

C.

CA, CAW, *s.* A walk for cattle, a particular district, S. B.

A crowd of Kettrin did their ferest fill:
On ilka side they took it in wi' care;
And in the *ca*, nor cow nor ewe did spare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

From *caw*, to drive, because cattle are driven through the extent of the district thus denominated. V. CALL.

CA, *s.* A pass, or defile between hills, Sutherl.

"—By—the heights of *Lead-na-bea-kach*, until you arrive at the *Ca* (i.e. the slap or pass) of that hill." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 168.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael, or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they used to *caw* or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions *cead* as signifying a pass.

To CA', *v. a.* To drive, &c. V. under CALL.

To CA'-THROW, *v. a.* To go through business actively.

CA'-THRO', *s.* A great disturbance. V. CALL, *v.*

CA, CAW, *s.* Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," S.

"That there was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong *caw*, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath." Ogilvy and Nairn's Trial, p. 83.

CA' *o' the water*, the motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, *The ca' o' the water is west*, the waves drive toward the west, S. V. CALL, *v.*

To CA', CAW, *v. v.* To call. V. under CALL.

To CAW AGAIN, *v. a.* To contradict.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the *v. Again-call*, to revoke.

CA', used as an abbreviation for *calf*, S. O.

Than Cleotie, shaped like a burd,
Flew down as big'a a towmont *ca'*,
And clinket Eppie'a wheel awa'.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 188.

To CA', *v. n.* To calve, S. O. Gl. Picken.

CA', *s.* A soft, foolish person; as, "Ye silly *ca'*," Roxb.

Probably the same with E. *calf*, used in the same sense elsewhere. Teut. *kalf*, vitulus; also, homo obesus.

To CAB, *v. a.* To pilfer, Loth.; perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, *q. v.*

CABARR, *s.* A lighter.

"They sent down six barks or *cabarrs* full of ammunition," &c. Spald., ii. 57. The same with *Gabert*, *q. v.*

CABBACK, *s.* A cheese. V. KEBBUCK.

CABBIE, *s.* A sort of box, made of laths which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled. One is used on each side of the horse in place of a pannier, S.

"The other implements of husbandry are harrows, the crooked and straight delving spades, English spades, some mattocks, *cabbies*, crook-saddles, creels." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 187.

This name is also given to a small barrow or box, with two wheels, used by feeble persons for drawing any thing after them, Sutherl.; pronounced *kebbie*.

CABBRACH, *adj.* Rapacious, laying hold of every thing.

Gin we seke on till her a [i]h fouks come here,
Ye'll see the tony intill a bonny steer;
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn *cabbrach* pack,
And start like stanes, and soon wad be our wrack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Gael. *cabhrach*, an auxiliary?

CABELD, *pret.* Reined, bridled.

Than said I to my cummeris, in counsals about,
See how I *cabeld* yon cowl with ane keim brydil.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 257.

Teut. *kebel*, a rope.

CABIR, KABAR, KEBBRE, *s.* 1. "A rafter, S." Rudd. [The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called *Kebbres*.]

Messapus than ful feirs, with spere in hand
Apoun him draif, thocht he besocht hym sare,
And with hys schaft that was als rude and square,
As it had bene ane *cabir* or ane spar,
Down from his swyft coursoure na thyng skar,
Smat hym ane greuous wound and dedely byt.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 8.

They frae a barn a *kabar* raught,
Ane mounted wi' a bang.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278. V. STANG.

"The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot:—*kebbres* for houses at 3s. per dozen, if made of birch, and 6s. of ash." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 321.

As to this definition, in which I followed Ruddiman, I am corrected by a literary correspondent, who says: "Kebbers do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the *divots* or thatch."

2. The transverse beams in a kiln, on which the grain is laid for being dried, receive the same designation, S.

3. Used in some parts of S. for a large stick used as a staff; like *kent*, *rung*, &c.

Rudd. refers to Ir. *cabar*, a joint, a coupling, as the probable origin. To this correspond, C. B. *keibr*, Corn. *keber*, a rafter, Arm. *kebr*, *queber*, id. pl. *kabirou*; Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a lath; Ir. *cabratm*, to join; Fr. *chevron*, anciently *cheveron*, a rafter, or joist. This Menage derives from L. B. *cabro*, -*onis*, id. also written *capro*. Fr. *cabre*, Ital. *capre*, also signify pieces of wood used for supporting the awning of a galley; Veneroni. *Capreolus* occurs in Cæsar's Comment. as denoting a brace.

A word of a similar form had also been used by the Goths. Teut. *keper*, signifies a beam, a brace; *kepers*, beams fastened together by braces, Kilian. The word, according to this learned writer, especially denotes the beams of houses terminating in an acute angle.

CABOK, *s.* A cheese, S.

—"That is to say, a quarter of beif takin for a penny of custum, a *cabok* of cheiss takin for a half-penny," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.

This is the most ancient example I have met with of the use of this term. V. **KEBUCK**.

CABROCH, *adj.* Lean, meagre.

Hir care is all to clenge thy *cabroch* hows.
Evergreen, ii. 57. st. 18.
i.e. thy meagre limbs, or houghs.

It is now generally used as a *s.*, denoting very lean flesh, or what is scarcely better than carrion; sometimes, the flesh of animals which have died of themselves, Perth. V. **TRAIK**.

Perhaps from Ir. *scabar*, the *s.* being thrown away. This is the more probable, as *skeebroch* is the synon. term in Galloway.

CACE, CAIS, *s.* Chance, accident. *On cace*, by chance.

This schippis than *on cace* war reddy thare.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 20.

Fr. *cas*, Lat. *cas-us*.

To CACHE, *v. n.* To wander, to go astray.

He *cachit* fra the court, sic was his awin cast,
Quhair na body was him about by five mylis hraid.
Rauf Coilyear, A. ij, a.

O. Fr. *cach-ier*, agiter, expulser.

To CACHE, CAICH, CADGE, *v. a.* To toss, to drive, to shog, S.

Quhare Crista *cachis* the cours, it rynnys quently:
May nowther power, nor pith, put him to prise.
Garwan and Gol. iv. 18.

The battellis and the man I will discirue,
—Over land and se *cachit* with meikill pyns,
Be force of goddis aboue, fra euery stede.
Doug. Virgil, 13. 8.

It frequently occurs in a neut. sense. The more modern orthography is *cadge*; Yorks. id. to carry, Marshall.

She—naething had her cravings to supplie
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree;—
The hercelings race her did so hetly *cadge*,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Hearne expl. *catchis*, "causeth," as used by R. Brunne. But it seems to signify, drives, p. 240.

Sir Edward herd wels telle of his grete misdede,
Ther power forto felle, it *catchis* him to spede.

Hence E. *cadger*, a huckster; which Sibb. fancifully derives from "Sw. *korge*, a creel, q. *corger*." The origin certainly is Teut. *kats-en*, *kets-en*, cursare, cursitare, discurrere; Belg. *een bal kaats-en*, to toss a ball. Perhaps Ital. *cacc-iare*, to drive, to thrust, is allied.

I may observe that *cadger*, in S., more properly denotes a fish-carrier. V. Statist. Acc. ii. 508.

CACHE KOW, *s.* "A cow-catcher, a cow-stealer, *abigeus*," Rudd.

Sum wald be court man, sum clerk, and sum ane
cache kow,
Sum knyecht, sum capitane, sum Caiser, sum Kyng.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 239. a. 41.

It seems very doubtful, if this expression denotes a *cow-stealer*. From the connexion, it rather suggests the idea of a catchpoll or bumbailiff, and may strictly correspond to Teut. *koe-vanher*, praetor rusticus, an officer appointed to seize and detain the *cows*, or other cattle, that were found feeding on the property of another; S. *pundare*, *pundler*, synon.

CACHEPILL, *s.* Perhaps tennis-court.

"The fluir of his *cachepill* laity biggit." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563, v. 25.

Can this denote a tennis-court? V. **CACHEPOLE**. Perhaps it is the same word that appears in another form:—"The *chachippill* & bakgalrie [back-gallery.]"

CACHE-POLE, CATCHPULE, *s.* The game of tennis.

"*Caché-pole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince." Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 255.

"Balles called *Catchpule* balls the thousand viij l." Rates, A. 1611. Instead of this we have Tennisballs; Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Evidently from Belg. *kaatspel*, id.; as the ball used in tennis is called *kaatsbal*, and the chance or limits of the game, *kaats*. O. Fr. *cace* signifies chace, and *cache*, incursion. I hesitate, however, whether *kaatspel* should be traced to the term *kaats*, as denoting a chase, q. the chase-play; or to the same word in Teut. (*kaetse*), which not only signifies a ball, but the act of striking a ball, *ictus ludi*, as well as the chase, *meta*, sive terminus *pilae*; Kilian. The latter idea seems supported by the analogy of the Fr. name of the same game, *paume*, *paulme*, also the palm of the hand; as originally this had been the only instrument used in striking. It may be subjoined, that *kas* is retained in the Su.-G. phrase, *koera kas med en*, aliquem exagitare, pellere. Ihre remarks the affinity of this term to Moes-G. *kes-an*, pellere.

CACHESPALE WALL.

"Tueching the dubait of the bigging of the said Alx'ris *cachespale wall*, quihidder the falt was," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16. V. CACHEPILL.

To CACKIE, *v. n.* To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, S.

CACKS, CACKIES, *s. pl.* Human ordure, S.

Both the *v.* and *s.* have been of almost universal use among the western nations. C. B. *cach-u*, Ir. Gael. *cac-am*, Teut. *kack-en*, Isl. *kuck-a*, Ital. *cac-ar*, Hisp. *cag-ar*, Lat. *cac-are*, O. E. *cacke*, (Huloet Abcedar.); A.-S. *cac*, Teut. *kack*, Isl. *kuk-r*, C. B. Armor. *cach*, O. Fr. *cac-a*, *cac-ai*, Hisp. *cac-a*, Lat. *cac-atus*, sterens, foria, merdus; Gr. *κακκη*, foetor, merda, A.-S. *cac-hus*, Teut. *kack-huys*, latrina, a privy.

CADDES, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

"Item twa litle peces of claith of *caddes* with twa uther litle peces, the haill contening foure ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 151.

Fr. "*cadis*, sorte de petite stoffe de laine de bas prix. Un lit de *Cadis*. Un tapisserie de *Cadis*.—*Cadise*, espèce de Droguet eroisé et drapé, dont il se fabrique plusieurs sortes en divers lieux du Poitou." Dict. Trev. C. B. "*cadass*, a kind of stuff or cloth;" Owen.

CADDIS, *s.* Lint for dressing a wound, S.

This word as used in E. denotes a kind of tape or ribbon. But in S. it is entirely restricted to the sense above-mentioned.

Gael. *cadass*, cotton, a pledget.

"*Caddes*, the pound thereof in wooll, xv s." Rates, A. 1611, "*Caddas*, or *Cruel Ribband*, the doz. pieces, each piece cont. 36 ells—i l. 4 s." Rates, A. 1670, p. 12.

It seems to have been denominated the *cruel ribband*, as having been much used in former times in healing sores caused by the *Cruels* or serophula.

CADDROUN, *s.* A caldron; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, v. 20.

CADGE, *s.* A shake, a jolt.

To CADGE. V. CACHE.

CADGELL, *s.* A wanton fellow. V. CAIGIE, *v.*

To tak a young man for his wyfe,
Yon *cadgell* wald be glad.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 37.

CADGILY, *adv.* Cheerfully, S.

Whan Phebus ligs in Thetis' lap,
Auld Reikie gies them shelter,
Whare *cadgily* they kiss the cap,
An' ca't round helter-skelter.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28.

"Whan I had but a toom amry an' little to do wi'; 'Hoot gudeman,' she wad say, *sae cadgily*, 'set a stout heart to a stay brae; and she wad rede up her house an' her bairns, an' keep a' thing hale an' snod about her.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

CADGY, CADY, *adj.* Wanton. V. CAIGIE.

CADIE, *s.* 1. One who gains a livelihood by running of errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term is appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose.

"The *cadies* are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission find surety for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it." Arnot's *Hist. Edin.*, p. 503.

This usefu' *cadie* plies in street,
To bide the profits o' his fest,
For by thir lads Auld Reikie's fock
Ken but a sample o' the stock
O' thieves, that nightly wad oppress,
And mak bath goods and gear the less.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 94.

An English gentleman, commonly understood to be a Captain Burt of the engineers, who wrote about the year 1730, represents them as then on a less respectable footing than they now are; as if, indeed, they had been merely *Lazaroni*.

"I then had no knowledge of the *Cawdys*, a very useful Black-guard, who attend the coffee-houses and publick places to go of errands: and though they are wretches, that in rags lye upon the streets, at night, yet are they often considerably trusted, and as I have been told, have seldom or never proved unfaithful.—This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them whom they call the Constable of the *Cawdys*; and in case of neglect or other misdemeanour he punishes the delinquents, mostly by fines of ale and brandy, but sometimes corporally." Letters from the North of S., i. 26, 27.

The term, I suspect, is originally the same with Fr. *cadet*, which, as it strictly denotes a younger son of a family, is also used to signify a young person in general. In families of rank, younger sons being employed in offices that might be reckoned improper for the representative, the term might, by an easy transition, be applied to any young person who was ready to do a piece of service for one of superior station, and particularly to deliver messages for him. For there is no evidence, that it originally had any meaning immediately connected with this kind of employment.

Fr. *cadet* was anciently written *capdet*, and thus pronounced in Gaseony. The eldest of the family was called *capmas*, q. *chef de maison*, the chief or head of the family, and the younger *capdet*, from *capitet-um*, q. a little head or chief. Dict. Trev.

2. A boy; one especially who may be employed in running of errands or in any inferior sort of work, S.

Where will I get a little page,
Where will I get a *cadie*,
That will run quick to bonny Aboyne,
Wi' this letter to my rantin' laddie!

Then out spoks the young scullion boy,
Said here am I a *caddie*, &c.
The Rantin' Laddie, Thistle of Scotland, p. 8.

3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous way,
S.

Yon ill-tongu'd tinkler, Charlie Fox,
May taunt you wi' his jeers an' mocks;
But gie him't het, my hearty cocks!
E'en cow the *caddie*!

Burns, iii. 24.

4. A young fellow; used as the language of
friendly familiarity, S.

A' ye rural shepherd laddies,
On the hill, or i' the dale;
A' ye canty, cheerie *caddies*,
Lend a lug to Jamie's tale.

Picken's Poems, i. 186.

The origin assigned in *Dict.* to this designation, is confirmed by the mode of writing, and therefore of pronouncing, the term *Cadet* in S. in the days of our fathers.

"Who can tell where to find a man that's sometimes a Protestant, sometimes a Papist; turns Protestant again; and from a *Cadee*, become a *Curat*? &c.—Moreover, it's but very natural for a *Cadee* of Dunbarton's Regiment, which used to plunder people of their goods, and make no scruple to rob men of their good names, not to be believed." W. Laick's Continuation of Answer to Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. 33; also twice in p. 38.

There was Wattie the muirland laddie,
That rides on the bonny grey cout,
With sword by his side like a *cadie*,
To drive in the sheep and the nout.

Herd's Coll., ii. 170.

CADOUK, CADOUECK, s. A casualty.

"As their service to his Majesty was faithfull and loyal, so his Majesty was liberrall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to enrich them more than others," &c. Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 123.

"The Generall directed General Major Ruthven—to take notice of all provision—and all other goods or *cadoucks* in generall, to be used at their pleasure." *Ibid.* p. 171.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense with E. *wind-fall*. Du Cange expl. L. B. *caducum*, haereditas, *escaeta*, quae in legitimum haeredem cadit. He adds; Alia porro notione vox haec usurpatur apud Jurisconsultos, et Isidorum in Glossis, ubi ait: Bona *Caduca*, quibus nemo succedat haeres. As the term is from Lat. *cad-ere*, it primarily denotes something that falls to one, in whatever way.

CADUC, *adj.* Frail, fleeting.

"Ye have grit occasione to fle thir vardly *caduc* honouris, the quhilkis can nocht be possesst vith out vice." *Compl. S.*, p. 267.

Fr. *caduque*, Lat. *caduc-us*.

CAFF, s. Chaff, S.

For you I laboured night and day,—
For you on stinking *caff* I lay,
And blankets thin.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 304.

"*Caff* and *Draff* is good enough for cart avers," S. Prov. "Coarse meat may serve people of coarse conditions." Kelly, p. 82.

As wheill unstable, and *caff* before the wind,
And as the wood consumed is with fire,—
Siklyke persew them with thy grievous ire.

Poems, 16th Century, p. 98.

"King's *caff* is better than ither folk's corn," S. Prov. Kelly improperly gives it in an E. form, "King's *chaff* is worth other men's corn;" the perquisites that attend kings service is better than the wages of other persons." *Prov.*, p. 226.

"They say," he observed, "that kings' *chaff* is better than other folks corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi' a wheen auld carles that are past fighting, and bairns that are no come till't, and wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-dragles o' the country-side." Rob Roy, iii. 183, 189.

A.-S. *ceaf*, Germ., Belg. *kaf*, id.

CAFLIS, s. *pl.* Lots. V. CAVEL.

CAFT, *pret.* Bought; for *coft*, Renfr.

His master *caft* him frae some fallows,
Wha had him doom'd unto the gallows.
Towser, Tannahill's Poems, p. 124.

Lowris has *caft* Gibbie Cameron's gun,
That his auld gutcher burs when he follow'd Prince Charlie.

Ibid., p. 161.

—Sent hame for siller fras his mother Bell,
And *caft* a horse, and rade a race himsel.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1816, p. 28. V. COFF, v.

CAGEAT, s. A small casket or box.

"Fund be the saidis persouns in the blak kist thre cofferis, a box, a *cageat*." *Inventories*, p. 4.

"Item, in a *cageat*, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye, a ball of cristal.—Item in the said *cageat*, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil saltfat and a cover." *Ibid.*, p. 5, 6.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *cassette*, id. It also denotes a till; and *cageat* may perhaps be used in this sense here, as denoting the small shallow till usually made in one end of a box, for holding money, papers, &c.

CAHOW, the cry used at Hide-and-Seek by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search, Aberd.; perhaps q. *ca'* or *caw*, to drive, conjoined with *ho* or *how*, a sound made as a signal.

CAHUTE, s. 1. The cabin of a ship.

Into the Katherine thou made a foul *cahute*.
Evergreen, ii. 71. st. 26.

Katherine is the name of the ship here referred to. This is probably the primary sense.

2. A small or private apartment, of any kind.

Nycs Lanborynth, quhare Mynotaure the bul
Was keipit, had nœuer sa feile *cahute*s and wayis.
Doug. Virgil, 66. 22.

Rudd. renders this "windings and turnings;" although he doubts whether it may not "signify little apartments." The first idea, for which there appears to be no foundation, had occurred from the term being conjoined with *wayis*.

Germ. *kaiute*, *koite*, the cabin of a ship, Su.-G. *kaijuta*, id. *Wachter* derives the term from *koie*, a place inclosed; Belg. *schaaps-kooi*, a fold for sheep. C. B. *cau*, to shut; Gr. *κωοι*, caverna. He also mentions Gr. *κωα*, cubo, and *κωιτη*, cubile, as probably roots of *koie* and *koite*. Fr. *cahute*, a hut, a cottage; Ir. *ca*, *cai*, a house.

CAIB, s. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (*caibs*) edgings for labouring implements." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 201. Gael. *ceibe*, a spade.

CAICEABLE, *adj.* What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to ane man to fall in ane offence.—For it becumes ane that hes fallen in error,—to becum penitent, and amend his lyffe," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 115.

Casual, Edit. 1728.

This is probably different from *Caseable*, q. v., and allied to the phrase, *en caee*, by chance.

CAICHE, *s.* The game of hand-ball. V. CAITCHE.

CAIDGINESS, *s.* 1. Wantonness, S.

2. Gaiety, sportiveness, S.

3. Affectionate kindness, Lanarks.

CAIF, **KAIF**, *adj.* 1. Tame, Sibb.

2. Familiar, Roxb.

He derives it from Lat. *captivus*. But Sw. *kuf-wa* signifies to tame; Isl. *kioef-a*, to suffocate.

TO CAIGE, **CAIDGE**, *v. n.* To wanton, to wax wanton.

New wallie as the carle he *caiges*!

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

This is radically the same with Su.-G. *kaett-jas*, lascivire. *Ty naer de begyyna kaettjas*, They have begun to wax wanton; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to a cat, when seeking the male, is from the same origin. She is said to *cate*, or to be *cating*, S. Lat. *catul-ire* has been viewed as a cognate term. V. the *adj.*

CAIGH, *s.* *Caigh and care*, anxiety of every kind, Renfr.

—Atton ye've leave

To bring a frien' or twa i' your sleeve,—

Write me how mony ye're to bring:

Your *caigh and care* ahint you fling.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 97.

CAIGIE, **CADGY**, **CAIDGY**, **CADY**, *adj.* 1. Wanton.

Than Kittok thair, as *cady* as ane con,
Without regard ither to sin or schame,
Gane Lowrie leif, &c.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

i.e. as wanton as a squirrel. *Keady*, Glasg. edit., 1683, and 1712. *Kiddy* is still used in this sense, Ang. *Kittie*, q. v., seems to have the same origin.

2. Cheerful, sportive, having the idea of innocence conjoined. The phrase, *a caidgie carle*, often means merely a cheerful old man, S.

Kind Patie, now fair fa your honest heart,

Ye are sae *cadgy*, and have sic ane art

To hearten ane; for now, as cleun's a leek,

Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 72.

On some feast-day, the wee-things buskit braw

Shall heeze her heart up wi' a silent joy,

Fu' *caidgie* that her head was up and saw

Her ain spun cleething on a darling oy.

Careless tho' death shen'd make the feast her foy.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable, Lanarks., Dumfr., Roxb.

Dan. *kaad*, Su.-G. *kaat*, *salax*, *lacivus*; *kaete*, *laetitia*, illaque effusa et lasciviae contermina. The Su.-G. word, however, like the S., is sometimes used in a good sense as signifying cheerful. Est etiam, ubi demto vitio, hilarem, laetum notat, Ihre. Isl. *kaat-ur* is also rendered hilaria, Ol. Lex. Run. *kiaete*, hilaritas, Sw. *kiaettia*. *Kedge*, brisk, lively, Suffolk, (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

These terms are perhaps radically allied to Teut. *kets-en*, to follow, to pursue, multum et continuo aequi, Kilian; especially as *kets-merrie* signifies, equa lasciva, and also, mulier lasciva.

CAIK, *s.* A stitch, a sharp pain in the side. Teut. *koeck*, obstructio hepatis; Sibb.

CAIK, *s.* A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oat-meal, S.

"That winter following sa nurturit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to beg *caikis*, quihlk at their entry they acornit." Knox, p. 42.

CAIK BAKSTER, *s.* Perhaps, a biscuit-baker. *Caikbacksteris*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, v. 21.

CAIK-FUMLER, *s.* Apparently, a covetous wretch, one who *fumbles* among the *cakes*, counting them over lest he be cheated by his domestics.

"It is also expl. *toad-eater*, synon. with Teut. *koecker*, *nastophagus*." V. G. Sibb.

For you maid I this buke, my Lorde, I grant,

Nouthir for price, dett, reward, nor supplé,

Bot for your tendir requeist and amyte,

Kyndenes of blude groundit in naturall lawe.

I am na *caik-fumler*, full weil ye knawe;

Ne thing is mine quihilk sall nocht your [i]s be,

Giff it efferis for your nobilite.

Doug. Virg., ProL, 482. 34.

The most natural sense seems to be, parasite, smell-feast.

CAIKIE, *s.* A foolish person, Peebles; viewed as synon. with *Gaikie*, id., Selkirks.; *Gawkie*, S.

CAIL, *s.* Colewort. V. **KAIL**.

CAILLIACH, *s.* An old woman, Highlands of S. Gael. Ir. *cailleach*, id.

"Some *cailleachs* (that is, old women,) nursed Gillie-whackit so well, that between the free open air in the cove, and the fresh whey,—an' he did not recover may be as well as if he had been closed in a glazed chamber, and a bed with curtains, and fed with red wine and white meat." Waverley, i. 280.

"Be my banker, if I live, and my executor if I die; but take care to give something to the Highland *cailleachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest for the last Vich Ian Vohr." *Ibid.*, ii. 294.

It is not improbable that this term had been borrowed by the Celts from their northern invaders. For Isl. *kelling* signifies vetula, an old woman. Now, this term exhibits a relationship which *cailleach* cannot boast. It is formed from *kall*, an old man. Some

have viewed this as a corr. of *karl*, vir, also senex. "I know," says G. Andreæ, "that *kall* is often spoken and written promiscuously for *karl*; but they are different vocables;" p. 139.

CAYNE, *s.* An opprobrious term used by Kennedy in his *Flying*.

Cankert *cayne*, try'd trowane, tutevillous,
Evergreen, ii. 74. st. 34.

It is not probable that he here refers to the first murderer. It may be from C. B. *can*, Ir. *cana*, a dog, Lat. *canis*. *Cayne*, *S.*, is used for a duty paid to a landlord, as part of rent. Hence the term, *cain-fowls*. V. *CANE*. From the addition of *trowane*, truant, there may be an illusion to a game-cock, who is bitter enough, although he finches in fight. In edit. 1508, *caym* is the word used.

CAIP, *s.* A kind of cloak or mantle, anciently worn in *S.*

"Item nyne peces of *caippis*, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold thre figurit with reid."—"Item ane auld *caip* of claith of gold figurit with qubite.—Item, twa auld foirbreistis of *caippis*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156, 157.

Fr. *cape*, *cappe*, "a mariner's gowne; or, a short and sleeveless cloake, or garment, that hath, instead of a cape, a cupuche, behinde it," &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *capa*, *cappa*, qua viri laici, mulieres laicæ, monachi, et clerici induebantur, quæ olim caracalla: Du Cange. Su.-G. *kappa*, pallium: solebant vero veteres cucullatos vestes gerere, unde non miram, si pilco et pallio commune nomen fuerit; Ihre.

CAIP, **CAPE**, *s.* The highest part of any thing, E. *cope*; *caip-stane*, the cope-stone, *S.*

Teut. *kappe*, culmen, C. B. *koppa*, the top of any thing; Hence,

To **CAIP** (*a roof*), to put the covering on the roof, *S.* "To *cape* a wall, to crown it;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 324.

CAIP, *s.* A coffin.

"Kyg Hary seing his infirmitie increas ilk day more, causit hym to be brocht to Cornwel, quhare he miserably deceasit, and wes brocht in ane *caip* of leid in Inland." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 19. *Capsa* plumbea, Boeth.

And to the deid, to lurk under thy *caip*,
I offer me with heirt richt humily.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

"A coffin is here meant. Knox, in his history, repeatedly uses a *cope* of leid for a lead-coffin;" Lord Hailes.

This seems to confirm Skinner's etymon of E. *coffin*, from A.-S. *cofe*, *cofa*, *cavea*; "a cave, a secret chamber, a vault;" Somner. But it appears doubtful, whether both *cope* and *caip* do not simply signify a covering, from A.-S. *coppe*, the top of anything, Su.-G. *kappa*, Germ. *kappe*, tegmentum. V. *COPE*.

To **CAIR**, **KAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To drive backwards and forwards, *S.* *Care*, Gl. Sibb.

This word is much used, *S. B.* Children are said to *cair* any kind of food which they take with a spoon, when they toss it to and fro in the dish.

Isl. *keir-a*, Su.-G. *koer-a*, vi-pellere. Perhaps the following are cognate terms; Belg. *keer-en*, to turn, A.-S. *cyr-an*, Germ. *kehr-en*, to turn and wind a thing; *verkehr-en*, to turn outside in, or inside out.

2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch-potch, &c. with the spoon, while *supping*. This is called "*cairin'* the kail," Upp. Clydes.

To **CAIR**, **CARE**, *v. n.* To rake from the bottom of any dish, so as to obtain the thickest; to endeavour to catch by raking *ab imo*, Roxb., Clydes., *S. B.* Hence the proverbial phrase, "If ye dinna *cair*, ye'll get nae thick."

"*Care*, to rake up, to search for. Swed. *kara*, coligere, Teut. *karen*, eligere;" Gl. Sibb.

This word is indeed of pretty general use.

CAIR, *s.* The act of bringing a spoon through a basin or plate, with the intention of extracting the thickest part of the food contained in it, *ibid.*

To **CAIR**, **CAYR**, *v. n.* 1. To return to a place where one has been before.

Schyr Jhone the Grayme, that worthi wes and wicht,

To the Torhed come on the tothir nycht.—

Schyr Jhone the Grayme and gud Wallace couth *cair*

To the Torhed, and luyt all that nycht.

Wallace, v. 1052. MS.

Thus *returned* is used as synonym. v. 1058.

Thom Haliday agayne returned rycht

To the Torhall —

2. Simply, to go.

Rawchlé thai left, and went away be nycht,

Throu out the land to the Lennox thai *cair*

Till Erl Malcom, that welcumyt thaim full fair.

Wallace, ix. 1240. MS.

In Perth edit. *cayr*; but *cair* in MS. In early edit. it is in this place rendered *fare*. The word seems anciently to have denoted a winding or circuitous course; allied to A.-S. *cerre*, flexus, viae flexio, diverticulum; as the *v. cerr-an*, *cyr-an*, signifies to return, to go back. Belg. *keer-en*, Germ. *ker-en*, to turn, also to turn away; *heim keren*, to return home. Most probably, it is originally the same with the preceding *v.* V. *KEIR*.

CAIR, **CAAR**, **CARRY**, *adj.* Corresponding to E. left; as *cair-handit*, *carry-handit*, left-handed; *S.* V. *KER* and *CLEUCK*.

CAIRBAN, *s.* The basking shark. V. **BRIGDIE**.

CAIR-CLEUCK, *s.* The left hand, *S. B.* V. **CLEUCK**.

CAYRCORNE, *s.*

"His *cayrcorne* & price corne the space of four yeris, that his *cayr* & beistis distroyit & yeit [ate] to me, in my tak," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1588, v. 16.

The sense of this word is apparently fixed by that of *cayr*. Now Gael. *ceathera*, pron. *caira*, signifies cattle, four-footed beasts. Thus *cayrcorn* may denote corn, of an inferior quality, reserved for the consumption of beasts (as we speak of *horse-corn*), in distinction from *price corn*, as meant for the market.

CAIRD, **CARD**, **KAIRD**, *s.* 1. A gipsy, one who lives by stealing, *S.*

What means that coat ye carry on your back?

Ye maun, I ween, unto the *kairds* belang,

Seeking perhaps to do somebody wrang ;
And meet your crew upon the dead of night,
And brak some house, or gae the fouk a fright.—
Heh, hey, quo Bydby, this is unco hard,
That whan fewk travel, they are ca'd a *kaird*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66, 67.

2. A travelling tinker, S.

Heh ! Sirs ! what *cairds* and tinklers,
An' ne'er-do-weel horse-coupers,
An' spae-wives fenyeing to be dumb,
Wi' a siclika landlopers,

Fergusson's Poems, li. 27.

—Yill and whisky gie to *cairds*,
Until they acconner.

Burns, iii. 90.

"This captain's true name was Forbes, but nicknamed *Kaird*, because when he was a boy he served a *kaird*." Spalding, i. 243.

3. A sturdy beggar, S.; synon. with *Sornar*, q. v.

4. A scold, S. B.

From Ir. *ceard*, *ceird*, a tinker, whence *ceird* is used to denote a trade or occupation; unless we should derive it from C. B. *Cearadh*, which is equivalent to *Bardh*, a poet, a bard. As they were wont to travel through the country; when the office fell into contempt, it might become a common designation for one who forced his company on others. *Baird*, in our laws, indeed, frequently occurs as a term of reproach.

CAIRN, s. 1. A heap of stones, thrown together in a conical form, S.

"At a small distance farther is a *cairn* of a most stupendous size, formed of great pebbles, which are preserved from being scattered about by a circle of large stones, that surround the whole base.—

"These immense accumulations of stones are the sepulchral protections of the heroes among the ancient natives of our islands: the stone-chests, the repository of the urns and ashes, are lodged in the earth beneath.—The people of a whole district assembled to shew their respect to the deceased, and by an active honoring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. But these honours were not merely these of the day; as long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap; they supposed it would be an honor to the dead, and acceptable to his *manes*.—

"To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice; a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne*, I will add a stone to your *cairn*; meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory." Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 206, 208, 209.

In Angus, where any person has been murdered, a *cairn* is erected on the spot.

Gael. Ir. *carn*, C. B. *carneidau*, id.

Rowlands has some observations on this subject, which deserve attention.

"Of these lesser heaps of stones I take the common tradition to be right, in making them originally the graves of men, signal either for eminent virtues or notorious villanies: on which heaps probably every one looked upon himself obliged, as he passed by, to bestow a stone, in veneration of his good life and virtue, or in detestation of his villeness and improbity. And this custom, as to the latter part of this conjecture, is still practised among us. For when any unhappy wretch is buried in *biuis*, on our cross-ways, out of Christian burial, the passengers for some while throw stones on his grave, till they raise there a con-

siderable heap; which has made it a proverbial curse, in some parts of Wales, to say, *Karn ar dy ben* [literally, *A heap on thy head*, N.] that is, *Ill betide thee*. I have caused one of these lesser *Cumuli* to be opened, and found under it a very curious urn.

"But of the larger *Carneidde*, such as are in some places to this day, of considerable bulk and circumference, I cannot affirm them to be any other than the remains and monuments of ancient sacrifices.—And though the particular manner and circumstances of that sort of worship, viz. by throwing and heaping of stones, are found extant in no records at this day, except what we have of the ancient way of worshipping Mercury in that manner; yet some hints there are of it in the most ancient history of Moses, particularly in that solemn transaction between Laban and Jacob, which may be supposed to be an ancient patriarchal custom, universally spread in those unpolished times.—

'And Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones; and they brought stones and made a heap; and they did eat there upon the heap.' Gen. xxxi. 46. Now, the design of the whole affair was to corroborate the pact and covenant mutually entered into by these two persons, Jacob and Laban, with the most binding formalities.—The whole tenor of it runs thus:—'Behold this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set between thee and me; this heap shall be a witness, and this pillar shall be a witness, that I will not come over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over this heap and this pillar to me, for evil.' Ver. 51, 52.

"This whole affair has no semblance of a new institution, but is rather a particular application to a general practice; because concluded by a sacrifice, the highest act of their religion;—and that sacred action seems to have been a main part of it, and the chief end for which it was instituted; and together with the other circumstances, made up one solemn religious ceremony. 'And Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount,' that is, the heap, 'and called his brethren to eat bread.' Ver. 54.

"Now—this whole transaction was a religious ceremony, instituted to adjust and determine rights and possessions in those times between different parties and colonies. And as it seems to have been one of the statutes of the sons of Noah, so it is likely that the colonizing race of mankind brought with them so necessary an appurtenance of their peace and security of living, wherever they came to fix themselves; that they carried at least the substance of the ceremony, though they might here and there vary in some rules of application, or perhaps pervert it to other uses than what it was designed—for." *Mona Antiqua*, p. 50, 51.

Although Rowlands uses *Carneidde* as the proper C. B. term for what we call a *cairn*, Ed. Lhuyd asserts that in this language "*kaern* is a primitive word appropriated to signify such heaps of stones." Add. to *Cambd. Brit.* in Radnorshire.

It is worthy of remark that Heb. קרן *keren*, properly denoting a horn, is not only used to signify any eminence resembling a horn, but applied to any high place which rises conspicuously from the earth, like a horn from the head of an animal. Thus it denotes the land of Canaan, in which, as in an elevated and conspicuous place, Messiah planted his church, as a vine: Isa. v. 1. "My well-beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill," literally, "in the horn of a son of oil." Interpretes—volunt enim designari his verbis locum editum sive *clivosum*, pinguis soli, sive ut Grotius *montem pinguisimum*. Sic Chaldaeus: *In monte alto, in terra pingui*. Vitring.

We may trace the Celtic custom of erecting *cairns* to the Cimmerian Bosphorus, which they possessed in a very early period. Dr. Clarke has remarked the resemblance. "Looking through the interstices and chasms of the tumulus, and examining the excavations

made upon its summit, we found it, like the Cairns of Scotland, to consist wholly of stones confusedly heaped together.—It seems to have been the custom of the age, wherein these heaps were raised, to bring stones, or parcels of earth, from all parts of the country, to the tomb of a deceased sovereign, or near relation. To cast a stone upon a grave was an act of loyalty or piety; and an expression of friendship or affection still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect: “*I will cast a stone upon thy cairn.*” V. Travels, V. i. p. 430. This custom had prevailed also among the Persians. For Herodotus relates, that Darius, in order to commemorate his passage through that part of Scythia through which the Artiscus flows, “having pointed out a particular place to his army, ordered that every man who passed this way should deposite one stone on this spot; which, when his army had done, leaving there great heaps of stones, he marched forward.” Melpom. i. 92.

2. A building of any kind in a ruined state, a heap of rubbish, S.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, iii. 55.

- CAIRNY, *adj.* Abounding with *cairns*, or heaps of stones, S.

The rose blooms gay on *cairny* brae,
As weel's in birken shaw;
And luvie will lowe in cottage low,
As weel's in lofty ha'.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 150.

- CAIRNGORM, CAIRNGORUM, *s.* A yellow-coloured crystal, denominated from a hill in Inverness-shire where it is found. This has been generally called the *Scottish Topaz*. But it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near Invercauld.

“Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called *Cairngorum* stones, are found in the mountains on the western extremity of Banffshire.” *Surv. Banffs.*, p. 58.

“5. The *Cairngorum* stones. This mountain, of a great height, is in Kincardine in Strathspey; about the top of it, stones are found of a chrystal colour, deep yellow, green, fine amber, &c., and the very transparent, of a hexagon, octagon, and irregular figure.” *Shaw's Moray*, p. 163.

- CAIRN-TANGLE, *s.* Fingered *Fucus*, Sea-Girdle, Hangers, *Fucus digitatus*, Linn. *Aberd.*, *Mearus*.

Probably denominated from its growing on beds of stones on the sea-shore.

- CAIRT, *s.* A chart or map.

Gif that thou culd descrye the *cairt*.
The way thou wald go richt.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 49.

“Tua litle *cairtis* of the yle of Malt;” i.e. Malta. *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 237.

“Foure *cairtis* of sindrie countries.” *Ibid.* p. 240. *Teut. karte*, *Fr. carte*, *id.*

- CAIRTARIS, *s. pl.* Players at cards.

“Beaus the alteris were not so easilie to be repaired agane, they providit tables, quhairof sum befoir nsit to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis and *Cairtaris*, bot they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his Padgean.” *Knox's Hist.* p. 139.

- CAIRTS, *s.* 1. Playing cards, S.

2. A game at cards, S. V. *CARTES*.

- CAIRWEIDS, *s. pl.* Mourning weeds, q. weeds of care.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in *cairweeds*,
As fox in ane lambis flesche feynyn I my cheir.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

- To CAIT, *v. n.* V. *CATE*.

- CAITCHE, CAICHE, *s.* A kind of game.

Thocht I preich nocht I can play at the *caiche*,
I wait thair is nocht ane among you all
Mair ferilie can play at the fute ball.

Lyndsay's S. P. Repr., ii. 243.

This language *Lyndsay* puts in the mouth of a Popish parson. The game seems to be that of ball played with the hand, as distinguished from *foot-ball*. It is merely *Teut. kactse*, *ictus pilae*; also, *meta sive terminus pilae*; *kaets-en*, *kets-en*, *sectari pilam*, *ludere pila palmaria*; *kaets-ball*, *pila manuaria*, a hand-ball; *kaets-spel*, *ludus pilae*. V. *Kilian*.

- To CAIVER, KAIVER, *v. n.* To waver in mind, to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, *Roxb.*

Possibly a dimin. from *Cave*, *Keve*, *v.*, to drive backward and forward, applied to the mind to express instability.

- CAIZIE, *s.* 1. A fishing boat, *Shetl.*

2. A chest, *ibid.* *Teut. kasse*, *capsa*.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cassie*, *Cazzie*.

- * CAKE, *s.* The designation distinctly given in S. to a cake of oatmeal.

“The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers.” *Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 89. V. *CAIK*.

- CALCHEN, *s.* (*gutt.*) A square frame of wood with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which the people in the North of S. dry their *candle-fir*, in the chimney; *Aberd.*

Isl. kialke, *kalke*, a dray, a sledge. The *calchen* may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge. *Isl. sperrh-kialki*, rafters. *Haldorson*.

- To CALCUL, *v. a.* To calculate. V. *CALKIL*.

“To *calcul* the excess necessar.” *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

- CALD, CAULD; *adj.* 1. Cold.

O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows *cald* and sour;
The nicht will be haith mirk and late,
Before ye reach her bower.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 185.

Moes-G. kalds, *A.-S. ceald*, *Alem. chalt*, *chalti*, *Su.-G. kull*, *Germ. Isl. kalt*, *id.* V. the *s.*

2. Cool, deliberate, not rash in judgment.

And into counsails geuing be was hald
Ane man not vndegest, bot wise and *cald*.
Doug. Virgil, 374. 9.

3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive; as, “a *cauld* word,” S.

CALD, CAULD, s. 1. Cold, the privation of heat, S.

— Sum of thame thare poysewnyt ware,
Sum dey'd in *cald*, and hungry sare.
Wyntonon, vii. 2. 18.

'Tis not the frost that freezes fell,
Ner blawing snaw's inclemency;
'Tis not sic *cauld* that makes me cry,
But my love's heart's grown *cauld* to me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 157.

2. The disease caused by cold, S.

The Coch, and the Cennech, the Collick, and the *Cald*.
Montgomerie, Wats. Coll., iii.

To **CAST THE CAULD** of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, S.

—“The vile brute had maist war't me; but I trou I ha'e gi'en him what he'll no *cast the call o'*.” Saint Patrick, i. 67.

Call is used for *cauld*, in provincial pronunciation. The allusion seems to be to recovery from a severe cold, especially by free expectoration.

CAULD BARK. “To be in the *cauld bark*,” to be dead, S. B.

Alas! poor man, for sught that I can see,
This day thou lying in *cauld bark* may'st be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Shall we suppose that *bark* is a corr. of A.-S. *beorg*, sepulchre, q. cold grave?

CAULD-CASTEN-TO, adj. Lifeless, dull, insipid, Aberd.; pron. *Caul-cassin-tee*.

The metaph. is taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be *cauld casten* to the barm, i.e. if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put to it, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor of course is vapid.

CAULD COAL. It is said of one, whose hopes are very low, in whatever respect, or who has met with some great disappointment or loss; *He has a cauld coal to blaw at*, S.

The phrase seems of Goth. origin. Su.-G. *brenna* at *koldum kolum*; comburens ad frigidus usque carbones.

When Willie he enjoys it a',
—Where Charlie thought to win a crown,
He's gi'en him a *cauld coal to blaw*.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 470.

Tho' Meg gied him aften a *cauld coal to blaw*,
Yet hame is sy hame tho' there's few coals ava.
Picken's Poems, ii. 136.

This proverbial phrase, denoting a vain attempt, is often used in a religious sense, to signify a false ground of confidence; as resembling the endeavours made to light up a fire without a sufficient quantity of igneous matter, S.

CAULD COMFORT. 1. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, S.

2. Inhospitallity, Roxb. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

CAULD-KAIL-HET-AGAIN. 1. Literally, broth warmed and served up the second day, S.

2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, S.

3. Used as an *adj.* in denoting a flat or insipid repetition in whatever way, S.

“As for Meg's and Dirdumwhamle's their's was a third marriage—a *cauld-kail-het-again* affair.” The Entail, iii. 282.

CAULDIE, adj. Coldly, S.

CAULD-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being cold, S.

CAULDNESS, s. Coldness, in regard to affection, S.

“We belevé suirle that this *cauldness* betwix hir and thame, is rather casuall and accidentelic fallin out, then of any sett purpos or deliberatioun on ayther part.” Instructions by the Q. of Scots, Keith's Hist. p. 236.

CALDRIFE, CAULDRIFE, adj. 1. Causing the sensation of cold.

Hont ay, peer man, ceme ben your wa',—
We'll ca' a wedge to make you room,
'T has been a *cauldriife* day.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 142.

2. Very susceptible of cold, S.

3. Indifferent, cool, not manifesting regard or interest, S.

Wha is't that gars the greedy Banker prieve
The maiden's tocher, but the maiden's leave?
By you when spulyied o' her charming pose,
She tholes in turn the taunt o' *cauldriife* joes.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 75.

From *cauld*, and *rife*, abundant.

CAULDRIFENESS, COLDRIFENESS, s. 1. Susceptibility of cold, chillness, S.

2. Coolness, want of ardour, S.

“At the first we were looked upon for our *coldriifeness*, with a strange eye by many; yet, ere forty-eight hours were passed, we were cried up for wise men.” Baillie's Lett. i. 442.

CAULD ROAST AND LITTLE SODDEN, a proverbial phrase for an ill-stored larder; as, “He needna be sae nice atweel, for gif a' tales be true, he's [he has] but *cauld roast and little sodden* [i.e. boiled] at hame;” Roxb.

CAULD SEED, COLD SEED, late pease.

“Peas are sown of two kinds: one of them is called hot seed, or early peas, the other is called *cold seed*, or late peas.” Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 87.

CAULD SHOUTHER. “To show the *cauld shouther*, to appear cold and reserved,” Gl. Antiquary. South of S.

“Ye may mind that the Countess's dislike did na gang farther at first than just shewing o' the *cauld shouther*—at least it wasna seen farther: but at the lang run it brake out into such downright violence that Miss Neville was even fain to seek refuge at Knockwinnock castle with Sir Arthur's leddy.” Antiquary, iii. 69.

CAULD STEER, sour milk and meal *stirred* together in a *cold* state, S. B.

This phrase, in Roxb. is applied to cold water and meal mixed together.

CAULD STRAIK, a cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called *raw*, spirituous liquor, Roxb.

CAULD-WIN', *s.* Little encouragement, *q.* a cold *wind* blowing on one, Clydes.

CAULD WINTER, the designation given in Perthsh., and perhaps in other counties, to the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barn-yard.

Probably for discouraging indolence, it has long been viewed as reproachful to the farm-servants who have the charge of this. They are pursued by the rest who have got the start of them, and pelted with clods, &c., so that they get out of the way as fast as possible. The name seems to convey the idea that this portion of the fruits of harvest comes nearest, in respect of time, to the *cold* of *winter*. It must often, indeed, in the highland districts, be brought home after winter has set in.

CALE, *s.* Colewort. V. **KAIL**.

CALF-COUNTRY, **CALF-GROUND**, *s.* The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, S.; *Calf* being pron. *Cawf*.

CALFING, *s.* Wadding of a gun. V. **COLF**.

CALFLEA, *s.* Infield ground, one year under natural grass, Ang. It seems to have received this designation, from the *calves* being turned out on it.

CALF-LOVE, **CAWF-LOVE**, *s.* Love in a very early stage of life; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway; *q.* *love* in the state of a *calf*, S.

"I have been just the fool of that *calf love*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 226.

CALF-LOVE, *adj.* Of or belonging to very early affection, S.

"But, Charlie, I'll no draw back in my word to ye, if ye'll just put off for a year or twa this *calf-love* connection." The Entail, i. 108.

CALF-SOD, *s.* The sod or sward bearing fine grass, Roxb.; perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing *calves*.

CALF-WARD, *s.* A small inclosure for rearing *calves*, S.

His braw *calf-ward* where gowans grew,—
Nae doubt they'll rive a' wi' the plew.

Burns, iii. 47.

CALICRAT, *s.*

The *Calicrat* that lytle thing,
Bot and the honny ble,
— With mumming and humming
The bee now seeks his hyke,
Quhils stinging, quhils flinging,
From hole to hole did fyke.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 26.

This must undoubtedly be meant as a poetical designation for an ant or emmet; from *Callierates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned. V. Hoffman Lex. in vo.

He is thus described by Sir Thomas Eliote. "A keruer, which in yuorve kerned *Emates*, and other small beastes so fynely, that the partes might scanty be seen." Bibliothec. in vo.

To **CALKIL**, *v. a.* To calculate.

"Quha that *calkil* the degreis of kyn and blude of the barrons of Scotland, thai vil conferme this samyn." Compl. S. p. 262. Fr. *calcul-er*, id.

"By this you may *calkill* what twa thousand fute-men and thre hundredth horsemen will tak monethlie, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furnesat at this tyme." Lett. H. Balnavis, Keith's Hist., App. p. 44.

To **CALL**, **CA'**, **CAA**, **CAW**, *v. a.* 1. To drive, to impel in any direction, S.

Than Bonnok with the company,
That in his wayne cloyst he had,
Went on his way, but mar debaid,
And *callit* his men towart the pele.
And the portar, that saw him wele
Cum ner the yat, it opnyt sone.
And than Bonnok, for owtyn hone.
Gert *call* the wayne deliuerly.

Barbour, x. 223. 227. MS.

In edit. Pink. *men* is substituted for *wayne*, v. 223. Apparently from inattention to the sense of *callit*. It is probable that *call*, in the cry *Call all*, used as an *enseinye* on this occasion, has the same meaning, *q.* "Drive on, all."

He cryt, "Theyff! Call all! Call all!" ver. 231.

Thir cartaris had schort suerdis, off gud steill,
Wndyr thar weidis, *callyt* furth the cartis weill.

Wallace, ix. 714. MS.

V. *Doug. Virgil*, 258. 16.

We never thought it wrang to *ca'* a prey:
Our auld forbeers practis'd it all their days.

Ross's Helenore, p. 122.

To *caw a nail*, to drive a nail, S. To *caw a shoe* on a horse. V. **NAIG**.

The orthography of *call* is also used by Balfour, who speaks of one "alleggend him to be molestit" by another, "in carying of fewal, leiding of his cornis, or *calling* of his cattel through landis pertenant to the defendar." Pract., p. 356.

Grose gives "*Ca'*, to drive," without specifying the province.

2. To strike, with the prep. *at*, S.

His spear before him could he fang,
Suppose it was both great and lang,
And *called* right fast at Sir Gray Steel,
Behind of it left never a deel:
And Gray Steel *called* at Sir Grahame;
As wood lyons they wrought that time.

Sir Egeir, p. 45.

"You *caa* hardest at the nail that drives fastest." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 371.

The pron. of this word is invariably *caw*. Hence, although more anciently written *call*, it is probable that this may have proceeded from its being pronounced in the same manner with *call*, *vocare*. For there is no evidence that these verbs have any radical affinity. Our term may be allied to Dan. *kage*, *leviter verbero*; especially as "to *caw*," "to *caw on*," is to drive forward a horse by means of the lash.

3. *To Caw Clashes*, to spread malicious or injurious reports, Aberd.; q. to carry them about from one place to another, like one who hawks goods.
4. *To Ca' In a Chap*, to follow up a blow, Aberd.; undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, &c.
5. *To Caw a Nail*, (1.) To drive a nail, S.
(2.) *To Caw a Nail to the Head*, to drive any thing to an extremity, S.
—True it is, I grsnt,
To marry ye that Lindy made a vaunt;
'Cause we were at a pinch to win awa';
But to the head the nail ye mauns ca'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 84.
6. *To Caw on*, to fix or fasten; as, "to *caw on a shoe*," to fix a shoe on the foot of a horse.
7. *To Caw out*, to drive out. This phrase is especially used in three forms.
(1.) *To Caw the Cows out o' a Kail-yard*, S.
"He has nae the sense to *ca' the cows out o' a kail-yard*; an old proverb signifying that degree of incapacity which unfits a man for the easiest offices of life." *Gl. Antiquary*, iii. 359.
(2.) *No worth the cawing out o' a kail-yard*, a phrase very commonly used to denote any thing that is of no value, that is unworthy of any concern, or of the slightest exertion in its behalf, S.
"He abused his horse for an auld, doited, stumbling brute, *no worth ca'ing out o' a kail-yard*." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 226.
(3.) *I wadna caw him out o' my kale-yard*; a proverbial phrase contemptuously spoken of a very insignificant person, of one of whom no account is made; in allusion, as would seem, to the driving of any destructive animal out of a kitchen-garden. The person, thus referred to, is represented as of so little consideration, that he may be compared to an animal that one would not be at the trouble of *driving out*, as being assured that it could do no harm by its depredations; or perhaps as signifying that it is not worth the trouble of travelling for so far as to the back of one's dwelling.
8. *To Ca' Sheep*, to stagger in walking; a vulgar phrase used of one who is drunken, and borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road, Fife.
9. *To Caw one's Wa'*, or *Way*.
Caw your wa', is a vulgar phrase signifying, "move on," q. drive away; like *Gang your waas*, for "go away," S.
—Unto the sheal step ys e'er by.—
—Ca' your wa',
The door's wide open, nae sneck ye hae to draw.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.
10. To search by traversing; as, "I'll *caw the hail town for't*, or I want it," S.
11. *To Caw one's Hogs to the Hill*, to snore. Of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep, it is said, "He's *cawin his hogs to the hill*," Aberd.

To CALL, CAW, v. n. 1. To submit to be driven, S.

Caw, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, throw the water.
Old Song.

"That beast winna *caw*, for a' that I can do," S.

2. To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, S.

The night is mirk, and its very mirk,
And by candle light I canna weel see;
The night is mirk, and its very pit mirk,
And there will never a nail *ca'* right for me.
Minstrely Border, i. 199.

3. To move quickly, S.

I mounts, and with them sff what we could *ca'*;
Twa miles, ere we drew bridle, on we past.
Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Although the language is metaphorical, it respects walking.

CALL, CAW of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind, S. V. the v.

CALLER, s. One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke.

"Their plough is drawn by four beasts going side for side. The *caller* (driver) goes before the beasts backward with a whip." *MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Orkney*, p. 447.

CA-THRO', s. A great disturbance. South of S., Lanarks.

"Ye'll no hinder her gi'eing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn. Then there was siccan a *ca' thro'* as the like was never seen; and she's be burnt, and he's be elain, was the best words o' their mouths." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

"How was he dressed?"—"I couldna weel see; something of a woman's bit mutch on his head, but ye never saw sic a *ca'-throva*. Ane couldna hae cen to a' thing." *Heart Mid Loth. ii. 87. Gae-through*, synon.
From the v. *Caw*, to drive, and the prep. *through*.

To CA'-THROW, v. a. To go through any business with activity and mettle, S. B.

To CA', CAW, v. a. To call, S.

To CAW AGAIN, v. a. To contradict, Aberd.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the v. *Again-call*, to revoke.

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s. 1. A stripling, a lad; "a young calland," a boy, S.

The *calland* gap'd and glow'r'd about,
But no se word cou'd he lug out.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 283.

Principal Baillie, in his letters, speaking of Mr. Denniston, says:—"He was deposed by the protesters in 1655; for his part he saw nothing evil of the man. The protesters, says he, put in his room Mr. John Law, a poor *baxter callan*, who had but lately left his trade, and hardly knew his grammar, but they said he was *gifted*." *P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 366, N.*

The able writer must certainly have quoted from memory, and not very accurately. For Mr. Law is said "within these three years" to have been "brought from a *pottinger* to be laureate." A Mr. Henry For-

syth is indeed mentioned as "lately a *baxter-boy*;" but he had no connexion with Campsie. V. Baillie's Lett. ii. 406.

"He said that little Callum Beg, (he was a bauld mischievous *callant* that,) and your honour, were killed that same night in the tuillye, and mony mae bra' men." Waverley, iii. 218.

2. Applied to a young man, as a term expressive of affection, S.

"'Ye're a daft *callant*, sir,' said the Baron, who had a great liking to this young man, perhaps because he sometimes teased him—'Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days,' shaking his great brown fist at him." Waverley, iii. 249, 250.

3. Often used as a familiar term, expressive of affection to one, although considerably advanced in life, S.

It occurs in Hamilton's doggrel.

O fam'd and celebrated Allan!
Renowned Ramsay! canty *callan*!—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 233.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *galand*, nebulo. But the Fr. word does not occur in this sense, properly signifying a lover. The term is not, as far as I have observed, used by any of our old writers. But it is most probably ancient, as being generally used by the vulgar, and may be from the same root with Cimb. *kall*, A.-S. *calla*, Isl. *kalla*, a man; Su.-G. *kull*, which anciently signified a male; *kult*, puer, *kulla*, puella, Hisp. *chula*, puer infans. I have, however, been sometimes disposed to view it as merely, like *can* from *gan*, a corr. of *galand*, a word much used by ancient writers, and often in a familiar way. By this term Douglas renders *juvenes*.

Tharfor haue done, *galandis*, cum on your way,
Enter within our lugeing, we you pray.
Virgil, 32, 50.

Quare agite, O tectis, *juvenes*, succedite nostris.
Ibid. i. 631.

And eik ane hundreth followis reddy boun,
Of young *gallandis*, with purple crestis rede,
Thare giltin gere maid glittering eury stede.
Ibid., 280, 20.

Centeni—*juvenes*. *Ibid.* ix. 163.

CALLAN, s. A girl, Wigtonshire.

This has been viewed as the same with *Callan*, the S. designation for a boy. But the terms are of different extract. *Callan*, as denoting a young female, is found only in the west of Galloway, and must have been imported from Ireland by the inhabitants of this district, the most of whom are of Celtic origin. For Ir. *caile* denotes a country-woman, whence the dimin. *caillin*, "a marriageable girl, a young woman," Obrien; expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."

CALLER, adj. Fresh, &c. V. CALLOUR.

CALLET, s. The head, Roxb.; Teut. *kalluyte*, globus.

CALLIOUR GUNNE. A caliver gun.

—"Therle himselfe was trapped to the snare, when he was preparing the like for others; for he was even at the same time shott with a *calliour gunne* at Lithquo by one of his particular enemies, and diseased [deceased] suddainly." Anderson's Coll. iii. 84.

This undoubtedly signifies a "caliver gun."

"The *caliver* was a lighter kind of matchlock piece, between a harquebuse and a musket, and fired without a rest. The *caliver*, says Sir John Smith, is only a

harquebuse, saving that it is of greater circuite or bullet, than the other is of; wherefore the Frenchmau doth call it a *peece de calibre*, which is as much to saie, a peece of bigger circuite." Grose's Milit. Hist. i. 156.

CALLOT, s. A *mutch* or cap for a woman's head, without a border, Ang.

Fr. *calotte*, a coif; a little light cap, or night-cap.

CALLOUR, CALLER, CAULER, adj. 1. Cool, refreshing, S. "A calLOUR day," a cool day.

Widequhare with fors so Eolus schontis schill,
In this congelit sesoun sharp and chill,
The *calLOUR* are, penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in eury creature,
Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 37.

The rivers fresh, the *callar* streams
Ouer rocks can softlie rin.
Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 337.

And when the day grows het we'll to the pool,
There wash ourself; 'tis healthfu' now in May,
And sweetly *cauler* on sae warm a day.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

2. Fresh, in proper season; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt, in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity, S.

Thay hant ful oft hunting in woddis at hand;
Euer lykis thame to cache and drue away
The recent spreith and fresche and *calLOUR* pray.
Doug. Virgil, 235, 44.

"Quhen the salmond is faillis thair loup, thay fall *calLOUR* in the said caldronis, & ar than maist delitius to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

In the same sense we still speak of *calLOUR meat*, *calLOUR fish*, *calLOUR water*, &c.

Bnt come let's try how tastes your cheese and bread;
And mean time gee's a waught of *caller* whey.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

The term is applied to vegetable substances that have been recently pulled, which are not beginning to fade; as, "Thae greens are quite *calLOUR*, they were poo'd this morning," S.

Behind the door a *calOUR* heather bed,
Flat on the floor, with stanes and feal was made.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

i.e. the heath was recently pulled.

3. Expressive of that temperament of the body which indicates health; as opposed to hot, feverish, S.

This idea is frequently expressed by an allusion to be found in Ross's *Helenore*, first Edit.

An' bony Nory answer'd a' their care,
For well she throove, and halesome was an' fair:
As clear and *calOUR* as a water trout. P. 6.

4. Having the plump and rosy appearance of health, as opposed to a sickly look, S. It seems to convey the idea of the effect of the free air of the country.

This word, in its primary meaning, does not denote the same degree of frigidity as *cald*; but rather signifies, approaching to cold. We speak of a *calLOUR wind* in a sultry day. In form it nearly resembles Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus.

"*Callar*. Fresh, cool. *The callar air*, the fresh air. North. *Callar ripe grosiers*; ripe gooseberries fresh gathered." Gl. Grose.

It is justly observed in the Gl. to the Antiquary; "This is one of the Scotch words that it is hardly possible fully to explain. The nearest English synonym is cool, refreshing. *Callar as a kail-blade*, means as refreshingly cool as possible."

CALL-THE-GUSE, a sort of game.

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; schule the board, or shovel-board; billiards, and *call the guse*." Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 255.

This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to "drive the goose;" and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people, in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, *Hunt the goose*.

CALM, CAULM, *adj.* pron. *cawm*. Smooth; as *calm* ice, ice that has no inequalities, S. B. an oblique sense of the E. word.

CALMERAGE, *adj.* Of or belonging to cambric. "Ane stick of *calmerage* claitht." *Aberd. Reg.* V. **CAMMERAIGE**.

CALMES, CAUMS, pron. *caums*, *s. pl.* 1. A mould, a frame, for whatever purpose, S. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.

"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall haue an hagbute of founde, callit hagbute of crochert, with thair *calmes*, bullettis and pellokis of leid or irne, with powder conuenient thairto, for enterie hundreth pund of land, that he hes of new extent." *Acts Ja. V.* 1540. c. 73. Edit. 1566. c. 194, Murray.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom, S. synon. with *Heddles*, q. v.

3. Used metaph. to denote the formation of v plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the *caulms*;" i. e. They are attempting to model it. *Baillie's Lett.* ii. 197.

Caum, sing. is sometimes used, but more rarely. Any thing neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a *caum*," S.

Germ. *quem-en*, *bequem-en*, quadrare, congruere; *bequem*, Franc. *biquam*, Su.-G. *bequaem*, Belg. *bequaam*, fit, meet, congruous. Su.-G. *quaemelig*, id.; Belg. *bequaam maaken*, to fit. Ihre and Wachter derive these terms from Moes-G. *quim-an*, Germ. *quem-en*, to come, in the same manner as Lat. *conueniens a veniendo*, quia congrua sunt similia eorum, quae apposite in rem veniunt.

CALOO, CALLOO, CALAW, *s.* *Anas glacialis*, Orkn.

"The pintail duck, (*anas acuta*, Lin. Syst.) which has here got the name of the *caloo*, or *coal and candle light*, from the sound it utters, is often seen in different places through the winter; but on the return of spring it departs for some other country." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 301.

"Among these we may reckon—the pickternie, the norie, and culterneb, the *calaw*, the scarf, and the scapie or the chaldrick." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. *Statist.* Acc. viii. 546.

"In Dr. Barry's History of Orkney—the *calloo* is by mistake stated to be the *Anas acuta*, or pintail duck, which is a much rarer bird.—The *calloo*—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound *calloo*, *calloo*, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here." *Neill's Tour*, p. 79.

Perhaps from Isl. *kall-a*, clamare.

CALSAY, *s.* Causeway, street. *Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 13.* Table of Acts not imprinted.

As our forefathers generally changed *l* or *ll* into *u* or *w*, they often inserted *l* instead of *u* or *w*. V. **CAUSEY**.

CALSHIE, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured, S.

Gin she but bring a wee bit tocher,
And *calshie* fortune deign to snocher,
But bid her work,—her head it dizzies.

Morison's Poems, p. 82.

Haldorson gives Isl. *kolsug-r* as signifying sarcasticus; *kolskuleg-r*, vehemens et absurdus; and *kolske* as applied both to the devil, and to a perverse old man.

Isl. *kals-a*, irridere; *kals*, irrisio, *kaulzug-ur*, irrisor, derisor, Verel. Ind. *kollske*, id. G. Andr.

CALSUTERD, *adj.* "Perhaps *caulked*, or having the seams done over with some unctuous substance, Lat." Gl. Sibb.

Sa sall be seen the figures of the flats,
With fearful flags and weill *calsruerd* bots.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 381.

But it certainly ought to be *calsruerd*; Fr. *calfeutr-er*, un navire, stypare, obliner, to caulk a ship; Thierry. Dan. *kalfatr-er*, to caulk.

CALVER, *s.* A cow with calf, S.

Teut. *kalver-koe*, id.

CALUERIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane tapestrie of the historie of *Calueris* and *Moris*, contening fouro peeces." *Invent. A.* 1561, p. 145.

Perhaps a corr. of the name *Caloyers*, as denoting Greek monks, of the order of St. Basil, who had their chief residence on Mount Athos. They might be associated with *Moris*, i. e. Moors or Mahometans.

CAMACK, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, S. B. V. **CAMMOCK**.

CAMBIE LEAF, *s.* The water-lily, S. B. also called *Bobbins*, S. *Nymphaea alba et lutea*, Linn. In Scania, the *N. lutea* is called *Aekanna*.

CAMBLE, *v. n.* To prate saucily; A. Bor. V. **CAMPY**.

CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious, Perth.; synon. *Auldfarand*.

CAMDUI, *s.*

"Piscis in Lacu Levino (Lochlevin), saporis delicatissimi." *Sibb. Scot.* p. 28.

Can this resemble the crooked trout mentioned by Penn., as an inhabitant of some of the lakes in Wales? *Zool.* iii. 252. Gael. *cam*, crooked, *dubh*, black.

CAME, *s.* A honey-comb, S.

Ye see a skepp there at our will
Weel cramm'd, I dinna doubt it,
W' comes this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 126. V. **KAYME**.

CAMEL'S HAIR, *s.* The vertebral ligament. Syn. **FICK-FACK**, *q. v.* Clydes.

CAMERAL, CAMERIL, *s.* A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, Roxb.

Dominic Sampson is given as an example of the use of the word.

C. B. *camreal* signifies misrule; *camwyr*, bending obliquely; from *cam*, crooked, awry.

CAMERJOUNKER, *s.* A gentleman of the bed-chamber.

"Here also in the conflict was killed his Majesties *camerjounker*, called Boyen; and another chamberman called Cratzistene, that attended his Majestie." Monro's *Exped.* P. ii., p. 145.

From Sw. *kammar*, a chamber, and *junker*, a spark; or Belg. *kamer*, and *jonker*, a gentleman.

CAMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber. V. **KEMESTER**.

CAMY, CAMOK, *adj.* Crooked; metaph. used for what is rugged and unequal.

Thay that with scharp cultir teile or schers
Of Rutuly the hylly knollis hye,
Or *camy* ege, and holtis fare to se,
That Circeus to surnams clepit ar.

Doug. Virgil, 237. b. 1.

My bak, that sumtyme brent hes bene
Now cruikis lyk ane *camok* tre.

Mailland Poems, p. 193.

Ir. Gael. *cam*, C. B. *kam*, crooked; L. B. *cam-us*, id. Gr. *καμπ-τω*, incurvo. V. **CAMMOCK** and **CAMSCHO**.

"Lancash. *cammi'd*, crooked, gone awry;" Tim Bobbins.

CAMYNG CLAITH, a cloth worn round the shoulders during the process of combing the hair.

"Huidis, quaiifis, — naipkynis, *camyng claithis*, and coveris of nicht geir, hois, schone, and gluiffis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane *camyng curche* of the same [hollane claith]. Ane uther sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk. Ane uther of hollane claith, sewit with gold. Ane uther pair of holane claith sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk, and freinyeit with lang freinyeis at the endis." Ibid. p. 235.

In the "Memoir of the Kingis Majesties clething," we read of "thrie buird claithis sewit with reid silk, and thrie *kamying claithis* thairto;" also of "ane *ka-myng clayth* sewit with blak silk, and ane buird claith thairto." Ibid. p. 282.

One would scarcely suppose that so much show was required for implements of this description, and least of all that *fringes* were necessary.

CAMYNG CURCHE, a particular kind of dress for a woman's head.

"Twa torrett claithis of hollane claith sewit with cuttit out werk and gold. Ane *camyng curche* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

If not a kerchief for *combing* on; perhaps a cource made for being pinned; from Fr. *camion*, "the small and short pinne, wherewith women pin in their rufes, &c." Cotgr.

CAMIS, *s. pl.* Combs; pron. *caims*, S.

"Ane cais [case] of *camis* furnist." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239.

CAMLA-LIKE, *adj.* Sullen, surly; Aberd.

"I was anes gain to speer fat was the matter, bat I saw a curn o' *camla-like* fallows wi' them, an' I thought they were a' fremit to me, an' sae they might eat ither as Towy's hawks did, for ony thing that I car'd." Journal from London, p. 8.

Isl. *kamleit-r* is used precisely in this sense, tetricus. Its primary sense is—*facie fusca*, having a dark complexion; from *kam*, macula, and *leit-r*, *lit*, aspectus.

CAMMAC, *s.* A stroke with the hand, Orkn.

Did this signify a blow with a stick, we might view it as originally the same with *Cammock*.

CAMMAS, *s.* A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife; corr. from *Canvas*.

CAMMEL, *s.* A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook for hanging any thing on, Roxb. *Hangrel*, synonym. Lanarks.

CAMMELT, *adj.* Crooked; as, "a *cammelt* bow;" Roxb.

C. B. *camzull*, pron. *camthull*, a wrong form, from *cam*, crooked, and *dull*, figure, shape.

CAMMERAIGE, CAMROCHE, *s.* Cambric.

In this sense *cammeraige* is used, Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113.

Of fynest *camroche* thair fuk saillis;
And all for newfangilnes of geir.

Mailland Poems, p. 326.

Linen cloth of Cambray, Lat. *Camerac-um*. The Teut. name of this city is *Camerijek*.

CAMMES, CAMES, *s.* [A kind of gauze for samplers.]

"In the first ten mekle round peeces of *cammes*, sewit with gold, silver, and divers culloris of silk, of the armes of France, Britane, and Orleance.

"A lang pece of *cammes*, sewit with silk unperfitte of the armes of Scotland." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 215.

"A pand of *cammes* drawin upoun paper and begun to sew with silk." Ibid. p. 216.

It seems to denote what is now called gauze, the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought. Perhaps from Ital. *camoc-a*, a kind of silk, or rather what Phillips calls *camic-a*, "in ancient deeds; camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely of camel's hair."

CAMMICK, *s.* A preventive, a stop, Shetl.

O. Germ. *kaum* signifies langour, *kaumig*, morbidus; Franc. *kumig*, aegrotus, and *kaum*, vix, used adverbially as denoting what can scarcely be accomplished.

CAMMOCK, *s.* 1. A crooked stick, S.

Lord Hailes mentions *cammock* as bearing this sense. Spec. of a Gloss. This must be the meaning of the S. prov. "Airy crooks the tree, that good *cammock* should be." Ferguson, p. 7. It seems corruptly given by Kelly, p. 97. "Early crooks the tree that in good *cammon* will be." He renders the word, "a crooked stick with which boys play at Cammon, Shenny [Shinty?], or Side ye."

2. This word is used in Perth. to denote same game elsewhere called *Shinty*.

This was one of the games prohibited by Edw. III. of England. Pilam manualem, pedinam, et bacculoreum, et ad *cambutam*, &c. Strutt's conjecture is therefore well founded, when he says:—"Cambutam—I take to have been a species of goff," which "pro-

bably received its name from the crooked bat with which it was played. The games—were not forbidden from any particular evil tendency in themselves, but because they engrossed too much of the leisure and attention of the populace, and diverted their minds from the pursuits of a more martial nature." Sports, Intr. XLV.

This was the sole reason of a similar prohibition of golf, foot-ball, &c. and of the injunction of archery, in our old acts of Parliament.

It is also written *Camack*.

"On Tuesday last, one of the most spirited *camack* matches witnessed for many years in this country [Badenoch], where that manly sport of our forefathers has been regularly kept up during the Christmas festivities, took place in the extensive meadows below the inn of Pitmain."—"On Christmas and New Year's day, matches were played in the policy before the house of Drakies, at the *camack* and foot-ball, which were contested with great spirit." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 22, 1821.

Bullet gives Celt. *cambaca* as signifying a crooked stick. Gael. *caman*, a hurling club, Shaw.

CAMMON, s. The same with *Cammock*.

It would appear that this term is used in some parts of S., as well as *Cammock*; as Gael. *caman* is rendered a "hurling-club."

CAM-NOSED, CAMOW-NOSED, adj. Flat-nosed.

The *cam-nosed* cocatrice they quite with them carry.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 20.

The pastor quits the slothfull sleepe,
And passes furth with speede,
His little *camow-nosed* sheepe,
And rowtting kie to feede.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 386.

A literary friend has, I think justly, observed, that this "appears to mean flat-nosed, not hook-nosed; and may naturally be derived from the Fr. word *camus*, which has the same meaning."

Ben Johnson uses *camus'd*, in the same sense, as a North-country word.

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lipps thick,
And my chin bristle'd! Pan, great Pan, was such!

Sad Shepherd.

CAMORAGE, s. The same with *Cammer-aige*.

"Ane quaiff of *camorage* with tua cornettis sewit with cuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 232.

CAMOVYNE, CAMOWYNE, s. Camomile, S.

Thro' bonny yards to walk, and apples pu',—
Or on the *camovyne* to lean you down,
With roses red and whits all busked round,
Sall be the hight of what ye'll hae to do.

Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

To CAMP, v. n. To strive.

"The king, with Monsieur du Bartas, came to the Colledge hall, where I caused prepare and have in readiness a banquet of wet and dry confections, with all sorts of wine; whereat his Majesty *camped* very merrily a good while," q. strove, in taking an equal share with others. L. B. *camp-are*, contendere. V. KEMP, v.

CAMP, adj. Brisk, active, spirited, Selkirks. *My horse is very camp the day*; he is in good spirits. The same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with *Crous*.

Originally the same with *Campy*, sense 1, q. v. Ilre observes, that as all the excellence of our northern ancestors consisted in valour, they used *kaempe*, properly signifying a wrestler, a fighter, to denote any one excellent in whatever respect; as, *en kaempa karl*, an excellent man; *en kaempa prest*, an excellent priest.

CAMP, s. A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.

In Teut. the term *kampe*, *kempe*, has been transferred from a boxer to a trull; pugil; pellex; Kilian.

To CAMP, v. n. To play the romp, *ibid*.

CAMP, s. An oblong heap of potatoes earthed up in order to be kept through winter, Berw.

"A *camp* is a long ridge of potatoes, four or five feet wide at the bottom, and of any length required, built up to a sharp edge, as high as the potatoes will lie, covered by straw, and coated over with earth dug for from a trench on each side." Surv. Berw., p. 293.

Isl. *kamp-r*, caput parietis; also *clivus*.

CAMPERLECKS, s. pl. Magical tricks, Buchan; expl. as synon. with *cantraips*.

This sense is probably a deviation from what was the original one. It may have signified athletic sports, from Teut. *kaemper*, Su.-G. *kaempe*, athlete, a wrestler, a warrior, and *lek*, play; q. jousts, tournaments.

CAMPY, adj. 1. "Bold, brave, heroical." Gl. Sibb.

2. Spirited; as, "a *campy* fellow," Roxb. *To cample*, to scold, to talk impertinently, A. Bor.

I am informed that, in this country, it does not properly signify brave, as in Sibb. Gl., but "elated by a flow of high spirits."

Ray explains "To callet,—to *cample* or scold;" Collect. p. 12. It seems to be from the same root. It is, however, itself a provincial word, and is given as such by Grose. He also mentions what is still more nearly allied, "*Campo*, to prate saucily, North."

He adds (from Sheringham,) that in Norfolk they use the phrase, a *kemper old man*, to denote one who retains vigour and activity in age.

Germ. *kamp-en*, to strive, to contend, to fight.

CAMPIOUN, s. A champion.

"Quhen danger occurrit, thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy *campionis*." Bellend. Deser. Alb. c. 16.

Ital. *campione*, id. A.-S. *camp-ian*, Germ., Belg. *kamp-en*, *kemp-en*, to fight; A.-S. *cempa*, a soldier, *camp*, Belg. *kamp*, a battle, also, a camp. It is not improbable that Lat. *camp-us*, had a common origin, as originally applied to a plain fit for the use of arms, or for martial exercise.

CAMPRULY, adj. Contentious, S. A.

This may be from Isl. *kempa*, pugil, and *rugl-a*, turbare. Or perhaps, q. *Rule the camp*. V. RULIE.

CAMREL, CAMMERIL, s. A crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended till it be flayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.

This is obviously of Celt. origin, the first syllable, *cam*, in C. B. and Gael., signifying crooked.

To CAMSHACHLE, *v. a.* 1. To distort.

"Let go my arm this meenit.—I'll twassle your thrapple in a giffy, an' ye think tae *camshacle* me wi' your bluid-thirsty fingers." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

It is used in the form of *Camshauchle*, Roxb.; and applied to a stick that is twisted, or a wall that is standing off the line. It is expl., however, as differing in sense from *Shauchlit*. The latter is said properly to signify, distorted in one direction; but *camshauchlit*,—distorted both ways.

2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement, Ayr's.

Meg o' the mill *camshachlit* me.

Old Song.

But perhaps this is merely a variety of *Hamschakel*.

CAMSHACK, *adj.* Unlucky, Aberd.

But taylor Hutchin met him there,
A curst unhappy spark,
Saw Pate had caught a *camshack* cair
At this uncanny wark.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

Camshack-kair, "unlucky concern," Gl.

This seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Camscho*, q. v.

CAMSHAUCHEL'D, *adj.* 1. Distorted, awry, S.; expl. "crooklegged." V. CAMY and SHACH, having the legs bent outwards, South of S.

Nae anld *camshauchel'd* warlock loun,
Nor black, wanchauncie carline,
Sall cross ae threshald o' the town
Till ilk lass gets her darlin,
To kiss that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

2. It is also expl. "angry, cross, quarrelsome," Gl. *ibid.* It seems to be used in the first sense in the passage quoted. The word is formed from *camy* or Gael. *cam*, crooked, and *shachled*, distorted. V. SHACHLE, v.CAMSCHO, CAMSCHOL, CAMPSHO, CAMSHACH, *adj.* Crooked.

The hornyt byrd quihlk we clepe the nicht oule,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Lathely of forme, with crukit *camscho* beik;
Ugsum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik;

Doug. Virgil, 202. 2.

Thay elriche brethir, with thair lukis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony *camschol* heik.

Ibid., 91. 18.

2. This term is expl. by Rudd. as also signifying "a stern, grim, or distorted countenance."

Sae wi' consent away they frudge,
And laid the cheese before a judge:
A monkey with a *campsho* face,
Clerk to a justice of the peace.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 478.

3. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper; Ang.

To Currie town my course I'll steer,—
To bang the birr o' winter season,
Ay poet-like wi' syndit wizen,
Bot *camshack* wife or girnin gett,
To plot my taes or deave my pate.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 170.

Rudd. views this word as formed of Ir. *ciame* (*cam*) and Fr. *joue*, the cheek, S. *joll*. The origin of the last syllable is, however, uncertain. The derivation of the constituent parts of one word from different languages, is generally to be suspected. Teut. *kamus*, *kamuyse*, Fr. *camus*, Ital. *camuse*, signify flat-nosed, cui narea sunt depressae superius, Kilian. *Camuse*, flat, Chaucer. Gael. *camshuilleah* signifies squint-eyed.

CAMSTANE, CAMSTONE, *s.* 1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white colour.

"At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of *camstone* (as it is termed with us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 327.

"By this time Mannering appeared, and found a tall countryman—in colloquy with a slip-shod damsel, who had in one hand the lock of the door, and in the other a pail of whiting, or *camstane*, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh." Guy Mannering, ii. 259.

2. This name is given to white clay, somewhat indurated, Loth.

CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTRAIRY, *adj.* Froward, perverse, unmanageable, S.; "riotous, quarrelsome," Sibb.

A pint wi' her cummers I wad her allow;
But when she sits down, she gets hersel fu',
And when she is fu' she is unco *camstairie*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 230.

—Nor wist the poor wicht how to tame her,
She was sae *camsterie* and skeich.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 297.

It is also pronounced *camstrairy*, Perth's.

But how's your daughter Jean?

Jan. She's gayly, Isabel, but *camstrairy* grown.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

"She is a *camstrary* brute, and maun hae her ain gate." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 269.

It has been derived, "q. *gram-sterrigh*, from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus; and *stieren*, instigare." In Belg., indeed, *gramsteurig* is *stienachful*, wrathful. But there seems no reason for supposing so great a change. I have sometimes thought that it might be from Germ. *kamm-en*, to comb, and *starrig*, *sterrig*, stiff; as we say of one who cannot easily be managed, that he must not be "kaimed against the hair." But it is more probably from *kamp*, battle, and *starrig*, q. obstinate in fight, one who scorns to yield.

The Goth. dialects exhibit several words of a similar formation; as Su.-G. Germ. *halsstarrig*, stiffnecked; Su.-G. *bangstyrig*, from *bang*, tumult; Isl. *baldstirrugr*, reluctant, from *bald*, vis, and *styr*, ferox, as denoting one who struggles with firmness and force.

Ihre observes, vo. *Stel*, that Gr. *strepp-os* signifies rigidus; and mentions his suspicion that *ster* or *sterd*, was anciently used in Su.-G. in the same sense. It may be added that Gael. *comhstri* signifies striving together, from *comh*, together, and *stri*, strife.

CAMSTROUDGEOUS, *adj.* The same with *camsterie*, Fife.

Isl. *kaempe*, bellator, and *striug-r*, asper, animus insensus; also, fastus; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, *s.* 1. A measure of liquids, Shetl.

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three-fourths of a *can* or gallon of oil, and from three to four marks of

butter, per merk of land." Edmonstone's Zetl., i. 163. — "*Kanne* is the Norwegian name of a measure, which answers to three quarts English." N. *ibid.* Isl. *kanna* denotes a measure somewhat larger; for Gr. Andr. expl. it by *hemina*, *congius*, i.e. a gallon and a pint of English measure.

[2. Tankard, mug, jug, pot.

Come fill up my cup now,
Come fill up my can.
Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee.

CAN, *s.* A broken piece of earthenware, Aberd.

To CAN, *v. a.* To know.

This Cok desyring moir the symple corne
Than ony Jasp, onto the fule is peir,
Makand at science bot a knak and acorne,
Quhilk *can* no gud, and als littill will letr.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 126.

CAN, CANN, *s.* 1. Skill, knowledge.

On haste then, Nory, for the stanch girss yeed;
For thas auld warld foulks had wondrous *cann*
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.
While thro' their teens the youth and maid advance,
Their kindling eyes with keener transport glance,
But wi' mair wyles and *cann* they bet the flame.
Ibid., p. 17.

2. Ability, S. B. Perhaps this is the sense in the following passage:—

But if my new rock were cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's *can* and her cantraps defy.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

This *can* denotes both power and skill. This corresponds to the use of the *v.* in various languages. A.-S. *cunn-an*, Isl. *kunn-a*, Teut. *konn-en*, *kunn-en*, signify both *noscere* and *posse*, *valere*. The primary idea is evidently that of knowledge. For what is skill, but mental ability? and the influence of this in human affairs is far more extensive than that of mere corporeal power.

CAN, *pret.* for *gan*, began.

The wemen als he wysyt at the last,
And so on ane hys eyne he *can* to cast.
Wallace, iv. 398. MS.

The use of the particle *to* shews that it is not meant to denote power to execute a business, but merely the commencement of it. Accordingly, in Ed. 1648, it is rendered:

And so on one his eyes *began* to cast.
Thus it is often used by Douglas.

CANALYIE, CANNAILYIE, *s.* The rabble, S.; from Fr. *canaille*, *id.*

The hale *cannailyie*, risin, tried
In vain to end their gabblin;
Till in a carline cam, and cried,
'What's a' this wickit squabblin?'
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 37.

CANBUS.

"For ane waw of cheis or oyle, *id.* For ane hundreth *canbus*, *id.*" Balfour's Pract., p. 87.
This seems to signify bottles made of gourds; from Fr. *cannebasse*, *id.*, the same as *calebasse*; Cotgr.

CANDAVAIG, *s.* 1. A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea; and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul, Ang. Gael. *ceann*, head, and

dubhach, a black dye; foul salmon being called *black fish*?

2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon.

"We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people *candavaigs*, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April or May. These, therefore, are in perfection when the rest are not. They are grosser for their length than the common salmon, and often (of a large size) upwards of 20 or 30 pounds weight. They are said to come from the coasts of Norway." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ix. 109, N.

CANDEL-BEND, *s.* The very thick sole-leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.

Had this leather been formerly prepared at *Kendal* in England?

CANDENT, *adj.* Fervent, red hot; Lat. *candens*.

"It is a mystery,—how some men, professing themselves to be against the indulgence, are yet never heard to regrave the wickedness and iniquity thereof publicly, or to excite others to mourn over it as a defecation; but are keen and *candent* against any who will do this." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 170.

CANDENCY, *s.* Fervour, hotness; Lat. *candentia*.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?" *Ibid.* p. 181.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR, loaf or lump sugar: *Candibrod*, *id.*, Fife.

"Take a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon;—infuse that in a pint of spirits, with three ounces of *candy-broad sugar*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 290.

This term must have been imported, most probably with the article, from the Low Countries; as Belg. *kandy* is equivalent to E. *candy*, (Fr. *candir*, to grow white after boiling, applied to sugar); and *brood*, a loaf.

CANDLE and CASTOCK, a large turnip, from which the top is sliced off that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent: a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows in a frightful manner the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

Hence the rhyme of children:—

Halloween, a night at e en,
A *candle* in a *castock*.

These, being sometimes placed in church-yards, on Allhallow eve, are supposed to have given rise to many of the tales of terror believed by the vulgar.

CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which gives a strong light, S.

—"At Blair,—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal*, or *light coal*, much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning." P. Lesmahagoe, Stat. Acc. vii. 424.

This corresponds with the definition given of it in Roxb.; "A piece of splint coal put on a cottage-fire to afford a light to spin by, in place of a *candle*."

"There are vast quantities of coal gotten in the coal-pits, and amongst them is a *cannel-coal*, which is so hard, and of so close a texture, that it will take a passable polish; hones, slates, and such like, are made of it." Sibb. Fife, p. 157.

From the variation in orthography, the origin of this word is doubtful; though it appears most probable that *cannel* is, after the S. pronunciation, corr. from *candle*.

CANDLE-FIR, s. Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, [of Carnwath, Lanarkshire,] long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. V. CALCHEN.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s. The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, Roxb., Selkirks.; elsewhere, *Candlemas Offering*.

The term indicates that it had been at first exacted under the notion of its being applied to defray the expense of kindling a *blaze* at this season so peculiarly distinguished by lights. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

CANDLEMAS-CROWN, s. A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas, S.

"The scholars—pay—a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the *Candlemas crown*. The king, i.e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc. xiii. 211.

CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Snuffers, S.

"*Candlesheares*, the dozen pair xxx s." Rates, A. 1611.

CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, s. A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, S. "Cane cheese," "cane aits," or oats, &c.

—But last owk, nae farder gane,
The laird got a' to pay his *kain*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

This term is not to be understood, as denoting tribute in general. A literary friend remarks, that it is confined to the smaller articles, with which a tenant or vassal is bound annually to supply his lord for the use of his table. He objects to the example of *cane aites*, given by Skene; observing that money, oats, wheat, or barley, stipulated to be paid for land, is never denominated *kain*, but only fowls, eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, and other articles of a similar kind, which are added to the rent. Thus David I., in a Charter to the church of Glasgow, grants, "Deo et ecclesie Sancti Kentigerni de Glasgu, in perpetuum elemosinam, totam decimam meam de meo *Chan*, in animalibus et porcis de Stragriva, &c. nisi tunc quando ego ipse illuc venero perendinens et ibidem meum *Chan* comedens." Chartular. Vet. Glasg. But the term seems properly to denote all the rude produce of the

soil payable to a landlord, as contradistinguished from money; although now more commonly applied to smaller articles.

This phrase sometimes signifies to suffer severely in any cause.

For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid,
And sair he *paid the kain*, man;
Fell skelps he got, was war than shot,
Frae the sharp-edg'd claymore, man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 78.

"This word, *cane*, signifies the head, or rather tribute or dewtie, as *cane fowles*, *cane cheis*, *cane aites*, quhilk is paid be the tennent to the maister as ane duty of the land, especially to kirkmen & prelates.—Skene, De Verb. Sign. vo. *Canum*.

KAIN BAIRNS, a living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master the devil, S.

"It is hinted, from glimpses gotten by daring wights, that *Kain Bairns* were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. These *Kain Bairns* were the fruit of their wombs; though sometimes the old barren hags stole the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury." Nithsdale Song, p. 280.

A similar idea prevailed with respect to the *kain* paid by the Fairies.

—Pleasant is the fairy land,
But an eiry tale to tell;
Ay at the end o' seven years,
We pay the teind to hell.
Young Tamlane, Border Minstrelsy, ii.

CANAGE, s. The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane*.

L. B. *canagium* was used in a sense totally different, as equivalent to Fr. *chienage*, and signifying the right belonging to feudal proprietors, according to which their vassals were bound to receive and feed their dogs.

L. B. *can-um*, *can-a*. This Skene derives from Gael. *cean*, the head, which, he says, also signifies tribute. He apprehends that this was originally a capitation tax.

To CANGLE, v. n. 1. To quarrel, to be in a state of altercation, S.

"Ye *cangle* about uncoft kids;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 81. Hence,

2. To cavil, Mearns.

Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere; Gael. *caingéal*, a reason, *caingnam* to argue, to plead; C. B. *canllaw*, an advocate.

Yorks. "*caingel*, a toothy crabbed fellow," (Clav.) has undoubtedly the same origin.

CANGLING, s. Altercation, S.

"At last all commeth to this, that wee are in end found to haue beene neither in moode nor figure, but only jangling and *cangling*, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 530.

CANGLER, s. A jangler, S.

"Fye!" said ae *cangler*, "what d'ye mean?
I'll lay my lugs on't that he's green."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 482.

* **To CANKER, v. n.** To fret, to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.

CANKERY, CANKRIE, *adj.* Ill-humoured; synon. *Cankert. Cankriest*, superl., Renfr., Ayr.

The Gentle Shepherd frae the hole was taen,
Then sleep, I trow, was banish'd frae their e'en;
The *cankriest* then was kittled up to daffing,
And sides and chafts maist riven were w' laughing.
A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1816, p. 40.

Right *cank'ry* to hersel' she crackit.
Ibid., p. 188.

"Every body kens, Miss Mizy, that thou's a *cankery* creature." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 215.

CANKER-NAIL, *s.* A painful slip of flesh raised at the bottom of the *nail* of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, *adj.* "Angry, passionate, cross, ill-conditioned, S." Rudd. A. Bor. id.

——— Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neurs ho,
Nor satisfyt of hir suld furis nor wroik,
Rolling in mynd full meny *cankerrit* bloik.—
Doug. *Virgil*, 148. 4.

A learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks:—

"It seems to be derived from the Fr. word *cancre*, one sense of which is thus defined in the *Dictionary of the French Academy* (1772):—

'*Cancre* est aussi un term injurieux, qui se dit d'un homme meprisabile par son avarice. *C'est un cancre; C'est un vilain cancre.*'

There is a probability that it formerly had this meaning in Scottish.

My daddy is a *cankert* carl;
He'll no twin w' his gear.

Song, Low down in the Broom.

Phillips expl. "*Cankered*, eaten with the *canker*, or with rust." As transferred to the mind, or temper, it suggests a similar idea, as seeming still to include the idea of malignity. In S. we speak of a *cankert body*, without any such association. A synon. phrase is commonly used concerning a peevish person, "He's just eaten up o' ill-nature," S.

CANLIE, *s.* A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is by lot chosen to act the part of *Canlie*, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by *Canlie* before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of *Canlie*, who becomes free in consequence of the capture.

This game seems to be prevalent throughout Scotland, though differently denominated; in Lanarks. and Renfr., *Tig*, in Mearns, *Tick*.

Can this have any affinity to Isl. *kaenleg-r*, dexterous, or *kaenleg-a*, dextrously, wisely?

CANNABIE, CANABIE, *s.* Corr. of *Canopy*.

Out of the bed he wuld have bene;
But on the flure he gat a fall,
While down came *cannabie* and all
Upon his bellie, with sic a brattle,
The household, hearing sic a rattle,
Mervellit mekle what it suld be.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 343.

"Item, ane *cannabie* of grene taffetic, freinyeit with grene, quhilke may serve for any dry stuill or a bed." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 138.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regentis ludgene, and tuik out his pottes, panes, &c., his linger about his hous with sum *cannabie* beddis, albeit they were of little importance." Bannatyne's Journ., p. 143.

CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn.

"*Cannach* is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness." Mrs. Grant's Poems, N. p. 115.

My amiable and ingenious friend, in the poem itself, has beautifully marked the use made of this as a figure by the Highland poet, when describing his mistress:—

This downy *cannach* of the wat'ry moors,
Whose shining tufts the shepherd-boy allures;
Which, when the Summer's sultry heats prevail,
Sheds its light plumage on th' inconstant gale:
Even such, so silky soft, so dazzling white,
Her modest bosom seems, retir'd from sight.

Ibid., p. 42.

"This is 'the down of *Canna*,' of O'sian, and forms a beautiful simile in his justly-celebrated poems." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 238.

This in Ang. is called *the canna down*. It is often used, by the common people, instead of feathers, for stuffing their pillows.

Gael. *canach*, cotton, cat's tail, moss-crops; most probably from *caonach*, moss.

CANNA, CANNAE. Cannot, compounded of *can*, v., and *na*, or *nae*, not, S.

Dinna, do not, *Sanna*, shall not, *Winna*, will not; *Downa*, am, or is, not able, are used in the same manner, S.

This form seems to be comparatively modern. It is not used by Dunbar, Douglas, and other classical writers. It indeed occurs in *The Jew's Daughter*, a pretty old Scottish ballad.

I *winnae* cum in, I *cannae* cum in,
Without my play-feres nine.

Percy's Reliques, i. 30.

Also in Adam o' Gordon.

I *winna* cum down, ye fause Gordon,
I *winna* cum down to thee,
I *winna* forsake my ain deir lord,
Thouch he is far frae me.

—Busk and boun, my mirry men a',
For ill doom I do guess:

I *canna* luik on that bannie face,
As it lyes on the grass.

Pinkerton's Select S. Ballads, i. 46. 49.

CANNAGH, CONNAGH, *s.* A disease, to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. *Cannagh*, Fife; *Connagh*, Stirrings.

This term is most probably of Celt. origin. It resembles Ir. and Gael. *conach*. But the only disease to which this seems to be applied is the murrain among cattle.

CANNAS, CANNES, *s.* 1. Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made, S. B.

2. It often denotes a coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling on the ground,

when it is winnowed by means of a *wecht*, S. B. Hence, a *canness-braid*, as broad as, or, the breadth of such a sheet.

The shade beneath a *canness-braid* out throw
Held aff the sun beams frae a bonny how.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

3. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B.

A puff o' wind ye cdna get,
To gar your *cannas* wag.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

E. *cannas*, Fr. *canevas*, Sw. *kanfass*, Dan. *canefas*; from Lat. *cannabis*, q. cloth made of hemp.

CANNEL, s. Cinnamon.

"That George Hetherwick have in readiness of fine flour, some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, *cannel*, and other spices fitting." Rec. Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.

"Twa pund lang *cannell*, price of the vncc xvj sh." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Aromaticks, of *cannel*, cardamoms, clowes, ginger," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50.

"To make water of tamarinds.—Take an ounce and a half of good tamarinds, of *cannel* bruised a dram," &c. Ibid. p. 105.

Fr. *cannelle*, cinnamon, Teut., Dan., *kaneel*, Ital. *canella*, Hisp. *canela*, id. Chauc., *canelle*. This word may be derived from Lat. *canna*, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Dict. Trev. prefer deriving it from Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

CANNEL-WATERS, s. pl. Cinnamon waters, S.

"Aquavitae with castor, or tryacle-water,—*cannel-water*, and celestial water." St. Germain, *ibid*.

To CANNEL, v. a. To channel, to chamfer, S. Fr. *cannel-er*, id.

CANNEL, s. The undermost or lowest part of the edge of any tool, which has received the finishing, or highest degree of sharpness usually given to it; as, "the *cannel* of an axe;" Roxb. *Bevel-edge* synon. V. CANNEL, v.

CANNELL BAYNE, s. Collar-bone.

Wallace returned besyd a burly ayk,
And on him set a fellone sek yr straik;
Baith *cannell bayne* and schuldir blaid in twa,
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.

Wallace, v. 823. MS.

Fr. *canneau du col*, the nape of the neck, Cotgr.

Canell bone occurs in O. E.

"After this skirmish also hard we, that the Lorde Hume himself, for hast in this flight, had a fall from his horse, and burst so the *canell bone* of his neck, that he was fayn to be caryed straight to Edenborowe, and was not a litle despayred of life." Patten, Somerset's Expedition, p. 47, 48.

CANNELL-COAL. V. CANDLE-COAL.

CANNIE, or CANNON NAIL, the same with *Cathel Nail*, S. A.

CANNY, KANNIE, *adj*. 1. Cautious, prudent, S.

"The Parliament is wise, to make in a *canny* and safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be timeous." Baillie's Lett., ii. 138.

2. Artful, crafty, S.

"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by *canny* conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind.—Vincs, Herle, &c. of our mind were named; but seeing us excluded by Marshal's *cunning*, would not join." Baillie's Lett., ii. 67.

"I trust in God, to use the world, as a *canny* or cunning master doth a knave-servant;—he giveth him no handling or credit, only he instructeth [intrusteth?] him with common errands, wherein he cannot play the knave." Rutherford's Lett., P. I. ep. 11.

The carling brought her kebbuck ben,
With girdle-cakes well toasted brown;
Well does the *canny* kimmer ken,
They gar the scuds gae gibber down.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 269.

He expl. it in Gl. "knowing." But it properly denotes that species of knowledge which implies artfulness.

3. Attentive, wary, watchful, S.

Ye gales that gently wave the sea,
And please the *canny* boatman,
Bear me frae hence, or bring to me
My brave, my bonny Scot-man.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 256.

That this is the meaning here, appears from the change of the term to *tenty*, in a following stanza:—

Fair winds, and *tenty* boatman,
Waft o'er, waft o'er,
Frae yonder shores,
My blyth, my bonny Scot-man.

4. Frugal, not given to expense, S.

Wherefore nocht sall be wanting on my part,
To gather wealth to raise my shepherd's heart,
Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with *canny* care.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

My riches a's my penny-fee,
An' I maun guide it *cannie*, O.

Burns, iii. 280.

5. Moderate in charges, reasonable in demands, S.

6. Moderate in conduct, not severe in deprecation or exaction, S.

"Be ho Scot or no', said the honest farmer, 'I wish thou hadst kept the other side of the hallan; but, since thou art here, Jacob Jopson will betray no man's bluid; and the plaids [the Highlanders] were gay *canny*, and did not do so much mischief when they were here yesterday.'" Waverley, iii. 171.

7. Useful, beneficial, S.

—Thae anld world fouls had wondrous cann
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man;
And did with care the *canny* knack impart
Unto their bairns, and teach the useful art.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

8. Handy, expert at any business, S.; hence used as an epithet to denote women who, from experience, are qualified to assist at child birth.

The *canny* wives came there conven'd,
All in a whirl.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 36.

In dust here lies auld Nanny Gowdy,
A skilly wife, our parish howdy;

Wha did her jobs sae freely *canny*,
That mony ane laments poor Nanny.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 266.

It would seem to be in this sense that the term is used in the following passage :

"His wife was a *canna* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business, but no like a gentleman's housekeeper, to be sure." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 107.

It at any rate suggests the idea of good housewifery.

9. Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore. In this sense one is said to be very *canny* about a sick person, S.

"Doctor Wild returned to the cottage, bringing with him old Effie; who, as she herself said, and the Doctor certified, 'was the *canniest* hand about a sick-bed in a' Fergustown.'" *Glenfergus*, ii. 341.

10. Gentle and winning in speech, S.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles." *The Pirate*, i. 115.

11. Soft, easy; as applied to a state of rest, S.

There's up into a pleasant glen,
A wee piece frae my father's tower,
A *canny*, soft, and flow'ry den,
Which circling birks has form'd a bower.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 227.

12. Slow in motion. "To gang *canny*," or "cannily," to move slowly, S.

The wife slade *cannie* to her bed,
But ne'er spak mair.

Burns, iii. 48.

Here used for the adv.

"To caw *canny*," to drive softly; a phrase also used metaph. to denote frugal management, S.

—"There used to be the root o' an auld aik-tree there—that will do!—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now—tak tent, and tak time." *Antiquary*, i. 162.

The troddin burnie i' the glen,
Glides *cannie* o'er its pebbles sma'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 82.

Here perhaps it is used instead of the adv.

13. Metaph. used to denote frugal management; as, "They're braw *cannie* folk," i.e. not given to expense, S.

To Caw Canny, to live in a moderate and frugal manner, S.

"The lads had ay an ambition wi' them; an' its an' auld saying, 'Bode a silk gown, get a sleeve o't.' But Wimpenny disliked the idea of rivalship. 'Chaps like them suld ca' *canny*,' said he gruffly, 'it's time enough to get braws when we can afford necessers.'" *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 73.

"But Charlie and Bell, ca' *canny*; bairns will rise among you, and ye maun bear in mind that I hae baith Geordie and Meg to provide for yet." *The Entail*, i. 239.

"I made it a rule, after giving the blessing at the end of the ceremony, to admonish the bride and bridegroom to ca' *canny*, and join trembling with their mirth." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 380.

14. Soft and easy in motion, S. A horse is said to have a *canny step*, when he is not hard in the seat.

15. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus, "a *canny* horse," is one

that may be rode with safety, that is not too spirited, or given to stumbling, S.

Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' *cannie*,
An' unco sonsie.

Burns, iii. 141.

No canny is used in a sense directly opposite; not safe, dangerous, S.

Her brother beat her cruellie,
Till his straks were *no canny*;
He brak her back, and he beat her sides,
For the sake o' Andrew Lammie.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 132.

16. Composed, deliberate, as opposed to *flochtry*, *throwther*, S.

17. Not hard, not difficult of execution.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in,
At service out, among the farmers rin;
Some ca' the plough, some herd, some tentie rin
A *cannie* errand to a neebor town.

Burns, iii. 175.

18. Easy in situation, snug; comfortable. It is said of one who is in easy circumstances, who is not subjected to the toils of others; He, or she, "sits very *canny*;" or, "has a braw *canny* seat," S.

Syne, for amends for what I've lost,
Edge me into some *canny* post.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 44.

Mak me but half as *canny*, there's no fear,
Tho' I be auld, but I'll yet gather gear.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

19. Fortunate, lucky, S.

Farewel, old Calins, *kannie* all thy life,
By birth, by issue, and a virtuous wife;
By gifts of mind and fortune from above,
The fruits of Ceres and the country's love.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715. p. 62.

And ithers, who last year their garrets kept,
— now, by a *kanny* gale,
In the o'erflowing ocean spread their sail.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 324.

Whoever by his *canny* fate,
Is master of a good estate,—
Let him enjoy't withouten care.

Ibid. i. 83.

20. Fortunate, used in a superstitious sense, S.

They say, if she haud hail and tight,
That she will ha'e the second sight.—
Her *canny* hand will scarcely fail,
Whate'er she tries, to help or heal,
She'll seldom blunder.

On the birth of a Seventh Daughter. R. Gallorway's
Poems, p. 121.

In this sense it is often used negatively. *It's no canny*, it is not fortunate; a phrase applied to any thing, which is opposed to a *freit* or vulgar superstition, S.

An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A monpin runkled granny:
She fley'd the kimmers ane and a',
Word gae'd she was *na kanny*;
Nor wad they let Lucky awa,
Till she was fou wi' branny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

21. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill, South of S.

"He often furnished them with medicines also, and seemed possessed, not only of such as were the produce of the country, but of foreign drugs. He gave these persons to understand, that his name was Elshender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Muckle-stane-Moor. Some extended their queries beyond their bodily complaints, and requested advice upon other matters, which he delivered with an oracular shrewdness which greatly confirmed the opinion of his possessing preternatural skill." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 89.

Cannie, in this sense, seems opposed to *chancy*, in the following passage.

For now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,
This morning just at the beginning o't,
She was never ca'd *chancy*, but *canny* and slim,
And sae it has far'd with my spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

"She was never deemed a person whom it was *fortunate* to meet with; but, on the contrary, it was said that she possessed magical skill, and being otherwise of an indifferent character, she was the more dangerous." Here, however, it would bear the sense of "artful;" as intimating that although not a lucky person to meet with, she had a great deal of *art* in covering her worthlessness. But I prefer the former signification; as thus the two last epithets are more correspondent to each other.

22. Good, worthy, S.

"The word *canny* is much in use here, as well as on the other side the border, and denotes praise. *A canny person, or thing*; a good sort of person." P. Canoby, *Dumfr. Statist. Acc.* xiv. 429.

This sense is not unknown even in the North of S. *A brav canny man*, a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man.

23. "When applied to any instrument," it signifies, "well-fitted, convenient," Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Many of these are evidently oblique senses. In senses first and second, it is nearly allied to Isl. *kiaen*, rendered, *sciens, prudens*; also, *callidus, astutus, Verel. Ind. Kaeni, fortis et prudens, ibid.; kindug-ur, vafer et technis scatenis, G. Andr. p. 144. Su.-G. kunnog, sciens, peritus*. The Isl. term is also frequently used with respect to those supposed to be versant in magical arts. *Kunnog* occurs in the same sense. *Harald K. baid cunnugum mannum*; *Haraldus Rex rogavit hariolos*; *Knytl. S. p. 4. Ihre, vo. Kunna*. The general origin is Moes-G. *kunn-an, pres. kann, A.-S. cenn-an, Soimn. conn-an, cunnan*; *Su.-G. kaenn-a, Isl. kenn-a, Teut. kenn-en, noscere*.

"*Canny*. Nice, neat, housewively, handsome. Newcastle, Northumb. and North." Gl. Grose. It is also used as a designation for Cumberland, by the inhabitants of it; perhaps as equivalent to, comfortable. But the word, it may be suspected, has been imported from S. into the North of E. For the only classical E. word, corresponding to *canny*, is *cunning, adj.*, especially in the sense of knowing, skillful; and this is from the A.-S. v. signifying to know, as *canny* is more immediately allied to Isl. *kanne, kenn-a*. For *kiaen, sciens, &c.* mentioned above, is obviously the part. pr. of this v. It seems to demonstrate the radical affinity of our term to the Scandinavian verbs of this signification, that there is no evidence that the A.-S. v. had any relation to magical arts.

Isl. *kyngi*, the s. from *kunna* posse, scire, primarily signifies knowledge, and in a secondary sense is applied to magic. V. Haldorson. Also *fölkunnugr*, multiscius, magus; *fölkyngr*, magia; *Ibid.*

CANNILY, adv. 1. Cautiously, prudently, S.

"He has lurked since, and carried himself far more *cannily* than any of that side; yet without any remorse for any error."—*Baillie's Lett.* i. 147.

Then neither, as I ken, ye will,
With idle fears your pleasures spill;
Nor with neglecting prudent care,
Do skait to your succeeding heir;
Thus steering *cannily* thro' life,
Your joys shall lasting be and rife.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 386.

2. Moderately, not violently, S.

"A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got *cannily* convoyed." *Baillie's Lett.* p. 382.

3. It seems to signify, easily, so as not to hurt or gall.

"Those who can take that crabbed tree [the cross] handsomely upon their back, and fasten it on *cannily*, shall find it such a burden as wings unto a bird, or sails to a ship." *Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep.* 5.

4. Gently; applied to a horse obeying the reins.

—"If he had a wee bit rinning ring on the snaffle, she was a rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's ponie." *Waverley*, ii. 370.

CANNECA', s. The woodworm, Fife; apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, q. what *caws* or drives *cannily*.

CANNIE MOMENT, the designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing, S.; otherwise called *the happy hour*; in Angus, *cannie mament*.

"Ye'll be come in the *canny moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains." *Guy Mannering*, i. 11.

CANNIE WIFE, a common designation for a midwife, S.

"When the pangs of the mother seized his [the Brownie's] beloved lady, a servant was ordered to fetch the *cannie wife*, who lived across the Nith.—The Brownie, enraged at the loitering serving-man, wrapped himself in his lady's fur-cloak; and, though the Nith was foaming high-flood, his steed, impelled by supernatural spur and whip, passed it like an arrow." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, App. p. 335.

"Weel, sister, I'm glad to see you sae weel recovered; wha was your *canny-wife*?" *Campbell*, i. 14. A similar designation is given them in France.

"I will tell you what you will do (said he to the midwives, in France called *wise women*)—Go you to my wives interement, and I will the while rock my sonne." *Urquhart's Rabelais*, B. ii. p. 17, 18. *Sages Femmes*, Orig.

CANNINESS, s. 1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct, S.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any *canniness* in time coming." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 66.

2. Apparently as signifying crafty management.

"When the *canniness* of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided." Bailie's Lett. ii. 92.

CANNIKIN, *s.* Drinking vessel.

Tua pallartis that the Pope professis,
Rysing at mydnycht to there messis,—
Carruse, and hald the *cannikin* klyuclene.
Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 313.

Either a dimin. from *can*, Teut. *kanne*; or from the same origin with *Kinken*, q. v.

CANOIS, CANOS, CANOUS, *adj.* Gray, hoary; from Lat. *canus*.

—Vnfrendlye eild has thus byspret
My hede and haffettis baith with *canous* hair.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 29.

To CANSE, *v. n.* To speak in a pert and sauey style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance; as, "How dare ye sit *cansing* there?" *Dumfr.*

Shaw renders E. pert by Gael. *cainteach*, and also expl. it as signifying "talkative, malicious." *Cainseoir*, a scolder, from *cain-eam*, to scold. Isl. *kant-az*, altercari, seems to claim a common origin. Hence,

CANSIE, *adj.* Pert, speaking from self-conceit; as, "Ye're sae *cansie*," *ibid.***CANSHIE**, *adj.* Cross, ill-humoured, Berwick's.; merely a variety of *Cansie*.**CANT**, *v. n.* 1. To sing. Lat. *cant-are*, O. Fr. *cant-er*, *id.*

Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 59.

2. To sing in speaking, to repeat after the manner of recitative, S. This term is generally applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner.

Cant is also used as *a.* denoting this kind of modulation.

It has been whimsically supposed, that the term had its origin from Mr. Andrew Cant, a famous preacher among the Presbyterians, during the wars of Charles I., with whom, it is pretended, this custom originated. V. *Spectator*, No. 147, and *Blount*. But there is reason to suppose that this ungraceful mode of speaking is much more ancient; and that it was imported by our Reformers from the Church of Rome; as it undoubtedly bears the greatest resemblance to the *chanting* of the service. The word may have had its origin immediately from Lat. *canto*,—*are*, to sing, to chant.

Some even go so far as to assert that Cicero, and the other Roman orators, delivered all their orations in recitative.

3. "To tell merry old 'stories,'" *Ayrs.* G. L. Picken.

Most probably used in this sense, because the most of stories were in rhyme, being sung or chanted by minstrels.

L. B. *cant-are*, recitare; Du Cange. Hence,

To CANT, *v. a.* 1: To set a stone on its edge; a term used in masonry, S.

2. To throw with a sudden jerk, S.

"The sheltie, which had pranced and curvetted for some time,—at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet." *The Pirate*, i. 265.

It is a local E. word, "*To Cant*, to throw, Kent. He was *canted* out of the chaise;" *Grose*.

Germ. *kant-en*, to set a thing on end; and this from *kante*, a corner, edge or extremity. Ital. *canto*, lapis angularis; Du Cange. *Cant*, a corner of a field, A. Bor. *Gl. Grose*.

To CANT o'er, *v. a.* To turn over, to overturn, S.**To CANT o'er**, *v. n.* To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if one is completely overturned, S.**CANT**, *s.* A trick, a bad habit; an *auld cant*, an ancient traditional custom, *Aberd.*

—Superstition holes peept thro',
Made by nae mortal's han's,—
Experiencing plans
O' *auld cants* that night.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81.

This term seems nearly synon. with *Cantraip*, q. v.

CANT, *s.* 1. The act of turning any body on its edge or side with dexterity, S. B.

2. Slight, illusion, S. B.

Wi' water kelpies me ye taunt,
On iley boards ye say they rant;
An' Williy's wisp wi' whirlin' *cant*
Their blazes ca',
That's nought but vapours frae a stank,
Yet fears ye a'.

Morison's Poems, p. 58.

Williy's wisp is meant for the pl.

This seems only an oblique sense of the *s.* as defined above.

To CANT, CANTER, *v. n.* To ride at a hand-gallop, S. B.

I know not if this be an oblique use of the preceding *v.*, from the circumstance of a horse, when *cantering*, seeming to rise on end; as he moves in a manner quite different from that which he uses when trotting.

CANT, *adj.* Lively, merry, brisk.

Schyr Aymer the King has sene,
With his men, that war *cant* and kene,
Come to the playne, deune frae the hill.
Barbour, viii. 280. MS.

—You worthis on neid

For to assege yone castel
With *cant* men and cruel,
Durandly fer to dnel,
Ever quhill yon speid.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 2.

Ane young man stert in to that steid
As *cant* as ony colt.

Pebelis to the Play, st. 6.

The cageare callis furth his eapyl wyth crakkis *wole cant*,
Calland the colyare ane kuaif and culroun full quere.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 50.

In modern S., *fell canty*. The term is also in O. E.

The king of Beme was *cant* and kene;
Bet thare he left both play and pride.

Minot's Poems, p. 30.

Kneute eom with his kythe, that *kant* was & kene,
& chaced him out of Norweie quyt & elene.

R. Brunne, p. 50.

The phrase *cant men*, as applied to soldiers, seems exactly analogous to *merry men*, used by later writers. Rudd. derives the word from Lat. *canto*.

It can scarcely be from Gael. *caintach*, talkative, malicious, Shaw.

It might be suspected that it were rather allied to Su.-G. *gante*, facetiae, *gant-a*, ludificare, were not the form and sense of these terms more strictly retained in *Gend*, q. v.

CANTY, adj. 1. Lively, cheerful; applied both to persons and things, S.

—I bought a winsome flute,—
I'll be mair *canty* wi', and ne'er cry dool!
Than you with all your cash, ye dowie fool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O rivers, forests, hills and plains!
Oft have ye heard my *canty* strains:
But now, what else for me remains
But tales of woe!

Burns, iii. 389.

"*Canty*, cheerful and talkative. North." Gl. Grose.

This word is more modern than *cant*, and evidently a derivative from it.

2. Small and neat; as, "A *canty* creature!" S. B.

CANTILIE, adv. Cheerfully, S.

My kimmer and I are scant o' claes,
Wi' soups o' drink and soups o' brose;
But late we rise and soon gae lie,
And *cantilie* live my kimmer and I.
Song, My Kimmer and I.

Think how your first dade an' mither
'Mang the lav'rocks *cantilie*,
Houseless dwelt wi' ane anither,
On the gow'ny greensward lea.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 176.

CANTINESS, s. Cheerfulness, S.

CANTAILLIE, s. A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of crammose velvet enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a little *cantaillie* of gold, firmisit with ruif heid pece," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 135.

Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*, a corner-piece; Teut. *kanteel*, multulus, expl. by Sewel, "a battlement."

CANTEL, CANTIL, s. A fragment.

Then I him hit upon the crown;
A *cantil* of his helm dang down.
Sir Egeir, p. 6.

Fr. *chantel*, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; Teut. *kanteel*, pinna, mina, spicula; *kant-en*, to cut off the extremity; *kant*, a corner. O. E. *cantle*, a piece of anything; Phillips. V. **CANT**, v. 2.

CANTEL, CANTLE, s. 1. The crown of the head, Loth.; perhaps from Teut. *kanteel*, a battlement, used metaph.

"My *cantle* will stand a clour wad bring a stot down." *Nigel*, i. 47.

2. The thick fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion, Roxb.

[3. The centre or ridge of a road.

When he's fou he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the *cantle* o' the causey.
Song, Donald Caird, (Sir W. Scott.)

CANTEL, s. A juggling trick.

In come japans the *Ja*, as a Jugloure,
With castis, and with *cantelis*, a quynt caryare.
Houlate, iii. 2.

This must be originally from *canto*,—*are*, to sing. For L. B. *cantellator* signifies, praestigiator, magus. Raymundus de Agiles in Hist. Hierosol. *Cantellatores* etiam eorum, et augures, ut fertur, dixerant, et non moverent castella sna usque ad 7. feriam; Du Cange. The same writer adds, that Ital. *cantell-are* is "to sing with a low voice, or to mumble with the lips, as magicians and jugglers do, who are wont to murmur and sing in magical whispers." Of the same class is

CANTELEIN, s. Properly an incantation; used to denote a trick. Lat. *cantilema*, a song.

I knaw fals shipherdis fifty fuder,
War all thair *canteleinis* kend.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 194.

O. E. *cantilene*, "a common speech or tale, a song;" Blount.

CANTIE-SMATCHET, s. A cant term for a louse, Roxb.; apparently from the liveliness of its motion.

CANTLIN, s. Expl. "a corner; the chime of a cask or adze," Ayr.

Fr. *eschantillon*, "a small cantle, or corner-piece; a cornerling," &c., Cotgr. The origin is Teut. *kant*, a corner, a word of very great antiquity.

CANTON, s. An angle, or corner.

"The council, thinking that the place where now is the present new lower court,—being then a number of baggage thatched houses before the gate, was unseemly, and made the enclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a *canton* upon that quarter, had caused buy the right of these houses, and had thrown them down." Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 129.

Fr. id. "a corner, or crosse way, in a street," Cotgr.

CANTRAI, CANTRAP, CANTRIP, s. 1. A charm, a spell, an incantation, S.

Here Mauzy lives, a witch that for sma' price
Can cast her *cantraips*, and give me advice.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

But if my new-rock were anes cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's can and her *cantraps* defy.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 184.

2. A trick, a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, S.

"As Waverley passed him, he pulled off his hat respectfully, and approaching his stirrup, bade him 'Tak heed the auld whig played him nae *cantrap*.'" Waverley, ii. 114.

"Bonaparte—was a perfect limb of Satan against our prosperity, having recourse to the most wicked means and purposes to bring ruin on us as a nation. His *cantrips*, in this year, began to have a dreadful effect." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 384.

Perhaps from Isl. *kiacn*, applied to magical arts, and *trapp*, *calcatio*, *trappa*, *gradus*. But as there is no evidence that this is an ancient word, I have sometimes been disposed to think that it might be a sea-term, or one borrowed from gipsy language, from *cant*, to throw, or cast, or turn over, and *raip*, a rope, as alluding perhaps to the tricks of jugglers.

Isl. *gandreid* is a magical journey or flight through the air; from *gan*, *gand*, witchcraft, necromancy, and *reid*, equitatio. V. Landnam. Gl. Olai. Lex. Fancy might suggest that our word were from the same *gan*,

and *trip*. But it does not appear that *trip* is an old word. It rather seems allied to Lat. *canto*; especially as O. E. *cantion*, denotes "a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm;" Blount.

[CANTRIP, *adj.* Magic, supernatural.

And by some devilish *cantrip* slight,
Each in its cauld hand held a light.

Burns's Tam o' Shanter.]

CANTRIP-TIME, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

—"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against *cantrip-time*." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1820, p. 513.

CANT-ROBIN, *s.* The dwarf Dog-rose, with a white flower, Fife.

CANT-SPAR, *s.* Expl. fire-pole.

"*Cant-spars* or fire-poles, the hundreth—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

CANTY, *adj.* Cheerful. V. under CANT, *adj.*

CANWAYIS, *s.* Canvas, Aberd. Reg.

To CANYEL, *v. n.* To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, Upp. Lanarks.

To CANYEL, *v. a.* To cause to jolt, to produce a jolting motion, *ibid.*

CANYEL, *s.* A jolt, the act of jolting, *ibid.*

CAOLT, *s.* "A connection by fosterage," Highlands of S.

"The filberts, Janet, Lady Rosabell's *caolt* gathered, came safe by Marybane to this.—A foster child is called a *dalt*. The nurse, all her children, and relations, are *calts* or *caolts* of the *dalt*." Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

Gael. *comhalla*, a foster-brother or sister, *comhaltas*, fosterage; from *comh*, equivalent to Lat. *con*, and *alt*, nursing, q. *caolts* together. *Al* signifies nurture, food. Lat. *con*, and *al-ere*, to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To CAP, *v. n.* To uncover the head, as a token of obeisance, to salute.

"This done, he [Strafford] makes through a number of people towards his coach, all gazing, no man *capping* to him, before whom, that morning, the greatest of England would have stood discovered [uncovered]." Baillie's Lett., i. 217.

"The Bishops will go through Westminster-hall, as they say, and no man *cap* to them." *Ibid.*, p. 228. i. e. to take off one's *cap*, or the covering of the head.

To CAP, *v. a.* To excel, Loth.; allied perhaps to Teut. *keppe*, the summit, culmen, supremum sive summum cujusque rei.

"*Capt*, or *Capp'd*. Overcome in argument. Cumb." Gl. Grose.

To CAP, *v. n.* To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own; a word much used by children at play, S.

2. To seize vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by *caping* or privateering upon the Dutch, but the

publick had no great cause of boasting." Wodrow's Hist., I. 220. V. CAPPER.

"The late author of *Jus Maritimum*, e. 4. of Piracy, shows that the buyers of *caped* goods in England are not liable in restitution; but our countryman Welwood in his *Sea-Laws*, c. 25, *Of things taken on the Sea*, shows a decision to the contrary; but it is in 1487, near 200 years old." Fountainhall's Decisions, I. 80.

3. *Capped*, used by K. James as apparently signifying, entrapped, caught in a snare beyond the possibility of recovery.

"Yet to these *capped* creatures, he [the devil] appears as hee pleases, and as he finds meetest for their humours." *Daemonology*, Works, p. 120.

Lat. *cap-io*, Su.-G. *kipp-a*, attrahere violentem, rapere, vellere.

CAPER, *s.* 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize.

"The Lords sequestered this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the *Capers* of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the *Capers* had probable grounds to bring them up." Fountainh. i. 333.

2. A vessel employed as a privateer.

"1666. This yeire, while the war was continued betwixt the English and the Dutch,—ther was divers persons in Scotland that contributed to the reaking out of smaller vessels to be *capers*: neare 16 or 20 vessels or thereby." Lamont's Diary, p. 243.

—"Thou—used to hang about her neck, when little Brenda cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch *caper*." The Pirate, ii. 396.

"A light-armed vessel of the 17th century, adapted for privateering, and much used by the Dutch," N.

—States and princes pitching quarrels,
Wars, Rebels, Horse races,
Proclaim'd at several mercat-places:
Capers bringing in their prizes,
Commons cursing new exaises.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 34.

That this is the meaning of the term appears from that of the *v. Capper*, q. v.

To CAP, *v. a.* To direct one's course at sea.

The port to quham we *cappit* was full large.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 36.

Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek,

That ys man *cap* be wind and waw.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 133.

Teut. *kape* is a beacon, signum litorale, Kilian. The word, as used by Dunbar, seems to have the same sense with E. *chop about*; which may be derived from Su.-G. *kop-a*, Isl. *kaup-a*, permutare.

Perhaps the term, as used in both places, may signify to strive, as allied to Dan. *kapp-er*, to contend.

CAP, CAUP, *s.* A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid, S.

"Meikle may fa' between the *cap* and the lip;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 53.

[Now, butt an' ben the change-house fills,

Wi' yill-*caup* commentators.

Burns's Holy Fair.]

Su.-G. *koppa*, cyphus, seyphus. Ihre mentions, as cognates, Pers. *cup*, *cobba*, *cupa*, C. B. *cupa*, Alem. *cuph*, Isl. *kopp*, &c. Heb. כַּף *caph*, primarily any thing hollow; hence transferred to the hollow of the hand; also, a censor, a saucer, or little dish; from כַּפַּף *caphaph*, curvavit. To these may be added Arab. *kab*,

a cup, Gr. *κῦρη*, scyphus, Lat. *capis*, a cup used in sacrifices. Hence, perhaps,

To KISS CAPS *with one*, to drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* sic a fallow;" S.

CAPS, *s. pl.* The combs of wild bees, S.; q. their *cups*.

CAP, CAPFOU', CAPFU', *s.* The fourth part of a peck; as, "a *capfu'* o' meal, salt," &c. Clydes. S. A.; *Forpet* and *Lippie*, synonym.

CAP-AMBREY, *s.* A press or cup-board, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

"Many of this company went and brake up the hishop's gates, set on good fires of his peats standing within the close; they masterfully brake up the haill doors and windows of this stately house; they brake down beds, boards, *cap ambries*, glass windows," &c. Spalding, i. 157. V. ALMERIE.

CAPBARRE, *s.* A capstan-bar. "Serving of schippis with *capbarres*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

* To CAPER, *v. n.* To move the head upwards and downwards with a stately air, Dumfr.

CAPER, *s.* A piece of oatcake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it; Perth. Gael. *ceapaire*, "a piece of bread and butter," Shaw. Here, I suspect, part of the necessary description is omitted.

—"Before the letter was half wrote, she gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *capere*." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 107.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a *capere*, and a crogan of milk?" Clan-Albin, i. 211.

This term, with a very slight variation, has reached the Border. For *Capere*, denotes bread, butter, and cheese toasted together, Roxb.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, *s.* The mountain-cock, S. Tetrao urogallus, Linn.

"Money vthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sena in na vthir partis of the world, as *capercailye*, ane fowl mair than ane raun, quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis." Bellend. Deser. Alb. c. 11.

Boece is mistaken here, as in many other assertions. The mountain-cock is found in Sweden and several other countries.

In Everg. II. 20. it is *capercalyeane*. But this is evidently a corr. For the termination does not correspond with that of the last component word, as found in all the Celtic dialects. Gael. *caolach*, C. B. *kelliog*, Corn. *kullioy*, Arm. *kiliog*, Ir. *kyliach*, a cock. The origin of *capere* seems uncertain. Gael. *cabhar*, according to Shaw, signifies any old bird; and *cubare*, a black cock. He gives *capullecoille*, however, as the Gael. word; explaining it "the mountain cock." Dr. Stuart renders the Black Cock, *Coileach dubh*. P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

But *capere* seems to mean only a horse or mare. This perhaps may account for the translation, given by Boece, of the word which he writes *Avercalye*; *Silvestres equi* appellati. Why he has substituted *aver* for

capere or *capul*, it is not easy to imagine, unless we admit Mr. Pennant's testimony, that "in the Highlands of Scotland, North of Inverness," it is known by both names. Zool. I. 263. Lesly follows Boece in his translation, although he gives the name differently:—*Avis quaedam rarissima Capercalye*, id est silvester equus vulgo dicta.—Scot. Deser. p. 24.

The English translator, in the Description of Britain published by Hollinshed, while he borrows the name *Capercailye* from Bellenden, retains the translation given by Boece, which Bellenden had rejected. "There are other kinds of birdes also in this country, the like of which is no where else to be seen, as the *Capercailye* or wilde horse, greater in body than the raven, and living only by the rindes and barks of the pine trees."

Pennant says that *capercally* signifies "the horse of the wood; this species being, in comparison of others of the genus, pre-eminently large." He subjoins, in a Note; "For the same reason the Germans call it *Aurhan* or the *Urus* or wild ox cock." But to support a ridiculous designation, he commits an error in etymology. For *aurhan* does not signify "the *Urus* or wild ox cock;" but simply, the wild cock. It is compounded of *aur* wild, and *han* cock, *gallus silvestris*; in the very same manner with the original word, rendered *Urus* by the Latins, which is Germ. *aur-ochs*, the wild ox, *bos silvestris*. V. Wachter. *Aur* is sometimes written *auer*. Thus the mountain cock is called *auer-hahn* by Frisch, I. 107. 108., although Wachter says erroneously. Shall we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that *cailoch* with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined with it their own word *aur* or *auer*?

It is also written *capere coille*.

"The *capere coille*, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago, and it is not known that this bird has appeared since, or that it now exists in Britain." P. Urquhart, Inverness, Statist. Acc. xx. 307.

Our wise prince, James VI., after his accession to the throne of England, gave this substantial proof of his regard for the honour of his native kingdom, that he wrote very urgently to the Earl of Tullibardine, A. 1617, to send him some *capercallies* now and then by way of present.

"Which consideration [i.e. our love and care of that our native kingdom,] and the known commodity yee have to provide *capercallies* and termigantis, have moved Us very earnestlie to request you, to employ both your oune paines and the travelles of your friendis for provision of each kind of the saidis foules, to be now and then sent to Us *be way of present*, he means of Our deputy-thesaurer; and so as the first sent thereof may meet Us on the 19th of April, at Durham, and the rest as we shall happen to meet and encounter them in other places, on our way from thence to Berwick. The raritie of these foules will both make their estimation the more pretious, and confirm the good opinion conceaved of the *good cheare to be had there*." Statist. Acc. xx. 473, N.

A literary friend in the north of Scotland views *Capercailye* as compounded of Gael. *cabar*, a branch, and *caolach* a cock, as this fowl is "the cock of the branches," or of the woods. *Cabar Fiadh* signifies the branches or antlers of a deer's horn. That district in the north, called *Cabrach*, he adds, was thus "named from its woods, the trees of which were of small size, only like branches of other trees, and fit for no better purpose than being *cabirs*, or *kebbers*, to houses."

CAPERNOITIE, CAPERNOITED, *adj.* Crabbed, irritable, peevish, S.

I thought I shou'd turn *capernotted*,
For wi' a gird,
Upon my bum I fairly cloited
On the cald eard.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

V. OGERTFUL.

Ferguson uses this term when giving a pretty just picture of the general prevalence of dissipation in Edinburgh at the New-year.

And thou, great god of *Agua Vitae*!
Wha sways the empire of this city,
When fou we're sometimes *capernoity*;
Be thou prepar'd
To hedge us frae that black banditti
The City-Guard.

Poems, ii. 13.

Isl. *kappe*, fervor et certamen in agendo; *keppe*, certo; *keppsamr*, certabundus; Su.-G. *kif*, rixa; *Nyt-a*, to use, Germ. *not-en*, to invite, to urge; q. one who invitea strife.

CAPERNOITIE, s. Noddle, S.

—"His *capernoitie's* no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loeh fairica." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.
Perhaps q. the seat of peevish humour.

CAPEROILIE, s. Heath pease, *Orobus tuberosus*, Linn. Clydes.; the *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmeles*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

"Caraneile or *Caperciles*—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians." Stat. Acc. (Lanark) xv. 8.—*Caperciles* must be an error of the press, as no such word is known.

CAPERONISH, *adj.* Good, excellent; generally applied to edibles, Lanarks., Edin^r.

Tent. *keper-en*, signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from *keper*, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. *chaperon*, O. Fr. *caperon*, a hood worn in high dress or on solemn occasions.

CAPES, s. *pl.* 1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, Loth.2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain, *ibid.*

Wi' *capes*, the mill she gard them ring,
Which i' the nook became a bing;
Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw,
Did *capes* an' aeeds the gether ca';
A pockfu' neist was fatten'd weel,
Half seeds, an' *capes*, the other meal.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

3. Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried, S. B. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making *sowens* or flummery.

This is evidently the same with "Capes, ears of corn broken off in threshing. North." Gl. Grose.

CAPE-STANE, s. 1. The cope-stone, S.

2. Metaph. a remediless calamity.

Our bardie's fate is at a close;—
The last sad *cape-stane* of his woes;
Poor Mailie's dead! *Burns, iii. 81.*

CAPIDOCE, CAPYDOIS, s.

"vij *capidocis* of veluet." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. Capydois, ibid. V. 17.*

Tent. *kappe*, a hood—(Belg. *kapie*, a little hood) and *doss-en*, vestire duplicibus; q. "a stuffed hood" or "cap?"

In *Aberd.* a cap, generally that of a boy, as for example what is called "a hairy eap," still receives the name of *Capie-dossie*.

CAPIE-HOLE, s. A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a *strand*, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called *the Hole*, Loth. But the old designation is not yet quite extinct.

The game, as thus described, seems nearly the same with that in England called *chuck-furthing*. It is otherwise played in Angus. Three holes are made at equal distances. He, who can first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. There it is called *capie-hole*, or by abbreviation *capie*.

"O but you people of God (like fools) would have your stock in your own hand; but and ye had it, ye would soon debush it, as your eld father Adam did: Adam got once his stock in his own hand, but he soon played it at the *Capie-hole* one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game." A. Peden's Sermons, entitled *The Lord's Trumpet*, p. 30.

CAPYL, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare.

The cageare callis furth his *capyl* with crakkis wele cant.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 50.

"And hark! what *capul* nicker'd proud?

Whase bugil gae that blast?"

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 233.

For he seeth me that an Samaritan sue faieth and his felow,

On my *caple* that hyght *Caro*, of mankynd I toke it.

Pierce Ploughman, F. 92. b.

It is also written *capul*. V. NICHER, v.
Capell, caple, id. Chaucer.

Gael. *capull*, a horse or mare, C. B. *keffyl*; Ital. *Hisp. cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*, Belg. *guyt*, a horse; Ir. *kappal*, a mare, Ital. *cavalla*, Fr. *cavale*; Slav. *kobila*, Pol. *kobela*, Bohem. *kobyta*, Hung. *kabalalo*, id. These seem all derived from Gr. *καβαλλης*, Lat. *caballus*, a sumpter-horse.

CAPILMUTE, CABALMUTE, CATTELMUTE, s.

The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

"In hie *capite*, traditur forma per quam catalla solvent haymehaldari, seu rei vindicatione repeti, per eorum verum Dominum; ejusmodi forma controversiae vulgo appellatur *capilmute*, *cabalmute* vel *cattelmute*: Nam *mote* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam litem, seu actionem, ut Mons Placiti, *The Mute hill of Seone*." Quon. *Attaeh. c. 10. Not.*

Gael. *capull*, signifies a horse, and *mota* is rendered a mount. But both these terms are used with too much restriction to express the sense conveyed by the compound. I therefore prefer the etymon given by Du Cange, from L. B. *capitale*, or *cattals-um*, and *mute*, or as in L. B. *mula*, *curia conventus*.

CAPITANE, s. Captain, Fr.

"Petitione by the lieutenant colonellis and majoris of the armie who had companies, desyryng the pay of anc capitane." Acts. Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 429.

CAPITANE, s. Caption, captivity.

"Sone efter the faderis [the Senate] convenit, and fell in syndry communicacionis concernyng the capitane of Caratak." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 16. *Captivitate*, Boeth.

CAPITE BERN, a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

"Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a clok and *capite bern* for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4 : 10 : 0." Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 138.

Fr. *capette*, "a little hood ; *berne*, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen wear ;" Cotgr.

CAPLEYNE, s. "A steyle capleyne," a small helmet.

A habergione vndyr his gowne he war,
A steyle capleyne in his bonet but mar.

Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

Wachter mentions Germ. *kaeplein* as a dimin. from *kappe*, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, s. The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe ; synonym. *Neb-cap*, Ettr. For. i. e. a *cap* for the *neb* or point.

CAP-OUT. To drink cap-out, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, S.

"Drink clean *cap-out*, like Sir Hildebrand.—But take care o' your young bluid, and gang nae near Rob Roy !" Rob Roy, iii. 42. V. *COP-OUT*.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, S.

—We may swig at *clean-cap-out*
Till sight and siller fail us.

Picken's Poems, i. 92.

CAPPER, s. Apparently eup-bearer ; a person in the list of the king's household servants. Pitseottie, Ed. 1768, p. 204. In Ed. 1814, *Copperis*. V. *COPPER*.

CAPPER, s. A spider, Mearns.

From *coppe*, the latter part of the A.-S. name (V. *Attercop*) ; unless it should be viewed as a ludicrous name, borrowed, because of its rapacious mode of living, from *Caper*, a pirate, or *Capper*, v. to seize.

To CAPPER, v. a. To catch, to seize, to lay hold of, in general ; particularly applied to the capture of a ship, Ang. V. *CAP*, v. a.

Belg. *kaper*, Su.-G. *kapare*, a pirate, are evidently allied. The later, rendered by Ihre, *pirata*, *latro navalis*, is now the term used in Sw. for a privateer. But this is only a secondary sense ; and indeed, the idea of privateering would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of piratical roving.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALE, s. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes ; which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or *quaiel*, S.

CAPPIE, s. [A grapnel.]

"Having remained at the last buoy 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, they then heave up the *cappie* by the buoy-rope." Agr. Surv. Shetl. The Reporter does not explain the meaning of *cappie*.

To CAPPILOW, v. a. To distance another in reaping. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to *cappilow* them ; Roxb. In an old game the following phrase is used : "Kings, Queens, *Cappilow*."

This term would seem to be softened from Dan. *kaploeb-er*, to run with emulation, to strive, to contest in speed ; *kaploeb*, competition, a contest in running ; from *kapp-er*, to contend, and *loeb*, a race, *loeb-er*, to run. Or the last syllable may be from *lov*, praise ; as denoting that he who *cappilows* another, carries off the honour of the *strife*.

Isl. *kappe* signifies a hero, a champion. Thus in the phrase mentioned, the conqueror in the race, or, perhaps in a more general sense, the champion, is conjoined with those invested with royal dignity.

CAPPIT, adj. 1. Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish, S.

Quha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa *cappit* cairlis mak sik ane stryfe !

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 37.

—Fight your fill, sin ye are grown
Sae unco' crous and *cappit*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

"There is matter to win credite in Court ; he is the Kings man, an honest man, a good peaceable minister that goes that way ; and they are seditious, troublesome, *cappit*, factious against the King, as means or reasons in the contrare." Melvill's MS. p. 300.

[2. Twisted, bent, as happens to green wood on exposure to heat, Ayr.]

A. Bor. *coppet*, "saucy, malapert, peremptory," Ray. Isl. *keppin*, contentious, from *kapp*, contention, *kepp-ast*, to contend.

CAPRAVEN, s. "*Capravens*, the hundreth, conteining 120, xx 1." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps corr. from Teut. *kappruyn*, Belg. *kaproen*, a hood. Isl. *kapruyn*, cucullus, caputium cum collari.

CAPREL, s. A caper.

Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast *caprels* behind with their heels ;
Little rent to their tyme the town let them take
But ay tammeist redwood, & raveld in their reels.

Polwart Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

To "cast *caprels* behind," evidently means, to fling ; Fr. *capriole*, "a caper in dancing ; also, the sault, or goat's leap, done by a horse," Cotgr. Both the alliteration and the sense require that *rent* and *tammeist* should be read, *tent* and *rammeist*.

CAPROWSY, s.

Thou held a burch lang with a borrowit gown,
And an *caprowsy* barkit all with sweet.

Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

This Ramsay renders, "an upper garment." But it has been expl. with more propriety, "a short cloak furnished with a hood," Gl. Sibb.

"From Fr. *cappe-rosin*, a red-coloured short cloak, with a cowl or hood, occasionally to cover the head." Chron. S. P. ii. 29, N. Or perhaps from *cape*, id. and *rouge*, red. Su.-G. *karpus*, a cowl.

To CAPSTRIDE, *v. a.* To drink in place of another, to take the vessel containing liquor, when it is going round, instead of him to whom it belongs, S. from *Cap*, *q. v.*, and E. *stride*.

This term is retained in a proverb, which must have originated with one whose mind had been greatly debased by the habit of intemperance: *Better be cuckold than capstridden*, Roxb.

CAPTAIN, *s.* A name given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; *Crowner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hard-head*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14. V. CROONER.

CAPTION, *s.* The obtaining of any thing that is valuable or serviceable; a lucky acquisition; Aberd.

L. B. *captio*, *aynon*. with *Prisa*; Du Cange.

* CAPITIVITY, *s.* Waste, destruction; as, "It's a' gane to *captivity*," Roxb.

CAPTIUER, *s.* A captor, one who leads into captivity.

"Now they who did slay with the sword, are slane by the sword: and the *captiuers* are captived." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 200.

CAPUL, *s.* A horse. V. CAPYL.

CAPUSCHE, *s.* Apparently a woman's hood. "Ane sie *capusche*;" a hood made of *sey*, or woollen cloth; Aberd. Reg.

From Fr. *capuce*, E. *capouch*, a monk's hood; whence the designation of *Capuchin* friars.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of S., as *Carstairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-luke*, *Car-laverock*, *Car-dross*, &c., signifying a fortified place.

This has been generally viewed as ancient British; as it most commonly occurs in that district which was included in the kingdom of Strathelyde. Mr. Pinkerton seems to think that it may have had a Goth. origin, from *kior*, lucus, "because, as Cæsar tells, the Belgic fortified towns were made in groves." He gives many instances of the use of *Car* in names of places, and of people, among the Scythians. Enquiry, i. 226.

Perhaps neither Scythians nor Celta have any exclusive right to this term. It may be viewed as common to many ancient nations. C. B. *caer*, signified a city, one of that description which was known in early times, a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, paliades, or a rampart. Gael. *cahair*, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced *q. cair*, קיר *kiriath*, which occurs in the names of several cities in Palestine, was a Phœnician word, denoting a city; hence *Kiriath-sepher*, the city of writings or records, *Kiriath-arba*, the city of four, &c. C. B. *caered*, is the wall of a city. Were not *caerwaith*, signifying a fortification, viewed as compounded of *caer* and *gwaith*, we might remark its similarity to *kiriath*. There was not only a *Kir* in the country of Moab, Isa. xv. 1, but another in Media, 2 Kings xvi. 9. The term in both places is expl. as signifying a city. This, however, has a different orthography, being written with *jod*, קיר. In Heb. it means a *wall*, the primary sense given by

Owen to C. B. *caer*; in Phœnician, it is a *city*. The close affinity of these senses is obvious. The Heb. verb קרה *karah*, occurrit, in *Piel*, signifies contignavit; hence it is applied to building, 2 Chr. xxxiv. 11; Neh. ii. 8, &c.

According to Wachter, *Kar* is a verbal noun, formed from *ker-en*, *vertere*, signifying the act of turning or tossing. V. CUR.

CAR, CAAR, *s.* A sledge, a hurdle, S.

Scho tuk him wp with outyn wordis mo,
And on a caar wnlkly thai him east.

Wallace, ii. 260. MS. Ir. *carr*, id.

CAR, KER, *adj.* 1. Left, applied to the hand, S.

2. Sinister, fatal.

"You'll go a *car* gate yet;" given as equivalent to "You'll go a *gray* gate yet," S. Prov. "Both these signify you will come to an ill end." Kelly, p. 380.

CAR-HANDIT, CARRY-HANDIT, *adj.* 1. Left-handed, S.

If you meet a *car-handit*, i. e. a left-handed person, or one who has flat soles, when you are setting out on a journey or excursion, there is no doubt that it will prove abortive, Upp. Clydea.

2. Awkward, Galloway. V. KER.

CAR-SHAM-YE, *interj.* An exclamation used, in the game of *Shintie*, when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with the club in his left hand, Kinross.

Perhaps a wish that the stroke given may prove ineffectual, or a mere *sham*, because of the person's unfairly using the *car* hand. Gael. *sgeamh-aim*, however, signifies to reproach.

CAR, *s. pl.* Calves, Mearns. V. CAURE.

CARAFF, *s.* A decanter for holding water, S., a word which does not seem to be used in E.

"Fr. *carafe*, petite bouteille de verre de forme ronde, propre pour verser à boire, et qu'on sert sur une soucoupe. *Ampulla*;" Dict. Trev. *Caraffa*, vox Italica, phiala, ampulla vitrea; Du Cange, p. 40.

CARAGE. V. ARAGE.

CARALYNGIS, *s. pl.* Dancings.

Fair ladyis in ringis,
Knychtis in *caralyngis*,
Bayth dansis and singis;
It seemt as sa.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

Or, perhaps it includes both singing and dancing by the same persons, which seems to have been anciently in use. It is sometimes written *karrellyng*.

Your hartis likis best, so I denyne,
In ydlines to rest aboue al thyng,
To tak your lust, and go in *karrellyng*.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 36. V. CAROL-EWYN.

It is surprising that Mr. Pinkerton should give this word as not understood; especially as it is evidently the same used by Chaucer.

Was never non, that list better to sing,
Ne lady lustier in *carolting*.

Chau. Fem. T. v. 16813

Fr. *caroll-er*, to dance, to revel; *carolle*, a kind of dance, wherein many dance together, Cotgr. Ital.

carola, a ball. The original word is Arm. *corol*, a dance, danse publicuc, danse en rond; Bullet.

CARAMEILE, *s.* The name of an edible root. V. **CARMELE**.

CARAVAN, *s.* 1. A covered travelling cart without springs, S.

2. Such a waggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

To **CARB**, **CARBLE**, *v. n.* To cavil, Aberd.

Carb might appear to be merely a corr. of the E. *v. to Carp*, id. But Isl. *karp-a*, signifies obgannire, and *karp*, contentio; Haldorson. Vrel renders the *s.* Jactantia, vaniloquentia; giving *garp* as syuon.

CARB, **CARABIN**, *s.* A raw-boned loquacious woman, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *carbwl* signifies clumsy, awkward, and *carp*, a raggamuffin. Perhaps, from the use of our word in the latter form, it has originally been a cant military term, borrowed from the form of a *carabine*, and the noise made by it; or from the Fr. *s.* as also signifying one who used this instrument.

To **CARBERRY**, *v. n.* To wrangle, to argue perversely; communicated as a Garioch word.

CARBIN, **CAIRBAN**, **CARFIN**, *s.* The basking Shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn. V. **SAIL-FISH**.

CARCAT, **CARKET**, **CARCANT**, *s.* 1. A necklace, E. *carsanet*.

Their collars, *carcats*, and hals beids.—
Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.

Vpon thair forebrows thay did heir
Targats and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and *carcants* shining cleir,
With plumagis of gitie sparks.
Watson's Coll., ii 10.

3. Still used to denote a garland of flowers worn as a necklace, S.

"There's a glen where we used to make *carkets* when we were herds; and he'll no let the childer pluck so much as a gowan there."—"Garlands of flowers for the neck." N. Discipline, iii. 26.

To **CARCEIR**, *v. a.* To imprison.

"This Felton had bein tynse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckingham]; and now, whether out of privat spleen, or pretending the common good of the king and state, he resolved to committ this Roman-lyk fact." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 406.

L. B. *carcer-are*, in *carcerem conjicere*; Du Cange.

CARCUDEUGH, *adj.* Intimate, Gl. Picken, Aysr. V. **CURCUDDOCH**.

To **CARD**, *v. a.* To reprehend sharply; *To gie one a carding*, of the same meaning, Perth.

Perhaps from the use of *cards* in teasing, or from *caird* a tinker, used also for a scold.

CARDINAL, *s.* A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S.

"Wearied of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle *cardinals* begin to have the ascendant." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 468.

This, I suppose, has been originally confined to one of scarlet, and received its name from the dress worn by the *Cardinals* of Rome. Thus Fr. *cardinalisè*, red; in a red or scarlet habit, such as Cardinals wear, Cotgr.

To **CARDOW**, **CURDOW**, *v. a.* To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor, Tweedd.

This term has great appearance of a Fr. origin, and may have primarily denoted the work of a cobbler; from *cuir*, leather, and *duire*, to fashion, to frame. *Douber*, however, signifies to trim, and its compound *addoub-er*, to patch.

CARDOWER, *s.* A butcher or mender of old clothes, Aysr. V. **CURDOO**.

CARDUI, *s.* A species of trout in Lochleven, apparently the char.

The following description has been transmitted to me. "It is round-shouldered; the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters, without scales; dark olive on the back; the sides spotted; the belly a livid red; and the under-fins of a beautiful crimson edged with a snow white. It is a rare fish. We seldom catch above a pair in a season."

As the term *Cardui* is now unknown on Lochleven, it is probable that it is an error of the press in Sibbald's Prodrumus, and that it should have been *Car dui*.

To **CARE**, *v. a.* To rake, &c. V. **CAIR**.

* To **CARE**, *v. a.* To regard, to care for.

—"He will aither have it, or els fight with you—for he *cares* you not in his just quarrel." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 301.

* To **CARE**, *v. n.* Always accompanied with the negative; as, "I dinna *care* to gang wi' you a bit," I have no objection to go, &c. "He wadna [hae] *cared* to hae strucken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, S.

It has been supposed that the *v.* as thus used, signifies, "not to be inclined." But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it would cause no *care*, pain, or regret, to the person to go, to strike, &c.

Even Irish Teague, ayont Belfast,
Wadna care to spear about her, &c.
Skinner's Lizzy Liberty, Misc. P., p. 159.

I see you've read my hame-spun lays,
And *wadna care* to sou'n' my praise.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 85.

To **CARE by**, *v. n.* *She car'd na by*, she took no interest, she was totally indifferent, S.

A' that could be done, to please her,
Ilka wile the swain could try,
Whiles to flatter, whiles to tease her;
But, alaks! she *car'd na by*.
Picken's Poems, i. 189.

CARE-BED-LAIR, a disconsolate situation;
q. "lying in the bed of care."

Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In *care-bed lair* for three lang hours she lay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Care bed is a phrase of considerable antiquity, being used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

Thre yer in *care bed* lay
Tristrem the trewe he hight.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

Perhaps it deserves to be mentioned, that *Isl. koer*, is thus defined by Olaus; Cum aliqui ex diurno morbo in lecto detinetur et tabescit; *Lex. Run.*

Also [*Isl.*] *koer*, *koer*, lectus aegrotantium, *Dan. sygeseng*, synonym. "a sick-bed."

CARECAKE, CARCAKE, s. A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on *Yule-day* in the North of S. *Ker-caik*, *Gl. Sibb.* Some retain this custom, apparently from superstition; others, especially young people, merely from the love of frolic.

A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on *Fastern's een* in different parts of S. *Kercaik*, *Gl. Sibb.*

"The dame was still busy broiling *car-cakes* on the girdle, and the elder girl, the half-naked mermaid elsewhere commemorated, was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddock, (that is, haddock smoked with green wood) to be eaten along with these relishing provisions." *Antiquary*, ii. 278.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and barn-door fowls,—never such boiling of reested hams,—never such making of *car-cakes* and sweet scones, &c." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

"*Carcakes*, *car-scones*, pancakes; literally, *redemption-cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on *Easter Sunday*," &c. *Gl. Antiquary*.

In the South of S. the *Carecake*, or *Ker-caik*, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. Hence called a *Blude-kercake*.

BLOOD-KERCAKE, s.

"Dear, dear bairns, what's asteer? Hout fy!—ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a *blood-kercake*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 277.

As *Germ. karr*, signifies satisfaction, and *Care-Sunday* is nearly connected with the passion of our Saviour; it is not improbable that the mixture of *blood* in the cake had a superstitious reference to his atonement for sin in his sufferings.

While *Care-cake* is the word used in *Angus*, *skair-scon* is the denomination in *Mearns* and *Aberd.*

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me, that *Fastern's een*, on which these cakes are baked, is the same with *Pancake-day* in *England*. For universally in *E.* pancakes are baked on *Shrove-Tuesday*; whence he reasonably concludes, that the respective customs in both countries must be traced to the same origin.

He adds, however, that in *Mearns* and *Aberd.* *Fastern's een* does not always fall on the same day with *Shrove-Tuesday*; as it is regulated, in the north, by the age of the moon, according to the following rhyme:—

First comes Candlemas,
And syne the new *Meen* ; *
And the first Tyisday after
Is *Fastern's een*. V. *SKAIR-SCON*.

* The pronunciation of the word *Moon*, *Aberd.*

Bourne observes, that cakes were baked in honour of the *Virgin's lying-in*; but that there is a canon of the Council of *Trullus*, prohibiting the use of any such ceremony; "because it was otherwise with her at the birth of our Saviour, than with all other women." *Brand's Popul. Antiq.*, p. 204. V. next word.

CARE SUNDAY, according to *Bellenden*, that immediately preceding *Good Friday*; but generally used to signify the fifth in *Lent*; S.

"Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, & come on *Care Sunday* in *Lentern* to *Edinburgh*." *Bellend. Cron. B. xvii. c. 1. Dominicæ passionis obviam, Boeth.*

Marshall takes notice of the use of this designation among the English, the old people at least who reside in the country; observing also, that the name of *Karr Friday* is given in *Germany* to *Good Friday*, from the word *karr*, which denotes satisfaction for a crime. *Memini me dudum legisse alicubi in Alstedii operibus, — diem illam Veneris, in qua passus est Christus, Germanice dici ut Gute Freytag, ita Karr Freytag quæ satisfactionem pro mulcta significat. Certe Care vel Carr Sunday non prorsus inauditum est hodiernis Anglis ruri saltem inter senes degentibus. Obscrv. in Vers. Anglo-Sax., p. 536.*

Su.-G. kaerusannaday, is used in the same sense; *dominica quinta jejunii magni*; *Ihre*.

This name may have been imposed, in reference to the satisfaction made by our Saviour. Some, however, understand it as referring to the accusations brought against him on this day, from *Su.-G. kaera*, to complain. V. *Kaera*, *Ihre*.

It is probable that the name of the bread called *carcakes*, still used by the vulgar in *Ang.*, has had the same origin, although the use of it is now transferred to *Christmas*. V. *CARLINGS*.

It is also written *Cair Sunday*.—"Betuixt this & *Cair Sunday*." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

CARE'S MY CASE, woeful is my plight, *Aberd.*

CARF, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, *Dumfr. A.-S. cearf-an*, *secare*, whence *E. to carve*; *Teut. kerf*, *crena*, *incisura*.

To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To discompose, to rumple, *Strathmore*; synonym. *Curfuffle*.

The latter part of the word seems allied to *Teut. futsel-en*, *agitare, facitare*; or *Isl. fit-a*, *leviter attingere*. For the initial syllable V. the particle *CAR*.

To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To disorder, to tumble, to crease.

CARFUDDLE, CURFUDDLE, s. Tremor, agitation, *South of S.*

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day;—and wha suld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but *Monkbarns* in an unco *carfuffle*—now it's no a little thing that will make his honour take a chaise and post-horses twa days rinnin." *Antiquary*, ii. 128.

In the *Gloss.* to this work the orthography is *Curfuffle*. V. *CURFUDDLE, v.*

"'Weel, Robin,' said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needna put yoursel into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hac it a' your ain gate.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 333.

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, v. a. 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, *Fife*.

2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, *ibid.* *Forscomfis*, synonym.

The latter part of the word seems to be allied to Fr. *fumeur*,—*euse*, smoky, and O. E. *fewmishing*, the ordure of a deer. But how shall we account for the first syllable? A *cœur fumé*, smoked to the very core, might appear rather strained.

CARGE. *To carge*, in charge, in possession.

For worthi Bruce his hart was wendyr sar,
He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Fre till our croun, than off fyne gold *to carge*,
Mar than in Troy was fund at Grekis wan.
Wallace, viii. 396. MS.

O. Fr. *carquer*, is used in the same sense as *charger*.

CARYARE, s. A conveyor, one who removes a thing from one place to another by leger-demain.

In come japane the Ja, as a jugloure,
With castis, and with cantelis, a quynt *caryare*.
He gart thame see, as it semyt, in the samyn houre,
Hunting at hêrdis, in holtis so haire;
Seune sailand on the see schippis of toure;
Bernis batalland on burd, brym as a bare;
He coud *carye* the coup of the kingis des,
Syne leve in the stede
Bot a blak bunwede.

Houllale, iii. 11.

Fr. *chari-er*, to carry.

CARIE, adj. Expl. "soft like flummery."

"He's of a *carie* temper;" S. Prov., "spoken of those who are soft and lazy." Kelly, p. 173.

Perhaps originally the same with E. *chary*, cautious.

CARYBALD, s.

Quhen kissis me that *carybald*,
Kyndillis all my serow.

Mailland Poems, p. 48.

Dunbar uses a variety of words ending in *ald*; which I am inclined to consider as a corr. of the Fr. termination *eau*, instead of which *el* was anciently used. Thus *carybald* may be from Fr. *charavel*, or *charaveau*, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a bum-bee, a drone, a scorpion, &c.

CARIN', adj. or part. pr. Causing pain or care.

Drinkin' to haud my entrails swack,
Or drown a *carin'* oon,
I gouff't the bickers a' to vrack,
Whan e'er I saw yer creon
O' death the night.

Turra's Poems, p. 10.

CARK, s. A load.

—"That the said Agnes sall restore & deliuer again to the said Elizabeth ii tun of wad, a *cark* of alum, & a pok of madyr, or the price & avale tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 31.

"For ane hundreth *carke*s of *kelles* at the entrie, ii d., at the furthcoming ii d." Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This seems to signify a load, from Ital. *carco*, a load, a burden. The term had been used in O. E. For Phileips mentions *cark* as denoting "a certain quantity of wool, the thirtieth part of a sarplar."

Cotgr. expl. Fr. *cailles*, "round beads, wherewith Frenchmen play at *Trou-madame*; and whercof the *Trou-madame* is termed *Passe-caille*."

CARKIN, CARKING, part. pr. 1. Expl. "Scratching;" Galloway.

His faithfu' dog hard by, amusive stalks
The benty brae, slow, list'ning to the chirp
O' wandring mouse, or meudy's *carkin* hoke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

I suspect that the proper sense is not expressed by the Gl.; and that *carkin* is not used to denote *scratching*, but the *grating* sound occasioned by it. The word is undoubtedly the same with E. *cark*, now restricted to a metaph. signification, as denoting the grating effect of care. The origin is A.-S. *carc-ian*, *crepitare*; also *stridere*, "to crash or gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to charke, or (as in Chaucer's language, to *chirke*;" Somner. V. *CHIRK*, which is radically the same.

[2. **Harassing, worrying:** sometimes as an *adj.*

Does a' his weary *carking* cares beguile.

Burns's Cot. Satur. Night.]

Junius too fancifully derives Moes-G. *karkar*, a prison from the Saxon *v.*; q. "a place of the *gnashing* of teeth;" Gl. Ulph. It would have been more plausible to have deduced the name from the *creaking* of bolts and chains.

CARKINING, s. A collar.

A college of Cardinalis come syne in a ling,
That war *crannis* of kynd gif I rycht compt;
With ride [reid] hattis on heid in hale *carkining*.

Houllale, i. 13. MS. V. *CARCAT*.

CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL, s. 1. A man. It is used in this general sense, S. B. Thus they not only say, "a big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl," &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A. Bor. id.

It deserves notice, that, analogous to this designation of *carl-cat*, there is another A. Bor. applied to the female, "A *Wheen-cat*; a *Queen-cat*; *catus faemina*. That *queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the female sex appears in that *Queen fugol* was used for a hen-fowl." Ray's Coll. p. 81.

This should rather be *quean-cat*. For although it is the same word radically, the orthography *quean* now marks a very different sense.

We find the childish idea, that the man who gathered sticks on the sabbath-day was sentenced to be imprisoned in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of the moon, he says:—

Her gite was gray and full of spottis blak,
And on her breist ane *cairle* paintit ful even,
Bering a bushe of thornis on his bak,
Quhich for his theft nicht clime no ner the heaven.

Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 165.

A.-S. *carl*, masculus, Isl. *karl*, O. Teut. *kaerle*, id.

2. Man as distinguished from a boy.

Mr. Macpherson gives this as one sense of the word in Wyntown. But if thus used, I have overlooked it, unless the passage, quoted sense 6, should be thus understood.

3. A clown, a boor, a person of low extraction, S. A. Bor.

Warnyd be the way wes he,
That the *carlis* ras agayue the Kyng.

Wyntown, ix. 4. II.

This refers to the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, during the reign of Rich. II. of England.

"Kiss a *carle*, and clap a *carle*; and that's the way to tine a *carle*. Knock a *carle*, and ding a *carle*; and that's the way to win a *carle*." Kelly's Prov. p. 228.

The word occurs in this sense in a curious passage in our old code.

"It is na wayis leasum to him quha is convict to have deforcit ane woman, and to have defylit hir, thairefter to marie her as his lauchful wife; for gif that wer leasum, it nicht happen, that *cairles*, and men of mean condition, might be the cause or occa-

sion of ane pollution or ravishing, perpetuallie be marriage fyle ane maist honest [i.e. honourable or noble] woman; and alawa ane filthie woman might do the samin to the gentlest man, to the great shame of thame, thair parents and freindis." Balfour's Pract. p. 510.
A.-S. *ceorl*, a countryman, Ial. *karl*, Belg. *kaerle*, Germ. *kerl*, rusticus, Su.-G. *kerl* oc *konung*, plebs et princeps.

4. Hence, by a slight transition, it is used to denote one who has the manners of a boor.

"Give a *carle* your finger, and he'll take your whole hand,"—i.e. "Suffer an unmannerly fellow to intrude upon you, and he will intrude more and more." Kelly, p. 118.

We learn from Kilian, that in O. Sax. *kaerle* had a similar sense: Parum favens, parumque propitius Saxonum genti;—q. d. Carolus, nempe Magnus ille Saxonum domitor acerrimus; qui Saxones subjugatos omni ratione Christianos facere conatus est.

E. *carle*, "a mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*." Johns.

5. A strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace, as synon. with *churl*.

A *Churll* thal had that fellonne byrdyngis bar;
Excedandye he wald lyft mekill mar
Than ony twa that thal amang thaim fand.—
Wallace, with that, apen the bak him galf,
Till his ryg bayne he all in sondry draif.
The *Carll* was dede. Of him I speke no mar.

B. ii. 29. 45. MS.

"Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmer, & wagit ane *carll* for money to de-bait thair actioun, howbeit this man pertenit na thing to thaim in blud nor kyndnes." Bellend. Chron. B. xvi. e. 9. Immani corpore rusticus, Boeth.

I gaed into the Trojan ha,
E'en ben to their fireside;
To help your common cause, O Greeks!
Sic chieils wad made you feid.
Far there was mony a stury *carl*,
Wi' hairle as stiff as bent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

Here, however, the meaning is perhaps determined by the epithet.

Germ. *kerl*, has not only the sense of rusticus, paganus, but is also rendered by *Wachter*, fortis, corpore robusto et animo virili praeditus. The name *Charles*, or as it appears on his coins, *Karl*, as given to Charlemagne, is supposed to refer to his great size and strength. These, at least, seem to be viewed as having given occasion for this secondary use of the term. Hence Kilian thus defines it: *Vir fortis et strenuus: Vir procerae staturae et grandis corporis: Qualem fuisse Carolum primum scribunt.* Sibb. says; "Hence he was called *Karle magnus*, latinized to *Carolus*." But although "he was seven, or, as some say, eight feet high," and "exceeding strong," according to Savage, "he had the title of a *Great* from his august and noble actions." Hist. Germany, p. 56. And this is undoubtedly the truth: for otherwise *Carolus magnus* would be a gross tautology.

6. An old man, S. "*Carle*, an old man, North." Gl. Grose.

Bath awld and yhoung, men and wywys,
And sowkand barnys thar tynt thare lyvys.
Thal sparyt nowther *carl* na page.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 90.

This, however, may be equivalent to,

Baths yhoung and awld, *man* and page.

Ibid. 142.

"The term *carl*, Sibb. says, "always implies an advanced period of life." But from what has been

already observed, it will appear that this assertion is unfounded.

Although we have no evidence that the word was early used in this sense in S., Ihre shews that it is of considerable antiquity among the Goths. As Su.-G. Isl. *karl*, denotes an old man in general, it is used for a grandfather in the laws of Gothland.

- CARL-AGAIN. To play *carl*-again, to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives, Ang.

"Play *carle* again, if you dare:" S. Prov.; "Do not dare to offer to contest with me. Spoke by parents to stubborn children." Kelly, p. 280.

- TO CARL-AGAIN, *v. n.* To resist; synon. to be *camstairy*; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fife.

From *carl* a strong man, and the adv. *again*.

- CARL and CAVEL. V. KAVEL.

- CARL-CRAB, the male of the Black-clawed crab, *Cancer pagurus*, Linn.

"*Cancer marinus vulgaris*, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a *Partan*; the male they call the *Carle* crab, and the female the *Baulster* crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

- CARL-DODDIE, *s.* A stalk of ribgrass, *Ribwort* plantain, S. *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn.

If this be the true pronunciation, the plant may have received its name from *carl* an old man, and *doddie*, or *dodded*, bald; as denoting its resemblance to a bald head. In Evergreen it is *Curldoddy*, *q. v.*

- CARL-HEMP, *s.* 1. "The largest stalk of hemp," S. A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed, Gl. Grose.

2. Used metaph. for firmness of mind, S.

Come, *Firm Resolve*, take thou the van;
Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!
And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair,
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whyles do mair.

Burns, iii. 371.

This alludes to the S. Prov., "You have a stalk of *carle* hemp in you;—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys;" Kelly, p. 373. "Male-hemp," *ibid.* N.

- CARL-TANGLE, *s.* The large tangle, or fucus, Mearns.

The name has been supposed to originate from its being covered with different small pieces of fuci, especially of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. V. CAIRN-TANGLE.

- CARLAGE, *adj.* Churlish.

Innocentlie scho saunst on hir kné
This *carlage* man this foirsaid Colkelbé.
Colkelbie Sow, F. ii. v. 513. V. CARLISH.

- CARL'D, *part. pa.* Provided with a male; applied to a hot bitch, Roxb.

While girnin' messins fonght an' snarled,
—If she could get herself but *carl'd*,
In time o' need,
She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the world.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 177.

A.-S. *ceorl-ian*, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage, to take a husband;" Somner.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; a diminutive from *carle*, S.

I knew some peevisch clownish *carlie*
Would make some noise & hurly burlie.

Cleland's Poems, p. 68.

"Yet he was a fine, gabby, auld-farren *carly*."
Journal from London, p. 2.

2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man, S.

"Andrew—settled into a little gash *carlie*, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity." Sir A. Wylie, i. 40.

CARLISH, CARLICH, adj. 1. Coarse, vulgar.

The pyet, with hir pretty cot,
Fenyais to sing the nychtingalis not;
Bot scho can nevir the corchat cleif,
For harshnes of hir *carlich* throt.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 64.

Huloet, in his Abecdarium, gives *Carlyshe* as synon. with *Churlyshe*, rustic.

2. Rude, harsh in manner, churlish.

"Mr. Peter Blackburn our colleague was—a very good and learned man, but rude & *carlish* of nature." Melvill's MS. p. 43.

The morn I wad a *carlish* knight,
Or a holy cell maun drie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 236.

Literally, one who, notwithstanding his rank, has the manners of a boor, a churl.

A.-S. *ceorlic*, vulgaris. *Carlish*, is used in O. E. poetry, and in that beautiful poem, *The Child of Elle*, which has been claimed as S., in the sense of churlish, discourteous.

Her fathir hath brought her a *carlish* knight,
Sir John of the north countraye. —
Trust me, but for the *carlish* knight,
I ne'er had fled from thee.

Percy's Reliques, i. 79. 84.

CARLWIFE, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs, a cotquean, Lanarks.; from *karl*, a man, and *wife*, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.

CARLIN, CARLINE, CARLING, s. An old woman, S.

Now sie the trottibus and trowane,
Sa busilie as scho is wowane,
Sie as the *carling* craks:

Begyle the barme sho is bot young.—

Philotus, S. P. Repr., iii. p. 15. 16.

Then Colin said, The *carline* made it nice,
But well I kent she cud it rightly dice.

Ross's Helenore, p. 119.

"Crooked *carlin*, quoth the cripple to his wife;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 78.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life, S.

And for hir wordis was sa apirmsart,
Unto the *nymphe* I maid a busteous braid:
Carline, (quod I) quhat was yone that thou said?

Palice of Honour, iii. 73.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "*rogue*," but evidently from inadvertency.

It is used in this sense by Ben Jonson in his *Mag-netick Lady*.

—Stint, *Karlin*: Ile not heare,
Confute her, Parson. *Works*, ii. 15.

This is the only instance, which I have met with, of the use of this term by an E. writer.

3. It is used to denote a witch, Loth., Fife, Ayr.

[The *carlin* claught her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.

Burns's Tam o' Shanter.]

"It is related, by the aged hinds and shepherds of the district, that, in ancient times a *Carling*, or witch, lived near the conic rocks on the northern verge of the Carlop dean, at the south end of the pass or glen.—She was frequently seen, it was said, at nights with a light on her broom, like *spunkie*, bounding and frisking over the pass behind her curve from point to point; and that hence the conic rocks got the name of the *Carling's Loups*; the hill, dean, burn, and adjoining grounds, the *Carlings-Loups-Hill, Dean, &c.*, since contracted to *Carlops-Hill, Dean,*" &c. Notes to Pennecuik's Tweedd. p. 116, 117.

4. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; S. B. When the harvest is finished about the ordinary time, it is called the *Maiden*. The allusion is to age; as the term evidently respects the lateness of the harvest.

G. Andr. renders Isl. *karlinna*, vira, as simply signifying a woman. In Edd. Saemund. *kaerling* occurs in the sense of foemina plebeia. Su.-G. *kaering*, alias *kaerling*, denotes an old woman, anus. Ihe admits, however, that by ancient writers it is used for a wife, or a woman of whatsoever age. It is evidently a dimin. from *carl*, formed by the termination *in*, q. v. used for this purpose.

CARLIN-HEATHIER, s. Fine-leaved heath, *Erica cinerea*, Linn.; also called *Bell-heather*.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, S.

"They solemnly renounce—Lammas-day, Whitsunday, Candlemas, Beltan, cross stones, and images, fairs named by saints, and all the remnants of popery; Yule, or Christmas, old wives fables and bye-words, as Palm-Sunday, *Carlin-Sunday*, the 29th of May, being dedicated by this generation to profanity; Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

The 29th May refers to the restoration of Charles II.

This is evidently the same with *Care Sunday*. It is called both *Care* and *Carle Sunday* by English writers. In the Gl. to the Lancashire dialect, *carlings* are defined to be, "peas boiled on *Care Sunday*;"—i.e. the Sunday before Palm-Sunday." In Holme's Academy of Armory, "*Carle Sunday*," it is said, "is the second Sunday before Easter, or the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday." P. 130. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. 4to, i. 95. V. CARLINGS.

CARLINSPURS, s. pl. Needle furze or petty whin, *Genista Anglica*, Linn., S. B., q. the spurs of an old woman.

CARLIN-TEUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S. B.; from *carlin*, and *teuch*, tough.

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the Pogge, *Cottus Cataphractus*, Linn.

"Cataphractus Shenfeldii, Anglia Septentrionalibus, a Pogge: I take it to be the fish the fishers call a *carling*." Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CARLINGS, *s. pl.* Pease *birsled* or broiled, Ang.; according to Sibb. "pease broiled on *Care-Sunday*."

There'll be all the lads and the lasses,
Set down in the midst of the ha,
With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*,
That are both soddan and ra.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

He expl. it, "large grey pease," Gl.

They seem to have received this designation from *Care* in the term *Care-Sunday*. The same custom prevails in Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the North of England. Mr. Brand has a curious paper on this custom, *Popular Antiq.* p. 325-330.

This custom seems in former times to have been general in England. For Palsgrave has the following phrase; "I parche pesyn as folkes vse in Lent." B. iii. F. 312, b.

Brand seems to give the most probable origin of the use of pease at this season:

"In the old Roman Calendar," he says, "I find it observed on this day, that a dole is made of *soft Beans*. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our custom is derived from hence. It was usual amongst the Romanists to give away beans in the doles at funerals; it was also a rite in the funeral ceremonies of heathen Rome. Why we have substituted *Pease* I know not, unless it was because they are a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the year." *Pop. Ant.* i. 97, 98.

He afterwards expresses himself still more forcibly. Having observed that, according to Erasmus, Plutarch held pulse (*legumina*) to be of the highest efficacy for invoking the *Manes*, he adds: "Ridiculous and absurd as these superstitions may appear, it is yet certain that *Carlings* deduce their origin from thence." *Ibid.* p. 98, 99.

Of the use of *black beans* in the *Lemuria* of the ancient Romans, I have given an account under the article *Beltane*.

It ought to have been observed, that the pease used as *Carlings* are steeped before being fried. This has been explained by the author of *Quadragesimale Spirituale*, Paris, 1665, in this way, that as the fried beans denote the confession of our sins, the other custom signifies that, "if we purpose to amend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure, but we must let our confession be *in steepe* in the water of meditation." V. *World of Wonders*, p. 294. Running water is recommended as best for steeping them, as denoting the teares of the heart, which must *runne* and come even into the eyes." *Ibid.*

Brand further says on this subject, "I know not why these rites were confined in the Calendar to the 12th of March," *Ibid.* Can it solve this difficulty that, as *beans* were employed in the rites observed for the purification of the dead, called *Lemuria*, the Romish festival, in which beans were at first used, is marked in the Calendar as fixed to the twelfth of the *ides* of March; and in like manner denominated "the office for the *dead*?" *Officium defunctorum generale pro fratribus et benefactoribus, et pro his qui in nostris cemeteriis sunt sepulti.* *Breviarium Roman.* Paris, A. 1519.

CARMELE, **CARMYLIE**, **CARAMEIL**, *s.* Heath Pease, a root; S. *Orobus tuberosus*, Linn.

"We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *carmeles*: it is a root that grows in heathis

and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. *Dio*, speaking of the Caledonians, says: *Certum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quem si ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent.* *Cesar* de Bel. Civ. lib. 3tio writes, that Valerius's soldiers found a root called *Chara*, quod admistum lacte multam inopiam levabat, id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant. I am inclined to think that our *Carmeles* (i.e. sweet root) is *Dio's cibi genus*, and *Cesar's Chara*. I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. I have likewise seen it pounded and infused, and when yeast or barm is put to it, it ferments, and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholesome than mead. It grows so plentifully, that a cart-load of it can easily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balsamic." Shaw, *App. Pennant's Tour* in S. 1769, p. 310, 311.

"*Caramelle* or *Caperelles*, the *Orobis tuberosus*, being the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians." *Statist. Acc. (Lanark.)* xv. S, N.

Gael. *cairmeal*, Heath pease; Shaw. V. **KNAP-PARTS**.

CARMILITANIS, *s. pl.* The friars properly called Carmelites.

—"And siclyke all and sindrie the croftis, tenementis, &c. pertening to the brethrene predicatouris and freris *Carmilitanis* of Aberdene." *Acts Ja.* VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 520.

CARMUDGELT, *part. adj.* Made soft by lightning; applied either to a person or a thing, *Ayrs*.

From C. B. *car-iaw*, to bring, or rather *cur-aw*, to beat, to strike, and *medhal*, *mezal*, soft, *mezal-u*, to soften.

CARNAILL, *adj.* Putrid.

Na thing he had at suld haiff doyn him gud,
Bot Inglistmen him seuit off *carnaill* fud.
Hys warldly lyff desired the sustenance,
Thocht he it gat in contrar off plesance.

Wallace, xi. 1348, MS.

Former editors, not understanding the term, have made it *careful*. It is evidently from Fr. *charogneux*, "stinking, putrified, full of carrion;" *Cotgr.* For the Fr. termination *eau*, or *eux*, is often changed into *aill* or *ell* by our old writers.

CARNAWIN', **CURNAWIN'**, *s.* A painful sensation of hunger, *Kinross*.

The latter part of the term seems to claim affinity with the E. *v. to gnaw*. It would be to suppose rather an awkward compound to view the first syllable as formed from Fr. *coeur*, q. a *gnawing* at the heart. Shall we substitute E. *core*, id. ? A ravenous desire of food is denominated *Heart-hunger*, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that *car*, *cor*, or *cur*, seems to be frequently prefixed to words as an intensive particle. V. **CUR**.

CARNELL, *s.* A heap; a dimin. from *cairn*.

"In this regioun [*Gareoch*] is ane *carnell* of stania, liand togiddir in maner of ane croun; and ryngis (quhen thay ar doung) as ane bell.—Ane temple wer biggit (as sum men belesia) in the said place, quhare mony auld ritis and superstitionis wer made to euill spretis." *Bellend. Descr. Alb.* c. 10.

CARN-TANGLE, *s.* The large long fucus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea, *Aberd.*

CARNWATH-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of wildness or awkwardness, *S.*

2. Applied to what is distorted, *S.*; *synon. thrawn.* An object is said to lie *very Carnwath-like*, when it is out of the proper line.

Perhaps the phraseology might originate from the wild appearance of the country about the village of Carnwath, especially in former times when in a far less cultivated state.

CAROL-EWYN, *s.* The name given, *Perths.* to the last night of the year; because young people go from door to door singing *carrols.* In return for their services they get small cakes baked on purpose.

To **CARP**, **CARPE**, *v. a.* 1. To speak, to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing.

Our Eldrys we sulde follow of det,
That thare tyme in wertu set;
Of thame, that lyyvd wityously,
Carpe we hot lityl, and that warly.
Wyntown, iii. *Prol.* 26.

Storyss to rede are delitabill,
Suppos that thai be nocht hut fabill;
Than suld storyss that suthfast wer,
And thai war said on gud maner,
Hane doubill plesance in heryng,
The first plesance is the *carping*,
And the tothir the sufastness,
That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.

Barbour, i. 6. *MS.*

In this sense it is used in *O. E.*

For profit and for health
Carpe I wold with contrition, and therfor I cam hither.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 112, a.

It is only in later times that the term has been used as denoting satirical speech or composition.

2. To sing.

Then aye he harped, and aye he *carped*,
Till a' the lordlings footed the floor;
But an' the music was sae sweet,
The groom had nae mind of the stable door.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 84.

"*Carped*, sung." *N.* It most probably denotes that modulated recitation, with which the minstrel was wont to accompany the tones of his harp.

This word seems to have no other origin than *Lat. carpo*, to cull; most probably introduced by monkish writers.

Palegrave expl. it by *Fr. je cacquette* (I tattle); adding, "This is a farre northern worde." *F.* 181, b.

CARPING, *s.* Narration, *O. E. id.* *V.* the *v.*

CARRALLES, *s. pl.* Carols, or songs, sung without and about kirks, on certain days; prohibited by act of Parliament.

"The dregges of idolatrie yit remaines in divers pairtes of the realme, using of pilgrimages to some chapelles, wellis, croces, and sik uthir monuments of Idolatrie: as also be observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtime named their Patrones, in setting

furth of bane-fyers, singing of *Carralles*, within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yeir, and observing of sik uthers superstitious and Papistical rites." *Ja. VI.* 1581. c. 104. *Murray.* *V.* *CARALYNGIS* and *GYSAR.*

CARREL, *s.*

"*Carrels*, the peece, containing 15 elnes, viij l." *Rates*, A. 1611.

CARRICK, *s.* 1. The wooden ball driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of *Shintie*, *Kinross*, *Perths.*

2. The old name for the game of *Shinty*, *Fife*; still used in the eastern part of that county. Hence,

CARRICKIN', *s.* A meeting among the boys employed as *herds*, at *Lammas*, for playing at *Shinty*; on which occasion they have a feast, *ibid.*

CARRIE, *s.* A two-wheeled barrow, *Loth.*

"Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-wheeled barrow); witness said it was broke, but was answered it would do all they wanted it for." *Caled. Merc.* 20th July, 1820.

* **CARRIED**, **CARRYIT**, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in, *S.*

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever, *S.*

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as, "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air*, *Roxb.*

CARRIS, *s.* Flummery, *Wigtons.* *Sowens*, or *Sweens*, in other counties.

Evidently corr. from *Gael. cathbhrith, cathbruith*, *id.* *Shaw.*

This must be compounded of *cath*, pollard, husks, and *bruith*, boiled; a very accurate description of the dish, *q.* "boiled pollard."

CARRITCH, **CARITCH**, *s.* 1. The vulgar name for a catechism; more commonly in *pl. car ritches*, *S.*

"A blind woman, who kept a school in the next village,—taught him the *A, B, C*, and the *Mother's Carritch*, and the *Proverbs.*" *Mem. of Magopico*, p. 5, 6.

2. Used somewhat metaph.

Ye mak my Muse a dautit pet;
But gin she cou'd like *Allan's* met,
Or couthy cracks and hamely get
Upo' her *caritch*,
Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint o' paritch.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 112.

3. Often used in the sense of reproof. *I gae him his carritch*; I rephended him with severity; Ang.

There can be little doubt that this is the sense in which the E. word *carriage* is absurdly used.

I wish I had been laid i' my grave,
When I got her to marriage!
For, the very first night the strife began,
And she gae me my carriage.

Herd's Coll. ii. 219.

The only word I have met with, to which this bears any resemblance, is *Iel. kuer*, libellus. But it may be merely a corr. of the E. word.

* **CARROT**, *s.* Applied, in composition, to the colour of the hair, *S.*; as, *carrot-head*, *carrot-pow*, or *poll*. The English use *carrot* as an *adj.* in this sense.

Thy *carrot-pow* can testify
That none thy father is but I.

Meston's Poems, p. 121.

CARRY, *s.* A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with velocity before the wind, *S. B.*

I min' man, sin' he used to speel
Aboon the *carry*,
Or rade, a black, ill-shapen chiel
Upo' a Fairy.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 60.

"The *carry* is now brisk from the west, inclining to thaw." *Caled. Mercury*, Feb. 10, 1823.

2. Improperly for the firmament or sky.

Mirk an' rainy is the night,
No a stern in a' the *carry*;
Lightnings gleam athwart the lift,
An' winds drive wi' winter's fury.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 152.

CARRY, *s.* The bulk or weight of a burden, *q.* that which is *carried*, *Aberd.*

CARRYWARRY. *V. KIRRYWERY.*

CARSACKIE, *s.* 1. A coarse covering, resembling a sheet; worn by workmen over their clothes, *Fife.*

2. A bedgown, worn by females, *ibid.* *Cartouche*, *synon.*

Either *q. car-sack*, a sack or froek used by *car-men*; or more probably corr. from *Su.-G. kasjacha*, *Teut. kasacke*, a short cloak.

CAR-SADDLE, *s.* The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the *trams* or shafts of the carriage, *S. Cur-saddle*, *Upp. Clydes.*

A timmer long, a broken cradle,
The pillion of an auld *car-saddle*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

From *car*, *Dan. karre*, *Su.-G. kaerre*, *vehiculum*, deduced from *koer-a*, *currum agere*, *Germ. karr-en*, *vehere*; and *saddle*.

CARSAYE, *s.* The woollen stuff called *kersey*.

"Item, Fra Thome of Zare [l. Yare], ane elne of *carsaye*, 0 13 4."

Accr. A. 1474. Borthwick's Brit. Antiq., p. 142.

"xxviiij dossand of *carsay* sald bo hym." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. xvi.* "iiij ell of *carsay*." *Ibid. xv. 575.*

"vij Flemys dossone of Galloway *carsais*, price of the dossone vij sh. gret." *Ibid.*

Belg. karsaye, *Fr. cariste*, *Sw. kersing*, *id.* The last syllable seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called *say*. The origin of the first is quite uncertain.

CARSE, KERSS, *s.* Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river, *S.*

Tharfor thal herberyd thaim that nyecht

Doune in the *Kers*,—

And, for in the *Kers* pulis war,

Housis thal brak, and thak bar,

To mak byrggis, quhar thai myecht pass.

Barbour, xii. 392. 395. *MS.*

Our thwort the *Kerss* to the Torwode he yeide.

Wallace, v. 319. *MS.*

In edit. 1648, this is strangely rendered,

Onerthart *he cast*, to the Torwood he geed.

The term is often used to denote the whole of a valley, that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds. Thus, all the flat lands on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called *the Carse of Gowrie*, whence the unfortunate family of Ruthven had their title; those on the Forth, *the Carse of Stirling*; and those in the vicinity of Carron, *the Carse of Falkirk*.

"The smallest, but richest part of the parish lies in the *Carse of Gowrie*, well known for the strength and fertility of its soil." *P. Kinnaird, Perth's. Statist. Acc. vi. 234*

In relation to the *Carse of Falkirk*, *Trivet*, describing one of the invasions of *Edw. I.* says, *Causantibus majoribus loca palustria*, propter brumalem intemperiem, *immemabilia esse*, p. 316. On this passage *Lord Hailes* observes; "The meaning seems to be, that the English army could not arrive at *Stirling*, without passing through some of the *carse grounds*; and that they were impracticable for cavalry at that season of the year." *Ann. i. 266.*

This connexion would almost indicate some affinity between our *carse*, and *C. B. kors*, *palus*, a marsh; only, no similar term occurs in *Gael.* or *Ir.* *Bullet*, indeed, mentions *Celt. ceirs*, and *cyrs* as used in the same sense. *Su.-G. kaerr*, and *Isl. kiar*, *kaer*, both signifying a marsh. *Kaer* is thus defined by *G. Andr.*: *Caries et valliculae*, inter virgulta vel saxa convalliculae; *Lex. p. 143.*

"Etymologists, it has been observed, explain this word [*Carse*], as signifying rich or fertile. This account is justified by fact; for such lands, when properly cultivated, produce luxuriant crops." *P. Gar-gunnock, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 101.*

I have not been able to discover any authority for this explanation.

It has also been remarked that *Carse* is probably from the word *cars*, used in the North of England, for level land on the banks of a river or arm of the sea." *P. Longforgan, Perth's. Ibid. xix. 498. N.*

Carre is defined by *Grose*, "a hollow place in which water stands, North." Also, "a wood of alder or other trees, in a moist, boggy place."

Carse is sometimes used as an *adj.* as appears from the expression used by *Lord Hailes*, which is very common.

Car, *pron. q. caur*, in *Lincolns.* denotes a low flat piece of land on the borders of a river, that is frequently or occasionally overflowed. Although *Skinner* gives the greatest part of the local terms of his native county, he has overlooked this.

CARSTANG, s. The shaft of a cart, Roxb. (*tram* synon.); from *car*, a cart, and *stang*, a pole, q. v.

CARTAGE, s. "A cartful, as much as a cart will hold." Rudd.

Ful many *cartage* of thare oxin grete
About the fyris war britnit and down bet,
And bustuous *boukis* of the birsit swine.
Doug. Virgil, 367. 53.

But it seems doubtful if *cartage* be not used as synon. with *bouk*, carcase, whole bulk of an animal.

CART-AVER, s. A cart-horse, s.

"The carles and the *cart-avers*—make it all, and the carles and the *cart-avers* eat it all;—a conclusion which might sum up the year-book of many a gentleman farmer." The Pirate, i. 83. V. AVER.

CARTE, s. A chariot, especially one used in war.

Law from his breist murnand he gaif ans yell,
Seand the wod *carte* and spulye of the knyght,
And the corps of his derest freynd sa dycht.
Doug. Virgil, 28. 12. Currus, Virg.

Chaucer, *carte*, id.
Ir. *cairt*, C. B. *kertuyn*, A.-S. *craet*, Su.-G. *kaerra*, Germ. Belg. *carre*, id.

CARTIL, s. A cart-load, Ang.; perhaps contr. from *cart* and *fill* or *full*.

CARTES, s. pl. Playing cards. *The cartes*, the game of cards, rather pronounced as *cairts*, S.

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry hen Baby, and take a hand at the *cartes* till the gudeman comes hame." Antiquary, i. 323.

CARTOUSH, s. A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, resembling the upper part of a modern riding-habit, Fife.

From Fr. *court*, short, and *housse*, "a short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a peece) worn in ill weather by cuntry women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev. it is observed that it was also used in cities. Hence it was enjoined in the regulations of the college of Navarre; *Omnes habeant habitus, videlicet tabeldos, sen houssias longas de bruneta nigra*; Launoy Hist. These were also anciently denominated *hanches*; *ibid.* L. B. *hous-ia, houc-ia*. It appears that the short *housse* was also known. Item, Jacobo Redello suam capam cum *Houcia curta* & capucio fourrato de variis. Testament, Remigii, A. 1360. V. Du Cange.

CARTOW, s. A great cannon, a battering piece.

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl—had stiled his *cartows* and ordnance just in their faces." Spalding, i. 172.

This is apparently used as synon. with *Cart-piece*, q. v., as denoting a piece of ordnance set on a carriage. "The two *cartows* were brought about frae Montrose to Aberdeen by sea, but their wheels were hacked and hewn by the Gordons, as ye have heard. There came also two other iron *cart pieces* to the shore," &c. Spalding, ii. 193.

Teut. *kartouwe*, L. B. *cartuna*, *quartana*, Germ. *kar-taun*, Fr. *courtain*, id. Wachter derives it from Lat.

quartana, as referring to the measure of gunpowder. Ihre, vo. *Kaerra*, *vehiculum birotum*, says that *kartowe* is equivalent to Su.-G. *kaerrabyssa*, denoting a larger piece of ordnance carried on wheels. He derives *kartowe* from *karre*, *vehiculum*, and *tog-a*, *ducere*, *trahere*, q. such an instrument as is drawn on a cart.

CART-PIECE, s. A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland.

"They made up their catbands through the hail streets; they dressed and cleaned their *cart-pieces*, whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters with the towns, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102, 103.

"They came with their ammunition, *cart-pieces* and other arms, but there was no cannon." *Ibid.* ii. 204.

This seems to have been a field-piece, borne on a carriage or cart. V. CARTOW.

CARUEL, KERVEL, s. A kind of ship.

Our *caruellis* howis ladnis and prymys he,
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantite.

Doug. Virgil, 83. 46.

"*Caravel*, or *Carvel*, a kind of light round ship with a square poop rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun: These are counted the best sailers on the sea, and much used by the Portuguese." Phillips.

Rudd. views this word as derived from Ir. *carbh*, a ship, or rather from Fr. *caravelle*, which Menage deduces from *carabus*. The latter is described by Isidore, as a little skiff, made of twigs, which, being bound together by a rough hide, forms a sort of vessel. This, as Rudd. observes, much resembles both in name and kind the Irish *curroughs*, which our antiquaries so often mention.

But the term has more extensive affinities than this learned writer has observed. As in Teut. it is *kare-veel*, *korveel*, *krevel*, in Hisp. *caravela*, in Ital. *caravella*; the ancient Swedish Goths gave the name *karf* to a kind of ship, much in use among them. The same term was used by the Icelanders. The Finns call it *carvas* and *carpanu*.

Aulus Gellius, when giving the various names of ships, mentions *corvita* as one. This by Plautus is written *corbita*. As *caruel* seems to have originally signified a vessel made of twigs, what if our *creel* or basket, be merely a corr. of the word? For, indeed, *cog*, a pail, appears to be the same term with that changed into *cock* in *cock-boat*, Su.-G. *kogg*, *navigii genus apud veteres*, Ihre; Chaucer, *cogge*.

To these we may add C. B. *cwrwgl*, *corwgl*, *cymba piscatoria coria contacta*; Davies.

CARVEY, CARVIE, CARVY, s. Carraway, S.

—"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of *carvy* seeds." Receipts in Cookery, p. 21.

"Seeds, of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, *Carvie*, Cumin, Fennel." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 58.

"Such injections may consist of a small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much *carvey*-seeds; to be boiled slowly in a Scottish mutchkin, or English pint, of milk and water till the half is evaporated." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 397.

CARVEY, CARVIES, s. pl. Confections in which carraway seeds are inclosed, S.

"She—brought from her corner cupboard with the glass door, an ancient French pickle-bottle, in which she had preserved, since the great tea-drinking formerly mentioned, the remainder of the two ounces of *carvey*—bought for that memorable occasion." Blackv. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

This refers to a custom which prevailed on the west coast of Scotland, now almost out of date, of using confectioned carraway on bread and butter at a tea-visit. The piece of bread was *elegantly* dipped in a saucer containing the *carvey*.

CARWING PRIKIS. "Sax *carwing prikis*;" Invent. Guidis L. Eliz. Ross, A. 1578; supposed to be skewers.

CASAKENE, s. A kind of surtout.

"Ane *casakene* of dammass with pesmentis of siluir & lang buttownis of the samcn." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Ital. *casachin-o*; O. Fr. *casaguin*, camisole, petite casaque à l'usage des femmes; Roqufort.

CASCEIS, s. A kind of vestment.

"Twa cornettis and ane paitlet of quhite satine. Ane quhite *casceis* pasmentit with silvir." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

L. B. *cassus*, is defined by Du Cange, Pars vestis major, qua corpus tegitur, exceptis brachiis.

CASCHE, CASHET, s. Expl. "The king's privy seal."

This term, I am informed, does not signify, either the King's Privy Seal, or his Signet; but a plate of silver, on which is engraved a *fac simile* of the King's superscription, which is stamped on a variety of writings or warrants for deeds under the other seals, instead of the real superscription, which, since the seat of government was transferred to London, it was thought unnecessary to require in matters of common form, passing by warrant of, and in consequence of revival by, the Barons of Exchequer.

"Our Sovereigne Lord, and Estaites of this present Parliament,—ordeins all and whatsomever Resignations made sen the date of the said commission,—and all infetments proceeding thereupon, orderlie past his Heighnes *cashet*, Register and ordinarie scales,—to be hereafter past and exped upon the lyke resignations in the hands of the Lords of his Majesties Secret Council," &c. Ja. VI. Parl. 1609. c. 14. Murray.

— "Lanerk had sent letters under the *cashet* to many noblemen and burghs, declaring the King's mind to keep what was promised us, but withal running out in bitter invectives against the Parliament of England." Baillie's Lett. i. 364.

This may either be from Fr. *cassette*, a casket, or *cachet*, a seal; *cachet du Roi*, the king's signet.

CASCHIELAWIS, s. pl. An instrument of torture. V. **CASPICAWS.**

CASE, CAISE, s. Chance. *Of case*, by chance, accidentally. V. **CASS.**

"Beauss sic reuersionis may of *case* be tynt, oure souerane lord sall mak the said reuersionis to be registerit in his Register." Acts Ja. III. A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Of caise*, Ed. 1566.

CASEABLE, adj. Naturally belonging to a particular situation, or *case*.

"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very *caseable*, more din was made by our people than I could have wished of so meek and learned a person." Baillie's Lett. i. 185.

The meaning is, that in this disorder, this was a natural enough symptom; although some rashly spoke of it as a divine judgment.

CASEMENTS, s. pl. The name given by carpenters in S., to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds*.

CASHHORNIE, s. A game, played with clubs, by two opposite parties of boys; the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this, *Fife*.

CASHIE, adj. 1. Luxuriant and succulent; spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees. *Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.*

"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mlaue,
For joy shines frae your ee?"—

"Deep down in the sanchie glen o' Trows,
Aneth the *cashie* wud."

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Thomas of Ercildon, it is said in an old rhyme,

—gade down to the *cashie* wud
To pu' the roses bra.

Ibid. Sept. p. 153.

2. Applied to animals that grow very rapidly, *Dumfr.*

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue, *Selkirks. Dumfr.*

This is only a secondary sense of the term; as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.

4. Flaccid, slabby; applied to food, *Roxb.*

Isl. *koes*, congeries; whence *kas-a*, cumulare; or perhaps rather allied to Isl. *kask-ur*, strenuus, as radically the same with *hasky*, rank, q. v.

CASHIE, adj. 1. Talkative, *Roxb.*

2. Forward, *ibid.*

This, I suspect, is originally the same with *Calshie*.

To **CASHLE, CASHEL, v. n.** To squabble, *Mearns.*

CASHLE, s. A squabble, a broil, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *kaez-a*, rixari; Teut. *kass-en*, stridere.

CASHMARIES, s. pl. Fish-carters or cadgers.

Na muletis thair his cofferis carries,
Bot lyk a court of auld *cashmaries*,
Or cadyers coming to ane fair.

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

Given as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly from Fr. *chasse-marée*, "a ripper," Cotgr., i.e. one who drives fish from the sea through the villages: from *chass-er*, to drive, and *marée*, which signifies salt water, also salt fish. The authors of Dict. Trev. thus expl. it: Un marchand ou voiturier qui apporte en diligence le poisson de mer dans les villes. Qui marinos pisces aliquo celerius vehit.

Skinn. writes *Ripiers*, explaining it, Qui pisces a littore marino ad interiores regni partes convehunt, q. d. Lat. *riparii*, a *ripa* sc. maris.

The connexion with *cadyers*, i.e. *cadgers*, hucksters, confirms the sense given of the term *cashmaries*.

CASPICAWS, CASPITAWS, CASPIE LAWS, s. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used in S.

"No regard can be had to it, in respect the said confession was extorted by force of torment; she having been kept forty-eight hours in the *Caspie laws*;"

—Lord Royston observes;—"Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and *caspitaws* or *caspicaws*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596; and tosots, 1632." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvi, xxxvii.

The reading of the original MS. is *caschielawis*. This, although mentioned in the passage as distinct from the *buits* or iron boots, may have been an instrument somewhat of the same kind. It might be deduced from Teut. *kause*, *kousse*, (Fr. *chausse*) a stocking, and *lauw*, tepidus, q. "the warm hose."

To CASS, v. a. To make void, to annul.

"We reuoke, and *cassis* all tailyeis maid fra tha airis general to the airis mail of ony landis in our realme." Ja. IV. 1493. c. 83, Edit. 1566. c. 51. Murray.

Fr. *casser*, id. L. B. *casare*, irritum reddere, Du Cange.

CASS, s. 1. Chance, accident; O. E. id.

He tald his modyr of his sodane *cass*.
Than wepyt scho, and said full oft, Allas!
Wallace, i. 263. MS.

2. Work, business.

— Thai that *cass* has made.

Barbour.

Fr. *cas*, matter, fact, deed, business.

CASSEDONE, s. Chalcedony, a precious stone.

"Item, in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with a grete hingar of moist, twa rubeis, twa perlis, contenand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold.—Item, a beid [head] of a *cassedone*." Inventories, p. 9. 12.

L. B. *cassidon-ium*, murrha, species lapidis pretiosi; Gall. *cassidoine*.

CASSIE, CAZZIE, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessel made of straw, called *Cassies*." Brand's Orkney, p. 28.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called *cassies*, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flets on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 23.

It is also written *cosie*; and used in Orkney instead of a corn riddle.

"The seed-oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hands, or in a creel, called a *cosie*, made of straw." P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 301.

Perhaps this should be read *casie*, which occurs, p. 302.

From the account given of these vessels, they seem to resemble our *skepps* or *ruskies* made for bees.

There are two kinds of *cassies*, or as it is pron. *caizies*, used in Orkney. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a boll of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a *bee-skep*, and from the use to which it is applied called a *peat-caizie*.

Teut. *kasse*, capsula, arca, theca. Fr. *casie*, Ital. *cassa*, Hisp. *caza*, L. B. *cassa*, id. Lat. *cassis*, a net. But we find the analogy still greater in Su.-G. *kasse*, reticulum, in quo pisces, carnes, et aliae res edules portantur; Isl. *braudkass*, reticulum pane plenum. Fenn. *cassi*, pera reticulata. Hung. *cas*, signifies a casket.

CAZZIE-CHAIR, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited in the manner in which bee-hives or *skeps* are made, Fife.

CASSIN, part. pa. Defeated, routed.

"Thay war *cassin*, but array, at thair spulye." Belenden's T. Livius, p. 21. *Fusi*, Lat.

Fr. *casser*, to break, to crush.

CAST, s. 1. A twist, a contortion; as, *His neck has gotten a cast*, or a *wrang cast*, S.

2. Opportunity, chance, S. It is said that one has got a *cast* of any thing when one has had an unexpected opportunity of purchasing it, especially if at a low price.

—"A service is my object—a bit beild for my mother and mysel—we hae gude plenishing o' our ain, if we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it down." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 167.

3. A turn, an event of any kind, S.

What *cast* has fashen you sae far frae towns?
I'm sure to you thir canna be kent bounds.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 77.

4. Lot, fate.

Black be their *cast*! great rogues, to say no more;
Their generation all I do abhor.
Yea, for my country, since I went away,
I did expect my dearest blood should pay.

Hamilton's *Wallace*, p. 323.

A similar phrase is also used as a sort of imprecation, S. "Could be my *cast*," thought he, "if either Bide-the-bent or Girder taste that broche of wild-fowl this evening." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 314.

5. Aim, object in view.

There is na sege for na schams that schrynkis at schorte,
May he cum to hys *cast* be clokyng but coist,
He rekkys nowthir the richt, nor rekles report.

Doug. *Virgil*, 238, a. 26.

6. Subtle contrivance, wile, stratagem.

— He a wys man wes of *cast*,
And in hys deyd wes rycht wyly.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 163.

Ane Clyffurd come, was Emys sone to the lord,—
Quha awcht thair hors, in gret heithing he ast;
He was full sle, and ek had mony *cast*.

Wallace, v. 740. MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

And she was ware, and knew it bet than he,
What all this queinte *cast* was for to sey.

Miller's *Tale*, ver. 3605.

7. Facility in performing any manual work, such especially as requires ingenuity or expertness; a term applied to artificers or tradesmen, S.

— He went diners things to se,—
The mony werkmen, and thare *castis* sle
In dew proporcioun, as he wouderit for ioy,
He saw *per* ordours al the sege of Troy.

Doug. *Virgil*, 27. 14.

8. Legerdemain, sleight of hand.

In come japand the Ja, as a Jugleure.
With *castis*, and with cantelis, a quynt caryare.
Houlate, lii. 11.

9. The effect of ingenuity, as manifested in literary works.

So thecht in my translatieun elequence sksnt is,
Na lusty *cast* of eratry Virgill wantis.
Doug. Virgil, 8. 37.

In the same sense he speaks of

— Quent and curious *castis* poetical,
Perfyte similitudes and examplis all
Quharin Virgil beris the palme and lawde.

Continuing to speak of these, he gives a humorous account of the reason why a famous old E. writer would not meddle with them:

Castown, for dreid thay suld his lippis skaude,
Durst neuer twiche this vark for laike of knawlage,
Becaus he enderstude not Virgills langage.
Ibid. 7. 39.

10. A cast of one's hand, occasional aid; such as is given to another by one passing by, in performing a work that exceeds one's own strength, S.

"We obtest all, as they love their souls, not to delay their soul-business, hoping for such a *cast* of Christ's hand in the end, as too many do; this being a rare example of merey, with the glory whereof Christ did honourably triumph over the ignominy of his cross; a parallel of which we shall hardly find in all the scripture beside." Guthrie's Trial, p. 82.

11. Applied to the mind. *He wants a cast*, a phrase commonly used of one who is supposed to have some degree of mental defect, or weakness of intellect, S.

The phrase may allude to the act of winding any thing on the hands, when it is done imperfectly, the end of the article wound up being left loose.

C. B. *cast*, signifies a trick, technæ; Richardi Thes. ap. Ihre, vo. *Kast*. Isl. *kostr*, facultas, Edda Saemund. Su.-G. *kost*, modus agendi.

CAST, s. 1. A district, a tract of country, S.

2. That particular course in which one travels, S.

Gang east, but ay some northward had your *cast*,
Till ye a bouny water see at last.
Ross's Helenore, p. 79.

Nae airths I kent, nor what was east by west,
But toek the road as it lay in my *cast*.
Ibid. p. 87.

CAST, s. A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c.; four in number; S.

Warp is used by the herring-fishers as synon. They count *casts* or *warps*, till they come to thirty-two of these, which make their *lang hundër*, i.e., long hundred. Both terms literally signify, as many as in counting are thrown into a vessel, at a time; from Su.-G. *kast-a*, and *warp-a*, to cast, to throw.

The term is used in the very same manner in Su.-G. in which it is said to be the mark of the fourth number. Est numeri quaternarii nota. *Ett kast sill*, quaternio halecum, (a cast of herrings), quantum simul in vas sale condiendum mittebant; Ihre, vo. *Kast*.

To CAST, v. a. To use, to propose, to bring forth. "To cast essonyies," LL. S. to exhibit excuses.

Su.-G. *kast-a*, mittere.

To CAST, v. a. To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Keest*, pret.

But some way on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* wi' braking strange.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

"To *Cast up* is used in the same sense in E.; in provincial language without the prep.; sometimes also in O. E.; V. Nares' Glossary.

"To *cast* or *kest*, to vomit;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

This v. is used, without the prep. *up*, by Ben Jonson.

"These verses too,—I cannot abide 'hem, they make mee readie to *cast* by the banks of Helicon." Poet-aster, i. 242.

To CAST, v. a. Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up for pudding, &c., S.

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 7.

"*Cast* nine eggs, and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk," &c. *Ibid.* p. 8.

2. To drop them for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en, S.

By running lead, and *casting eggs*—
They think for to divine their lot.—

Poem, quoted by a Correspondent.

To CAST, v. a. To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.; pret. *Kest*.

The v. is often used in this sense by itself. A house is said to be *cast*, S.

—"Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumbar's isle, with new slate, and *kest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent." Spalding, ii. 63, 64.

This use of the term obviously refers to the mode of laying on the lime, i.e. by *throwing* it from the trowel.

To CAST, v. n. To swarm; applied to bees, S.

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 34.

Although used, like E. *Swarm*, as a v. n. it must have been originally active, q. to send forth, to throw off a swarm, from Su.-G. *kast-a*, jaere, mittere.

CASTING, s. The act of swarming, as applied to bees; as, "The bees are juist at the *castin*," S.

"Before I go on to advise you, about the swarming or *casting* of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concerning the entries and covers of hives." *Ibid.*

To CAST, v. n. To clear; used to denote the appearance of the sky, when day begins to break, S. B.

The sky now *casts*, an' syns wi' thrapples clear,
The birds about began to mak their cheer;

An' neist the sunn to the hill heads did speal,
An' shed on plants an' trees a growthy heal.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.
The sky's now *casten*, &c. Third Edit. p. 65.

In a similar sense we say,
It's CASTIN' up, the sky is beginning to clear, after
rain, or very lowering weather, S.

To CAST, *v. n.* To warp, S.

"It [the larix] is liable to *cast*, as we call it, or to
warp, after having been sawn into deals." Agr. Surv.
Stirl.

To CAST AT, *v. a.* To spurn, to contemn.

"These are the aggravations of the sin of an adul-
terous generation, when they have broken the cove-
nant, *casten* at his ordinances, and turned otherwise
lewd and profane in their way." Guthrie's Serm. p. 25.

"I doubt if ever Israel or Judah so formerly rejected
God, and spit in his face, and *cast* at him, as this
generation, as thir lands have done." Ibid. p. 27.

"See that ye *cast* not at your meat; and when he
offers opportunities unto you, have a care that ye *cast*
not at them." King's Serm. p. 41. V. Society Con-
tend.

Isl. *atkast*, insultatio, detrectatio.

To CAST a clod between persons, to widen the breach between them, S. B.

This pleas'd the squire, and made him think that he
At least frae Lindy wad keep Nory free;
And for himsell to mak the plainer road,
Betweesh them sae by *casting* of a clod.

Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

To CAST a stone at one, to renounce all con- nexion with one, S.

This phrase probably refers to some ancient custom,
the memory of which is now lost. A singular phrase
occurs in Isl., although different in signification:
Kasta steine um megn sier, Majora viribus aggreddi; Ol.
Lex. Run.

To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots. V. CAVEL, sense 2.

To CAST CAVILL BE SONE OR SCHADOW, to cast lots for determining, whether, in the division of lands, the person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the shaded, side of the lands, S.

"The schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide
equalle the tierce of the saidis landis fra the twa part
thairof; that is to say, ane rig to the Lady tiercer,
and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour,
induring the time of the waired, ay and quhill the
lauchfull entrie of the richteous air or airis thairto,
and to be brukkit and joisit be the said Lady for all
the dayis of her lifetime, efter the form of *cavill casin*
be sone or schadow." Balfour's Pract., p. 108.

From the mode of expression used by Balfour, one
would suppose that he meant that the determination
of the lot was regulated by the sun or shadow. But
Erskine expresses the matter more intelligibly.
Speaking of the division of lands between a widow
and the heir, when she is *kenned to*, or put in posses-
sion of, her *terce*, he says:—

"In this division, after determining by lot or
kavil, whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i. e.
by the east or the west, the sheriff sets off the two
first acres for the heir, and the third for the widow."
Principles, B. ii. tit. 9, sect. 29. V. KEN, sense 6.

To CAST COUNT, to make account of, to care for, to regard, Aberd.

To CAST A DITCH.

—"They were *casting* ditches, and using devices to
defend themselves." Spalding, i. 121.

This has been pointed out to me as a Scottish phrase.
But it is very nearly allied to that in Luke xix., 43—
"Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee."

To CAST GUDS, to throw goods overboard, for lightening a ship.

"Gif,—in cais of necessitie,—mastis be hewin, or
gudis be *castin*,—the ship and gudis sall be taxt at the
ship's price." Balfour's Pract., p. 623.

Hence *casting* of gudis, throwing goods overboard.
In E. the prep. *out* or *forth* is invariably added to
the *v.* when used in this sense. In Su.-G. it is pre-
fixed, *utkasta*, to cast out.

To CAST ILL on one, to subject one to some calamity, by the supposed influence of witch- craft, S. V. ILL, s.

To CAST OPEN, *v. a.* To open suddenly, S.

"Then they go on the night quietly, unseem of them
in the castle;—this counterfeit captain—cried the
watch-word, which being heard, the gates are *casten*
open." Spalding, i. 126.

To CAST OUT, *v. n.* To quarrel; S.

The gods *coost* out, as story gaes,
Some being friends, some being faes,
To men in a besieged city.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 487.

"To *cast out* with a person; to fall out with a per-
son." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 22.

"Better kiss a knave than *cast out* wi' him."—Ram-
say's S. Prov. V. CHAP, s.

To CAST PEATS, or TURFS, to dig them by means of a spade, S.

"Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of
servants to *cast* and win them." Spalding, i. 166.

"The servants, who should have *casten* the peats for
serving of both Aberdeens, flee out of the country for
fear." Ibid., p. 216.

To CAST A STACK. To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried, S.

To CAST UP, *v. a.* 1. To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top, S.

It is said that such a cow is not "a gud ane, for her
milk scarce *casts* up ony ream."

2. To resign, to give up with, to discontinue; E. to throw out.

—"His wife *cast up* all labouring, he having five
ploughs under labouring, and shortly after his wife
deceases." Spalding, ii. 115.

Sw. *kast-a up*, Dän. *opkast-er*, to throw up.

To CAST UP, *v. a.* To throw any thing in one's teeth, to upbraid one with a thing, S.

For what between you twa has ever been,
Nane to the other will *cast up*, I ween.

Ross's Helenore, p. 115.

V. SET, *v.* to become.

Su.-G. *foercasta*, id. *exprobare*. Ihre says that this is in imitation of the Lat. idiom, *objicere* from *jacere*. This analogy may also be traced in Germ. *vorwerff-en*, id.

To CAST UP, *v. n.* 1. To rise, to appear.

The clouds are said to *cast up*, or to be *casting up*, when they rise from the horizon so as to threaten rain, S. V. UPCAISING.

2. To occur, to come in one's way accidentally; pret. *coost up*, S.

"So we gst some orra pennies scarted thegither, and could buy a bargain when it *coost up*." Saxon and Gael., i. 109.

This idiom has perhaps been borrowed from the practice of casting or tossing up a piece of coin, when it is meant to refer anything to chance.

3. To be found, to turn up, to appear, although presently out of the way. It most generally denotes an accidental re-appearance, or the discovery of a thing when it is not immediately sought for, S.

To CAST WORDS, to quarrel, S. B.

Kest thai na mar words.

Wynntown.

There is a similar phrase in Su.-G., *Gifwa ord*, *opprobrio lacesere*; also, *ordkasta*, to quarrel.

CAST-BYE, *s.* What is thrown aside as unserviceable, a castaway, South of S.

"Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-bye* as I am now?" Heart Mid Loth., ii. 200.

CAST EWE, CAST YOW, *s.* A ewe not fit for breeding, the same with DRAUCHT EWE, *q. v.*, Roxb.

CAST-OUT, *s.* A quarrel, S.; *synon. Outcast.*

"A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony *cast out*!" Petticoat Tales, i. 267.

CASTELMAN, *s.* A castellan, the constable of a castle.

"Gif ane burges do ane fault to ony *castelman*, he sall seek law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg. c. 49.*" Balfour's Pract. p. 54.

Lat. *castellan-us*, *custos castri*, Du Cange. Skene renders it *Castellane*; in the margent, "Keipar of the Kingis Castell."

CASTELWART, *s.* The keeper of a castle.

The *Castlewartis* on the Marche herde say,
How ryddand in thaire land war thai.

Wynntown, viii. 33. 129.

From *castle* and *wart*.

CASTING OF THE HEART, a mode of divination used in Orkney.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call *Casting of the Heart*. Of this the Minister of Stronza and Edda told us, he had a very remarkable passage, in a process, yet standing in his Session Records." Brand's Orkn., p. 62.

CASTING HOIS. "Ane pair of *casting hois*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26. Fr. *castaign*, chestnut-coloured?

CASTINGS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, *cast-clothes*; the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid, S.

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to feet in silk,
With *castings* rare and a gued nurrice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's heir Fizee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

CASTOCK, CASTACK, CUSTOC, *s.* The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; often *kail-castock*, S.

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as *kaill-castacks*." Journal from London, p. 5.

"Every day's no Yule-day, cast the cat a *castock*." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 24. Kelly observes on this; "Signifying that upon jovial occasions, people should be more free and liberal than ordinary, because they return not often;" p. 94. It seems rather meant to ridicule the semblance of liberality on great occasions, in one who is niggardly; as a cat does not eat vegetables.

The very wee things, todlin, rin
Wi' stocks out-owre their shouter.
An gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them.

Halloween, Burns, iii. 127.

This, however, is rather the pron. of Clydes. and Ayrsh. *Q. kale-stalk*, according to Sibb.

Kelly seems to view it as a corr. of *kailstock*.

I have been sometimes inclined to derive it from Alem. *quest*, Su.-G. *quist*, a branch; or Germ. *quast*, a knot in wood, *quastig*, knotty. From attending to the precise sense of our term, I am satisfied that it is radically the same with Belg. *keest*, medulla, cor, matrix arboris, Kilian; the pith; also, a little sprout, Sewel.

My Celtic friends, however, may prefer as the origin Gael. *caiseog*, "the stem of a weed," Shaw.

* CAT, *s.* Many ridiculous superstitions have been received with respect to this animal.

To one of these the S. Prov. alludes: "*Cast the cat o'er him*: It is believed that when a man is raving in a fever, the cat cast over him will cure him; apply'd to them whom we hear telling extravagant things, as they were raving." Kelly, p. 80, 81.

Very different effects, however, are ascribed to the accidental transit of this animal, and even to the touch of it. V. CATTER.

I know not whence it comes, whether from the seeming sagacity and sage appearance of this creature, especially when advanced in years, or from its being commonly the sole companion of a solitary old woman, that it has been generally viewed by the vulgar as the special instrument of magical operation. Hence Ramsay makes Bauldy indicate his suspicion not only of Mause herself, but even of her cat.

And yonder's Mause: ay, ay, she kens fou weil,
When ane like me comes rinning to the dell.
She and her *cat* sit beeking in her yard.

Afterwards he says;

We're a' to rant in Symie's at a feast,
O! will ye come like *badrans* for a jest?

Gentle Shepherd.

This idea of the power of a witch to transform herself into the appearance of a cat has been very generally received. Among the Northern nations, the cat was sacred to Frea, who, according to Rudbeck, was the

same with Diana and also with the Earth. Her chariot was said to be drawn by cats; which, because of their gestation being only two months, he views as a symbol of the fertility of the earth in these regions, because it returns the seed to the husbandman in the same time. Atlant. ii. 240, 522. For the same reason he supposes that cats were the victims chiefly sacrificed to the Earth. Ibid. p. 542.

It is well known, that the cat was worshipped by the Egyptians. From this name in the Greek language, this contemptible deity was by the Egyptians called *Aelurus*. Such was their veneration for it, that they more severely punished one who put this animal to death, than him who killed any of the other sacred quadrupeds. The reason for this peculiar veneration was their persuasion that Isis, their Diana, for avoiding the fury of the giants, had been concealed under the likeness of a cat. They represented this deified domestic sometimes in its natural form, and at other times with the body of a man bearing the head of a cat. V. Dict. Trev. vo. *Chat*.

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that if a cat died, it was wrapped in fine linen, after it had been embalmed, and the due honours having been paid to its memory by bitter lamentation, the precious relique was preserved in their subterranean cemeteries. Lib. i. p. 74. During the reign of one of the Ptolemies, who was exceedingly anxious to cultivate the friendship of the Roman people, and therefore required that all who came from Italy into Egypt should be treated with the greatest kindness, a Roman having accidentally killed a cat, the whole multitude assembled to avenge its death, and all the power of the king and his nobles could not protect the unfortunate stranger from the fatal effects of their wrath. V. Montfauc. Antiq. T. ii. p. 318.

As the sistrum was that musical instrument which was consecrated to the service of Diana, it is sometimes delineated as borne by *Aelurus* in his right hand; at other times it bears the figure of a cat. This was meant as a symbol of the moon. Various reasons have been assigned for the adoption of this symbol; the employment of the cat being rather during the night than by day; the enlargement and diminution of the pupil of her eye, bearing some analogy to the waxing and waning of the moon, &c., &c. Pierii Hieroglyph. F. 354. Rudb. Atlant. p. 522.

From the intimate connexion, as to mythology, among ancient nations, and especially from the near resemblance of many of the fables of our northern ancestors to those of the Egyptians, we are enabled to discover the reason of the general idea formerly mentioned, that witches possess a power of transforming themselves into the likeness of cats. As the Egyptian Diana did so, for saving herself from the giants; as Diana is the same with Proserpine or Hecate, in relation to the lower regions; and as Hecate is the mother-witch, the *Nic-Neven* of our country; it is reasonable to suppose that she has taught all her daughters this most necessary art of securing themselves from the attacks of Prickers, Witch-hunters, and other enemies, not less dangerous to them than the giants ever were to Diana.

I know not, if it may be viewed as any remnant of the ancient worship of cats, that such regard is still paid to them in Turkey. The Fathers of Trevoux observe that, in certain villages in that empire, "there are houses built for cats, and rented for their support, with proper attendants and domestics for managing and serving these noble families."

There is one prejudice against this animal, which is still very common in our country, and very strong. It is reckoned highly improper to leave a cat alone with an infant; as it is believed, that it has the power of taking away the life of the child by sucking out its breath, and that it has a strong propensity to this

employment. Some say that in this manner it sucks the blood of the child. For this reason many adults will not sleep in the same apartment with a cat. Whether this assertion be a mere fable, allied to some ancient superstition, or has any physical foundation, I cannot pretend to determine. But it is not a little surprising, that the very same notion has taken the firmest hold of the minds of the inhabitants of the North. Olaus Magnus, when describing the names of these nations says: *Domesticæ feles summè arcentur à cunabulis puerorum, imò hominum adultorum, ne ori dormientium anhelitum ingerant: quia eo attractu humidum radicale inficitur, vel consumitur, ne vita supersit.* "They are at the greatest pains to ward off domestic cats from the cradles of children, and even from the couches of grown men, lest they should suck in the breath of those who are asleep; because by their inspiration, the radical moisture is injured, or destroyed, at the expence of life itself." Hist. De Gent. Septentr. Lib. xvii. c. 19.

The cat, it is also believed, by her motions affords unquestionable prognostics of an approaching tempest.

"It had—been noticed the night before, that the *cat* was freaking about, and climbing the rigging with a storm in her tail,—a sign which is never known to fail." The Steam-Boat, p. 62.

This, however, cannot properly be included in the catalogue of superstitions, as it may be accounted for in the same manner as the previous intimation she gives of rain by *washing her face*. This, it would seem, might be attributed to the influence which the atmosphere, when in a certain state, has on the organic frame of various animals, although as to the particular mode of affection inexplicable even by those who boast the superior faculty of reason. But it would be just as rational in us to deny that the leech is an accurate natural barometer, as to deny similar affections in other animals, because we cannot discover the mode in which the impression is made.

The prognostication as to bad weather does not hold, unless the cat washes over her ears. Her sitting with her back to the fire betokens frosty or chilly weather. Teviotd.

It is said by Plutarch, that this animal was represented with a human face, as intimating that she by instinct understood the changes which take place in our earth, particularly in relation to the weather, whereas these were known to man in consequence of the gift of reason alone. Pierii, ut sup.

The ingenious writer formerly quoted mentions another vulgar notion, entertained as to the mode of domesticating a cat. The connexion is certainly very ludicrous, as it respects one of the rites observed at the coronation.

"But—do ye ken the freet of you doing wi' the oil on the palms of the hand? It's my opinion, that it's an ancient charm to keep the new king in the kingdom; for there's no surer way to make a *cat* stay at hame, than to creesh her paws in like manner." The Steam-boat, p. 236.

CAT, *s.* A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little, Roxb.

CAT, *s.* A handful of straw, or of reaped grain, laid on the ground, without being put into a sheaf, Roxb., Dumfr.

A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, when he is not near the band, lays this handful down till one or more be added to it. What is thus laid down is called a *cat*.

Perhaps the most natural origin is the old Belg. word *kutt-en*, to throw, the handful of corn being cast on the ground; whence *kat*, a small anchor. To this root Wachter traces *Cateia*, a missile weapon used by the ancient Germans.

CAT, s. The name given to a bit of wood, a horn, &c., or any thing, used in the place of a ball in certain games. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

It seems to signify the object that is struck. V. CACHEPOLE.

CAT and CLAY, the materials of which a mud-wall is constructed, in many parts of S. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another, S.

"That any damage her house suffered, was *ex vitio intrinseca ipsius aedificii*; for it being near the Cowgate old loch, they had not taken the foundation of her gavel below the bottom of the slimy channel of the loch, and had only built the lower story of it of mud, or *cat and clay*." Fountainhall, i. 369.

"The houses—were so slightly built with *cat and clay*, that they would continue little longer than the space of the tack." Ibid., p. 380.

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes whilk cling to ane's ribs like as muckle *cat and clay*?" Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Some say, that the roll of clay and straw intermixed is called the *cat*, from its supposed resemblance to that animal; others, that the term *cat* is properly applied to the wisp of straw, before it is conjoined with the clay. That the latter is the just opinion, appears from the sense of *Cat* given above.

I have heard it conjectured that *cat* is from *kett*, (the name given S. A. to the quick grass gathered from the fields,) on the supposition that this may have been mixed, instead of straw, with clay. The soil when matted with this noxious weed, is also said to be *ketty*.

To **CAT** a *Chimney*, to enclose a vent by the process called *Cat and Clay*, Teviotd.

CAT AND DOG, the name of an ancient sport, Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it;—

Three play at this game, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about a foot in diameter and seven inches in depth, with a distance between them of about twenty-six feet. One stands at each hole with a club, called a *dog*, and a piece of wood of about four inches long and one inch in diameter, called a *cat*, is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is, to prevent the *cat* from getting into the hole. Every time that it enters the hole, he who has the club at that hole, loses the club, and he who threw the *cat* gets possession both of the club and of the hole, while the former possessor is obliged to take charge of the *cat*. If the *cat* be struck, he who strikes it changes place with the person who holds the other club; and as often as these positions are changed, one is counted as won in the game, by the two who hold the clubs, and who are viewed as partners.

This is not unlike the *Stool-ball* described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 76. But it more nearly resembles *Club-ball*, an ancient E. game, Ibid. p. 83. It seems to be an early form of *Cricket*.

CATBAND, s. 1. A bar or iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook, used on the inside of a door or gate, which being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"The Lords declares, that they will find Magistrates of burghs lyable for the debts of rebels, who shall escape furthe of prisone in all time hereafter, in case they have not sufficient *catbands* upon the doors of their prisons, and lock the same ilk night, least the rebels pyke or break up the locks." Act Sedit. 11th Feb. 1671.

2. A chain drawn across a street, for defence in time of war,

In this sense, at least, Spalding undoubtedly uses the term.

—"Upon the 17th of January they began to watch their town, and nightly had 36 men in arms for that effect; they made up their *catbands* through the hail streets." Troubles, i. 102.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence;—and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear," &c. Ibid. i. 109.

—"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* easten loose;" Ibid. ii. 159, 160.

This is most probably from Germ. *kette*, a chain, and *band*; Su.-G. *ked*, *kaedia*, *kedja*; Alem. *ketin*; Belg. *ketten*, *ketiny*; C. B. *cadwyn*, *chaden*; Ir. *kuddan*; Lat. *catena*. Wachter renders *kette*, vinculum annulatum; and derives it from Celt. *kutt-en*, claudere. Fr. *cademat*, a padlock, seems to have the same origin with the terms already mentioned.

CAT-BEDS, s. pl. The name of a game played by young people, Perth.

In this game, one, unobserved by all the rest, cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles. These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as every one has to cut off the whole surface of his division. The rate of cutting is regulated by a throw of the knife, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes. He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the *clods*, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next to him, who throws the knife through his legs. If the bearer of the clods let any of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them. They frequently lay them very loosely on, that they may have the pleasure of pelting; Perth.

CATCHIE, CATCHY, adj. Disposed to take the advantage of another, S. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent; from the E. *catch*.

CATCHIE, adj. "Merry, jocund;" Cl. Aberd.

—Nae doubt he itchin' langs
To crack wi' San', and hear his *catchie* glees.
Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

Perhaps merely as denoting what engages or catches the eye, ear, &c.; more probably, however, allied to Su.-G. *kaete*, Isl. *kaeti*, laetitia, *kat-r*, laetus, *kaete*, exhilaror.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, s. One of the smallest hammers used by stone masons, for pinning walls, &c., Roxb.

Teut. *kaetse*, ictus, percussio.

CATCHROGUE, s. Cleavers or goose-grass, an herb, S. *Galium aparine*, Linn.

It is said to receive its name, because, generally growing in hedges, it tears the clothes of one who attempts to break through, and at any rate the seeds adhere to them.

Its Sw. name conveys a similar idea. *Snaeriegras*, q. grass that entraps or acts as a *snare*.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS, s. The name of a game at cards; *Catch-honours*, Ayr.

CATCLUKE, CATLUKE, s. Trefoil; an herb, S. "*Trifolium siliquosum minus Gerardi*," Rudd. *Lotus corniculatus*, Linn.

In battil gers burgeouns, the banwart wyld,
The claur, *catcluke*, and the cammonyld.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 11.

Scho had ane hat upon hir heid,
Of claver cleir, baith quhyte and reid.
With *catclukes* strynkilit in that steid,
And fynkill grein.

Chron. S. P. iii. 203.

Catclukes is probably an error.

"Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat [cat's] or a bird's foot;" Rudd. Perhaps from the appearance of the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's toes with the talons.

Dan. *katte-cloe*, is a cat's claw or *clutch*. Did an etymologist incline to indulge fancy a little, he might suppose that this designation contained an allusion to the power ascribed to this plant in preventing the influence of magic; from *kette*, Su.-G. *ked*, a chain, and *klok*, magus. For he who is in possession of a *four-leaved* blade of trefoil is believed to be able to see those things clearly, which others, from the influence of *glamer*, see in a false light.

In Sw., however, the name of the plant is *katt-klor*, i.e. cat's claws.

To CATE, CAIT, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats.

—Of the language used by cats,
When in the night they go a *cating*,
And fall a scolding and a prating;—
Perhaps ye'll hear another time,
When I want money and get rhyme.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. 2. p. 66.

The catt which crossed your cushion in the church
Is dead, and left her kilkins in the lurch.

A strange unluckie fate to us befell.

Which sent her thus a *cateing* into hell.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorials, p. 288.

This is understood to be the archetype of Lady Ashton, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

This word might at first view seem formed from the name of the animal. But it certainly has a common origin with Su.-G. *kaat*, salax, lascivus, *kaettias*, lascivire. V. CAIGE, CAIGIE.

CATECHIS, s. A Catechism.

"And of this wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this *catechis*,

quhilk intraittis of the seuin sacramentis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 79, b.

* **CATEGORY, s.** Used to denote a list, or a class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon whether defaulted or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*." Spalding, ii. 261.

To CATER, v. n. A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense as *Cate*; as, "*The cat's caterin*," pron. q. *caterin*, Fife.

Isl. *katur*, *kater*, laetus, salax. V. CATE.

CATER, CATTER, s. Money, S. B.

He ne'er wad drink her health in water,

But porter guid;

And yet he's left a fouth o' *cater*,

Now that he's dead.

Shirreys' Poems, p. 240.

q. What is *catered*. V. CATOUR.

CATERANES, KATHERANES, s. pl. Bands of robbers, especially such as came down from the Highlands to the low country, and carried off cattle, corn, or whatever pleased them, from those who were not able to make resistance, S. *kettrin*.

"Among the ancient Scots, the common soldiers were called *Catherni*, or fighting bands. The Kerns of the English, the *Kairine* of the Scots Lowlanders, and the *Caterva* of the Romans, are all derived from the Celtic word. The Gauls had a word of much the same sound and meaning. We learn from tradition, that those *Catherni* were generally armed with darts and *skians*, or durks.—Those who were armed with such axes [*Lochaber axes*], and with helmets, coats of mail, and swords, went under the name of *Galloglaiich* (by the English called *Galloglassees*)." Jo. Macpherson's Crit. Dissert. xi.

Bower, the continuator of Fordun, calls them *Caterani*. A. 1396, magna pars borealis Scotiae, trans Alpes, inquietata fuit per dnos pestiferos *Cateranos*, et eorum sequaces, viz. Scheabeg et suos consanguinarios, qui Clankay; et Christi-Johnson, ac suos, qui Clankuhele dicebantur. *Scotichron. Lib. xv. c. 3.* Here he evidently gives the name of *Cateranes* to the chieftains of these marauding clans. Elsewhere he applies it to the people in general, who lived in this predatory way; calling them *Catervani* seu *Caterarii*. *Ibid. Lib. viii. c. 21.*

In the inscription of c. 12. Stat. Rob. II. this term is used as synonym. with *Sorners*. "Of *Ketharines*, or *Sorners*," there, "it is ordained, that na man sall travell throw the cuntrie, in anie part of the realme, as, *ketharans*. And they quha travells as *ketharans*," are described as "eatand the cuntrie, and consumand the gudes of the inhabitants, takand their gudes be force and violence."

Mean while he says to stalwart Aikenhill,

Till we be ready you step forward will,

With your habiliments and armour sheen;

And ask yon highland *kettrin* what they mean?

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

It is supposed to be the same term, which occurs in the Cartular. Vet. Glas., in a charter of Maldowin Earl of Levenax [Lennox], A. 1226, in which he makes this concession in favour of the clergy of Levenax (Clericis de Levenax); "Corredium ad opus servientium, suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur, non exiget nec exigi permittet a Clericis memoratis."

I observe that Harris, as well as Dr. Macpherson, views the term *Kern* as originally the same with our *Katerane*.

"The true name," he says, "is *Keathern*, which signifies a troop or company of *Keathernach*, or soldiers. The word is generally taken in a contemptuous sense, from the cruelty and oppression used by this body of the Irish army—on friends as well as enemies; but in the original signification it has a military and honourable sound." He adds a whimsical etymon of the term, given by Cormac Mac-Culinan, King and Bishop of Cashel, who is said to have written, in the 10th century, an Irish Glossary. He expl. it q. "*Kith-orn*; *Kith*, i.e. *Rath*, a battle. *Orn*, i.e. *Orguin*, *Or*, i.e. to burn, *guin*, i.e. to slay. From all these put together, *Keathern* signifies *burning and slaying in battle*, and is in its primitive signification no more than a *band of soldiers*, like the Roman cohort." Harris's Ware, i. 161, N.

Gael. Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, *ceatharb*, a troop; Ir. *cath*, C. B. *kad*, *katorvod*, a battle. Bullet traces *cad*, a combat, to Arab. *cahad*, id., and Heb. *chatyr*, *chad*, to kill, which I have not met with. Had he referred to כָּדַר, *cadur*, acies militum, as the origin of Ir. *ceatharb*, a troop, we might have admitted a considerable resemblance.

CAT-FISH, SEA-CAT, s. The Sea-wolf, S. *Anarhicas Lupus*, Linn.

"*Lupus marinus* Schonfeldii et nostras: our fishers call it the *sea-cat*, or *cat-fish*." Sibb. Fife, p. 121.

Sw. *haf-kat*, i.e. sea-cat. Kilian gives *see-katte* as the Teut. name of the Lolligo.

CAT-GUT, s. Thread fucus, or Sea Laces, *Fucus filum*, Linn., Bay of Scalpa, Orkn. Neill's Tour, p. 191.

CAT-HARROW, s.

For every Lord, as he thecht best
Brecht in sne bird to fill the nest;
To be ane watcheman to his marrow,
They gan to draw at the *cat-harrow*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 269.

S. Prov.—"They draw the *Cat Harrow*; that is, they thwart one another." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 329. Ramsay gives the term in pl. This game, I am informed, is the same with *Cat and Dog*, q. v. The name *Cat-harrow* is retained both in Loth., and in Ang.

CATHEAD BAND. A coarse ironstone, Lanarks.

"Doggar, or *Cathead band*," Ure's Rutherglen, p. 290.

Can this have a reference to S. *Catband*, as *binding* the different strata together?

CAT-HEATHER, s. A finer species of heath, low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top, Aberd.

CATHEL-NAIL, s. The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axletree, Fife.

Isl. *kadall*, denotes a strong rope or cable. Shall we suppose that the cart was originally fastened by a rope; and that the nail received its name, as being substituted for this?

CAT-HOLE, s. 1. The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn, S.

"He has left the key in the *cat hole*," S. Prov.—"to signify that a man has run away from his creditors." Kelly, p. 145.

Then up spaks Csuld wi' chilly breezes,
Wild whizzing through the *cat-hole*,
An' said that he could smite wi' ease
The dighters in thro' that hole.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 70.

—Thro' a *cat-hole* in the wa'

He saw them seated on the hay.

Ib., 1811, p. 25.

2. A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessaries are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated, S.

CA'-THROW, s. A great disturbance, a broil, a tumult. V. under **CALL, CA', v.**

CAT-HUD, s. The large stone serving as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth, Dumfr.

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*. Behind this was a bench stretching along the gable, which on trysting nights, was occupied by the children." Rem. of Nithsdale Song, p. 259.

Sw.-G. *kaette*, denotes a small cell or apartment separated in whatever way from another place, which corresponds to the form of the country fireside; also a bed; a penn. Isl. *kaeta*, is rendered, *Locus angustus saxis circumseptus*, G. Andr., p. 193. *Keta, kota*, particula domus secreta, vel angulus, Haldorson. *Hud* might seem allied to Tent. *huyd-en*, conservare; as the stone is meant to guard this inclosure from the effects of the fire.

CATINE.

Thir venerable virgins, whom the warld call witches,
In this time of their triumph, turr'd me the tade;
Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches;
Some instead of a staig over a stark Monk straid.
Fra the how to the hight some hobbles, some hatches;
With their mouths to the moon, murgeons they made;
Some be force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times withershins about the throne raid;
Sems glouring to the ground, some grievouslie gaips;
Be craft conjure, and fiends perforce,
Furth of a *catine* beside a cross,
Thir ladies lighted from their horse,
And band thaim with raips.

Potwart's Flying, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

CAT I' THE HOLE. A game played by boys: common in Fife, and perhaps in other counties.

"*Tine Cat, tine Game*. An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English *Kit-Cat*. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence." Kelly's Sc. Prov., p. 325.

If seven boys are to play, six holes are made at certain distances. Each of the six stands at a hole, with a short stick in his hand; the seventh stands at a certain distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word, or makes the sign agreed upon, all the six must change holes, each running to his neighbour's hole, and putting his stick in the hole which he has newly seized. In making this change, the boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds in this, the boy who had not his stick (which is called the *Cat*) in the hole to which he had run, is put out, and must take the ball. There is often a very keen contest, whether the one shall get his stick, or

the other the ball, first put into the hole. When the *cat* is in the hole, it is against the laws of the game to put the ball into it.

To **CATLILL**, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr.; synon. with *Gull*.

CATLILLS, *s. pl.* To gie one his *catlills*, to punish him in this way, *ibid*.

Belg. *lellen*, denotes the gills of a fowl, from *lel*, *lelle*, the lap of the ear. Whether it had been customary to torture *cats* in this manner, is a problem which I cannot resolve.

CAT-LOUP, *s.* 1. A very short distance as to space, *S.*, *q.* as far as a *cat* may leap.

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk;—they are foremost by a lang *cat loup* at least." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 402.

"Or it was lang he saw a white thing an' a black thing comin' up the Houm close thegither; they cam by within three *catlous* o' him." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 13.

2. A moment; as, "I'se be wi' ye in a *cat-loup*," i.e. instantly; "I will be with you as quickly as a *cat* can leap," *S.* V. **LOUP**.

CATMAW, *s.* "To tumble the *catmaw*," to go topsy-turvy, to tumble, *S. B.*

Although the meaning of the last syllable is obscure, that the first refers to the domestic animal thus named, appears from the analogous phraso in Fr., *sault du chat*, "the cat-leape, a certain trick done by Tumblers," *Cotgr.* This in Clydes. is also called *tumbling the will-cat*, i.e. wild cat. The allusion is, undoubtedly, to the great agility of this animal; and particularly to the circumstance of its almost invariably falling on its feet.

CATOUR, *s.* A caterer, a provider.

Catour sen syne he was, but weyr, no mar.

Wallace, ii. 101. MS.

i.e. "without doubt he never since acted as caterer for his master." In Perth edit. it is erroneously printed *Tatour*.

Skene uses *catours* as synon. with purveyors, provisors, to the King, *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 17. s. 1.

O. Teut. *kater*, oconomus. V. **KATOURIS**.

O. E. "*catour* of a gentyman's house, [Fr.] *despensier*;" *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 23.

To **CATRIBAT**, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, *Roxb.* [To rippet or quarrel like cats. V. **RIPPET**.]

The last part of the word might seem allied to Fr. *ribauld-er*, *ribaud-er*, to play the ruffian.

CATRICK, *s.* A supposed disease. V. **CATTER**.

CATRIDGE, **CATROUS**. Expl. "a diminutive person fond of women;" *Strathmore*.

There can be no doubt that it is of the same origin with *Caige*, *Caidgy*, *Kid*, *Kiddy*, *Cate*, *q. v.* This term, though given as a *s.*, from its form seems rather an *adj.*, and is, I suspect, used as such. It seems to have been originally *catritch*, from Su.-G. *kaate*, lascivus, and *rik*, dives; *q.* abundant in wantonness. V. **MANRITCH**. *Isidore* derives the name of the *cat* from

cat-are, to see; *Wachter* from Fr. *guet*, watching. Perhaps it is rather expressive of its wantonness, especially because of the noise it makes.

CAT'S CARRIAGE, the same play that is otherwise called the **KING'S CUSHION**, *q. v.* *Loth*.

CAT'S-CRADLE, *s.* A plaything for children, made of packthread on the fingers of one person, and transferred from them to those of another, *S.*

CAT'S-HAIR, *s.* 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, *Fife*; synon. *Puddock-hair*.

2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, *S.*

3. Applied also to the thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health, *S.*

CAT-SILLER, *s.* The mica of mineralogists, *S.*; the *katzen silber* of the vulgar in Germany.

Teut. *katten-silver*, amiantus, mica, vulgó argentum felium; *Kilian*.

CAT'S-LUG, *s.* The name given to the *Auricula ursi*, *Linn.*, *Roxb.*

Thus denominated for the same reason for which it has the name of *Bears-ear* in *E.*, and of *Musoeon*, or *Mouse-ears*, in *Sw.*; from a supposed resemblance of the ears of these animals. V. *Linn. Flor. N.* 607.

CAT'S-STAIRS, *s.* A plaything for children made of thread, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by the hands as to fall down like steps of a stair, *Dumfr.*, *Gall*.

CAT'S-TAILS, *s. pl.* Hares-Tail-Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Linn. Mearns.*; also called *Canna-down*, *Cat-Tails*, *Galloway*.

The *cat-tails* whiten through the verdant bog;

All vivifying Nature does her work.

Davidson's Poems, p. 10.

The reason of the *S.* and of the *E.* name is evidently the same, although borrowed from different animals. In some parts of Sweden it is denominated *Hareull*, i.e. the wool of the *hare*; and the *E.* *polystachion*, *haredun*, or the down of the *hare*, in *Dalecarlia*. V. *Linn. Flor. Suec.*, p. 17, No. 49, 50.

CATSTANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, there being one on each side, *Roxb.* Since the introduction of Carron grates, these stones are found in kitchens only. V. **BAR-STANE**.

The term is said to originate from this being the favourite seat of the *cat*. *C. B. cawd*, however, signifies "what is raised up around, or what surroundeth," *Owen*.

CATSTANE-HEAD, *s.* The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, *ibid*.

CATSTEPS, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, Roxb. *Corbie-steps*, synonym.

CATTEN-CLOVER, **CAT-IN-CLOVER**, *s.* The Lotus, South of S.

It is singular that this name should so nearly resemble that of the Lotus corniculata in one province of Sweden. Bahusis *Katt-klor*; Linn. Flor. Suec., p. 262; i.e. cat's claws. *Clover*, forming the latter part of the name, may be a corr. of *klor*. I view *Catten-clover* as the proper orthography; *katten* being merely the Teut. pl. of *katte*, felis. V. **CATSILLER**.

CATTER, **CATERR**, **CATTRICK**, *s.* 1. Catarrh.

"In the next winter Julius Frontynus fell in gret infirmité be imoderat flux of *catter*, generit of wak humouris." Bellend. Cron. F. 46. a.

Caterr, Compl. S., p. 56.

2. A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject, said to be caused by handling *cats* too frequently, Border.

The ingenious editor of the Compl. expl. this word as also signifying "an imaginary disease, supposed, by the peasants, to be caught by handling cats; and similar to another distemper termed *weazle-blaving*, which gives the skin of dogs a cadaverous yellow hue, and makes their hair bristle on end, and is supposed to be caused by the breath of the weazle."

He refers to Sir John Roull's Cursing, as affording a proof of the ancient use of the term:—

The mowlis, and the sleep the mair,
The kanker and the *kattair*;
Mott fall upon their cankered corses.

Gl. Compl. vo. *Emoroyades*.

It may be *q. cat-arr*, the scar caused by handling cats; Su.-G. *aerr*, Isl. *aer*, cicatrix.

As in Angus it has been supposed, that a cat, if it has passed over a corpse, has the power of causing blindness to the person whom it first leaps over afterwards, there is a reference to this, or some similar superstition in the following lines by Train:—

The chest unlock'd, to ward the power
Of spells in Mungo's evil hour;
—And *Gib*, by whom his master well
Each change of weather could foretel,
Imprison'd is, lest any thing
Should make him o'er his master spring.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 28.

The supposed danger arising from being overleaped by a cat, in such circumstances, has been traced to a laudable design to guard the bodies of the dead.

"If a cat was permitted to leap over a corpse, it portended misfortune. The meaning of this was to prevent that carnivorous animal from coming near the body of the deceased, lest, when the watchers were asleep, it should endeavour to prey upon it." Stat. Acc. xxi. 147, N.

I will not say that the account here given of the supposed cause of the *catter*, is not accurate; as it undoubtedly respects the belief of the peasants on the Border. But that in the North of S. is widely different. The disease itself is there called *catrick*; and from the account given of it, appears to be the same which physicians call a *cataract*. But a most absurd theory is received as to the cause of this disease. If a *cat* pass over a corpse, it is believed that the person, whom it first leaps over after this, will be deprived of sight. The distemper is supposed to have its name from the unlucky animal. So far does this ridiculous opinion prevail among the vulgar, S. B. that as soon as a person dies, if there be a cat in the house, it is

locked up or put under a tub, to prevent its approaching the corpse. If the poor creature has passed over the dead body, its life is forfeited. Sometimes this is carried so far, that if it be found in the same apartment, or in that above it, so as to have had it in its power to walk over the corpse, it is irremediably devoted to death.

It is also believed in Angus, that, if a cat that has crossed a dead body afterwards walk over the roof of a house, the *head* of that house will die within the year. V. **CATTER**.

CATTERBATCH, *s.* A broil, a quarrel, Fife.

Tent. *kater*, a he-cat, and *boetse*, rendered cavillatio, *q.* "a cat's quarrel."

To **CATTERBATTER**, *v. n.* To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, Tweedd.; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CATTLE-RAIK, *s.* A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large, S.

From *cattle*, and *raik*, to go, because they have liberty to range. V. **RAIK**.

CATWITTTT, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, *q.* having the *wits* of a *cat*, S.

This seems formed in the same manner with E. *harebrained*; which undoubtedly contains an allusion to the timid and startled appearance of the animal, when disturbed; although Johns. derives it from E. *hare*, to fright.

CATYOGLE, *s.* A species of owl, Shetl.

"Strix Bubo, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, Great horned Owl." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 230. V. **KATOGLE**.

To **CAUCHT**, *v. a.* To catch, to grasp.

And sum tyme wald scho Ascaneus the page
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace—

Doug. Virgil, 102, 36.

Turnus at this time waxis bauld and blyth,
Wenyng to *caucht* and stound his streath to kyth.

Ibid., 438, 20.

i.e. to lay hold of a favourable position for manifesting his strength: formed from the pret. of *catch*.

CAUIS.

—Eumenus, that was ane
Son to Clytius, quhis brode breist bane
With ane lang stalwart spere of the fyr tre
Throw smytin tyte and peirsit sone has sche;
He *cauis* ouer, furth bokkand stremes of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 383, 24. *Virg. cauit*.

Although Rudd. seems inclined to derive this from Lat. *cado*, or Tent. *kauch-en*, anhelare; it is certainly the same verb with *Cave*, to drive, to toss, used in a neuter sense.

CAUTS.

And in a road quhair he was wont to rin,
With raips rude frae trie to trie it band,
Synne custe a raing on raw the wude within,
With blasts of horns and *cauts* fast calland.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 194. st. 29.

This term seems to signify *cat-calls*; used for rousing game; from S. *caw*, to call. This is confirmed by the addition, *fast calland*.

CAULD, s. A dam-head, S. A.

This is also written *caul*.

"That the defenders have right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the *caul* or dam-dike of Milnbie, from sunset to midnight on Saturday, and on Monday morning before sun-rise." Law Case, A. 1818.

"On the plan, is the situation of the great sluice at the dam or *caul* on the river Ewes." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. liii.

"Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrassed by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso: it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect." Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. p. 251.

This seems originally the same with Teut. *kade*, a small bank, and even with Fr. *chaussée*, "the causey, banke, or damme, of a pond, or of a river;" Cotgr. L. B. *calecia*, agger, moles. Quadraginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum seu caleciam haberet, requiret. Conventio A. 1230, ap. Du Cange. The Teut. name for a causey is *kautsijd*, *kautsije*. It may, however, be an inversion of Gael. *clad*, a bank, a dyke.

To CAUL, or CAULD, v. a. To *caul* the bank of a river, is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, S. A.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the cauld bark," to be dead, S. B.

Alas! poor man, for aught that I can see,
This day thou lying in *cauld bark* may'st be.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 26.

Shall we suppose that *bark* is a corr. of A.-S. *beorg*, sepulchre, q. cold grave? V. CALD.

CAULER, *adj.* Cool. V. CALLOUR.

CAULKER, s. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, &c. V. CAWKER.

CAULMES. V. CALMES.

To CAUM, v. a. To whiten with *Camstone*, q. v., S. V. CAMSTONE.

[CAUP, s. A cup, a wooden bowl. V. CAP.]

CAUPE, CAUPIS, CAULPES, CALPEIS, s. An exaction made by a superior, especially by the Head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

"It was menit and compleit be our sonerane Lordis liegis dwelland in the boundis of Galloway, that certane gentilmen, heidis of kin in Galloway hes vit to tak *Caupis*, of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord and his thre Estatis knew na perfitte nor resonabill cause."—Acts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 35., also c. 36, edit. 1566. *Caupes*, c. 18, 19. Murray.

From a posterior act, it appears that this exaction was of the same kind with the *Herreyelde*, the *best aucht* being claimed; and that it was always made at

the death of the retainer. But there is no evidence that it was confined to this time.

His Majesties lieges, it is said, have sustained "great hurt and skaith, these many years by-gone, by the chiefs of clans within the Highlands and isles of this kingdom, by the unlawful taking from them, their children and executors, after their decease, under the name of *Caulpes*, of their best aught, whether it be ox, mear, horse, or cow, alledeging their predecessours to have been in possession thereof, for maintaining and defending of them against their enemies and evil-willers of old: And not only one of the said Chiefs of clans will be content to uplift his *Cauple*, but also three or four more, every one of them will alleadge better right then other." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, c. 21. Murray.

Skene also uses *caupe* and *calpe* in sing.

The term in like manner occurs in a deed of sale, dated Aug. 19, 1564, the original of which is in the possession of Campbell of Ashnish.

In this Archibald Erle of Ergyll disponeis to Ewer Mackewer of Largachome, "our ry' tytill and kyndnes quhatsumeiver—to all maner of *calpis* quhatsumeiver aucht and vynt (i.e. wont) to cum to our hous of the surnams of Mackewer, &c.—transferrand fra ws,—all ry',—kyndnes, & possessionis quhatsumeiver of the *calpeis* of the foirnameit surname of Clanewer, &c.—with power to uptak the *calpis* of the foirnameit surnams quhen thay sall happin to vaick, &c.—as any uther friehalder vithein our erledoune of Ergyll, &c.—provyding that we haif the said Eweris *calpe* & his airis & successors quhatsumewer."

Sibb. says, "Perhaps it has some affinity with the Gael. *calpach*, [*colpach*] a young cow, which may have been a common assessment, or rate of assurance."

But this limits the origin of the term too much; as it has been seen that the best aucht of the deceased was claimed, whether it was horse, ox, or cow.

Isl. *kaup*, denotes a gift. *Gaf honom mykit kaup*, He heaped great gifts on him, Ol. Trygg. S. ap. Ihre; corresponding in signification to Su.-G. *koep-a*, dare.

The latter etymon is consonant to the sense given of *caupes* by Mr. Pinkerton;—"pretended benevolences of horses, cattle, or the like, accustomed to be wrested from the poor by the landlords in Galloway and Carric." Hist. II. 391.

CAUPONA, Expl. "a sailor's cheer in heaving the anchor."

"Quhen the ankyr vas halit vp abufe the vattir, ane maynel cryit, and al the laif follout in that same tune, *Caupon*, *caupona*." Compl. S. p. 62.

"The radical term is probably *coup*, to overturn." Gl. Perhaps rather allied to Fr. *à un coup*, at once, all together, q. at one stroke; or *coup-er unie*, to strike united.

CAURE. Calves; the pl. of *cauf*, a calf. It is commonly used in the West of S.

Syne tornand till the flouris how;—
The *caure* did haig, the queis low,
And ilka bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther meiris.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 236.

I am assured that the word is the same in Norway. A.-S. *caalfru*, id.

CAUSEY, CAUSAY, s. A street, S.

The dew droppis congelit on stibbil and rynd,
And scharp hailstanyis mortfundyit of kynd,
Hoppand on the thak and the *causay*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 202, 32.

Teut. *kautsije*, *kautsijde*, *kassije*, Fr. *chaussée*. V. CAULD, a bank. Hence the phrases,

1. *To Keep the Crown of the Causey*, to appear openly, to appear with credit and respectability, *q.* to be under no necessity of lurking or taking obscure alleys, *S.*

This old phrase receives illustration from a passage in Gordon's Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland; where he assigns as the reason of Alexander Gun, (bastard son of the chieftain of the Glangun), being put to death by order of the Earl of Murray, that Gun, being in the service of the Earl of Sutherland, and walking before his master one day in Aberdeen, "wold not give the Earle of Morray any pairt of the way, bot forced him and his company to leive the same;" for which contempt and disgrace, it is subjoined, "he still hated the said Alexander afterwards: it being a custome among the Scots (more than any other nation) to contend for the *hight of the street*; and among the English for the wall." P. 144, 145.

"Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causeway* yet; the saints shall see religion go naked at noon-day, free from shame and fear of men." Rutherford's Lett., P. II. ep. 24.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the situation of one who, from loss of character, is ashamed to appear, or afraid to do so, least he should be arrested by his creditors. It occurs in the latter sense:—

"Balmerino, suddenly dead, and his son, for publick debt, comprisings, and captions, *keeps not the causey*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 376.

2. *To Tak the Crown of the Causey*, to appear with pride and self-assurance, *S.*

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
My auld auntie *taks ay the crown o' the causie*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93. V. CROFT.

- CAUSEY-CLOATHS, *s. pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public, *S.*

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for *causey-cloaths*." Baillie's Lett., i. 398.

- CAUSEYER, *s.* One who makes a causeway, *S.*

- CAUSEY-FACED, *adj.* One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, *S. B.*; also, brazen-faced.

- CALSAY-PAIKER, *s.* A street walker. V. PAIKER.

- CAUSEY-TALES, *s. pl.* Common news, *q.* street news, *S.* *Ye needna mak causey-tales o't*; Do not publish it.

- CAUSEY-WEBS. A person is said to make *Causey-webs*, who neglects his or her work, and is too much on the street, *Aberd.*

- CAUTELE, *s.* Wile, stratagem.

—"That the saidis inhabitants—be na wyss frustrait of the recompane and reparatioun of thair saidis dampnagis be onye ingyne or *cautele*." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

Johns. gives *cautel* as an E. word disused, rendering it "caution, scruple." But as he refers to Lat. *cautela*, he limits himself to its signification. It is obviously used here in the sense of Fr. *cautelle*, "a wile, sleight, crafty reach, cousenage," &c. Cotgr.

- CAUTION, *s.* Security, *S.*

"*Caution* is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events." Spottiswoode's MS., vo. *Cautio*.

"Where the suspender—cannot procure a sufficient cautioner, the suspension is allowed to pass on jnratory *caution*, i.e. such security as the suspender swears is the best he can give," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. t. iii. sec. 19.

This term has been borrowed from *cautio*, id., in the Roman law.

- TO FIND CAUTION, to bring forward a sufficient surety, *S.*

—"Caution must be *found* by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him." Spottiswoode's MS., vo. *Cautio*.

- TO SET CAUTION, to give security; synonym. with the preceding phrase.

"He was ordained also to *set caution* to Fren draught, that he, his men, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and skaitless in their bodies, goods, and gear, of him, his men, tenants," &c. Spalding, i. 45.

—"That they, with the Marquis, should *set caution* for the keeping of the King's peace." *Ib.*, p. 47.

- CAUTIONER, *s.* A surety, a sponsor, *S.* a forensic term.

"All bandes, acts, and obligationes maid or to be maid, be quhat-sum-ever persons, for quhat-sum-ever broken men, pleges, or otherwise received for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and *Hielandes*,—sall be extended against the aires and successours, of their soverties and *cautioners*." Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 1587, c. 98. Murray.

"Oft times the *cautioner* pays the debt;" *S. Prov.* Kelly, p. 272.

- CAUTIONRY, *s.* Suretyship, *S.*

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saids forfaulted persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulter—uent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and *cautionries*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 167.

- CAVABURD, *s.* A thiek fall of snow, *Shetl.*

In Isl. *kafalld* has the same meaning, ningor densus, —Haldorson; from *kaf*, submersio, item profundum; *Kof* is expl. ningor tenuis.

Perhaps *cavaburd* is compounded of *kof* and *a braut*, foris, abroad, Dan. *bort*, *q.* "snow lying deep abroad," or "without."

- TO CAVE, KEVE, *v. a.* 1. To push, to drive backward and forward, *S.*

2. To toss. "*To cave the head*," to toss it in a haughty or awkward way, *S.*

Up starts a priest, and his hug head clsws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to *cave*, and *paut*,
While clyred back was prickt and gald.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

The allusion is to a horse tossing and pawing.

- CAVE, *s.* 1. A stroke, a push, *S.*

2. A toss—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow.

"To *keeve* a cart, Cheshire, to overthrow it," is most probably a cognate phrase.

Isl. *akafr*, cum impetu, vehementer.