancients, at least, viewed it as efficacious in this way. Though Pliny takes no notice of its *connubial* virtue, he admits its agreeable odour; ob-

erving that "the white is most redolent, and smells best." A little farther on, he adds; "True it is, that a collar of ambre beads worn about the neck of yong infants, is a singular preservative unto them against secret poyson & a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. Callistratus saith, that such collars are very good for all ages, and namely, to preserve as many as weare them against fantastical illusions and frights that drive folke out of their wits." *Nat. Hist.*, B. 37, c. 3. Transl. by Holland.

LAMMER, LAMOUR, *adj.* Of or belonging to amber, S.

"Dinna ye think *puir* Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?" *Heart M. Loth.*, i. 332.

A learned friend suggests that S. *Lammer* may be from Fr. *lambre*, *id.*

LAMMER-WINE, *s.* Amberwine, Clydes.

"This imaginary liquor was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality, and its virtues are celebrated in the following infallible recipe:—

Drink ae coup o' the *lammer-wine*,

An' the tear is nae mair in your e'ee.

An' drink twae coups o' the *lammer-wine*.

Nae dule nor pine ye'll dree.

An' drink three coups o' the *lammer wine*,

Your mortal life's awa.

An' drink four coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll turn a fairy sma'.

An' drink five coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

O' joys ye've routh an' wale.

An' drink sax coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll ring ower hill and dale.

An' drink seven coups o' *lammer-wine*,

Ye may dance on the milky way.

An' drink aught coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye may ride on the fire-flaught blae.

An' drink nine coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Your endday ye'll ne'er see;

An' the nicht hes gane, an' the day hes come,

Will never set to thee."

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820, p. 452.

Among all the properties, according to Pliny, ascribed by the ancients to amber, this of conferring immortality seems to have been totally unknown.

LAMMERMOOR LION. A sheep, Loth.

"Yon look like a *Lammermoor lion*,"—S. Prov.

"*Lammermoor* is a large sheep walk in the east of Scotland. The English say, An Essex Lyon." *Kelly*, p. 380. LAMMIE. V. LAMBIE.

LAMMIE SOUROCKS. The herb Sorrel, Teviotd.

Analogous perhaps to the E. name of Sheep's-sorrel, given to the *Rumex acetosella*; q. Lamb's-sorrel.

This is in fact the Isl. name, *lamba-sura*, *rumex foliis acutis*; Haldorson.

LAMOO, *s.* Any thing that is easily swallowed, or that gives pleasure in the act of swallowing, is said to *gang down like lamoo*.

This is sometimes understood, as if *lamb wool*, S. *pron.* in the same manner, were meant. But the idea is repugnant to common sense. The phrase is probably of Fr. origin, from *moust*, *mout*, with the article prefixed, *le mout*, new or sweet wine; also, wort.

It may be doubted, whether this phrase has not a reference to *Lamb's wool*, in another sense than that which would occur at first sight. "The *Wassel Bowl*," says Warton, "is Shakspeare's Gossip's Bowl. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples. It was also called *Lamb's Wool*."

Edit. of Milton, 1785, p. 51. Polwhill, in his *Old English Gentleman*, p. 117, speaking of the bowl drunk at the New Year says;

It welcomed with *Lamb's Wool* the rising year.

Vallancy, in his usual mode, gives this an Irish origin. "The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c., and was therefore named *La Masribhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit, and being pronounced *Lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *Lamb's-Wool*." Collect. De Reb. Hib. iii. 459.

To LAMP, LEMP, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, or flog, S. B.

Tent. *lomp-en*, id. impingere; quassando et concutendo quenquam rudius tractare; *lomp-halsen*, colaphos infligere, Kilian.

To LAMP, *v. n.* To go quickly, by taking long steps, Loth., [Clydes.]

"It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed nags, and never settling to do a turn of work within doors, unless it were to dress dainties at dinner-time for his ain kyte." Monastery, iii. 205.

Lampin Tibbie Deemster saw us
Tak a kindly kiss or twa;
Syne awa she bang'd to blaw us,
Mumblin what she heard an' saw.
Remains Nithsd. and Gall. Song, p. 104.

Fowk frae every door came *lamping*,
Maggy curst them ane and a'.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 9.

[The parts, *lampin*, *lampit*, are also used by Wilson and are still in use in the districts named.]

LAMP, *s.* A long and heavy step, Lanarks.; synon. *Blad*, Dumfr.

LAMPER, *s.* One who takes long and heavy steps, Lanarks.

To LAMP, *v. n.* The ground is said to *lamp*, or to be *lampin*, when it is covered with that kind of cobwebs which appear after dew or slight frost, S. B.

Perhaps from Teut. *lompe*, lint, spun flax; because the ground appears as if covered with the finest threads.

LAMPER EEL. A lamprey, Galloway.

"*Lamper eels*—common in spring wells during summer." Gall. Encycl. V. RAMPAR EEL.

LAMPET, LEMPET, *s.* The limpet, a shell-fish; which adheres to rocks washed by the sea, S. Lat. *lepas*, id.

Butter, new cheis, and beir in May,
Connanis, cockkilis, curdis and quhay,
Lapstaris, *lempettis*, mussillis in schells,
Grene leikis, and all sic men may say,
Suppois sum of thame sourly smellis.

Scott. Chron. S. P., iii. 162. Bann. MS.

"He—stuck like a *lampit* to a rock—a perfect double of the Old Man of the Sea, who I take to have been the greatest bore on record." St. Ronan, iii. 106.

Kilian gives the name of *lompe* to a species of fish of the *holothuria* kind.

LAMSONS, *n. pl.* A term used to denote the expenses of the Scots establishment at Campvere; or rather the expenses incurred by those who were sent over, in their passage.

"Many ways had been projected for the payment of your *lamsons*; but all had failed." Baillie's Lett., ii. 334. This letter is addressed to Mr. Spang at Campvere.

The word is probably corr. from A.-S. *land-soen*, Germ. *land-suchung*, transmigratio.

[LAN, *s.* Laud, Clydes. V. LAND.]

LANCE, *s.* A surgeon's lancet, S.

[To LANCE, *v. a.* To open with a lancet, to let blood, Clydes., Banffs.]

*LAND, *s.* A "clear level place in a wood." Gl. Wynt.

The kyng and that lord alsu
To-gylder rad, and nane but tha,
Fere in the wode, and thare thai fand
A fayre brade land and a plesand.

Wyntown, vii. i. 50.

Fr. *lande*, a wild or shrubby plain; C. B. *lan*, a plain; O. E. *lanwd*, mod. *lawn*.

LAND, *s.* A hook in the form of the letter S; S. B.

LAND, *s.* The country; *on land*, *to land*, in the country.

"That na indweller within burgh nor *land*, purches ony lordschip in oppressioun of his nichtbouris." Acts, Ja. II., 1457, c. 88. Edit. 1566.

"That this be done alsweill in burrowes, as *on lande* throw all the realme." Acts Ja. I., 1425, c. 76. Ibid.

"That the auld statutis and ordinancis maid of befor, baith to hurgh and *to land*—be obseruit." Acts Ja. IV., 1491, c. 55. Ibid.

A.-S. *land*, rus, the country; Su.-G. id. In oppositione ad civitatem notat rus, Ihre; *landslag*, the law of the country, as opposed to *stadslag*, that of the city. Belg. *land*, id. whence *land-rost*, a country sheriff, *land-huys*, a country house, *land-raad*, the council of the country.

LAND, *s.* A house consisting of different stories; but always denotes the whole building. It most commonly signifies building, including different tenements, S.

"From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh), the houses were piled to an enormous height; some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 241.

This seems only a secondary and oblique sense of the word, as originally denoting property in the soil or a landed estate; a house being not less heritable property than the other. The name of the proprietor was often given to the building; as signifying, perhaps, that this was the heritable property of such a one. *Estate*, in a similar manner, denotes property in general, whether movable or immovable.

"In the actioun—aganis Wilyaim Fery for the wrangwiss occupatioun of diners honsis, that is to say, a hal, a chavmir, a kychin, twa loftis, twa sellaris, ane inner hous, with a loft abone, & ane vnder sellar, lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on the north side of the strete,—betuix the *land* of Johnne Paterson & the *land* of Nicol Spedy on the est." Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 107.

"That—the annuellar, hauand the ground annuell vpon any brint *land*, quhilk is or beis reparellit,—that makis na contributioun to the bigging of the samin,

sall want the saxt part of the annuell," &c., A. 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 431.

—"Gif thair beis ony coniuinct fear or liferentar of ony brint *land*," &c. *Ibid*.

The act indeed is entitled, "Of the Articles—twiching the brint *landis* and tenementis within the Burgh of Edinburgh and vthers burghs and townis within the realme of Scotland, brint be the auld inmeis of England."

—"By the way, they call a floor a *house*; the whole building is called a *land*; an alley—is a *wynde*; a little court, or a turn-again alley, is a *cross*; a round stair-case, a *turnpike*; and a square one goes by the name of a *skule-stair*." Burt's Letters, i. 63.

The definitions here are not quite correct. The term *cross* is indiscriminately applied to an open and to a blind alley. The former is sometimes more particularly denominated, "a throughgang *close*." V. *Close*.

To LAND, *v. a. and n.* 1. To end, to terminate, S. Callander's MS.

Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laenda*, appellere; pertinere.

But our term is merely a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, from the idea of terminating a voyage. *How did ye land?* How did the business terminate? *q.* How did ye come to *land*?

[2. To set down, to throw; to alight, to be set down or thrown; as, "He *landit* me on the braid o' my back," S.]

LAND, LANDIN, LAN'EN, *s.* That portion of a field which a band of reapers take along with them at one time, Loth., Dumfr.; synon. *Win*, Clydes.

Of Gath'ers next, unruly bands
Do spread themselves athwart the *Lands*;
And sair they green to try their hands
Among the sheaves. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 25.

"*Lan-en*, the end of ridges;" Gall. Enceyl.

The complete sameness of idea with that conveyed by *Win* obviously refers us to Isl. *landwinna*, opera rustica, as the origin. Teut. *landwin*, *landwinner*, agricola, *landwinninghe*, agricultura; from *land*, ager, terra, and *winn-en*, colere agrum, A.-S. *winn-an*, laborare, used in the same sense; *win*, labor. Isl. *winn-a*, laborare, *winna*, opus, labor.

LAND OF THE LEAL. V. LEIL.

LAND of the leal. The state of departed souls, especially that of the blessed.

I'm wearin awa, John,
I'm wearin awa, man,
I'm wearin awa, John,
To the land of the leal.

Old Song.

This is a simple and beautiful periphrasis for expressing the state of the *just*; as intimating, that he who enjoys their society, shall suffer no more from that multiform *deceit* which so generally characterizes men in this world. V. LEAL.

[LANDAR, *s.* A laundress, Barbour, xvi. 373. Fr. *lavandière*.]

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, *s.* "The noise and roaring of the sea towards the shore, as the billows break or burst on the ground," Rudd. But it properly signifies not the

noise itself, but the cause of it; being equivalent to the English term *breakers*.

In hy thai put thaim to the se,
And rowyt fast with all thair mayne;
Bot the wynd wes thaim agayne,
That swa hey gert the *land-bryst* ryss,
That thai moucht weld the se na wyss.

Barbour, iv. 444, MS.

Ryueris ran rede on spate with wattr broun,
And burnis harlis all thare bankis down;
And *landbirst* rumbland rudely with sic bere,
Sa loud nenir rummyst wyld lyoun nor bere.

Doug. Virgil, v. 200, 26.

The prynce Tarchon can the schore behald,
Thare as him thoct suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na *land birst* lippering on the wallis.

Ibid., 325, 51.

The ingenious Mr. Ellis renders this, "land-springs, accidental torrents;" Spec. E. P., i. 389. It may perhaps bear this sense in the second passage quoted. But in the other two, it is applied to the sea.

Teut. *berst-en*, *borst-en*, runpi, frangi; crepare; primarily denoting the act of breaking, and secondarily the noise caused by it; Isl. *brist-a*, Su.-G. *brist-a*, whence *brestr*, *brist*, fragar; nearly allied to the idea suggested by E. *breakers*.

LANDE-ILL, *s.* Some kind of disease.

"And als the *lande ill*—was so violent that thar deit ma that yere than euir thar deit ouden in pestilens or yit in ony vthir seikness in Scotland." Addic. to Scot. Croniklis, p. 4.

Perhaps a disease of the loins; Teut. *lende*, lumbus.

LANDERS. *Lady Landers*, the name given to the insect called the *Lady-bird*, *Lady Fly*, E. "Lady-couch, or Lady-Cow, North;" Gl. Grose. The *coccinella bipunctata*, C. *quinque-punctata*, and C. *septem-punctata*, of Linn. all go by the same name.

I am indebted to a literary friend for the following account:—

"When children get hold of this insect, they generally release it, calling out;

Lady, Lady Landers!
Flee away to Flanders!

The English children have a similar rhyme.

Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home;
Your house is on fire, your children at home.

These rude, but humane couplets, very generally secure this pretty little insect from the clutches of children. It is very useful in destroying the aphides that infect trees. For the Eng. rhyme, V. Linn. *Transact*, V.

In the North of S. there is a third rhyme, which dignifies the insect with the title of *Dr. Ellison*.

Dr. Dr. Ellison, where will I be married?
East, or west, or south or north?
Take ye flight, and fly away.

It is sometimes also knighted, being termed *Sir Ellison*. In other places it is denominated *Lady Ellison*.

We learn from Gay, that the *Lady-fly* is used by the vulgar in E., in a similar manner for the purpose of divination.

This *Lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.

"Fly, *Lady-bird*, north, south, or east, or west,
Fly, where the man is found that I love best."

Pastorals.

This insect seems to have been a favourite with different nations; and to have had a sort of patent of honour. In Sw. it is called *Jung fru Marias gullhona*,

i. e., the Virgin Mary's gold hen; also, *Jungfru Marie nyckelpiga*, the Virgin Mary's key-servant, q. house-keeper. It has another designation not quite so honourable, *Laettaerdyj kona*, wanton quean. It would appear that both our names and those used in E. refer to the Virgin, who, in times of Popery, was commonly designed *Our Lady*; as is still the case in Popish countries.

She added, laughingly, "And so ye thought I was marvelling at the red mantle o' the *leddy-lanners*?" *Spawife*, ii. 8.

The rhyme, as used by children in Clydes., is thus given more fully.

"When any of our children lights upon one of these insects, it is carefully placed on the open palm of the hand, and the following metrical jargon is repeated, till the little animal takes wing and flies away:—

Lady, Lady Lanners,
Lady, Lady Lanners,
Tak up your clowk about your head,
An' flee awa to Flanners.
Flee ower firth, and flee ower fell,
Flee ower pule and rinnan' well,
Flee ower muir, and flee ower mead,
Flee ower livan, flee ower dead,
Flee ower corn, an' flee ower lea,
Flee ower river, fles ower sea,
Flee ye east, or flee ye west,
Flee till him that lo'es me best."

Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 326.

As the ingenious writer of this article has observed, it appears that "this beautiful little insect,—still a great favourite with our peasantry," had formerly been "used for divining one's future helpmeet," though not now, as far as he can learn, viewed as subservient to this purpose.

This insect is also called *the King*, and *King Colowa*, *Mearns*, *Aberd.*

When children have caught one, which they believe it would be criminal to kill, they repeat these lines,

King, King Colowa,
Tak up your wings and flee awa',
O'er land, and o'er sea;
Tell me whare my love can be.

As so many titles of honour have been given to this favourite insect, shall we suppose that ours has a similar origin; from Teut. *land-her*, regulus, a petty prince? It being sometimes addressed as a male, sometimes as a female, the circumstance of *lady* being prefixed, can determine nothing as to the original meaning of the term conjoined with it.

LAND-GATES, *adv.* Towards the interior of a country; q. taking the *gait* or road *in-land*, S. B.

And she ran aff as rais'd as ony deer;
Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,
After the night was gloom'd and growing late.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

In signification, this term resembles *Landwart*.

LAND-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's left-hand; q. the horse that treads the unploughed *land*, S. B.

LANDIER, *s.* An andiron, Fr.

"Brasen worke, sic as *Landiers*, *Chandeliers*, *Basons*," &c. *Rates*, A. 1611.

LANDIMAR, *s.* 1. A land-measurer.

"But it is necessary, that the measurers of land, called *Landimers*, in Latine, *Agrimensores*, observe and keepe ane juste relation betwixt the length and the bredth of the measures, quihilk they vse in measuring of landes." *Skene*, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

This word is here used improperly. For it is evidently the same with A.-S. *landimere*, *langemere*, which denotes a boundary or limit of land, Su.-G. *landamaere*, Isl. *landamaeri*, id., from *land* and *mere*, Su.-G. *maere*, Belg. *meere*, a boundary. In this sense, the E. use *meerstone* for a landmark. *Landimers* is by Cowel rendered measures of land. L. B. *Landimera*. *Ihre* views Gr. *μετρον*, *divido*, as the origin.

2. A march or boundary of landed property, *Aberd.*

To *Ride the Landimeres*, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, *Lanarks*.

Once in seven years the magistrates of Aberdeen have to this day been in use to go round all the limits of their burgage and country lands to the extent of many miles. This is called *Riding the Landimeres*. In *Lanarks*. this is done every year. The day in which the procession is made is called *Landimere's day*. When they come in their progress, to the river *Mouse*, every one in the procession who has not passed this way before, must submit to a ducking in the stream. This is also called *Landmark Day*, q. v.

LANDIN', *s.* The termination of a ridge; a term used by reapers in relation to the ridge on which they are working, S. V. **LAND, LANDIN'**.

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDSLORDE, *s.* A landlord.

"That all *Lands-lordes* and *Bailies* of the landes on the *Bordours*, and in the *Hic-landes*, quhair broken men hes dwelt, or presently dwellis,—sall be charged to finde sufficient caution and sovertie;—That the *Landis-lordes* and *Baillies*, upon quhais *landis*, and in quhais jurisdiction they dwell, sall bring and present the persones compleined upon." *Acts*, Ja. VI., 1587, c. 93. *Murray*.

[**LANDIT**, *pret.* and *part.* V. **LAND**, *v.*]

[**LANDIT**, *adj.* Possessing land, S.]

LANDLASH, *s.* A great fall of rain, accompanied with high wind, *Lanarks.*; q. *the lashing of the land*.

When comes the *landlash* wi' rain an swash,
I coud on the rowan' spait,
And airt its way by bank an' brae,
Fulfillan' my luve or hate.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

LAND-LOUPER, *s.* A vagabond; one who frequently flits from one place or country to another. It usually implies that the person does so in consequence of debt, or some misdemeanour, S. *synon.* *scamp*.

Land-louper, like *skouper*, ragged rouper, like a raven.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii., p. 30.

Heh, Sirs! what cairds and tinklers come,
An' *neer-do-weel* horse-couper;
An' spae-wives feynyng to be dumb,
Wi' a' siclike *landloupers*!

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27.

Teut. *land-looper*, *erro vagus*, *multivagus*, *vagabundus*, *Kilian*. This sense is quite different from that given by *Johns*. of E. *landlooper*. This word is however, by *Blount*, rendered "a vagabond, or a rogue that runs up and down the country."

Skouper most probably has a similar sense; from Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. Perhaps Moes-G. *skev-ian*, ire, is radically allied.

This word occurs in O. E.

"Peter Warbeck had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or (as the king called him) such a *land-loper*, as it was extreme hard to hunt out his nest and parents. Neither could any man by company or conversing with him, be able to say or detect well what he was, he did so flit from place to place." Bacon's Hist. Hen. VII. Works, iii. 448-9.

LAND-LOUPING, *adj.* Rambling, migratory, shifting from one place to another, S.

"Yea, the laws of our own land, defective as they are at present, have declared these *land-louping* villains impudent sturdy beggars, and idle vagabond rascals." Player's Scourge, p. 1.

"I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a *land-louping* scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk." Antiquary, ii. 293.

LANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the country, as contradistinguished from those who live in burghs; or perhaps rather a farmer.

"The tounne is hanely murmowrit be the *land-men*, that the wittell byaris of the merkatt scattis thame gryptlie," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. SCATT, v.

A.-S. *land-man*, terrae homo, colonus. Teut. id. agricola, agricultor; Su.-G. *landzman*, ruricola; Isl. *landzmadur*, incola.

LAND-MAN, *s.* A proprietor of land.

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweat
Till *land-men*, with that leud burd-lyme are kyttit.
Bennatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 20.

In the Gothic laws *landzman* signifies an inhabitant of the country; A.-S. *landman*, terrigena, Somn. But it is more immediately connected with Isl. *lender menn*, Su.-G. *laens-men*, nobiles terrarum Domini, vel a Rege terris Praefecti, G. Andr.; according to Verel. those who held lands in fee. Ihre defines *laensman*, *laendirman*, as denoting one who held lands of the king, on condition of military service. He derives it from *laen*, feudum; vo. *Laena*.

[**LAND-MASTER**, *s.* A landlord, a proprietor of land, Shetl.]

LAND-METSTER, *s.* Land-measurer, Argylls.

"The Moderator—administered the oath *de fideli* to—John Currie, *land-metster*, and instructed said John Currie to measure out one half acre, in the meantime, on a field called Faslin,—as site for manse and office-houses." Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur, 1822.

LANDRIEN, *adv.* In a straight course, directly; implying the idea of expedition as opposed to delay or taking a circuitous course; *He came rinnin landrien*, He came running directly. *I cam landrien*, I came expressly with this or that intention, Selkirks. Roxb.

It might seem to be an old Goth. word, allied to Isl. *land*, terra, and *renn-a*, rumpere; as alluding to waves breaking on the shore, (like *Land-birst*, q. v.), or *rinn-a*, currere, q. to run to land, a term borrowed from the sea-faring life. But as it is occasionally pron. *landrifn*, and as snow is said to be *land-driven* or *land-dri'en*, when drifted by the wind after it has fallen to

the ground, I have no doubt that the idea is borrowed from the violence of the *drift*; especially as in the southern counties *dri'en* is the vulgar pronunciation of *driven*; and the phrase "like *drift land drien*," is often used to denote velocity of motion. *Drift* is a common metaphor through S. *He lees like drift*; He tells lies with the greatest volubility.

[**LAND-SETTING**, *s.* Land-letting, S.]

* **LANDSLIP**, *s.* A quantity of soil which slips from a declivity, and is precipitated into the hollow below, Mearns.

"In general, through the whole extent of this course, springs of water from the circumjacent grounds were continually oozing to the banks, and forming into marshes and quagmires: which, from time to time, burst, and were precipitated by *landslips*, into the river." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 324.

LANDSMARK-DAY, the day on which the marches are rode, Lanarks.

"The other [custom] is the riding of the marches, which is done annually upon the day after Whitsunday fair, by the magistrates and burgesses, called here the *landsmark* or *langemark* day, from the Saxon *lange-mark*." Stat. Acc. P. Lan., xv. 45, 46.

The A.-S. word referred to must be *land-gemercu*, the same with *land-mearc*, terrae limites, fines.

A similar custom is observed in London. The boys of the different charity schools, accompanied by the parish officers and teachers, go annually round the boundaries of their respective parishes, and, as it is called, "beat the bounds" with long wicker wands.

LAND-STAIL, *s.* The part of a dam-head which connects it with the land adjoining.

"Sir Patrick craved power to affix the *land-stail* of his dam-head on the other side of the river, whereof Linthill has either right or commonty." Fountainh. i. 313.

Land and A.-S. *stael*, Su.-G. *staelle*, locus, q. *land-place*.

LAND-STANE, *s.* A stone found among the soil of a field, Berwick's.

"In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found of various sizes, from the smaller gravel up to several pounds weight, and often in vast abundance." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 35.

LANDTIDE, *s.* The undulating motion in the air, as perceived in a drougthy day; the effect of evaporation, Clydes. *Summer-couts*, synon.

They scoupit owre a dowie waste,
Whar flower had never blawn,
Whar the dew ne'er scane't, nor the *landtide* danc'd,
Nor rain had ever fawn.

Ballad, *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 323.

Q. the *tide* that floats on the *land* or ground, from the resemblance of the exhalations to the motion of the waves of the sea.

LAND-TRIPPIT, *s.* The sand-piper, a bird. Galloway.

"The sea-fowls are sand-pipers, here called *land-trippers*," &c. P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc., xi. 14.

LANDWARD, **LANDART**, **LANDUART**, *adj.*
1. Inland, of or belonging to the country; as opposed to burghs.

"The maist anciant nobilis that hes bene in ald tymis, tha detestit vrbante, and desirit to lyue in vil-lagis and landuair tounis to be scheiphirdis." Compl. S., p. 66.

2. Having the manners of the country, rustic, boorish, S.

But, bred up far frae shining courts,
In moorland gleus, where nought I see,
But now and then some landair lass,
What sounds polite can flow from me?
Ramsay's Works, i. 102.

"This idea of rusticity," as Sir J. Sinclair observes, "seems to have been taken from a notion, that the interior parts of the country are more barbarous and uncivilized than those of the sea-coast." *Observ.*, p. 103.

The term *landuair*, however, as used by itself, has no reference to the sea-coast, but merely to the country. A literary friend remarks, that, being opposed to a town or burgh, it hence signifies rude or unpolished; as in Lat. *civilis* from *civis*, *rusticus* from *rus*; and in Gr. *ἀστικός*, urbanus, *civilis*, scitus, from *ἀστυ*, urbs.

This term is sometimes used adverbially.

"And thay that sa heis fundin, haue a certane takin to *landuair* of the schireffis, and in burrowis of aldermen and bailleis." *Acts*, Ja. I., 1424, c. 46, edit. 1566.

"To burrow and *landuair*" is the common distinction used in our laws.

"Far to the *landuair*, out o' sight o' the sea, is a common phrase among the fishermen on the coasts of Fife and Angus." *Gl. Compl.*

It sometimes occurs as a s.

"At last scho was delyuerit of ane son namit Walter, quihlk within few yeris became ane vailyeant & lusty man, of greter curage & spreit than ony man that was nurist in *landuair*, as he was." *Bellend. Cron.*, b. xii. c. 5, Ruri, Boeth.

A.-S. *land*, rus, and, *weard*, versus, toward the country. V. LAND.

LAND-WASTER, s. A prodigal, a spend-thrift, Clydes.

LANDWAYS, adv. By land, overland, as opposed to conveyance by sea.

"He lists a number of brave gentlemen to serve in the said guards, well horsed, and he has them *landways* to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France." *Spalding*, i. 20.

Teut. *land-uegh*, inter terrestre.

To LANE, v. n. [To lie.]

I may not ga with the, quhat wil thow mair?
Sa with the I bid nocht for to lane,
I am full red that I cum never againe.
Priests of Peblis, i. 41.

Leave? *Gl. Pink.* I have been inclined to view this as bearing the sense of *conceal*. But it seems the same with *layne*; merely signifying *not to lie*, to tell the truth; "a common expletive," as Sir W. Scott has observed. It occurs frequently in Sir Tristrem—

Nay, moder, nought to layn,
This thef thi brother slough. P. 94.

In the same sense we may understand the following passages:

Monye alleageance lele, in lede nocht to lane it,
Off Aristotle, and all men, schairplye thal schewe.
Houlate, i. 21, MS.

For the quihlk thir lordis, in lede nocht to lane it,
He besocht of socour, as sovraane in saille,
That thair wald pray Nature his present to renew.
Ibid., iii. 17, MS.

In one place it seems to signify *conceal*:

From the lady we will not lane,
That ye are now come home again.
Sir Egeir, p. 14.

V. LAYNE, 3.

LANE, n. A loan; or perhaps gift.

The thrid wolf is men of heretage;
As lordis that hes landis be Godis lane.
Henryson, Bann. P., p. 120, st. 19.

"That nane of his liegis tak vpown hand—to tak ony greittar profeit or annual rent for the lane of mony—bot ten for the hundreth." *Acts Ja.* VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120.

Su.-G. *laan*, donum, concessio, from *laen-a*, *laan-a*, to lend, to give.

Ihre (vo. *Laena*) mentions the very phrase which occurs here as of great antiquity, and as applied by the peasants of the north to all the fruits of the field.

Annotabo,—omnia cerealia dona a ruricolis nostris appellari *guds laan*, quod proprie notat Dei donum. Antiquitatem phraseos testatur Hist. Alex. M.

The fylla sik ewa of Guds laane:

Ita se opplent Dei munere, hoc est, cibo potuque.

Teut. *leen*, also, is rendered, *praedium clientelare vel beneficiarium*, *colonia*, *feudum*; *Kilian*.

LANE, s. 1. A brook of which the motion is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible. Galloway, Lanarks. Expl. "the hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow-ground," *Dunfr.*

2. Applied to those parts of a river or rivulet, which are so smooth as to answer this description, Galloway.

Isl. *lon*, intermissio, also stagnum; *lon-a*, stagnare; *hlan-a*, tepescere, tabescere. But perhaps it is still more nearly allied to *laena*, locus maris vel stagni, a tempestate immunis, ob interpositos et objectos montes; *Halderson*. *Biaerqlaena* is used in the same sense; *Siaelon*, a pool of this kind in the sea-shore. A literary friend refers to Gr. *λην-ος*, lacus, canalis.

LANE, part. pa. [Prob. laid, or smeared.]

"Grantit be vmquhile king James the second—to the said burgh of Kirkcudbright—power to by and sell *lane* skynes, hydes, and all vther kynd of merchandice." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, v. 524.

This, I apprehend, has the same signification with *laid*, as now used. Skinners call those *laid skins*, that are bought with all the tar and grease on them, with which they had been besmeared for the defence of the sheep through the winter; q. *lain*.

LANE, adj. Lone, alone.

Think ye it nocht sne blest band that bindis so fast,
That none unto it adew may say bot the deithe lane?
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 46.

Hence the phraseology, *his lane*, *hir lane*, *their lane*, &c., S.

The cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And ladds uploits to lordships all thair *lains*.
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 499.

There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards *my lane*, unto the glen ga fare.
Ross's Helenorc, p. 31.

By a peculiar idiom in the S. this is frequently conjoined with the pronoun; as *his lane*, *her lane*, *my lane*; sometimes as one word, *himplane*;

He—quait, aside the fire *himplane*,
Was harmless as the soukin' wean.
Picken's Poems, i. 8.

Gawin Douglas uses *myne alane*. V. ALANE.

Hence the phrase, *It lane*. This is the idiom of Angus for *its lane* in other counties.

Then Nory says, I see a house *it lane*,
But far nor near of house mair spy I nane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

LANELY, LANELIE, *adj.* Lonely, South and West of S.

The hares, in mony an amorous whud,
Did scour the grass out-through,
And far, far in a *lanely* wood,
I heard the cushet coo.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 376.

"Being a *lanely* widow-woman, I was blate among strangers in the boat." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 38.

To court the Muse's help in sang,
Wad gi'e me fouth o' pleasure ;—
Or, in some *lanely* rustic bower,
To tune the lyre unseen.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 56.

LANELINESS, *s.* Loneliness, S. O.

LANERLY, *adj.* The same with *Lanely*, Ayr. apparently from an improper use of *Alanerly*.

— "Purposing—to devise—in what manner she should take revenge upon the profligate prodigal for having thought so little of her principle, merely because she was a *lanerly* widow bent with age and poortith." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 202.

The same use of the term occurs *ibid.*, p. 265.

LANESOME, *adj.* Lonely, S.

"Stately and green in your bonny bonny ranks—green wi' yere simmer livery were ye whan I first saw this *lanesome* glen." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 233.

"I wud like to die here, up in my ain bit garret, for a' my freens are now dead, and I am a *lanesome* body on the yerth." *M. Lyndaay*, p. 232.

This may merely be an abbrev. of *alane*, q. v. *Seren.*, however, derives *E. lone* from *Isl. lein-a*, occultare, *leime*, latebrae. He mentions as synon. *Sw. loenligt*, clandestina, abditus.

[LANESOMNESS, LANESUMNESS, *s.* Loneliness, Clydes. More generally used than *laneliness*.]

To LANG, *v. n.* To long, S.

Whan they had eaten, and were straitly pang'd,
To hear her answer Bydby greatly *lang'd*.
And Lindy did na keep her lang in pain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Germ. *lang-en*, A.-S. *laeng-ian*, Su.-G. *lang-ta*, desiderare.

This is a secondary sense of the *v.* which signifies to draw, to draw out, to protract. It has this signification in other dialects; A.-S. *lang-ian*, *ge-laeng-an*, Alem. *leng-en*, Germ. *lang-en*, trahere, protrahere, prolongare.

To LANG, *v. n.* To belong, to become, to be proper or suitable.

He is na man, of swylk a kynd
Cummin, bot of the dewylis strynd,
That can nothyr do na say
Than *langis* to trowth and gud fay.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 320.

— — — Forgane thare face is sett reddy,
All dantylis *langand* till ane kingis feist.

Doug. Virgil, v. 185. 37.

Lat thame commaund, and we sall furnis here
The irne graith, the werkmen, and the wrichtis,
And all that to the schippis *langis* of richtis.

Ibid., 373. 40.

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Sometimes it is used without a prep.

And hir besech, that sche will in thy nede
Hir counselle geve to thy weelfare and spede ;
And that sche will, as *langith* hir office,
Be thy gude lady, help and counseiloure.

King's Quair, iii. 41.

Germ. *lang-en*, pertinere.

Wachter views this as a metaphorical sense of *lang-en*, tangere, to touch; "because," he says, "things pertaining to us resemble those which are *contiguous*, i.e., which nearly touch us." But, although this learned writer seems disposed to view *lang-en*, tangere, as radically different from *lang-en*, trahere: the former appears to be merely a secondary sense of the latter. Objects are said to *touch* each other, when the one is so *drawn out*, or extended, as to make the nearest possible approximation to the other.

LANG, LANGE, *adj.* 1. Long, S. Yorks.

Eftyr all this Maximiane
Agayne the empyre wald have tane ;
And for that caus, in-tyl gret stryfe
He lede a *lange* tyme of hys lyfe
Wyth Constantynys sonnys thre,
That anelyd to that ryawté.

Wyntown, v. 10. 478.

To think *lang*, to become weary, especially in waiting for any object; evidently an elliptical phrase, q. to think the time long.

O wow ! quo' he, were I as free,
As first when I saw this country,
How blyth and merry wad I be !
And I wad never think *lang*.

Gaberlunzie-man, *Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 165.

Lang is used in the same sense in almost all the northern languages.

2. Continual, incessant; as, "the *lang* din o' a schule," i.e., school, Aberd.

This appears to be formed from the *v.*, as originally signifying, to draw out. The primary idea is undoubtedly length as to extension of bodies. It is applied to time only in a secondary sense.

LANG, *adv.* Long, for a long time.

Lang assegeand thaire thai lay.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 159.

I *lang* hae thought, my youthfu' friend,

A something to have sent you,
Tho' it should serve nae other end
Than just a kind *memento*.

Burns, iii. 208.

LANG, *s.* 1. *Mony a lang*, for a long time, Ang.

— — — Was ye a-field that day,
Fan the wild Kettrin ca'd your gueeds away ?
Na, na, she says, I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to herd this *mony a lang*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

2. *At the lang*, at length, South of S.

"*At the launge*, I stevelit backe, and, lowten downe,
set mai nebb to ane gell in the dor." *Hogg's Wint.*
Tales, ii. 41.

[3. *The lang and the short*, the result, consequence, outcome; as, "*The lang and the short* o' his ten years' law plea was ruin to him an' his," S.]

LANG-BOARD, *s.* The long table used in a farm-house, at which master and servants were wont to sit at meat, Loth.

M

—A' the *langboard* now does grane,
 Wi' swacks o' kale—
The Har'st Rig, st. 137.
 They a' thrang round the *lang board* now
 Where there is meat for ilka mou'.
Farmer's Ha', st. 62.

LANG-BOWLS, *s. pl.* A game, much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand. He who flings his *bowl* farthest, or can reach a given point with fewest throws, is the victor.

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* 1. A name given to an onion that grows all to the stalk, while the bulb does not form properly, *S.*; *q.* *long neck*.

2. A cant term for a purse, *Aberd.*

O! had ye seen, wi' what a waefu' frown,
 He drew *lang craig*, and tauld the scushy down.
Shirref's Poems, p. 35.

[**LANG-CRAIGIT**, *adj.* Long-necked; as, "the *lang-craigit* heron," (*Ardea major*, *Lin.*) *S.*

LANG DAYS. *Afore lang days*, ere long, *Ang.*
 We's hae you coupled then *afore lang days*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

Here *Lang* is used in the sense of remote.

LANG HALTER TIME. A phrase formerly in use, in *Loth.* at least, to denote the season of the year, when, the fields being cleared, travellers and others claimed a right of occasional pasturage.

"The country was very little inclosed.—At Dalkeith fair, when the crops were off the ground, it was called —*long halter time*. The cattle during the fair, got leave to stray at large." *Nicol's Advent.*, p. 203.

[**LANG-HEAD**, *s.* A person of superior mind, shrewd and far-seeing, *Clydes.*]

LANG-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a great stretch of understanding, having much foresight, *S.*

"Then he's sic an auld-farran *lang-headit* chield as never took up the trade o' kateran in our time." *Rob Roy*, ii. 289.

He's a *langheadit* fallow, that Hector MacNeill.
Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

LANG-KAIL, *s.* Coleworts not shorn, *S.*

And there will be *langkail* and pottage,
 And bannocks of barley meal.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 208.

She wadnae eat nae bacon,
 She wadnae eat nae beef,
 She wadnae eat nae *lang-kail*,
 For fying o' her teeth.

Herd's Coll., ii. 213.

The Icelanders use the same word, but as denoting chopped coleworts; *langkal*, minutal oleracium.

V. KAIL.

[**LANG-LIP**, *s.* 1. A name for "the *sulks*;" sulkiness, *Clydes.*, *Banffs.*

2. A person of a sulky, morose nature, *Clydes.*]

[**LANG-LIPPIT**, *adj.* Sulky, morose, melancholic, *ibid.*]

LANG-LUGGED, **LANG-LUGGIT**, *adj.* Quick of hearing, given to gossiping, *S.*

"I'll tell ye that after we are done wi' our supper, for it will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that *lang-lugged* limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 101.

[**LANG-LUGS**, *s.* 1. A name given to one who is given to listening, eavesdropping, or gossiping, *Clydes.*

2. A common name for the donkey, *ibid.*]

LANG-NEBBIT, *adj.* 1. Having a long nose, *S.*

Impos'd on by *lang-nebbit* jugglers,
 Stock-jobbers, brokers, cheating smugglers,
 Wha set their gowden girns sae wylie,
 Tho' ne'er sas cautious, they'd beguile ye.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 330.

V. NEBB.

To shaw their skill right far frae hame,
 Many *lang-nebbed* carlins came,
 Some set up rown-tree in the byre,
 Some heaved sa't into the fire,
 Some sprinkled water on the floor,
 Some figures made among the stoor.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 23.

2. Acute in understanding, *Fife*, *Perths.*; synon. with *Lang-headit*; *q.* piercing far with his beak.

3. Prying, disposed to criticise, *S.*

O ye *lang-nebbit* pryin' race,
 Who kittle words an' letters trace,
 Up to their vera risin' place, &c.
Ruickbie's Address to Critics, p. 188.

4. Applied to a staff; respecting its *prong* or point, *Ettr. For.*

"He had a large *lang-nebbit* staff in his hand, which Laidlaw took particular notice of, thinking it would be a good help for the young man in the rough way he had to gang." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 317.

5. Used to denote preternatural beings in general, *Ayrs.*

"O, sir, Hallowe'en among us is a dreadful night! witches and warloiks, and a' *langnebbit* things, hae a power and dominion unspeakable on Hallowe'en." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 217.

6. Applied to learned terms, or such as have the appearance of pedantry. What a Roman would have denominated *sesquipedia verba*, we call *lang-nebbit* words, *S.*

"He'll no be sae *lang-nebbit* wi' his words the morn at ten o'clock, when a' the Cardinal's gude Canary's out o' his head." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 93.

LANG PARE EFT. Long after, for a long time.

Scotland was disawarra left,
 And wast nere lyand *lang pare eft*.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 116.

Probably corr. from A.-S. *lang-faer*, of long duration; whence *lang-fernysse*, long distance of time.

"Item, ane *langsaddil-bed*." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 173.

This is a vicious orthography of *Langsettill*, *q. v.*

We find the phrase *Langsaddill form* also used. "Ane *langsaddill form* of fyr [fir] worcht iiiij sh." *Ibid.*, V. 17.

LANG-SADDILL BED, LANGSAILD BED. Perhaps a corr. of *Lang-settle*. It is also written *Langsald*.

"Ane *langsald bed*, ane compter, ane cop almery, and candill kyst," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

LANG SANDS. To *Leave* one to the *Lang Sands*, to throw one out of a share in property, to which he has a just claim.

"There was an express quality in the assignation in favours of Pitreichy.—Notwithstanding of this clog, it would appear Udney transacts for the hail, pays himself, and *leaves* Pitreichy to the *lang sands*." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, ii. 539.

A singular metaphor, borrowed from the forlorn situation of a stranger, who, deserted by others, is bewildered, in seeking his way, among the tractless sands on the sea-shore.

LANG-SEAT, *s.* The same with *Lang-settle*, *Aberd.*

"The master commonly [sat] on a kind of wooden sofa, called a *long-seat*; from the back of which a deal or board of wood, three feet long and one foot broad, fixed by a hinge, was let down at time of meals to supply the place of a table." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 130.

LANG-SETTLE, LANG-SADDLE, *s.* A long wooden seat, resembling a settee, which formerly constituted part of the furniture of a farmer's house; it was placed at the fireside, and generally appropriated to the *gudeman*, South of S.

"The air sall haue ane *langsettill* bed with ane arras work, ane mantle, ane napsek, ane ruif of ane bed, ane pair of bed-courtinis." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 234. Qu. a settee-bed, a bed made up as a seat in the daytime; A.-S. *lang*, long, and *seil*, a seat; *heahsetl*, a high seat.

An' "Let us pray," quo' the gude old carle,

An' "Let us pray," quo' he;

But my luve sat on the *lang-settle*,

An' never a knee bent he.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 25.

"*Lang-settle*, a bench like a settee; North." *Grose*.

LANG-TAILED, LONG-TAILED, *adj.* Prolix, tedious, S.

"It is said this *long-tailed* supplication was well heard of by the brethren of the General Assembly." *Spalding*, ii. 95.

LANG-TONGUED, *adj.* 1. Loose-tongued, too free in conversation, S.

"The foul fa' you, that I suld say sae," he cried out to his mother, "for a *lang-tongued* wife, as my father, honest man, aye ca'd ye! Couldna ye let the leddy alane wi' your whiggery?" *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 154.

2. Babbling, apt to communicate what ought to be kept secret, S.

"*Lang-tongu'd* wives gae lang wi' bairn;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 48.; i.e., they too soon tell others of their situation.

LANG-WAYES, *prep.* [and *adr.*] Alongst; [lengthwise; as, "It was laid down *lang-wayes*," *Clydes.*]

—"Or ellis to grant power—to sett, impose, and vplift certane new custumes for a certane space of all scheip, ky, oxin, horssis, seekis of wool, hydys, and sic vtheris that passis *lang wayes* the said brig to the effect abone writtin." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519. The same in the Act immediately following.

I have met with no term exactly similar. Sw. *lang-vaega*, signifies from a distance, from abroad; Wideg.

LANGARE, LANGAYR, LANGERE, LANGYRE, *adv.* Long since, long ere now.

I knew ful wele, that it was thou *langare*,
That by thy craft and quent wyllis sa sie,
Our confederatioun trublit and treté.

Doug. Virgil, 434. 8.

Syc sawis war *langayr* out of thy mynde.

Ibid., 339. 33.

From A.-S. *lang*, and *aere*, Belg. *eer*, prius. As has been observed, it is a complete inversion of E. *erelong*.

To LANGEL, *v. a.* 1. To tie together the two legs of a horse, or other animal, on one side; as, "to *langel* a horse," *Aberd.*

Langelyn, i.e., to *langle*, is an O. E. *v.*

"*Langelyn* or bindyn togeder. Colligo Compedio." *Prompt. Parv.* The latter Lat. term shows that it has been used to denote the act of tying the feet together.

2. To entangle.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!

For this propine to prig,

That your sma' banes wou'd *langel* sair,

They are sae unco' big.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Su.-G. *lang-a*, to retard, from *lang*, long.

LANGEL, LANGELL, *s.* V. LANGET.

LANGELT, LANGLETIT, *part. pa.* Having the fore and hind legs tied together, to prevent running, *ibid.*

LANGER, LANGOURE, *s.* 1. Weariness, dejection.

Langour lent is in land, al lichtnes is loist.

Doug. Virgil, 233. a. 20.

It is always pron. *langer*. To *hald* ane out of *langer*, to keep one from becoming dull, to amuse one, S.

"He was a fine gabby, auld-farren carly, and held us browly out o' *langer*," bi' the rod." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

"Out o' sight, out o' *langer*," *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 26.

2. Earnest desire of, eagerness for.

"Woudest thou desire to dwell with the Lord, desire to flit out of thy bodie; for if thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no *langour* of God, and that thou shalt never dwell with him." *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 383.

This may be merely Lat. *languor*, Fr. *languueur*, id. But there is considerable probability in the hint thrown out by Rudd, that it is from *long*, S. *lang*, as we say, to *think lang*, i.e., to become weary. It may be added, that the Goth. terms, expressive of gaiety, are borrowed from the *adj.* directly opposed, as signifying short. V. JAMPH, SCHORTSUM.

It ought to be observed that to *Langure* is an O. E. *v.* to which Mr. Todd has given a place in the E. Dictionary. Not only does Huloet use it; but it occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* "*Languryn* in sekeness. *Languoe*."

LANGET, LANGELL, s. A tether, or rope, by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together, to hinder the animal from kicking, &c., S.

"It is not long since Louse bore *langett*, no wonder she fall and break her neck," S. Prov.; "spoken when one has suddenly started up in a high station, and behaves himself saucily in it;" Kelly, p. 198. Ferguson gives it thus: "It is a short while since the louse bore the *langell*;" p. 21. "Ye have ay a foot out of the *langle*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82. This seems the more ancient form, as allied to the v. *Langel*, q. v. *Langet*, indeed, seems merely the part. pa. of the v., q. *langelt*, that by which any animal is entangled. A. Bor. *langled*, "having the legs coupled together at a small distance," Gl. Grose.

Hence, to *louse a langet*, metaph., to make haste, to quicken one's pace, S.

This is *Langlit*, or *Langelt*, in Roxb.;

LANGIS, prep. Along. **V. LANGOUS.**

Ane hale legioun in ane rout followis hym,—
And thay that duellis *langis* the schil ryuere
Of Anien.——

Doug. Virgil, 232. 38.

Langis, q. v. is used in the same sense. But *langis* is evidently the more simple form; Su.-G. *laangs*, *laangs utmed foden*, along the river's side; Belg. *langis*, id. *langis de straat*, along the street. The origin is *lang*, long, extended: for the term conveys the idea of one object advancing in respect of motion, or extending as to situation, as far as another mentioned in connexion.

LANGLINS, prep. and adv. Alongst, S. B.

When she her loof had looked back and fore,
And drawn her fingers *langlins* every score,
Up in her face looks the auld hag forfairn.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 61.

From *lang*, and the termination *ling*, q. v.

LANGOUS, prep. Alongst. **V. LANGIS, id.**

"Als dud bagyng throucht the cloies, & *langous* the hous syd." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.

LANGRIN, AT LANGRIN, adv. At length, S.; at the long run, E.

At *langrin*, wi' waxin and fleccin,
And some bonnie wallies frae Hab,
And mannie and daddie's beseechin,
She knit up her thrum to his wab.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 295.

[**LANGSIN, LANGSINS, adv.** Long since; as, "It's *langsein*, mony a year, he did that," Clydes. **V. LANGSYNE.**]

LANGSUM, adj. 1. Slow, tedious, S., in a general sense.

"That efter the tedious, chargeable and *langsum* persute in obteneing of thair decretis,—the executioun of the decretis gevin be quhatsumeuir Jugeis—althocht obtenit be maist *langsum* proces, wer altogidder frusttrat," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

On fute I spreit, into my bare sark,
Wilful for to complete my *langsum* wark.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 54.

A.-S. *langsum*, nimis longus, Isl. *langsamur*, Teut. *langsaem*, tardus, lentus.

2. Tedious, in relation to time, S.

Hegh hey, she says, as soon as she came near,
There's been a *langsome* day to me, my dear.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 66.

3. Tediousness in regard to local extension; as, a *langsome gait*, a long road, S.

But yet nae cuintray in her sight appears,
But dens an' burns, an' bare an' *langsome* moors.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed., p. 54.

4. Denoting procrastination; as, "Ye're ay *langsum* in comin' to the schule," S.

[5. Feeling lonely, Clydes., Perth., Banffs.]

LANGSUMLIE, adv. Tediously, S.

LANGSUMNESS, s. 1. Tediousness, delay, S. It is sometimes improperly written as if an E. word.

"We—must entreat your favour, both for our shortness in the abrupt abridgment of our answer, and for our *longsomeness* in sending." Society Contendings, p. 289.

[2. Loneliness, Perth., Banffs.]

LANGSYNE, adv. Long ago, long since.

Hame o'er *langsyne*, you hae been blyth to pack
Your a' upon a sarkless soldier's back.

Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 74.

Langsyne is sometimes used as if it were a noun.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min' ?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' *langsyne* ?

Burns, iv. 123.

A.-S. *longe siththan*, diu exinde; Sw. *laenge sedan*, long ago, long since. **V. SYNE.**

LANGFALLIE, s.

"Ane compter rowndell, compter clayth with twa *langfallies*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. and Fr. *fallie* signifies a large veil, or long robe worn by females.

LANGSPIEL, s. A species of harp, Shetl.

—"A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the *Gue* and the *Langspiel*, announced, by their tinkling chime, the arrival of fresh revellers." The Pirate, ii. 40.

Isl. *spil*, lusus lyrae; *spil-a*, ludere lyra, G. Andr.; *spil*, fidium cantus, *spil-a*, tibia canere, *spilamadr*, tibicen, Haldorson; Su.-G. *spel-a*, ludere, *spelman*, aulocodus, tibicen. The word, I find, is Norwegian; *Langspel*, *laangspel*, defined by Hallager, "a kind of harp, on which country people play."

[**LANGVIA, s.** **V. LONGIE.**]

[**To LANGVURDEN, v. n.** To become long, Shetl. No. *langvoren*, Germ. *langwerden*, id.]

[**LANGVURDEN, adj.** Long-shaped, ibid.]

LANNIMOR, s. A person employed by continuous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrs.

This is evidently a corruption of the legal term *Landimer*, q. v.

To LANS, LANCE, v. a. and n. 1. To throw out, to fling.

Frekis in forstarme rewillit weill thar ger,
Ledys on luff burd, with a lordlik fer,
Lansys laid out, to thar passage sound.

Wallace, ix. 57, MS.

—*Leads* on leiburd with lordly feere,
Lynes laid out to look their passage sound.
Edit. 1648, p. 211.

—*Leids* on loof-board, with a lord-like effeir.
Lansys laid out, their passage for to sound.
Edit. 1758, p. 251.

I suspect that *ledys* does not signify *leads* affixed to lines, for the purpose of taking soundings; but *people*, as equivalent to *frekis* in the preceding line; and that *leid* is for *leik* or *lead*. Thus *lansys laid* is throws out lead, the sing. being very frequently used in S. for the pl.

2. To spring forward, to move with velocity.

Quham Turnns, *lansend* lightly ouer the landis,
With spere in hand persewis for to spyll.
Doug. Virgil, 297, 16.

3. It seems to denote the delicate and lively strokes of a musician on his violin.

Thome Lutar wes thair menstral meit,
— as he culd *lans* !
He playit sa schill, and sang sa sweit,
Quhill Towsie tuk ane transs.

Chr. K., st. 6.

The minstrels, it is said, could in general acquit themselves as dancers, as well as singers and poets. I am inclined, however, to view the term as used in the sense given above.

Fr. *lanc-er*, to fling. The term seems borrowed from the act of throwing a lance or spear; L. B. *lanceare*, hastiludio sese exercere; Arm. *lanc-a*, jaculari, lanceam vibrare. [Hence *se lancer*, to rush upon.]

LANS, LAUNCE, *s.* A leap, a spring.

And he that wes in iuperty
To de, a *launce* he till him maid,
And gat him be the nek but baid.
Barbour, x. 414, MS.

A *loup*, edit. 1620.

LANSPREZED, *s.* A term of contempt, borrowed from the military life.

Beld bisset, marmised, *lansprezed* to thy lounis.
Poucart, Watson's Coll., iii. 32.

The term is used by Massinger:

"I will turn *lance prezado*."

"The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepesado* or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle-man, or captain over four." The Soldier's Accidence, Massinger, iii. 51, N.

O.E. *lancepesade*, "one that has the command of ten soldiers, the lowest officer in a foot company, who is to assist the corporal in his duty, and supply his place in absence; an under-corporal;" Phillips.

Fr. *lance-pessade*, the meanest officer in a foot company; Cotgr. *Lance spezzate* is thus defined, Dict. Trev.: "Est un officier reformé, qui etoit entrefois un gendarme demonté qu'on plaçoit dans l'infanterie avec quelque avantage, dont on fait *Anspezzade*, qui marche après le caporal. Le Pape a encore pour sa garde, outre trois cens Suisses, douce *lances spezzates*; ou officiers reformés." It is also written *lanspeccade* and *lansespezzade*. The term is properly Ital. *lancia spezzata*; *lancia*, a lance, and *spezzata*, broken, synon. with *lancia rotta*. It seems originally to refer to the reduction of the regiment or corps, in which such officers have served. *Lansprezed* to thy lounis, is therefore equivalent to, petty officer to thy rascally followers; as *beld bisset* and *marmised* signify, bald buzzard and marmoset.

LANT, *s.* 1. Commotion, confusion, Aberd.

[2. A dilemma, a standstill, Banffs.]

3. The old name for the game at cards now called *Loo*, S. Hence, perhaps,

[To LANT, *v. a.* 1. To reduce to a dilemma; to cause to stand still, as in certain games, *ibid.*

2. To cheat, as in a bargain or game, *ibid.*

3. To throw the responsibility on another, *ibid.*

4. To mock, jeer, gibe, *ibid.*]

LANTIT, *part. adj.* Reduced to a dilemma, Banffs., Etrr. For.

LANTEN-KAIL. V. LENTRIN.

[LANTFAEL, *s.* The flood-tide, Shetl. Dan. *land*, land, shore, and *fald*, a rushing or rapid course.]

To LAP, *v. a.* 1. To environ; applied to the surrounding of a place with armed men, in order to a siege. It has the prep. *about* added.

Bot Sotheroun men durst her no castell hand,
Bot left Scotland, befor as I yow tald,
Saiff ane Morton, a capdane fers and fell,
That held Dunde. Than Wallace wald nocht duell;
Thiddyr he past, and *lappyt* it about.
Wallace, ix. 1840, MS. also, xi. 96.

"Monseoor Tillibatie—forced thame to tak ane peill hous in Linlithgow, for saiftie of thair lyves.—Bot this noble regent *lap* manlie *about* the hous, and seidgit it evir till he constrained thame to render the same." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 306.

"Seeing him so few in company, they followed hastily, being under cloud and silence of night, *lap about* the house, and tried to turr it." Spalding, i. 30.

As *lap about* is also used as the *pret.* of the *v.* to *Loup*, it is at times difficult to ascertain to which of the verbs this phrase belongs. V. LOUP, *v.*

2. To embrace; applied to the body.

— Grufflyng on his kneis,
He *lappit* me fast by baith the theys.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 54.

Genua amplexus, Virg.

[3. To wrap round; as in splicing a fishing-rod, the thread or cord is *lapped* round, Clydes.

4. To cover, to patch; as in mending a shoe, *ibid.*]

5. To fold; used in a sense nearly the same with that of the E. word, but in relation to battle.

— They desirit on the land,
To *lap* in armes, and adione hand in hand.
Ibid., 470. 42.

From Su.-G., Germ., *lapp*, Alem. *lappa*, A.-S. *laepp*, segmentum panni, a small bit of cloth. [Dan. *lappe*, to patch.]

* LAP, LAPP, *s.* [1. A wrap or roll round; as, "Tak' the string anither *lap* roun'," Clydes.

2. A patch, a covering put on for the purpose of mending, as on a shoe, the board of a boat, &c. Clydes., Shetl.]
3. Metaph. applied to the extremity of one wing of an army.

"With him the laird of Cesfoord and Farnihurst, to the number of fourscore spears,—set on freshly on the *lap* and wing of the laird of Buccleugh's field, and shortly bure them backward to the ground." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed., p. 136. In Ed. 1814, "Sett on freschlie on the vtmost wing," p. 321.

A.-S. *laeppa* not only signifies fimbria, but in a general sense, pars, portio, cujusvis rei. It is sometimes applied to ground.

[LAP O' THE LUG. The lobe of the ear, Shetl.]

LAP, *pret.* Leaped; [*lap on*, took horse, Barbour, ii. 28, 142.] V. LOUP, *v.*

[LAPFU'S, *s. pl.* Lapfuls, Clydes.

While Jenneck tum't the winles blade,
An' waft in *lapfu's* left her.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 45, Ed. 1876.]

LAPIS. *Blew lapis.*

"A chayn of *blew lapis* garnist with gold and perll contening xxxiii lapis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263. Can this mean *Lapis Lazuli*? I scarcely think that the sapphire is referred to, this being mentioned by its proper name in other parts of the inventory, as in p. 294; whereas the *blew lapis* occurs again in p. 289. It may also be observed that E. *azure*, through the medium of Hisp. *lazur*, id., is deduced from Arab. *lazuli*, a blue stone. V. Johns., vo. *Azure*.

LAPLOVE, *s.* 1. Corn convolvulus, (*C. arvensis*) Teviotdale.

2. Climbing buckweed, *ibid.*

In Smalandia in Sweden the Convolvulus Polygonum is called *loef-binde*, from *loef*, a leaf, and *binda*, to bind.

To LAPPER, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot.

—"Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they should *lapper* their hands to the elbows in their heart's blude!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

[2. To coagulate, to become clotted, S.

3. To harden, to become hard; as a damp soil that has been plowed wet, Banffs.]

[LAPPER, *s.* A clot; a clotted mass; as, The milk's into a *lapper*, S.]

LAPPERED, LAPPERT, *part. pa.* 1. Coagulated; *lappert milk*, milk that has been allowed to stand till it has soured and curdled of itself; *lappert blude*, clotted blood, S.; *lapperd*, A. Bor. Lancash. Used also as an *adj.*

There will be good *lapper'd*-milkkebbuck
And sowens, and fardles, and baps.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

I vow, my hair-mould milk would poison dogs,
As it stands *lapper'd* in the dirty cogs.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 3.

[2. Dabbled, besmeared, clotted, S.

3. Hardened, become hard and lumpish, Banffs.]

It is surprising that Sibb. should view this as "slightly corrupted from Teut. *klotter-melek*, or *klobbersaen*, lac coagulatum." It is beyond a doubt radically the same with Isl. *hlaup*, coagulum, liquor coagulatus, (from *hleipe*, coagulo); G. Andr. Su.-G. *loepe*, Dan. *loebe*, Alem. *lip*, Belg. *lebbe*, id. We call that milk, says Ihre, *mioelken loepnar*, and *loepen mioelk*, which thickens, being soured by heat. Germ. *lab-en*, to coagulate, *lab*, rennet.

These terms have certainly been formed from the different verbs signifying to run. This is the primary sense of Isl. *hleyp-a*, and of Su.-G. *loep-a*, to which *loepe* is so nearly allied. Dan. *loebe* assumes the very form of *loeb-er*, currere. Our vulgar phrase is synon. *The milk's run*, i.e., it is coagulated, q. run together into clots. It may be added that the E. *s. rennet* is undoubtedly from Germ. *rinn-en*; *ge-rinnen*, coagulari, in se fluere, Wachter; whence the phrase, exactly synon. with ours, *die milch gerinnend*.

LAPPIE, *s.* A splash, a sort of pool, a place where water stands, Ang. *Laip*, Loth.

Shall we deduce this from Teut. *lapp-en*, sorbendo haurire; because at such a place cattle use to drink, and dogs to *lap*? We might suppose it to be radically the same with *loup*, *s.*, q. v., did not this properly denote running water.

[LAPPIT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* V. LAP.]

LAPRON, LAPROUN, *s.* A young rabbit; Gl. Sibb. Fr. *laperau*, *lapreau*.

"Item, the cuning ijs. vnto the Feist of Fastern-iseuin nixt tocum, and fra thine furth xijd. Item, the *laproun*, ij d." &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 484. *Lapronis*, pl., *ibid.*, p. 486.

"Forsamekill, as the derth of schein, cuningis, and wyld meit daylie inccressis, & that throw the slaughter of the young Lambis, *Lapronis* and young poutis of pertrik or wyld foule:—that na maner of persoun tak vpone hand to slay ony *Lapronis* or young poutis, except gentilmen and vthers nobillis with halkis," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, c. 24, Ed. 1566.

Lapron, in E. Loth., as I am informed, denotes a young hare, as synon. with *levret*.

One would almost suppose that the Fr. term, whence ours seems immediately to originate, had been formed from Lat. *lep-us*, *oris*, as if the coney had been viewed as of the same species with the hare. It certainly has more affinity to the Lat. term than *lievre* or *levraut*. Du Cange conjectures that L. B. *lepora* may have signified a young female hare; when quoting a curious passage in which a complaint is made that some, whether churchmen is not said, as soon as morning blushed, listened with greater promptitude to the huntsman's horn than to the priest's bell, and heard with greater keenness *vocem Leporarium* quam *Capellani*.

[LAPSTANE, *s.* The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather, S.]

LARACH, *s.* The site of a building, in S. *stance*.

—"A very honest and respectable family of farmers date their introduction to this parish from that period; and—amidst the various changes and revolutions of time and proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same *Larach*; and their

antiquity is such as to become a proverb, so that when people speak of a very remote circumstance, it is a common saying amongst them, It is as old as the Lobans of Drumderfit." Stat. Acc. P. Kilmuir Wester, xii. 273, N.

"The site of those round houses is denominated by the people *Larach tai Draonaich*, the foundation of the house of a Draoneach.—*Lar* signifies the ground upon which a house is built, and is also applied to the floor of a house : hence the *Lares* or familiar deities of the Romans." Grant's Origin of the Gael, p. 174.

Gael. *laithreach*, ruins of an old house ; Shaw : Ir. *laithreacha*, id. Lhuyd.

LARBAL, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Ayr.

LARBAR. V. LAIRBAR.

[LARD, LARDE, s. V. LAIRD.]

LARD, s.

I him forbeit as ane *lard*, and laithit him mekil.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 58.

Mr. Pink. gives this word as not understood. But it is most probably the same with Belg. *laerd*, *luyaerd*, a stupid or inactive fellow ; ignavus, stupidus,—non recte fungens officio.

[LARDENERE, LARDNER, s. A larder, Barbour, V. 410. Skeat's Ed. ; the Edin. MS. has *lardner*.

O. Fr. *lard*, lard, Cotgr., L. *larida*, contracted from *larida*, also *laridum*, fat of bacon. O. Fr. *lardier*, "a tub to keep bacon in," Cotgr. ; hence applied to the room in which bacon and meat are kept. V. Etym. Dict., Skeat.]

LARDUN, s. Bacon ; flesh meat.

The *ravin*, rowpand rudely in a roch rane,
Was Dene rural to rede, rank as a rake,
Quhill the *lardun* was laid, held he na hous.

Houlate, l. 17, MS.

Fr. *lard*. This sense is certainly preferable to that of *larder*, given by Mr. Pink. [The meaning here is—while the bacon was in pickle, or until it was cured, he kept no company.]

LARE, s. Place of rest. V. LAIR, 1.

To LARE, *v. n.* To stick in the mire. V. LAIR.

To LARE, LERE, LEAR, *v. a.* 1. To teach, S.

And, for he saw scho wes hys ayre,
He *leryd* hyr of mynstralsy,
And of al clerenes of clergy :
Scho hat Elane, that syne fand
The cors in to the Haly land.

Wyntown, v. 9. 783.

2. To learn, to acquire the knowledge of, S.

"As the old cock crows, the young cock *lears*." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 13.

Be sic access he kend wele,
And *leryd* thare langage ilka dele.

Wyntown, v. 3. 22.

Al vics detest, and vertew lat vs *lere*.

Doug. Virgil, 354. 12.

Hence *leard*, learned, as a *weil-leard man*, vir doctus ; *lair-master*, a *gude lair-master*, a good instructor ; Teut. *leer-meester*, praeceptor. "*Layer-father* is an instructor, teacher, or prompter ;" Yorks. Dialogue, Gl., p. 107. "*Laremaster*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North." Gl. Grose.

A.-S. *laer-an*, Alem. *leer-en*, Germ. *ler-en*, to teach ; Germ. *ler-en*, Belg. *leer-en*, to learn ; Isl. *laerd*, doctus.

LARE, LAIR, LEAR, LERE, s. Education, learning, S.

Bot this Japis—

Had leuer haue knawin the science, and the *lare*,
The mycht and fors of strenthy herbis fyne,
And all the cunning vse of medicyne.

Doug. Virgil, 423. 41.

"Hand in use is father of *lear*." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 12.

"*Lare*, or *lair*, learning, scholarship," A. Bor. Ray ; Grose.

"Ye see, Ailie and me are weel to pass, and we would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair *lair* than oursells, and to be neighbour-like—that would we." Guy Mannering, ii. 321.

LARE, s. A stratum ; corr. from E. *layer*.

"Lay in a *lare* of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so *lare* after *lare*, till it be full." Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

A.-S. *laere*, Belg. *leer*, Alem. *lera*, *leru*, id.

LAREIT, LAUREIT, s. The name of a chapel dedicated to our *Lady of Loretto*, which formerly stood a little eastward from Musselburgh. A small cell still remains. The place is now called, according to the original design of the designation, *Loretto*.

This chapel, it is evident, once possessed great celebrity. Hence it is often mentioned by our poets. Persons of both sexes used, in the time of Popery, to go thither in procession ; or to meet at this place, as a favourite rendezvous. The greatest abuses were committed under pretence of religion.

I haue sene pas ane maruellous multitude,
Young men and wemen flingand on thair feit :
Under the forme of fenyeit sanctitude,
For till adorne ane image in *Laureit*.
Mony cum with thair marrowis for to meit,
Committing thair foull fornicatioun :
Sum kissit the claggit tail of the Hermeit ;
Quhy thole ye this abhominatioun ?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

Here, it appears, there was not only an image of the Virgin, but a hermit who had the highest character for sanctity and miraculous power. Hence the poet adds,

Quhy thole ye vnder your dominion
Ane craftie Priest, or feinyeit fals Hermeit ?

Ibid., p. 76.

As it has been customary, from time immemorial, for young women to go to the country in the beginning of May, the *maidens* of Edinburgh used to go a-maying to *Lareit*.

In May gois madynis till *La Reit*,
And has thair mynyonis on the streit,
To hors thame quhair the gait is ruch :
Sum at Inche bukling bray thay meit,
Sum in the middis of Musselburgh.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 189, st. 12, MS.

Alareit is used in the same sense. The Earl of Glencairn intitles his Satyre against the Romish clergy, *Ane Epistill direct fra the halle Hermeit of Alareit, to his brethren the Gray Freirs*. Knox's Hist., p. 24.

The reader may, for a further account of this chapel, consult a curious note, Chron. S. P., iii. 74.

LARG, LARGE, *adj.* 1. Liberal, munificent.

Off other mennys thing *larg* wes he.

Barbour, xi. 143, MS.

Welle lettryd he wes, and rycht wertws ;
Large, and of gret almws

Till all pure folk, seke and hale,
And til all othir rycht liberale.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 346.

Fr. id. Lat. *larg-us*.

2. Abundant.

"As, fodder is large, plentiful, or in plenty." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 103.

LARGES, LERGES, s. 1. Liberty, free scope, opposed to a state of confinement or restraint.

And for he dred thir thingis suld faile,
He chesyt furthwart to trawail,
Quhar he mycht at his larges be;
And swa dryve furth his destané.

Barbour, v. 427, MS.

Fr. *au large*, at large, in a state of liberty.

2. Liberality in giving, bounty.

Of all natyownys generally
Comendit he wes getrumly
Of wyt, wertew, and larges,
Wyth all, that he wyth knawyn wes.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 85.

Fr. *largesse*. In ancient times it was customary to use this term in soliciting a donative on days of jollity; as appears from the metrical title of a poem in Bann. Collection, p. 151.

*Lerges, lerges, lerges hay,
Lerges of this New-yeir Day.*

This custom also prevailed in France. At the time of the consecration of their kings, and at other great ceremonies, the heralds were wont to throw among the people pieces of gold and silver; and the people used to cry *Largesse, largesse*. Hence the money thus scattered was called *pieces de largesse*; Dict. Trev. A similar custom prevailed in England, of which some vestiges yet remain. When tournaments were held, "a multitude of minstrels," as Goodwin observes, "furnished with every instrument of martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master-stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the proclaimers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries; and their liberalities produced yet other cries, still preserved in the customs of our husbandmen at their harvest home, deafening the air with the reiteration of *largesse*." Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 206, 207.

Ray, in his East and South Country words, p. 104, shews that this exclamation continued to be used in his time.

"A *largess, largitio*; a gift to harvest-men particularly, who cry a *Largess* so many times as there are pence given.

LARGLY, adv. Liberally.

And *largly* among his men
The land of Scotland delt he then.

Barbour, xi. 146, MS.

LARICK, LAROCK, s. A lark. V. LAVE-ROK.

LARICK, s. The larch, a tree, So. of S., Renfr. Lat. *larix*, which name it also bears.

A planting beskirtd the spot,
Where pilches an' *laricks* were seen;
An' the savoy to season his pot,
At the back of his d'wallin sae green.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

LARICK'S LINT, s. Great golden maiden-hair, S. Polytrichum commune, Linn.

LARIE, s. Laurel.

There turpentine and *larie* berries:
His medicine for passage sweer,
That for the van, these for the rear.
—Trembling he stood, in a quandarie;
And purg'd, as he had eaten *larie*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 8. 23.

Fr. *lauriel*, a bay-tree; *lauraye*, a grove of laurel.

[LARRY, LARRIE, s. Joking, jesting, gibing; a practical joke, a hoax, a lark, Clydes.]

[LARY, LARRY, s. Servant, drudge, man of all work; as, a lime-lary, a hod man, one who serves builders with lime, Ayr's.; Dan. *lære*, Sw. *lara*, to serve as an apprentice, *larling*, a prentice.

LASARE, LASERE, s. Leisure.

Ne gat he *lasare* anys his aynd to draw.
Doug. Virg'il, 307. 40.

Quhy will thou not fle spedely by nycht,
Quhen for to haue thou has *lasere* and mycht?
Ibid. 119. 54.

Fr. *loisir*.

LASARYT, part. pa. At leisure.

"We hartelie thanke you of this your liberalitie, —so the present necessitie compelleth us to accept the same, but hes postponit to this tyme, till this present berer, Mr. Whitlawe, myght be *lasaryt*." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 706. V. LASARE.

LASCHE, adj. 1. Relaxed, in consequence of weakness or fatigue; feeble, unfit for exertion, S. B.

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik;—
The feblit breith ful fast can bete and blaw,
Amyd his wery breist and lymmes *lasche*.

Doug. Virg'il, 307. 42.

Isl. *hlessa*, onustus, fessus, from *hlesse*, onero.

2. It is also rendered *lazy*, Rudd. I am not certain whether it be used in this sense, S. B.

3. Devoted to idleness, relaxed in manners.

"Allace, I laubyr nycht and day vitht my handis to neureis *lasche* and inuith idil men, and thair recompens me vitht hungyr and vitht the sourd." Compl., S. p. 191.

It is rendered *base*, Gl. But this is too indefinite a sense.

Fr. *lasche*, Teut. *leisz*, and Lat. *lax-us*, have been mentioned as cognate terms. To these we may add Germ. *lass*, tired, faint; and Su.-G. *loes*. Notat id, quod molle et flaccidum est, opponiturque firmo et duro; Ihre. Isl. *loskr*, ignavus, Moes.-G. *laus*, and A.-S. *leas*, are radically allied.

LASHNESS, LASHNES, s. 1. Relaxation in consequence of great exertion.

"In the end, after some *lashness* and fagging, he made such a pathetic oration for an half-hour, as ever comedian did upon a stage." Baillie's Lett., i. 291.

2. Looseness of conduct, relaxation of discipline or of manners.

"Alwaies in the meane time, suppose there be trews promised, yit stand ye on your gairds, & let it not come to passe be your misbehauour and *lashnes*, that the glorie of God, & libertie of this citie be impaired in any waies, bot stand on your gairdes, that as this citie hath bene a terrour to euill men of befoir, so it may terrifie him also." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. O. 5, b.

To LASH out, *v. n.* To break out, to be relaxed in a moral sense.

"O shelter mee and saue me from the vnsoundncasse of a deceitfull heart, that I *lash* not out into the excesse of superfluitie of wickednesse." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, p. 826.

Moes-G. *laus-jan*, Su.-G. *loes-a*, liberare, solvere.

LASK, *s.* A diarrhoea, to which black cattle are subject, S. B.

"The *lask* or *scour*, is likewise a distemper seldom cured. It generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 208. This word occurs in Skinner.

* To LASH, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To fall or be poured down with force; applied to rain or any body of water: as, *to lash on, to lash down, S.*

—Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow
Cam *lashan'* down the braes.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

"A neuter verb, expressive of the pouring of an irresistible torrent; as, a *lashan'* rain, a *lashan'* spait." Ibid., p. 452.

2. To dash or throw with force; as, *To Lash* water or any liquid, to throw forcibly in great quantities, Lanarks.

3. Used impersonally; as, *It's lashin' on*, it rains heavily, S. It evidently owes its origin to the idea of the rain *lashing* the ground, or producing a sound resembling that made by a *lash*.

[4. To rush, dash, overflow; as, "The burn's *lashin'* down over bank and brae," Clydes.]

LASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.; synon. with *Rasch*.

2. *A Lash of water*, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly, S.

[3. A large quantity or amount; as, a *lash o'* milk, a *lash o'* siller, Clydes. V. LASHIN.]

[LASHIN, LASHINS, *s.* A large quantity or amount, abundance; as, "We got milk parritch an' *lashins o'* cream," *ibid.*]

LASKAR, *s.* A large armful of hay or straw, as much as one can lift in both arms, Tweedd.

Isl. *hhus* denotes the load of a sledge; quantum portat traha vel currus; Su.-G. *lass*, id. It might, however, be deduced from *las-a*, A.-S. *les-an*, to gather.

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LASS, *s.* 1. A sweetheart, S.

The lads upon their *lasses ca'd*
To see gin they wers dress'd.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

V. LAD.

2. A maid-servant, a young woman, S.

"As far as the *lass* has cash or credit, to procure *braws*, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters." P. Glenorchay, Stat. Acc., viii. 350.

—"It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and out o' the room." Guy Mannering, iii. 101.

LASS-BAIRN, *s.* A female child, S.

LASSIE, *s.* 1. A young girl; strictly one below the age of puberty, S.

"It was a common remark,—that the *lassies*, who had been at Nanse Banks's school, were always well spoken of, both for their civility, and the trigness of their houses, when they were afterwards married." Ann. of the Par., p. 29.

My love shes' hut a *lassie* O! *Old Song.*

Sometimes, to mark the inferiority of age more determinately, *bit* is prefixed, S.

"Her *bit lassies*, Kate and Effie, were better off." Annals, ut sup., p. 28.

"The *lassie* weans, like clustering bees, were mounted on the carts that stood before Thomas Birdpenny, the vintner's door." Ayr's Legatees, p. 282.

2. A fondling term, S.

It has been observed that the S. has often three degrees of diminution, as besides *Lassie*, *Lassock* is used for a little girl, and *Lassikie*, *lassikin* for a very little girl. On the same plan, we have *lad*, *laddie*, *laddock*, and *laddikin* or *laddikie*; *wife*, *wifie*, *wifock*, and *wifockie*.

LASSOCK, LASSOCKIE, *s.* A dimin. from E.

lass, West of S. [Gael. *og*, young.]

"I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the *lassock* Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it, I wad never hear an end o't." Rob Roy, iii. 267.

LASS-QUEAN, *s.* A female servant; rather a contemptuous designation, West of S.

"It's my rule to gang to my bed—precisely at ten o'clock—ask the *lass-quean* there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household." Rob Roy, ii. 195.

LASS-WEAN, *s.* A female child, Fife.

LAST, *s.* A measure used in Orkney.

"*Item*, 24 meales makis ane *last*. *Item*, of meille and malt, called *coist*, ane *last* makis ane Scottish chalder." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

[Skene also states that a *last* of rye contained from 18 to 19 bolls; and that a *last* generally weighed 120 stones Troy.]

Su.-G. *laest*, mensura 12 tonnarum, Ihre. But the measure, he says, differs according to the nature of the commodity. [Besides, the *last* was also a measure of liquids. V. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 289.]

This seems to be from Isl. *hlas*, quantum portat traha vel currus, q. a carriage-load; from *hless-a*, onerare, to load; G. Andr.

LAST, *s.* Durability, lastingness, S.

LASTIE, LASTY, *adj.* Durable, E. *lasting*, S.

"If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*," S. Prov.; "spoken ironically to lazy people." Kelly, p. 210.

N

LASTER (comp.), *adv.* More lately, Aberd.

LASTEST (superl.), *adv.* Last, *ibid.*

LAST LEGS. A man is said to be *on his last legs*, either when his strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed to be on the borders of bankruptcy, S.

The phrase seems to be borrowed from a beast, which, although still able to move about, is totally unfit for labour or exertion.

To LAT, *v. a.* 1. To suffer, to permit, S. B. *let, E.*

Your strength, your worship, and your mycht,
Wald nocht *lat* yow eschew the fycht.
Barbour, xviii. 531, MS.

—That the Maystyr walde ayrly
Cum, and a part of his schipemen,
To spek wyth hym, and bad hym then
Lat thame cum hardely hym til,
And thai suld entre at thare wille.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 37.

Belg. *lat-en, laet-en*, A.-S. *laet-an*, Moes.-G. *let-an*,
Dan. *lad-er*.

[2. To LAT AFF. 1. To fire, explode; as,
He *lat aff* the gun, Clydes.

2. To break wind. V. LAT GAE, 2, 3,
ibid.

3. To make a great display, to show off,
Banffs.]

[LAT-AFF, *s.* A great display, a bounce,
ibid.]

3. To LAT BE. To let alone, to cease from, S.

Lat be to vex me, or thy self to spill.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 19.

Desine, Virg.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,—
Suld be compilit, but tenehis or vode wourde,
All lous langage and lichtnes *lattand be*.
Ibid., 271. 32.

This is O. E. “I *let be*, I let alone. Je l’ayse.—*Let be* this nyeness, my frende, it is tyme, you be nat yonge.” Palsgr. B. iii. F. 279, a.

In compaignie we wilh have no debat :
Telleth your tale, and *let* the Sompnour *be*.
Chaucer, Freres Prol., 6871.

4. LAT BE, LET BE. Much less, far less ;
q. not once to mention, to take no notice of.

To clim the craig it was nae buit,
Let be to preiss to pull the fruit,
In top of all the trie.

Cherry and Slae, st. 26.

“Long it was ere a person could be found of parts requisite for such a service. Morton, Roxburgh, *let be* Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulders.” Baillie’s Letters, i. 51.

“One Trewman confessed, that he had heard that knave’s motion to him, without dissenting, of joining with the Scots, if a party should come over to Ireland ; but withal did avow, that he had never any such resolution, *let be* plot, for accomplishment of any such motion.” *Ibid.*, i. 170.

Isl. *lett-a*, Sw. *laet-a*, desinere, Verel. ; the very term in Virg. for which Doug. uses *lat be*.

[5. To LAT FLY. To throw a missile, to shoot ; as, He *lat fly* at the rabbits, Clydes.]

6. To LAT GAE. 1. To let off, to let fly, S.

’Twas then blind Cupid did *lat gae* a shaft,
And stung the weans, strangers to his craft.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 14.

2. To break wind, S.

3. To lose the power of retention, S.

4. To raise the tune, S. V. LET, *v.*

[5. To give birth, Banffs.]

[7. To LAT IN. 1. To cause to lose, to swindle, to overreach, Clydes.

2. To *lat in o’ ither*, to allow to fight,
Banffs.]

[8. To LAT-INTIL. To strike ; as, “He *leet intil* the ribs o’ ’im wee a drive,” Banffs.]

9. To LAT O’ER. To swallow ; as, “She wadna *lat o’er* a single drap,” S. B. Hence,

LAT-O’ER, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S. B.

2. Appetite, stomach, *ibid.*

[10. To LAT ON. 1. To pretend ; as, “He *lat on* he was a gentleman,” Clydes.

2. With *ne’er*, or *never*, it means to conceal, to evade, to keep back ; as, “He *ne’er lat on* about his losses,” *ibid.*]

[11. To LAT ON THE MILL. To scold ; as, “Aince she *lats on the mill*, she gars a’ bodie shack i’ thir sheen,” Banffs.]

[12. LAT OOT ON, or UPON. To break out into scolding ; S.]

13. To LAT WY’, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To yield to, not to debate or contest with, Aberd.

2. To indulge, as a child, *ib.*

[LAT, *s.* Let, hindrance, Barbour, xii. 516.]

LATTYN, *s.* Hindrance, impediment.

Than grathit some thir men of armyss keyne :
Sadlye on fute on to the houss thai socht,
And entryt in, for *lattyn* fand thai nocht.
Wallace, iv. 232, MS.

To LAT, LET, *v. n.* To esteem, to reckon ; frequently with the prep. *of* ; pret. *leyt, lete*.

And thai, for thair mycht anerly,
And for thai *lat off* ws heychtly,
And for thai wald distroy ws all.
Maiss thaim to fycht.—

Barbour, xii. 250, MS.

This is rendered *set*, edit. 1620.

Into this world of it we *lat* leichtly,
Throw fleschely lust fulfillit with folly ;
Quhill all our tyme in fantasy be tint,
And than to mend we may do nocht but minte.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., 1. 3.

All the foulis of the firth he defoult syne,
Thus *lete* he na man his pere.

Houlale, iii. 21, MS.

The man *leyt* him begilyt ill,
That he his gud salmound had tynt.

Thought, edit. 1628.

And thai sall *let* thaim trumpyt ill
Fra thai wyt weill we be away.

Ibid., v. 712, MS.
i.e. They sall *think* that they are miserably deceived.

Let is thus used O. E.

All that men saine he *lete* it soth, and in solace taketh.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 80. a.

A.-S. *laet-an*, reputare, estimare, judicare. *Diorost lactath*, pretiosissimum aestimant, Boet., p. 158.

To LAT, LATT, v. a. To leave.

Lat I the Queyn to message redy dycht,
And spek furth mar off Wallace trawail rycht.
Wallace, viii. 1150, MS.

Lat I this King makand hys ordinans,
My purpos is to spek sum thing off Frans.
Ibid., ix. 1882, MS.

In these and other passages, *leave* is substituted, edit. 1648.

This is a very ancient sense of the *v.*, corresponding to Sw. *laat-a*, to leave, Seren. A.-S. *laet-an*, id. *Laet thaer thin lae*, Leave there thy offering, Matt. v. 24. *Io laete nu to thinum dome ma thone to hiora*; Relinquo nunc tuo iudicio plus quam eorum; Boeth. 38. 5. Moes-G. *let-an*, *laf-et-an*, id. *Aftelandans ina gath lauhun allai*; Leaving him, they all fled, Mark xiv. 50. Germ. *lass-en*.

This is the most simple, and probably was the original sense of the *v.* For what does the idea of permission, which is the ordinary sense, imply; but that a man is *left* to take his own will, or to prefer one mode of acting to another?

To LAT, v. n. To put to hire, E. let.

"He quha *latis* or sets the thing for hyre, to the vse of ane other man, sould deliver to him the samine thing." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14, s. 2.

Lattin, part. pa. "Any thing *lattin* and received to hyre for rent and profite." *Ibid.* Tit.

To LAT, LET, v. a. To hinder, to retard, E. let.

—The Mwne—

—*Lettis* ws the Sowne to se
In als mekil quantytè,
As it passis be-twix oure sycht,
And of the Swne *lattis* ws the Lycht.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 86.
Moes-G. *lat-jan*, A.-S. *lat-an*, *lett-an*, Su.-G. *laet-ia*, Isl. *let-ia*, Belg. *lett-en*, id.

LATCH, s. 1. A dub, a mire; Gl. Sibb.; a wet mass, Banffs.

"If we were ance by Withershin's *latch*, the road's no ne'er sae saft, and we'll show them play for't.—They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream, mantled over with bright green mosses."—"Dumple, left to the freedom of his own will, trotted to another part of the *latch*." Guy Mannering, ii. 30, 31.

2. A rut, or the track of a cart-wheel, S. O.

LATCHY, *adj.* Full of ruts, S. O.

[To LATCH, v. a. To catch, seize, possess; part. pa. *latched*, *laucht*, *laught*, *laght*, S. A.-S. *laccan*, id. V. LAUCH.]

[LATCHET, s. A smart blow, Banffs.]

[To LATCH, v. n. 1. To show laziness; as, "He's eye *latchin'* at's wark, an' eye ahin."

2. To loiter; as, "He steed *latchin'* about o' the rod." Banffs.]

[LATCH. 1. Indolence, *ibid.*

2. An indolent person; as, "He's a mere *latch* wee's wark; he's eye ahin," *ibid.*]

[LATCHIN, LATCHAN, part. pr. Used as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* in both senses, *ibid.*]

To LATE, LEET, v. a. 1. A term applied to metal, when it is so heated in the fire that it may be bent any way without breaking, S. It is used with respect to wire of any kind. *Latit*, part. pa.

Sum stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst flawkertis and leg harnes fute hate,
With *latit* sowpyl siluer weil amnylyt.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 26.

Sum *latit* lattoun but lay lepis in lawde lyte.

Ibid., 238, b. 49.

2. "They say also, iron is *lated*, when it is covered with tin," S. Rudd.

In the latter sense it seems allied to Su.-G. *load-a*, *lod-a*, *loed-a*, to solder. In the former, it is more allied to A.-S. *lith-e-gian*, *lith-ian*, *ge-lith-ian*, to soften, to attemper, mollem et tractabilem se praebere, Lye; as indeed iron is softened by heat.

* LATE, LAT, *adj.* At late, at a late hour; late and air, late and early, S.

The morn at late, that dreary hour,
Fan spectres grim begin their tour,
An' stalk in frightfu' forms abroad, &c.

Piper of Peebles, p. II.

[LATE, s. Gesture, demeanour, Barbour, vii. 127. Isl. *lat*, manners.]

To LATHE, v. a. To loath.

He luwyd men, that war wertuows;
He *lathyd* and chastyd all vytyows.

Wyntown, 7. 10. 489.

A.-S. *lath-ian*, id.

LATHAND, part. pr.

—Laithly and lonsy *lathand* as a leik.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 93, st. 7.

This Ramsay explains "feeble, weak and faded." It is certainly more consistent with the other epithets, to render it, "causing disgust, as a leek does by its smell."

LATHE, *adj.* V. LAITH.

LATHELY, *adj.* V. LAITHLY.

LATHERON, s. 1. A sloven, S. V. LADDRONE.

2. It seems used as equivalent to *Limmer*, Ayrs.

"We then had the *latheron* snmmoned before the session, and was not long of making her confess that the father was Nicol Snipe, Lord Glencairn's gamekeeper." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 61.

LATHRON, LATHERIN, *adj.* 1. Lazy, Fife.
2. Low, vulgar, Ayr.

"She had a genteel turn, and would not let me, her only daughter, mess or mell wi' the *lathron* lasses of the clachan." Ann. of the Par., p. 221.

LATIENGE, *s.* Leisure; a word mentioned by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Lis-a*, *mora*, *otium*.

This seems the same with S. B. *Leeshins*, id. V. LEASH.

LATINER, *s.* One who is learning the *Latin* language, Fife.

This can hardly be traced to so respectable an origin as Fr. *Latinier*, L. B. *Latinarius*, a dragoman, an interpreter.

LATIOUSE, *adj.* Free, unrestrained.

Mankinde can nevir wele lyk,
Bot gif he have a *latiouse* lyving.
Ballad, S. P. R., iii. 124.

Lat. *latus*, or compar. neut. *latius*.

LATRINE, LATRON, LATRONS, *s.* A privy; Fr. *latrine*.

"The *latrone* of the oratorie of the hospitall." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

"1628 and 1629, the publick *latrones* (removed from the north gavel of the great hall) were built where now they stand." Crauf. Univ. Edin., p. 150.

"He also tirmed the *latrons* in the college, whereby the students had not such natural easement as before," &c. Spalding, ii. 47.

"—The sea—is the *latrons* and receptacle of the universe." Fountainhall. V. DIMIT, v.

* LATTER, *adj.* Lower, inferior in power or dignity.

"Life, lim, land, tenement, or escheit, may not be judged in *latter* Courts then Courts of Baron; bot gif these Courts have the samine fredome, that the Baron hes." Baron Courts, c. 47, comp. with Quon. Att., c. 43. "Life or limme may not be adjudged, or descerned as escheit, in ane court, *inferior* to ane Baron Court, except that court haue the like libertie and fredome," &c.

This seems a comparative formed from A.-S. *laith*, *lathe*, malum; or a corruption of *lythr*, bad, base; *lythra sceatt*, bad money; *lythre*, pejus.

LATTER-MEAT, LEATER-MEATE, *s.* "Vic-tuals brought from the master's to the ser-vants' table," S.

Anes thrawart porter wad na let
Him in while *latter meat* was het;
He gaw'd fou sair.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 237.

"Johne Paterson, means in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the *leater meate* roume." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

LATTOUCE, *s.* The herb lettuce.

He mycht weill serve for sic a cuire.
Sic lippis, sic *lattouce*, lordis and lownes:
All creased workis payit with crackt-crownes.
Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 322.

"Like *lips*, like *lettuce*. This is in the old collection from the Latin. *Smiles habent labra lactucas*." S. Prov.; Kelly, p. 241.

LATTOUN, *s.* 1. A mixed kind of metal, E. *latten*.

Sum *latit lattoun* but lay *lepis* in lawds lyts.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 49.

i.e., "Some heat *lattoun* that is *latit*, against law, little to their praise." V. LATE, v.

It is singular, that this term had in O. E. signified a brazier. "*Laten* or *Laton*. *Ærarius*. *Auricalcarius*." Prompt. Parv.

2. Electrum, "a metal composed of gold and silver," Rudd.

The licht leg barnes ou that vthir syds,
With gold and birnist *lattoun* purifyt,
Graithit and polist wels he did espy.
Ibid., 265. 40.

3. The colour of brass.

—Bright Phebus scheus souerane heuinis E,
The opposit held of his chymes his,
Clere schynand bemes, and goldin sumeris hew,
In *lattoun* cullour altering all of new;
Kything no signe of heit be his vissage,
So nere approachit he his wynter stags;
Reddy he was to enter the thrid morne,
In cludy skyes vnder Capricorne.

Ibid., 200. 9.

In this sense it is also used by Chauc.

Phebus waxe old, and hewed like *laton*,
That in his hote declination,
Shone as the burned gold with stremes bright;
But now in Capricorne adoun he light,
Where as he shone ful pale, I dare wel sain.

Frankel. T., v. 11557.

So striking is the resemblance between this, and the description given by Douglas, that one would almost think that he had the language of Chaucer in his eye. Isl. *laatum*, orichalcum, Belg. *latoen*, Germ. *letton*, id. Various conjectures as to the origin may be seen in Jun. Etym. in vo.

LATTYN, *s.* V. LAT, v. To hinder.

LAUANDER, LAVANDER, *s.* Laundress; Fr. *lavandiere*.

"To the *lavander* iij gret bred," &c. Chalmers' Mary, i. 177.

LAUANDRIE, *s.* The laundry.

"*Lauandrie*; Margaret Balcomie, *lauander*." *Ibid.* V. LAYNDAR.

"*Lavander*, washher. Lotrix." Prompt. Parv.

Lauander is used both as the masculine and feminine. "*Lauander*. Lotor. Lotrix." *Ibid.*

[LAUBOR, LAUBOR, *s.* Labour; tillage, S.]

[To LAUBOR, LAUBYR, v. a. 1. To labour. Lyndsay's Complaynt to the King, l. 215, Compl., S., p. 191.

2. To till, to plough, Clydes.]

[LAUBORABLE, *adj.* Fit for the plough, or able to be ploughed, *ibid.*]

LAUCH, LAWIN, LAWING, pron. *lauwin*, *s.* A tavern-bill, the reckoning.

The first is sometimes used, S. B., only the latter in other parts of S.

Ay as the gudwyf brocht in,
Ane scorit upon the wauch.

Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay,
Byd quhill we rakin our *lauch*.
Pebbis to the Play, st. 11. *Select S. Ball.*, i. 6.

Rakin our *lauch*, i. e., calculate what is every one's share of the bill.

The dogs were barking, cocks were crowing,
Night-drinking sots counting their *lawin*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 535.

—Sojers forcing alehouse brawlings,
To be let go without their *lawings*.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i., p. 32.

Sibb. derives it from Goth. *laun*, remuneratio. *Lawin* has indeed considerable resemblance to this; and Germ. *lohn* is used in the same sense; wages, recompence, pay; *fuhrlohn*, fare, freight; *taglohn*, pay for a day's work.

But as *lauch* seems the original form, the term, *ing*, or *in*, being apparently of later use, the word claims a different parentage. Teut. *ghe-lagh*, *ghe-laegh*, symbolum, compotatio; club, or shot, a drinking together. Kilian derives this from *leggh-en*, to lay, because every one *lays down* or contributes his share. *Ghe-lagh-vry*, shot-free; *ghe-lagh betaaten*, to pay the reckoning. Germ. *gelag*, *gelach*, compotatio. Proprie, says Wachter, est collatio, vel symbolum convivale, quod quisque comessantium pro rata confert, a *legen* offerre, conferre, prorsus ut *gilde* a *gelten* offerre. *Ge* est nota collectivi, quia unus solus non facit collectam nec symposium.

According to this account, the origin of the term is referred back to that early period, in which the northern nations, when celebrating the feasts of heathenism, were wont to contribute, according to their ability, meat and drink, which they consumed in convivial meetings. V. SKUL.

Su.-G. *lag*, in like manner, signifies social intercourse, fellowship; also, a feast, a convivial entertainment; *laegga samman*, to collect, or gather the reckoning; Sw. *betala laget*, to pay for the entertainment, Wideg. Isl. *lagsmen*, *lagbraeder*, *lagunautur*, denote companions, properly in feasting or drinking. *Enn thessa tign a huer*, *laugonautur adrum at veita*; Hunc vero honorem contubernalius quisque contubernali suo exhibere debet; Spec. Regal., p. 370.

According to Olaus, *lag* has a different origin from that which has been assigned to the Germ. word. He derives *lagunautur* from Isl. *laug*, drink, liquor, and *nautur*, a partaker, from *nyt-a*, to use, Lex. Run.

LAUCH, LAUCHT, s. 1. Law.

This word occurs in an old and curious specimen of S. and Lat. verse conjoined:

Lauch liis down our all: *fallax fraus regnat ubique*.
Mich gerris richt down fall: *regnum quia rexat inique*.
Trenth is made now thrall: *spernunt quam dico plerique*.
Bot til Christ we call *periemus nos animique*.
Forden, Scotichron, ii. 474.

Waltre Stewart of Scotland
Syne in *laucht* wes to the King.
Barbour, xvii. 219, MS.

"Every land has its *lauch*;" S. Prov., Rudd., i. e., particular law or custom.

This is more emphatically expressed; "Ilka land has its ain *lauch*." *Antiquary*, ii. 281.

2. Privilege.

Gyve only hapnyd him to sla
That to that *lauch* ware bowndyn swa;
Of that *privyilage* evyr-mare
Partles suld be the slaare.
Wyntown, vi. 19. 34.

A.-S. *lah*, *laga*, Isl. *laug*, Su.-G. *lag*, *lagh*, O. Dan. *lag-ur*, Germ. *lage*, id. V. the v.

To LAUCH, v. a. To possess or enjoy according to law.

All ledis langis in land to *lauch* quhat tham leif is.
Doug. Virg., 238, a. 34.

Su.-G. *laugg-ia* signifies to covenant, to agree; Germ. *leg-en*, to constitute, to ordain. But neither of these is used precisely in the sense of this v. Some view the Germ. v. as the origin of *lage*, law. *Ihre* derives Su.-G. *lag* from *laegg-a*, ponere, in the same manner as Germ. *gesetze*, a law, is formed from *setzen*, collocare.

LAUCHFUL, adj. Lawful.

Hys fadrys landis of herytage
Fell til hym be clere lynage,
And *lauchful* tele befor all othire.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.

To LAUCH (gutt.), v. n. To laugh, S.; part. pr. *lauchand*, *lauchin'*. Pret. *leuch*, part pa. *leuchin*, Clydes.

LAUCH, s. A laugh, S.

LAUCHER, s. A laugher, S.

LAUCHT, pret. Took. V. LAUGHT.

LAUCHT, [adj. Low, low set, small.]

He raid apou a litill palfray
Laucht and joly, arayand
His bataill, with an ax in hand.

Barbour, xii. 19, MS.

[Dr. Jamieson left this word undefined. His note, in which he suggested a meaning, has been deleted, and the punctuation of the passage altered, because they were misleading. A comparison of the different Edits. confirms the meaning now given; besides, *lauch*, low is a common form.

Herd's Ed. has—

Himselwe rade on a gray palfray
Proper and loly, &c., &c.

Skeat's Ed. has—

He raid apou ane [g[r]ay palfray
Litill and loly, &c., &c.]

LAUCHTANE, adj. Of, or belonging to, cloth; [prob. woollen or light-coloured. V. next word.]

A *lauchtane* mantel than him by,
Liand upon the bed, he saw;
And wsh his teth he gan it draw
Out our the fyr.

Barbour, xix. 672, MS.

[Du. *laken*, cloth; in Chaucer's Sir Thopas called *cloth of lake*; Isl. *lakan*, a bed-sheet.]

Mr. Pink. leaves this for explanation. Mr. Ellis, on this passage, inquires "if it be *Louthian*, the place where it was manufactured, or where such mantles were usually worn?" Spec. E. P. i. 242. It undoubtedly signifies a mantle of cloth; perhaps woollen cloth is immediately meant. V. LAIK, s. 1.

LAUCHTANE, adj. Pale, livid.

My rubie cheiks, was reid as rone,
Ar leyn, and *lauchtane* as the leid.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

I can form no idea of its origin, unless it be a corruption of *lattoun*, q. v.

LAUCHTER, s. A lock, flake, tuft. V. LACHTER.

[LAUCHTERINS, n. The small quantities left after the removal of a body or mass of anything, particularly of dung; as, "See it ye rake the *lauchterins* clean up." Banffs.]

LAUDE, *s.* Sentence, decision, judgment.

"Dauid Wod, &c., and all vtheris haifand interes in the mater vnder specifeit to here and se the decrete, *laude*, and sentence of forfaltour gevin in our soucrane lordis parliament," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

"Sentence, *laude* & decrete of forfaltoure, allegit, led, gevin & pronouncit," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 417.

—"Thai & ilkane of thaim to be restorit,—as thai—war befor the geving of the said *laude* and dome of parliament." *Ibid.*

L. B. *Laud-um*, sententia arbitri. Rex Angliæ dicitur eorum (arbitrorum) et *laudo* sub certa obligatione se submittet. Trivet. A. 1293—Omni *laudo* arbitrio, dito, diffinitione, & pronuntiationi ejus. Chart. A. 1345. Hence *Laud-are*, arbitrari, arbitrii sententiam proferre; and *Laudator*, arbiter. Du Cange. *Laudum* is expl. by Kersey or Phillips, "in ancient deeda, a decisie sentence, determination, or award of an arbitrator, or chosen judge."

Laudare seems to have received this oblique sense in the dark ages, in consequence of the legal use of the term by Roman writers in regard to the citation of a witness. In this sense it is used by Plautus. This may have been the reason why it properly denotes the deed of an *arbiter*, rather than of an ordinary judge; an arbiter being one as it were called or *cited*, by one or both parties, to determine.

LAUDE, *adj.* Of or belonging to laymen. V. LAWIT.

LAUDERY, *s.* Perhaps drinking, or re-
velling.

The gudwyf said, I reid yow lat them ly,
They had lever sleip, nor be in *laudery*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 75.

A.-S. *hlad-ian*, to drink, to pour out; or Belg. *loderigh*, wanton, gay.

[LAUENDER, *s.* A laundress. V. LAYNDAR.]

LAUGH, *s.* Law. V. LAUCH.

LAUGH, *s.* A lake, Selkirks. V. LOCH.

LAUGHT, LAUCHT, *pret.* and *part. pa.*
Took; taken, caught.

Thar leyff thai *laucht*, and past, but delay.

Wallace, ix. 1964, MS.

Thai luffly ledis at that lord thair levis has *laught*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 12.

i.e. taken leave of.

A.-S. *laecc-an*, *ge-laecc-an*, apprehendere; *pret. laehte*, cepit, prehendit; *part. gelaecht*. It sometimes signifies to seize with ardour, which is the proper sense of the A.-S. *v.*

Atfir *laught* has thair lance, that lemyt so light;

On twa stedis thai straid, with ane sterne schiere.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 24.

Laught out is also used to denote the drawing out of swords.

Thai brayd fra thair blonkis besely and bane,

Syne *laught out* snerdis lang and luffly.

Ibid., iii. 227.

[LAUGHT, *s.* A loft; the ceiling, Ayr., Renfr.

This form which is common in the West of S. is found also in Devonshire.]

LAUIT-MAN, *s.* A layman, one not in clerical orders.

"The said official considering that the said Harlo had na commissioun to mak sic preaching, bot [wes] an *lauit-man*,—required him, of quhais authoritie, quha gaif him commissioun to preach, he being ane *lauit-man*, and the Quenis rebald, and excommunicate, and wes repelled furth of uther partis for the said cauais." Keith's Hist., App. p. 90. V. LAWIT.

[LAUNCE, *s.* A jump, leap, spring, Barbour, x. 414. V. LANS.]

*To LAUREATE, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree; [*part. pa. laureat*, crowned, Lyndsay, Dreeme, l. 990.]

"After Dr. Rollock had *laureat* the first claase, he betook himself to the general inspection of the college, under the title of principall and rector." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 45.

To LAUREATE, *v. n.* To take a degree in any faculty, S.

"It is—certain that *laureated* was originally applied to those who took their degrees in Scotland." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 42.

The author thinks that the phraseology originated "from the laurel which, from the earliest antiquity, formed the chaplet of the victors in the games."

LAUREATION, *s.* The act of conferring degrees, or the reception of them; graduation.

"At the very time when Rollock had given the most substantial proofs of his ability in instructing the youth at St. Andrews, in consequence of the remarkable progress of his pupils, and the public applause which he received at their *laureation*, the patrons of the university of Edinburgh were—anxiously looking for a person of his description." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 79.

[LAURENCE-MAS, *s.* August 23rd, Shetl.]

LAURERE, *s.* The laurel.

—Rois, register, palme, *laurere*, and glory.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 9.

Fr. *laurier*.

LAUREW, *s.* Laurel.

—"He wald not reassave the crown of *laurew*, to have the samin dformit with the publick doloure." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 181. *Laurcam*, Lat.

LAUS, *s.*

Ane helme set to ilk scheid, siker of assay,
With fel *laus* on loft, lemand full light.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 14.

Mr. Pink. inquires if this be *laus*, fires? *Laus* may indeed be allied to Su.-G. *lius*, Isl. *lios*, light. *Fel laus* would thus mean great splendour. But *fel* may be here used in the sense of *many*; and *laus* may refer to the crest of the helmet; q. many hairs on loft, i.e., a bushy and lofty crest; from Dan. *lu*, *luv*, hair, Su.-G. *lo*, *lugg*, rough, hairy. *Lugg* and *luf* denote the hair that grows on the foreheads of horses. According to this view, *lemand* is not immediately connected with *laus*, but is a farther description of the helmet itself.

[LAUTE, LAWTE, *s.* Loyalty, fealty, fidelity, Barbour, v. 162, i. 125; true word of honour, *ibid.*, xii. 318, Skeat's Ed. O. Fr. *leaute*, id. V. LAWTA.]

LAUTEFULL, *adj.* Loyal, faithful, dutiful.

"As to the phrase and dictioun heirof, guid it war to remebir, that the plane and sempill trewth of all thingis requiris only amangis the *lautefull* and faithfull peple, plane, familiar, and na curius nor affectat speche." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 223.

Apparently, full of loyalty, or truth. V. LAWTA.

LAVATUR, *s.* A vessel to wash in, a laver.

"Item, ane gryt clam shell gilt for the *lavatur*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *lavatoire*, id. L. B. *lavator-ium*, the name given to the vessel in which monks washed their hands before going to the refectory, or officiating priests before performing divine service.

LAVE, *s.* The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAVELLAN, *s.* A kind of weasel, Caithn.

"Sir Robert Sibbald mentions an animal, which he says is common in Caithness, called there *lavellan*: by his description it seems to belong to this genus. He says it lives in the water, has the head of the weasel, and resembles that creature in colour; and that its breath is prejudicial to cattle. Sibb. Hist. Scot., ii." Pennant's Zool., i. 86.

The latter writer elsewhere says: "I inquired here after the *lavellan*, which, from description, I suspect to be the water-shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle; they preserve the skin, and, as a cure for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the same animal which in Sutherland is called the water-mole." Tour in S., 1769, p. 194.

LAVE-LUGGIT, *adj.* Having the ears hanging down, Roxb; [*lavie-lugged*, Shetl.]

C. B. *lav*; "that extends or goes out;" Owen.

[*Lave-eared* occurs in Hall's Satires, ii. 2, p. 29. "The *lave-eared* asse with gold may trapped be.]"

LAVENDAR, *s.* A laundress. "The King's *lavendar*;" Treasurer's Accts. V. LAYNDAR.

L. B. *lavender-ia*, lotrix. *Lavandar-ius*, fullo; Du Cange.

LAVER, *s.*

"Here I gif Schir Galeron," quod Gaynor, "withouten any gile,

Al the londis, and the lithis, fro *laver* to layre,
Connok and *Carlele*, *Conyngname* and *Kile*."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 27.

"East to west?" Pink. A.-S. *laefer*, signifies a rush; Teut. *laer*, locus incultus et vacuus. This, however, seems to have been a prov. phrase, the sense of which is now lost.

LAVEROCK, **LAVEROK**, **LAVROCK**, **LAUEROK**, *s.* The lark, S. The word is often pron. q. *lerrick*, *larick*. Lancash. *learock*.

"The *laverok* maid melody vp hie in the skyis." Compl. S., p. 60.

"Alauda, a *laverock*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 16.

There is an old traditionary adage, illustrative of this term, which contains good counsel. "In order to be healthy, gang to bed wi' the hen, and rise wi' the *laverock*." S. V. LIFT, s.

A.-S. *laferc*, *lawerc*, Belg. *lawerick*, *leeuwerik*, Alem. *laurice*, id.

The name of this bird appears in its most simple form in Isl. *lava*, vulgo *loova*, or *lova*; avis, *alauda*;

G. Andr., p. 162. *Laffua*, id. Edda Saemund. Wachter derives A.-S. *laferce*, Belg. *lawerick*, &c., from Celt. *lief*, vox, and *ork-a*, valere, q. powerful in voice.

LAVEROCK-HIECH, *adj.* As high as the lark when soaring; apparently a proverbial phrase, Roxb.

La Pen* in a string should *lav'rock hiech* hing,
Till his banes be weel pick'd by the crows a'.

* La Pena, N. A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 130.

LAVEROCK'S LINT, *s.* Purging-flax, an herb, Linum Catharticum, Linn.; Lanarks.

[**LAVIE-LUGGED**, *adj.* The drooping of an animal's ear, when improperly cut in marking, Shetl. V. LAVE-LUGGIT.]

LAVY, *s.* The foolish guillemot, a bird; colymbus troile, Linn.

"The *Lavy*, so called by the inhabitants of St. Kilda, by the Welch *guillema*, it comes near to the bigness of a duck." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 59.

Isl. Norw. *lomvie*, *langvie*, id. Pennant's Zool., p. 519.

[**LAVY**, *adj.* Lavish, liberal; as, "He was aye *lavy* o' his siller," Clydes.]

LAVYRD, *s.* 1. Lord; Cumb. *lword*. V. LAIRD.

2. Applied, in this sense, to the Supreme Being.

Thus Wyntown, when celebrating the virtues of David I., the great favourite of the Roman clergy, makes a curious allusion to the first words of Psalm 132, suggested by the identity of the name:

Twenty and nyne ylere he wes,
Thynk, *Lavyrd*, on Dawy and hys myldness.
Chron., vii. 7. 36.

LAW, **LAWCH**, *adj.* Low, low-lying.

King Eduardis man he was suorn of England,
Off rycht *law* byrth, supposs he tuk on hand.
Wallace, iv. 184, MS.

—"The lord Oliphant for the *law* land of the schir-refdome of Perth, Strathebravne, and the bischoprik of Dunkelden. The lord Gray, the lord Glammys, the Maister of Craufurde for Anguss hie land and *law* land." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

This obviously points out the origin of the term *Lavlandis* or *Lowlands*.

Su.-G. *lag*, Isl. *lag-r*, Dan. *lau*, Belg. *laeg*, *leeg*, id. Moes.-G. *lig-an*, Su.-G. *ligg-an*, to lie, is viewed by some as the root.

LAW, *s.* Low ground, the low part of the country.

Schyr Amerys rowte he saw,
That held the plans ay, and the *law*.
Barbour, vi. 518, MS.

To **LAW**, **LAWE**, *v. a.* To bring down, to humble; part. pa. *lawit*.

—Quhen the king Eduardis mycht
Wes *lawit*, king Robert wes on hycht.
Barbour, xiii. 658, MS.

Thou makis febil wicht, and thou *lawest* hie.
Doug. Virgil, 93. 53.

Bot now the word of God full weill I knaw;
Quha dois exalt him self, God sal him *law*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 280.

Teut. *leegh-en*, demittere, deprimere; Kilian.

LAW, LAWE, *adv.* [1. Low; lowly, in a low voice, Barbour, iv. 200.]

2. Downward, to the bottom, below; generally a *lawe*.

As I beheld, and kest myn eyen a *lawe*,
From beugh to beugh, thai hippit and thai plaid.
King's Quair, c. 2, st. 16.

That this is the sense, appears from st. 21.

And therewith kest I *down* myn eye ageyne.

It is sometimes written as one word.

And by this ilke ryuer syde a *lawce*,
Ane hyeway fand I lika to bene.

Ibid., v. 3.

A often occurs in this connexion, where *be* is now used; as *aneath*, for *beneath*, *ahint* for *behind*.

[*Cleyn and law*, wholly and to the bottom, Barbour, x. 124.]

[3. *Hye and law*, high and low, altogether, every one, *ibid.* iv. 594.

4. *Hey na law*, neither high nor low, not one, none of any sort, *ibid.* iii. 556.]

LAWLY, *adj.* Lowly, humble.

"And this *lawly* and meik submission in the confession, with consent to resane the said discipline & pennance, is ane part of satisfacioun, quhilk is the thrid meane to cum to the sacrament of Pennance as is afore rehersiit." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 155, b.

LAW, *s.* 1. A designation given to many hills or mounts, whether natural or artificial, *S. Loe*, A. Bor. Ray.

"Its name is derived from the old Celtic word *Dun*, a hill; its original site having been on the top of a most beautiful little hill, which is called *Dunse Law*." P. Dunse, Berwicks. Statist. Acc., iv. 378.

This might be viewed as the same with *loe*, "a little round hill, or a great heap of stones," A. Bor. V. Gl. Grese.

A.-S. *hlaewe*, *hlaewe*, agger, acervus, cumulus, tumulus, "a law, low, loe, or high ground, not suddenly rising up as a hill, but by little and little.—Hence—that name given to many hillocks and heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England: being no other but so much congested earth brought, and in a way of burial used of the ancients, thrown upon the bodies of the dead." Somner in vo. He refers to Dugdale's Descr. of Warwickshire.

According to this account, it might be supposed that the name had been primarily given to the artificial mounts raised above the dead, and afterwards transferred to those that were natural. For it is unquestionable, that in S. this designation is given to several hills of the latter description; as *Largo-law*, in Fife, *North-Berwick-law*, in Lothian, &c. It might be conjectured, that the reason of this transition was, that after our ancestors ceased to bury their dead under such *tumuli*, the places were still viewed as in some meaus sacred; that they therefore assembled there in the conventions which were held in particular districts; and at length, in S. at least, gave this name to all those rising grounds, on which they used to meet for enacting *laws*, or regulating matters of general concern.

It must be admitted, however, that the invariable orthography of the A.-S. term opposes this supposition; as it never assumes the form of *lag*, *lage*, or *laga*, the words which denote a *law*, as corresponding to Lat. *lex*. But two circumstances deserve to be mentioned,

which render it doubtful whether the term, as used in S., is radically the same with A.-S. *hlaewe*. The first is, that such a mount is often called the *Law-hill* of such a place. The ether that a correspondent word occurs in Isl., evidently formed from *lag*, *laug*, *loeg*, *lex*. The name of *laug-berg*, i.e., the rock of law, is given to many hills in Iceland. *Their Fridrekr Biskop oc Thorvalldr foru til things, oc bad Biskop Thorvalld telia tru fyrer monnum at Logbergi*: Profectis ad comitia universalia Episcopo Fridrico et Thorvaldo, ille hunc rogavit, ut se praesente in *Logbergo* (rupe, in qua jus dicebatur) religionem christianam popule praedicaret; Kristnisag., c. 4. All their public and judicial assemblies were, and, if I mistake not, still are, held at these *bergs*. *Ibid.*, p. 89—91. *Laug-berg*, locus publicus ubi judicia peraguntur; Verel. Ind.

It has been said; "The word *law*, annexed to the name of so many places in the parish [Coldstream] attests, that it had belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland during the Heptarchy; as *Hirsel-law*, *Castle-law*, *Spy-law*, *Carter-law*, &c." P. Coldstream, Berwicks. Statist. Acc., iv. 420.

But this of itself cannot prove that the parish was under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxons; as the same designation is found in many parts of S. where we are certain that their jurisdiction never extended.

2. In one passage, *lawe* seems to signify the tomb, grave, or mound.

Thers come a lede of the *lawe*, in lends is net to lsyne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loude yellis.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 7.

i.e. an inhabitant of the tomb. It is the description of "a grisly ghost," that appeared to Queen Quaynor and Sir Gawain.

To what has been formerly observed, I may add, that Moes.-G. *hlaivc*, signifies menumentum. *Gangith thu thamma hlaiva*; He cometh to the tomb, Joh. 11. 38.

It must be observed, however, that when Ulphilas uses *hlaiv* for rendering the Gr. word denoting a monument, he must be viewed as using it because the Goth. language had no other term for a monument but that which properly signified a mound.

To LAW, *v. a.* 1. To litigate, to subject to legal investigation and determination, S.

2. Transferred to the legal defender; as, "*I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for'i*," "I will take every advantage that law can give in this business," S.

LAW, *s.* The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAWAINE, *s.* The eve of All-hallows.

Wide, wide abroad were spread its leafy branches—
But the topmost bough is lowly laid!

Thou hast forsaken us before *Lawaine*.*

Coronach of Sir Lauchlan, Chief of Maclean, Lady of the Lake, Notes, lxii.

* Halloween.

This does not appear to be a Gael. or Ir. word, but merely a poetical abbreviation of the designation used in the low country.

LAWAR, LAWARE, LAWER, *s.* A laver, or vessel to wash in.

"Basun with *lawar*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"In the first, ane basing and ane *laware* of gold, with thrissillis and lilleis round about the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 110.

LAW-BIDAND, LAW-BIDING, *part. pr.* 1.

Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight; a forensic term.

"Gif the vassall is fugitiue for slauchter, and not *law-bidand*, the superiour may recognosce the land halden of himselfe, sa lang as the felon or manslayer happenis to liue." Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. *Recognition*. V. BDE, v.

2. "Able to answer a charge or accusation;" Gl. Guthrie.

"The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not *law-biding*; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge, and the high-priest there, during whose lifetime, and that is, for ever, the poor man who wins hither, is safe." Guthrie's Trial, p. 112.

LAW-BOARD, *s.* The board on which a tailor irons his cloth, *S.*; *lay-buirid*, Banffs.

"Jock, a little hump-backed creature, brought the goose behind him, bearing the *law-board* over his shoulder." Sir A. Wylie, i. 51.

LAW-BORROIS, LAW-BORROWS, *s. pl.* The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property, *S.*

Bp. Burnet gives a ludicrous account of the origin of this term.

"When all other things failed so evidently, recourse was had to a writ, which a man who suspects another of ill designs towards him, may serve him with; and it was called *Law-borroughs*, as most used in *borroughs*." Hist. of His own Time, ii. 185.

"Gif ony man be feidit, and allegis feid, or dreid of ony partie, the schiref sall furthwith of baith tak *law-borrois*, and forbid thame in the Kingis name to trubill the Kingis peax, vnder the pane of Law." Acts, Ja. II., 1457, c. 83. Edit. 1566, called "Borrowis of peax," i.e., peace, 1449, c. 13.

"The action of contravention of *lawborrows* is likewise penal. It proceeds on letters of *lawborrows*, obtained at the suit of him who is disturbed in his person or goods by another, and containing a warrant to charge the party complained of to give security, that the complainer shall be kept harmless from illegal violence." Erskine's Inst., B. 4, Tit. 1. s. 16.

"The import of *lawborrows* in Scotland is, when two neighbours are at variance, the one procures from the council, or any competent court, letters charging the other to find caution and surety, that the complainer, his wife, bairns, &c., shall be skaitless from the person complained upon, his wife, bairns, &c., in their body, lands, heritages, &c., and before such letters can be granted, the complainer must give his oath expressly, that he dreads bodily harm, trouble, and molestation, from the person complained upon." Wodrow's Hist., i. 473.

It is from *law* and *borgh* or *borrov*, a pledge, a surety, used in pl. V. BORCH.

LAWCH, *adj.* Low, *S. laigh.* V. LAW.

And in a rycht fayr place, that was
Lawch by a bourns, he gert thaim ta
Thair herbery.—

Barbour, xiv. 339, MS.

To LAWE, *v. a.* To lower. V. LAW, *v.***LAWER, *s.* A professor of law.**

"That the *lawer* and mathematicians of befor in the new college sall now be in Sanctsaluatouris college, and hae thair stipendis and buirdis vponne the fructis thairrof." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 180.

LAWER, *s.* A washing vessel. V. LAWAR.**LAW-FREE, *adj.* Not legally convicted or condemned.**

"The earl answered, he would prefer him to his good-brother Frendraught; but to quit him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law-free*, he could not with his honour." Spalding, i. 17.

LAWIN, *s.* A tavern reckoning. V. LAUCH, *s.* 1.**LAWIN-FREE, *adj.* Scot-free, excluded from paying any share of a tavern-bill, *S.***

She took me in, she set me down,
She hecht to keep me *lawin-free*;
But wylie carlin that she was,
She gart me birl my bawbee.

Song, Andro wi' his Cutty Gun.

I'm no for letting ye, ye see,
(As I ware rich) gang *lawin free*.

Poems, Engl. Scotch and Latin, p. 103.

V. LAUCH, *s.* 1.

LAWIT, LAWD, LAWYD, LEWIT, *adj.* 1. Lay, belonging to laymen.

Than ordauyd wes als, that the Kyng,
Na na *lawyd* Patrowne, be staff na ryng,
Suld mak fra thine collatyowne.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 120.

The Archebyschape of Yhorck—

—assoyld then
Alysawndyr our Kyng, and his *lawd* men.
Bot the Byschaps and the clergy
Yhit he leit in cursyng ly.—

Wyntown, vii. 9. 160.

The *lawit* folkes this law wald never ceis,
But with thair use, quhen Bishops war to cheis,
Unto the kirk thay gadred, and and ying,
With meik hart, fasting and praying.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 16.

"Ordanis that our souerain lordis lettretz be writtin chargeing the said James Straithauchin to hae na dale nor intrometting witht the said benefice of Culter in hurting of *laude* patronage & the uniuersale gud of the realme." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 123.

2. Unlearned, ignorant.

Of all the realme, quhom of ye beir the crown,
Of *lawit*, and leirit; riche, pure; up and down;
The quhilk, and thay be slane with man's [mannis] hand
Ane count thairrof ye sall gif I warrand.

Priests of Peblis, p. 29.

I say not this of Chaucere for offence.

Bot till excuse my *lawit* insufficiencye.

Doug. Virgil, 10, 31.

A.-S. *laewede*, *lewd*, id. *laewede-man*, a layman; O. E. *lewd*.

And they meet in her mirth, whan minstrels ben styll,
Than telleth they of the trinitie a tale or twaine.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 46, a.

The history of this term affords, at the same time, a singular proof of the progressive change of language, and of the influence of any powerful body on the general sentiments of society. By Bede, Aelfric, and other A.-S. writers, it is used in its primitive sense. This meaning it retained so late as the reign of Edw. III., when R. de Langland wrote his *Vision of Piers the Ploughman*. But as, in the dark ages, the little learning that remained was confined almost entirely to the clergy; while the designation, by which they were known, came to denote learning in general, the distinctive term *lewd* was considered as including the idea of ignorance. It did not stop here, however. The clerical influence still prevailing, and the clergy con-

tinuing to treat the unlearned in a very contemptuous manner, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order; by and by, the term came to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life. Hence, the modern sense of *E. lewd*.

The A.-S. word may have been formed from Lat. *laic-us*, which must be traced to Gr. *λα-ος*, *populus*. Other dialects retain more of the original form; Sn.-G. *lek*, Isl. *leik*, Alem. *leig*. It seems doubtful, however, whether *laewede* be not radically the same with *leode*, *populus*, plebs, Isl. *lid*, Germ. *leute*. V. Spelman, vo. *Lewdis*. In Fr. the phrase, *le lais gens* resembles the secondary sense of *lawit*; le petit peuple; Dict. Trev.

LAWLAND, LAULAND, adj. Belonging to the low country of Scotland, S.

“That Ergile, with the bondice [bounds] & the Justice thairof, sit & hald the Justice are tharof in Perth, quhen the kingis grace plesis, sa that euirilk heland inan & lauland mane may cum & ask & have Justice.” Acts Ja. IV., 1503, p. 241.

—“Two hie-land regiments;—the other five *lawland* regiments.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 242.

LAWLANDS, LAWLANS, s. pl. 1. The plain country of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands; pron. *Lallans*.

2. The language of the low country, as opposed to the Erse or Gaelic, S.

LAWRIE, s. A designation for the fox, S. V. **LOWRIE**.

LAW SONDAY. V. **LEIF SOUNDAY**.

LAWLY, adj. Lowly. V. **LAW, adj.**

LAWRIGHTMEN. V. **LAGRAETMAN**.

LAWTA, LAWTE, LAWTY, LAWTHITH, s. 1. Loyalty, allegiance. V. **LAUTE**.

Than Wallace said, Will ye herto consent,
Foryff him fre all thing that is by past,
Sa he will com and grant he has trespass,
Fra this tyme furth kepe *lawta* till our crown?
Wallace, viii. 11, MS.

Lauta, ibid. vii. 1261, MS. O. E. *leauty*, id.

—Loue and lownes and *leauty* togythers
Shall be maisters on molde.—
P. *Ploughman's Vision*, Fol. 16, a.

2. Truth, integrity, equity.

Bot he gat that Archebyschapyk
Noucht, wyth *lawtè* bot wyth swyk.
Wyntonon, vii. 8. 38.

—No quhar now faith nor *lawtè* is fund.
Doug. *Virgil*, 112. 47.

Lawty will leif us at the last,
Ar few for falsett may now fend.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 161, st. 1.

She neither has *lawtith* nor shame,
And keeps the hale house in a steer.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 251.

Fr. *loyauté*, loyalty, fidelity, truth; O. Fr. *leauté*, id. from *leal*, trusty; Lat. *legal-is*, from *lex*, *legis*.

LAWTIFULL, adj. Most loyal, full of loyalty.

—“And allowing thame and euerie ane of thame, in thair reparing and abyding with his Maiestie, to haue done the dewtie of maist loving and *lawtifull* subiectis to thair souerane lord.” Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 327, concerning the Raid of Ruthven. V. **LAWTA**, &c.

LAWTH, Bar. xiii. 651. Leg. *lawth*.

And it that wndre *lawth* was ar,
Mon lepe on loft in the contrar.
Lawth seems to signify *low*. V. **LAWCH**.

LAWTING, s. The supreme court of judicature in Orkney and Shetland, in ancient times. V. **THING**.

LAX, s. “Relief, release.”

O wharefore should I tell my grief,
Since *lax* I canna find?
I'm far frae a' my kin and friends,
And my love I left behind.

Bonny Baby Livingston, Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 139.

L. B. *lax-a*, denotes a gift; Donatio, legatum; Du Cange. The S. term may be immediately from Lat. *lax-us*, loosed, released. But Goth. *laus*, Su.-G. *loos*, id., seems to be the root.

LAX, s. A salmon; formerly the only name by which this fish was known, Aberd.

“In the accioune persewit be James of Douglas chaumerlane of the lordship of Murray aganis James Innes of that ilke, for the wrangwis occupacioune of oure souerane lordis fishing of the watter of Spey,—decrettis—that the said James sall—content & pay to the said James of Dowglas the profitis of the sade fishing of xx yeris bigane, extending yerely to ix^{xx} of salmond *laxis* takin vp be him, as wes sufficiently prefit before the lordis.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 89.

“Ane half barrel of salmond or xij sufficient *lax*,” &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

“He askit at him tua Sondais *laxis*,” &c. Ibid., V. 20.

A *myddle lax*, a salmon of a middle size. “The baillies decernit him to pay ane *myddill lax* for himself.” Ibid.

This was indeed the general designation of the salmon in the northern languages: A.-S. *leax*, O. E. *lax*, (V. Jun. Etym.) Dan. Su.-G., id. Teut. *lachs*, Belg. *lass*, Ital. *lacc-ia*. The origin of the term, however, seems lost in obscurity.

LAX-FISHER, s. A salmon-fisher, Aberd.

“The said day the Procurator Fiscal gave in a complaint against George Law and Alexander Mason, *lax-fishers* at the Bridge of Don, for their unwarrantable seizing upon and breaking the lyns [lines] belonging to the whyte fishers of Don.” Decree, Baron Court of Fraserfield, A. 1722. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., p. 325.

“Upon the 11th of May there was wonderful high tempestuous winds, marvellous in May, whereby sundry persons died, and a *lax-fisher* [was] drowned [in] the water of Don, and a ship going with victuals to Dumbrifton likewise perished.” Spalding, i. 210. (2^d)

“He also by direction frae the General Assembly, charged the masters and *lax-fishers* of Dee and Don,—to forbear fishing upon Sunday, viz. frae Saturday at midnight till Sunday at the same time.—This assembly got some obedience with great difficulty, for it was thought no sin to fish upon the Sabbath-day before.” Ibid., p. 299, 300.

LAY, s. Law.

Yone pepil twane sall knyt vp peace for ay,
Bynd confederance baith conjoin in ane *lay*.
Doug. *Virgil*, 442. 32.

Leges et foedera jungerit.

Virg.

O. Fr. *lai* is used for *loi*, id.

[* To **LAY, v. a.** To lay, set, place, fix. The S. language presents some peculiar

- applications and combinations of this verb; as,
- To LAY AT.** To box, strike, beat severely; as, "He *laid* at him till he could har'ly stan'," S.]
- To LAY BY.** 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work; as, "He has *laid* himself *by* wi' o'er muckle wark."
2. To be confined by ailment; as, "He's *laid by*," S.
- To LAY DOWN.** To sow out in grass, S.
"It is a prodigious error to overcrop ground, before *laying* it *down* with grass seeds." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 52.
- [To LAY HEART TO.** To set the mind to anything earnestly, S.]
- To LAY IN.** 1. To throw back into the state of a common, to put into a waste state.
—"Ordinis thatt all persones quha hes teillit, lauburit, sawin, parkit, &c., ony pairt or portiou of his maiesteis commoun mures or vtheris commounteis,—within yeir and day eftir the said tryell *lay* in the samyn commounteis agane." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.
- [2. To work earnestly, to strike home; as, "Turn to your wark noo, and *lay in*," Clydes.]
- [To LAY INTIL, or INTO.** 1. To fight with, to beat severely; as, "They will *lay intil't*; sae, thickest skin stan' langest out," *ibid.* "The twa loons *laid intil* ane anither, till they wir a' bleedin'," Banffs.]
2. To eat much, or greedily, S.]
- [LAYIN INTIL, or INTO, s.** 1. A fight, a beating; fighting, beating, *ibid.*
2. A surfeit; eating much or greedily.]
- To LAY ON.** 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as, "It's *layin'* on o' *snaw*;" S. O.
2. To strike, to give blows, S.
"For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectuell, he mynteth not against his enemies, hot he *layeth on*." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, 1591, Sign. S. 3, a.
Beanjeddart, Hnndlie, and Hunthill, Three, on they *laid* weel at the last.
Raid of Reidsvire; Minstrelesy Border, i. 120.
To lay on strokes, is E. But the verb is used elliptically in S. *I'll lay on*, I will strike; *he laid on me*, he struck me. It seems properly to denote repeated blows.
"Gif the master [of a ship] *lays on* his men, and gevis ony of thams ane buffet with his neif, or with his palme, he sall pay vii d. Bot gif he strikes him mair, he that is strucken may turn and strike agane." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 627.
It was, however, anciently used in E. in the same manner. "I *laye vpon* one, I beate him or bunche hym.—She *layde vpon* hym lyke a maulte sacke, and the poore boye durste nat ones quyttete." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 274, b.
Su.-G. *laegg-a*, *id.*, *laegga pa en*, aliquem verberare.

- [3. To work earnestly, to eat much, *ibid.*]
- [LAY ON, s.** A good meal, a surfeit, Clydes., Banffs.]
- [LAYIN ON, s.** 1. The act of beating, a beating, *ibid.*
2. Earnest working, hard work, *ibid.*
3. Much or greedy eating, a surfeit, *ibid.*]
- To LAY TILL one.** To allot, to ordain. "Laid till her, fated that she should;" Gl. Antiquary.
- [2. To *lay till again*, to resume work, to try again heartily, S.]
- [To LAY TO.** To begin, to set to work; as, "I could wait na langer, and jist *lay to*," Clydes.]
- [To LAY A CHILD.** A superstitious practice adopted to cure a rickety child. The child is taken before sunrise to a smithy, in which three men, bearing the same name, work. One of the smiths takes the child, first laying it in the water-trough of the smithy, and then on the anvil. While lying on the anvil all the tools are, one by one, passed over the child, and the use of each is asked of the child. The nurse then receives the child, and she again washes it in the water-trough. If the smith take a fee for his work, the *lay* has no effect." Banffs.]
- To LAY GOWD.** To embroider.
And ye maun learn my gay goss hawk
To weild baith bow and brand;
And I sall learn your turtle dow
To *lay gowd* wi' her hand.
Fause Foudrage, Minstrelesy Border, ii. 85.
- To LAY METALS.** To alloy, to mix other substances with more precious metals.
"Tuiching the article of gold-smythis, quhilkis *lays* and makis fals mixture of euill mettall." Acts, Ja. iv., 1489, c. 29, edit. 1566. V. LAYIS, LAYIT.
- To LAY SHEEP.** To *smear* or *salve* sheep with a mixture of tar and butter, Stirling., Roxb.
"It was, till of late, the almost universal practice to *lay* or *smear* the whole stock with an ointment composed of butter and tar." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 295.
- LAYING-TIME, s.** The season when shepherds besmear their sheep with butter and tar, to guard them against the cold of winter, Roxb.
This is about the beginning of November. The term is formed, I suppose, from the circumstance of their *laying* this mixture on the skins of the sheep.
- [To LAY UP SKIP LAAGS.** To make promises to oneself for the future that may never be realised, Shetl.]

[LAY, *n.* 1. The direction in which anything is laid; as, "The ween wiz against the *lay* o' the corn, and we made unco fool wark." *Lie* is also used. Gl. Banffs.]

2. A basis, foundation, S.

"But this plainly enough says, that this rising did not flow from any correspondence with the earl of Shaftsbury; and indeed the narrow *lay* upon which the first gatherers together set up, makes this matter beyond debate." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 42; in margin, expl. *foundation*.

Teut. *laeghe*, positus, positura, positio; Kilian.

3. The slay of a weaver's loom, S.

"The instrument which inserted the woof into the warp, *radius*, the shuttle; which fixed it when inserted, *pecten*, the *lay*." Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 523.

His loom, made o' stout aiken rungs,
Had sair't him saxty simmer,
Tho' his lang *lay*, wi' fearfu' fungs,
Shook a' the roofing tim'er.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 200.

Teut. *laede weaverslaide*, *pecten*; probably from *laegh-en*, ponere, because by means of this the woof is as it were laid, or kept firm.

[LAY-BUIRD, *s.* The board on which tailors use the goose. Gl. Banffs.]

To LAYCH, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.

—Mony tymis hym sefin has accusit,
That he sa lang has *laychit* and refusit
To ressaue glaidlie the Troiane Enee.

Doug. Virgil, 433, 15.

"*Latche* or tariyng. Mora. Tarditas." Prompt. Parv. Rudd. derives it from Fr. *lach-er*, *lasch-er*, or Lat. *lax-are*, to slacken, to unbend. Did not the form of the word favour the Fr. etymon, we might deduce it from Su.-G. *laet-ja*, intermittere, *laett-jas*, otiari; Alem. *laz*, *laze*, piger. Fr. *lasche*, however, is used as nearly equivalent to E. *lazy*. Chaucer, *lache*, sluggish, *lazy*; *lachesse*, laziness.

"If a wight be slowe, and astonied, and *lache*, men shall holde him like to an asse." Boeth. 389, a.

[LAYD, *part. pr.* Laid; *layd at erd*, thrown to the ground, overthrowin, Barbour, iii. 16, Skeat's Ed.]

[LAYD-MEN, *s. pl.* Lit. loadmen, i.e., men in charge of pack-horses, *ibid*, viii. 466.]

LAYER, *s.* The shear-water, a bird. V. LYRE.

[LAYFF, *s.* The rest. V. LAFE.]

LAY-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the sole of the foot quite plain or flat, without any spring in it, and also much turned out, Fife, Loth. *Selectin-fittit*, Caithn.

This is viewed as corresponding with E. *Splay-footed*, as given by Bailey, "One who treads his toes much outward."

The superstitious view it as an evil omen, if the *first fit*, i.e., the first person who calls, or who is met, in the beginning of the New Year, or when one sets out on a journey, or engages in any business, should happen to be *lay-fittit*.

LAYIS, *s.* The alloy mixed with gold or silver. V. To LAY METALS.

"Na goldsmyth sall mak mixture, nor put fals *layis* in the said metallis." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 29, edit. 1566.

Fr. *lier*, id. *alli-er*, *ali-er*, to alloy. *Allier* or *alier* is most probably the original form of the Fr. word, which Menage derives q. a *loy*, according to law. Somner however renders A.-S. *alecg-an*, "to embase, as by mixing baser with better metals, vulgarly termed Alloy." The verb primarily signifies ponere, deponere. V. next word.

The correspondent term in L. B. is *lig-a*, which Du Cange defines, *Monetarum in metallo probitas à lege requisita ac definita*, Gall. *loi*, *aloi*, Ital. *lega*.—*Quod fierent denarii,—sub forma & cunho ac remediis ligae & ponderis sibi concessis in opere monetarum*. Comput. A. 1339. This, definition, however, does not give a clear idea of the meaning of the word. In the quotation, the phrase *Remediis Ligae* is equivalent to our *Remeid*, q. v.

Lex, in the Lat. of the middle ages, was used in the same sense. It is expl. in the very same terms as *Liga*, by Du Cange. V. *Lex*, col. 158.

LAYIT, *adj.* Base, of inferior quality; a term applied to money.

"Quhat care over your comoun-welthe doethe hir Grace instantly bear, quhen evin now presentlie, and of a lang time bygane, by the ministry of sum, (quho better deserved the gallows than ever did Cochran), sche doeth so corrupte the *layit* mony, and hes brocht it to such basenes, and to sick quantitie of scrufe, that all men that hes thair evis oppin may persave ane extreme beggarie to be brocht tharethrow upon the wholle realme." Knox's Hist., p. 164. *Layed*, p. 222.

The sense of the passage is totally lost in the London edit., p. 175.—"Sche doth so corrupt the good money, and hath brought it to such *businessse*, and such a deale of *strife*," &c.

The money here meant appears to be that commonly called *billon*.

The word seems to have been still in use in Ramsay's time, although printed as if contracted from *allay'd*:

Yet all the learn'd discerning part
Of mankind own the heav'nly art
Is as much distant from such trash,
As 'lay'd Dutch coin from sterling cash.

Poems, i. 317.

V. LAYIS, and LAY, *v.*

LAYKE, *s.* Paint.

Quhais bricht conteyning bewtie with the beamis,
Na les al uther pulchritude dois pas,
Nor to compair ane clud with glansing gleames,
Bright Venus cullour with ane landwart las,
The quhytest *layke* bot with the blakkest asse.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 25.

i.e. "with ashes of the darkest hue."

The term, although properly denoting a reddish colour, is here used in an improper sense for paint in general. Fr. *laeque*, sanguine, rose or ruby colour.

LAYME, LEEM, *adj.* Earthen.

"As the fyre preiffis and schawis the *layme* vesselis maid be ane pottar, sa temptatioun of troubil preiffis & schawis iust men." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 187, b.

"Are we not God's *leem* vessels? and yet when they cast us over an house we are not broken in sheards." Ruth Lett., P. i. ep. 48.

"Item, the figure of ane doig maid quhite *laym*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

"Next that heauenly treasure the gospell, that is, the vnsearchable riches of Jesus Christ, care (I say) should be had of the *laine* vessell, wherein it is contained. 2 Cor. 4. 7. A man is but a *laine* vessell, wherein the Lord puts so rich a treasure." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 121. V. LAME.

LAYN, *s.*

"Item, ane bed of *layn* sewit with silk of divers cullouris garnisit with thre curtenis and with thre uther litle peeces and the heidpece of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 150.

Fr. *laine* denotes wool. But the bed here described, as belonging to Q. Mary, would scarcely correspond with this idea, for it was deemed of such value, as to be kept in a coffer of silk. V. CAMMES. I therefore view it as signifying lawn; the same with *Layne*, q. v.

LAYNDAR, LAUENDER, *s.* A washer-woman, a laundress.

The King has hard a woman cry,
He askyt quhat that wes in hy.
"It is the *layndar*, Schyr," ssid ane,
"That hyr child ill rycht now hes tane."—
This wes a full gret curtesy,
That swilk a Kyng, and sa mychty,
Gert his men duell on this maner,
Bot for a pour *lauender*.

Barbour, xvi. 273. 292, MS.

Fr. *lavendiere*, id. Chaucer, *lavender*.

LAYNE, *n.* Lawn, fine linen.

The King and Parliament complain of "the great abuse, standing among his subjectes of the meane estate, presuming to counterfeit his Hienes and his Nobilitie, in the use and wearing of coastelie cleithing of silkes of all sortes, *layne*, cammerage, freinyes," &c. Acts, Ja. VI., 1581, c. 113.

Fr. *linon*, id.

To LAYNE, *v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood.

Than he carpit to the knight, cruel and kene;
"Gif thou luffis thi life, lelely noght to *layne*,
Yeld me thi bright brand, burnist sa bene."

Gawan and Gol., iv. 3.

The term might seem to signify render, give up. A.-S. *lean-ian*, Su.-G. *laen-a*, reddere. But *layne*, or *lain*, very often occurs in the sense given above.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
The hunters him biheld.

Sir Tristrem, p. 30, st. 43.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
He sett him bi his side.

Ibid., p. 41, st. 65.

To LAYNE, *v. n.*

Men sayis ane met thame in the Forde,
That prewaly wyth-outyn worde
Led thame wp by the watty syne,
Qwhill thai to the Gask come and Duplyne.
Thare mony wes lwgyd, nought to *layne*:
Of thsi the mast part have thai slayne.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 119.

This word is left by Mr. Macpherson without explanation. Perhaps the meaning is, that the persons lodged here, were appointed to *keep watch*; for it is evident that they formed only an outpost. Thus, *nought to layne* would signify, "not to lie down;" Su.-G. *laen-a*, A.-S. *hlym-an*, *hleo-ian*, recumbere.

If such were their orders, they disobeyed them. For we learn from Fordun, Scotichr., ii. 305, that many were slain, sine vigile cubantes.

The phrase in *Wyntown* may, however, merely signify, *not to lie*, i. e., to tell the truth.

In the same sense may we understand the following passages:—

There come a lede of the lawe, in londe is not to *layne*,
And glides to Schir Gawane, the gates to gayne.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., I. 7.

O tell us, tell us, May Margaret,
And dinna to us *len*;
O wha is aught yon noble hawk
That stands your kitchen in?

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 85.

The amiable editor is mistaken in viewing this as signifying "to stop or hesitate;" and as the same with O. E. *lin*, synon. with *blin*, to cease.

To LAYNE, LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal.

"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say;—
"It's I, the captain o' Bewcastle, Willie;

I winna *layne* my name for thee."

—It's, I, Watty Woodspurs, loose the kye!

I winna *layne* my name frae thee.

Minstrely Border, i. 103. 106.

Su.-G. *hlaun-a*, Moes.-G. *ga-laugn-ian*, Germ. *laugn-en*, Isl. *leyn-a*, A. Bor. *lean*, which Ray improperly derives from A.-S. *leanne*, to shun.

Than lukit scho to me, and leuch;
And said, Sic luf I rid yow *layne*,
Albeid ye mak it never sa teuch,
To me your labour is in vain.

Maitland Poems, p. 209.

I am uncertain whether this signifies *conceal*; or *avoid*, *shun*, from A.-S. *leanne*, vitare, fugere, Somn.

The phrase, quoted under the preceding verb, from *Sir Gawan*, might bear the sense of *conceal*.

"Little can a lang tongue *lein*," S. Prov. "Spoken as a reproof to a babbler." Kelly, p. 240.

To the same purpose it is said, "Women and hairns *lein* what they ken not." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 341.

LAYNERE, *s.* A strap, a thong.

He hym dressyt his sted to ta,
Hys cusche *layner*e brak in twa.

Wyntown, viii. 32. 46.

Fr. *laniere*, id. V. CUSCHE'.

LAY-POKE, *s.* The ovarium of fowls, S.: synon. *Egg-bed*.[LAYSER, *s.* Leisure, *Barbour*, xx. 234.]To LAYT, *v. a.*

Who will lesinges *layt*,
Tharf him no further go.

Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

"Listen," Gl. But I suspect that it rather signifies give heed to, make account of. V. LAT, LET, to esteem.

[LAYT, *s.* A small quantity of liquid, Shetl.][LAYUM, *s.* Planks roughly laid so as to form a loft at one end of an outhouse, Shetl.]LAZY-BEDS, *s. pl.* A plan of planting potatoes, formerly much in use, according to which the root was laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under it; the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the *bed*, S.

"In ley ground, they are commonly, in Scotland, planted in *lazy-beds*, as they are called, thus: After the ground is marked out into beds, which cannot conveniently be above two yards broad, the same is

covered with dung and litter," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 159.

"*Lazy-beds*, a mode of dressing land peculiar to some parts of the highlands. It is most appropriately named." Saxon and Gael, iv. 59.

LE, LIE. A sort of demonstrative article, often prefixed to the name of a place or thing in our old deeds, signifying *the*.

"*Lie mylne clap and happer*;" Cart. Priorat. Pluscarden, A. 1552. V. LEID. *Brewing Leid*.

It seems to be merely the Fr. article, *le*, "the, the said, the same;" Cotgr. This, although properly the masculine pron., and declinable, in one of its uses is indeclinable, and used both as masculine and feminine. V. Dict. Trev.

LE, LEE, s. The water of the sea in motion.

They wene tharby that nocht may thaim gane stand,
Bot that thay sal vnder thare senyeory
Subdew all hale in thirlrome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Quhare as the our se flowis ahale;
And eik thay westir partis, traistis me,
Quhilkis ar bedyit with the nethir *le*.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 41.

—The fomy stoure of stremes *lee*
Upwaltis from the brade palmes of tre.

Ibid., 321, 53.

"It seems to signify," says Rudd., "nothing but *sea-water*, and so may come from the A.-S. *ea*, with the Fr. particle *l'*." But I have no doubt that here we have a vestige of the old Isl. word *lae*, *laa*, mare, Verel.; hodie, *unda fluens*, G. Andr. Hence *la-gardur*, the sea-shore covered with weeds, and, &c., *hlaes meyar*, poetically, the virgins of the sea, i.e., the waves, *laa-var*, fluit, fluctitat; *laugr*, *laug*, liquor fluens. The same root may perhaps be traced in the compound A.-S. words, *lago-flod*, *lago-stream*, a deluge, an inundation.

This seems also to give us the true origin of E. *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from Fr. *leau*, water. Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting shelter. But a *lee shore*, is that towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Johna. has fallen into a very singular mistake in relation to this subject; having given precisely the same sense to *leeward*, as to *windward*. He thus explains both terms; "Towards the wind."

LE, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE, s. 1. Shelter, security from tempest.

The cilly schepe and thare litill hird gromes
Lurkis vnder *lye* of bankis, woddis and bromes.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 27.

"The *lee* of the hill," is a common phrase for the shelter afforded by a rising ground, S.

2. Metaph. peace, ease, tranquillity. In this sense it most frequently occurs; as in that beautiful elegy on the death of Alex. III., one of the oldest specimens of S. poetry extant.

Quhen Alysandyr oure Kyng wes dede,
That Scotland led in luwe and *lee*,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.

Wynt. Cron., vii. 10. 528.

Bettir but stryfe to leif alone in *lee*,

Than to be machit with a wicket marrow.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122, st. 3.

Our folkis than that warren blith and glad
Of this couth surname of our new cieté,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in *lee*.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 51.

Thare I the tell,
Is the richt place, and steds for your cieté,
And of your trauel ferme hald to reste in *lee*.

Ibid., 81, 19.

Jun. renders to *live in lee*, to live at his own ease and liking. It also signifies, to live in peace, as opposed to contention or warfare.

Now is the grume that was sae grim
Richt glad to *live in lee*.

Evergreen, ii. 182, at. 14.

Also, to live in security.

Frae hence furth he sal baith heir and se
Baith theif puneist, and leil men *live in lee*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 14.

Su.-G. *lae* expresses the very idea conveyed by this word in its primary sense; locus tempestatum subductus, Ibre. Isl. *hle*, *hlie*, id. A.-S. *hleō*, warmth; a place secure from the winds, a place of shelter. In old Gothic monuments, this is written *ly*.

Ok hade for ragn ok weder ly
Tecti a pluvia et tempestate.

Chron. Rhyth.

Dan. *lye*, *lae*, a shelter, a cover, chiefly from severe weather. These terms are evidently allied to Isl. *hlyr*, *hly*, calidus; de aethers et aere dicitur; *hlyende*, calor aethereus; *hlyn-ar*, aer incalescit, ac clemens fit ex frigido. Perhaps the obsolete Isl. *v. hlaw-a*, may be viewed as the root; *votr hlawa*, aquae calent; G. Andr., p. 114, 115. S. *Leu*, *liihe* and *lowne*, q. v. seem also radically allied.

Le occurs in a passage in which the sense is uncertain.

Spynagros than spekis; said, Lordingis in *lee*,
I rede ys tent treuly to my teching.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 3.

It may have the same meaning as in the passage cited above: but it must be left doubtful.

LE, LEA, LIE, adj. Sheltered, warm.

The land loun was and *lie*, with lykng and love.

Howlate, i. 2, MS.

The fair forrest with levis loun and *lee*,
The fowlis song, and flouris ferly sueit,
Is bot the world, and his prosperité,
As fals plesandis, myngit with cair repleit.†

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

V. the s.

LEA LAIK, s. A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or overhanging rocks, Ayr.

LEALAIKE-GAIR, s. Well sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom, Ayr.

If the first part of the word is not merely *lea like*, i.e., *like lea* ground, it might seem allied to Isl. *hliac*, umbra, and *hlaka*, aer calidus, q. a warm shelter; or to C. B. *llech*, what lies flat; a covert. V. GAIR, GARE, s. 2.

LE, s. Law; Wyntown.

O. Fr. *ley*, id. This Mr. Macph. deduces from Lat. *leg-e*, the abl. of *lex*.

[LEASUM, adj. Lawful, S.]

LEASUMLIE, adv. Lawfully; a term used in our old laws.

"Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and some uther laudis as conqueist, he may