

- general sense it is used in various forms. *To Speir at*, to interrogate, S.—Isl. *spyr-ia ad*, id. *To Speir after*, to inquire for, S.—A. S. *spyrrian aefter*. *To Speir for*, especially as denoting an inquiry concerning one's welfare, S. 4. To scrutinize any article; as to investigate any legal deed, by applying it in the way of comparison with matters of fact libelled. *Acts Ja. IV.*
- SPERE, s. V. SPEERE.
- SPERE, SPEIR, s. A sphere. *Doug.*—L. B. *spær-a*, id. *To SPERFLE*, v. a. To squander money, goods, &c. for no valuable purpose, *Loth. Ayr.* V. SPARPALL.
- SPERYNG, s. Information in consequence of inquiry. *Barbour.*—Teut. *speuringhe*, indagatio.
- SPERK-HALK, s. A Sparrow-hawk. *Houlate.*—A. S. *spær-hafoc*, id.
- To SPERPLE*, v. a. To disperse, S. V. SPARPALL.
- SPERTHE, s. A battle-axe. *Minst. Bord.*—Isl. *sparda*, spatha, securis genus.
- SPES, s. Species; synon. with *Kynd.* *Acts Ja. VI.* V. SPACE.
- SPEUIT, part. pa. Pierced. *Douglas.*—Isl. *spiot*, hasta; Teut. *spet-en*, fodicare.
- SPEUG, s. A tall, meagre person, Upp. Clydes. *Renfr.*; synon. *Spaig.*—Su. G. *spok*, *spoekte*, Germ. *spuk*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre.
- SPEUGLE, s. An object that is extremely slender; a diminutive from the preceding, *ibid.*—Fris. *spooschel*, and Sw. *spoekelse*, id.
- SPEUVEN, s. Spavin. *Montgomerie.*
- SPY-ANN, s. The "game of Hide-and-Seek." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *yspi-o*, speculari. *Spy-ann* nearly resembles Fr. *espion*, a spy. V. HO-SPY.
- SPICE, s. A blow; a thwack, *Aberd.*
- To SPICE*, v. a. To beat; to thwack, *ibid.* Probably a figurative use of the E. v. in the same manner in which to *Pepper* is used.
- SPICE, s. 1. Pepper, S. *Baillie.* 2. Metaph. pride; from the stimulating effect of strong spices. V. SPEICE.
- SPICE-BOX, s. A pepper-box, S.
- SPICE-BUST, s. The same with the preceding. *Act. Dom. Conc. V. BUIST.*
- SPICY, adj. Proud; testy, S. *L. Hailes.*
- SPIDER. When spiders creep on one's clothes, it is superstitiously viewed as betokening good luck, *Teviotd.*
- SPIK, s. Whale's blubber, *Shetl.*—Isl. *spik*, id.
- SPYLE. A palisado. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *spiqle*, lamina lignea.
- SPYLE-TREE, s. A long pole stuck into the side of a house, or supported horizontally, on which the fishing lines, after having been used, are gathered in order that they may be redd, *Mearns.*
- SPILGIE, adj. Long and slender, *Ang.*
- SPILGIE, s. 1. A tall, meagre person, S. 2. A long limb, S.—Isl. *spilk-ur*, assulae, laths, splinters; Gael. *spealg*, a splinter.
- To SPILK*, v. a. To shell pease; to take green pease out of the pod, *Aberd. Moray.* In *Moray*, at least, *Pilk* is used as synon. with *Spilk*.
- SPILKINS, s. pl. Split pease, *ibid.*—Gael. *spealg-am*, to split, *spealgach*, splinters.
- To SPILL*, SPYLL, v. a. 1. To destroy, in whatever way, S. 2. To mar, S. 3. To kill. *Douglas.*—A. S. *spyll-an*, consumere, interficere. 4. To defile; to deflower. *Wallace.*—A. S. *spill-an*, corrumpere, vitiare.
- To SPILL*, SPILLE, v. n. 1. To perish. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. To corrupt; to putrefy, S. 3. To be galled, as the effect of heat, S.
- To SPYN*, v. n. To glide, S. *Douglas.*
- SPYNDILL, adj. Thin; slender. *Mailland.* Q. resembling a spindle.
- SPYNDLE, SPINDLE, s. A certain quantity of yarn, including four hanks, S.; pron. *spynle*. *Stat. Acc.*—Perhaps q. *spin-del*, A. S. *spinn-an*, to spin, and *del*, a portion.
- SPINDLE-SHANKS, s. pl. 1. Thin limbs, S. *Gl. Shirr.* This phrase, however, occurs in the *Taller.* 2. A person with very thin legs, S.; q. having legs like a spindle.
- SPINDRIFT, s. Spray. V. SPENDRIFT.
- SPYNIIST, part. pa. Fully spread. *Dunbar.* V. SPANVS.
- SPINK, s. 1. The Maiden Pink, S. 2. Denoting Pinks, in general, S. A. *Douglas.*
- SPINK, s. The goldfinch, *Buchan*; synon. with *Goudspink.* *Tarras.*
- SPIKIE, s. A glass of ardent spirits, *Fife.*
- SPIKIE, adj. Slender, and at the same time active, *ibid.*—Su. G. *spinkog*, gracilis.
- SPIKLY, adj. Tall and slender, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* Perhaps q. *Spindly*, from E. *Spindle.* V. SPINKLE, v.
- To SPYNNER*, SPINNER, v. n. 1. To run or fly swiftly, S. *Douglas.* 2. To ascend in a spiral form, S. B. From the motion of the distaff.
- SPINNIN-JENNY, SPIN-MARY, s. The long-legged fly, said to be produced from the grub, *Fife.* In other places it is called *Spinnin Maggie.*
- To SPINNLE*, v. n. To shoot out. "Grain is said to be spinning, when it is shooting." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SPIINTIE, adj. Lean; thin, *Loth.*
- SPIRE, s. 1. The stem of an earth-fast couple, reaching from the floor to the top of the wall, partly inserted in, and partly standing out of the wall, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* 2. A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat on it; also called the *spire-wa*, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *spira*, tigillum; C. B. *yspyr*, the chimney-post. 3. The lower part of a couple or rafter, *Roxb.*
- To SPIRE*, v. a. To wither; denoting the effect of wind or heat, *Loth.*
- SPIRE, s. A small tapering tree, commonly of the fir kind, of a size fit for paling, *Moray.*—Norw. *spire*, a long small tree.
- SPIRE, s. *Sea-spire*, the spray of the sea, *Renfr.*—Su. G. *spyor*, vomitus.
- SPIREWIND, SPEARWIND, SPELWIND, s. "A violent gust of passion; a gust of rage," *Fife.* Allied perhaps to *Spire*, v. to wither, q. v.
- SPIRY, adj. Warm; parching, *Loth.*—O. Fr. *espir-er*, Lat. *spir-are*, to blow.
- SPIRIE, adj. Slender; slim, *Dumfr.*; syn. *Spirley*, q. v.—Dan. *spire*, a shoot, a scion, a slip; Gael. *spireach*, slender-limbed.
- SPIRITY, adj. Lively; full of life; spirited; S. *Gall.*
- To SPIRL*, v. n. To run about in a light lively way, *Etr. For.*
- SPIRLIE, SPIRLEY, adj. Slender; slim (*gracilis*), S.; SPIRIE, synon. *Davidson's Seasons.*
- SPIRLIE, s. A slender person; often, "a lang *spirlie*," S.
- SPIRLIE-LEGGIT, adj. Having thin legs, *Roxb.*
- SPIRLING, s. 1. A smelt. 2. A small burn trout. *Gall. Encycl.* V. SPARLING.
- SPIRLING, s. A broil, *Perths.*

**SPIRRAN**, *s.* "An old fable of the nature of a spider." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *spairn-am*, to wrestle.

**To SPIT**, *v. n.* To rain slightly, and not closely, *S. Marriage.*

\* **To SPIT**. Among boys, in the West of S. he who has given another what is called the *Coucher's blow*, follows it up by *spitting* in his own hand, and then rubbing his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's coat. This is understood as placarding him for a poutroon.

**To SPIT** in confirming a *Bargain*. It is a common practice among children, when two or more have pledged their faith in any engagement, to follow this up by each party *spitting on the ground*, Loth. This is accounted a very solemn confirmation of the agreement.

**To SPIT AND GIE OUER**. A vulgar expression, addressed to one when it is supposed that his exertion in argument, combat, or otherwise, is vain, *S.*

\* **SPITE**, *s.* A vexation; as, "a great *spite*," something that gives much vexation, *Etrr. For.*—Teut. *spijt-en*, pigere.

**To SPITE**, *v. a.* To provoke, *S. Kelly.*

**SPITHER**, *s.* Spume; foam? *S. A. Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.* Perhaps equivalent to spittle or phlegm; *A. S. sped*, pituita.

**SPITTAL**. *L. Pital. Barb. V. Petail.*

**SPITTEN**, *s.* A puny worthless creature, *Aberd.*

**SPITTER**, *s.* 1. A very slight shower, *S.* 2. In pl. anow, in small particles, driven by the wind, *S. A. A. Scott.*

**It's SPITTERIN**, *v. imp.* A few drops of rain are falling, *S.*; from *spit*, spuere.

**SPITTERIE**, *adj.* Denoting what spurts or flies out irregularly and without connection of parts, *S. A. A. Scott's Poems.*

**SPITTLE**, *s.* A designation for a horse, Clydes,—*L. B. spad-a, spad-o*, equus castratus. *V. SPAVE*, *v.* **SPITTINS**, *s. pl.* Spittle, *S. B.*—Dan. *spitten*, a spitting.

**SPLAE-SEAM**, *s.* What in *E.* is called a hem-seam, one side only being sewed down, *S.*

**DUTCH-SPLAY**, *s.* The same with *Splay-seam*, *S.* Perhaps corr. from *Fr. esploy-er*, to spread out.

**SPLAY**, *s.* A squabble; as, "There was a great *splay* in the fair," *Roxb.*—Gael. *spleadh*, exploit.

**To SPLAY**, *v. a.* Apparently synonym with *E. Flay*. *He has splayed the skin off his leg*, *Selkirk's.*

**SPLAY**, **SPLAE**, *s.* A stroke; as, "She hat [did hit] him a *splae* o'er the fingers," *Roxb.* Perhaps from *Lat. plaga*, ictus.

**To SPLAY**, **SPLAE**, *v. a.* After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges, *S. Petticoat Tales.*

**SPLAY**, **SPLAE**, *s.* The hem thus made, *S.*

**To SPLAIRGE**, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter; to bedaub, *Fife*, *Etrr. For. Upp. Clydes*; *syn. Spairge*, in sense 2. 2. To besprinkle, *Upp. Clydes.*

**SPLASH FLUKE**, *s.* The plaice, a flat fish, *Pleuronectes Platessa*, *Linn. Banfis.* *Syn. Splash-fluke.*

**To SPLATCH**, *v. a.* To bedaub; to splash, *S.* corr. from the *E.* word.

**SPLATCH**, *s.* 1. A *splatch o' dirt*, a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise, *S. Splatchin*, *Aberd.* 2. Anything so broad or full as to exhibit an awkward appearance; as, "What a great *splatch* of a seal there's on that letter!"

**To SPLATTER**, *v. n.* To make a noise among water, *Etrr. For.*

**SPLATTER-DASH**, *s.* An uproar; a splutter, *Etrr. For.*

**SPLECHRIE**, *s.* 1. Furniture of any kind, *S.* 2. More generally, the clothes and furniture provided by a woman, in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married, *S.* 3. The executory of a defunct person, *S.*—*Lat. supellex, supellectilis*, household goods.

**To SPLEET**, *v. a.* To split, *S.* It is also used as a *v. n.* as, "I was just like to *spleet* wi' laughin'." *Brand's Orkn.*—Teut. *splett-en*.

**SPLENDIS**, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs. *Aberd. Reg. V. SPLENTIS.*

**SPLENDRIS**, *s. pl.* Splinters. *Wallace.*—Belg. *splinters*, Dan. *spinde*, *id.*

**To SPLENNER**, *v. n.* To strike, *Gall.*—Perhaps from Teut. *splinter-en*, secure in assulas; or from the same origin with *Splendris*.

**SPLENTIS**, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs; so denominated from their being applied as *splints*. *Acts Ja. I.*

**SPLENTS**, *s. pl.* As applied to a gown, hanging sleeves, loose cloth used instead of sleeves, sometimes called *tags*. *Inventories.*

**SPLEUCHAN**, *s.* 1. A tobacco pouch, *S. Gael. Davidson.* 2. Used in a ludicrous sense for a fob. *Waverley.*

**To SPLINDER**, *v. n.* To be shivered; to splinter, *S. B. Meston.* *V. SPLENDRIS.*

**SPLINKEY**, *adj.* Tall and lank, *Ayrs.* Perhaps corrupted from *Spinkie*, *q. v. Gall.*

**SPLINT COAL**. A species of coal, *S. Stat. Acc. P. Lasswade.* Denominated from its breaking into *splinters*, when put on the fire. *V. SPLENDRIS.*

**SPLIT**, *s.* A term used by weavers, denoting one thread in plain linen work, *S. E. Dent. I'eddie's Weaver's Assistant.*

**SPLIT-NEW**, *adj.* That which has never been used or worn, *S. Persec. Ch. Scott.*—*Geim. splitter-neu*, *new* as a *splinter* from the block. *E. span-new.*

**SPLOY**, *s.* A frolic, *lenfr.* *Synon. Ploy. T. Scott's Poems.*—The word seems to claim affinity to *O. Fr. exploits*, an exploit.

**To SPLOIT**, *v. n.* 1. To spout; to squirt, *Gall. Davidson.* 2. To splash, *ibid.*—Perhaps from *Lat. explod-ere*, to drive out violently.

**SPLOIT**, *s.* A little liquid filth. *Gall. Encycl.*

**To SPLORE**, *v. n.* To show off; to make a great show, *Upp. Clydes.*

**SPLORE**, *s.* 1. A frolic, *S. O. Burns.* 2. A quarrel ending in blows, *S. A. Antiq.*—*Ital. esplor-are*, *q.* to search for sport.

**To SPLUNG**, *v. a.* To carry off any thing clandestinely; to filch, *Upp. Clydes.* This seems a variety of *Spung*, *v.*

**To SPLUNT**, *v. n.* To court under night, *S. A. J. Nicol.*

**SPLUNTING**, *s.* "Running after girls under night." *Gall. Encycl.*

**To SPLUTE**, *v. n.* To exaggerate in narration. *Syn. to Flaw*, *Clydes.*—*O. Fr. exploit-er*, to execute, to perform; *q.* to boast of one's exploits.

**To SPO**, *v. n.* To foretell, *Shetl.* *Synon. Spae*, *q. v.*—*Su. G. spo*, vaticinari.

**SPOACHER**, *s.* 1. A poacher, *Roxb. Berwicks.* 2. One who sponges about for food, &c. *ibid.*

**To SPOATCH**, **SPOACH**, **SPOTCH**, *v. n.* 1. To poach, *Koxb. A. Scott's Poems.* 2. To lounge about for meat or drink, *ibid.* From *E. Poach*, with *s* prefixed,

- SPODLIN, s.** A child learning to walk, Dumfr. Perh. from *πῶς, ποδ-ος*, the foot, with *s* prefixed, *q*, a child beginning to use his feet. *V. SPEDLIN.*
- SPOIG, s.** *Qu.* if ludicrously used for hand? *Herd's Coll.*—Gael. *spag*, a paw.
- To SPOILYIE, v. a.** To plunder; to despoil. *Spald. V. SPULYM.*
- SPOYN, s.** A spoon. *Wallace.*
- SPOKESHAFÉ, SPOKESHAVE, s.** A kind of plane, formed for working on wood that is hollow or curved, *S.* Synon. with *Chaveling, Shavelin*; supposed to be named from being principally used in making wheels and putting *spokes* in them.
- SPON, s.** Shavings of wood. *Sir Trist.*—*A. S. spon*, *Isl. spoun*, *id. assula.*
- SPONK, s.** Spark, &c. *V. SPUNK.*
- SPONNYS, pl.** Spoons. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SPONSEFU', adj.** The same with *Sponsibile. Saint Patrick.*
- SPONSIBLE, adj.** 1. Admissible as a surety, *S. Wedrow.*—*Lat. spond-oo, spons-um*, to be surety. 2. Respectable; becoming one's station, *S. Sax and Gael.*
- SPOONGE, s.** 1. A low sneaking fellow; one who employs any means, however despicable, to get his belly filled, *Roxb.* Synon. *Sloungé.* 2. A wandering dog that prowls about for food, *ibid.* 3. A person disposed to filch, *ibid.*
- To SPOONGE, v. n.** To go about in a sneaking or prowling way; so as to excite suspicion; as, "There he's gainin' *spoongin'* about," *ibid.* This may be viewed as the same with the *E. v. to Spunge*, "to hang on others for maintenance." There can be no doubt that this is from the idea of a *sponge* licking up every liquid to which it is applied.
- SPOOTRAGH, s.** Drink of any kind, *Loth.*—*Gael. sput*, bad drink.
- SPODERINE, s.** Unexpl. *Acts Cha. I.*
- SPOORNE, part. pa.** of the *v. to Spare*; as, "It canna be *sporne*," it cannot be wanted, or given away; equivalent to, "I cannot do without it," *Moray.*
- To SPORNE, v. n.** To stumble. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S. sporn-an*, to stumble at.
- SPORRAN, s.** The leathern pouch, or large purse, worn before, by Highlanders in full dress, *S. Rob Roy.*—*Gael. sporan, sparán, id.*
- SPOURTLIT. V. SPURILLIT.**
- To SPOUSE, v. a.** "To put out one's fortune to nurse." *Sir A. Wylie.*
- SPOUSING, part. adj.** Of or belonging to a bride. "Cestus—cingulum sponsae nubentis, a *spousing* girdle," *Despaut. Gram.*
- SPOUT, s.** The Razor-fish, *S. Sibbald.*
- SPOUT, s.** A boggy spring in ground, *S. Stat. Acc.*
- SPOUTY, adj.** Marshy; springy, *S. ibid.*
- SPOUTIE, adj.** Vain; foppish, *Clydes.* Apparently from *E. spout*; *q.* one who squirts forth his folly.
- SPOUTINESS, s.** State of having many boggy springs; applied to land, *S. Surv. Invern.*
- SPOUTROCH, s.** Weak thin drink, *Gall.*—*Gael. sput*, "hog wash, a word of contempt for bad drink," *Shaw. Ir. sputrach*, "bad beer," *O'Reilly.*
- SPOUT-WHALE, s.** A name given to the Porpoise. *Brand's Orkn. V. PELLACK, syn.*
- SPRACK, adj.** Lively; animated, *S. A. Waverley.* "This may be the same with *Sprag*. Still used by the common people in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies *ready, alert, sprightly*, and is pronounced as if it was written *sprack*," *Steevens. A. Bor. "sprag, lively, active," Grose.*
- To SPRACKLE, v. n.** To clamber, *S. Burns.*—*Isl. sprakl-a*, membra concutere. *V. SPRAATTLE.*
- SPRAG, s.** A braggart, *Shetl. Sw. sprag*, vivacious.
- SPRAICH, SPRACH, SPREICH, s.** 1. A cry; a shriek, *S. B. Douglas.*—*Su. G. sprak-a*, strepere. 2. A multitude; as, a *spraich of bairns*, *Ang.*
- To SPRAICH, v. n.** To cry with a voice of lamentation, *ibid.*
- To SPRAICKLE, v. n.** To clamber, *S. Nigel.*—*Isl. sprakl-a*, membra concutere; *sprakl*, concussio membrorum. *V. SPRACKLE.*
- SPRAYHERIE, SPREAGERIE, SPRECHERIE, s.** Movables of an inferior description; such, especially, as have been collected by depredation, *S. Waverley.*—*Gael. spreidh*, cattle. *V. SPREITH.*
- SPRAYNG, SPRANG, s.** 1. A long stripe, including the idea of variegation, *S. Douglas.* 2. A ray. *Spalding.*—*Teut. spreng-en*, spargere, variare. 3. A tint. "Sprangings, tints; shades of colour." *Pick. Sprain, Shetl.*
- SPRAING'D, SPRANGIT, part. adj.** Striped; streaked, *S. Journ. Lond.*
- To SPRAINT, v. a.** "To run, or rather spring forward," *Buchan. Tarras.* Formed from *Sprent*, the old pret. or part. pa. of the *v. to Spring*.
- To SPRANGLE, v. n.** To struggle to spring away, *Boxb.*—*A. dimin. from Dan. spræng-er, Isl. spreng-a, Su. G. spring-a, &c. salire, dirumpere.*
- SPRAT, SPREAT, SPRETT, SPRIET, s.** Jointed-leaved Rush, *S.*; *sprot*, *S. B. Lightf.*—*Isl. sproti*, a reed.
- To SPRAATTLE, v. n.** To scramble, *S. J. Nicol.*—*Belg. spartel-en*, to shake one's legs to and fro.
- SPRAATTLE, s.** A scramble; a struggle; a sprawl, *S. Redgauntlet.*
- SPRAUCH, s.** A sparrow, *Loth. V. SPRUG.*
- To SPRAUCHLE, SPRAUGHLE, (gult.) v. n.** 1. To climb with difficulty, *Renfr.* The same with *Sprackle. Saint Patrick.* 2. To force one's way through underwood, or any similar obstruction, *Ayrs.* 3. To sprawl, *S. Synon. Spreul, Upp. Clydes. Gall. Enc.*
- To SPREAD bread.** To make bread and butter, according to the *E.* expression, *S.*
- SPRECHERIE, s.** *V. SPRAYGERIE.*
- SPRECKL'D, adj.** Speckled, *S. Fergusson.*—*Su. G. sprecklot*, *id.*
- SPRECKLY, adj.** Speckled, South of *S. A. Scott's Poems. V. SPRECKL'D.*
- SPREE, s.** 1. Innocent merriment, *Loth. S. B.*—*Fr. esprit*, spirit, vivacity. 2. Sport, a little disorderly or riotous; an uproar, *Loth. S. O. Aberd. Gall.*
- SPREE, adj.** Trim; gaudy; spruce, *S. A. Douglas.*—*Sw. spræg, formosus.*
- SPREITH, SPRETH, SPRAITH, SPREATH, SPREICH, s.** Prey; booty. *Douglas.*—*Lat. praeda.*
- To SPREITH, SPRETH, v. a.** To plunder. *Wyntown. V. SPRAYGERIE.*
- To SPREND, v. n.** To spring forward, *Kinross. V. SPRENT.*
- To SPRENT, v. n.** To spring, still used in all its tenses, *Aberd. V. SPRAINT, v.*
- SPRENT, pret. v. to Sprend.** 1. Sprung. *Doug. 2. Ran*; darted forth. *Barbour.* 3. Rose up; ascended. *Douglas.*—*A. S. spring-an*, to spring.
- SPRENT, s.** 1. A leap. *Douglas.* 2. The elastic force of any thing, *S.* 3. Any elastic body, as of a reel, *S.* 4. The clasp of iron that fastens down the lid of a chest or trunk, *S. Trans. Antig. S. Edin.* The backbone is called the *back-sprent, S.*

SPRENT, *s.* A hole. *Collection of Receipts*.—It seems allied to Su. G. *spraeng-a*, diffindere.

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled. *Douglas*.—A. S. *spreng-an*, spargere.

SPRET, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. SPRAET.

SPRETE, *s.* Spirit. *Douglas*.

SPRETY, *adj.* Sprightly; *S. spirity*, *ibid.*

SPRETIT, *part.* Spirited; inspired. *Bellenden*.

SPRETT, *s.* V. SPRAET.

To SPREUL, *v. n.* To sprawl. *Douglas*.

To SPREW, *v. n.* To sprawl; to struggle.

SPREW, *s.* 1. A struggle, *Roxb.* 2. One, who is not to be overcome with difficulties, is in Clydes, said to be "an unco *sprawl* of a body." It also implies that the person is of a diminutive size.

SPRIG, *s.* A thin nail without a head, S. The original designation seems to have been *sprig nail*.

*Rates*.

To SPRIG, *v. a.* To fix with nails of this description, S. *Mazwell*.

To SPRIKLE, *v. n.* To founce; to founder about, *Shetl.*—Nearly allied to *Spraukle*, and the same with Isl. *sprinkl-a*, membra concutere.

SPRING, *s.* A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument, S. *Lyndsay*.—O. Fr. *spring-ier*, to dance. 2. The music of birds. *Picken*.

SRINGALD, SPRINGEL, *s.* A stripling, S. B. *Rollock*. *Douglas*. From *spring*, germinare, q. viri germes.

SPRYNGALD, *s.* 1. An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c. *Barb.* 2. The materials thrown from this engine. *Wallace*.—Fr. *espringalle*, L. B. *springald-us*, *id.*

SPRINGALL, *adj.* Belonging to the state of adolescence. *Life of A. Melville*.

To SPRINKIL, SPRYNKIL, *v. n.* To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way. *Doug.*—Teut. *sprengel-en*, variegare.

SPRIT, *s.* Joint-leaved rush, *Roxb.* S. B. *Essays Highl. Soc.* V. SPRAET, SPRAET, &c.

SPRITHY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*. *Synon.* *Spritty*, *Roxb.*

SPRIT-NEW, *adj.* Entirely new, S. V. SPLIT-NEW.

To SPRITT, *v. n.* To leap; to run off suddenly and quickly, *Shetl. Dan. spruiten*.

SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats*, S. *Burns*.

SPRITTL'T, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. V. SPRUTILLIT.

SPROAGING, *s.* Courtship under the shade of night, *Gall.* *Synon.* *Splunting*.

SPROAN, *s.* Dung, *Shetl.*—Isl. *spraeng-a*, scaturre? To SPROG, SPROAG, *v. n.* To make love under the covert of night. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *spreoc-an*, loqui; Su. G. *sprak*, colloquium.

SPROO, *s.* An aptheous appearance in the mouths of infants, although distinguished from what is properly called the Thrush, *Loth.*—Teut. *spronwe*, aphthae.

To SPROOZLE, *v. n.* "To struggle; sometimes *Stroozle*." *Gall. Encycl.*—Germ. *spreiss-en*, niti, Su. G. *strid-a*, certare.

SPROSE, *s.* 1. Ostentatious appearance, S. O. 2. A bravado, *ibid.* *The Provost*.

To SPROSE, *v. n.* 1. To make a great show, S.—E. *spruce*. 2. To commend one's self ostentatiously, *Fife, Ayr.* 3. To magnify in narration, *Fife*.

SPROSIE, *adj.* Ostentatious in language, much given to self-commendation, *Loth.*

SPROT, *s.* 1. The withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground, S. The word, as thus used, agrees more closely with the northern

term, mentioned under *Sprat*, than *Sprot* itself does. 2. The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds, *Roxb.* 3. A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter, *ibid.*—A. S. *sprote*, a sprig or sprout, Isl. *sproiti*, virgi baculus.

SPROT, *s.* V. SPRAET.

SPROTTEN, *adj.* Made of *sprots*, *Aberd.*

SPRUCE, *s.* The name given to Prussia, by our old writers. *Monro's Exped.*

SPRUD, *s.* A spud for removing limpets from the rock, *Mearns*.

SPRUG, *s.* "A sparrow." *Gl. Antiq.* South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

To SPRUNT, *v. n.* To run among the stacks after the girls at night, *Roxb.* *Synon.* *Splunt*.

SPRUNTIN', SPLUNTIN, *s.* The act of running as above described, *ibid.*—Fr. *s'espreind-re*, "to take, seize, catch hold," *Cotgr.*

SPRUSH, *adj.* Spruce, S. *Shirrefs*.

SPRUSSE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Prussia. *Skene*.

SPRUTILL, *s.* A speckle. *Douglas*.

SPRUTILLIT, SPOURLIT, *part. pa.* Speckled; S. *sprutillit*. *Douglas*.—Fland. *sprietel-en*, spargere.

SPUDYOOCH, *s.* 1. Any sputtering produced by ignition, *Ianarks*. 2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder formed into a pyramidal shape, for the purpose of being ignited. *Peooy*, *synon. ibid.* 3. One of diminutive size who speaks or acts with rapidity, *ibid.*—Gael. *sput-am*, to sput; Su. G. *spott-a*, spure, *spott*, sputum.

SPUG, *s.* A Sparrow, S. B. V. SPRAEG.

SPULE, SPOOL, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S. —Su. G. *spole*, Isl. *spola*, Ir. *spol*, *id.*

SPULE-BANE, *s.* The shoulder-bone, S. V. SPALD.

SPULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Splay-footed; not as Dr. Johns. defines the E. term, "having the foot turned inwards," but the reverse, *Loth.* q. twisted out like a weaver's spool.

To SPULYE, SPULYIE, *v. a.* 1. To lay waste, S. 2. To carry off a prey, S. *Doug.*—Fr. *spol-ir*, Lat. *spol-iare*.

SPULYE, SPULYIE, *s.* 1. Spoil, S. *Doug.* 2. Illegal intermeddling with movable goods, S. *Balfour*.

SPULYEAR, *s.* A depredator. *Acts Mary.*

SPULYEMENT, *s.* Spoil. *Blackw. Mag.*

SPULPER, SPULPIR, *s.* A collector of scandal; a busy-body; an eavesdropper, *Teviotd.*

SPULPIN, *adj.* Habituated to this practice; as, "He's a *spulpin* rascal," *Teviotd.*—Ir. *spailpin*, a mean fellow, a rascal.

SPULT, *s.* "Ane *spult* of leyd." *Aberd. Reg.*

To SPUNDER, *v. n.* To gallop, *Orkn.* Radically the same with S. *Spyner*, q. v.—Dan. *spaend-e*, to strain, to exert to the utmost.

SPUNE, *s.* A spoon, S. "He'll either mak a *spune*, or spoil a horn," a S. prov. applied to an enterprising person, to intimate that he will either have signal success, or completely ruin himself. *Rob Roy.*

SPUNE-DRIFT, *s.* Snow drifted from the ground by a whirling wind, South of S. V. SPEN-DRIFT.

SPUNE-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be able to take one's usual diet, *Fife.* *Synon.* *Farritch-hale*, *Cutty-free*. *Meat-hale*, is also used in *Fife*.

SPUNG, *s.* 1. A purse with a spring, S. *Bann. P.* 2. A fob, S. *Ramsay*.—Moes. G. *pugg*, A. S. Su. G. *pung*, a purse.

To SPUNG, *v. a.* To pick one's pocket, S. *T. Galloway*.

SPUNGE, *s.* The putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, ears, &c. after death, South of S. *Syn. Dive*, S. B.

To SPUNGE, *v. n.* To emit this moisture, *ib.*

SPUNGIT, *adj.* Mottled.—Goth. *spang*, a spangle, Shetl.

SPUNK, SPUNKE, SPONK, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, S. *Godly Songs*. 2. A small fire, S. *Burns*. 3. A match, S. *Johnson*. 4. Spirit; vivacity, S. *Antiq.* 5. A mere spunk, a lively creature, S. 6. A small portion of any principle of action or intelligence, S. *More*. 7. A very slender ground. *Bellenden*.—Ir. Gael. *sponc*, tinder or touchwood; Teut. *vonck*, or Germ. *funck*.

To SPUNK out, *v. n.* To be gradually brought to light, S. *Steam-Boat*.

SPUNKLE, *s.* 1. A small fire, S. *A. Scott*. 2. An *ignis fatuus*, S. *Burns*. 3. A lively young fellow, S. *J. Nicol*. 4. An erroneous teacher. *Walker*. 5. One of an irritable temper, Ayr. *Sir A. Wylie*.

SPUNKIR, *adj.* 1. Applied to a place haunted by the *ignis fatuus*, Renfrews. *Tannahill*. 2. Mettlesome, S. *Burns*. 3. Fiery; irritable, Ayr. *The Provost*.

To SPUR, *v. n.* To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill, Tevlotd.—From A. S. *spur-ian*, quaerere, or Isl. *spær-a*, calcare.

SPUR-BAUK, *s.* A cross beam in the roof of a house, Mony, Aberd.—Germ. *sparr*, a rafter, and *balken*, a beam. V. BAUK, sense 1.

SPURD, *s.* The lobe of a fish's tail, Shetl.

SPURDLE, *s.* Any thin object nearly worn out, S. B.—Su. G. Isl. *spiaur*, a worn-out garment.

To SPURE, *v. a.* To investigate. *Douglas*.—A. S. *spurian*, id. Perhaps this, and *spur*, to scrape, are the same. V. To SPUR.

SPURE, *pret.* of the v. SPERE, SPERIR. Asked; inquired; as, "He never spure after me;" "I spure at his wife if he was alive," Loth.

SPURE-CLOUT, *s.* A piece of cloth laid in a rivlin, Shetl.

SPURGLE, *s.* A sparrow, Aberd. V. SPURC.

SPURGYT, *pret.* Spread itself. *Wallace*. The same with S. *Spurge*, q. v.

SPUR-HAWK, *s.* The Sparrow-hawk, Loth.—Dan. *spurve-hoeg*, id.

SPURINS. V. SPEERINGS, Shetl.

SPURKLE, *s.* A sort of spatule. "*Scutching spurkle*, a stick to beat flax." "*Thacking spurkle*, a broad-mouth'd stick for thatching with." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps *Spurkle* is merely a variety of *Spurtle*, q. v.

To SPURL, *v. n.* To sprawl, Ettr. For. This seems a transposition from the E. v.

SPURMUCK, *s.* A particle; an atom, Aberd.—The first syllable may be allied to Isl. *spor*, vestigium; q. a trace.

SPURTILL, SPURTLE, SPIRTLE, *s.* 1. A wooden or iron spatule for turning bread, Ang. *Knoz. Spurtle*, Fife. 2. A stick with which potage, broth, &c. are stirred when boiling, S. *Ritson*. In Fife it is called a *Theedle*. In Ang., Mearns, Aberd. &c. *Theivel*.—A. S. *sprylle*, assula. V. THEIVIL.

SPURFLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, Roxb.; the same with *Spurtillit*, q. v.

SPUR-WHANG, *s.* The strap or thong with which a spur is fastened, Ettr. For. *Cloud of Witnesses*. In Fife, *spur-leather*.

SQUABASH, *s.* A splutter, S. O. *Gall.*

SQUACH, SQUAGH, (*quitt.*) *s.* "The noise a hare makes when a-killing." *Gall. Encycl.* Corr. perhaps from E. *squeak*. V. SQUAIGH, v.

SQUAD, SQUADE, *s.* 1. A squadron, S. *Wodrow*. 2. A party, S.—Teut. *gheswade*, cohorts, turma.

SQUAICH, SQUAIGH, *s.* A scream, Upp. Clydes. V. SQUACH.

To SQUAIGH, (*quitt.*) *v. n.* 1. To scream; used ironically, Ettr. For. 2. To cry as a duck or hen, Upp. Clydes. Elsewhere, as in E. to *quack*.

To SQUALLOCH, (*quitt.*) *v. n.* To scream, Buch.; a variety of *Skelloch*, q. v. *Tarras*.

SQUARE-MAN, *s.* A carpenter, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

SQUARE-WRIGHT, *s.* A joiner who works in the finer kinds of furniture, Lanarks. V. WRIGHT, *s.*

SQUARTE, *adj.* "Those that are squarte or bruised by falling from above," &c. *MS. Book of Surgery*. It seems to signify, thrown out, or thrown to some distance.—O. Fr. *esquart-er*, *escart-er*, to scatter; *escarte*, "thrown abroad," Cotgr.

To SQUASH, *v. n.* To plash; to dash as water, Lanarks.

SQUASH, *s.* 1. The act of plashing, *ibid.* 2. A dash of water, *ibid.* Probably the same with E. *Swash*; from O. Fr. *esquach-er*, *ecraser*. Cotgr. renders *ecras-er*, "squash downe."

To SQUAT, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand, particularly on the breech, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Skelp*.

SQUATS, *s. pl.* Strokes of this description, *ib.* *Scots*, Mearns.—Ital. *scout-ere*, to shake; or perhaps rather from the *flatness* of the stroke.

To SQUATTER, *v. n.* To squander; to act with profusion, Renfr.; Su. G. *squat-tr-a*, dissipare. It seems allied to E. *scatter*, or spread, and is used in this sense, Buchan.

To SQUATTER, *v. n.* To flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c. S. V. SWATTER.

To SQUATTLE, *v. n.* To sprawl, S. O. *Burns*.—Su. G. *squall-a*, moveri motu inequali.

SQUAW-HOLE, *s.* A broad, shallow, muddy pond, Upp. Clydes. V. QCAW.

SQUEEF, *s.* A mean, disreputable fellow; one who is shabby in appearance and in conduct, Dumfr. Roxb.; *Skye*, syn. perhaps from Fr. *esquive*, shunned, eschewed.

SQUEEL, *s.* 1. School, Aberd. *W. Beattie*. 2. A great number of people, *ib.* V. SKULE.

SQUEEM, *s.* The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water, Ayr.

SQUESHON, *s.* A scutcheon. *Raaf Coilyear*.—Fr. *escussion*, id.

To SQUIBE, *v. n.* A top is said to *squibe*, when it runs off to the side, and ceases to spin, Upp. Clydes.; Isl. *skief-r*, obliquus, curvus.

To SQUILE, SQUEIL, SQUOIL, *v. n.* The same with the E. v. to *Squeal*, S. B. *Gl. Tarr*.

SQUILE, *s.* The act of squealing, S. B. *Tarras*.

SQUINACIE, *s.* The quinsy or squinancy. *Z. Boyd*.—O. E. *squinancy*, *squmysy*.

SQUINTIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Cresie*, q. v.

SQUIRBILE, SQRBUILE, *adj.* Ingenious, S. B. *Cant*.—O. Fr. *escrivable*, courant, fluent; q. versatile.

To SQUIRR, *v. a.* "To skim a thin stone along the water." *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Skiff*.

To SQUISIE, *v. a.* To squash. *Dumbar*.

To SQUIS, *v. a.* To beat up; applied to an egg. *Z. Boyd*.—Fr. *escouss-e*, shaken.

SRAL, STONES OF SRAL. *Sir Gawan*.

STA', *pret.* Stole; for *stau*. *Skinner*.

- STAB, s.** 1. A stake. *Tannahill*. 2. A stool, Shetl. V. *Srob*.
- STAB AND STOW, adv.** Completely, S. *Hamil*. Syn. *Stick and Stow*. *Stab*, a stake.—Su. G. *stuf*, the remaining part of the stock. Syn. *Stoop and Roop*.
- STAB-CALLANT, s.** A short thick fellow, Roxb.—Dan. *stabelle*, a log, or stub, a stump; a stock.
- STAB-GAUD, s.** A set line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake that is pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off, Lanarks. From *stab*, a stake, and *gad*, pron. *gaud*, a fishing-rod; q. a stake-rod.
- STABLE, s.** "That part of a marsh, in which, if a horse is foundered, he is said to be *stabled* for the night," S. A. *Antig*.
- STABLE, s.** Station where hunters placed themselves. *Wyntoun*.—O. Fr. *establiess*, companies appointed to a certain station.
- STABLER, s.** A stable-keeper, S.—L. B. *Stabularius*, qui stabularum vel equorum curam habet, Du Cange.
- STACK, s.** An insulated columnar rock, Caithn. Orkn. *Pennant*.—Teut. *staek*, column; Gael. *stuaic*, a round promontory.
- To STACKER, STACKER, v. n.** To stagger; S. *stacher*, (*quitt*). *Dunbar*.—Sw. *stagr-a*, Isl. *stak-a*, id.
- STACKET, s.** The palisades which surround a town. *Monro*.—Dan. *stakket*, a palisade.
- To STACKET, v. a.** To palisade, *ibid*.
- STACKYARD, s.** The enclosure in which stacks of corn or hay are erected, S.
- STADDE, s.** A frame on which a stack is built, *Surv.* *Berw*. V. *STASSEL, STATHEL*, id.
- STADGE, s.** A pet; a fit of ill-humour, Clydes.—Isl. *styggr*, iratus, *styggr-ia*, offendere, irritare, *stygð*, offensa.
- STAFF, s.** *To set up one's Staff*, to take up one's residence in a place, Roxb.
- STAFF AND BATON.** A symbol of the resignation of property or feudal right into the hands of another, according to the laws of S. *Erskine's Inst*.
- STAFF AND BURDON.** *To be at the Staff and the Burdon* with one, to quarrel, or come to an open rupture, with one, Roxb. V. *BURDON*.
- STAFF AND STING.** *To poy with staff and sting*, to beat severely, to give a complete cudgelling. *Winyet*. V. *STING, STEING*, a pole, &c.
- STAFFAGE, STAFFISCH, adj.** 1. Obstinate; unmanageable. *Douglas*.—Ital. *staffigiare*, to lose the stirrup. 2. Not easily swallowed, S. A. G. Sibb.
- STAFFY-NEVEL, s.** "Staff in hand," G. I. cudgelling. S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*. From *staff*, and *nevel*, a blow with the fist.
- STAFFISH, adj.** Roxb. V. *STAFFAGE*, sense 2.
- STAFF SUERD.** A sword for thrusting. *Wallace*.—Teut. *staf-sweerd*, sica, dolon.
- STAG, s.** A young horse; synonym. *Stag*, q. v.
- \* To STAGE, v. a.** To accuse without formal trial; the prep. *with* being subjoined. *Fountainhall*.
- To STAGE about, v. n.** To saunter; to walk about, rather in a stately or prancing manner, Fife; perhaps q. to walk on the stage. V. *DOCK, v. n.*
- STAGE, s.** A step. *Douglas*.—Germ. *steg*, Isl. *stigi*, gradus, scala.
- STAGGERIN' BOB.** The flesh of a newly dropt calf, or the animal itself, Teviotd. When cut out of the mother, it is called *stunk*, *ibid*. *Grose's Class. Dict.* V. *SLINK*.
- STAGGERS, s. pl.** A disease of sheep, S. *Ess*. *Highl. Soc*.
- STAGGIE, adj.** A term applied to grain when it grows thin, Gall. V. *SROC, s.* and *STROGY*.
- STAGGREL, s.** "A person who staggers in walking," *Gall. Enc.*
- To STAGHER, (quitt.) v. n.** To stagger, S. V. *STACKER*.
- \* To STAY, v. n.** To lodge; to dwell; to reside, S. *Capt. Burt's Letters*.
- STAY, STEY, adj.** 1. Steep, S. *Barbour*.—Teut. *steygh*, *steegh*, acclivus; A. S. *stig-an*, ascendere. 2. Lofly; haughty. *Mail. P.*
- STAY-BAND, s.** Where a door is formed of planks reaching in one piece from the top to the bottom, those planks which are nailed across, to fasten the upright ones, are called *stay-bands*, Ettr. For. 2. A narrow band of linen brought round the tie of an infant's cap, and pinned to its ruck, to prevent the head from being thrown too far back, S.
- STAD, STADE, s.** A furlong. *Dyndsay*.—Fr. *stade*, Lat. *stad-ium*.
- STAIG, STAG, s.** A horse; one, two, or three years old, not yet broken for riding or work, S. *Forr. Law*. 2. A riding horse. *Montgomerie*. 3. A stallion; sometimes a young one, S. *Pop. Ball*. 4. A young courtier. *Cleland*.—Isl. *stegg-r*, the male of birds, and of most wild beasts.
- To STAIG, STAG, v. n.** To stalk where one should not be found, Upp. Lanarks.—Isl. *stag-a*, tendere, extendere; also, saepius iterare, Haldorson.
- To STAIK, v. a.** To accommodate, S. *Acts Mary*.—Teut. *steck-en*, figere.
- STAILL, s.** V. *STALE*.
- STAINING, s.** The mast of a boat, Shetl.—Isl. *stang*, a pole.
- STAINYELL, s.** The Wagtail. *Burel*.—Dan. *stengylp*, id.
- To STAIRGE down, or away, v. n.** To walk very magisterially; to prance, Roxb. V. *To STAGE about*. The one seems a corr. of the other.
- STAIT, s.** Obseance. *Dunbar*.
- STAIT AND SESING.** A forensic term.
- To STAIVE, v. a.** 1. To sprain; as, "to *staive* the thoun," *i. e.* thumb, Clydes. Perhaps q. to render stiff; Teut. *stijv-en*, rigere, rigescere. 2. To consolidate iron instruments, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil, when they are half-cooled, *ibid*.
- STAIVE, s.** A sprain, *ibid*.
- To STAIVE, STAIVER, STAYER, v. n.** 1. To go about with an unstable and tottering motion, S. *Farmer's Ha'*.—Germ. *staulern*, to range as a dog. 2. To stagger, S. B.; *staivell*, Loth. *Journ. Lond*.
- STAIVELT, s.** A stupid person, Roxb. Perhaps one who goes about staggering, from the v. *to Stavel*, q. v.
- STAKE AND RISE.** V. *RISE*.
- STAKIT-AND-STED.** "Or [*i. e.* before] the town was *stakit & sted*," *Aberd. Reg*. This seems to signify, "staked out and built."—Su. G. *stak-a ut*, determinare.
- To STAKKER, STAKER, STACHER.** V. *STACKER*.
- STALE, STAILL, STEILL, STALL, s.** 1. A body of armed men stationed in a particular place; such especially as lie in ambush. *Wallace*.—Germ. *stell-en*, Su. G. *staell-a*, collocare. 2. The centre of an army, as distinguished from the wings. *Pitcottie*. 3. Any ward of an army in battle array. *Wallace*. 4. A compact body of armed men. *Barbour*. 5. *In Stale*, in battle array. *Douglas*. 6. The principal body employed in the chase. *Bellenden*. 7. *Stail*, the mother-hive, also *Stail-skep*. 8.

- STALE**, *s.* A prison. *King's Quair*.—A. S. *horsa steal*, carceres.
- STALE**, **STAIL**, **STELL**, *s.* 1. The foundation on which a rick or stack is placed, Loth.; as, "Tak care of that strae; and dinna throw away that whius; they'll serve for the *stels* o' the stacks."—Teut. *stal*, sedes; *stelle*, statio. 2. The under part of a stack, *ibid.* "What hae you led in the day?" "Twa stacks and a *stell*; we hadna time to put the head on the last ane." This, in Fife, is named *staithe*. The root is Lat. *sta-re*, to stand.
- To **STALE** a stack. To set the sheaves forming the bottom or foundation, in their proper order, S. *Surr. Mid-Lothian*.
- STALE FISHING**, *s.* Fishing with a *stell-net*, q. v. S. *Stat. Acc.*
- STALE-SHEAF**, *s.* A sheaf which has been employed in forming the bottom of a stack, S.
- STALF-HIRDIT**, *part. pa.* Applied to a flock or herd under the care of a shepherd; q. *herded* by a *staff*. *Balf. Pract.*
- STALKAR**, **STALKER**, *s.* 1. A huntsman. *Douglas*. 2. One who illegally kills deer. *Acts Ja. I.* From the use of a *stalking* horse.
- STALL**, *s.* Main army. V. **STALE**.
- STALL**, *pret. v.* Stole. *Douglas*.
- STALL**, **STA'**, *s.* This E. term is often in S. transferred from the place in which a horse stands to the manger.
- STALLANGER**, *s.* 1. One who sets up a stall for selling his goods during a market.—L. B. *stallangiar-tus*, *id.* 2. This word, in Dumfries, denotes a person, not a freeman, who is allowed to carry on business, for a small consideration to the corporation to which he belongs, for the term of a year, in the same manner as freemen do.
- STALLARIE**, *s.* The prebend or stall of a dignified clergyman. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STALLENGE**, *s.* Duty paid for liberty to erect a *stall* during a market. *Scene*.
- STALLINGER SYLVER**. Money payable for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market. *Ab. Reg.*
- STALLYOCH**, *s.* "A thick stalk of grain standing by itself." *Gall. Encycl.* From A. S. *stela*, caulis, a stalk, or perhaps *staels*, column, from its resemblance to a pillar.
- STALLIT**, *part. pa.* Set. *King's Quair*. V. **STELL**.
- STALWART**, *adj.* 1. Brave. *Doug.*—A. S. *stal-ferth*, chalybei animi homo. 2. Strong; powerful, *ibid.* 3. Strong; applied to inanimate objects. *Barbour*. 4. Hard; severe. *Wyntoun*. 5. Stormy; tempestuous. *Lyndsay*.
- STALWARTLY**, *adv.* Bravely. *Barbour*.
- To **STAM**, *v. n.* To strike down the feet with violence in walking. "To gang *stamm'in*", to walk forward in a furious manner". *Etrr. For.*—Su. G. *staemm-a*, tendere, cursum dirigere.
- STAMFISH**, **STAMPHISH**, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust; coarse, *Roxb.* 2. Unruly; unmanageable, W. Loth.—Teut. *stamp-en*, to kick, or perh. the same with *Stumfish*.
- STAMMACK**, **STAMMA**, *s.* The stomach, S.
- STAMMAGER**, *s.* "A busk; a slip of stay-wood used by females." S. *Gall. Enc.* *Corr.* from E. *stomacher*.
- STAMMAGUST**, **STAMMAGAST**, *s.* 1. A disgust at food, S. B. S. *stamma*, and *gust*, q. v. 2. Metaph. a disagreeable surprise, *Mearns*.
- STAMMAREEN**, *s.* The helmsman's seat in a boat, *Shetl.*
- STAMMEL**, *adj.* "A coarse kind of red." *Gl. Nares. The Abbot*.
- To **STAMMER**, *v. n.* To stagger, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.—Isl. *stunr-a*, collabi.
- STAMMERAL**, *s.* One who falters in speech, *Ayrs*.
- STAMMEREL**, *s.* Friable stone, S. B.
- STAMMERERS**, *s. pl.* Detached pieces of limestone, *Renfwr. Lanarka. Ure's Rutherglen*, q. *staggerers*.
- STAMMYNG**, *adj.* Of or belonging to tamin. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **STEMING**.
- To **STAMMLE**, *v. n.* To stumble into a place into which one ought not to have gone; as, "I *stammlit* in upon them when they were courtin", *Roxb.* Perhaps a corruption of the E. v.—Su. G. *stombl-a*, has the same meaning.
- STAMP**, *s.* A trap, S. *Picken*.—Su. G. *stampa*, Dan. *stomp*, *id.*
- STAMP**, *s.* 1. The cramp, *Aberd.* 2. Metaph. a qualm of conscience; remorse. *Spalding*.—Belg. *stemp-en*, sistere.
- To **STAMP out**, *v. a.* To bring any business to an issue. *Spalding*.
- STAMP-COIL**, *s.* A small rick of hay, *Dumfr.*
- To **STAMPLE**, *v. n.* To walk in a tottering way, like a horse among stones, *Etrr. For. Brownie of Bodsb.*—Sw. *stombl-a* is synonym.; as well as E. *stumble*.
- STANCD**, *part. pa.* Stationed. *Ritson*.
- STANCE**, *v. n.* 1. A site; a station, S. *Fr. Muses' Thren.* 2. An area for building, S. 3. A pause; a stop, S. *Cleland*.
- To **STANCHE**, *v. a.* To assuage. *Douglas*.—*Fr. estanch-er*, *id.*
- STANCHELL**, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Dunbar*. Apparently the *Steingal* of *Turner*.
- STANCH-GIRSS**, **STENCH-GIRSS**, *s.* Perhaps Yarrow or Millfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, *Linn. Ross*.
- STAND**, *s.* 1. The goal. *Douglas*.—Teut. *stand*, statio. 2. A stall, as in a market, S. *Burr. Lawes*. 3. The goods exposed for sale, S.
- STAND**, *s.* A barrel set on end, S.
- To **STAND one**, *v. a.* To cost, S.
- STAND**, *s.* An assortment, consisting of various articles, necessary to make up a complete set in any respect. 1. Applied to a set of armour. *Act. Audit.* 2. A complete suit of clothes, S. *Hay's Scotia Sacra*.
- STAND of claise**. A complete suit, S.
- To **STAND at**, *v. a.* To feel such disgust at any food, as not to be able to taste of, or to swallow, it; as, "I ne'er saw sic a soss; my *stammack stude* at it," S.; synonym. *Scunner, Up.*
- To **STAND**, *v. n.* To cost, S. *Lamont's Diary*.
- To **STAND our**, or *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To remain unpaid, or undetermined, S. 2. To go on without adjournment; used in relation to a court. *Acts Ja. V.*
- To **STAND up**, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate; to stickle; to be irrelative, *Roxb.* 2. To trifle; to spend time idly, *ibid.*
- To **STAND yon**, or *yont*, *v. n.* To stand aside; to get out of the way, S. *Mayne*.
- STAND**, *s.* To *Have Stand*, to continue; to remain. *Bellend. T. Liv.*
- STANDAND STANE**. Any stone obelisk, whether in a rude or ornamented state, S. *Reg. Aberd.*
- STANDAST**, *adj.* Perhaps standing upright. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *standastigh*, stabilis.
- STAND BED**, **STANDAND BED**, **STANDING BED**. A bed with posts, distinguished from one that might be folded up. *Inventories*.

**STAND BURDE.** A standing table, as opposed to a folding one. *Inventories.*

**STANDFORD, s.** Perhaps one of mean extraction. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *stand-an feoran*, stare procul.

**STANDFULL, s.** A tubful of anything, S. *Poems 16th Century.*

**STAND HARNES.** Perhaps armour of mail. *Pit-scottie.*

**STANE, s.** A stone, S.; *steen*, S. B. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *stan*, Su. G. *sten*, Isl. *stein*, id.

**STANE-BARK, s.** Liverwort, Roxb.

**STANE-BITER, s.** The cat-fish, Shetl. "Anarchichas Lupus," (Lin. Syst.) *Edmonstone's Zell.*

**STANE-CAST, s.** The distance to which a stone may be thrown, S.—Isl. *stein-kast*, id.

**STANE-CHAKEL, STONE-CHECKER, STANE-PECKER, s.**

1. The Stone-chatter, S. *Stat. Acc.* Called in Fife the *Clochet* (ch gutt.) 2. The Wheat-ear, S.; the *Chack* or *Check* of Orkn. *Fleming.*—Sw. *stens-quette*, Germ. *steinsch-waker*, the Wheat-ear.

**STANE-CLOD, s.** A stone-cast, Roxb. *Hogg.* From *stane*, and *clod*, to cast or throw, properly applied to lumps of earth or hardened mire.

**STANE-DEAD, adj.** Quite dead; as dead as a stone, S.—Dan. *steen-døed*, exanimis, Teut. *steen-deed*, emortuus, atque rigidus instar lapidis.

**STANE-DUMB, adj.** Totally silent, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

**STANEDUNDER, s.** A cant term, used to express the explosion of fire-arms; supposed to refer to the thundering noise made by a heap of stones falling, Clydes.

**STANEGRAZE, s.** "A bruise from a stone." *Gall. Encycl.*

**STANE OF PILLAR. V. PILLAR.**

**STANERAW, STEINRAW, s.** Rock-Liverwort, S. B. and Orkn. *Neill.*—A. S. *stan*, Isl. *stein*, stone, and *raue*, hair.

**STANERIE, adj. V. STANNERY.**

**STANERS, STANIRS, STANRYS, s. pl.** 1. The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake. *Compl. S.* 2. Those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry, S. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *stenoer*, gravel, glare, locus scrupulosus; Norw. *steinur*, sand and stones together, *oer*, *ur*, signifying gravel.

**STANE-STILL, adj. or adv.** Totally without motion, S. *Stone-still*, as motionless as a stone. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

**STANEWARK, s.** Building of stone; masonry, S. *Tennant.*

**STANE-WOD, adj.** Stark mad, Upp. Clydes. Hence it has been remarked that *stane* is used as a term giving additional force to that with which it is conjoined.

To **STANG, v. a.** To sting, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stanga*, pungere.

To **STANG, v. n.** To thrill with acute pain, S.

**STANG, s.** 1. The act of stinging, S. 2. The sting of a bee, S. *Douglas.* 3. An acute pain. *Sir Egeir.* 4. The beard of grain, S. B.

To **STANG, v. a.** To subject a person to the punishment of the *stang*, by carrying him on a pole, S. B. "This word is still used in the university of Cambridge; to *stang* scholars, in Christmas-time, being to cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." *Gl. Grose.*

**STANG, s.** A long pole, S. *Antiquary.*—Isl. *staung*, Dan. *stang*, Belg. *stange*, id.

To **RIDE THE STANG.** He who beats his wife is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place. *Ramsay.* A henpecked husband was also sometimes subjected to this punishment. *Meston.*—Goth. *niðstaeng*, the pole of infamy; Sw. *stong-hesten*, the roddle horse.

**STANG of the trump.** The best member of a family; the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S. B.

**STANG, or STING, s.** The shorter Pipe-fish. *Sibbald.* **STANGILLANE, s.** The name of some saint anciently honoured in S. "Sanct *Stangillane's day.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

**STANGRILL, s.** An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Ang.

**STANIRAW, adj.** A term used to denote the colour produced by dyeing with *Rock-liverwort*, in Etrr. For. called *Stanieraw.* *Hogg.* V. **STANE-RAW**, and **STANE-BARK.**

To **STANK, v. a.** To fill; to satisfy; to sate with food, *Aberd.*—Su. G. *stinn*, *stind*, distensus, inflatus.

To **STANK, v. n.** To ache smartly, Fife.

**STANK, s.** 1. A pool or pond, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *staang*, Arm. *stanc*, id. 2. The ditch of a fortified town. *Dunbar.*

To **STANK, v. n.** To gasp for breath, S. B.—Isl. Su. G. *stank-a*, id.

To **STANK, v. n.** V. **STANG, s. 2.**

**STANKED, part. pa.** Surrounded with a ditch. *Spalding.*

**STANK-HEN, s.** A species of water-fowl, that breeds about *stanks* or ponds, Etrr. For.; supposed to be the Common Water-Hen, *Fulica Chloropus*, Linn.

**STANK-LOCHEN, s.** A stagnant lake. *Gall. Encycl.* V. **LOCHAN.**

**STANNER-BED, s.** A bed of gravel, S. B.

**STANNERS, s. pl.** The gravelly shores of a river. *G. Beattie.*

**STANNERY, STANERIE, adj.** Gravelly, S. *Pal. Hon.*

**STANNYEL, s.** A stallion, Roxb. Perhaps from A. S. *stan*, testiculus, and *gal*, lascivus.

**STANNIN GRAITH. V. GAIN GEAR.**

**STANSOUR, s.** An iron bar for defending a window; S. *stinchin.* *Wallace.*—Fr. *estancion*, a prop.

**STANT, s.** A task. V. **STENT.**

To **STANT, v. n.** To stand. *Douglas.*

**STAP, STEPPE, s.** A stave, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *staaf*, id. A. Bor. "Stap, the stave of a tub," *Gl. Brocket.*

To **STAP, v. a.** 1. To stop, S. 2. To thrust; to insert, S. 3. To cram; to stuff, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *stopp-a*, obturare; Isl. *stappa*, farcire.

To **FA' a' STAPS.** To become extremely debilitated, q. to fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves when they lose their adhesion to each other, S.

To **STAP, v. n.** To step, S. *Tennant.*

To **STAP forward.** To advance. *Pits.*

**STAPALIS, s. pl.** Fastenings. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *stapel-en*, stabilire.

**STAPPACK, s.** Syn. *Drammach*, or meal mixed with cold water. *Ascanius.*

**STAPPIL, s.** A stopper or stopple, S.

**STAPPIN, s.** The stuffing for filling crappit heads, *Aberd.*—Isl. *stappa*, cramming, stuffing, minutal; Sw. *stopping.*

**STAPPIN-STANE, s.** A stepping-stone. To stand on *stepping-stanes*, to hesitate, especially on trifling grounds, S.

- STAPPIT-HEADS. Syn. *Crappit Heads*, Aberd. Mearns.
- STAPPLE, *s.* A handful of thatch, S. O. *Gall. Enc.*—Teut. *stapel*, caulis, stipes; *stapel-en*, stabillre, firmare.
- STAPPLE, STAPPLICK, *s.* The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, Roxb. *Etr. For.*; *Pipe-stapple*, synonym.
- STARE, *adj.* Stiff; rough. *Douglas*.—Su. G. Germ. *starr*, rigidus, durus.
- STARF, *pret.* Died. V. STERUE.
- STARGAND, *adj.* Perhaps startling. *Sir Gawan*.
- STARGLINT, *s.* A shot star, Perth. *Donald and Flora*. Q. the *glance* of a star. V. GLENT, *v.*
- \* STARK, *adj.* Potent; applied to liquors, S. "Stark mychty wynis, & small wynis." *Aberd. Reg.*—Sw. *stark*, id.
- To STARK, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Wallace*.—Sw. *starr-a*, Teut. *starck-en*, id.
- STARN, STERNE, *s.* 1. A star, S. B. *Barbour*.—Moes. G. *stairno*, Isl. *stjorn-a*, Su. G. *stierna*, Dan. *stjerne*, id. 2. A single grain; a particle, S. *Belenden*. 3. A small quantity, S. 4. The outermost point of a needle, S. B.
- STARNY, STERNY, *adj.* Starry, S.
- STARNIE, *s.* 1. A little star, S. 2. A very small quantity; as, "a starnie o' meal," "a starnie o' saut," S. B. Not used of liquids.
- STARN-LIGHT, STERN-LIGHT, *s.* 1. The light of the stars, S. 2. Metaph. the flash of light seen in darkness, when the eye receives a slight stroke, S.
- STARNORING, *part. pr.* Sneezing. *Burel*.—Lat. *sternut-are*, id.
- STARR, *s.* *Carex caespitosa*, Linn. a sedge. "Turpink-leav'd *Carex*, Anglis; *Starr*, Scotis." *Lightfoot*. In Sw. *starr* is the generic name for *Carex*.
- START, *s.* 1. An upright post mortised into the shafts of a cart, and into which the boards of the side are nailed, Lanarks. 2. In pl. the pieces of wood which support the *aws* of a mill-wheel, Mearns.
- \* START, *s.* A moment; as, "Ye mauna bide a start," You must be back immediately. In a start, in a moment, S. This was *Styrt* in O. E. "Styrt or lytell while, momentum." *Prompt. Parv.*
- STARTY, *adj.* Apt to start; skittish; "a starty horse," S. B.
- \* To STARTLE, *v. n.* 1. To run wildly about, as cows do in hot weather, S.; as, "I saw the foolish auld brute, wi' her tail o' her riggin, *startling* as fast as ony o' them." *Syn. tip.* 2. To be in a mighty bustle, S. "It will be a hot [het] day that will make you *startle*," S. *Prov.*; spoken to settled, sober, grave people, who are not easily moved. *Kelly*.
- STARTLE-O'-STOVIE, JOCK-AN-STARTLE-O'-STOVIE. The exhalations seen to rise from the ground, with an undulating motion, in a warm sunny day, *Etr. For.*; syn. *Aifer* and *Summer-couts*.
- STASHIE, *s.* Uproar; disturbance; a quarrel, Aberd. Banffs. Perhaps from O. Fr. *estase*, an ecstasy of passion.
- STASSEL, STATHEL, *s.* 1. A prop for a stack of grain, to raise it above the ground, S. B. *Fife*. 2. The corn which lies undermost in a stack, S. B.—Belg. *stutsel*, a support, *stathel*, a foundation.
- STATE AND SESING. V. STAIT.
- STATERIT. *L. stakerit*, staggered. *Gawan and Gol*. V. STACKER.
- STA'-TREE, *s.* The stake in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound, *s. e.* the *stall-tree*, Mearns.
- To STATUTE, *v. a.* To ordain. Used in our legal deeds, S. *Statute*, part. pa. ordained. *Acts Ja. V.*
- To STAVE, *v. n.* To push; to drive, S. *St. Patrick*. Perhaps from Teut. *stave*, baculus.
- STAVE, *s.* A push; a dash, S. *ibid.*
- To STAVE, *v. a.* To thrust. *Dunbar*.
- To STAVEL, *v. n.* To stumble, *Etr. Wor.*—Su. G. *stapl-a*, Germ. *steppel-n*, id. titubare, cespitare.
- To STAVER, *v. n.* To saunter, S. *Saint Kathleen*.
- To STAVER. V. STAIVE.
- STAVERALL, *s.* Expl. "a bad walking foolish person." *Gall. Encycl.*
- STAUMREL, *adj.* Half-witted. *Burns*. V. STUMMER.
- To STAUN, *v. n.* To stand.
- STAUP, STAWP, *s.* A stave, *Etr. For. Perils of Man*. V. STAP, STEEPE.
- To STAP, STAWP, *v. n.* 1. To take long awkward steps, Roxb. 2. To walk as a person does in darkness, when uncertain where he is going to place his footsteps, *Etr. For. Hogg*.
- STAUP, *s.* 1. A long awkward step, Roxb. 2. A tall awkward person; as, "Haud aff me, ye mackle lang *stap*," *ibid.*—A. S. Teut. *stap*, gradus, passus.
- STAUPIN', *part. pr.* 1. Stalking awkwardly, *ibid.* 2. Awkwardly tall, *ibid.* "To *Staup*, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking, North," *Grose*.
- To STAW, *v. a.* To surfeit, S. *Fergusson*.—Belg. *het tegen me staat*, I am disgusted at it.
- STAW, *s.* A surfeit, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.
- STAW, *pret. v.* Stole, S. *Wallace*.
- STAW, *s.* Stall in a stable, S. *Dunbar*.
- STAWN, *s.* A stall in a market, Dumfr. S. O. *Mayne's Siller Gun*. V. STAND, *s.*
- \* STEAD, *s.* To Mak Stead, to be of use, S. B. E. to stand in stead.
- STEAD, STEADING, STEDDING, *s.* 1. The ground on which a house stands, or the vestiges of a former building, S. *Ruddiman*. 2. A farm-house and offices, S. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *sted*, Su. G. *stad*, locus, situs. 3. A farm itself. *Dialogue*.
- STEADABLE, *adj.* Available. *Rollocke*.
- To STEAK, *v. a.* To shut; to close. V. STEIK, *v.* sense 2.
- STEAK-RAID, STIKE-RAIDE, *s.* That portion of the live stock, taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven, S. *Shaw's Moray*.—Gael. *staoig*, a steak; Su. G. *stek*, Isl. *steik*, id.; from *steik-ia*, to roast. Perhaps *raide* signifies inroad, hostile expedition, q. the *steak* due on a *raid*.
- STEAL, *s.* 1. A theft, Aberd. 2. The thing stolen, *ibid.*—A. S. *steal-thing*, furtiva res, furtum.
- STEAL, *s.* "Steals, the shafts of a barrow, as if *stays*." *Gl. Surv. Moray*.—Belg. *steel*, a helve, a handle; Teut. *steele*, scapus, stipes, scapulus, manubrium, Kilian.
- STEAL-WADS, or STEAL-BONNETS. A game, Teviotd. The same with *Wadds*, q. *v.*
- To STECH, STEGH, (*quitt.*) *v. n.* 1. To puff; to be out of wind, as when one goes up hill, Roxb.; *Pech*, syn. 2. "To groan when overcharged with food." *Surv. Ayr.*—Teut. *stick-en*, strangulare, suffocare?
- To STECH, STEGH, (*quitt.*) *v. a.* 1. To cram, S. *Burns*.—O. Teut. *staeck-en*, stipare, to cram. 2. To confine one with a great quantity of body clothes, S. B. 3. To confine one's self in a very warm room, S. B.—Germ. *stick-en*, suffocare, suffocari. 4. *v. n.* To loiter; to *stech in bed*, to indulge sloth in bed, S. B.
- To STECH, *v. n.* To gormandize, S.

- STECH**, *s.* 1. A heap or crowd, *S. B.* 2. A confused mass, *S. B.*; *stechrie*, *id.* 3. It often conveys the idea of heat, as connected with that of a crowd, *S. B.*
- STECHIE**, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Stiff in the joints, and lazy, *Fife.*—*Teut. steegh*, pertinax, obstinatus. 2. Descriptive of one who does nothing but *stegh* or cram his belly, *ibid.*
- TO STED**, *v. a.* 1. To place. *Wyntown.* 2. To establish, *ibid.*—*Su. G. stad-ga*, *id.* 3. To furnish; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TO STEDDY**, *v. a.* To make steady; to preserve from moving, *S.* This *v.* was anciently used in *E.* "I *stedye*, I sattell or set faste a thing," *Palsgr.*
- STEDDYNG**, *s.* *V. STRAD.*
- STEDE**, *s.* 1. Place. *Balfour.* 2. *Fute sted*, a foot-step. *Douglas.*
- TO STEEK**, *v. a.* To shut. *V. STEIK.*
- TO STEEK**, *v. n.* To push; to butt, as a cow, *Teviotd.*; *synon. Punce.*—*Teut. stek-en*, pungere, lancinare.
- STEEK**, *s.* A stitch. *V. STEIK.*
- STEEL**, *s.* 1. A wooded cleugh or precipice; greater than a *Slain*, *Roxb.* 2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side, *Liddesdale.*—*Isl. steyl-ur*, *Dan. steile*, *v. prærupta.*
- STEEL**, *s.* The handle of any thing; as, of a hand-barrow, &c. *Roxb. Stele*, *E. V. STEAL.*
- STEEL**, *FINGER-STEEL*, *s.* A covering for a sore finger, *Roxb. Ang. V. THUM-STEIL.*
- STEEL**, *Stool*, *Aberd.* To *won the steel*, to be entitled to the stool of repentance, *ibid. Tarras.*
- STEELBOW GOODS**. Those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a revolving tenant, as being the property of the landlord, *S. Erskine.*—Corresponding with *Alem. stahline viche*, *q.* immovable goods.
- STEELRIFE**, *adj.* Overbearing. *Hogg.*—*A. S. staelan*, furari, and *ryfe*, abundans, or perhaps *reaf*, spolia.
- STEEN**, *s.* A spring, *Aberd.*; *Stend*, *S. D. Anderson's Poems.*
- STEEP-GRASS**, *Butterwort*, *S. Lightfoot.*
- STEEPIL**, *s.* The staple or bolt of a hinge, *Ettr. For.*
- TO STEEL**, *STIR*, *v. a.* 1. To meddle with so as to injure, *S.* 2. To give ground a slight ploughing, *S. Stat. Acc.* 3. To plough ground a second time, when it is to be ploughed thrice, *S.*—*A. S. styr-ian*, to stir. 4. To stir up, to excite; to stimulate. *Acts Cha. I.* 5. To steer my sturdy, to trouble my head. *Skinner.*
- STEER**, *s.* Disturbance; commotion, *S. Stir*, *E. Ross's Helenore.* *V. STEER.*
- STEERY**, *STEERIE*, *s.* 1. Disturbance; bustle; tumult; a diminutive from *Steer*, *South of S. Herd's Coll.* 2. A tumultuous assembly, *Roxb.* 3. A mixture, *ibid.* *V. STEER*, and *STEER.*
- STEERIE-FYKE**, *s.* Bustle; commotion, with confusion, *Fife*, *Perths.* *V. FYKE.*
- STEERING-FUR**, *s.* A slight ploughing, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*
- STEER-PIN**, *s.* A pin connecting the handle of the plough with the convexity of the curve where the wooden work of the plough begins to descend perpendicularly towards the part on which the share is fixed, *Orkn.*
- STEER-TREE**, *s.* The *still* or handle of a plough. It steers or regulates the plough in its motion, *Lan.*
- STEET**, *s.* A shoar for a boat, &c. *Mearns.* *V. STUT.*
- STETH**, *STRED*, *s.* The bottom; the foundation, *Orkn.*—*Isl. stytta*, fulcrum, pedamen; *Su. G. stod*, *id.*
- STEEVE**, **STIEVE**, **STIVE**, *adj.* 1. Firm; stiff; as, *A steeve* *grup*, a firm hold. *Hand steeve*, hold firmly, *S.* 2. Applied to trade; *a steeve bargain*, *S.* 3. Compacted, as applied to the frame of an animal, *S. Burns.* *Steeve*, stout, *Shel.* 4. Steady; strict in adherence to principle; applied to the mind, *S.* "He's a *steeve* ane that." 5. Trusty; as, *a steeve friend*, *S.* 6. Obstinate, *S.*—*Dan. stiv*, stiff; hard, not flexible; *stiv-e*, *Teut. styv-en*, firmare, *Germ. steif*, firm.
- TO STEEVE**, **STIEVE**, *v. a.* To stuff or cram, *Loth.* It is used in the proverbial phrase, "*Steeving* hands out storming," addressed to those who are about to expose themselves to bad weather, as an incitement to them to eat and drink freely. *M. Bruce's Soul Confirmation.*—*Goth. staef-a*, constipare.
- STEG**, *s.* A gander. *Gall. Encycl.*—*Isl. stegge*, the male of birds, as of *geese* and *ducks.*
- TO STEG**, *v. n.* To stalk. *Gall. Encycl.*
- STEGGIE**, *s.* A sprain, or sharp pain in the back, *Shel.*
- TO STEGH**, *v. a.* To cram. *V. STECH*, *v.*
- STEY**, *adj.* Steep. *V. STAY.*
- STEID**, *s.* A place. *V. STEDE.*
- TO STEID**, *v. a.* To provide; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.* Nearly the same with the first sense of the *E. v.* to *Stead*, "to help, to advantage," &c.
- STEIDDIS**, *s. pl.* States. *Dunbar.*—*Teut. stad*, *stede*, urbs.
- STEIDHALDER**, *s.* "*Steidhalderis* to the justeis generalis of our souerane lord." *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps persons who acted as deputies for the Justices General; from *sted*, place, and *hald*, to hold.—*Teut. stad-houder*, legatus vicarius; vice et loco alterius substitutus.
- TO STEIGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To groan or pant from violent exertion, *Roxb.* A variety of *Stech*, *Stegh*, *q. v.*
- STEIGH**, *s.* A stifled groan, as if from one in distress, or bearing a heavy load, *Roxb.*; *synon. Peigh*, *S. Peph.*
- TO STEIGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To look big, *Roxb. Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.*—*Teut. steygh-en*, elevare, in altum tollere.
- TO STEIK**, **STREK**, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a sharp instrument. *Barbour.*—*A. S. stic-an*, *Teut. stick-en*, pungere. 2. To stitch, *S. Douglas.*—*Su. G. stick-a*, acu pingere. 3. To fix; to fasten. *Douglas.*—*Germ. steck-en*, *Teut. stick-en*, figere.
- STEIK**, **STREK**, **STYK**, *s.* 1. The act of stitching with a needle, *S. Fergusson.* 2. The threads in sewed work. *Burns.* 3. A small portion of work, *S. N. Burne.* 4. To the steeks, completely. *A. Douglas.*
- STEIK**, *s.* A piece of cloth. *Acts Ja. V.*—*A. S. sticce*, a piece; *Su. G. steack-a*, decurtare.
- TO STEIK**, **STRAK**, *v. a.* 1. To shut; to close, *S.*; as, "*Steik your nieve, or een.*" *Douglas.* 2. To stop; to choke up. *Barbour.*—*Teut. steck-en*, claudere ligneis clavis.
- TO STEIK** *the gab.* To shut the mouth; to be silent, *S.*; a low phrase. *Tarras.*
- TO STEIK**, **STREK**, *v. n.* The verb is used in a neuter form, in the familiar expression of "'a' thing that opens and steeks," *i. e.* every thing without exception, *S.*
- TO STEIK**, *v. a.* To accommodate; used for *Staik*. "Bying of hydys, &c. mair nor *steikis* thame selfis." *Aberd. Reg.*
- STEIK-AND-HIDE**, *s.* The play of *Hide-and-Seek*, in which one or more shut their eyes, while the rest *hide* themselves, *Aberd.*

- STEIKING-SILK, *s.* Sewing silk. *Chalmers's Mary.*  
—Belg. *stikk-en*, to stitch, *Su. G. stick-a*, to sew.
- STEIKIS, *s. pl.* Money. *Poems 16th Century.*—A. S. *styc, styca*, a small brass coin.
- STEIKIT, *part. pa.* Stitched. *Inventories.*
- STEIL, *s.* Handle, as of a plough.—*Teut. steel*, caudex.
- STEILBONET, *s.* A kind of helmet. *Acts Ja. V.*
- STEILD, *part. pa.* Set. V. STELL.
- STELL MIRROR. A looking-glass made of steel. *Inventories.*
- STEIN, *s.* A stone. V. STANE.
- STEIN-BITER, *s.* The Lump-fish, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*  
—*Sw. stenbit*, id.
- STEING, *s.* A pole. V. STING.
- STEINIE, *adj.* Stony.
- STEINIEGATE, *s.* The place where stones, gathered off the fields, are collected, Aberd.
- STEINRAW, *s.* V. STANERAW.
- To STEIR, *v. a.* To govern. V. STERE.
- STEIR, *adj.* Stout. *Priests Peblis.*—*Su. G. starr*, rigidus.
- To STEIR one's Tail. To bestir one's self, or, at any rate, to make advances towards exertion. *Knox's Hist.*
- To STEIR the Tyme. To lay hold on the opportunity, q. to lose no time in fulfilling what one has in view. *Pittscottie's Cron.* One sense of A. S. *stiran* is corripere; q. "snatched," or "laid hold of the proper season."
- STEIT, *pret.* V. STOIT.
- STEKILL, *s.* 1. A latch. *Peblis Play.* 2. The trigger of a musket, *S. Stiche*, Lanarks.—A. S. *sticcol*, *Teut. stekel*, aculeus.
- To STELL, STEIL, STILE, *v. a.* 1. To place; to set. *Wallace.* 2. To *Stell* or *Still* a cannon, to plant, to mount it. *Pittscottie.* 3. To *stell* a gun, to take aim with it, *Loth.* 4. To fix. *His een war stell'd in his head*, his eyes were fixed, he did not move them, *Loth.* 5. To fix; to make firm or stable. "Stell your feet, fix your feet so as not to fall." *Gall. Encycl.* 6. To *stell* to the horne, to put to the horn; to declare one a rebel. *Act. Sed.*—Belg. *stell-en*, *Su. G. staell-a*, to place.
- STELL, STILL, STOLL, *s.* 1. A covert; a shelter, *S. A. Stat. Acc.* 2. An enclosure for cattle, higher than a common fold, *S. A. J. Nicol.*—*Teut. stelle*, locus tutus.
- STELL, *s.* "A prop; a support. The *stell o' the stack*, the stick which props the stack." *Gall. Encycl.*
- STELL, *s.* A deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed. *Ald stell*, a place appropriated of old for salmon-fishing. *Act. Dom Conc. V. STELL-NET.*
- STELL, *adj.* Steep, *Stirlings.*—Dan. *steil*, steep; *Su. G. stel*, præruptus; Alem. and Germ. *steil*, id.; *Teut. steyl*, præceptus.
- To STELL, *v. a.* To distil. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STELL, *s.* A still, *S.*
- STELLAGE, *s.* Apparently, the ground on which a fair or market is held. *Earl of Galloway Title Deeds.* From L. B. *stallag-ium*, the money paid for a stall. *Stallags*, in the E. law, denotes either the right of erecting stalls in fairs, or the price paid for it.
- STELLAR, *s.* A distiller. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STELL-FISHING, STALE-FISHING, *s.* Fishing with a *stell-net*. *Stat. Acc.*
- STELLFITCH, STELLVITON, *adj.* Dry; coarse; applied to rank grain, *Fife.*—*Teut. stael, stele*, caulis, stipes herbae.
- STELLIFYIT, *part. pa.* Converted into a star. *King's Quair.*—From Lat. *stella*, and *fitio*.
- STELLIONATE, *s.* A forensic term applied to crimes not specified or defined in our common law, but including the general idea of fraud. "*Stellionate*, from *stellio*, a serpent of the most crafty kind." *Ersk. Inst.*
- STELL-NET, STILL-NET, *s.* A net stretched out by stakes into, and sometimes quite across, the channel of a river, *S. Statist. Acc.*
- STELLS, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, *Dumfrs.*; *synon. Hacks.*—*Teut. stelle*, situs; locus tutus.
- STELL-SHOT, *s.* A shot taken by one who rests his gun on some object, for greater accuracy of aim, *S.*
- STEM, *s.* The utmost extent of any thing, *Loth.*—*Su. G. staemm-a*, cohilere.
- To STEM, *v. a.* To stanch, as, to *stem blude*, *S.*—*Su. G. steamm-a bloden*, id.
- STEM, *s.* The name given in Caithn. to a sort of enclosure made with stones on the side of a river, into which salmon are driven. *Brand's Orkn.*
- STEMING, STEMING, *s.* The cloth now called tamine or taminny. *Inventories.*—*Fr. estamine*, *Teut. stamijne*, Ital. *stamagna*, L. B. *staminea*, id.
- STEMPLE, *s.* A plug; a term used by the miners in Leadhills, which seems merely a corr. of *Stapple*, id. q. v.
- To STENCH, *v. a.* 1. A term used with respect to a dog that is called off from pursuing cattle or sheep, *Dumfr.* This is merely E. *Stanch* used in a peculiar sense. The immediate origin is *Fr. estancher*, id. This seems to have been formed from Ital. *stagn-are*, id. *Stiernhelm* refers to old Goth. *stagn-a*, cohilere, as the radical term. 2. To satisfy with food, *Upp. Clydes.*
- STENCHEL, STANCHEL, *s.* An iron bar for a window, *Etr. For. Loth.*; the same with *Stenchen*. "*Stanchels, stanchions*, iron bars for securing a window." *Gl. Antiq.*
- STENCHEN, *s.* V. STANSSOUR.
- To STEND, *v. n.* 1. To spring, *S. Ramsay.* 2. To rise to elevation, *ib.* 3. To walk with long elastic steps. *Fr. estend-re*, Ital. *stend-ere*, to extend. Lat. *extend-ere*.
- STEND, *s.* 1. A spring, *S. Douglas.* It is sometimes written *Sten*, as it is generally pronounced. *Burn's Tam Glen.* 2. A long step or stride, *S. Ruddiman.*
- STENDERIS, *s. pl.* Standards. "Four *stenderis* of fadderis for the toppis of beddis." *Inventories.*
- STENDLING, *s.* The act of springing with great force. *Complaynt S.*
- To STENGLE, *v. a.* To enclose, *Shetl.*
- To STENYE, *v. a.* To sting, *Gl. Sibb.*
- STENLOCH, STENLOCK, *s.* An overgrown seath or coal-fish, *Dunbartons West. Isl. Surv. of the Hebrid.*
- STENNERS, *s. pl.* Gravel or small stones on the margin of a river, *Ayrs. Clydes.* V. STANNERS.
- STENNYNG, STENING, *s.* A species of fine woollen cloth anciently worn in Scotland. *Regist. Counc. Edin.* This is perhaps only a variety of *Steming*, q. v. We find not only O. Fr. *estaim*, but *estain* used for fine woollen cloth, *Cotgr. Roquefort*; and L. B. *stanum*, which *Du Cange* expl. by *Fr. estamine*.
- To STENNIS, *v. a.* To sprain, *E. Loth.*

- STENNIS, *s.* A sprain, E. and Mid-Loth. Probably from A. S. *stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, obtundere, whence E. to *Stun*. It seems exactly synon. with the term used in the north of S. to *Stungle*, to sprain slightly.
- To STENT, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S. *Barbour*. 2. To straiten; *stent*, at full stretch, S. -3. To restrain; to confine, S. *Ramsay*. 4. To erect. *Douglas*.—Fr. *extend-re*, from Lat. *extend-ere*.
- STENT, *adj.* Stretched out to the utmost; fully extended, S. *Davidson's Seasons*.
- To STENT, *v. n.* To stop; to cease, S. *Doug.*—O. Sw. *stynt-a*, Isl. *stunt-a*, abbreviare.
- STENT, *s.* Aperture for receiving a bar. *Wallace*.
- To STENT, *v. a.* To assess, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare.
- STENT, STANT, *s.* 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *extent-a*, aestimatio. 2. A taxation, S. ib. 3. A task, S. *stint*, E. *Ruðd*.
- STENTMASTERS, *s. pl.* Those appointed to fix the quota of any duty payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish, S. *Act Sed*.
- STENT-NET, *s.* A net stretched out and fixed by stakes or otherwise, S. B. *L. Case*.
- STENTOUR, *s.* The same with *Stentmaster*. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STENT-ROLL, *s.* Cess-roll, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STEP-BAIRN, *s.* A step-child, S. *Galt*.
- STEP IN AGE, *Adv.* Advanced in years. *Douglas.*—Teut. *stap*, climacter, *scalae gradus*.
- STEPPE, *s.* A stave. V. *STAP*.
- STER. The termination of various names of trades, as *Baxter, Webster, &c.*—Germ. id.
- STER. A termination of many names of places in Caithness and Shetland. *Ster*, is said to signify an estate. *Stat. Acc.*
- STER, STERE, STEIR, STERING, *s.* 1. Government. *Douglas*. 2. The helm. *Barbour.*—A. S. *steor*, Su. G. *styre*, gubernaculum.
- STERAGE, *s.* 1. Stir; motion. *Douglas*. 2. Commotion caused by a throng, id.
- STERAND, *part. pr.* Active; lively. *Douglas*.
- STERDE, STERDY, *adj.* Strong. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *starr*, Isl. *sturd*, rigidus.
- To STERE, STEER, *v. a.* To govern; to rule. *Henryson.*—Teut. *stier-en*, Su. G. *styr-a*, id.
- To STERE, STEIR, *v. n.* To stir, S. *steer*. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *styr-ian*, id.
- STERE, STEIR, *s.* Commotion, S. *Douglas*.
- STERK, *adj.* Strong. *Barbour.*—Isl. *sterk-ur*, Germ. *stark*, robustus.
- STERK, *s.* A bullock. V. *STIRK*.
- STERLING, STRIUELING, *adj.* A term used to denote English money. *Bellenden.* *Esterling*, a name given to those Germans who are said to have been the first that brought the art of refining silver into England. Called *Esterlings*, as having come from the East.
- STERLING, *s.* The name of a fish; apparently for *spirling*, a smelt. *St. Acc.*
- STERMAN-FEE, *s.* The wages of a steersman. "To pay vij. sh. of *stermanfee*." *Ab. Reg.*
- STERN, *s.* A star. V. *STARN*.
- STERN o' the ee. The pupil of the eye, Etr. For.—Teut. *Sterre dir ooghe*, pupilla, *acies oculi*. The *Shewn o' the Ee*, S. B. q. v.
- STERNYT, *part. adj.* Starry. *Doug.*
- To STERT, *v. n.* To start, S. B. One of the old forms of the E. *v. Stert*, pret. started. *Doug. Virg.*
- STERT, *s.* A leap; a spring, *ibid.* V. *START, s.*
- STERTLIN, *adj.* 1. A term primarily used to denote the restlessness of cattle, in consequence of the bite of the cleg or gad-fly, or of their even hearing the 'sound of its approach, as they immediately run for shelter. "Ma kye are aw *stertlin* the day, that I canna keep them i' the park," *Roxb.* 2. Transferred to females, who, although somewhat antiquated, have not lost hopes of the connubial state; as, "She has na gien owre her *stertlin* fits yet, the great gowk she is!" *ibid.* V. *STARTLE*.
- STERTLIN, *s.* 1. Applied, as in sense 1 of the *adj.* to cattle, *ibid.* 2. To females. "She may gie owre her *stertlin*, for she'll die the death of Jinkam's [Jenkin's] hen," *ibid.*
- To STERUE, STERF, *v. n.* To die. *Wallace.*—Belg. *steru-en*, Germ. *sterf-en*, id.
- To STERUEN, *v. a.* To kill. *K. Quair.*—A. S. *steorfan*, Germ. *sterb-en*, id.
- STEVEL, *adj.* Firm; substantial; as, "Stevel brose," *Perth.* V. *STEVIE*.
- To STEVEL, *v. n.* To stagger into a place into which one ought not to go; to walk as one who, at every step, is on the point of stumbling, *Roxb. Loth. Hogg.* V. *STAVE*.
- STEUEN, *s.* Judgment. *Sir Tristrem*.
- STEUQ, STEWQ, *s.* 1. A thorn; any thing sharp-pointed, S. B.—Germ. *stich*, punctum; *stech-en*, pungere. 2. A rusty dart, *Aberd. P. Buch. Dial.* 3. A hasty stitch with a needle, S. B.
- To STEUQ, *v. a.* To sew slightly and coarsely, S. B.
- STEUIN, STEVEN, *s.* 1. The voice, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. Sound; a note, *ib.*—Moes. G. *stibna*, A. S. *stefne*, vox.
- STEUIN, *s.* The prow of a ship. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stafn*, *stefn*, Belg. *stoven*, prora. "Prora, the *stere*n of the ship, or the fore-castle." *Wedderb. Vocab.*
- To STEUIN, *v. a.* To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stefn-a*, proram aliquo dirigere.
- To STEW, STEW on, *v. n.* To rain slightly; to drizzle, *Aberd.* From *Stew*, *s. q. v.*; q. a rain so thin that it resembles a vapour.
- STEW, STEWS, *s.* 1. Vapour, S. *Barbour*. 2. Smoke, S. *Charteris*. 3. Dust. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stufa*, vapour; Su. G. *stoeff*, dust. 4. Used like *Stour*, to denote spray, *Aberd.* 5. Also, like its synon. applied to battle, fight, *ibid.*
- MILL-STEW, *s.* The dust which flies about a mill, S. Germ. *muhlstaub*.
- STEWART, STEWARD, *s.* 1. "In the strict sense, a magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality." *Ersk. Acts Ja. I.* 2. The deputy of a lord of regality, *ibid.* 3. *Steward of Scotland*, a chief officer of the crown. "This officer was in ancient times of the highest dignity and trust; for he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief over-sight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. Some antiquaries affirm, that he had the hereditary guardianship of the kingdom in the sovereign's absence; for which reason he was called *steward*, or *stedeward*, from *ward*, guardianship, and *sted*, vice, or place. From this the royal house of Stuart took its surname; but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown, and has never since been revived." *Erskine*. This distinguished officer is by our writers generally denominated "high steward,"

- or "steward." V. *Crawford's Hist. Fam. of Stewart*. M. Casaubon deduces the term from A. S. *stow*, locus, and *ward*, custos; A. S. *steward* signifies dispensator, economus; Isl. *steward-r*, from *stia*, opus, and *wardur*, custos, q. praefectus operis.
- STEWARTRIE**, *s.* 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a *Regality*, S. *Ersk.* 2. The territory over which this jurisdiction extends, S. *ibid.* "Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Mentelth, &c.; but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, and therefore send each of them a representative to Parliament." *Erskine.*
- STEWATT**, *s.* One in a state of violent perspiration. Gl. Sibb. V. *STUVAT*.
- STEWYN**, *s.* Doom. *Wallace*.—Moes. G. *stawan*, to judge; Isl. *stef-na*, an action at law.
- STEWLE**, *s.* The foundation of a rick or haystack, Ettr. For.; from A. S. *stol*, Alem. *stul*, Teut. *stool*, sedes; or softened from A. S. *stathol*, fundamentum, basis, E. *stool*.
- STAY**, *adj.* Steep; as, Set a stout heart to a *stay brae*.
- STYAG**, *s.* An enclosure for geese, Shetl.; Dan. *gaasesti*.
- STY**, *s.* A strait ascent. *Sir Tristrem*.—Su. G. Isl. *stig*, A. S. *stiga*, semita.
- STIBBLART**, *adj.* Well-grown; plump, *Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing*.
- STIBBLE**, *s.* Stubble, S. *Kelly*.
- STIBBLER**, *s.* 1. A horse turned loose, after harvest, to feed among the stubble, S. 2. One on the harvest-field, who goes from one ridge to another, cutting and gathering the handfuls that are left by those who, in their reaping, go regularly forward, S. 3. A ludicrous designation given to a *Probationer*, as having no settled charge, S. *Ramsay*.
- STIBBLE-RIG**, *s.* 1. The reaper in harvest who takes the lead, S. *J. Nicol*. 2. A field from which the corn has been reaped, S.
- STIBBLERT**, *s.* A young fellow; a stripling, *Aberd. W. Beattie*. V. *STIBBLART*.
- To STIBBLEWIN**, *v. a.* Applied to a ridge of corn cut down before another, the one cut down being between that other and the standing corn, Roxb.
- STIBBLI**, *adj.* Covered with stubble, S. *Davidson's Seasons*.
- To STICHL**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To rustle, S. *Pal. Hon.*
- STICHLES**, *s. pl.* The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln, Mearns.
- STICHLIE**, *adj.* Filled with fibres. "A *stichlie* peat," a peat having large vegetable roots interspersed through it, Mearns. The same with *Sticklie*, q. v.
- To STICK**, *v. n.* Let that *see stick to the wa'*, give yourself no trouble about that business, S. *Prov.*
- To STICK Pease**. To prop them by *sticks*, S.
- To STICK**, *v. a.* 1. To bungle, S. *Hamilton*.—Germ. *stecken*, impedit. 2. Not to be able to go on with; as, "Puir lad, the first time he tried to preach, he *stickit* his sermon," S. "A speech is *sticket* when the speaker is unable to proceed." *Gall. Encycl.*
- STICK**, *s.* A temporary obstacle. *Baillie*.
- STICK and STOWE**. Completely, S. *Burns*. V. *STAB* and *STOW*.
- STICKAMSTAM**, or **STICKUMSTAM**, *s.* It's no worth a *stickamstam*; a phrase used in W. Loth. to denote any thing of no value. This term is supposed to signify half a penny Scots, or the twenty-fourth part of an English penny.—A. S. *sticca*, a part, a fraction.
- STICKIE**, *s.* A piece, as of cloth. *Inventories*.
- STICKIE-FINGERED**, *adj.* Applied to one to whose fingers the property of others is apt to adhere, Roxb.; *Tarry-fingered*, synon.; also *Pickie-fingered*.
- STICKIT**, *part. pa.* Embroidered, *Inventories*. V. **STIKKIT**.
- STICKIT**, *part. pa.* Denoting the relinquishment of any line of life from want of means, of bodily or mental ability to go on with it, or in consequence of any other impediment; as, "a *stickit* minister."
- STICKLE**, *s.* V. **STEEKILL**.
- STICKLE**, *s.* "Bustle." *Surv. Ayr.*—Isl. *stiak*, motus, tumultus.
- STICKLE**, *s.* The *cabirs* or spars of a kiln, for supporting the hair-cloth, or straw, on which the grain is laid, are called *stickles*, S. B. *Edim. Ev. Cour.*—Teut. *steghel*, fulcrum.
- STICKLY**, *adj.* Applied to soil which is intermixed with stems of trees. *Surv. Banffs.*—Germ. *stick-en*, figere, because they *stick* or impede one's labour.
- STICKS**, *s. pl.* *To Fa' off the Sticks*, to die; a phrase borrowed from a bird when it drops down in its cage, *Pife*.
- STICKS and STAVES**. *Gane a' to Sticks and Staves*, gone to wreck; a metaph. phrase, used in relation to bankrupts, &c. and borrowed from the state of a tub, which, when the hoops lose their hold, falls to pieces. *Inheritance*.
- To STYE**, *v. a.* To climb. *Hudson*.—Moes. G. *steigan*, A. S. Alem. *stig-an*, id.
- STYEN**, *s.* A tumor on the eyelid, S. B. *Sty*, E. *Law's Memor.*—Belg. *stijghe*, hordeolum. It appears that it had received its Lat. denomination from its resemblance to a grain of (*hordeum*) barley.
- To STIEVE**, *v. a.* To cram; to stuff. V. **STEEVE**.
- STIEVE**, *adj.* Firm, &c. V. **STEEVE**.
- STIEVELIE**, *adv.* Firmly, S. *J. Nicol*.
- STIFE**, **STOIF**, *s.* A sulphurous smell, Tweedd. In *Dumfr.* it is expl. "the smell of a chimney without fire, or that which is caused by the smoke of an adjoining vent."—O. Fr. *estouff-er*, to stifle, to suffocate.
- STIFF-BACK**, *s.* A kind of game, Clydes; the same with *Sweir-tree*, q. v.
- STIEFFENIN**, *s.* Starch; linens, &c. being *stiffened* by it, S.—Belg. *steyfel*, Isl. *stivelsi*, id.
- STIFFING**, **STIFFEN**, *s.* Starch; synon. *Stiffenin*, S. *Stiffen* is still used in Angus, and Mearns. *Piper of Peebles*.
- STIFFT**, *s.* A duchy, Germ. *Monro's Exp.*
- STIGGY**, *s.* A stile, or passage over a wall, Shetl.—Norw. *stig*, a stair; Isl. *stig*, Su. G. *steg*, a flight of steps.
- STIGIL**, *s.* A clownish fellow, *Aberd.*—Isl. *stygileg-r*, immitis, austerus.
- STYK**, *s.* A stitch. V. **STEIK**.
- STIKE RAIDE**. A raid collop. V. **STEAK RAID**.
- STIKKIS**, *s. pl.* Pieces. *Invent.*—Teut. *stik*, frustum.
- STIKKIT**, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Invent.*—Teut. *stick-en*, pingere, acn plumare.
- STILCH**, *s.* "A young, fat, unwieldy man." *Gall. Enc.*
- To STILE**, *v. a.* To place; to set. *To stile cannons*, to plant them. V. **STELL**, v.
- To STYLE**, *v. a.* To give a person the title that belongs to his rank, S.
- STILE**, **STYLE**, *s.* A sparred gate, S. *P. Buchan Dial.*

STYLIT, *part. pa.* Honoured. *Lyndsay.*  
 To STILL, *v. n.* To be at rest, *S. Ross.*—*Teut. still-en, sistere.*  
 \* STILL, *adj.* This term is in *S.* used in a sense unknown in *E.*; as combining the ideas of taciturnity and moroseness. It is often conjoined with another term expressive of obstinacy; thus, *He's a still, dour child.*  
 STILL, *adv.* Still and on, without intermission; nevertheless, *S.*  
 STILLATOURE, *s.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*E. stillatory, id.*; *Fr. stillatoire, distilling.*  
 STILL-STAND, *s.* A cessation of arms. *Monro.*—*Dan. stillstand, Sw. stillstande, id.*  
 To STILP, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, *S. B.*—*Su. G. stolpe, a prop, a support.* 2. To stalk, *S. B. Journ. Lond.*  
 STILPER, *s.* 1. One who has long legs, and, of course, a long step, *S. B.* 2. *Stilpers, stilperts, pl. crutches, ibid.* 3. Poles for crossing a river dry-shod, *ibid.*  
 To STILT, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, *S.* 2. To halt; to limp, *S. Burns.*—*Su. G. stylt-a, grallis incedere.* 3. To cross a river on poles or stilts, *S. Stat. Acc.*  
 STILT of a plough, *s.* The handle of it, *S. Brand.* "Stiva, the stilt." *Wedd. Vocab.*  
 To STILT the Water, *v. a.* To cross it on poles, *Roxb.*  
 STILTS, *s. pl.* Poles for crossing a river.  
 To STYME, *v. n.* 1. To look as one whose vision is indistinct, *S. B.* 2. Denoting the awkward motions of one who does not see well, *S. B.*  
 STYME, *s.* 1. The faintest form of any object, *S. Peltis Play.*—*Su. G. stomm, the elementary principle of any thing; C. B. ystum, form, figure.* 2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, "I couldna see a styme," *S.* 3. A glimpse; a transitory glance; as, "There's no styme of licht here," *S. Herd's Coll.* 4. A moment, *Ayrs. Picken.* 5. Improperly, a disease of the eye. *Gl. Surv. Moray.*  
 STYMEL, *s.* A name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see, *Clydes.* The same with *Stymie.*  
 STYMIE, *s.* One who sees indistinctly, *S. B.*  
 STIMIKET. Perhaps for *stinket, stunk. Dumb.*  
 STIMMA, *s.* Strength, ability; *Lat. stamina. Syn. Virr, Shetl.*  
 To STIMMER, *v. n.* To go about in a confused manner, *S. B. V. STAMMER.*  
 STIMPART, *s.* 1. The fourth part of a peck, *Ayrs. Burns. Syn. fospet.* 2. A young person who reaps the fourth part of a ridge instead of a half, which is the work of one full grown, *ibid.* 3. As much ground as will produce the fourth part of a peck of flax-seed, *ibid.*  
 STING, STING, *s.* 1. A pole, *S. Wallace.*—*Isl. stanga, Su. G. slaeng, fustus, peltica.* 2. A pike or spear. *Douglas.*—*Isl. stang, steing, hasta.* 3. An instrument for thatching, *S. Pennecuik N.* 4. The mast of a vessel, *Shetl.*—*Su. G. staaug, id.* 5. The pole used for shoving a boat from the beach, &c. *S. A. STAFF AND STING. V. STAFF.*  
 To STING, *v. a.* To thatch, *Clydes.*; *q.* to fix on thatch by means of a *sting*, *Ayrs.*  
 To STING a boat, *v. a.* To push it forward, or across a river by means of a pole, *S. A. Peiths.*  
 STING AND LING. 1. To carry *sting* and *ling*, to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons, *S. Bann. Journ.* 2. To carry off *sting*

and *ling*, to do so entirely, *S. Gl. Sibb.* 3. The use of both pole and rope, especially in managing unruly horses or cattle. *Watson.* 4. By force, *S. "Vi et armis." Gl. Antiquary. V. LING.*  
 STINGE, *adj.* 1. Stiff; forbidding, *Aberd.* 2. Hard; difficult, *ib.*—*Su. G. stinn, rigidus, robustus; Isl. stinn-r, non facile flexilis.*  
 STINGER, *s.* A mender of thatched roofs, *S.*  
 STINGIN' SPURTLE. An instrument used in thatching for pushing in the straw, *Clydes. V. STING, v. and SPURTLE.*  
 STINGISDYNT, *s.* A stroke with a baton. *Burr. Lawes.*  
 STINKARD, *s.* A term used in the play of English and Scots, *Loth. Blackw. Mag.*—*Teut. stinckaerd, homo foetidus, from the disgrace attached to his captivity.*  
 STINKIN, *adj.* Saucy, *S.* This term always suggests, to a Scotsman, the idea of one looking at another with such an expression of countenance as if he perceived the smell of some offensive object under his nose.  
 STINKING DAVIES. The name of the common Ragweed in the western part of Fife. *Stinkin Willie, id. Moray.*  
 STINKING ILL. A species of what is called the sickness among sheep, *S. Ess. Highl. Soc.*  
 STINKING WEED, STINKING-WILLIE, *s.* Common ragwort, *S. Lightfoot.*  
 STINKLE, *s.* The stone-chat, *Shetl.*—*Dan. sternkiel, id.*  
 STINNELL, *s.* Sting, or perhaps thrilling pain. *Lett. Bp. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow.*—Perhaps a dimin. from *Sting, q. stinzel*; or an error for *Fr. stimule, a good, prick, or sting.*  
 To STYNT, STYNT, *v. n.* To stop; to pause. *Doug.*  
 STYPE, *s.* *Fount. Dec.* *Qu.* if an error for *Styptes?*  
 V. SLIP, SLYP, a low kind of draught-carriage.  
 To STIR, *v. a.* To injure. *V. STEER, v.*  
 To STIR, *v. a.* To plough slightly. *V. STEER.*  
 STIRK, STERK, *s.* 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, *S. Dumb.* 2. A stupid fellow, *S. Ramsay. Burns.*—*A. S. styrc, styric, juvenis, juvenca.* 3. A stout man, *S. B. Christmas Ba'ing.*  
 To STIRK, *v. n.* To be with calf, *S. B.*  
 STIRKLE, *s.* A little *stirk, S. B.*  
 STIRKIES-STA, *s.* 1. The place in a cow-house appropriated to a *stirk, S. B.* 2. To be put in the *stirkie's-sta*, a phrase applied to a child who receives less attention than formerly from the mother, in consequence of her bringing forth another, *S. B.* In Fife, the *Stirk's sta.*  
 STIRKIN, *part. pa.* Wounded; stricken or struck. *Douglas.* [Rudd. considers it equivalent to *stirk-hynd.*]  
 STIRLIN, *s.* A silver coin, apparently ascribed to David I. of Scotland. *Stat. Rob. III. V. STERLING.*  
 STIRLING, STIRLENE, STERLIN, *s.* The starting or stare, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Teut. sterlinck, sturnus.*  
 STIRRAH, STIRRA, *s.* 1. A stout boy, *S. Ross.* 2. A young fellow. *Fergusson.*—*Isl. strak-r, pussio, puellus; smastrak-r, a boy who is beginning to run.*  
 STIRRING, STIRRING-FURROW, *s.* A slight ploughing, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* The general, if not the invariable, pronunciation among those who retain their ancient language, is *steering.* *V. STEERING-FUR.*  
 STIRRUP-DRAM, STIRRUP-CUP, *s.* A glass of ardent spirits, or draught of ale, given by the host to his guest when about to depart, *S. Guy Mannering.*

\* **STITCH**, *s.* A furrow or drill, as of turnips, potatoes, &c. Dumfr.

**To STITE** *off*, *v. n.* 1. To stumble, so as to go to one side, S. A. *Hogg.* 2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way. It is said of an old man who still moves about, that "he's aye *stylin* about," Loth. V. *Sroit*, *v.*

**STYTE**, *s.* 1. Absurd prating; nonsense." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Aberd. Mearns. *Buff*, synonym. 2. A person who talks in a foolish way. *D. Anderson's Poems.*—Perhaps allied to Teut. *stuyt-en*, to boast.

**STITH**, *STYTH*, *adj.* 1. Steady, S. *Barbour*, 2. Strong. *Wyntoun.*—A. S. *stith*, *styth*, durus, rigidus. 3. Stiff, in consequence of being stretched; applied to a rope, Upp. Clydes. 4. Dead; having the stiffness of death, Aberd. *Ross.*

**STYTHE**, *s.* Place; station. *Minstr. Bord.*—A. S. *stye*, *styth*, locus.

**STITHILL**. Perhaps eagerly. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *stithlice*, strenuus.

**STIVAGE**, *adj.* Stout; fit for work, Aberd. *Ross.* Perhaps *q. stiffish*, or *stiffen*.

**STIVE**, *adj.* Firm. V. *STREIVE*.

**STIVEY**, *STREIVE*, *s.* A quantity of thick food; as, "a *stivey* of parritch," Fife.—Germ. *steife*, stiffness; Teut. *stiv-en*, firmare.

**STIVERON**, *s.* "Any very fat food, such as a *haggis*." *Gall. Encycl.*

**STIVET**, *s.* 1. A short, stout-made man, Roxb.—Teut. *stifile*, rigor. 2. A stubborn, wilful person, *ibid.* *Ettr. For.*—Dan. part. *stivet*, "starched, stiffened." *Stiv*, "hard, not flexible," Wolff.

**To STOAN**, *v. n.* To give out suckers; applied to plants, Upp. Lanarks. *Scool*, syn.

**STOAN**, *s.* A quantity of suckers springing from the same root, *ibid.*—Isl. *stofn*, a stem or stalk.

**STOB**, *s.* 1. A prickle, or small splinter of wood, S. *Rutherford.* Syn. *Stog*. 2. The puncture made by a prickle, S.—Germ. *stuf*, *stipp*, punctum. 3. A coarse nail, *Ettr. For.* 4. A boring instrument, Mearns.

**To STOB**, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a pointed instrument. S. *E. stab*. Z. *Boyd*. 2. To point with iron. *Chr. S. P.*

**STOB**, *s.* 1. Stump of a tree. *Lyndsay*. 2. A palisade, S.; also *stab*. *Douglas*. 3. A pole; a stake. *Spalding.*—A. S. *stubb*, Belg. *stodbe*, stipes, truncus.

**STOR**, *s.* The stump of a rainbow; viewed as a prognostic of an approaching storm, S.—Su. G. *stubb*, a part of any thing broken off. Syn. *teeth*.

**STOB AND STAIK**. *To hold Stob and Staik* in any place, to have one's permanent residence there. *Aberd. Reg.* V. *STAB* and *STOW*.

**STOBBED**, **STOB-FEATHER'D**. 1. Unfledged, S. 2. Having no provision or furniture; applied to a young couple, S.

**STOBIE**, *s.* A trustworthy person, Shet.; Belg. *stodbe*, stipes.

**STOB-FEATHERS**, *s. pl.* 1. The short, unfledged feathers which remain on a plucked fowl, S. 2. Those which appear first on a young bird, S.

**STOB-SPADE**, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Angus. Synon. *Pusharū*, and *Sting*.

**STOB-THACKER**, *s.* One who forms or mends thatched roofs with a *stob*, or stake, S. B.

**STOB-THACKING**, **STOB-THACKING**, *s.* The act of thatching in this way, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

**STOB-THACKIT**, **STOB-THACKED**, *adj.* Thatched as described above, S. *Stat. Acc.*

**To STOCK**, *v. n.* To become stiff, S.—Su. G. *stock-a*, to harden.

**STOCK**, *s.* One whose joints are stiffened by age or disease, S.—Belg. *stock-oud*, decrepid.

**STOCK**, *s.* The hardened stem of a plant, as a *kail-stock*, S. *Burns*.—Su. G. *kaalstock*, *id.*

**STOCK**, **BED-STOCK**, *s.* The forepart of a bed. Z. *Boyd*.—Su. G. *stock*, pars lecti anterior.

**To STOCK**, *v. n.* To branch out into various shoots immediately above ground; applied to plants, S.—O. Teut. *stock-en*, concresecere, conglobari, densari, Killian.

**STOCK AND BROCK**. The whole of one's property, including what is properly called *Stock*, and that which consists of such articles as are not *entire*, S. V. *Brook*.

**STOCK AND HORN**. A toast given by farmers; including sheep-stock and black cattle, Roxb. Another toast is, "Corn, Horn, Wool, and Yarn."

**STOCK AND HORN**. A musical instrument composed of the *stock*, which is the hind thigh bone of a sheep, or a piece of elder, with stops in the middle; the *horn*, the smaller end of a cow's horn; and an oaten reed. *Ramsay*.

**STOCK-DUCK**, *s.* The mallard, Orkn. *Barry*.—Germ. *stock-ent*, Kramer; Norw. *stok-and*.

**STOCKERIT**, *pret.* V. *STACKER*.

**STOCKET**, *part. pa.* Trimmed, or perhaps stiffened. *Anderson's Coll.*—Teut. *stock-en*, firmare, stabilire.

**STOCK-ICERNE**, *s.* A horn anciently used by foresters in S. *Skene*.

**STOCKIE**, *s.* A piece of cheese, or a bit of fish, between two pieces of bread, Fife.

**STOCKING**, *s.* The sending forth of various stems, S. *Surv. Banff's*.

**STOCKING**, *s.* The cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. on a farm, in contradistinction from the crop, S. "Stock, live stock," Yorks. Marsh.

**STOCK-OWL**, *s.* The eagle owl, Orkn. *Barry*.

**STOCK-STORM**, *s.* Snow continuing to lie on the ground, Aberd.—Isl. *stakastormur*, *id.* V. *STORM*.

**STODGE**, *s.* A pet, Ayr. V. *STADGE*.

**STODGIE**, *adj.* Under the influence of a pettish or sulky humour, *ibid.*

**STOER-MACKREL**, *s.* The tunny fish, S. *Sibbald*.—Sw. *stor*, great, and *makrill*, mackerel.

**To STOG**, *v. n.* To walk heedlessly on with a heavy, sturdy step, *Ettr. For.* *Hogg.* *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *stip*, gradus, via; Su. G. *stog*, passus, gradus.

**STOG**, *s.* "One with a stupid kind of gait," *ibid.*

**To STOG**, *v. n.* A term used in turning, chipping, or planing wood, when the tool goes too deep, Berwicks. V. *STOK*.

**STOG**, *s.* A term applied in reaping, to the stubble which is left too high, or to an inequality thus produced, S. V. *Stoggy*.

**To STOG**, **STUG**, *v. a.* To cut down grain so as to leave some of the stubble too high, Loth. Pron. *Stug*, *Ettr. For.*

**To STOG**, *v. a.* 1. To push a stick down through the soil, in order to ascertain its depth, *Ettr. For.*—Fr. *estou-er*, to thrust or stab. 2. To search a pool or marsh, by pushing down a pole at intervals, *ibid.* 3. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking, as aged or infirm persons do, *ib.*

**STOG**, *s.* 1. Any pointed instrument; as, "A great *stog* o' a needle," or "o' a preen," S. 2. A prickle, or a small splinter of wood fixed in the flesh, S. V. *Stok*, *Stog* sword.

**STOGGIE**, *adj.* 1. Rough in a general sense. *Upp. Clydes.* 2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, *ibid.*

**STOG SWORD.** V. **STOK.**

**To STOICH**, *v. a.* To fill with bad or suffocating air; as, "the house is stoicht wi' reek," *i. e.* filled with smoke, *Lanarks.*

**STOICH**, *s.* Air of this description; as, "There's a stoich o' reek in the house," *ibid.*—*Germ. stick-en, suffocari.*

**STOICHERT**, *part. adj.* 1. Overloaded with clothes; as, "She's a stoicheri quean," or "He's stoichert up like a Dutchman," *Ayrs.* 2. Overpowered with fatigue, *Renfr.*

**STOIFF**, *s.* A stove. *Acts Ja. VI. V. Stow.*

**STOYLE**, *s.* A long vest, reaching to the ankles. *E. Stole. Inventories.*—*Fr. stole, Lat. stol-a, id.*

**STOIP**, *s.* A measure. V. **STROUP.**

**To STOIT**, *s.* A springing motion in walking, *S. V. Stot, s.*

**To LOSE or TYNE the STOIT.** *Metaph.* to lose the proper line of conduct, *S.*

**To STOIT, Stot, Stotter**, *v. n.* 1. To stagger; to totter, *S. J. Nicol.* 2. To stumble, *S. Sir Tristrem.* 3. Applied to public affairs. *Ferguson.*—*Su. G. stool-a, allidere, offendere.* 4. To skip about; to move with elasticity, *S. O. Reg. Dalton.*

**STOITER**, *s.* The act of staggering, *S.*

**STOIT**, *s.* Nonsense. V. **STYTE.**

**To STOITLIE O'ER**, *v. n.* To fall over in an easy way, in consequence of infirmity, without being much hurt.

**To STOK**, *v. a.* To thrust. *Douglas. V. Strug.*

**STOK, Stok Sward, Stog SWORD**, *s.* A long small sword. *Bellenden.*—*Teut. stocke, sica, ensis.*

**STOKEN**, *part. pa.* Enclosed. V. **STREIK, v.**

**STOKIT MERIS.** Apparently breeding mares. *Act. Audit. Stockin Mare* is a phrase still used in *Eife* for a brood mare, *i. e.* one kept for increasing the stock of horses.—*Teut. stock, genus, progenies.*

**STOLE, Stowl**, *s.* A stalk of corn, *S. Ess. Highl. Soc.*—"E. stool, a shoot from the trunk of a tree," *Todd*; *Su. G. stol, basis, fulcrum.*

**To STOLL**, *v. a.* To place in safety, or in ambush. *Douglas.*—*Teut. stell-en, ponere.*

**STOLL**, *s.* A place of safety, *Gl. Sibb.*

**STOLLING, Stollin**, *s.* The act of stowing a cargo on shipboard. *Acts Ja. III.*—*O. Teut. stouwen, accervare.*

**STOLTUM**, *s.* A good cut or slice, as of bread and cheese, *Roxb.* *Synon. Stow, Whang.*

**STOLUM**, *s.* 1. A large piece of any thing broken off another piece, *Upp. Lanarks.*—*Teut. stolle, frustum.* 2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "Ye've a gude stolum o' cheese and bread there, my lad!" *Roxb.* 3. A supply; a store, *Ettr. For.*

**STOLUM, Stolum**, *s.* As much ink as a pen takes up for writing, *S.*

**STOMATICK**, *s.* A medicine good for the stomach, *S.*; *Stomachic, E.*

**STOMOK**, *s.* That part of female dress called a *Stomacher.* *Borth. Brit. Antig.*

**STOMOK**, *s.* A shred. *Ecegreen.*—*Su. G. stumpig, mutilated, id.*

**To STONAY, Stunay**, *v. a.* 1. To astonish. *Barbour.* 2. To be afraid of; to be dismayed at the appearance of. *The Bruce.*

**STONE-BAG**, *s.* A skin filled with stones; a contrivance employed by our ancestors for driving away beasts from their flocks or pastures. *Monro's Exped.*

**STONE CELT.** V. **CELT.**

**STONE-CHECKER**, *s.*—V. **STONE-CHACKER.**

**STONE COFFINS.** The name given to those repositories of the dead which consist of six flat stones, placed in form of a chest; one forming the bottom, four standing on end as the sides, and a sixth employed as a lid, *S. Camden.*

**STONE-FISH**, *s.* The spotted blenny, *S. Sibbald.*

**STONE-RAW**, *s.* V. **STRAW.**

**STONERN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to stone. *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*—*Germ. steinene, also steinern, id. Hodie steinern, says Wachter.*

**STONES.** To go to the Stones, to go to church, *Highlands of S.* For the origin of this phraseology, V. **CLACHAN.**

**STONKERD, STONKARD, STUNKART**, *adj.* Silent and sullen, *S. stunkart. Ramsay.*—*Isl. stygg-r, id.; Belg. stug, surly; Dan. stenkerd, litigator.*

**To STOO**, *v. a.* To crop. V. **STOW.**

**STOOD**, *s.* A mark; half the ear cut off across, *Shetl.*

**STOOLNS.** V. **STOWNS.**

**STOOK**, *s.* A sort of wedge anciently used in sinking coal-pits in *S. Bald.*—*Stook* may be allied to *Germ. stocke, a stake, a peg, or stick-en, pungere.*

**STOOK, STOUK**, *s.* A shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves, *S. Courant.*—*Teut. stock, meta, a heap.*

**STOOK**, *s.* A shoulder-strap, *Shetl.*

**To STOOK**, *v. a.* To put into shocks, *S. R. Galloway.*

**STOOKER**, *s.* One who puts corn into shocks, *S. O. Lights and Shadows.*

**STOOKIE**, *s.* A bullock that has horns like those of a goat, *Moray.*

**STOOKIT**, *part. adj.* Having such horns, *ib.*

**STOOKS, Strugs**, *s. pl.* Small horns pointing irregularly, but for the most part backwards, like those of a goat, *Moray.*

**STOOK-WAYS**, *adj.* After the manner in which shocks of corn are set up, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

**To STOOL**, (*pron. Stule*) *v. n.* To shoot out a number of stems from the same root, *S. Stoaen, synon.*—*Belg. steel, a stalk, a stem; Teut. stele, caulis.*

**To STOOL out**, *v. n.* The same with the preceding *v.*

**STOOL, Stule**, *s.* 1. A bush of stems from the same root, *S.* 2. A place where wood springs up of its own accord after having been cut down, *S. B. Surv. Argyles. V. Stole, Stowl.*

**STOOL**, *s.* To DRAW in one's STOOL, to marry a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but, draw in his stool and sit down," *S. A.*

**STOOL-BENT**, *s.* Moss-rush, *S. Lightfoot.*

**To STOOM**, *v. n.* To frown, *S. B.*—*Su. G. stumm, Belg. stum, dumb.*

**STOOP, STOUPE**, *s.* 1. A post fastened in the earth, *S. J. Nicol.* 2. A prop; a support, *S. Balfour.* 3. One who supports another, *S. Knox.*—*Su. G. stolpe, columna, fulcrum, 4.* It is used in a ludicrous sense in relation to the limbs of an animal. Thus, in describing a lean worn-out horse, he is said to consist of "four stoups and an o'ertree," *Loth.*

**STOOP-BED**, *s.* A bed with posts, *S.*

**FOUR-STOOPIT BED**, *s.* A four-posted bed, *S. V. Stoop, Stoupe.*

**STOOPS OF A BED.** The bed-posts or pillars, *S. Inventories.*

**STOOP AND ROOP.** V. **STROUP AND ROUP.**

**STOOR**, *s.* A stiff breeze, *Shetl.*—*Su. G. stoor, strong.*

**STOOR**, *adv.* Avast; get away, *S.*

**To STOOR**, *v. n.* To move swiftly. V. **STOUR, v.**

**STOOR**, *adj.* Strong; austere, &c. V. **STURE.**

- To STOOR, v. a.** "To pour leisurely out of any vessel held high." *Gl. Surv. Moray*. Often to *Stoor up* liquor.—*Teut. stoor-en*, turbare, irritare, q. to raise the froth.
- To STOOT, v. n.** To stutter. *V. STUTE*.
- To STOOTII, v. a.** To lath and plaster a wall, *Etrr. For. Ayr*.
- STOOTHED, part. adj.** Apparently studded. "Balteus vel balteum, a sword-belt or stoothed belt," *Despaut. Gram.*
- STOOTHIN, s.** Lathing and plastering, *Etrr. For. Ayr*.—*A. S. stuthe*, palus, a pale or stake. *Teut. stutte*, *ld. stutt-en*, fulcire; *Isl. studd-r*, suffultus.
- To STOP, v. a.** To cram; to stuff. *Rollocke*.—*Dan. stoppe*, *Sw. stoppa*, to stuff, to cram. In the same sense it is now vulgarly said, *To stop in*, *S.*
- STOP, s.** A stove. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- STOP COMPTOUR, Act. Dom. Conc.** This phrase might signify a board or bench for holding *stoups* or vessels for measuring liquids.
- STOPPED, adj.** Apparently used for *stupid*. *Rollocke*.
- STOR, adj.** Severe. *V. STRÆ*.
- STORARE, STOROUR, s.** One who has the charge of flocks of sheep, &c. *Douglas*.
- STORE, s.** Applied to sheep or cattle, *S.*
- STORE FARM.** A farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep, *S.*
- STOREY-WORM, s.** A slug, *Shetl.* This might be q. "the large worm," from *Isl. stor*, magnus, and *orm*, vermis. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Torricworm*, q. v.
- STOREMASTER, s.** The tenant of a sheep-farm, *S. Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*
- STORG, s.** "A large pin." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Corr. perh. from Stog*, s. q. v.
- STORGING, s.** "The noise a pin makes, rushing into [the] flesh," *ibid.*
- \* **STORY, s.** A softer term for a falsehood, *S.*
- STORY-TELLER, s.** A softer name for a liar, *S.*; nearly synon. with *E. Romancer*.
- \* **STORM, s.** A fall of snow, *Aberd. Spald.* "Storm, a fall of snow," *Yorks. Marshall*.
- FEEDING-STORM, s.** Fall after fall of snow, without dissolving, *S.*
- STORMING, s.** Tempestuous weather. It is used in the proverbial phrase, "Stuffin' hauds out stormin'," i. e. a well-filled belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast, *Roxb.*
- STORM-STEAD, STORM-STAD, adj.** Stopped, or stayed, in a journey, by reason of a storm. *Spalding. STORMSTED. Douglas.*
- STORM-WINDOW, s.** A window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side, *S.*; anciently *storme-windoik*, *Aberd. Reg.*
- STOT, s.** 1. A young bull or ox, *S. Douglas*. 2. A bull of any age, *S. B.*—*Su. G. stut*, juvenens; *Dan. stud*, a bull. 3. A male of the *Bos* species that has been castrated, *S.*
- To STOT, v. n.** To take the bull, *S. B.*
- To STOT, v. n.** 1. To rebound from the ground, *S. Homer's Stagyhus Paraph.* 2. To bounce in walking, *S.*—*Belg. stuyt-en*, to bounce; *S. stutt-a*, to rebound.
- To STOT, v. a.** To cause to rebound; as, *to stot a ball, S.*
- STOT, s.** 1. The act of rebounding, *S. Monro*. 2. A bounce or spring, in walking, *S.* 3. Quick or sudden motion. *Rutherford*. 4. A leap, or quick motion in dancing, *S. Herd's Coll.* *A stot o' the spring*, a movement of the tune.
- To STOT, v. n.** To stumble. *V. STOTT*.
- To STOT, v. a.** To stop. *Barbour*.—*Belg. stuyt-en*, impedi.
- To STOT, v. n.** To stop; to cease; pret. *stotit. Gawan and Gol.*
- STOT'S-MILK, s.** Unboiled flummery, *Lanarks.*; ludicrously so denominated, because it is merely a substitute for milk, when this is scarce.
- To STOTTER, v. n.** To stumble; to be ready to fall, *Etrr. For. V. STOTT, STOTTOR, STOUTER.*
- To STOVE, v. a.** To stew, *S. Ramsay*.—*Germ. stov-en*, *Su. G. stufv-a*, id.
- STOVE, STOUVE, s.** A vapour. *Douglas*. "Stove o' sickness," *Aberd. V. STEW.*
- STOUND, s.** A small portion of time, a moment, sudden pain. *Douglas*.—*A. S. Su. G. Isl. Teut. stund*, tempus, momentum.
- To STOUND, v. n.** To ache, *S. Douglas*.—*Isl. styn*, *doleo*, *stunde*, *dolui*.
- STOUND, STOUN, s.** 1. An acute pain, affecting one at intervals, *S.* 2. Transferred to the mind, denoting any thing that causes a smarting pain, *S. Douglas*.
- STOUP, STROIP, s.** 1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids, *S. Dunbar*.—*A. S. stoppa*, a pot or flagon; *Teut. stoop*, urna. 2. A pitcher or bucket used for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom. This is denominated a *water-stoup*, *S. Spalding*.
- STOUP, adj.** Stupid. *V. STUPE*.
- STOUP AND ROUP, adv.** Completely, *S. i. e. stump and rump. Ramsay*. The same mode of expression is common in *Lancash.* "Stew up on reawp, all, every part," *Gl. Tim. Bobbins*.
- STOUPE, s.** A prop. *V. STROOP*.
- STOUPFULL, s.** As much as fills the vessel called a *Stoup*, of whatever size, *S. Pref. Law's Memor.*
- STOUR, STOURE, STOWE, STURE, s.** 1. The agitation of any body, the parts of which are easily separable. *Doug.* 2. Dust in motion, *S. pron. stour. Burns*. 3. Used improperly, with respect to dust that is laid, *S. A. Douglas*. 4. A gush of water, *Aberd.* 5. The spray driven, in consequence of the agitation of a body of water. *Doug.* 6. Trouble; vexation; *To raise a stour*, to cause disturbance, *S. Ross*. 7. Battle; fight, *S. Barb.*—*Isl. styr*, pugna, praelium; *O. Fr. estour*, id. 8. Perilous situation; hardship, *S. Wallace*. 9. Force; violence. *Bellenden*. 10. A paroxysm of rage. *Douglas*. 11. Severe reproof, *S. B. Ross*.—*A. S. stoure*, reproof, correction. 12. A fright, *Dumfri.*—*Belg. stoor-en*, *Teut. stoer-en*, *A. S. styr-an*, turbare, *E. to stir*.
- To THROW STOUR in one's Een.** To blind one; to impose upon one by false appearances, *S. R. Gilhaize*.
- To STOUR about, v. n.** To move quickly from place to place; implying the idea of great activity, and often of restlessness of mind, *S. Tournay*.
- To STOUR off, v. n.** To move off quickly, *Clydes*.
- To STOUR, v. a.** To sprinkle, *Aberd.*
- STOUR, adj.** Tall; large; great; stout, *Shetl. V. STURE*, sense 3.
- STOUR, adj.** Austere. *V. STURE, STUR*.
- STOUR, STOURE, s.** A stake; a long pole, *Dumfries. Douglas*.—*Su. G. Dan. stoer, staur*, id.
- To STOUR, STOURE, STOUR, v. n.** 1. To rise in foam or spray. *Douglas*. 2. To move swiftly, making the dust or water fly about, *S. Watson*. 3. To gush, *Aberd.*
- STOURAGE, s.** Apparently, the direction or management. *V. the v.*

To **STOURE**, *v. n.* *Sadler's Papers*. This may perhaps signify, to have the command, to govern.—*Teut. stuer-en, stuyr-en, regere, dirigere.*

**STOURIE**, *adj.* Dusty, *S. R. Gilhaize*.

**STOURIN**, *s.* A slight sprinkling of any powdery substance; as, "a *stourin* o' meal," *Clydes*.

**STOUR-LOOKING**, *adj.* Having the appearance of sternness or austerity, *S. Tales of My Landlord*.

**STOUR-MACKEREL**, *s.* Expl. as denoting the Scad, in the Frith of Forth. *Neill*. Sibbald makes this to be the Tunny. *V. STOUR-MACKEREL*.

**STOURNE**, *adj.* Stern; used as a *s.* *Sir Gawan*.—*A. S. styrne, id.*

**STOURNESS**, *s.* Largeness; bigness, *Shetl.*

**STOURREEN**, *s.* A warm drink, *ibid.* *A. Bor. stoorer*, denotes "a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar," *Gl. Brecket. V. STOURUM*.

**STOURUM**, **STOORUM**, *s.* What is otherwise called *Brochan*, *Aberd.* *V. STUROOH*.

**STOUSHIE**, *adj.* Squat; a *stoushie man*, one who is short and thick, *Fife*. Evidently the same with *Stoussie*.

**STOUSSIE**, *s.* A strong healthy child, *S.*—*Corr.* from *stout*, or *Germ. stutz-en*, to support.

To **STOUTER**, *v. n.* To stumble; to trip in walking, *Fife*.—*Teut. stuyt-en*, to stop.

**STOUTH**, *s.* 1. Theft, *S. Bellenden*. 2. Stealth. *Doug.*—*Su. G. stoeld, id.*

**STOUTH AND ROUTH**. Plenty; abundance, *S. Antiq.*

**STOUTHREIF**, **STOOTHRE**, *s.* 1. Theft accompanied with violence; robbery. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. *Stouthrie*, now denotes theft merely, *S.*

**STOUTHRIE**, *s.* Provision; furniture, *Fife*.—*Teut. stow-en, acervare*; and *ryck, A. S. ric, rich.*

**STOUTLYNYS**, *adv.* Stoutly. *Barbour. V. LINGIS*.

**STOVE**, *s.* "A *stove* o' sickness;" a fit of illness, accompanied with heat, *Aberd.*

To **STOW**, **Stowe**, **Stoo**, *v. a.* To crop; to lop, *S. Douglas*.—*Su. G. stufw-a, amputare.*

**STOW**, *s.* A cut or slice, *pron. stoo*; *S. B. Roxb.* the same with *Stoltum*; from *Stow*, *v.* to crop, to lop. *Gl. Shirr.*

**STOW**, *interj.* Hush; silence, *Orkn.*—Perhaps from *Su. G. sto, Isl. staa, to stand*; *q. stop, cease*; or *hist thou*.

**STOW**, *s.* A stove. Pl. *stowis*, stoves. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Su. G. stufwa, anc. stuw, A. S. stofa, hypocaustum.*

**STOWEN**, *s.* A gluttonous fellow; as, "He's a great *stowen* for his guts," *Teviotd.*—*O. Teut. stow-en, acervare, accumulare, cogere*; *Dan. stow-er, to stow, stuer, a stower.*

**STOWIK**, *s.* A shock of corn; the same with *Stook*. *Aberd. Reg.*

**STOWINS**, *s. pl.* The tender blades or sprouts nipt from colewort or any other vegetable, *S. Picken*.

**STOWLINS**, *adv.* Clandestinely, from *stouth*, stealth, *S. Morison, Burns*.

**STOWN**, **Stowin**, *part. pa.* Stolen, *Abp. Hamiltoun*.

**STOWNLINS**, *adv.* Clandestinely; thievishly, *Ayrs. Picken*.

**STOWP**, *s.* A post, as that of a bed; the same with *Stoop*. *Inventories*.

**STRA**, **STRAY**, *s.* 1. A straw, *S. strae. Douglas. 2.* A thing of no value, *ibid.* 3. To draw a *strae* before one, to attempt to deceive one, *S. Godscroft.*—*Su. G. draga straa for gamla kattor, to deceive an old cat.* 4. To Bind or Tie with a *Strae*, applied to one who is so overcome with laughter, as to be in-

capable of the slightest exertion or resistance, *S. Annals of the Parish*.

**STRAA**. To **SAY STRAA** to one, to find fault with one, to lay any thing to one's charge. Of a man who is acquitted from any imputation, or who has paid all his creditors, it is a common phrase in *Angus, Naeboddy dare say Straa to him*.—The term is probably allied to *Teut.* and *Germ. straffe, Dan. straf, poena, supplicium*; *animadversio, correptio*.

**STRABBLE**, *s.* Any thing hanging loosely; a tatter, *S. B.*—*Germ. straublein, a fritter.*

**STRABS**, *s. pl.* Expl. "any withered vegetables, loosely scattered abroad; or any light rubbish blown about by the wind, or lying about in a dispersed state," *Aberd. A. Beattie's Tales*.

**STRABUSH**, *s.* Tumult; uproar, *S.*—*Ital. strabalz-are, to hurry up and down, to abuse; strapazz-are, id. O. Fr. strapass-er, quereller.*

**STRACK**, *adj.* Strict, *S. B.*—*A. S. strac, id.*

**STRACUMMAGE**, *s.* The same with *strabush*, *Fife*.—*Ital. stracciamento, pulling to pieces.*

**STRADDLE**, *s.* The small saddle, or furniture, put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the shafts of the carriage, *Sutherland. Car-saddle, synon.* It seems thus denominated from its, as it were, *bestriding* the horse.

**STRAE**, *s.* Straw. *V. STRA, STRAY*.

**STRAE-DEAD**, *adj.* Quite dead, *S. Glenfergus*.

**STRAE-DEATH**, *s.* A natural death on one's bed, as opposed to a violent or accidental one, *S. Skinner*.—*Su. G. straadof, morte sicca obire.*

**STRAEIN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to straw, *S.*

**STRAFF**, *s.* A difficulty or strait, *Shetl.*; *Isl. straf, punishment.*

**STRAG**, *s.* "A thin growing crop, the stalks straggling," *Gall. Encycl.*—*A. S. stracp-an, to scatter.*

**STRAGGER**, *s.* A straggler, *Etrr. For.*

**STRAY**. *On stray, adv.* Astray. *Gawan and Gol. E. astray.*

**STRAIGIEK**, *s.* A stroke. *Compl. of S.* It is probable that the word had been written *straiakis*, or *strackis*, *i. e.* strokes or blows.

**STRAICT**, **STRAYTE**, *s.* A narrow pass. *Wyntoun*.

**STRAIFFIN**, *s.* That thin filmy substance which is made of the secundine of a cow, and used in the country for covering vessels or the mouths of bottles, to keep out the air, *Sutherland*.

To **STRAIGHT**, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body, *S. O.* *Synon. Streil, S. B. and Straughten. Annals of the Parish.*

**STRAIGHT**, *s.* A straight line, *S. L. Case*.

To **STRAIK**, **STRAYK**, *v. a.* 1. To stroke, *S. Douglas*.—*A. S. strac-an, Germ. streich-en, molliter fricare.* 2. To anoint with any unctuous substance, *S.* To *straike bread*, to put butter on it. 3. Applied to the measurement of grain, *S.*

**STRAIK**, *s.* 1. The act of stroking, *S. Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The act of anointing, *S.* 3. A piece of hard wood, with straight edges, used for stroking off all that is above the legal measure of grain, salt, &c. in the vessel used for measurement, *S.* 4. The quantity of grain that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the bushel, in the act of measurement, *S. The Pirate*.

**STRAIK**, **STRAKE**, *s.* 1. A blow, *S. Douglas*.—*Germ. streich, Sw. streek, ictus.* 2. *Metaph. remorse. R. Bruce.* 3. Engagement in the field of battle. *Wallace.* 4. Coinage. *Acts Ja. II.* 5. The sound of the clock, like *E. Stroke. Parl. Ja. I.*

**REDDING-STRAIK**, *s.* *V. RED, REDD.* To clear

- STRAIK, *s.* 1. *Upo' straik*, in a state of activity, S. B. 2. An extent of country, S. B. 3. Ground travelled over, S. B.—Belg. *streck*, Germ. *strecke*, a tract. 4. An excursion; the act of travelling over a considerable tract, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton*.
- STRAIK, *pret. v.* Struck. *Gawan and Gol*.
- To STRAIK, *v. n.* To take an excursion, Fife. *Tennant's Card. Beaton*.
- STRAIKEN, *s.* Linen made of coarse flax, S. O. *R. Galloway*.—Isl. *stryge*, linum rarum et vile, linum villissimum.
- STRAIKER, *s.* That with which corn is stroked, for levelling it with the bushel, S. *Strickle, Stritchel, E.*—From Su. G. *stryk-a*, palpate, to stroke.
- To STRAIK HANDS. To join hands. *Herd*. I hesitate whether to view the term as from *Straik*, to stroke, or to consider the phrase as expressing the idea of *striking hands*.
- To STRAIK TAILS *with one*. To make an exchange of goods, without boot on either side, Fife.
- STRAIT BIELDS. Shelter. V. *BEILD, s.*
- To STRAIT, *v. a.* To straighten; to tighten, Aberd.—O. Fr. *stret, streit, stroit, reserré,etroit*; Lat. *stringere, strict-us*.
- STRAITIS, *s. pl.* Coarse woollen cloth or kersey. *Chr. Kirk*.
- STRAITIT, *part. pa.* Constrained. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *etroit, id.*
- STRAK, *adv.* Straight. *Barbour*.—A. S. *strac*, right, direct.
- STRAKE, *pret.* Struck; perhaps more properly *strack*, S. "For my own pleasure, as the man *strake* his wife," S. Prov.; "a foolish answer to them who ask you why you do such a thing." *Kelly*.
- STRAM, *adj.* Stupid. *Buchan*.
- STRAMASH, *s.* Disturbance; broil, Loth. *Stramash*, Ayrs.—Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow; Ital. *stramazze*, to beat, to strike down.
- STRAM YULLOCH. A battle; a broil; given as syn. with *Stramash*. *Gall. Encycl.* This must be viewed as a variety of *Stramulleugh*.
- STRAMMEL, *s.* A cant word for straw; *Strommel*, Grose's Class. Dict. *Guy Mannering*.—O. Fr. *estramier*, id.
- To STRAMP, *v. a.* To trample, S. *Lynds*.—Germ. *stampfen*, id.
- STRAMP, *s.* The act of trampling, S. *Pitsc*.
- STRAMPER, *s.* One who tramples, Teviotd.
- STRAMULYERT, *part. adj.* Confounded; panic-struck, Angus. *G. Beattie*.
- STRAMULLEUGH, *adj.* "Cross; ill-natured; sour," S. O. *Gl. Picken*.
- STRAMULLION, *s.* 1. A strong masculine woman, Fife. 2. A fit of ill humour, Clydes. S. B.—Gael. *srain* is rendered "a huff," Shaw.
- STRAND, *s.* 1. A rivulet. *Douglas*. 2. A gutter, S. *Wallace*.
- STRANG, *adj.* 1. Strong. *Minst. Bord.*—A. S. *strang*, Alem. *strenq*, robustus. 2. Harsh to the taste; bitter, S. B.—Germ. *strenq*, id. Isl. *straung*, asper.
- STRANG, *s.* Urine long kept, and smelling strongly; otherwise called *Stale Master*, Aberd. *Gall. Dumfr. Gall. Encycl.*
- To STRANGE, *v. n.* To wonder, S. *Shirr*.
- STRANG PIG. The earthen vessel in which urine is preserved as a lye, S. O. *Gall. Encycl.*
- To STRAP, *v. n.* To be hanged, S. *Jacobite Relics*. From E. *Strap*, a long slip of cloth or leather. It is also used as an active v. *St. Ronan*.
- STRAPIS, *s. pl.* Given as not understood. *Gl. Poems 16th Cent.*
- STRAP-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote the application of the shoemaker's *strap* as the instrument of drubbing. The operation itself is sometimes called *anointing*, Roxb.; synon. *Hazel-oil*, from the use of a twig of *hazel* for the same purpose, S.
- STRAPPING, STRAPPAN, *part. adj.* Tall and handsome, S. *Burns*.
- STRAPS, *s. pl.* Ends of thread from the *dish-clout*, sometimes left in cleaning vessels for food, and thus found in victuals, Kinross.—Teut. *strepo*, stria, striga, linea.
- STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable extent, through which a river runs, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.
- STRATHSPEY, *s.* A dance in which two persons are engaged, otherwise called a *tuasum dance*, S. Denominated from the country of *Strathspey* in S. as having been first used there.
- To STRAVAIG, *v. n.* To stroll; to go about idly, S. *Ferguson*.—Ital. *stravag-are*, Lat. *extravag-are*, to wander abroad.
- STRAVAIGER, *s.* 1. One who wanders about idly; a stroller, S. *Straycayger, Stravauger. Perils of Man*. 2. One who leaves his former religious connection, S. *Annals of the Parish*.
- STRAVAIGING, *s.* The act or practice of strolling, S. A. Bor. *Stravaiging*, strolling about; generally in a bad sense, *Gl. Brockett*.
- STRAVALD, *s.* A foreign measure. "Sax hundredth *straval*, is ane tun." *Balfour*.
- STRAUCHT, *pret.* Stretched. *Douglas*. Now *Straightit*, S. *Heart Mid-Lothian*.
- STRAUCHT, *adj.* Straight, S.—A. S. *straacc*, Germ. *streck, rectus*.
- STRAUCHT, *s.* 1. A straight line, S. B. 2. A district, S. B.
- STRAUCHT, STRAWCHT, *adv.* 1. Straight. *Wynt*. 2. Directly; immediately. *K. Quair*.—Germ. Belg. *strack*, etc.
- To STRAUCHT, *v. a.* 1. To make straight, S. 2. To stretch a corpse on what is called the *Dead-deal*, S.; synon. *Streik*, S. B. *Bride of Lam*. V. the *adj.*
- To STRAUGHTEN, *v. a.* To stretch a corpse, Dumf. Syn. *Streik, Straight*, and *Straucht*. *Blackw. Mag.*
- STRAWN, *s.* A gutter, West of S. *Tannahill*. V. STRAND.
- STRAWN, *s.* A *strawn of beads*, a string of beads. Mearns.—Teut. *strene*, is synon. with *stringhe*; E. *string*.
- STREAH, *s.* "A round;" a term used to denote the mode of drinking formerly observed in the Western Islands. *Martin's West. Isl.*—Gael. *srath*, is by Shaw rendered, "a row, rank," &c.
- To STREAMER, *v. a.* To streak; to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the *aurora borealis*, S. A. *Hogg*.
- STREAMERS, *s. pl.* The *Aurora Borealis*, S. *Minstr. Bord*.
- STRAPE, *s.* V. STRIPE.
- STREASE, *s. pl.* Straws. *Leg. St. Androis*.
- STREAUW, *s.* Straw, Etr. For.
- STREA W, STROW, *s.* The Shrew-mouse, *Gall. Davidson's Seasons*.
- To STREEK down. To lie down flat. V. STREIK.
- To STREEL, *v. n.* To urinate forcibly, Fife. V. STRULL.
- STREEN. The *streen*, the evening of yesterday. V. STREIN, and YESTREEN.

STRENGE, *s.* A stroke, Fife.—A variety of *Skreenge*, or from Lat. *string-ere*, to strike.

To STRENGE, *v. a.* To beat, Fife.

To STREEK *down*, *v. n.* To lie down flat; to stretch one's self at full length, *S. Waverley*.

STREICH, *adj.* Stiff and affected in speaking. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *estreich*, contracted, restrained.

To STREIK, STREEK, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, *S. Davidson's Seasons*. 2. To lay out a dead body, *S. Pop. Ball*. 3. To engage in any work, *S. B. Morison*.—A. S. *strec-an*, expandere.

To STREIK, *v. n.* To extend. *Doug.*

To STREIK, STREEK, *v. n.* To go quickly, *S. B. Ross*.—Su. G. *stryk-a*, currere, vagari.

STREIK, *s.* 1. Speed, *S. B.*—Isl. *strok-a*, fuga. 2. Exertion in whatever way, *S. B. Poems Buch. Dial*. 3. Bustle; tumultuous noise, *S. B.*

STREIK, *s.* 1. Extent, *S. A. V. Straik*, *Upo' Straik*. 2. The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine, or a district of country. *Sinclair's Hydrost. Misc. Obs.* 3. Expl. "opinion" as, "Tak your ain *strik*," i. e. take your own way, *Clydes*.—A. S. *strec*, extensio; *Teut. streck, streke, strick*, tractus, from *streck-en*, tendere.

STREIK, *s.* 1. A handful of flax, *Lanarks*. 2. Also a small bundle of flax into which flax-dressers roll what they have already dressed, *ibid.*—O. E. "*Streke* of flax, limplus," *Prompt. Parv. V. STRICK*.

STREIKIN, *part. adj.* Tall and agile; as, "A *streichin*' hizzie," a tall, tight, active girl, *Teviotd.*

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, *s.* The board on which a dead body is stretched before the animal heat is gone, *S. A. V. STREIK, v. a.*

STREIN, STREEN, *s.* The *strein*, yester-night. *Sir Egeir. V. YISTRENE*.

To STREIND, STREEND, *v. a.* To sprain, *Roxb. Berw. STREIND; STREEND, s.* A sprain, *ibid.*—This must be merely a slight deviation from *E. strain*, or *Fr. estreindre*, id. *estreinte*, a sprain. *V. STREINE*.

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently stirrups. "Ane sadill with *streipillis*." *Aberd. Reg.*—A dimin. from the *E.* word.

STREK, *adj.* Tight; strait. *Mailland P.*—Germ. *strack*, tensus, intensus.

To STREK A BORGH. *V. BORCH, s.*

To STREKE, STREYK, *v. n.* To extend. *Parl. Ja. I. V. STREIK*.

STREMOURIS, *s. pl.* Streams of light. *Q.* resembling *streamers* or flags. *Douglas. Aurora borealis, S. STRENEWITE, s.* Fortitude; stoutness. *S. P. Repr.*—Lat. *strenuit-as*.

STRENIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, *Kinross*; given as synonym. with *Stechie*.—Apparently *g.* bound from *O. Fr. estren-er*, contraindre, comprimer, Roquefort.

STRENYEABILL, *adj.* 1. Applied to one who is possessed of so much property, that he can relieve his bail by being distrained. *Quon. Att.*—*O. Fr. estren-er, straind-re*, to force. 2. Applied to goods that may be distrained; synonym. *Poyndabill. Aberd. Reg.*

To STRENYIE, *v. n.* 1. To strain; to sprain. *Doug.* 2. To constrain. *Barbour*.—*O. Fr. estraind-re, Lat. string-ere*. 3. To distract. *Act. Audit.*

To STRENKEL. *V. SPINKIL.*

To STRENTIL, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Bellenden.*

STRENTLIE, *adj.* Strong; powerful. *J. Tyrie's Refutation.*

STRENTHIT, *part. pa.* Corroborated; supported; strengthened. *N. Winzet.*

STRENTLHY, *adv.* By main strength. *Barbour.*

STRESS, *s.* 1. An ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts. *Ersk.* 2. The act of distraining. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. *strece*, violentia; or *O. Fr. straind-re*.

To STRESS, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience. It often denotes the overstraining effect of excessive labour or exertion, *S.* It is used in an emphatical *S.* prov. meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue, when they have done nothing that deserves the name of work. "Ye're sair *strest* stringin' ingans," i. e. forming a rope of onions.—The origin is probably *O. Fr. straind-re, mettre à l'étroit*; *Lat. string-ere*. *Fraunces* gives *O. E. streynyn* as syn. with "gretly *stresen*, distringo."

STRETTLE, *adv.* Perhaps for *strestly*, faithfully. *Wallace. V. TRAIT.*

To STRETCH, *v. n.* To walk majestically; used in ridicule, *Etr. For. Q.* to expand one's self.

To STRY, *v. a.* To overcome. *Sir Gawain*.—*O. Fr. estri-er*, presser, empêcher d'échapper.

STRIAK, *s.* *Striak* of the *svesch*, sound of the trumpet. *Stat. Gild.* *Perh.* for *straiik*, *q.* stroke; or like *STREIK, s.* sense 2.

STRIBBED, *part. pa.* "Milked neatly." *Gall. Encycl. V. STRIP, v.*

To STRICK *lint*. To tie up flax in small handfuls, for being milled, *S. B.*—*Teut. strick-en*, nectere, connectere; *Isl. strik-a*, lineam ducere.

STRIK, STRIKE, *s.* A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, *S. B.*—*Teut. strick, vinculum*. A strike of flax. *Chaucer.*

STRIK, *s.* *Strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream, *S. O. V. STRICT, adj.*

STRICKEN, STRIKEN. The *part. pa.* of *Stryk*, as referring to a field of battle. "The battle was *stricken* in the year of God 1445," *Pitscottie*.

STRICT, *adj.* Rapid; applied to a stream, *S. Z. Boyd*.—*Sw. streke*, main current of a river.

To STRIDDLE, *v. n.* To straddle, *S.*—*Dan. strett-a*, pedibus divaricare.

STRIDE, *s.* The same with *Cleaving*, *Ayrs. Picken*.

STRIDE-LEGS, *adv.* Astride, *S. J. Nicol.*

STRIDELINGIS, *adv.* Astride. *Lyndsay.*

STRIFE RIGS. "Debateable ground; patches of land common to all." *Gall. Encycl.*

STRIFFAN, *s.* "Film; thin skin. *Striffan o' an egg*, that white film inside an egg-shell." *Gall. Enc. A striffan o' snaw*," *Aberd.*—Perhaps allied to *stry*, res rarefactae, *G. Andr.*

STRIFFEN'D, *part. pa.* Covered with a film. *Gall. Enc.*

STRIFFIN, *s.* Starch. *Shetl.* The letter *r* seems inserted by corruption. It probably was originally like *S. Stiffen*.

To STRIFFLE, *v. n.* To move in a fiddling or shuffling sort of way; often applied to one who wishes to appear of importance, *Etr. For. Hogg.*

STRIFFLE, *s.* Motion of this description, *ibid.*—*Flandr. strobbe-len, strubbel-en*, cespitare, titubare, vacillare, gressu.

To STRYK a battle, or field. To fight. *Wyntown.*

To STRYKE, *v. n.* To extend. *V. STREKE.*

STRIKE, *s.* A handful of flax. *V. STRICK.*

STRYNCHT, *s.* Strength. "Sic *stryncht*, fors & effect." *Aberd. Reg.*

STRYND, STREIND, STRYNE, *s.* 1. Kindred; race. *Wyntown*.—*E. strain*, id. *A. S. strynd*, stirps, genus; *strin-an*, gignere. 2. A particular cast or disposition of any person, who in this respect is said to re-

- semble another, generally used as to those related by blood, S. *Ruddiman*.
- STRYND, *s.* A spring; shallow run of water. *Doug.* Synon. *strype*.
- To STRYNE, *v. a.* To strain or sprain. "Strynd legs, sprained legs." *Gall. Encycl.* V. STREIND, *v.* To STRING, STRING *awa.* To move off in a line. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *string*, *linea*. *String*, *s.* is used in the same sense with E. *row*; as, "a string of wull geese." To STRING, *v. n.* To hang by the neck, S. *Burns*. To STRING, *v. n.* To be hanged, S. *Carnwath*.
- STRINGIE, (*g* soft) *adj.* Stiff; affected, *Loth.*—O. F. *estrang-ier*, difficult of access; Lat. *extrane-us*. STRING-OF-TIDE, *s.* A rapid tideway, *Shetl.*—*Goth. streinger*, a cataract.
- STRINGS, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, *Roxb.* Syn. *Livercrook*. *Surv. Roxb.*
- To STRINKIL, STRENKEL, *v. a.* 1. To sprinkle, S. *Douglas*. 2. To scatter; to strew, S. *Sir Gawan*.—*Teut. strekel-en*, leviter tangere.
- STRINKLING, *s.* A small portion of any thing; *q.* a scanty dispersion, S. *Strinklin*, a small quantity, *Shetl. Max. Sel. Trans.*
- STRINN, *s.* 1. Water in motion; smaller in extent than what is called a *Strype*, *Banffs*. 2. The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table, *ibid.* Obviously the same with *Strynd*, *s.*—The origin is *Isl. strind*, *stria*, a groove, furrow or gutter.
- STRYNTH, *s.* Strength. *Aberd. Reg.* [*Roxb.*]
- STRIP, *s.* A long, narrow plantation or belt of trees, *To STRIP, v. n.* To draw the after-milkings of cows, S. A. *Bor.* This, in Galloway, is pron. *Strib*.
- STRIP, STRYPE, STREAPE, *s.* A small rill, S. *Bellend.*—*Ir. sreuv*, rivus, *Lhuyd*.
- To STRIPE, *v. a.* To cleanse, by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed, *Etr. For.*—Apparently a variety of the E. *v.* to *Strip*.
- STRYPIC, *s.* A very small rill, S. B. *Ross's Helenore*.
- STRIPPINGS, *s. pl.* The last milk taken from the cow; evidently from the pressure in forcing out the milk, *Roxb.* "*Stribbings*, (*corr.*) the last milk that can be drawn out of the udder." *Gall. Enc.*
- STRIPPIT, *part. adj.* Striped, S.
- STRITCHIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, *Kinross*. Given as synon. with *Stechnie* and *Strenie*.
- STRUELING MONEY. V. *STERLING*.
- STRIVEN, *part. adj.* On bad terms; not in a state of friendship, *Aberd.*—O. Fr. *estriver*, *debatre*.
- To STRODD, STRODGE, *v. n.* 1. To stride along; to strut, *Etr. For. Hogg*. 2. "To walk fast without speaking," *Roxb.*—*Germ. stross-en, strotz-en*, to strut.
- STRODIE, STROINT, *s.* A narrow garment, *Shetl.*
- STRODS, *s.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour, *Roxb.*—*Isl. struing*, animus incensus, also *fastus*.
- To STROY, *v. a.* To destroy. *Wyntown.*—*Ital. strugg-ere*, *id.*
- STROKOUR, *s.* A flatterer. *Dunbar.*—*Isl. striuk-a*, to flatter.
- To STROMMEL, *v. n.* To stumble. *Gl. Sibb. V. STRUMMAL*.
- STRONACHIE, *s.* A stickleback, S. *Sibbald*.
- To STRONE, STROAN, *v. n.* 1. To spout forth as a water-pipe, S. *Gl. Sibb.* 2. To urinate; to stale, S. synon. *strule*. *Burns*.—*Isl. streing-r*, cataracta; *stroningum*, sparsim.
- STRONE, *s.* The act of urinating copiously, S.—*Dan. stroening*, spreading, strewing, sprinkling. *Fr. estron* signifies evacuation of another kind; merda, sterces, *Cotgr.*
- STRONE, *s.* A hill that terminates a range; the end of a ridge, *Stirlings. Hogg.*—*Gael. sron*, the nose, a promontory.
- STRONTLY, *adv.* Strictly, S. P. *Repr.*—*Fr. estreinct*, *estreint*, *id.*
- STROOD, *s.* A worn-out shoe. *Gall. Encycl.*—*Q.* what is wasted, from *Gael. stroidh-am*, to waste.
- STROOSHIE, STROUSSIE, *s.* A squabble; a hurly-burly, *Roxb.*—Either from the same source with *Strow*, *s.* or from O. Fr. *estruss-er*, synon. with *Batire*, to beat.
- STROOT, *adj.* Stuffed full; drunk. V. *STREUT*.
- To STROOZLE, *v. n.* To struggle, *Gall. V. SPROOZLE* and *STRUSSLE, v.* also *STRUSSSEL, s.*
- STROP, STROAP, *s.* Treacle.—*Belg. stroop*, *id. Sirop?*
- STROTHIE, STRUDE, *s.* An avenue betwixt two parallel dikes or walls, *Shetl.*—*Dan. straece*, a lane, a narrow street.
- STROUDS, *s. pl.* V. *STROWD*.
- STROUL, *s.* Any stringy substance found among sordid food, *Fife.*—*Isl. strial*, *rarum quid*; *strial-ast*, dispergere; *Gael. strabil-am*, to draw after.
- STROUNGE, STROONGE, STRUNGE, *adj.* 1. Harsh to the taste; as, "Strounge bitters," S. *Gl. Sibb.* 2. Surly; morose, S.—*Isl. struing-r*, asper; O. Fr. *truang-er*, indignum in modum excipere.
- To STROUNGE, *v. n.* To take the pet, *Roxb. V.* the *adj.*
- STROU, STROOP, *s.* The spout of a pump, tea-kettle, &c. S.—*Su. G. strupe*, *Isl. strup*, gutter; *Dan. strude*, a gullet.
- STROUPIE, *s.* A tea-pot, *Shetl.*
- STROUTH, *s.* Force; violence, *Aberd.*
- To STROUTH, *v. a.* To compel; to use violent measures with, *ibid.*—A. S. *strud-an*, spoliare, vastare, diripere.
- STROW, *s.* A Shrew-mouse, *Dumfr. Gall. V. STREAW*.
- STROW, (*pron. stroo*) *s.* 1. A fit of ill-humour; a fit, *Ang. 2.* A quarrel; a state of variance, S. *Hogg.* 3. Bustle; disturbance, S. A. A. *Scott.*—*Su. G. strug, strug*, displeasure, secret hatred; O. Fr. *estrais*, fracas, bruit éclatant.
- STROW, *adj.* Hard to deal with. *Kelly*.
- STROWBILL, *adj.* Stubborn. *Wallace.*—*Germ. streubel, strobhel, id.*
- STROWD, *s.* A senseless, silly song, S. B.
- STRUBBA, *s.* Milk coagulated, and then whipt. —*Goth. storraupp*, to stir up, *Shetl.*
- To STRUBLE, *v. a.* To trouble; to vex.
- STRUBLENS, *s.* Disturbance; still sometimes used. *Aberd. Reg.*
- STRUCKEN UP. To be *strucken up*, to be turned into an inanimate object; to be metamorphosed into stone; a transformation believed, by the superstitious, to have been, in former ages, not unfrequently effected by the power of evil spirits, *Aberd.* Similarly to *Lot's wife*.
- STRUCKLE, *s.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour, *Mearns*. Perhaps, a dimin. from S. *Strou*, *q. v.*
- To STRUD, *v. n.* To pull hard, *Shetl.*—*Isl. streit-a*, *nitil*, *stret-a*, laborare; *Su. G. strid-a*, certare.
- To STRUISSE, STRUISLE, STRUSSLE, *v. a.* To struggle, *W. Loth. Saint Patrick*.
- STRUISSE, *s.* A struggle, *ibid.*
- To STRULE, *v. n.* 1. To urinate, S. 2. To pour water from one vessel into another; to emit any liquid in a stream, S.; *strel*, *Fife.*—*Fris. struy-en, trull-en, streyl-en*, reddere urinam, mejere.
- STRUM, *s.* A pettish humour, S. B. *Loth.*

**STRUM**, *adj.* Pettish; sullen, S. B.—From *strow*, q. v. or Isl. *strembinn*, difficilis, superbus. *Strummy* is used in the same sense, Aberd.

To **STRUM**, *v. n.* To be in a pettish humour, Buchan. *Tarras*.

**STRUM**, *s.* The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings, S.—Teut. *stromm*, *strom*, tractus.

To **STRUM**, *v. n.* To play coarsely on a musical instrument, S. *Thrum*, E.

**STRUMMAL**, **STRUMMIL**, *adj.* Stumbling, S. *stumra*.

**STRUMMEL**, *s.* The remainder of tobacco, left, with ashes, in the bowl of a pipe, Peeblesshire, Roxb.—Dan. *strimmel*, Isl. *strimill*, a shred?

**STRUMMING**, *s.* 1. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness, Etrr. For. *Perils of Man*. 2. A confusion, *ibid.*—Teut. *stram*, strigosus, rigidus, *stramme leden*, membra rigida.

**STRUMMING**, *s.* A loud-murmuring noise, Etrr. For.

**STRUNGIE**, *adj.* Sulky; quarrelsome, Ayrz. The same with *Strounge*, sense 2.

To **STRUNT**, *v. a.* To affront; as, "He *strunted* the pair lass," he affronted the poor girl, Teviotdale.—O. Fr. *estront-ier*, attaquer, injurier.

**STRUNT**, *s.* A pet; a sullen fit. *Ramsay*.—O. Fr. *estront-ier*, attaquer, injurier; or, in contempt, from *estrouen*, L. B. *strunt-us*, stercus humanum.

To **STRUNT**, *v. n.* 1. To walk sturdily, S. *Burns*. 2. To walk with state; to strut, S. *Old Song*.

**STRUNT**, *s.* Spirituous liquor of any kind, S. O. *Burns*.

**STRUNTAIN**, *s.* A species of tape less than an inch broad, made of coarse worsted. *Stow Struntain*. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *strunt*, trash, refuse.

**STRUNTY**, *adj.* 1. Short; contracted, Ang.—Fr. *estrein*, pinched, shrunk up. 2. Pettish; out of humour, S.; as *Short* is used in the same sense.

**STRUNTING**, *part. pr.* Not understood; perhaps strutting. *Gall. Encycl.*

**STRUNTIE**, *part. adj.* Under the influence of a pettish humour, Roxb.

**STRUSHAN**, *s.* A disturbance; a tumult, Roxb. V. *STROOSHIE* and *STRUSSEL*.

**STRUSSEL**, *s.* A brawl; a squabble, Upp. Clydes.—O. Fr. *estrois*, fracas, bruit eclatant, or *estrusser*, battre, ertriller, froter, Roquefort. V. *STRUUSLE*, v. **STRUTE**, **STROOR**, *adj.* 1. Stuffed full; crammed, S. 2. Drunken, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Metaph. vainglorious.—O. E. *strout*, to protuberate, Germ. *strotz-en*, turgere.

**STRUTE**, **STROUT**, *s.* Stubbornness; obstinacy, Fife.; *synon.* *Dourness*. V. **STRUNT** and **STROW**, *s.*

**STUBBLIN'**, *adj.* Short, and stoutly made; as, "He's a little *stubble* fellow," Roxb.—Isl. *stobba-leg-r*, firmus, crassus, (Haldorson), from *stobbi*, *stubbi*, Su. G. *stubb*, truncus.

**STUBIE**, *s.* A large bucket or picher, narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used for carrying water, Dumfr. This seems to have a common origin with *Stoupin*.

**STUCHIN**, (*quitt.*) **STRUCKIN**, *s.* 1. A stake, generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground, for supporting a paling, Roxb. In Etrr. For. *Stuggen*. 2. Applied also to the stakes used for supporting a sheep-net, Teviot.—A. S. *stacunge*, staking, fixing with stakes.

**STUDY**, **STUTHY**, **STYDDY**, *s.* An anvil; *stiddie*, S. *studdie*, S. B. *Douglas*.—Isl. *stedta*, incus; E. *stidhy*.

**STUDINE**, **STUDDEN**, *part. pa.* Stood, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

**STUE**, *s.* Dust, S. B. V. **STEW**.

To **STUFF**, *v. n.* To lose wind; to become stifled from great exertion. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *estouffer*, "to stifle, smother, choke, suffocate, stop the breath," Cotgr.

To **STUFF**, *v. a.* 1. To supply; to provide. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *estoffer*, id. Germ. *stoff*, apparatus. 2. To supply with men; referring to warfare. *Doug.*

**STUFF**, *s.* 1. Corn or pulse of any kind, S. *Burns*. 2. Vigour, whether of body or mind; mettle, S.—O. F. *gens destoffe*, gens de courage. 3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence. *Wynt.* 4. A reserve in the field of battle. *Wallace*.

**STUFF**, *s.* Dust, Ang.—Teut. *stuyve*, *stof*, pulvis. **STUFFET**, *s.* A lackey; a foot-boy. *Dunbar*.—O. Fr. *estaffier*, id. Ital. *staffetta*, a courier.

**STUFFIE**, *adj.* 1. Stout and firm, Loth. Clydes.; as, "He's a *stuffie* chield," a firm fellow. 2. Mettle-some; a term applied to one who will not easily give up in a fray; one of good stuff, Fife.

**STUFFILIE**, *adv.* Toughly; perseveringly, Clydes. **STUFFINESS**, *s.* Ability to endure much fatigue, Clydes.

**STUFFING**, *s.* A name given to the disease commonly denominated the *Croup*, S. O. V. **STUFF**, *v.* from which this *s.* seems to be formed.

To **STUG**, *v. a.* 1. To stab; to prick with a sword. *Wodrow*.—O. Belg. *stocke*, sica, ensis. 2. To jag; one who is jagged by long stubble is said to be *stuggit*, Fife, Means. V. **SROX**, v.

**STUG**, *s.* 1. A thorn or prickle; as, "I've gotten a *stug* i' my fit," I have got a thorn in my foot, Lanarks. 2. Any clumsy, sharp pointed thing, as a large needle is called "a *stug* of a needle," Ang. Fife. 3. Applied to short, irregular horns, generally bent backwards. In this sense frequently pronounced *Stook*, S. B. V. **SROG**.

To **STUG**, *v. n.* To shear unequally, so as to leave part of the stubble higher than the rest, Fife, Means.

**STUG**, *s.* 1. A piece of a decayed tree standing out of the ground, S. B. 2. A masculine woman; one who is stout and raw-boned, Fife. 3. In pl. *Stugs*, stubble of unequal length, Means.—A. S. *stoc*, Su. G. *stock*, stipes.

**STUGGEN**, *s.* An obstinate person, Etrr. For.—Belg. *stug*, surly, resty, heady, *stugheyd*, surliness. **STUGGEN**, *s.* A post or stake. V. **STRUCHIN**.

**STUGGY**, *adj.* Applied to stubble of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn, S. B.—Germ. *stucke*, pars a toto separata; Isl. *stygga-r*, asper.

**STUGHIE**, *s.* What fills very much; as food that soon distends the stomach, Loth.

**STUGHRIE**, *s.* Great repletion. V. **STRICH**.

**STUHT**, *s.* The permanent stock on a farm; equivalent to *Steebow Goods*. *Cartular. Kelso*.—Gael. *stuth*, "stuff, matter, or substance, corn,"

**STULE** of **EYSE**. A night-stool, *i. e.* stool of ease. *Inventories*.

**STULT**, *adj.* Having the appearance of intrepidity, or of haughtiness. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *stoll*, Isl. *stollt-ur*, magnificus, fastuosus.

**STUMFISH**, *adj.* Strong; rank; applied to grain when growing, Loth. Tweed.—Germ. *stumpf*, blunt, denoting a trunk wanting the top.

- To **STUMMER**, *v. n.* To stumble.—A. Bor. Douglas. —Isl. *stumr-a*, cespitare.
- STUMP**, *s.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dunder-head; as, "The lad was aye a perfect *stump*," Roxb. Etrr. For.—A. Bor. "*Stump*, a heavy, thick-headed fellow," Gl. Brockett.—Teut. *stomp*, hebes, obtusus; Germ. *stumpf*, id.
- To **STUMP**, *v. n.* 1. To go on one leg, S.—Teut. *stompe*, mutilatum membrum. 2. To go about stoutly; at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, S. Burns.
- STUMPIE**, *STUMPY*, *adj.* 1. Squat; short on the legs, S. Ayr. Legatees. 2. Mutilated, S.—Su. G. *stumpig*, curtus, mutilatus.
- STUMPIE**, *s.* 1. A short, thick, and stiffly-formed person, S. Glenfergus. 2. A bottle, Shetl. 3. Any thing that is mutilated, S. Burns calls a much-worn pen, *stumpie*.  
"An' down gaed *stumpie* l' the ink."
- STUMPISH**, *adj.* Blockish, Etrr. For. Roxb.
- To **STUMPLE**, *v. n.* To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion, S. A. Renfr. A. Scott's Poems. A frequentative from the *v.* to *Stump*, q. v.
- STUMPS**, *s. pl.* A ludicrous term for the legs; as, "Ye'd better betake yourself to your *stumps*," S. B. A. Bor. *Stumps*, legs. "*Stir your stumps*," Gl. Brockett.
- To **STUNAY**, *v. a.* V. STONAY.
- STUNCH**, *s.* "A lump of food, such as of beef and bread," Gall. Encycl.
- To **STUNGLE**, *v. a.* Slightly to sprain any joint or limb, S. B.—E. *stun*, or Fr. *estonn-er*.
- STUNK**, *s.* The stake put in by boys in a game; especially in that of *Taw*. It is commonly said, "Hae ye put in your *stunk*?" or "I'll at least get my ain *stunk*," i. e. I will receive back all that I staked, Loth. Syn. Latk.
- To **STUNK**, *v. n.* To be sullen and silent, Mearns.
- STUNKARD**, *adj.* V. STONKARD.
- STUNKEL**, *s.* A fit of ill-humour, Mearns. Synon. Dorts. V. STUNKARD.
- STUNKS**, *s. pl.* The *Stunks*, pet; a fit of sullen humour, Aberd.
- STUNKUS**, *s.* A stubborn girl, Roxb. Selkirks. V. STUNKARD.
- STUNNER**, *s.* "A big, foolish man. *Stunner o' a gawk*, a mighty fool," Gall. Encycl.—A. S. *stun-tan*, obstupefacere.
- STUPE**, *s.* A foolish person, S. B.—Teut. *stuype*, defectio animi.
- STUPPIE**, **STOPIE**, *s.* "A wooden vessel for carrying water," S. O. Gl. *Picken*. A dimin. from *Stoup*, q. v.
- STURDY**, *s.* 1. A vertigo; a disease to which black cattle, when young, as well as sheep, are subject, S. Stat. Acc.—O. Fr. *estourdi*, dizzy-headed, Su. G. *stort-a*, to fall or rush headlong. 2. A sheep affected with this disease, S. A. Essays. Highl. Soc.
- STURDY**, *s.* "A plant which grows amongst corn, which, when eaten, causes giddiness and torpidity," Gall. Encycl.
- STURDY**, *s.* "Steer my sturdy, trouble my head," Gl. Aberd. Skinner.
- STURDIED**, *part. adj.* Affected with the disease called the *Sturdy*. Ess. Highl. Soc.
- To **STURE** *at, v. n.* To be in ill humour with. *Pitse*.
- STURE**, **STUR**, **STOOR**, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust, S. Barbour. 2. Rough in manner; austere, S. Minstr. Bord. 3. Rough; hoarse, S. Gl. Shirr.—Su. G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, Isl. *styrdr*, asper.
- STURE**, *s.* A penny, Shetl.—Dan. *styver*.
- STURIS**, *s. pl.* "The waring of xxij. *sturis*," Ab. Reg. Probably stivers.
- To **STURKEN**, *v. n.* To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from childbirth, Roxb.—Dan. *styrkning*, strength.
- STURKEN**, *part. adj.* Congealed; coagulated, Shetl. The same with A. Bor. "*storken*, to congeal or coagulate like melted wax; *sturken*, id." Grose.—Isl. *storkn-a*, congelare.
- STURNE**, *s.* Trouble; vexation. *Barb.*—Belg. *stoor-en*, to trouble, *stoerenis*, disturbance.
- STURNILL**, *s.* "An ill turn; a backset," Gall. Enc. Apparently a corruption and inversion of *ill turn*.
- STUROCH**, *s.* Meal and milk, or meal and water stirred together, Perth. *Crowdie*, syn.—Teut. *stoor-en*, to stir. V. STOURUM.
- To **STURT**, *v. a.* To vex; to trouble, S. Burns.—Su. G. *stoert-a*, Germ. *sturzen*, precipitare, deturbare.
- STURT**, *s.* 1. Trouble; vexation, S. B. Douglas.—2. Wrath; indignation, S. B. Char. Kirk.—Dan. *stird*, *styr*, strife.
- To **STURT**, *v. n.* To startle, S. Burns.
- STURTIN-STRAIGIN**, *s.* Coarse thread, formed of blue and red worsted.
- STURTY**, *adj.* Causing trouble, S. B. Christmas Ba'ing.
- STURTSUMNES**, *s.* Crossness of temper. *Maitland Poems*.
- STUSIAGH**, *s.* A suffocating smell, arising from a smothered fire, Strathmore. *Smushach*, synon.—Su. G. *stufw-a*, Belg. *stooft*, Germ. *stube*, a stew.
- To **STUT**, *v. a.* To prop; to support with stakes or pillars, S.; *steet*, Aberd. Pop. Ball.—Isl. *styd-ia*, *stod-a*, id.
- STUT**, *s.* A prop; a support, S.—Belg. *stut*, A. S. *studu*, Isl. *stud*, id.
- To **STUT**, **STUTE**, **STOOT**, *v. n.* To stutter, Roxb. Etrr. For. *Hogg*.—A. Bor. "*stut*, to stutter; an old word still in general use," Gl. Broc.—Sw. *stoet-a*, id. balbutire.
- STUTER**, *s.* A stutterer, Roxb.
- STUTHERIE**, *s.* A confused mass, S. B. perhaps the same with STOUTHERIE, s. 2.
- STUTHIS**, **STUTHTIS**, *s. pl.* Studs; ornamental nails. *Inventories*.
- STUVAT**, **STEWAT**, *s.* A person in a state of violent perspiration. *Lyndsay*.—O. Fr. *estuv-er*, to stew; Ital. *stufat-o*, stewed.
- SU**, *pron.* She, Shetl. Syn. *Sho*, S.
- SUADENE BUIRDIS**. Swedish boards. *Aberd. Reg.* The vulgar pron. of Sweden in S. is *Swadden*.
- To **SUALTER**, **SWALTER**, *v. n.* To flounder in water. The same with *Swalter*, *v. q. v.*
- SUASCHE**, *s.* A trumpet. *Keith's Hist.* V. SWESCH.
- SUAWE**, **SWAY**, *conj. adv.* S. *Barbour*. V. SA.
- SUBAMONT**, *s.* The lower pane of a bed. *Invent.*—Fr. *soubasement de lit*, "the bases of a bed; that which hangs down to the ground at the sides and feet of some stately bed," Cotgr.
- SUBCHETT**, **SUBDITT**, *s.* A subject. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *subjeit*; Lat. *subdit-us*.
- SUBDANE**, *adj.* Sudden. *N. Winyet*.—O. Fr. *soub-dain*, id.; Lat. *subitanus*.
- SUBERBYLLIS**, *s. pl.* Suburbs. *Bellenden*.—O. Fr. *suborbies*, id.
- To **SUBFEU**, *v. a.* V. FEW, *v.*
- SUBJECT**, *s.* Property; estate, whether heritable or moveable, S. *Sax. and Gael.*

**SUBITE**, *adj.* Sudden. *Fountainhall*.—Fr. *subit*, -ite, Lat. *subit-us*.

**SUBMISSE**, *adj.* Submissive. *Godscroft*.—O. Fr. *submis*, Lat. *submitus*.

**SUBPAND**, *s.* An under curtain for the lower part of a bed. Synon. *Subbasment*. *Invent. V. PAND*.

**To SUBSCRIBE**, *v. a.* To subscribe, *S. pret.* subscribe.

\* **To SUBSIST**, *v. n.* To stop; to cease; to desist. *M' Ward*.—Lat. *subsist-ere*, to stop, to stand still.

**SUBSTANCIOUS**, **SUBSTANTIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Powerful; possessing ability. *Keith's Hist.* 2. Substantial, as opposed to what is slight or insufficient. "To gar byg an *substantious* dyk." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. Effectual. *Keith's Hist.*—"Fr. *substantieux*, -euse, substantial, stuffie," *Cotgr.*

**SUBSTANTIOUSLIE**, *adv.* Effectually. *Acts Ja. VI. Substantiuslie*. *Aberd. Reg.*

**SUCCALEGE**, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Shetl. Syn. *Moggans*.—Isl. *sokk-r*, *soccus*, *caliga*, and *legg-r*, Su. G. *laeg*, *tibia*, *crus*.

**SUCCAR-SAPS**, *s. pl.* A sort of pap rendered palatable by the abundant use of sugar, *S. Herd's Coll.*

**To SUCCRE**, *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar, *S. Z. Boyd*.

**SUCCUDERUS**, *adj.* Presumptuous. *Rauf Coilyear*.

**SUCCUDROUSLY**, *adv.* Arrogantly, *ibid. V. Suckudry*.

**SUCCUR**, **SUCCURE**, **SUCCRE**, **SUCCAR**, *s.* Sugar, *S. sucker*. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *sucre*, Dan. *sucker*, id.; Ital. *zucchero*.

**SUSK**, *s.* Loose straw; rubbish, Orkn.

**SUCKEN**, *s.* The territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, Orkn. Shetl. *MS. Expl of Norish Words*.

**SUCKEN**, *adj.* Legally astricted. Those who are bound to have their corn ground at a certain mill, are said to be *sucken* to it, *S. 2*. Used with greater latitude in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. "We're no *sucken* to aye by anither," *S.*

**SUCKEN of a mill**, *s.* 1. The jurisdiction attached to a mill, *S. Erskine*. 2. The dues paid at a mill, *S.*; *shucken*, Moray. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *soc*, Su. G. *sokn*, exactio, jurisdiction. 3. The subjection due by tenants to a certain mill. *Aberd. Reg.*

**SUCKENER**, *s.* One who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill, *S.*

**SUCKY**, *adj.* Untidy, Orkn.

**SUCKIES**, **SUCKIE CLOVER**, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, *S. A. Douglas*. The sing. *Sucky* is also used, *V. Souks*.

**SUCKUDRY**, **SUKUDRY**, **SUCQUEDRY**, *s.* Presumption. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *surcuiderie*, *surquiderie*, id. from *surcuider*, *presumer*.

**SUD**, **Sood**, *s.* The South, Shetl.—Dan. *sud*, id.

**SUDDAINTY**, *s.* 1. Suddenness, *S. R. Bruce*. 2. *Slaughter of suddantie*, accidental homicide. *Acts Ja. III.* 3. Mishap; harm; mischief, *Aberd.*

**SUDDARDE**, **SUDDART**, *s.* A soldier. *Belhaven's MS. Mem. Ja. VI. Anderson's Coll.*—O. Fr. *soudart*, *soldat*; L. B. *solidat-us*; Roquefort. The term in L. B. also assumes the form of *solidar-ius*, *soldar-ius*, *soldaer-ius*, &c. all, I need scarcely add, from *solidum*, *solidum*, *pay*.

**To SUDDL**, **SUDDLE**, *v. a.* To sully; to defile, *S. Douglas*.—Teut. *sodel-en*, Germ. *sudel-en*, *inquinare*; Lat. *udus*, *vet*, Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *water*.

**SUDDIL**, *adj.* Perhaps defiled. *Colkebie Sow. V. Suddill*, *v.*

**SUDEREYS**, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the *Hebudae*. *Pennant*.—Isl. *sudreyia*, id.; from *sudr*,

south, and *ey*, island; as lying to the south of the point of Ardamurchan.

**SUDGE**, *adj.* Subject to, Shetl.—A corr. of Fr. *sujet*.

**SUDROUN**, *s.* The English language. This name is given by the Highlanders. *V. SODROUN*.

**SUEFIS**, **SWEFIS**, *s. pl.*

—How the Emprour dois dance. *Suefis in Suavia syne*.—*Colkebie Sow.*

The meaning seems to be, that the Emperor danced to a tune denominated "the Swevi," or "Swevians in Suabia."—A. S. *Swefas*, *Suevi*.

**SUELLIEG**, *s.* Burning ague. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *swael-an*, *urere*, to burn, and *ece*, *dolor*.

**SUENYNG**, *s.* Dreaming. *V. SWEUIN*.

**SUERD**, **SWERD**, *s.* A sword. *Wallace*.—Su. G. Belg. *swaerd*, Isl. Dan. *swerd*, id.

**SUESCHER**, *s.* A trumpeter. *V. SWESCHER*.

**SUET**, **SWETE**, *s.* Life. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *swelt*, *s. pl.* also sanguis.

\* **To SUFFER**, *v. n.* To delay. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *se soufr-ir*, to forbear.

**SUFFER**, *adj.* Patient in bearing injurious treatment. *Wallace*.

**SUFFISANCE**, *s.* Sufficiency, Fr. *K. Quair*.

**SUFFRAGE**, **SUFFERAGE**, *s.* A prayer for the dead. It is more generally used in the pl. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *suffragia*, orationes, quibus Dei Sanctorum *suffragia*, seu auxilia imploramus. Appellantur etiam orationes, quae pro defunctis dicuntur, quod pro his Sanctorum *suffragia* invocentur, Du Cange. *Suffrages*, prieres pour le morts, Roquefort.

**SUFRON**, *s.* Sufferance. *Houlate*.—Fr. *soufr-ir*, to suffer.

**SUGARALLIE**, *s.* The vulgar name for sugar of liquorice, *S. Sugarellie*, *Fife*.

**To SUGG**, *v. n.* To move heavily, somewhat in a rocking manner, *S.*—Su. G. *swiga*, loco *cedere*. It seems probable, however, that this is the same with O. E. *Swagge*. "I *swagge*, as a fette person's belly *swaggeth* as he goth: Je *assouage*," *Palsgr.*

**SUGGAN**, *s.* A thick coverlet. *Gall. Enc.*

**SUGGIE**, *adj.* "Moist *suggie* lan", wet land." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *sup*, juice, *sap*, *sup-aw*, to imbibe, to fill with juice; Isl. *soegg-r*, humidus. E. *Soak*, claims a common origin.

**SUGGIE**, *s.* A young sow, *S. B.* 2. A person who is fat, *S. B.*—A. S. *suga*, Su. G. *sugga*, a sow.

**To SUGGYRE**, *v. a.* To suggest. *Rollock*.—Lat. *sugger-ere*, Fr. *sugger-er*, id.

**SUGH**, *s.* Whistling sound. *V. Souch*, *s.*

**SULYE**, **SULYE**, *s.* The same with *Sulye*, soil. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

**To SUIF**, *v. a.* To sue for. *R. Bruce*. *V. Sout*.

**SUITAR of Court**. *V. SOUTOUR*.

**SUITH**, *adj.* Credible; honest. *Montmerie*.—A. S. *soth*, true.

**SUKERT**, *adj.* Sweet; sugared; fondled; caressed. *Dunbar*.

**SUKUDRY**, *s.* *V. Suckudry*.

**SULDEART**, *s.* Soldier. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *souldart*. *V. Suddarde*.

**To SULE**, *v. a.* To soil. *V. Suddill*.

**SULE**, *s.* A ring with a *swivel*, *S. B. Fife*.—Isl. *swweif*, *volva*; Su. G. *soelia*, a ring into which a thong is put.

**SULE**, *s.* Perhaps for *scule*, school. *Kennedy*.

**SULFITCH**, *adj.* Suffocating; applied to smell, Ang.—Isl. *swael-a*, fumigare, suffocare.

**SULYE**, **SOLYIE**, *s.* Soil; ground; country. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *soille*. *V. Sullye*.

- SULYEART**, *adj.* Clear; bright. *Douglas*.—Fr. *solier*, splendens, rutilus.
- To **SULK** *it*. To be in a sullen humour. *Law's Mem.*  
We use the term *sulks*, in the *sulks*, S. in the same sense. It is singular that, as far as I have observed, *Sulky* did not appear in an English dictionary, till admitted by Todd.
- SULLIGE**, *s.* Soil. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* From the Fr. "*Solage*, soyle, or good ground." Cotgr.
- SUM**. A termination of adjectives. 1. Denoting conjunction; as, *threesum*, three together, S. *Compl. S.*—Su. G. *sum*, plurim unitas. 2. Signifying similitude; as, *lufsum*, amiable. S.—A. S. *sum*, id. *sibsum*, pacificus, paci similis. 3. In some degree, S.—A. S. *sum*, Su. G. *sum*, id. *lang-sum*, diuturnus aliquantum.
- SUM**, *adj.* Some; excused distributively. *Bellenden*.—A. S. id.
- SUM**, *adv.* In some degree; as, "That pin's *sum* muckle," &c. somewhat large, S. B. V. *SOME*.
- SUMDELL**, *SUMDELE*, *adv.* 1. Somewhat; in some degree. *Barbour*. 2. Respecting quantity or number, *ibid.*—A. S. *sum dæle*, aliqua parte, partim.
- SUMER**, *s.* A sumpter-horse. *Barbour*.—O. Fland. Fr. *sommier*, id. The origin is *somme*, onus, sarcina.
- SUMLEYR**, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* It seems to denote an officer who had the charge of the royal household-stuff.—L. B. *Summularius*.
- SUMMER**, *adj.* Summary. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *sommaire*.
- To **SUMMER**, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c. during summer, S. *Agr. Surv. Dunbart.* V. *SIMMER*.
- SUMMER-BLINK**, *s.* 1. A transient gleam of sunshine, S. 2. Used metaph. in relation to religious feelings. *Rutherford*. V. *BLENK*.
- SUMMER-COUTS**, *SIMMER-COUTS*, *s. pl.* 1. The exhalations seen to ascend from the ground in a warm day, S. B. *Ross*. *Summer-clocks*, Shetl. 2. The gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening, Lanarks.; pron. *simmer-couts*. 3. In sing. a lively, little fellow; synon. with E. *Grig*. "He's a perfect *simmer-cout*," Lanarks. Perhaps q. *summer-colt*, in allusion to the frisking of young horses. *Land-tide*, synon.
- SUMMER-FLAWS**, *s. pl.* Synon. with *Summer-couts*, Angus.
- SUMMER-GROWTH**, *s.* V. *SEA-GROWTH*.
- SUMMER HAAR**, *s.* A slight breeze from the east, which rises after the sun has passed the meridian. It receives this name from the fishers of Newhaven, though not accompanied with any fog.
- SUMMER-SOB**, *s.* A summer storm, Ang. *Ross*.—Teut. *soff-en*, flare; Gael. *siob-am*, id. *siob-an*, drift, blast. In *Aberd.* the term denotes frequent slight rains in summer.
- SUMMYN**, *adj.* Some. *Douglas*. *All and summyn*, all and every one.—A. S. *sumne*, aliquot.
- SUMP**, *s.* The pit of a mine. *Stat. Acc.*
- SUMP**, *s.* A sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. A.; synon. *Plump*. *Gall. Encycl.*
- SUMPAIRT**, *adv.* Somewhat. *Nicol Burne*.
- SUMPED**, *part. adj.* Wet; drenched, Gall. <sup>foel.</sup>
- SUMPH**, *s.* A soft, blunt fellow, S. *Ramsay*.—Germ. *sumpf*, Teut. *sompe*, a marsh, or Su. G. *swamp*, a sponge, also a mushroom.
- To **SUMPH**, *v. n.* To be in a state of stupor. *Cleland*.
- SUMPHION**, *s.* A musical instrument, Gl. Sibb.—O. Fr. *symphonie*.
- SUMPHISH**, *adj.* Stupid; blockish, S. *Ramsay*.
- SUNCK-POCKS**, *s. pl.* The bags tied to the *Sunks* or *Sods* on the back of an ass, in which the children and goods of tinkers are carried, Roxb. V. *SONK*, *s.*
- SUNDAY'S CLAISE**. Dress for going to church in, S. *Fergusson*.
- SUNGIE**, *s.* A hermaphrodite, Shetl.
- SUN-DEW WEBS**. A name given in the South of S. to the gossamer. Synon. *Moose-webs*.
- SUN-DOWN**, *s.* Sunset, South of S. *Tales of My Landlord*. This word is used in the United States. *Lionel Lincoln*.
- SUN-FISH**, *s.* The Basking Shark, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- To **SUNGLE Lint**, *v. a.* To separate flax from the core; the pron. of *Swingle*, S. B. *Piper of Peables*. V. *SWINGLE*.
- To **SUNYE**, *v. a.* To care. V. *SONYIE*.
- SUNYIE**, *s.* An excuse. *Ye mak aye sae many sunyies*, you have always so many excuses, Roxb. Evidently an abbrev. of the old law term, *Essonyie*, q. v.
- SUNK**, *s.* *SUNKS*, *s. pl.* V. *SONK*.
- SUNKAN**, *part. adj.* "Sullen; sour; ill-natured." *Gl. Picken*. This seems merely *Sunken*, the old participle of the *v.* to *Sink*, q. dejected in spirit.
- SUNKET**, *s.* A lazy person, Roxb. E.—A. S. *sweng*, desidiosus, from *swenc-an*, fatigare.
- SUNKETS**, *s. pl.* Provision, of whatever kind, S. A. *Ramsay*. In Gl. Herd, *sunkots* is expl. *something*. The etymon is uncertain. Also used in the sing. *Blackw*.
- SUNKET-TIME**, *s.* Meal-time; the time of taking a repast, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*
- SUNKIE**, *s.* "A low stool." *Gl. Antiq.* South of S.; a dimin. from *Sunk*. V. *SONK*.
- SUNKS**, *s. pl.* A sort of saddle made of cloth, and stuffed with straw, on which two persons can sit at once; synon. *Sods*, S. V. *SODSIS*.
- SUNNY-SIDE**. A description of the position of land; denoting its southern exposure, as contradistinguished from that which lies in the shade, S. V. *SONIE HALF*.
- To **SUOUFE**, *v. n.* To slumber. *Burel*. V. *SOUF*.
- To **SUP**, *v. a.* To take food with a spoon, S. *Rutherford*.—Su. G. *sup-a*, sorbillare; usurpatur de cibus jurulentis; Sw. *supan-mat* is rendered by Widegren "spoon-meat."
- SUP**, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid or sorbible substance; as, "a *sup* water;" "a *sup* porridge," &c. *Aberd.* V. *SOUF*, *s. s. s.*
- To **SUPEREXPEND**, *v. a.* To overrun in disbursement; to run in arrears. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- To **SUPEREXPONE**, *v. a.* To expend, or lay out, over and above. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—From Lat. *super*, and *expon-ere*, used in a literal sense, not warranted by classical authority.
- SUPERFLEW**, *adj.* Superfluous. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *superflu*, -ue, id.
- \* **SUPERINTENDENT**, *s.* An office-bearer in the Church of Scotland, who for some time after the Reformation, was appointed, when there was a scarcity of fixed pastors, to a particular province, which he was regularly to visit, preaching, planting churches, ordaining elders, and taking cognizance of the doctrine and life of ministers, and of the manners of the people; being himself subject to the censure and correction of the pastors and elders of the said province. *First Buik of Discipline*.
- SUPERINTENDENTRIE**, *s.* The province or district in which a superintendent exercised his office. *Life of Melville*. This termination *rie*, as in *Bishopry*, is from A. S. *rice*, jurisdictio

**SUPERSAULT**, *s.* The somersault, or somerset; *Cat-maw*, synonym. *Melville MS.*—Fr. *soubresaut*, id.  
**To SUPIR**, *SYPYR*, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—Fr. *soupirer*, id.  
**SUPPABLE**, *adj.* What may be supped; as, "Thai kail are sae saut they're no suppable," *S.*  
**SUPPE**, *v. a.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* It seems an errat. for *suppedite*, *i. e.* supply, or maintain.  
**To SUPPEDIT**, *v. a.* To supply. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *suppedit-e.*  
**SUPPIN-SOWENS**, *s.* Flummery boiled to such a consistency that it must be *supped* with a spoon. "Suppin-sowens an' sowens to them," is such flummery *kitchened* with raw sowens instead of milk, *Mearns.*  
**To SUPPLIE**, *v. a.* To supplicate. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *suppli-er.*  
**SUPPOIS**, *Suppose*, *conj.* Although, *S. Douglas.*  
**SUPPOIST**, *SUPPOST*, *s.* 1. A supporter; an abettor. *Knæ.*—Fr. *suppost*, one put in the room of another. 2. A scholar in a college. *Spotswo.*—L. B. *suppositum*, id.  
**SUPPONAILLER**, *s.* A supporter. *Chart. at Panmure.*  
**SUPPONAND**, *part. pr.* of *Suppone*; used as a *conj.* Supposing; although. *Acts Ja. V.*  
**To SUPPONE**, *v. n.* To suppose. *Pitscot. Cron.*—Lat. *suppon-ere.*  
**To SUPPONE**, *v. a.* Apparently, to expect; to hope. *Pitscot. Cron.*  
**To SUPPOSE**. To substitute; in a substitutionary way. *Spotswood.*—Fr. *suppos-er*, to suborn, to forge.  
**SUPPOSE**, *conj.* or properly *imper.* Although. *Shirrefs.*  
**SUPP WALL**, *s.* Support. *Barbour.*  
**To SUPPOWELL**, *v. a.* To support. *Pinkerton's Scott.*  
**To SUPPRISE**, *v. a.* To suppress; to bear down. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*  
**SUPPRIS**, *s.* Oppression; violence. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *souspris* is rendered, *impot extraordinaire*, *Gl. Roquetfort.* But both this and the *v.* may be from Fr. *supprim-er*, to suppress; part. *suppris.*  
**SUPRASCRYVED**, *part. pa.* Superscribed. *Acts Cha. I.*  
**SURCOAT**, *s.* An under-waistcoat, *S. Ross.*—O. Fr. *surcot*, changed in meaning.  
**SURFET**, *adj.* 1. Extravagant in price. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *surfaire*, to overprize. 2. Superabundant; extraordinary. *Acts Ja. II.* 3. Oppressive in operation. *Bellend.* 4. Excessive in any respect; as in regard to violence or severity. *Pitscot. Cron.*  
**SURGENARY**, *s.* The profession of a surgeon. *Seal of Cause.*  
**SURGET**, *s.* Perh. a debauched woman. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *surjet*, id.  
**\* SURLY**, *adj.* Rough; boisterous; stormy, *S.*  
**SURNOWME**, *SURNOWNE*, *s.* Surname. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *surnon.*  
**SURPECLAITHE**, *s.* A surplice. *Keith's Hist.*—The Fr. term *surplis*, is evidently from L. B. *superpellicium*, id. But *surpeclathe* has been formed, as if *clath* or *cloth* constituted the latter part of the word.  
**SURPLIS**, *s.* Apparently the same as *E. Surplice*; as Chaucer writes *surplis*. *Regalia Scotiae.*  
**\* To SURPRISE**, *v. n.* To be surprised; to wonder, *Aberd.*  
**SURRIGINARE**, *s.* A surgeon. *Acts Ja. V.*  
**SURS**, *s.* A hasty rising upwards. *Doug.*—Lat. *surg-o*, *surs-um*, to rise.  
**To SUSH**, *v. a.* To beat; to flog, *Ayrs.* Perhaps corrupted from the *E. v.* to *Switch*.

**SUSH**, *SUSHIN*, *s.* A rushing sound, applied to the wind, *S.*—Dan. *viudens susen*, fremitus venti proruentis, *Haldor.* Teut. *suys-en*, sibilare; Gael. *siusan*, a humming or buzzing noise.  
**To SUSHIE**, *v. n.* To shrink, *W. Loth.*  
**SUSKIT**, *adj.* Much worn; threadbare, *S. B.*—Dan. *siaske*, nastiness, *siasket*, nasty, negligent.  
**SUSPEK**, *part. adj.* Suspected. "Ony *suspek* place," any suspected place. *Ab. Reg.*  
**SUSSY**, *SUSSIE*, *s.* 1. Care, *S. Pitscotie.*—Fr. *souci*, id. 2. "Hesitation." *Gl. Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.*  
**To SUSSY**, *v. n.* To care, *S. B. Chr. S. P.*  
**SUSSIE**, *adj.* Careful; attentive to. *Mailland P.*  
**To SUSSIE**, *v. a.* To trouble. *I wadna sussie mysell*, I would not put myself to the trouble, *Aberd.*  
**SUSTER**, *s.* Sister. *Aberd. Reg.* This approaches more nearly than the *E.* word to the sound of *A. S. swuster*, Teut. *suster*, *Moes. G. suistar*, Alem. *suester*, Su. G. *syster*, id. (*y* pron. *u.*)  
**SUTE**, *s.* Perspiration; sweat. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *sudor*, Isl. *sucit*, id.  
**SUTE**, *adj.* Sweet; pleasant. *Wyntown.*  
**SUTE**, *s.* A company of hunters. *Douglas.*—Fr. *suite*, a chase, pursuit.  
**SUTE HATE**, *V. FÛTE HATE.*  
**SUTH**, *s.* Truth; verity, *E. sooth.* *Barbour.*—A. S. *soth*, veritas.  
**SUTHFAST**, *adj.* True. *Barbour.*—A. S. *sothfaest*, id.; O. E. *sothfast*.  
**SUTHFASTNES**, *s.* Truth. *Barbour.*  
**SUTHROUN**, *s.* A collective term for the English. *Wallace. V. SODROUN.*  
**SUTTEN on**, *part. adj.* Stunted in growth, *Etrr. For.*—A. S. *on-sitt-an*, insidere, incumbere; *q.* having sat down so as to make no further progress. *Sitten*, is often used by itself in the same sense; *Sitten-like*, having the appearance of being stunted; and I think also *Sitten-down*, *S.*  
**SUWEN**, *3 pl. v.* Attend; wait on. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *suivent*, id.  
**SWA**, *SWAY*, *V. SA.* [wagging?]  
**SWAAGIN**, *part. pr.* Fluttering as a bird's wing; *S.*  
**SWAB**, *s.* The husk of the pea; *pease swabs*, *Dumfr. Swaups* means in Fife, "pease in the husks," *V. SWAP, SWAUP.*  
**SWAB**, *s.* A loose idle fellow. "A drucken *swab*" is a phrase very common, *Roxb.* This seems to be merely *Su. G.* and *E. swab*, (a mop), used metaphorically; *q.* a fellow that is constantly drinking up; one who sucks up liquor like a mop; synonym. with *Spunge, Sandbed, &c.*  
**SWABBLE**, *s.* A tall, thin person, *Etrr. For. Upp. Clydes. Perils of Man.*  
**SWABBLIN**, *s.* "A gude *swabblin*," a hearty drubbing, *Roxb.*  
**SWABBLIN-STICK**. A cudgel, *ibid.*—Dan. *swoebe*, a whip, a scourge; Teut. *sweepe*, id.; *sweep-en*, flagellare; A. S. *swæbb-an*, verrere, flagellare, *Benson.*  
**SWABIE**, *s.* The great black and white gull, *Shetl. Swarthback*, synonym. "Iarus Marinus, (Linn. Syst.) *Swabie, Bawgie.*" *Edmonstone's Zell. The Pirate.*  
**To SWABLE**, *SWABBLE*, *v. a.* "To beat with a long stiek," *Gl. Sibb. Roxb. S. O. Swablin*, part. pr. *A. Scott's Poems.*  
**SWACK**, *adj.* 1. Limber; pliant, *S. Ross.* 2. Clever; active; nimble, *S. B.*—Teut. *swack*, flexilis; Isl. *swæipia*, incurvare. 3. Weak; used in regard to a slight bar of iron, or piece of wood, *Loth.*

- SWACK, s.** A large quantity, S. O. *The Har'st Rig.*—Isl. *swack*, turba, motus.
- SWACK, adj.** Abundant, S. O. "*Swack*, plenty and good." *Gall. Encycl.*
- To SWACK, v. a.** To drink deep, and in haste; to drink greedily; to swill, Ayr. *Picken's Poems.*—E. *Swig*, id.; Su. G. *sig-a*, sugere.
- SWACK, s.** A large draught of liquor, Banff.; syn. *Swauger, Scoup, Waucht, Sweig.*
- SWACK (of wind), s.** A gust; a severe blast, Etr. For.
- To SWACK, v. n.** To blow suddenly and severely, *ibid.* This is distinguished from a *Sob*, which denotes a blast that is less severe, *ibid.*—It may be allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, or Isl. *swack-a*, inquietus esse, *swack*, turba, motus. A. S. *swæg-an* signifies tonare, "to thunder, to make a rumbling noise," Sommer.
- To SWACKEN, v. a.** To make supple or pliant, *Aberd. Mearns.*—Teut. *swack-en*, debilitare, et debilitari. V. the *adj.*
- To SWACKEN, v. n.** To become supple, *ibid.* *Beattie's John o' Arnha.*
- SWACKING, adj.** Clever; tall; active, Dumfr. V. *SWACK, adj.*
- SWACKING, adj.** Of a large size, *Gall.* "*Swacking nou*, fat large animals," *ibid.*
- SWAD, s.** A soldier; a cant term, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.* "*Swad*, or *swadkin*, a soldier. *Cant.*" *Grose's Class. Dict.*
- SWADRIK, s.** Sweden. *Bannat. P.*—In *Sw. Sverike*, from *Steca rike*, i. e. the kingdom of the Suiones.
- SWAG, s.** A festoon, used for an ornament to beds, &c. Loth.; q. what hangs loose, as allied to Teut. *swack*, quod facile flectitur, flexilis.
- SWAG, s.** A large draught of any liquid, S. V. *SWACK, v.*
- SWAG, s.** 1. Motion, Roxb. *Gall.* 2. Inclination from the perpendicular, S. 3. A leaning to; as, "a *swag* in politics," S.
- To SWAG, v. n.** To move backwards and forwards, *ibid.* "*Swag*, to swing; *swagging*, swinging," *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *swal*, fluctus lenis.
- SWAGAT, adv.** So; in such way. *Barbour.*—A. S. *swa*, so, and *gat*, a way.
- To SWAGE, v. a.** To quiet; to still; to retain. *Ross.* Apparently abbreviated from E. *Assuage.*
- SWAGERS, s. pl.** Men married to sisters, *Shetl.*—A. S. *swæger*, Su. G. *swoger*, socer.
- To SWAGGER, v. n.** To stagger; to feel as if intoxicated, *Moray.* It is not known in the sense given in E.—Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare; Isl. *sweig-ia*, flectere, curvare.
- SWAGGIE, s.** The act of swagging, or the game of *Merit* in E. *Roxb.* "At *swaggie*, waggie, or shoug-gie-shou." *Urquhart's Rabelais.*
- To SWAY, SWEY, (pron. swey) v. n.** 1. To incline to one side, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *sweig-ia*, Su. G. *swig-a*, inclinare. 2. To swing, S. A. Ber. "*sweigh*, to play at see-saw, or titter-totter," *Grose.*
- SWAY, s.** 1. A moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire, S. 2. A swing, S. *In the swey-swar*, in a state of hesitation or uncertainty, Loth. *Syn.* *In the Wey-banks*, q. moving backwards and forwards. V. *SWEET.*
- SWAIF, v.** Perhaps, ponder. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Isl. *sweif-a*, librari.
- SWAIF, SWAIF, s.** A kiss. *Chr. S. P.*—Lat. *suavium*, id.
- To SWAYL, v. a.** To swaddle, S. B.; *swaal*, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *swaethil*, fascia, *swed-an*, vincire.
- SWALLSIL, s.** A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill which is not so steep as the rest, Etr. For.
- SWAINE, s.** The country of Sweden. *Hist. James the Sext.*
- SWAIP, adj.** Slanting, Etr. For.
- SWAIPELT, s.** A piece of wood, in form nearly resembling the head of a cresier, put loosely round the fetlock joint of the fore leg of a horse, when turned out to graze in open country. When the horse goes slowly, he suffers nothing from it; but when he runs off, this, striking the other leg, causes pain, and impedes his progress, *Roxb.*
- SWAISH, SWESH, adj.** A term applied to the face, which, while it implies fulness, chiefly conveys the idea of suavety and benignity, South of S.—A. S. *swaes*, *swes*, "sweet, alluring, courteous," (*Sommer*); Alem. *suaz*, *suazzi*, dulcis, suavis.
- SWAITS, s.** New ale or wort; S. *swats.* *Ramsay.*—A. S. *swate*, ale, beer.
- SWAYWEYIS, adv.** Likewise. *Acts Ja. I.*
- To SWAK, SWAKE, v. a.** 1. To cast with force. *Doug.* 2. To strike, S. B.—Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare.
- SWAK, SWAKE, s.** 1. A throw. *Ruddiman.* 2. A hasty and smart blow. *Wyntown.* 3. A violent dash. *Douglas.* 4. Metaph. a little while, *ibid.*
- To SWAKE away, v. n.** To decay; to waste. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Dan. *swack-er*, to waste; Teut. *swack-en*, to fail.
- SWAK, s.** Errat. for *Snak*, q. v. *Wallace.*
- SWALD, part. pa.** Swelled, S. *The Pirate.*
- SWALE, part. pa.** Fat; piump. *Douglas.*—Isl. *swell-r*, tumidus.
- To SWALL, SWALLY, v. a.** To devour. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *swalg-a*, A. S. *swelg-an*, devorare; E. *swallow.*
- \* **SWALLOW, s.** In Teviotid. This harmless bird is reckoned *uncannie*, as being supposed to have a *drag o' the de'il's bluid*; in other places it is held a lucky bird, and its nest is carefully protected; and the *uncanniness* is attributed, for the same potent reason, to the beautiful *gorlin.*
- SWALME, s.** A tumour; an excrescence. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *swam*, Teut. *swamme*, tuber, fungus.
- SWAM, s.** A large quantity; as, "a *swam o' claise*," a great assortment of clothes, *Upp. Clydes.* *Corr.* perhaps from Teut. *somme*, L. B. *swama*, onus, sarcina.
- SWAMP, adj.** 1. Thin; not gross, S. 2. Not swelled, S. "An animal is said to be *swamped*, when it seems *clung*, or *clinket*, or thin in the belly," *Gall. Enc.* "Swamp, slender." *Gl. Picken.*
- \* **SWAMPED, part. adj.** Metaph. used in the sense of imprisoned; a Gipsy word, South of S.
- SWAMPLE, s.** A tall thin fellow, *Dumfr.*
- SWANDEL, SWAUNDER, s.** A sort of apoplectic giddiness which seizes one on any sudden emergency or surprise, *Fife.*
- To SWANDEL, SWAUNDER, v. n.** 1. To fall into a wavering or insensible state, *ibid.* 2. To want resolution or determination, *ibid.*—Su. G. *swind-a*, *swinn-a*, deficere, tabescere, evanescere; E. *swoon* is obviously from a common origin.
- SWANE, SWAYN, s.** 1. A young man, S. E. *swain.* 2. A man of inferior rank. *Douglas.*—Isl. *swein*, Su. G. *swen*, juvenis, servus.

SWANGE, s. Perhaps, groin. *Sir Gawan*.—Su. G. *swange*, illa.

SWANK, *adj.* 1. Slender; not big-bellied, S. 2. Limber; pliant; agile, S. *Fergusson*.—Dan. *swang*, lean, meagre; Germ. *schwank-en*, motitare.

SWANK, s. A clever young fellow, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*. V. SWANK, *adj.*

SWANKY, s. An active or clever young fellow, S. *Douglas*. A. Bor. "swanky, a strapping, young country-man," Brockett.

SWANKY, *adj.* 1. Perh. empty; hungry. *Dunbar*. 2. Applied to one who is tall, but lank, Fife. [*Sow*.

SWANKYN, *part. pr.* Meaning not clear. *Colkebbie*

SWANKING, *part. adj.* Supple; active, South of S. *Bride of Lammermoor*.

SWANKLE, s. 1. A term used to express the sound when the liquid in a vessel is shaken. 2. The sound produced by the motion of fluids in an animal's bowels, Shetl.; apparently syn. with S. *Clunk*.—Teut. *swanckel-en*, nutare, vacillare.

To SWAP, v. a. To exchange S. *The Pirate*.—Isl. *skip-a*, mutare.

SWAP, s. A barter; an exchange, S. *Bride of Lam*. To SWAP, SWAP, v. n. 1. A term applied to peas and other leguminous herbs, when they begin to have pods, S. *Whaup*, S. B. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* 2. Metaphorically transferred to young animals of every description, Roxb. V. SHAP.

SWAP, SWAP, s. 1. The husk of peas before the peas are formed, S. 2. The peas themselves, in the pod, while yet in an immature state, S.

To SWAP, v. a. 1. To draw. *Bourbour*. 2. To throw with violence, *ibid.* 3. To strike. *Wallace*.—Isl. *swip-a*, vibrare, *swaip-a*, percutere. The term, in this sense, occurs in *Palsgrave*. "I swappe, I stryke, je frappe. He swapped me on the shoulder with his hande."—Teut. *sweep-en*, flagellare.

SWAP, s. A sudden stroke. *Sir Gawan*.—Etrr. For. Roxb. *Hogg*.

SWAP, SWAP, s. The cast or linkaments of the countenance, S. *Saxon and Gael*.—Isl. *swip-ur*, imago apparet, *swipad-r*, vultu similis.

SWAPIT, *part. adj.* Moulded. *Dunbar*.

SWAPPIS. Perhaps, Sedges. *Palice of Hon*.—Teut. *schelp*, carex.

SWAPPYT, *part. pa.* Rolled or huddled together. *Wallace*.—Isl. *swaip-a*, Su. G. *swep-a*, involvere.

SWAR, s. A snare. *Wallace*.—Moes. G. *swer-an*, insidari.

SWARCH, SWARCH, (*gutt.*) s. A ramblement; a tumultuous assembly, S. B. *Tarras*.—O. Teut. *swarcke*, *swercke*, nubes, perhaps, like E. *cloud*, as signifying a crowd, a multitude.

SWARE, SWIRE, SWYRE, s. 1. The neck. *Douglas*. 2. The declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, S.; corr. *squair*. *Dunbar*. 3. The most level spot between two hills, Loth. *Poems 16th Cent.*—A. S. *swear*, a pillar, cervix, the neck.

To SWARE, v. n. 1. To faint; to swoon, S.; *swarth*, Ang. *Ross*. 2. To become languid. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *swærfo-a*, in gyrum agitari.

To SWARE, v. a. To stupefy. *Gall. Encycl.*

SWARFE, s. The surface. *Rollock*. *Fergusson* (*The Rivers of Scotland*) uses *surf* for surface.

SWARFF, SWERF, s. 1. Stupor; insensibility. *Wallace*. 2. A fainting fit; a swoon. *Swarth*, Ang. *Cleland*. 3. Faintness; dejection of spirit. *Belhaven MS.*

SWARGH, s. V. SWARCH, SWARCH.

SWARYN, s. V. SYVEWARM.

SWARRA, s. 1. Worst underclothing, Shetl. 2. A long worsted tippet or cravat, Mearns. Suwarrow?

SWARRACH, s. 1. A large, unseemly heap, Ang. 2. A great number, Buchan.—Su. G. *swær*, gravis.

SWARRIG, s. A quantity of any thing, Shetl.; a variety of *Swarrach*. V. SWARCH.

SWARTATEE, *interj.* Black time; an ill hour, Shetl. Also expl. "expressing contempt or surprise."—From Su. G. Isl. *swart*, black, and *tid*, time; or perchance q. *swart to ye*, "black be your fate!"

SWARTBACK, s. The Great Black and White Gull, Orkn. *Barry*.—Norw. *swart-bag*, id.

SWARTH, s. A faint. V. SWARF.

SWARTH, s. Sward, Etrr. For. *Hogg*.

SWARTH, s. In *swarth o'*, in exchange for, Roxb. I can form no conjecture as to the origin, unless it be A. S. *wearth*, Su. G. *waerd*, &c. worth, price, value, with the sibilation prefixed.

SWARTRYTTER, s. A black horseman; properly one belonging to the German cavalry. *G. Buchanan*.—Teut. *swerte ruyters*, milites nigri.

To SWARVE, v. n. To incline to one side, E. *Swerve*. *Nigel*.—Teut. *swer-en*, deorare, divagari, fluctuare.

SWASH, s. 1. The noise made in falling upon the ground, S.; *squash*, E. *Ruddiman*. 2. The noise made by a salmon when he leaps at the fly. *David's Seas*.

SWASH, s. A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SWESON.

To SWASH, v. n. To swell. *Z. Boyd*.—Su. G. *swassa*, to walk loftily.

SWASH, s. 1. One of a corpulent habit, S. *Inheritance*. 2. A large quantity viewed collectively, S.

SWASH, SWASH, *adj.* 1. Of a broad make, S. B. *Gl. Shurr*. 2. Fuddled; q. swollen with drink, S. *Rams*.

SWATCH, s. 1. A pattern, S. *Sir J. Sincl.* 2. A specimen, of whatever kind, S. *Wodrow*. 3. Metaph. a mark, S.

SWATHEL, s. A strong man. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *swithlic*, ingens, vchemens.

SWATS, s. pl. The thin part of sowens or flummery, Shetl.—Isl. *swade*, lubricities.

SWATS, s. pl. New-ale, S. V. SWAITS.

To SWATTER, SWATTER, v. n. 1. To move quickly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way, S. *Lyndsay*.

2. To move quickly in an awkward manner. *Wats*.—Teut. *swadder-en*, turbare aquas, fluctuare; Su. G. *swaattr-a*, spargere. 3. In Gal-doway, "to swim close together in the water, like young ducks." *M'Taggart*. "To swatter, to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking and feeding," *Yorks. Marshall*.

SWATTER, s. A large collection, especially of small objects in quick motion, Loth.

SWATTLE, s. The act of swallowing with avidity, *Stirlings*.

To SWATTLE, v. a. To beat soundly with a stick or wand, *Aberd.*; *Swaddle*, E. to beat, to cudgel.

SWATTLIN, s. A drubbing, *ibid.* It may be a dimin. from Isl. *swada*, cutem laedere.

SWATTROCH, s. "Strong soup; excellent food." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SWAVER, v. n. To walk feebly, as one who is fatigued, S. B. *Ross*.—Teut. *swey-en*, vacillare, nutare, *sweyver*, vagus.

SWAUGER, (*g* hard.) A large draught, Banffs; synon. *Scapp*, *Swack*, *Waucht*, S. and E. *Swig*. *Taylor's S. Poems*.—Isl. *siug-a*, Su. G. *sug-a*, sugere, E. to *swig*.

- SWAUKIN**, *part.* Hesitating. **V. HAUKIN** and **SWAUKIN**.
- To SWAUL**, *v. n.* To increase in bulk; to swell, *Gall.* *Swall* is the common pron. of *S.* *Song, Gall. Encycl.*
- SWAUL**, *s.* "A large swell," *ibid.*
- SWAULTIE**, *s.* "A fat animal," *ibid.*; *q.* one that is swollen.
- To SWAUNDER**, *v. n.* To become giddy, &c. *Fife.*
- V. SWANDER**, *v. and s.*
- To SWAUP**, *v. a.* Used to denote the act of a mother or nurse, who first puts the spoonful of meat in her own mouth which she means to put in the child's; that she may cool, soften, and bring it to the point of the spoon, *Berwicks.*
- To SWAW**, *v. a.* 1. To produce waves; to break the smooth surface of the water, *ibid.* 2. To cause a motion in the water; applied to that produced by the swift motion of fishes, *ibid.*
- SWAW**, *s.* 1. A wave, *Roxb.* 2. The slight movement on the surface of water, caused by a fish swimming near the surface; also, that caused by any body thrown into the water, *ibid.* *Aiker*, although *synon.* is applied only to the motion of a fish, and is understood as denoting a feebler undulation. Perhaps *jaw*, *S.* a wave, is of the same origin.
- SWAWIN o' the Water.** The rolling of a body of water under the impression of the wind, *ibid.*—*Teut.* *sweyv-en*, vague, fluctuate; *Germ.* *schwelf-en*, *id.*; *Dan.* *swaev-e*, to wave, to move; *Isl.* *svif-a*, ferri, moveri; *Su. G.* *swaefw-a*, motitari, fluctuare.
- To SWEAL**, *v. a.* To swaddle, *S.* **V. SWAYL**.
- To SWEAL**, *v. n.* To whirl; to turn round with rapidity, *Berwicks.* *Syn. Swirl.*
- SWEAL**, *s.* The act of turning round with rapidity; often applied to the quick motion of a fish with its tail, *ibid.*—*Isl.* *svelf-a*, agitare, circumagere, gyrate.
- To SWEAL**, *v. n.* To melt away hastily, *S.* "Dinna let the candle *swéal*." *Tales of My Landlord.* "Swéal, to waste away, as a candle blown upon by the wind," *Yorks. Marshall.*
- To SWEAL**, *v. a.* To carry a candle so as to make it blaze away; as, "Ye're *swéalin'* a' the candle," *S.* *Swall* or *swail* is the *E.* orthography of this old word. *V. Todd.*
- SWEAP**, *s.* A stroke or blow, *Banffs.* This must be merely a variety of *Swipe*, *q. v.*
- To SWEAP**, *v. a.* To scourge, *S.* *Ruddiman.*—*Isl.* *swep*, a scourge.
- SWECH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg. V. Swesch.*
- SWECHAN**, (*gutt.*) *part. pr.* Sounding; always applied to the noise made by water, while the *v.* *Sough* is used of the wind, *Upp. Lanarks.* *Marmaiden of Clyde.*—*A. S.* *sweg-an*, sonare.
- SWECHYNGE**, *s.* A rushing sound, as that of water falling over a precipice; or a hollow whistling sound, as that made by the wind, *South of S.*
- SWECHT**, *s.* 1. The force of a body in motion. *Douglas.*—*Su. G.* *swigt-a*, vacillare. 2. A multitude; a great quantity, *Berwicks.* *Synon. Swack. Sweep, q. v.*
- SWEDGE**, *s.* An iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse, *Roxb.*—*Isl.* *svieg-ia*, flectere, curvare, *svieg-ia*, curvatura, flectio.
- To SWEDGE**, *v. a.* To make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, *Roxb.*
- To SWEE**, *v. a.* 1. To move any object to one side, *Roxb. Etr. For. Perils of Man.* 2. To move backwards and forwards, *S. Marriage.* **V. SWAY, SWEY.**
- To SWEE**, **SWEX**, *v. a.* 1. To incline to one side. *Swey*, *s.* 2. To move backwards and forwards, as a tree, from the action of the wind, *Roxb.* 3. To be irresolute, *ibid.* **V. SWAY, SWEY, v.**
- To SWEE aff**, *v. a.* To give a slanting direction, as to a stroke, *S. A. Hogg.*
- SWEE**, *s.* 1. An inclination to one side, *S. Hogg.* *Isl.* *svieg-ia*, curvatura, flectio. 2. Used in a moral sense, as transferred to the mind, *S. ibid.* 3. A chimney crane; for suspending a pot over the fire, *S. O. Roxb.* **V. SWAY, s.** also **KIEN-SWEE.**
- SWEE**, *s.* A line of grass cut down by the mower, *S. Swath, E.*
- To SWEE**, *v. n.* To smart with pain, *Orkn.*; *synon. Gell, Sow, S.*—*Dan.* *svi-e*, to smart, *svie*, a smart; *Isl.* *svid-a*, *Su. G.* *svid-a*, dolere, angere.
- To SWEE**, *v. a.* To singe, *Orkn.*—*Dan.* *svi-e*, "to singe, to scorch, to parch," *Wolff.*
- SWEED**, *s.* A sheep's head singed, *Shetl.*
- SWEEK**, *s.* The art of doing any thing properly, *S. B.*—*Su. G.* *swik*, *swek*, dolus; *Isl.* *mér um swig*, ultra meas vires.
- To SWEEL**, *v. n.* To drink copiously, *S.*; *swill, E.*
- To SWEEL**, **SWEAL**, *v. a.* To wash anything in a stream, pond, or superabundant quantity of water, by dashing the thing washed to and fro, or whirling it round, *S.* This seems originally the same with *E. swill*, as signifying "to wash, to drench." *A. S. swil-ian*, lavare, *Lye.* *Synon. Synd.*
- To SWEEL**, *v. a.* To swallow, *S. B. Dumfr.*; *Swill, E. Dominic Deposed.*—*A. S.* *swilg-an*, *swylg-an*, *svieg-an*, to swallow, to swill.
- To SWEEL**, **SWEAL**, *v. a.* To wind round; as to *swéal* a rope round a post, *Upp. Clydes.*; softened from *A. S. swaethil*, *swathil*, fascia.
- SWEELER**, *s.* A bandage; that which *swéels* or winds round, *Kinross. V. SWEL, v.*
- SWEEP**, *s.* A chimney-sweeper, *S.*; also *dimin. Sweepie, Aberd.*
- SWEER**, **SWEERT**, *adj.* Slow. **V. SWEIR.**
- SWEE-SWAY**, *adj.* In a state of suspense or hesitation, *W. Loth.* Probably allied to *E. see-saw.*
- SWEER-ARSE**, *s.* The same amusement as *Sweir-tree*, *q. v. Fife, S. A.*
- \* **SWEET**, *adj.* 1. Not salted, *S. A. Douglas.* 2. Fresh; not putrid. "Fysche reid & *sweet.* *Aberd. Reg.*
- SWEETBREAD**, *s.* The pancreas of the calf, *S. Antiquary.*
- SWEETIE-BUN**, **SWEETIE-SCON**, *s.* A cake baked with sweetmeats, *S. Pop. Ball.* *E. seed-cake.*
- SWEETIE-LAIL**, *s.* A Christmas loaf, or one baked with raisins, &c. in it, *S. B.*
- SWEETIE-MAN**, *s.* 1. A confectioner, *S.* 2. A man who sells confections or sweetmeats at a fair, *S. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*
- SWEETIES**, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, *S. Rams.*
- SWEETIE-WIFE**, *s.* A female who sells sweetmeats, *S. The Provost.*
- SWEET-MILK CHEESE.** Cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; in *Dunlop cheese, S. Agr. Surv. Perth.*
- SWEET-MILKER**, *s.* The day on which sweet-milk cheese is made. *Gall. Enc.*
- SWEG**, **SWIG**, *s.* A quantity; a considerable number, *Both.* This seems merely a variety of *Swack*, *q. v.*

**SWEY**, *s.* A long crow for raising stones, Ang.—Isl. *swaig-ia*, inclinare.

**SWEIG**, *s.* A large draught of liquor, Banffs. This is merely E. *Swig*.

**SWEIG**, **SWEEG**, *s.* A very bad candle, Roxb. Synon. *Water-wader*, *q. v.* Allied perhaps to Dan. Su. G. *swap*, weak, feeble, faint.

**SWELL**, *s.* 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also *Sowle*, S. A. and O.; synon. *sule*, S. B. 2. "Swell, any thing which hath a circular motion." *Gall. Enc.* To **SWELL**, *v. n.* To move in a circular way. *Gall. Encycl.*

**SWYNGEOUR**, **SWYNGOUR**, **SWINGER**, *s.* A drone; a sluggish, S. *Rollock*.—A. S. *sweng*, lazy, *swongornes*, torpor.

**SWEIR**, **SWEER**, **SWEER**, **SWEAR**, *adj.* 1. Lazy; indolent, S. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *swaer*, *swere*, piger, deses. 2. Reluctant; unwilling, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Niggardly; unwilling to part with any thing, S. O.

**DEAD-SWEIR**, *adj.* Extremely lazy, S. *Rutherford*.

**SWEIR-DRAUCHTS**, *s. pl.* The same with *Sweir-tree*. The amusement is conducted in Tweeddale by the persons grasping each other's hands, without using a stick.

**SWEIR-DRAWN**, *part. pa.* To be *sweir-drawn*, to hesitate or be reluctant about any thing, Roxb.

**SWEIR-JINNY**, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn; the same with *sweir-kitty*, *Aberd.*

**SWEIR-KITTY**, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn; S. B. *Sweir*, and *Kitty*, a contemptuous term for a woman.

**SWEIR MAN'S LADE**, **SWEIR MAN'S LIFT**. The undue load, taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel, S.

**SWEIRNE**, *part. pa.* Sworn. *Aberd. Reg.*

**SWEIRNES**, *s.* Laziness, S. *Dunbar*.

**SWEIRTA**, **SWEIRTIE**, *s.* Laziness; sloth, *Aberd.*; formed like *Purtye*, *Dainta*, &c. A. *Beattie's Tales*.

**SWEIR-TREE**, *s.* 1. An amusement, in which two persons are seated on the ground, and holding a stick between them, each tries who shall first draw the other up, *Fife*. 2. The stick used in this amusement, S. A. 3. The same kind of instrument that is also called *Sweir-Kitty*, *Teviotdale*.

**SWEIS**, *s. pl.* Apparently cranes, or instruments of this description. *Inventories*. V. **SWEY**, and **SWEB**.

**SWELCHIE**, *s.* A seal. *Brand*. V. **SELCH**.

**SWELCHIE**, *s.* A whirlpool, *Orkn.* V. **SWELTH**, *s.*

**SWELL**, *s.* A bog, S. B. V. **SWELTH**.

To **SWELLY**, *v. a.* To swallow, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swelgan*, Su. G. *swael-ja*, vorare.

To **SWELT**, *v. n.* To die. *Barbour*.—A. S. *swelt-an*, *swelt-an*, mori.

To **SWELT**, *v. n.* To have a sense of suffocation, especially from heat, S. *Ross*.—Isl. *swael-a*, *swaelt*, suffocare.

To **SWELT**, **SWEET**, *v. a.* To swallow greedily, *Shetl.*—Isl. *swelta*, esurire.

**SWELTH**, *adj.* Voracious. *Doug.*—A. S. *swelgth*, devorant, q. that which swalloweth; Isl. *swaelt-a*, esurire.

**SWELTH**, *s.* A gulf; a whirlpool. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *swalp*, Teut. *swelgh*, a gulf; Isl. *swelg-r*, Dan. *swaelg*, vorago, gurgis.

**SWENGEOUR**, *s.* V. **SWENGEUR**.

**SWERD**, *s.* A sword. V. **SUERD**.

**SWERF**, *s.* A swoon. V. **SWARF**.

**SWERTHBAK**, *s.* The great black and white gull. *Houlate*.—Isl. *swartbak-ur*, the smaller guillemot. V. **SWARTBACK**.

**SWESCH**, *s.* A trumpet. *Stat. Gild.*—A. S. *swæg*, pl. *swegas*, sound, in general, any musical instrument; Moes. G. *swiga-son*, to pipe.

**SWESCHER**, **SUESCHER**, *s.* A trumpeter. "The common swescher." *Aberd. Reg.*

**SWEUN**, **SWECH**, **SWYNYNG**, **SWENYNG**, *s.* A dream; the act of dreaming. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swef-en*, Isl. *swefn*, id. from *swarf-a*, dormire.

**SWYCHT**, *adj.* Perhaps from *wicht*, powerful, with *s.* prefixed. *Barbour*.

**SWICK**, *adj.* Clear of any thing, Banffs.—Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.

To **SWICK**, *v. a.* 1. To deceive; to illude, *Fife*. 2. To blame, Ang.—A. S. *swic-an*, decipere, also offendere.

**SWICK**, **SWYK**, *s.* 1. Fraud, S. B. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *swik*, anc. *swick*, id. 2. A trick, of whatever kind; as, "He played them a *swick*," *Fife*. 3. Blamableness. *I had nae swick o't*, I had no blamableness in it, S. B.—A. S. *swica*, *swic*, offensa. 4. A deceiver, *Fife*.—A. S. *swice*, deceptor.

**SWICKY**, *adj.* 1. Deceitful, Ang. 2. Sportively tricky, *ibid.* V. **SWIK**.

To **SWIDDER**, *v. n.* To hesitate; pron. *swither*, S. *Ross*.—A. S. *swaethar*, which of the two; Su. G. *swaefw-a*, fluctuare.

To **SWIDDER**, *v. a.* To cause to be irresolute. *Douglas*. V. *v. n.*

**SWIDDER**, **SWIDDERING**, **SWITHER**, *s.* Doubt; hesitation, S. *Ross*.

**SWIFF**, *s.* 1. Rotatory motion, or the humming sound produced by it, *Loth.*—Isl. *swief-ast*, Su. G. *swaefw-a*, circumagere. 2. Any quick motion producing a whiffing sound; as, *It past by me wi' a swiff*, *Fife*. Used as synon with *Souch*, *Sough*. 3. A sound of this description, *ibid.* Synon. *Souch*, *s.* V. **SWIFT**.

To **SWIFF**, *v. n.* A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind, *Roxb.* *Berwick*. Synon. *Souch*, *v.*

To **SWIFF asleep**, *v. n.* A phrase used to denote that short interval of sleep enjoyed by those who are restless from fatigue or disease, *South of S.*

**SWIFF of sleep**, *s.* A disturbed sleep, *ibid.*—Isl. *swaef-a*, sopire. V. *Sour*, *v.* and *s.*

To **SWIFF awa**, *v. n.* To faint; to swoon, S. A. *St. Johnstoun*. *Swiff*, id. *Etr.* *For*.

To **SWIFT**, *v. a.* To reef, as a sail, *Shetl.*—Dan. *svofte*, id.

**SWIFT**, *s.* A reeling machine used by weavers, S.—Isl. *swief*, volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur, ansa rotatis, verticillum. V. **SWIFF**.

To **SWIG**, *v. n.* To turn suddenly, S. A.

**SWIG**, *s.* The act of turning suddenly, S. A. *Gl. Complaynt*.—Isl. *swieg-a*, to bend.

To **SWIG**, *v. n.* To wag; to move from side to side; to walk with a rocking sort of motion, S. B. *Tarras's Poems*.—Isl. *swieg-ia*, fectere; Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. Inre seems to view this and *waeg-a*, to have an inconstant motion, E. *to Wag*, as originally the same; and the idea has every appearance of being well founded.

To **SWIK**, *v. a.* To assuage pain or grief, by fixing the attention upon some interesting object. *Doug.*—A. S. *swic-an*, cessare.

**SWYK**, *s.* Fraud; deceit. V. **SWICK**.

To **SWYKE**, *v. a.* To cause to stumble. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal*.—A. S. *swic-an*, facere ut offendat.

**SWIKFUL**, *adj.* Deceitful. *Wyntown*.

SWIKFULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully. *Wynt.*  
 SWIL, *s.* The swivel of a tedder, *Shett.* V. SULE and SWEIL.  
 SWILE, *s.* A bog in a meadow, *Buchan.*  
 SWILK, SUIK, *adj.* Such. *Barb.*—A. S. *swilk*, talis; Moes. G. *swaleik*, id. from *swa*, so, and *leik*, like.  
 To SWILL, *v. a.* To swaddle; *S. swael.* *Montgomerie.* V. SWAIL.  
 SWILL, *s.* "Thre sh. for sax huikis in hervest, xliij d. for ilk swill of viij pultre." *Aberd. Reg.* This term relates to a duty for which money was taken in exchange. The *cain* due for each plough-gate might be eight fowls.—A. S. *gul* denotes a plough.  
 SWINE. *The swine's gate through't*, a proverbial phrase, used when an intended marriage has gone back, *S. Kelly.*  
 SWINE-ARNOT, *s.* The same with *Swine's Moscorts*, Banfs. "*Swine-arnot* is clown's allheal, *Stachys palustris.*" *Surv. Banfs.*  
 SWINE-FISH, *s.* The wolf-fish, *Orkn. Barry.*  
 SWINE'S ARNUTS, *s.* Tall oat grass, with tuberous roots, *S. V. MURRICK.*  
 SWINE'S MOSCORTS, *s.* Clown's all-heal, *S.*—*Sw. swin*, swine. V. SWINE ARNOT.  
 SWINE'S-SAIM, *s.* Hog's lard, *S. Seam*, lard, *E.*  
 SWING, *s.* A stroke. *Barbour.*—A. S. *id.*  
 SWINGER, *s.* V. SWEYNGOUR.  
 SWYNGYT, *L. fwyngyt*, foined, pushed. *Barbour.*—*O. Fr. foine*, a sword.  
 To SWINGLE lint. To separate flax from the core, by beating it, *S. A. Scott.*—*Teut. swinghel-en het vlas*, id.; *A. S. swing-an*, flagellare.  
 SWINGLER, *s.* The instrument used for beating flax, *Dumfr.*  
 SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* The stock over which flax is scutched, *Dumfr.*; *synon. Swingling-stock.*  
 SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* 1. One of the moveable pieces of wood put before a plough or harrow, to which the traces are fastened, *S.* 2. Used improperly for the pole of a coach. *Journ. Lond.*—*Teut. swinghel-en*, to move backwards and forwards.  
 SWINGLE-WAND, *s.* The instrument with which flax is *swingled*, *S. B.*  
 SWINGLING-HAND, *s.* A wooden lath or sword, brought to a pretty sharp edge, for dressing flax, *Roxb.*; *synon. with Swingle-wand.*  
 SWINGLING-STOCK, *s.* An upright board, about three feet in height, mortised into a foot or stock, over which flax is held while undergoing the operation performed by means of the *swingling-hand*, *ib.* These instruments are now gone into desuetude, lint-mills having superseded them.  
 SWING-LINT, *s.* An instrument used for breaking flax, *Roxb.*—*Teut. swinghe*, id. *baculus linearis.* *Swingle-hand* and *Swingle-wand*, *synon.*  
 To SWINK, SWYK, *v. n.* To labour. *Henryson.*—*A. S. swinc-an*, laborare.  
 SWINK, *s.* Labour. *Sir Tristrem.*  
 To SWIPE, *v. n.* 1. To move circularly, *Lanarks.* 2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass, *S.*—*Isl. swip-a*, vibrare, to brandish, to move backwards and forwards.  
 SWIPE, SWYPE, *s.* 1. A circular motion, *Lanarks.* 2. A stroke fetched by a circular motion, *ibid.* *Aberd. Christm. Ba'ing.*  
 SWYPES, *s. pl.* Brisk small beer. *Redgumlet.* This term might originate from *C. B. swyf*, spuma, cremor, (*Davies, Boxhorn*;) or, according to *Owen, swy,*

yeast; *q. beer* that carries a good deal of foam, "*a reemin' bicker,*" *S.*  
 SWIPPER, *adj.* 1. Nimble; *S. B. swippert.* *Doug.* 2. Sudden, *S. B. Ross.* 3. Hasty; tart, *S. B.*—*A. S. swip-an*, *Isl. swip-a*, cito agere; *Isl. swigr*, subita apparentia.  
 SWIPPERLIE, SWIPPERTLY, *adv.* *Swiftly.* *Douglas.*  
 SWYRE, *s.* The neck, &c. V. SWARE.  
 To SWIRK, *v. n.* To spring with velocity. *Dumbar.*—Allied perhaps to *E. jerk*, or *Belg. schriek-en*, to start.  
 To SWIRL, *v. n.* 1. To whirl like a vortex, *S.* 2. To be seized with giddiness, *Ettr. For. Hogg.* 3. Used improperly to denote the motion of a ship in sailing. *P. Buch. Dial.*—*Su. G. swarfva*, *Isl. swtrra*, to be hurried round.  
 To SWIRL, *v. a.* To carry off as by a whirlwind, *S. O.*—*A. Wilson's Poems.*  
 SWIRL, *s.* 1. The whirling motion of a fluid body, *S. Douglas.* 2. A whirling motion of any kind, as that caused by the wind, *S. Bride of Lammermoor.* 3. The vestiges left of a motion of this kind. "*Swirl*, the remaining appearance of such a motion," *Gl. Sibb. S.* 4. A twist or contortion in the grain of wood, *S.* 5. The same with *Cowlick*, a tuft of hair on the head which naturally turns up, &c. *Upp. Clydes.*  
 SWIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Full of twists; contorted; applied to wood, *S. Burns.* 2. Entangled; applied to grass that lies in various positions, *S.* 3. Inconstant, ever in a state of rotation, *Roxb. Rutchkie's Wayside Cottager.*  
 SWIRLING, *s.* Giddiness; vertigo, *Ettr. For.*  
 SWIRLON, SWIRLIN, *adj.* Distorted, *S. O.*; applied to the human body, *West of S. Tannahill.*  
 SWISK, *s.* A whisk, *Shetl.*—*Dan. visk*, id.  
 SWITH, SWYTH, SWYTH, *adv.* 1. Quickly; *als. swyth*, as soon. *Douglas.* 2. Equivalent to "be gone," "avast," *S. Shirrefs.*—*Isl. swey*, apage; *Su. G. swig-a*, loco cedere.  
 SWYTH, *s.* Used for *Suth*, *E. Sooth*, truth. *Barbour.*  
 To SWITHER, *v. n.* To hesitate. *Swither, s.* Hesitation. V. SWIDDER, *v. and s.*  
 To SWITHER, *v. n.* 1. To swagger, *Roxb.* 2. To talk or act as assuming a claim of superior dignity or merit, as *E. swagger* is used; to hector, *South of S.* 3. To exert one's self to the utmost, *Roxb.*, "*Swingling of the Lint, Jo. Hogg's Poems.*"  
 SWITHER, *s.* A severe brush, like one who is made to swagger, or becomes giddy from his situation, *Roxb. A. Scott's Poems.* 2. A trial of strength; applied to mental or tongue exertion, *ib. Rutchkie.*  
 To SWITHER, *v. a.* To make to fall; to throw over, *Tweeddale.*  
 SWITHER, *s.* The act of throwing down, or over, *ib.*  
 To SWITHEB, *v. n.* To whiz. *Hogg.*  
 SWYTHIN, *adj.* Swedish; or, from Sweden. *Ab. Reg.*  
 SWYTHNES, *s.* Swiftiness. *Bellenden.*  
 SWIVVLE OF WIND. A strong current of wind sweeping round a corner, *Shetl.*—*Ger. zweifeln*, to turn.  
 SWOFTLY, *adv.* Swiftly. *Aberd. Reg.*  
 To SWOICH, SWOUCH, *v. n.* To emit a hollow whistling sound. V. SOTCH, *v.*  
 SWONCIAND, *part. pr.* Vibrating. *Houlate.*—*Germ. swenck-en*, motitare.  
 SWOND, *s.* A faint; a swoon. *Relation of a Hellish Monster, Law's Memor.*  
 SWOON, *s.* Corn is *in the swoon*, when, although the strength of the seed is exhausted, the plant has not fairly struck root, *S. B.* In this state, the blade appears sickly and faded.—*A. S. swim-an*, to decay.

**SWORD-DOLLAR.** A large silver coin of James VI.  
V. JAMES RYALL.

**SWORDICK, s.** Spotted blenny; so denominated from its form, Orkn. *Barry*.—Dan. *sort*, black; *Gobins niger*.

**SWORDSLIPERS, s. pl.** Sword-cutlers. *Knox*.—Teut. *'slyp-en*, acuere, exterere aciem ferri; Su. G. *slip-a*, id.

**SWORL, s.** A whirling motion. *Douglas*. V. SWIRL.

**SWOUN, s.** A swooning; a fainting fit. *Douglas*.

**SWOURN.** L. *smoryt*, smothered. *Wallace*.

**SWOW, s.** "The dull and heavy sound produced by the regurgitations of the dashing waves of a river in a flood, or of the sea in a storm, Clydes."—A. S. *swoeg*,

*sonus, bombus*. *Swow* is thus originally the same with *Souch*, q. v. and with O. E. *Swough*, sound, noise, used by Chaucer.

To SWOW, v. n. "To emit such a sound," *ibid. Edin. Mag.*

To SWOWM, v. n. To swim. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SWUFF, v. n. 1. To breathe high in sleep, Ettr. For.; pron. *Swoof*. *Perils of Man*.—A. S. *swef-ian*, sopire; *swefod*, "fast or sound asleep," Somner. 2. To whistle on a low key; or under the breath, *ibid.* 3. To move past in a whizzing way, Ettr. For. V. SOUF, v.

SWUFF, SWOOF, s. The act of whizzing, *ib.*