

L.

LACHT, *s.* A vulgar pron. of laft, a loft, q. v. V. also *Laft*.

LADLE, LADILL, *s.* 1. A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty.

The Ladle was an important item of the Common Gude in old market burghs, and was farmed or set yearly to the highest bidder. At first, and for centuries, the duty was paid in kind—a ladleful from every boll, but latterly it was commuted to a money payment.

“The casualities of the mercat, callit the *Ladill*, is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsonetys-day nixtocum, for the sowme of nyne scoir merkis money, to be payit at the termes vsit and wont; souertie for payment thairof, Johne Wilsoun, merchant; the termes are third in hand, third at myd terme, and the rest at Beltane.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1 June, 1574, I. 14, Rec. Soc.

2. The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty; also, the box used in churches for receiving the collection.

Lawdis is here used like *laudery*, loose-living, which Jamieson has wrongly connected with the A.-S. verb to drink, pour out. Both terms are much more closely allied to E. *lewd*. V. *Laudery*.

LAWRENCE, LAURENCE, LOURENCE; LAWRIE LAURIE, LOURIE; LAWRY, LAURY, LOURY, s. 1. Various forms of the common name for the fox; the first set represents the name in full; the others the colloquial forms of it.

Behald thais sympill scheip,
But hird or hound that sould thame kepe;
I lang for blude latt ws go byte,
And quenche our hungry apetyte.
O quhat a pray, sa fair and fatt!
Quod *Lawrence*, sirs, thank me for thatt!

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 16.

All the varieties of the full name occur in this satirical poem on Chancellor Maitland; but the form generally adopted by authors is *Lourence*. Most frequently, however, the term occurs in the contracted and colloquial forms *laurie*, *lourie*; and the frequency with which it occurs, together with the number of authors who use it, testify that the name has been in common use all over the country for centuries past.

Dr. Jamieson's remarks upon this word (under the form *Lowrie*), and specially his statement regarding the etymology of it, are practically of little worth; indeed, the greater part of the article is quite outside of the subject, and even what relates to it is not satisfactory. The name is derived from O. Fr. *larronceau*, "a pilferer, filcher, little thiefe;" Cotgr. The aptness of the term quite explains its acceptance and general adoption all over Scotland. Besides, the shorter forms *Laurie*, *Lawry*, *Lourie*, are represented in O. Fr. by the forms *larron*, and *lerre*, thief, plunderer. V. Cotgrave's Dict.

2. The great bell of a church was called Laurence, Lourie, Lang Lourie.

In olden times this bell was rung on important occasions only; but after the Reformation it was used as the workman's call-bell in the morning, and the bed-bell at night. V. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 292.

"And he [the sacristan] sale ger ring curfoyr continue, at hour and tyme aucht and wont. Atour he sal nocht ring *Laurence* at the saule messe nor menyngis, bot for the nobill and honorabill personis of the town, without leif of the alderman and the counsale." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 72, Oct. 1503, Sp. C. See also III. 46.

In cathedral and other large churches the bells were generally dedicated to favorite or patron saints; but in Scotland the great bell was commonly allotted to St. Laurence, and went by his name. In many of our large towns the bell rung at ten o'clock, night, is called *Lourie*, lang *Lourie*, big *Lourie*; and its call is still, at least acknowledged to be, the signal for respectable people to retire homeward from calls or amusements.

LAWRY, LAWR, s. Laurel, the emblem of excellence, victory, &c. Fr. *laurier*.

thow suld be hye renownit,
That did so many victoryse opteyn;
Thi cristall helme with *lawry* suld be crownyt.
Dunbar, Welcum to Lord B. Stewart, l. 67.

LAWTOCHE, s. Loyalty. V. LAUTE, LAWTA.

To LAY *tae* or *to*, v. a. Besides the primary meaning, put, bring, or place together, this

v. is used with the sense of (1), to lay on, exert, apply, expend; as, "Ye may *lay tae* the water now," i.e., let on or apply the water, as in starting a mill; "Begin now, and *lay tae* your hale strength," i.e., exert or expend it.

2. To close, shut; as, "*Lay tae* the lid now," i.e., close it; "*Lay tae* the door ahint ye," shut it.

3. To lay a hand *tae* or *to*, to lay one's hand *tae* or *to*, to commence, begin, take part in; to undertake, become responsible for; as, "I have not *laid a hand tae't* yet;" "Na, na, I canna *lay my han'* to that wark, nor will I provide siller for't."

LAY-TAE, LATHIE, s. 1. A hold-fast built into the wall of a byre at the head of each stall, and to which the cow is closely tied up: in Orkney called a *lathie*.

2. A contest of any kind; as, "The twa cast-out, and had a grand *lay-tae*; but I jist let them hae't out;" West of S.

To LAYNE, v. a. To conceal, hide; "nought to *layne*," not to hide anything, to tell the whole truth. V. DICT.

The three entries under this heading ought to be combined: they represent the same word under slightly different meanings. In the first entry the definition is wrong: in the second, which has no definition, the statements are in part correct: in the third, the definition is correct, but needless difficulties are raised regarding its application. In all three entries, however, the etymology is wrong, almost entirely.

The origin of the term is Icel. *leyna*, to hide, conceal.

LAYS, s. pl. Leas; or short for *lasors*, *leasures*, *lesures*, low grassy lands, pastures. V. LESURIS.

Upon that night when Fairies light
On Cassilis Downans dance,
Or owe the *lays* in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance.

Burns, Halloween, st. 1.

To LAYT, v. a. To look for, seek, seek after. Addit. to LAYT, q. v.

Del. the note under this term: the suggestion is a mistake.

This term is not common in S., and is now almost confined to the southern and border districts. Its compound *forleit*, to forsake, desert, is still used in various districts. V. FORLEIT in DICT.

Icel. *leita*, to seek, search; Dan. *lede*.

LEADER, LEDAR, s. A driver, carter, carrier; "*ledares* of burne," water-carriers, carriers of burn-water; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 141, Rec. Soc.

Water for culinary purposes was called *spring* or *well-water*, and *hard-water*; and that used for washing, cleansing, &c., was called *burn* or *river-water*, and *soft-water*. Until comparatively late years the occu-

pation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women; some carried by hand, i.e., in pails, stoups, large tin cans, or a stand*; some by barrow, i.e., in a barrel set on a barrow; and some by cart—those were the *leaders*. The quantity taken at each load by these carriers was called a *gang*.

*The stand was a barrel open at one end, and carried between two by means of spokes, as a hand-barrow is.

LEAME, *adj.* Splendid, gaudy. V. LEME, *v.* and *s.*

“For as Lucanus to Cesar sayes (who after the Pharsalian defeate of Pompey his host did inhIBUTE to burne, that is after the Romane vse to bury the slane), *Capit omnia tellus quæ genuit, coelo tegitur qui non habet venam.* The which transuersed meanes—

The earth is ready to receiue her broode,
And heauens will couer when *leame* tombes cannot
do’ide.

Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 2.

TO LEAP, LEIP, *v. a.* To parboil. V. LEEP.

LEARY, *s.* A lamplighter. V. LEERIE.

LECTION, LECTIOUN, *s.* Election, choice.

“ . . . and than the court fensyt about, ilke man be his awn vos gaf thair *lectioun* to the sayd Schir John, and gaf hym lef thairtyll.” *Burgh Recs.* Peebles, 14 June, 1462.

Lat. *lectio*, election, choice. Cf. the *lectio senatus* of the Romans.

LEDIN, LEDNE, LIDNE, *adj.* Lead, leaden, for or suited for lead; as, “*ledin nalis*,” nails used in fastening lead.

“ . . . for casting of the *lidne* gutters and mend-of thame.” *Burgh Recs.* Edinburgh, II. 367, *Rec. Soc.*

“Item for plantiour nalis, *lidne nalis*, and dur nalis to the lacht [i.e., loft] and uther wark.” *Ibid.*, II. 366. A.-S. *leád*, Dan. and Sw. *lod*, lead; M. E. *lead*.

LEENGYIE, *adj.* V. DICT.

This is simply a var. of “*Lenyie*,” and should be combined with it: both forms are still used.

LEET, *s.* One portion of many, etc. V. DICT.

In last para. of this entry, A.-S. *hlete* should be A.-S. *hlet*.

LEEVIN LANE. V. DICT.

This expression is not peculiar to Ayr: it is common in various districts, even in Orkney also, where it is pron. *leevin leen*.

TO LEEZE, LEESE, *v. a.* V. LEIS, LEIS ME.

LEFFEN, *s.* The name given to a farm or township in the Western Isles consisting of a halfpenny land.

“In the Islands the township usually consisted of what was called a penny land, but occasionally of the halfpenny land, termed *Leffen*. These penny lands, however, were of different sizes.” *Skene’s Celtic Scotland*, III. 371.

Gael. *lethphein*, comp. of *leth*, half, and *peighinn*, a penny.

LEG-DOLLAR, LEGED-DOLOUR, LEGGIT-DOLLOR, *s.* A coin of the United Provin- (Sup.) U

ces worth about fifty-eight shillings, Scots. Errat. in DICT.

“Johne Rankine persewed Johne Ross, taliour, for withholding from him ane *leged dolour*, at 5 s., anent the niffer of ane horse.” *Corshill Baron-Court Book*, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 104.

Not “a dollar of Leige,” as suggested by Jamieson, but so called from its having the “impression of a man in armes with one leg, and a shield containing a coat of armes covering the other leg, upon the one syd, which does usually pass at the rate of fiftie-eight shillings Scots money.” *Coinage of Scotland*, by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Vol. II. p. 158, No. xlv. Addit. to LEG-DOLLOR.

LEGENGE, *s.* Licence, permission, liberty.

“ . . . and the *legenge* gevin to vnfremen to saill with merchandeise, and ws and occupy the fredome of this gud toune.” *Burgh Recs.* Aberdeen, I. 94, Sp. C.

Lat. *legare*, to send, depute, appoint, and hence allow in the sense of make lawful: *leg* being here the stem of *lex*, a law.

LEG-HARNES, *s.* Greaves, armour for the legs; Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. ch. 7.

LEIDSTERNE, *s.* Loadstar, pole-star. V. [LODE-STERNE.]

And sik Arcturus quihik we call the *leidsterne*.
Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 1, *Small’s ed.*

TO LEIND, *v. n.* To go, wend; also, to consort, connect, ally. Addit. to LEIND, q. v.

They wald with nobill men be nemmit,
Syne laittandly to lawar *leindis*;
So find I thair affectioun
Contrair thair complexioun.

Alex. Scott’s Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882.

“To lawar *leindis*,” to men of lower rank they go of their own accord, i.e., they connect themselves, consort, cohabit. Jamieson’s etym. is correct, viz., Icel. *lenda*, to land, settle, take up one’s abode; but it also means “to close with one another;” *Cleasby and Vigfusson*; and the term has a much wider range of meaning than is represented in the DICT. It means “to go, wend,” in *Allit. Rom. Alexander*, ll. 379, 393; “to rest, tarry for a season,” *Ibid.*, l. 221, *Barbour*, iii. 747, v. 125; “to consort, cohabit,” as in the example from *Scott*; “to abide, dwell,” as in quotations in DICT., q. v.

LEINE, *s.* Misprint for Leme. V. DICT.

TO LEIR, LEAR, *v. a.* To learn; to teach. V. LARE.

LEISK, LESK, *s.* The groin. V. LISK.

TO LEK, *v. n.* To leak, drain, filter.

LEK, *s.* 1. A leak; the drop from a tap or spigot; also, leakage; as, “Set a can to kep the *lek*. The *lek* rins to a gallon a week.”

2. The pit in which a tanner soaks the bark, and from which the tan-liquor is drawn off for use.

It is so called because the liquor leaks or filters from it into a side-chamber called the *lek-ee*; and from this well it is drawn off to the tan-pits.

LEKNESSE, *s.* Leakiness, leaking.

“ . . . and cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh be ane north eist wind and *lekness* of ane of thair said schippis.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 439, 16 July, 1508, Sp. C.

Icel. *leka*, to drip, dribble, leak; Dan. *læke*, Du. *lekken*; M. E. *leken*.

LE-LANE, LEA-LANE, *adv.* All alone, lonely, in loneliness; “my *le-lane*,” all by myself, with no one near me, or with no one belonging to me.

LEMANRIE, LAMENRIE, LAME, *s.* The arts, practices, or delights of lovers; hence, free-love, carnal delight, fascination of love; also, illicit love, harlotry, adultery. Addit. to LEMANRY, LAMENRY, *q. v.*

Gif siclik lufe cummis of your *Lamenrie*,
Your luif and lust heir planelie I deny.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 481, S. T. S.

With ardent lufe scho holdis me at hart,
In clene curage and vailyeant victorie,
Scho feidis me with fude of *Lamenrie*,
Scho cleithes me with cloikis of *curtesie*.

Ibid., i. 397.

In last extract misprinted *Lameurie*; and in Gloss. is defined as “sorcery,” in both passages. Such a meaning is impossible in either passage, and is not implied by the term itself. Glamoury, in the sense of the fascination of love, love-spells, might serve to represent some of the applications of the term. V. LEMANE, LEMMAN.

The contracted form *lame* occurs in Henryson. Pract. Medecyne, l. 20.

To LEME, *v. n.* V. DICT.

“The E. *gleam*, though so often confused with *leme*, is in no way allied to it. *Leme* is A.-S. *léoma*; but *gleam* is A.-S. *glæm*.” Skeat.

LENCE, *s.* Lit. a lance, i.e., a prick; “worth a *lence*,” worth a prick, worth speaking of, in the least, at all.

This four scheldis of pryce in to presence
War chenyet so chevalrus, that no creature
Of lokis nor lynx mycht lous worth a *lence*.

Houlate, l. 606, Asloan MS.

To LENCH, *v. a.* and *n.* To spring, bound; as, “He *lenced* owre the burn like a grew.” West of S. Addit. to LENCH, *q. v.*

LENCH, *s.* A spring, bound, leap.

“As for Ieroboams Prophet . . . the sense is, that being preuented by death (as he was by the Lyons *lenc*) he should neuer see home nor ly in the common laire by a peaceable death.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

Fr. *lancer*, to hurl, fling; *lance*, a lance; from Lat. *lancea*.

LENTEN, *s.* Spring, the spring season; Orkn. Addit. to LENTREN, *q. v.*

To LEP, *v. a.* To lap, lick up; pret. and part. pt. *lepit*. Addit. to LAIP, *q. v.*

“ . . . quhilk bluid quhen the doggis had *lepit* thair of they instantly deit.” Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc. I. 120.

Icel. *lepja*, A.-S. *lapan*, Dan. *labe*, to lick up.

LEPRON, LEPROUN, *s.* A young rabbit or hare.

“Provyding that the conyngis and *leprones* be sparit betwix [] and Alhallowmes,” Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 231.

O. Fr. *leporin*, of or belonging to a hare; *lapereau*, a young rabbit; Cotgr.

LERIT, LEIRIT, LEYRYT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Learned, instructed, taught. V. LARE.

LESSURE, *s.* V. *Lichory*.

LESTY, *adj.* Skilful, expert, ingenious: “the *lesty* beuer”; Kingis Quair, st. 157, Skeat’s Éd. V. LISTE.

A.-S. *list*, art.

LET. The following uses of *let* have been overlooked in the DICT.

To LET *aff*, *v. a.* To fire, shoot; as, “He *let aff* the gun.” Like LET *gae* or *go*, *s. 2*, *q. v.*

To LET *down*, *v. a.* 1. To descend: as, “Noo jist *let yersel down* the stair canny,” i.e., descend cautiously.

2. To demean, degrade: as, “I winna *let mysel down* sae for twice the siller.”

3. To lower, reduce, drain; as, “to *let down flesh*,” to reduce overfed mutton or beef by bleeding the animal for hours before slaughtering it.

“That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce, and that thair blaw nane thair of, nor yit *let it downe*, nor score it, vnder the pane of viij. s.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 July, 1555, Rec. Soc.

“It is statuté and ordanit that thair be na muttoun scoirit on the bak nor na pairt thair of, nor yit *lattin down* before, bot ane scoir owder befor or behynd, vnder the pane of viij. s. ilk falt; and that na martes be bowbredit nor *lattin down*, under the same pane.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 6 Oct. 1574, I. 26, Rec. Soc.

The “*lattin down of flesh*” was a trick of the flesher-trade common all over the country, and practised for centuries in spite of the stern enactments of the magistrates, and the heavy fines inflicted in order to put it down. It was a barbarous, cruel method of reducing the ramp flavour of the flesh of animals—mostly sheep—that were deemed too fat. Slight incisions were made in the tail or in the lower part of the breast of the animal, and it was left to bleed slowly for some hours before it was put to death. When the bleeding was at the tail, the animal was said to be *lattin* or *lattin down behind*; and when it was at the breast, it was said to be *lattin down before*. This cruelty is now unknown in the trade; but half a century has not passed since it ceased to be perpetrated.

To LET *gae* or *go*, *v. a.* To let loose, set, send; as, “He *let go* the dog at him.” Addit. to LET *gae* or *go*, *q. v.*

To LET *oot*, LAT *oot*, *v. a.* To open, open up; as, “to *let oot* a girran,” to lance or open up a boil: also, to widen, enlarge; as, “to *lat oot* a sleeve or a skirt.

LETRIN, LETRON, LETROWN, s. V. LET-TERON.

Letrin is evidently borrowed from O. Fr. *letrin*, which is derived, not from Lat. *lectorium*, as stated by Jamieson, but from L. Lat. *lectrinum*, which is from Gk. *lektron*. Prob. he was misled by finding *lectorium* as one of the synon. of *leterone* in Prompt. Parv. The terms, however, have no etym. connection.

The primary sense of the word is *bed, couch*; hence, *rest for a book*; but it has no connection with Lat. *legere*.

LEVER, s. Errat. in DICT. for lyre, complexion, countenance.

A mistake in Pinkerton's version. Del. the note: for *louched* is a misreading of *louched*, bending down, drooping. V. Sir Gawayne, Gloss.

LEVER. Lever lourd, rather by far, very much rather, preferred rather.

Enough of blood by me's been spilt;
Seek not your death frae me;
I'd lever lourd it had been mysel
Than either him or thee.

Gil Morice, st. 48.

Lit. *rather rather*; but, while *lourd* is often used like *lever* or *leifer*, it is much more frequently used as a pret. or part. pt.; and this is confirmed by the use of *loor, lour*, which occurs nearly always with a verbal meaning. It is in this acceptance that the last meaning, "preferred rather," has been given above. See examples under *Lour*.

LEVEREST, LEAVEREST, LIEFEREST, adv.

Rather, much rather: superl. of *lief*, and used as a strong form of *Lever*, q. v. Orkney.

LEVERIE, s. Leave or permission from the owner: still in use. Addit. to LEVERE', q. v.

The term occurs in the mystery-play of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, in the question of the porter to the disciples.

Saie, what are ye that makis here maistrie,
To loose thes bestis withoute leverie?
Yow semes to holde—

York Mystery Plays, p. 203, l. 65.

In the Gloss. it is rendered *delivery*.

O. Fr. *livrée*, delivery, that which is delivered, given, or granted. V. Cotgr. Dict.

LEVIN, LEWYN, s. Living, means of living, sustenance, provision: lewyn, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 13 Dec., 1456, Rec. Soc.**LEVYNE, LEWYN, s. A kind of light canvas.**

"Et in empione triginta quinque unarum de *levyne*." Exch. Rolls, Scot. II. 444.

"De qua computat in panno coloris, tela lata et stricta, canubio grosso et subtili sive *lewyn*." Ibid, p. 371, where it is misprinted *lebyn*.

LEYRYT, pret. Learned, were learning; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 Jan., 1466. V. LARE, Lerit.**LIBRAR, LIBRARE, s. Library; a house, room, or press, in which books are kept; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 183. Fr. libraire, id.**

This term is scarcely found in our Records before the beginning of the 18th cent.: till then, the word most commonly used was *bibliothek*; and a librarian was called a *bibliothecare*.

LICHER (ch soft), LICHOUR, LYCHOUR, s.

A lecher, lecherous person; Dunbar, *Tua Maryit Wemen*, l. 174; Douglas, *Virgil*, iv. prol.

Pron. *lucher* and *looche* (ch soft) in West of S.

LICHEROUS, adj. Lecherous, lascivious; Sempill Ballates, p. 200.

Now to reforme their fylthy *licherous* lyvis,
God gife the grace aganis this guid new year.

Alex. Scott, New Yeir Gift to Quene Mary, st. 8.

LICHORY, LYCHORY, LUCHRIE, LESSURE, s.

Lechery, lasciviousness; Dunbar, *Tua Maryit Wemen*, l. 445: *luchrie*, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 9, ed. 1882: *lessure*, Henryson, *Pract. Medecyne*, l. 20.

O. Fr. *lecheor, lecher*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness: *lescheur, lecherous*: from O. H. Ger. *lechn*, to lick. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

LICHIS, s. pl. Lights, tapers, altar-lights; this pron. is still common.

" . . . deuisit and ordand all the takismen of the watteris of this guid townn to pay and deliuer yeirlic at the natiuitie of our Lord, callit Yowill, the *lichis* of wax, to the honour of God, our lady, and their patroun Sanct Nicholace, conforme to thair auld vse and consuetud; that is to say, every takisman of the raik and Done, thre *lichis* . . . to be gevin to the *lichis* of our altaris of our lady croce in the loft, and Sanct Nicholace," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 149, 15 Dec., 1533, Sp. C.

The term occurs repeatedly in this entry, and throughout these Recs., but is sometimes misprinted *lithis*.

LICHT-HORSEMEN, s. pl. Plunderers, reivers, raiders: like the moss-troopers of the border; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 118, Rec. Soc.**LICK, s. A small quantity of anything; as, a lick of salt, a lick of sugar: and a piece of work that has been carelessly or imperfectly done, or has had slight attention bestowed on it, is said "to have got a lick and a promise."****LIDDER, LIDDERNES, s. Sloth, laziness.**

"Ill! he's jist ill wi' the *liddere*," i.e., oppressed with laziness: *liddernes*, Rauf Coilzear, s. 61. V. *LIDDERdj*.

LIDDERON, LIDRONE, s. A lazy, slovenly, or careless person; South and West of S. V. LADRONE.

The etym. of *liddere* given by Jamieson is impossible: that suggested by Ruddiman is certainly correct. A.-S. *lyðre, lyðther*, bad, wicked: to which Germ. *liederlich*, careless, etc. is allied. V. under *LIDDER*.

LIE, s. A term used in golfing:—(1.) The inclination of a club when held on the

ground in the natural position for striking.
(2.) The situation of a ball—good or bad.

To LIE. The following peculiar uses of this verb are common all over the country.

To LIE *by*, *v. n.* 1. To lie aside, apart, or away from others of the same kind; as, "Let that ane *lie by* till it's sortit."

2. To lie or remain unused, to stand idle; as, "Let the lame horse *lie by* for a week."

3. To commit adultery. V. LY-BY, *s.*

My Father was ane Erle and had ane wyfe,
Thocht he abusit his body and *lay by*.
Sempill Ballates, p. 134.

4. To keep off, stand back or away from, let alone; as, when a shepherd calls in his dog from the sheep, he orders it to *lie by*.

To LIE *owre near*. To be too fond of; as, "That cat *lies owre near* the fire to be a good hunter: also, to be too much cared for or fondled; as, "That lass *lies owre near* her mither to make a guid wife."

LIEGE, *s.* A subject. V. DICT.

The derivation of *liege*, from Lat. *ligatus*, bound, as given by Jamieson, was long and commonly accepted, but is now discarded. That it has come through the Fr. *lige*, *liege*, is certain; and that *lige* is allied with *ligatus* by early French writers is also certain; but careful comparison has shown that this connection was a mistake, and has caused confusion in the various meanings of the term; and that the history of the term before this confusion, points undoubtedly to O. H. Germ. *ledic*, *lidic* (Mod. Germ. *ledig*), free. Littré gives the origin of the term as uncertain: but Burguy and Brachet quite certainly give it as Germ. *ledig*. Taking this acceptance of the term, a *liege* lord was a lord of or over *lieges*, forming a *free* band or band of *free*-men; for, his *lieges* or *liege*-men, though bound to him in the strictest manner, were *free* from all restrictions or service to the soil, and therefore *free* to follow him wherever he called or led. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

LIFEY, *adj.* Cheery, merry, entertaining; also, active and pushing in business. Addit. to LIFEY, *q. v.*

This term is still current in various districts of the country, and is generally used in the senses given above.

LIFILY, LIFILIE, *adv.* With life and spirit; heartily, merrily.

LIFINESS, *s.* Liveliness, energy, spirit, mirth.

LIKAME, *s.* Body. V. LICAYM.

LIKAMY-DOCKS, LIKMY-DOCKS, *s.* An old name for the pillory, joughs, gyves, &c.

Long after the pillory, the joughs, and all such modes of punishment had been abolished, this term was used to impress the youthful mind with ideas of dreadful punishment consequent on wrong-doing, and especially on prowling about in forbidden places. The strange

jail-like name of the place or thing (the meaning of which was carefully concealed), and the vague, dire consequences threatened, roused an indescribable terror in the offender, which no known reality could produce. Natives of the West of S. will no doubt recognise the term, and smile as they recall the terror it inspired.

LIKE, LYKE, *adj.* 1. Looking, with the appearance of; as, *ill-like*, ill-looking; *good-lyke*, good-looking; *hame-like*, with the appearance of home, or homely-looking. Addit. to [LIKE, *adj.*]

I grant I had ane Douchter was ane Quene,
Baith gude and fair, gentill and Liberal,
Dotit with vertewis and wit Natural;
Prignant in Spreit, in all things honourabill,
Lusty, gude *lyke*, to all men faourabill.
Sempill Ballates, p. 164.

2. Similar, equal, even.

In the game of golf, when both parties have played the same number of strokes, they are said to be *like*, and they say to each other *like-as-we-lie*. V. Golfer's Handbook, p. 34.

3. As a *s.*; *like*, *the like*, even (as opposed to odd), the even stroke, are terms in golfing. Also, the match, the equal, one in every respect similar, as, in matching ribbon, cloth, etc. one shows the pattern and asks, "Ha'e ye *the like* o' that?"

In golfing, the stroke which makes a player equal with his opponent is called "*the like*." "If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i.e., 'the odd,' your next stroke will be '*the like*.'" Golfer's Handbook, p. 35.

4. As an *adv.* implying desire, intention, necessity, or constraint; as, "Weel, just say I'm *like* to gang the morn," i.e., I am purposing or intending to do so: "If ye do that ye're *like* to pay for it," i.e., you will be bound, compelled, or constrained to do so; West and South of S.

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

LILLY-LOW, *s.* Lit., a little flame, but used in nursery parlance for a bright light, a bonny light, "a bonnie wee low."

Dan. *lille*, little, and *lue*, a light, flame.

Under Low, *s.*, in DICT., this term is discussed; but neither meaning nor etymology is correct.

LIME-CRAIG, LYME-CRAIG, *s.* A lime quarry, a limestone-cliff; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 177, Rec. Soc.

LIND. *Leif* on *lind*, leaves on the trees; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 196. Addit. to LIND.

This phrase is used in expressions denoting length of time, greatness of number, etc.; as, "Last while there's *leif* on *lind*," i.e., as long as leaves grow on trees; "Ma nor there is *leif* on *lind*," i.e., more numerous than the leaves on the trees, or than leaves in a forest.

LINE, LYNE, *s.* Lint. V. LIN.

LINGLE, *s.* and *v.* V. LINGEL.

LINGY, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to the greasy surface that settles on stagnant water; Orkn.

LIPNIT, LYPNIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* of LIP-PEN. Trusted, expected; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 14, Small's ed.

To LIRT, LIRTE, *v. a.* To deceive, beguile; more commonly *belirt*; syn. *gowk*, *begowk*; West. of S.

LIRT, LIRTE, *s.* Cheat, deception, fooling, go-by; "He gried her the *lirt*," i.e., the slip, go-by, or, he befooled her; syn. *gowk*.

LIS, *interj.* Alas! *lis-a-lis*, alas, alas! Prob. only the local pron. of E. alas! Orkn.

LISOME, *adj.* Lawful: a form of Lesum, *q. v.* Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 260.

LIST, LYST, *s.* Border, hem, edge; syn. *roon*, *rund*, Ayr. *rung*; Kingis Quair, st. 178.

LITHLESS, *adj.* Cheerless, comfortless; cold and hard. V. LITHE, *adj.*

The mitherless bairnie creeps to his lane bed,
Nane covers his cauld back or haps his bare head;
His wee hackit heeles are hard as the airn,
An' *lithless* the lair o' the mitherless bairn.

W. Thom, The Mitherless Bairn.

LIVRA, *s.* Vent: the opening in the roof of a house for the smoke to escape by; Orkn. and Shetl. E, *louer*.

Such smoke-vents may still be seen in various districts of the Highlands and in the Hebrides. Regarding those in the far north, see Hibbert's Shetland, p. 115.

Icel. *ljóri*, Norse *liore*, Dan. *ljore*, Sw. *liure*, the louver or smoke vent in the roof of a house, where the fire is made in the middle of the floor.

LOB, *part. pt.* Gelded, libbed: *lob-aver*, a gelded horse, Dunbar, Tua Maryit Wemen, l. 387. V. under LIB.

LOCALITIE, *s.* Apportionment of a levy or impost on a town or district for the support of soldiers, or purposes of war; Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 172. Addit. to LOCALITY.

The *locality* was taken sometimes in money, sometimes in food, clothes, silver-plate, etc., according to circumstances. The term was often used in the general sense of *cess*, *impost*. V. Book of War Committee of Kirkcudbright.

LOCHE, *s.* *Bakin-loche*, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 27, ed. 1882. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

LOCHT, *adj.* A form of *lotch*, thick, stout, substantial.

"Ninian Gilhagy is fand in the wrang for iniuring and boisting the hail officeris, calling thame false beggares, lymmeris, and lownes, and that he suld belt

tua of thaim with ane *locht rung*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 199, Rec. Soc.

LOGGERAND, *adj.* Loose-hanging, long and unshapely, sprawling. V. LOGGAR.

Hir hingand browis, and hir voce sa hace

Hir *loggerand* leggis, and hir harsky hyde.

Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 45.

LOIK-HERTIT, *adj.* Kindly disposed: Dunbar, I. 79, ed. Laing. V. LUIK-HARTIT.

LOIKMAN, *s.* V. LOCKMAN.

LOKIN, LOCKIN, LOKYN, *part. pt.* Locked, enclosed, enfolded; Kingis Quair, st. 135; interlocked, closely folded, as, *lokyn-gowan*, the globe-flower; but the common form is *lucken* or *lukin*, *q. v.*

LONE, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *lorre*, a laurel: a form of LORER, *q. v.*

A misreading in Pinkerton's version. Del. note: its suggestions are altogether wrong.

LONGEIT, *pret.* V. DICT.

May be read *lougeit*, lodged, as stated by Jamieson, and this reading agrees better with the context. It is so printed in the Hunterian Club issue of the Bannatyne MS.

LONGEOUR, LOUNGER, *s.* A sluggard, lazy one; "lurkand like a *longeour*," Douglas, Virgil, viii. prol. O. Fr. *longard*.

LONYE, LUNYE, *s.* Loin. V. LUNYIE.

LOO, *s.* Milk horn, i.e., the porous bone inside the horns of cattle; Orkn. In Shetl. called SLO, *q. v.*

LORE, *part. pt.* Errat. in DICT. for *loghe*, low. V. under *Lorre*.

LORN, *part. pt.* Lost, destroyed, ruined; Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 6.

A.-S. *loren*, lost; part. pt. of *leosan*, to lose.

LORRE, *s.* A laurel. V. LORER.

Under a *lorre* they light loghe by a felle.

Avontyrs of Arthure, st. 3.

Misread *lone* by Pinkerton: and for *loghe* he gave *lore*. In the version printed by Laing the line runs thus:—

Sythen vndir a lorere scho lyghte lawe by a felle.

LOTE, *s.* Feature, aspect, countenance; variant of *late*. V. LAIT.

LOUGEIT, *pret.* Lodged, abode, lived; Colkelbie Sow, l. 593, Bann. MS., Hunt. C.

LOUN, LOON, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this term is left very uncertain. Most of the suggestions are only guesses; indeed, the only statement that is reliable is the one by Sibbald, that the derivation is from Teut. *loen*, a stupid, dull, foolish person. To this must be added O. Du. *lome*, Mod. Du. *loom*, slow, inactive. And that *m*, not *n*, is the older root letter is shown by its appearance in all the cognate languages. V. Loon, in Skeat's Etym. Dict., also in Wedgwood's.

To LOUR, LOOR, *v. a.* To like, prefer, wish desire; pret. and part. pt. *lourd*.

I loor by far she'd die like Jenkin's hen,
Ere we again met yon unruly men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 234, ed. 1868.

I wad *lourd* have had a winding sheet,
And helped to put it owre his head,
Ere we again met yon unruly men.
Minstrelsy Border, I. 106.

Seek not your death frae me;
Pd lever *lourd* it had been mysel,
Than either him or thee.

Gil Morice, st. 48.

This *v.* is formed from the comp. of *leif*, willing. V. under LEVER.

LOUR, *s.* Lucre, gain, profit, pay, reward. V. DICT.

A lase that luvis bot for *lour*.
Colkelbie Sow, l. 148, Bann. MS.

Not defined in DICT. The rendering of this line there given is wrong.

Perhaps a corr. from Lat. *lucrum*; but more prob. from Gael. *luach*, value, pay; Irish *luach*, price, wages.

LOVAGE, LOUAGE, *s.* Praise, adoration: "for the *lovage* of God;" Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 58, 80, 214, Rec. Soc. V. LOUE.

LOVERY, LUFRAY, *s.* Corrupt forms of *livery*, bounty, or gift given to a servant at certain times in addition to wages, or as part of them. V. LEVERE'. Addit. to LOVERY, q. v.

Not defined in DICT., but the correct meaning is suggested in the accompanying note. The etym., however, is not Su.-G., but Fr. *livrée*, that which is delivered, stipend, donation, livery. It is correctly given under LEVERE', q. v.

To LOWE, *v. a.* To make low, humble, fawn, submit; Douglas, Palice of Honour, Pt. I. st. 6. V. *Laue*.

LOWING, LOWINS, LOUIN, LO'IN, *s.* Allowance, supply; also, reward or punishment due to one. Addit. to [LOWANCE], q. v.

"... and has na *lowing* to vphald the samyn and daly chaplane thairat bot our ouklike penny gaderyt amangis the brethir of the said craft." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 17 Sept., 1533, Vol. II.

"... for meting his Majestie's Lieutenant at Inuernes the tuentie day of September nixt to cum, thairfra to pas vpon Lewis with fourtie dayes *loin*, and to report bak answer to the consall." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 229, Aug. 1602, Sp. C.

The term is still so pron. by elderly people in the West and South of S.; as, in speaking of a beggar, "She comes every week for her *lowins*;" or, of a widow, "Her guidman left her a gude *loin*."

Fr. *allouer*, to let out for hire: from L. Lat. *allocare*, to allot.

LOWIS, *s. pl.* Lochs; represents the pron. of *louchis*. V. LOUCH.

LÖWNIT, *adj.* Still, calm, serene; "the *lownit* air," Doug., Virg., v. ch. 4. V. LÖWN. Icel. *logn*, serene, tranquil.

LOWRANE DAY, LAURNE DAY, *s.* St. Laurence-day, 23rd August; Spalding C. Misc., I. 136.

LOWS, LOWSE, *adj.* Loose. V. LOUSE.

To LOWT, *v.* and *s.* V. LOUT.

LUBER, LUBOR, *s.* A lazy fellow, an idle beggar: a term of contempt; Sempill Ballates, p. 67.

Gael. *lobhar*, a leper, worthless fellow: comp. of *lob*, to rot, and *fear*, man, person: a contemptuous term. M. E. *lobre*, *lobur*.

LUCHER (*ch* soft), *s.* A form of *lecher*, a lecherous person; West of S. V. *Licher*.

LUCHRIE, *s.* Lechery; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882. V. under *Licher*.

Printed "*luthrie*" in Lord Hailes' Bann. Poems, p. 196, st. 10.

LUCIVE, *adj.* Bright, shining, glossy.

Thoch now in browdir and begary,
She glansis as scho war Queine of Fary,
With costly furis *lucive* and sable,
With stanis and perle Innumverable;
All gold begaine, a glorious growme,
Slamb ouer with faird and fyne perfwme.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 4, Mait. C.

By the editor of the poem *lucive* is defined as a *s.*, meaning, "A kind of fur: supposed to be that of the otter"; but both sense and structure are better satisfied by reading it as an *adj.* with the meaning given above. The statement implies that the furs were either *bright*, *shining*, in contrast to sable, i.e., *white* and sable, or, that they were *bright*, *shining*, in addition to sable, i.e., *glossy* and black: the first meaning, however, is the more likely.

Prob. an adaptation of Lat. *lucificus* in the sense of *lucidus*, bright, shining.

LUCKS-TU. Generally used as an *interj.*, look, observe, note, remember; West of S., Orkn.

This expression is not a contr. form of *lookest-thou*, but simply the old pron. of the older Anglian form *looks-thou* or *loks-thu*: similar to *has-tu*, *hears-tu*, *is-tu*, *says-tu*, *sees-tu*, etc., which are still used. *Tu* was the common pron. of *thou*, when it followed the verb; and in various parts of the country it was prevalent till within comparatively late years: but though still common in Orkn., and used by elderly country people in the West of S., it is rapidly becoming obsolete.

LUCRIFACTION, *s.* The act of winning or gaining by one's own exertions; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix. V. LUCRIFIE.

LUF and LIE. A sea term; to hug the wind closely; Sempill Ballates, p. 230. V. under LUIFE.

LUFE, LUF, LUIF, LOOF, *s.* Hand: as, "He gied me his *lufe* on't," he gave me his hand by way of pledge; implying that they had struck hands over the business. Addit. to LUFE.

In many parts of the country the old *bargain-fest*,

"There's my *wife*, I'll ne'er beguile ye," may still be heard at the conclusion of a bargain. Another and perhaps older form of the saying is, "There's my thoom, I'll ne'er beguile ye."

To LOOK TO ONE'S LUF. To glance aside, to withdraw one's attention from work or duty for a moment, to attend to anything else while one's lord or master is near.

I dar nought luk to my *luf* for that lene gib,
He is sa full of ielusy and engyne fals.

Dunbar, Two Maryit Wemen, l. 120.

The same idea is expressed, but in slightly different terms, a few lines further on.

I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis,
For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill thynkis.
Ibid., l. 125.

LUIF DROWRY, *s.* Love-pledge, token or assurance of love.

A Sidonian steid
Of cullour quhite, quham Dido, the fair lady
In hir remembrance gaif hym in *luf drowry*.
Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 10.

LUKISMES, LOUKISMES, LUXMESS, *s.* The feast of St. Luke, 18th Oct.; one of the terms at which payments of accounts was made; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc., Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 15, Mait. C., Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 95.

LUKKIN, *part.* and *adj.* Close-fitting, webbed. V. LUCKEN.

LUNGSUCHT, LUNSAUCHT, LOUNGSOCHT, *s.* Lung-disease, a disease of cattle, now called *pneuro-pneumonia*.

"... thou confessis to be a spreit, and puttis four stanis in the four nokis of the ward [i.e., an enclosure prepared by the witch or warlock], and charmes the samen, and thairby haillis the guidis, and preseruis thame fra the *lunsaucht* and all vther diseasis." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. C. Misc., I. 120.

The curious reader will find a full account of charming for *lungsucht*, murrain, and other diseases of cattle, with various forms of charm and directions for using them, in the Appendix to the Preface of *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*.

A.-S. *lunge*, pl. *lungan*, the lungs, and *sucht*, disease. The lungs are so named on account of their lightness; and in Scot. are called, for the same reason, the *lichts*.

LURE, LARE, LAAR, *s.* Flesh, lean flesh. V. under LIRE.

LUSH, *s.* A stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane. V. LEISCHE.

To LUSH, LUSCH, *v. a.* and *n.* To dash, rush, encounter; to strike at, lunge, beat, batter.

Sa wondir frely thai frekes fangis the fight,
Thai *luscht* and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre.
Col. and Gawayne, st. 78, l. 5.

This term was overlooked both by Pinkerton and Jamieson, although it occurs frequently in the romances of Arthur and Gawayne. In *Morte Arthur*, l. 1459, we find—

With lufly launces one lofte they *luschene* to gedyles.

Again in l. 2224—

He laughte owtte a lange swerde and *luschede* one faste.

Prob. only a variant of *lash*, M. E. *lasche*; but it is a very old form, as it occurs in the York Mysteries, both as a *s.* and as a *v.* See pp. 252, 292. As used in the Gaw. Rom., *lush* is onomato-poetic, and has, like *dush*, *thwack*, etc. originally at least, a reference to the nature of the sound caused by the blow, and therefore to the nature of the substances striking and struck. It is still so used in the South and West of S.

LUSOME, LUESOME, LOESUM, *adj.* Comely, winsome, worth loving. Addit. to LUF-SOME, LUSOME.

LYAM, *s.* A cord, rope. V. LIAM.

LYKAME, LICAME, *s.* Body. V. LICAYM.

LYMB, LYME, *s.* Limbus, place of torment, purgatory: also, a prison, dungeon, thralldom.

Ane vthir place quhilk purgatory representis,
And, dar I say, the *Lymb* of faderis auld.

Douglas, Virgil, vi. prol.

Fra rule, resoun, and richt, redles I ran;
Tharfor I ly in the *lyme*, lym pit, lathast.

Houlate, l. 969, Asloan MS.

In Bann. MS. "*lymb*."

Lat. *limbus*, a border; *limbus patrum*, a place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ came to free them. Hence the phrase *in limbo*, meaning in prison.

LYMIT, LYMYT, LEMIT, LYMMIT, *part. pt.*

1. Adapted, fitted; Douglas, King Hart, i. st. 3. Addit. to LYMMIT, q. v.

2. Engaged, appointed, set apart.

"... the quhilk to do we commit to you and to your seruandis and factouris that sall be *lymmit* be you thairto." Charters of Edin., 10 May, 1506, Rec. Soc., Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 444, 445, Sp. C.

Left undefined by Jamieson. The suggested meaning and etym. are incorrect.

Lat. *limitare*, to appoint, adapt, fit, engage; Dan. *lempe*, id.

LYMMER, *s.* A rascal. V. LIMMAR.

In old Scot. laws the term was applied to a thief or reiver. It is still in use, but applied generally to a vicious or worthless woman, as in *Wattie and Meg*.

Ye'll sit wi' your *lymmers* round you!

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 7, ed. 1876.

LYMMERFULL, *adj.* Rascally, full of rascality, villainous.

Thow hes ane perrellous face to play with lambis:

Ane thowsand kiddis, wer thay in faldis full strang,
Thy *lymmmerfull* luke wald fle thame and thair damnis.

Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 152.

LYMPIT, *part. pt.* Made limp and weak, disabled, rendered powerless. Addit. to LYMPIT, q. v.

Not defined by Jamieson; but his suggestions regarding meaning and etym. are nearly correct. Icel. *limpa*, weakness; *lemja*, to thrash, flog, beat, so as to lame or disable: like vulgar E. *lam*; Cleasby and Vigfusson.

LYNE, *part. pt.* Lain; "the samen has
lyne wast above the fyftie yeiris," Burgh
Recs. Glasgow, II. 321, Rec. Soc.

LYNE, LINE, *s.* Lint. V. LIN.

LYRE, *s.* Complexion, countenance, face.
Addit. to LYRE, q. v.

Bot of his *lyre* was laithlie and horribill,
And had seikness quhilk was uncurabill.
Rolland, Seven Sages, l. 318.
