

radically the same. From the form of the A.-S. word, it seems to have been common to the Celtic and Gothic; and probably *clough* had originally the same sense with Ir. *cloiche*, of, or belonging to, a rock or stone. V. CLOWE.

Satchels, when giving the origin of the title *Buc-cleugh*, supplies us with a proof of *cleuch* and *heuch* being synon.:

And for the *buck* thou stently brought
To us up that steep *heugh*,
Thy designation ever shall
Be John Scot in [of] *Bucksleugh*.

History Name of Scot, p. 37.

CLEUCH, *adj.* 1. Clever, dextrous, light-fingered. One is said to have *cleuch hands*, or to be "*cleuch* of the fingers," who lifts any thing so cleverly that bystanders do not observe it. This term properly denotes that kind of dexterity which thieves and pick-pockets possess, S. B.

2. Niggardly and severe in dealing; inclined to take the advantage, S. B.

Su.-G. *klok*, while it signifies prudent, is also applied to those who use magical arts. On this word Ihre remarks:—Solent scientiæ nomina ab imperitis vel astutiæ vel magiæ idea denigrari. Isl. *klok-r*, callidus, vafer; Germ. *klug*, id.; Isl. *klokskapr*, calliditas; with this corresponds Gael. *chliceog*, fraud, deceit; Shaw.

CLEUCK, CLUIK, CLUKE, CLOOK, *s.* 1. A claw or talon.

Lyke as the egyl Jouis squyer straucht,
Wythin his bowand *clukis* had vpeaucht
Ane young eignet ———

Doug. Virgil, 297. 24.

With that the Gled the peice claucht in his *cluke*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 223.

The bissart bissy but rebuik,
Scho was so cleverus of her *cluk*,
His [lugs] he nicht not langer bruke,
Scho held thame st aue hint.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

2. Often used in *pl.* as synon. with *E. clutches*, S.

"They are mine, Claw-poll,' said he again to me. So the foul thief and I tugg'd, rugg'd and riv'd at one another, and at last I got you out o' his *clooks*." Scots Presb. Eloq., p. 127.

It should have been "tuggit, ruggit, and rave at ane anither."

It has occurred to me, that the verses quoted from Somner, under this word, as referring to Machiavelli, are most probably misapplied. "They are written," he says, "by a poet of our own, in the northerne dialect." I can scarcely think that Machiavelli's writings were so generally known in England, by the year 1659, that any poet could with propriety introduce them in the vulgar language of a northern county. It is more likely that *Machil* is a corr. of the name of the celebrated Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, whose name was well known as a celebrated necromancer, not in S. only, but through all the north *contrée*. The pronunciation by the vulgar is still q. *Mitchel*, not very distant from that of *Machil*.

3. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence, *cair-cleuck*, the left-hand; *cleuks*, the hands, S. B.

She gies her *clouk* a bightsem bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morrison's Poems, p. 11.

Nor his bra' targe, on which is seen
The yerd, the sin, the lift,
Can well agree w' his *cair cleuck*,
That cleikit was for thift.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

This term is transferred to the hands from their gripping or laying hold of objects. *E. clutch*, of which neither Skinner nor Johnson gives any etymon, is evidently from the same origin. Junius derives *clutches* from Belg. *klut-en*, to shake; but without any reason. Shaw gives Gael. *glaic* as signifying *clutch*. Somner views the *E.* word as formed from A.-S. *geclihl*, "collectus, gathered together: *hand geclihl*, manus collecta vel contracta," in modern language, a *clined fist*.

But perhaps *cleuk* is rather a dimin. from Su.-G. *klo*, Teut. *klauwe*, a claw or talon. Were there such a word as Teut. *klugue*, unguis, (mentioned as from Kilian, Gl. Lyndsay,) the resemblance would be greater. But it is *kluyce*, edit. 1632, *kluyce*, 1777. The Sw. word for a claw or clutch is *clo*, pl. *clor*. *Claucht*, *cleik*, *cleuck*, seem to have the same general origin; as all these terms apparently allude to the action of the claws of an animal.

That even the term now confined to S. was anciently used, A. Bor., appears from a curious passage in Somner, vo. *Fangen*.

"A poet of our own," he says, "in the Northern dialect, of Machiavelli, thus:—

Machil is hanged
And hrened is his bnks.
Thogh *Machil* is hanged,
Yet he is not wranged:
The Dil has 'im fanged
In his kruked *kluks*.

TO CLEUCK, CLEUK, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to seize, or to scratch with the claws; as, "The cat'll *cleuck* ye, an' ye dinna take care," *Aberd.*

2. To grip, to lay hold of. *Cleuckit*, seized with violence, *Aberd.* V. the *s.*

The Carlings Maggy had so *cleuked*,
Before young Jack was rightly hooked,
They made her twice as little hooked.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 37.

CLEUE AND LAW.

Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The castell tynt, he *cleue and law*,
He set his mycht for to defend
The tour; but thai with out him, scud
Arewys in sa gret quantité,
That sneyit tharoff wes he.

Barbour, x. 471. MS.

In modern edit. it is *clive*; in edit. 1620:—

The castell tynt, both *hie* and law.

i.e. both the higher and lower parts of it, excepting the *tour* or dongeon. According to this version, *cleue* is the same with Germ. *kleve*, A.-S. *clif*, elivns.

[This is altogether a mistake. *Cleue* is a misreading for *clene*=wholly, entirely; and the phrase *clene and law*, which occurs also in l. 124 of the same book, means "wholly and to the bottom." V. Prof. Skeat's note on this line in his edit. of *Barbour* for the Early Eng. Text Soc., Extra Series.]

CLEVKKIS, *s. pl.* Cloaks, mantles.

"That Henrj Chene—sall—pay to Johne Jamesone twa mennis govnis & twa wemenis govnis price iiij merkis xs.; to Johne Robertone twa *clekkis* price xiiij s. iiij d." Aet. Dom. Cone. A. 1492, p. 282.

This is nearly the vulgar pronunciation of some counties.

To CLEVER, *v. n.* To climb, to scramble.

For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele
Every wight *cleverith* in his stage.

King's Quair, i. 9. V. TOLTER, *adj.*

—A quhele, on quhich *clevering* I sye
A multitude of folk before myn eye.

Ibid., v. 8.

“To *clever*, or *claver*. The endeavour of a child to climb up anything. North.” Gl. Grose.

Teut. *klaver-en*, *klever-en*, sursum reptare unguibus fixis, conscendere felinum more. Sw. *klifw-a*; Isl. *klif-r-a*, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepere; also *klif-ia*. Kilian appears inclined to derive the Teut. word from *klauw*, a nail or claw; Ihre and G. Andr. from Isl. *klif*, a steep path in a rock, trames in clivo saxoso difficilis, G. Andr., p. 147. Lat. *clivus* seems radically the same. May not this *v.* point out the origin of E. *clever*, dextrous?

G. Andr. seems very naturally to derive Isl. *klif-r-a*, id. from *klif*, a path, a steep ascent; Trames in clivo saxoso difficilis. Hinc *klifra*, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepere, niti; Lex., p. 147.

CLEVERUS, *adj.* Clever. V. CLEUCK.CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be *clevir*, i.e. clover.

To CLEW, “To cleave, to fasten.”

Wyth myis he wes swa wmbesete.—

He mycht na way get sawfte,

Na with stawys, na with stanys,

Than thai wald *clew* a-pon hys banys.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 111.

i.e. with mice.

Teut. *klew-en*, id.

* CLEW, *s.* A ball of thread. *Winding the blue clue*, one of the absurd and unhallowed rites used at Hallowmas, in order to obtain insight into one's future matrimonial lot, S.

She thro' the yard the nearest takis,

An' to the kiln she goes then,

An' darklins graipit for the bauks,

And in the *blue-clue* throws then,

Right fear't that night. *Burns*, iii. 130.

“Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and, darkling, throw into the *pot*, a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *Wha hauds?* i.e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian [name] and surname of your future spouse.” N. *ibid.*

I am at a loss whether we should view this as having any connexion with the Rhombus, a kind of wheel formed by the ancients under the favourable aspect of Venus, and supposed to have a great tendency to procure love. This is mentioned by Theocritus in his *Pharmaceutria*. V. El. Sched. de Dis German, p. 159. It was an instrument of enchantment, anciently used by witches. While they whirled it round, it was believed that by means of it they could pull the moon out of heaven. V. Pitisci Lex., vo. *Rhombus*.

Creecch thus translates the passage in Theocritus:—

And, Venus, as I whirl this brazen bowl,

Before my doors let perjurd Delphid rowl.—

Hark, Thestillis, our dogs begin to howl,

The goddess comes, go beat the brazen bowl.

Idylliums, p. 13.

Bowl, however, does not properly express the meaning of Gr. *πομβος*.

CLEWIS, *s. pl.* Claws, talons.

Out of quiet hernes the rout vpstertis

Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane hray,

And in thare crukit *clewis* grippis the prey.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 30. V. CLEUCH.

CLIBBER, CLUBBER, *s.* A wooden saddle, a packsaddle, Caithn., Orkn.

“They carry their victuals in straw creels called *cassies*,—fixed over straw *flets* on the horses backs with a *clubber* and straw ropes.” P. Wick, *Statist. Acc.*, x. 23.

Isl. *klif*, Su.-G. *klef*, id., clitella; from *klifw-a*, to cleave, quia bifidae ab utroque equi latere dependent; Ihre.

The very term occurs in Isl. *klifberi*, clitellae. *Klifbaer*, par sarcinis ferendis; *klifbaert dyr*, animal sarcinarium; Haldorson.

CLICHEN, CLEIGHIN, (gutt.), *s.* Something, comparatively speaking, very light, Teviotd.

This seems to be merely Teut. *kleye*, *klije*, Su.-G. *kli*, furfur, palea, bran, chaff, aspirated; as among all nations there is not a more common emblem of what is light than chaff.

CLICK-CLACK, *s.* Uninterrupted loquacity, S., from the two E. *v.* *click* and *clack*, both expressive of a sharp successive noise, or Teut. *klick-en*, crepitare, *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu. *Lig-lag*, synonym. q. v.

The nations of Gothic origin seem to have had a predilection for words of this formation. Not a few occur in E. as *tittle-tattle*, nearly allied to this; *hurlyburly*, *fiddlefaddle*, *helter-skelter*, *mish-mash*, *huggermugger*, *higgledy-piggledy*.

Many words of the same kind are found in S., as *cushle-mushle*, *eksie-peeksie*, *fike-facks*, *hudge-mudge*, *mixtie-maxtie*, *niff-naffs*, *nig-nyes*, *whiltie-whaltie*.

Many similar reduplications occur in Su.-G., as *dingl-dangl*, used to denote things wavering from one side to another; *misk-mask*, corresponding to E. *mish-mash*; *fick-fack*, tricks used to deceive others; *hwisk-whask*, murmur, clandestine consultation; *snick-snak*, trifles, toys.

Ihre observes, that this double form is used in many words which are fictitious, and indicate some defect in the subject, or contempt of it; vo. *Fickfack*. This observation certainly applies to some words of this description, but is by no means of universal application. In many of them, only the second part of the word is fictitious. In some, this double form is used to express the reduplication of sound, as S. *click-clack*, *clitter-clatter*, *lig-lag*; or of action, as E. *dingdong*, Su.-G. *dingl-dangl*, S. *shuggie-shue*, denoting the act of swinging.

CLIDYCH, CLYDYCH, *s.* The gravel-bed of a river, Dumfr.

Boxhorn gives Celt. *cleddwig*, which seems originally the same word, as signifying a stone quarry, lapicidina; *kleddwig*, id., Lhuyd; *cleddwig*, W. Richards; q. bedded with stones like a quarry, or resembling a quarry. Perhaps the radical word is C. B. *clog*, Gael. *cloch*, a stone.

To CLYDIGH, *v. n.* To talk inarticulately, to chatter. V. CLEITACH.CLYERS, *s. pl.* A disease affecting the throat of a cow; the murrain, Dumfr.

"A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the *clyers*, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, or gargle, and treated by bleeding, evacuations, and bark in milk; and some think this disease hereditary." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 357.

Teut. *kliere* not only signifies a gland, but a disease of the glands; Struma, scrofula; Kilian. V. CLYRE.

CLIFT, s. The place where the limbs join the body, Aberd.; *Cleaving*, synon.

But sic a dismal day of drift,—
Maist ilka step was to my *clift*.

IV. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 4.

From A.-S. *cleofed*, *cleafed*, cleft, the part. pa. of *cleof-ian*, *cleaf-ian*, findere.

CLIFT, s. A spot of ground, S. A.-S. *cliof-an*, to cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLYFT, CLIFTE, s. This term, the same with E. *cleft*, may be used as equivalent to thickness.

"That na merchandis bryng speris in this realme out of ony vthir cuntre, bot gif thai conten sex eln, & of a *clift*." Acts Ja. III., A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100. i.e. of one degree of grossness.

Thus it might be traced to Su.-G. *klyft*, fissura. I am doubtful, however, whether it be not equivalent to E. *branch*; as prohibiting the importation of spears which were made by joining one length of wood to another.

It seems to be the same term that is used Aberd. Reg. "xx^d quarter *clifte*."

CLIFTIE, CLIFTY, adj. Clever, fleet; applied to a horse of light make and good action, Selkirks.

Probably from Teut. *klyv-en*, A.-S. *clif-ian*, *cleof-ian*, findere; as its fleetness may be attributed to its length of limb.

CLIFTIE, adj. Applied to fuel, which is easily kindled and burns briskly, Clydes.

CLIFTINESS, s. The quality of being easily kindled, including that of burning brightly, *ibid*.

Perhaps from A.-S. *klyft*, a fissure; because what is easily cloven, or has many fissures, is more apt to kindle and blaze than solid wood.

To CLIMP, v. a. To hook, to take hold of suddenly; as, "He *climpit* his arm in mine," Fife.

Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere,—prehendere, compaginare, conjungere; Kilian. *Klampe*, in like manner, denotes a hook or grappling-iron.

To CLIMP up, v. a. To catch up by a quick movement, Fife. Hence,

CLIMPY, adj. A *climpy creature*, applied to one disposed to purloin, *ibid*.

To CLIMP, v. n. To limp, to halt, Ettr. For.

The only word that I have met with, which seems to have the slightest affinity, is Isl. *klumf-a*, spasmo sinico laborare.

To CLINCH, CLYNSCH, v. n. To limp, to walk lamely, S.

The tothir part lamed *clynschis*, and makis hir byde, In loupis thrawin, and lynkis of hir hyde.

Doug. *Virgil*, 137. 1.

This seems radically the same with Su.-G. *link-a*, claudicare. I know not if Isl. *hleck-ista*, damnun datur, laesio accidit, be allied.

CLINCIL, s. A halt, S.

Wi' yowlin' *clinch* au! Jennoek ran,
Wi' sa'r like ony brock.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 201.

* **To CLING, v. n.** To shrink through heat or drought, as vessels made with staves do, S. Synon. *Geizen*.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers *cling*, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again." Maxwell's *Beckmaster*, p. 20.

This is the original sense of A.-S. *clingan*;—marcescere. Hence the phrase, *geclungen treow*, a withered tree.

CLING, s. The diarrhoea in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Ovis, morbo, *the cling* dicto, correpta, faeces liquidas nigras ejecit, et confestim extenuata, morte occumbit." Dr. Walker's *Ess. on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

"Dysentery, or *Cling*, Mr. Singers.—Breakshuach, or *Cling*, Mr. J. Hog." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 411.

Perhaps from A.-S. *cling-an*, marcescere, "to pine, to cling or shrink up," Sommer; as expressive of the effect of the disease.

"Diarrhoea, or *cling*, or breakshaw, is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 401, 402.

CLINK, s. A smart stroke or blow, S.

The yeomen, then, in haste soon lighted down;
The first miss'd not a *clink* out o'er his crown.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 95.

Teut. *klincke*, id.; alapa, colaphus, Kilian.

To CLINK, v. a. 1. To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows, Aberd.

Teut. *klincke*, alapa, colaphus.

2. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, S.

Dan. *klink-er*, id, from *klinke*, lamina.

3. To clasp, Aberd.

She coft frac this wild tinkler core,
For new, a treneher *clinkit*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

4. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress, Ang.

A pair of grey hoggors well *clinked* benew.

Ross's Rock, &c. V. BENEW.

5. *To clink a nail*, "to bend the point of a nail in the other side;" synon. with E. *clinch*.

Belg. *klink-en*, "to fasten with nails, to clinch," Sewel. Hence,

CLINKET, pret. "Struck;" Gl. Antiq. South of S.

CLINK-NAIL, *s.* A nail that is clinched, *ibid.*

To CLINK, *v. a.* To propagate scandal, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLINK, *v. n.* To fly as a rumour. *It gaed clinkin through the town, S.* The report spread rapidly.

CLINK, *s.* A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer, Lanarks.

CLINKER, *s.* A tell-tale, *ibid.*

I hesitate whether to view Belg. *klink-en*, to make a tingling sound, as the origin. The *n. v.* seems intimately allied. *Klikk-en*, however, signifies to tell again, and *klikker*, an informer; Sewel.

CLINK, *s.* Money; a cant term, *S.*

I doubt na, lass, but ye may think,
Because ye hae the name o' *clink*,
That ye can please me at wink,
Whene'er ye like to try.

Burns, iv. 286.

As lang's I live, I'll laugh ay fan I think
Wi' what a waefu' phiz he twinn'd bis *clink*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 35.

It undoubtedly receives this designation from the sound. Teut. *klinck-en*, tinmere.

To CLINK, *v. a.* Used in different senses, with different prepositions; but conveying the general idea of alertness in manual operation, *S.* To CLINK ON.

A creel bont fou of muckle steins
They *clinked* on his back.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

To CLINK UP, *v. a.* To seize any object quickly and forcibly, *S.*

If not radically the same with the *v. cleik*, with *n* inserted; allied perhaps to Dan. *lencke*, a chain, a link, *q. gelencke*. It seems to suggest the idea of hastily laying hold of, or lifting up, by means of a hook or chain.

CLINKERS, *s. pl.* Broken pieces of rock; Upp. Lanarks.; apparently from the sound.

CLINKUMBELL, *s.* A cant term for a bellman; from the clinking noise he makes, *S. O.*

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin tow,
Begins to jow an' croon.

Burns, iii. 33.

CLINT, *s.* 1. A hard or flinty rock, South of *S., Loth.*

—"The Germaine sea winning the selfe an entres betwixt high *clints*." Descr. Kingdome of Scotlande.

—The passage and stremes ar sa stark,
Quhare I have salit, full of crag and *clint*,
That ruddir and takillis of myschip ar tint.

Bellenden's T. Livius, Prol.

2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, *S. A.*

3. The designation given to a rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off in *curling*, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, Clydes., Gall.

Montgom'ry, mettelfu' an' fain,
A rackless stroke did draw;
But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd,
Dang frae his *clint* a flaw.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166. Hence,

4. *Clints*, *pl.* Limited to the shelves at the side of a river, Clydes.

CLINTER, *s.* The player of a *clint* in curling, *ibid.*

CLINTY, CLYNTY, *adj.* Stony, Loth.

On raggit rolkis of hard harsk quhyn stane,
With frosyn frontis cald *clinty* clewis schane.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 45.

Nane but the *clinty* craigs and scrogy briers
Were witnesses of a' his granes and tears.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

Rudd. conjectures, *q. clinky*, from *clink*, "because hard things give a louder sound or *clink*; or *clinty* for *flinty*." Sibb. is not much nearer the mark, when he derives it from A.-S. *clyne*, metallum, massa. It is the same with Su.-G. *klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris. This exactly corresponds with the description given by Douglas. It is also written *klett*, Isl. *klettur*. Ihre observes that in Su.-G. *n* is often substituted for a double consonant. He considers Gr. *κλυς*, *clivus*, as the root.

CLIP, *s.* A colt or filly, a foal; Aberd. A colt that is a year old, Buchan.

This term resembles both Celt. and Goth. For Gael. *cliobog* denotes a colt, from which *clip* might be abbreviated; and Teut. *klepper*, is a palfrey, an ambling horse; Sonipes, asturus, equus gradarius; Kilian. Ihre observes that Su.-G. *klippare* denotes a smaller kind of horse. He derives the name from *klipp-a*, *tondere*; because horses of this description were wont to have their manes *clipped*. The most probable origin assigned by Wachter is Isl. *klif*, the load or package which was bound on a horse's back by means of a pack-saddle.

CLIP, *s.* Probably an appellation borrowed from a sheep newly shorn or *clipped*.

Quo't scho, My *clip*, my unspayand lam,
With mither's milk yet in your gam.

Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

To CLIP, CLYP, *v. a.* 1. To embrace.

And hastily, by bothe armes tueyne
I was araisit up into the aire,
Clippit in a cloude of crystall clere and faire.

King's Quair, iii. 2.

2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner.

—The happy golshalk, we se,
From the hicht of ane rolkis pynuakil hie,
With swift wings persewis wounder sare
The silly dow heich vp in the are,
Quham fynaly he *clippis* at the last,
And loukit in his punsis saris fast.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 40.

3. To grapple in a sea-fight.

The wer schippis was lappyt thaim about.
The mekill barge had nocht thaim *clippyt* fast.
Crawfurd drew saill, skewyt by, and off thaim past.

Wallace, ix. 147. MS.

A.-S. *clipp-an*, *clipp-ian*. *beclipp-an*, to embrace. *Clepe*, *clyppe*, *id.*, O. E. "I *clepe* a boutte the necke; Jaccolle:" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 189, a. "I *clyppe*, I take in myne armes:" *Ibid.*, b. Hence,

CLIPS, CLIPPYS, *s. pl.* 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

Athir othir festynyt with *clippys* keyn ;
A cruell cowntyr thar was on ship burd seyn.
Wallace, x. 855. MS.

2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its *bools*, or ears ; also, for carrying a barrel between two persons. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined ; or of two chains, each having a hook at the end, S.

"May be your pot may need my *clips*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 52.

It is also used in relation to a *girdle*.

"It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the *clips*, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The *clips* is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*." Penneueick's Descr. Tweedd. Note, p. 85.

3. Hooks for catching hold of fish. S. B.

"Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called *clips*, are used for catching the fish. P. Edenkeillie, Moray, Statist. Acc., vii. 557.

4. "A wooden instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn," Ayr. Gl. Picken.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* 1. To be loquacious, to tattle, to prate, Roxb., Aberd., Ayr.

2. To act as a telltale, Aberd.

"To *clype*, i. e. talk freely ;" Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 691. The same with *clep*, but more nearly resembling A.-S. *clyp-ian*, loqui. Hence,

CLYPE, *s.* A telltale, Loth. ; always applied to a female, Clydes.

CLYPER, *s.* A telltale ; used more generally, as applied to either sex, *ibid.*

CLYPIE, *s.* A loquacious female, *ibid.* V. CLIPPIE, and CLEPIE.

CLYPIE, *adj.* 1. Loquacious, Loth.

2. Addicted to tattling, *ibid.* V. CLEP, *v.*

CLYPES, CLIPS, *s. pl.* Stories, falsehoods, Ayr.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* To fall, Buchan, Mearns.

As to the fire he stottit thro',
The gutters *clypin* frae him ;
Aul' Luekie, sittin near the lows,
A Shirrameer she gae him.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Allied perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, to Teut. *klopp-en*, pulsare, ferire ; or, as the word may have originated from the sound made in falling, from *klipp-en*, sonare, resonare. *Cloit*, or *Clyte*, is the term more generally used, S.

CLYPE, *s.* A fall, *ibid.*

CLYPOCK, *s.* A fall. *I'se g'v'e thee a clypock*, I will make you fall ; Ayr. V. CLEPIE.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* To act as a drudge, Aberd.

Isl. *klif-ia*, sarcinas imponere, q. to make a beast of burden of one ; *klip-a*, torquere, *klipa*, angustiae.

CLYPE, *s.* A drudge, *ibid.*

CLYPE, *s.* An ugly, ill-shaped fellow ; as, "Ye're an ill-far'd *clype*," Mearns, Aberd.

Quho bur it bot Bolgy ?
And Clarus, the long *clype*,
Playit on a bag pype.

Clkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 285.

Isl. *klippi*, massa, synon. with Dan. *klump*, with which corresponds our S. *clump*, applied to a clumsy fellow.

CLIPFAST, *s.* "An impudent girl," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

CLIPHOUSS, *s.* A house in which false money was to be condemned and *clipped*, that it might be no longer current.

—"And quhaireur thai apprehend fals money, to clip the samyn, and the deliuerar to tyne it.—And that *cliphoussis* be maid within evry bureht quhair neid requiris." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 45.

CLIPPART, *s.* A talkative woman. V. CLIPPIE.

CLIPPIE, *s.* "Talkative woman ;" Gl. Sibb. ; properly, one who has great volubility of tongue.

It might seem allied to S. *clep*, and Teut. *kleps*, dicax, loquax, garrulus. But I suspect that it is rather a figurative designation from the E. *v. clip* ; as it is vulgarly said of such a person, "She has a tongue that would *clip* clouts."

CLIPPYNET, *s.* 1. "An impudent girl," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

2. A talkative woman ; synon. with CLIPPIE, Lanarks. V. CLASH-PIET.

It may be observed that this nearly resembles Teut. *kleppenter*, crotalus, homo loquax, sonora admodum et tinnula voce pronuncians ; Kilian.

CLIPPING-TIME, *s.* The nick of time, S.

"I wad liked weel, just to hae come in at the *clipping-time*, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff ; he wad hae ta'en it for a bennison frae some o' the auld dead abbots." Antiquary, ii. 170.

This metaph. phrase might seem to be apparently borrowed from sheep-shearing. Hence, *to come in clipping-time* has been expl. "to come as opportunely as he who visits a shepherd at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer." Gl. Antiq.

It may, however, signify "the time of call," or when a person is called, from A.-S. *clipping*, vocatio, calling ; whence *clypunga*, calendae, a term which originated "from the calling of the people of Rome together on the first day of every moneth, to acquaint them with the holidayes to come in that whole moneth, and to direct them what was to be done in point of religion ;" Semner.

CLIPPS, CLIPPES, *s.* An eclipse.

Quhen scho wes crabbit, the sone thold *clips*.

Bannatyne's Poems, 174. st. 6.

Hit at the *clippes* of the son, I herd a clerk say.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 8.

Corr. from Lat. *eclipsis*, id. Chaucer has *clipsy*, which Tyrwhitt renders, "as if eclipsed."

CLIPS, *pres. v.* Suffers an eclipse.

"The soune is maid obscure til vs quhen it *clips*, be cause the vmbre and schaddon of the bak of the munc is betuix vs and the soune." Compl. S., p. 87.

O. E. id. "*Clyppes* [Fr.], eclipse, recousse de soleil;" Palsgr. B. ii. F. 24.

CLIPS, *s. pl.* "Shears;" Gl. Burns, S. O.

A bonnier flesh ne'er cross'd the *clips*
Than Mailie's dead.

Burns, iii. 82.

Isl. *klipp-ur*, id., forfices; *klipp-a*, tondere.

CLIP-SHEARS, *s.* The name given to the ear-wig, Loth., Fife; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of *shears*, or scissors.

CLYRE, *s.* 1. "A clyre in meat," a gland, S. Tent. *kliere*, id.

2. "He has nae *clyres* in his heart," he is an honest upright man, Clydes.

3. *Clyres* in pl., diseased glands in cattle; as, "My cow dee't i' the *clyres* fernyear," S. A. V. **CLYERS**.

4. It is also used figuratively. "To leave no *klyres* in one's breast," to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, S.

CLYRED, *adj.* Having tumours in the flesh. The allusion is to a horse.

Up start a priest and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to cave and pant,
While *cliyred* back was prickt and gald.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

To **CLISH**, *v. a.* Expl. as signifying to repeat an idle story, Fife.; hence the *s. Clish-clash* has been derived, the repetition or tattling of stories of this description, S.

CLISH-CLASH, *s.* Idle discourse, banded backwards and forwards, S.; apparently a reduplication of *clash*, q. v.

CLISH-MA-CLAVER, *s.* Idle discourse, silly talk, S.; a low word.

This method's ever thought the braver,
Than either cuffs, or *clish-ma-claver*.

Ramsay's Works, i. 444.

What further *clishmaclaver* might been said,
What bloody wars, if sprites had blood to shed,
No man can tell—

Burns, iii. 59.

To **CLISHMACLAVER**, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle discourse, Ayrs.

—"It's no richt o' you, sir, to keep me *clishma-clavering* when I should be taking my pick, that the master's wark mayna gae by." Sir A. Wylie, i. 109.

To **CLYTE**, *v. n.* To fall heavily, Loth.

CLYTE, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, *ibid.*

CLYTIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Clyte*, generally applied to the fall of a child, *ibid.* V. **CLOIT**, *v.* and *s.*

CLYTE, **KLYTE**, *adj.* Splay-footed, Roxb.

CLYTRIE, *s.* Filth, offscourings, S. Hence,

CLYTRIE-MAID, *s.* A female servant employed in carrying off filth or refuse, Loth.

From a Flesh-market close-head a *clytie-maid* came,
And a pitcher with blood she did carry.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 65. V. **CLOITER**.

A. Bor. *cluttert* is expl. "in heaps;" Grose.

CLITTER-CLATTER, *s.* Idle talk, banded backwards and forwards, S.

Upstart another with a smile,
And said, my Lord, shall all your while
Be spent in idle *clitter-clatter*
And waving fingers in the water?

Cleland's Poems, p. 103.

Thus, after meikle *clitter-clatter*,
James fund he cou'dna mend the matter.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

V. **CLATTER**, *s.* and *v.*

CLITTER-CLATER, *n.* With quick and rattling sounds, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a rat-tat, *clitter clatter*,
Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 91.

CLIVACE, *s.* A hook for catching the bucket in which coals are drawn up from the pit, Loth.

CLIVVIE, *s.* 1. A cleft in the branch of a tree, Banffs.; sometimes also, a branch.

2. An artificial cleft in a piece of wood, for holding a rush-light, *ibid.*

Evidently from Su.-G. *klifw-a*, to cleave.

CLOA, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth, Isle of Skye.

"A sort of coarse woollen cloth called *cloa*, or *caddoes*, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowsers, is the common dress of the men." Stat. Acc., xvi. 160.

Gael. *clo*, raw cloth.

[**CLOBBER**, **CLABBER**, *s.* Mud, clay, dirt, synon. *Glaur*, Ayrs.]

CLOBBERHOY, *s.* A dirty walker, one who in walking clogs himself with mire, Ayrs.

[**CLOBBERY**, **CLABBERY**, *adj.* Dirty, muddy, Ayrs.]

Gael. *clabar*, clay, dirt, filth.

CLOCE. V. **CLOSE**.

To **CLOCH**, **CLOGH**, **CLOUGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently and feebly, Loth.; obviously from a common origin with *Clocher*.

CLOCHARET, *pron.* CLOCHRET, *s.* The Stone-chatter, *S. Motacilla rubicola*, Linn.

"The curlew or whlaap, and *clocharet* are summer birds." P. Caputh, Perth. Statist. Acc., ix. 490. Gael. *cloichran*, id., from *cloich*, a stone, and perhaps *rann*, a song.

This is one of the birds, in whose natural history, as related by the vulgar, we perceive the traces of ancient superstition. It is believed in the N. of S. that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest. Some, indeed, assert that the toad hatches the young stone-chatter.

To **CLOCHER**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm, and copious expectoration, *S.*

It is used in this manner, "A silly auld *clocherin* body," *S.*

Gael. *clochar*, wheezing in the throat; Shaw.

To **CLOCK, CLOK**, *v. n.* 1. To cluck, to call chickens together.

—To gif the bak and fle—

Scho him constranis, and to pyk him thence;

Hir birdis syne *clockand* scho sekis on raw;

And all affrayit dois thame samyn draw.

Doug. Virgil, 453, 2.

"Hee *clockes* to thame, as a hen dois to her chickens, to gather thame vnder the wings of his infinite mercie." Bruce's Serm. on the Sac., E. 7. a.

A.-S. *clacc-an*, Teut. *clock-en*, gloeire.

2. To hatch, to sit on eggs, *S.*

This is the modern sense. Hence the Prov. "Ye're sae keen of the *clocking*, you'll die in the nest;" Ramsay's *S. Proverbs*, p. 85: "spoken to those who are fond of any new place;" Kelly. It is also said to one who, from whatever cause, is very sedentary: "You sit like a *clocking hen*," *S.*

It seems doubtful, whether this be merely an oblique sense of the *v.*, because of the clucking or caekling noise made by a hen, when she rises from her eggs; or radically different, as immediately allied to Su.-G. *klaeck-a*, to hatch.

CLOCK, CLUCK, *s.* The cry or noise made by hens when they wish to sit on eggs, for the purpose of hatching, Roxb.

CLOCKER, *s.* A hen sitting on eggs, *S. B.*

—Crib some *clocker's* chuckie brood.

Tarras's Poems. V. CHAP *yont*.

CLOCKING, *s.* 1. The act of hatching, *S.*

2. Transferred to a young female, who is light-headed, and rather wanton in her carriage. Of such a one it is sometimes said, "It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water, to put the *clockin'* frae her," Angus.

CLOCKING-HEN, *s.* 1. A hen sitting on eggs, *S.* A.-Bor. id., expl. by Grose, "a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs." *Clucking* is also used in the same sense, A. Bor.

2. A cant phrase for a woman past the time of childbearing, *S.* Thus, if a bachelor be joked with a young woman, the answer fre-

quently given is; "Na, na; if I marry, I'm for a *clocking hen*."

The reason of this peculiar use of the word, which seems at variance with that mentioned above, is said to be, that a hen never begins to hatch till she has given over laying, in as far at least as her present *lochter* is concerned.

* **CLOCK**, *s.* This may be viewed as the generic name for the different species of beetles, *S.* *Golach*, synon. *S. B.*

It is a strange whim of Sibbald's, that the beetle is "so called from its shining like a bell; Sax. *cluega*, Teut. *clocke*, *eampana*," Gl. If he would have a Goth. origin, Sw. *clock-a* might have supplied him. For this signifies an earwig; Seren. V. GÖLACH.

CLOCK-BEE, *s.* A species of beetle; also called the *fleeing golach*, *S. B.*; from E. *clock*, a beetle, and *bee*, because it flies.

In Sw. the earwig is called *clocka*.

CLOCK-LEDDIE, *s.* The Lady-bird, *S. O.*

"Gin *clockleddies* and bumbees, wi' prins in their doups, be seience, atweel there's an abundance o' that at the Garden of Plants." The Steam-Boat, p. 293.

"It is a *clock-leddy* in her scarlet cardinal." Spawife, ii. 7. V. LANDERS.

CLOCKIEDOW, CLOKIE-DOO, *s.* The pearl oyster, found in rivers, Ayr., Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Horse-mussel*.

"An officer—brought five shells of *clockie-doo*s, or burn-foot mussels, in those days there were no spoons among the Celts." Spawife, i. 99.

This seems to be merely a cant term.

CLOCKS, CLOUKS, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, remaining in the riddle after sifting, Roxb.

Isl. *kluka*, cumulus minor; the term being applied to the small heap of coarse grain left in the centre of the riddle in the process of sifting.

CLOCKSIE, *adj.* Vivacious, Lanarks.

Teut. *clocke*, *clocke-sinnig*, alaeris; *kluchtigh*, festivus, lepidus, from *kluchte*, ludierum, res jocularis.

CLOD, *s.* A clew; as, "a *clod* of yarn," Dumfr.

Isl. *kløet*, globus, sphaera.

* To **CLOD**, *v. a.* In E. this *v.* signifies "to pelt with clods," Johns. In the South of S. it signifies to throw forcibly, most probably as one throws a *clod*.

"So, sir, she grippit him, and *clodded* him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warroeh-head." Guy Mannering, i. 188.

"Fule-body! if I meant ye wrang, could na I *clod* ye ower that craig?" Ibid., iii. 128.

To **CLOD**, *v. a.* To *Clod Land*, to free it from *clods*, *S.*

"The ground after sowing should be well *clodded*." Agr. Surv. Argylls., p. 102.

"Immediately after sowing, the ground must be well harrowed, *clodded*, and cleaned from all obstructions to the equal sowing and growing of the lint." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 323.

CLOD, *s.* A flat kind of loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flour of pease, S.

Nor wad he wish o'er gentle fare,
Or dainties that are scarce and rare ;
Could he get *clods* and *Souter's brandy*,
Enough o' that wad please poor Andy.
Shirreffs' Poems, p. 245.

"Half-penny loaf of coarse flour," N.

CLODS, *s. pl.* Small raised loaves, made of coarse flour, of which three were sold for five farthings. They have disappeared with the *Lugget rows*.

Apparently denominated from its form, as resembling a *clod* of earth. Teut. *Klotte*, *massa*, *gleba*, *globus terrae*.

—Cog o' brose an' cutty spoon
Is a' our cottar childer's boon,
Wha thro' the week, till Sunday's speal,
Toil for pease-*clods* and guid lang kail.
Ferguson's Poems, xi. 79.

SUTOR'S-CLOD, *s.* A kind of bread used in Selkirks.

Like horse-potatoes, *Sutor's-clods*
In Selkirk town were rife ;
O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods,
By ilka sutor's wife.
Lintoun Green, p. 8.

"*Sutor's Clods* are a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, leavened, and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of carth." N. *ibid.*

CLOD-MELL, *s.* A large mallet for breaking the *clods* of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it, Berw., Aberd.

"The roller is often applied to land under a crop of beans, even after they are considerably above ground, to break the *clods*. This operation used formerly to be done much more expensively by hand with *clod mells*, or wooden mallets, on all cloddy land." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. xxxii.

CLOFF, *s.* 1. A fissure of any kind.

2. What is otherwise, S., called the *cleaving*, Lat. *intercaped*.

Consider gif thair *cloffis* bin elene.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, *On Syde Taillis*, p. 308.

It seems to be used as equivalent to *anus*, Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

3. A cleft between adjacent hills, Loth.

4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.

Isl. *kloff*, Su.-G. *kloffwa*, Alem. *chlobo*, Germ. *kloben*, a fissure of any kind. A.-S. *cleof-an*, Isl. *kliuf-a*, Alem. *claub-an*, Belg. *klov-en*, Su.-G. *klyfw-a*, to cleave.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The act of sitting idly by the fire, Roxb.

Isl. *klof-a*, femora distendere, *q.* to stretch out the limbs ; or C. B. *claf*, aegrotus, *clwyf*, *clefyd*, morbus.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose, Roxb.

Pron. *seloffin* and *seliffin* in Ayrs.

Perhaps from the sound suggesting the idea of a fissure, Su.-G. *klofwa*, *fissura*, from *klyfwa*, *rimari*.

CLOG, **CLOGGE**, *s.* A small, short log, a short cut of a tree, a thick piece of timber, S.

"In the north seas of Scotland, are great *clogges* of timber founde, in the which are marvellouslie ingendered a sort of geese, called *Claik-geese*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

CLOGGAND, *s.* A portion of pasture-ground, whether *commonty* or enclosed, in which sheep or cattle have been accustomed to feed, Ork.

—"That it shall not be lawsum to any man, at any time of day, hut especially after sun-setting and after sun-rising, to go through his neighbour's *cloggand* or *commonty* with ane sheep-dog, except to be accompanied with two neighbours, famous witnesses." Acts A. 1623, Barry's Orkney, p. 467, 468.

It has been suggested by some literary friends that *Cloggand* "may denote a limited piece of ground near a farm, where sheep or cattle are restrained from wandering by means of a *clog*, or piece of wood, attached to their feet."

But as I am assured, on good authority, that *cloggand*, with the limitation specified, is equivalent to pasture-ground, this explanation seems to be supported by a phrase which I have met with in Su.-G. As in our own language, *Clu*, properly signifying the half of a hoof, is often used figuratively for the whole animal, similar is the use of Su.-G. *kloef*. *Parte pro toto sumta ipsum animal ; quo sensu occurrit saepe in Tabulis Legum antiquarum. Gaa kloef om kloef*, West-G. Leg. c. 53, dicitur, quum promiscue pascuntur omnium villorum armenta. Ihre, vo. *Kloef*, col. 1092. The Su.-G. phrase would be expressed in S., to *gae*, or *gang*, *clu for clu* ; i.e. every one sending live stock in proportion to that of his neighbour. As *gaang* signifies walk, I am therefore disposed to think that *Cloggand* had originally been *kloef-gaang*, a cattle-walk, *gang* or *raik*, as we say in S. ; a place where all the cattle or sheep, belonging to certain grounds, were allowed to feed in common. We might even suppose the term to have been originally *kloef-gaende*, from the part. pr. of Su.-G. *gaa* ; *q.* "the place where the cattle are *going*."

CLOICH, (*gutt.*), *s.* A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search ; given as synon. with *Dool*, Ayrs.

This is evidently the same with *Cleuch*.

CLOIS, *s.* A close, an alley, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. *Cloiss*, *ibid.*, 1525.

CLOIS, *s.* Crown.

He had him bring with him the sceptour vand,
The collar picht with orient peirles als,
That sche umquihile war about hir hals,
Of gold also the *clois*, or double croun,
Set full of precions stonys enniroun.

Doug. Virgil, 33. 43.

For *enniroun* r. *envyroun*, as in oldest MS. In the other it is *enveroun*. Teut. *klos*, *globus* ; Germ. *kloss*, *corpus rotundum*.

CLOY, *s.* A cloister, Doug. Teut. *kluyse*, *clausura*, *locus clausus*, L. B. *clusa*.

CLOIT, *s.* A clown, a stupid, inactive fellow, S.

Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus, hebes, Kilian. Isl. *kloete*, homo nauci. Su.-G. *klutare*, id. The original

idea is, a mere log; from Teut. *kloete*, a pole, a log, the trunk of a tree.

To CLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To fall heavily, S.

—Wi' a gird
Upon my bum I fairly cloited
On the cald eard.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, li. 336.

This dross, with trews, our Bruce had on,
When he met Ned, aboon the lone,
Whare doughty carles laid well on,
And faes the stoited,
Till life and saul and s' was gone,
Then down they cloited.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

2. To squat down, Galloway. "Cloited, squatted down, sat down;" Gl. Davidson.

Belg. *klots-en*, to beat with noise.

CLOIT, CLOYT, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, S.

—"By treading on a bit of lemon's skin, and her heels flying up, down she fell on her back, at full length, with a great *cloyt*." The Provost, p. 203.

CLOYT, *s.* "A heavy burden," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

Teut. *kloet*, globus; contus, hasta nautica; *kluyte*, gleba, massa; *clud*, vectura, sarcina.

CLOIT, *s.* An afternoon's nap, a *siesta*, Renfr.; as, "I tak a *cloit* when I'm tired."

It has been supposed that this sense is given to the *s. cloit*, as properly signifying a hard or heavy fall, q. "I throw myself down." But I prefer tracing it to Gael. Ir. *colladh*, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in dirty work, used equally in regard to what is moist, S.

Teut. *kladder-en*, macular. V. CLOWTTER, and CLYTRIE.

CLOITERY, *s.* 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth., Mearns.

2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, S. Hence,

CLOITERY-MARKET, *s.* The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOITERY-WIFE, *s.* A woman whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. V. CLYTRIE.

To CLOK, *v. n.* To cluck. V. CLOCK.

CLOLLE, *s.* Apparently, the skull.

On the chef of the *colle*,
A pade pik on the polle;
With eighen holked full holle,
That gloed as the gledes.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 9.

I find this conjecture confirmed by the testimony of C.B. writers. "*Col*, the crown of the head, the skull," Owen; *Col*, pericranium, Davies; Boxhorn.

Gern. *kleuel*, glomus, a dimin., says Wachter, from A.-S. *clive*, sphaera. The chef of the *colle* thus seems to signify the higher part of the skull, or crown; Fr. *chef*, the head.

To CLOMPH, CLAMPH, *v. n.* To walk in a dull, heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Ettr. For.; synon. *Cloff*. V. CLAMPER up.

CLOOK, *s.* A claw or talon, &c. V. CLEUCK.

CLOOR, *s.* A tumour. V. CLOUR.

CLOOT, *s.* The same with *Clute*.

—"The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a *cloot*, left of the hail hirsle!" *Monastery*, i. 116.

CLOOTIE, CLUTIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the devil, rather too much in the style of those who say that "there is neither angel nor spirit;" sometimes *Auld Clootie*, S. O. Mearns.

—Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*.
Burns, iii. 70.

—"It's a sair pity to see *Clutie's* ain augents ourgang the hail kintra this gatc." *Saint Patrick*, i. 221.

Most probably from *Clout*, a hoof, in consequence of the vulgar idea that the devil appears with cloven feet. It would seem strange that this should be viewed as a distinguishing character of the impure spirit, as we know that they were unclean beasts that parted *not* the hoof; did we not also know that the Fawns and Satyrs of antiquity were always represented with cloven feet. V. CLUTE.

CLORT, *s.* 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating, S. B.

"*Clort*, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, any thing that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon." Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. CLART, *v.*

2. The thick *bannocks* baked for the use of the peasantry are denominated *Clorts*, Buchan. Hence,

To CLORT, *v. a.* To *clort on*, to prepare bread of this description, *ibid*.

—Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
An' on the bannocks *clort*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

CLORTY, *adj.* Dirty. V. CLARTY.

CLOSE, *s.* 1. A passage, an entry, S. *cloce*, Doug.

"The ridge of this hill forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called *wynds* and *closes*, extend like slanting ribs." *Arnot's Hist. Edin.*, p. 233.

2. An area before a house, Roxb.

3. A court-yard beside a farm house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., is deposited, S.

4. An enclosure, a place fenced in.

"That na man hwnt, sebut, nor sla dere nor rais in witheris *clois* nor parkis," &c. *Parl. Ja. III.*, A. 1474, *Acts Ed. 1814*, p. 107.

It seems originally to have signified a blind alley; Belg. *kluyse*, clausura.

CLOSE-HEAD, s. The entry of a blind alley, S.

"As for the greatness of your parts, Bartley, the folk in the *close-head* maun ken mair about them than I do, if they mak sic a report about them." Heart M. Loth. i. 111.

* **CLOSE, adv.** Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in E.; as, "Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*;" Roxb.

CLOSE BED, a kind of wooden bed, still much used in the houses of the peasantry, S. V. BOX-BED.

"The *close bed* is a frame of wood, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad. In an house of 15 feet in width, two of them set lengthwise across the house, the one touching the front, the other the back walls, an entry or passage, of three feet in width, is left betwixt the beds. To form an idea of a *close-bed*, we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain-bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves. The bottom, raised about 18 inches from the floor, is sparred." Penne-cuik's Tweedd. Ed. 1815, N. p. 821.

CLOSEEVIE, CLOZEEVIE, s. "*The hail closeevie*," the whole collection, Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from some Fr. phrase, *Closier, closeau*, an enclosure. The last syllable may be *vie*, life; q. all that are *alive* in the *enclosure*.

CLOSER, s. The act of shutting up; E. *closure*.

—"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable *closer*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 334.

CLOSERIS, CLOUSOURIS, s. pl. Inclosures.

—Quhrine and plene
About thare *clousouris* brayis with mony ane rare.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 50.

Lat. *claustra*.

CLOSERRIS, s. pl. Perhaps, clasps, or hooks and eyes.

"Item, ane gown of blak taffatie, brodderit with silver, lynit with martrik sabill, garnist with xviii *clouseris*, braid in the breist, quhyt ennamelit, and sex but-tonis in ilk sleif, thrie nukit, quhyt ennamelit." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

As these *clouseris* are said to be enamelled, perhaps they were something like clasps, or hooks and eyes, q. *keepers*; O. Fr. *closier*, L. B. *clozar-ius*, custos; Du Cange.

* **CLOSET, s.** 1. A sewer.

"He drew mony *closettis*, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the tou to the—low partis thairof, to purge the samin of all corrupcioun and filth." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 70.

All these words are used for explaining *cloacis*, Lat.; O. Fr. *clusau*, caverna.

2. A night-chair, Aberd. Reg.

CLOSTER, s. A cloister, S.

—"And at the day and dait of thir presentis per-tanis to quhatsumevir abbay, convent, *closter* quhatsumevir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 431.

Fr. *clostier*, id.

To **CLOTCH, v. a. and n.** As *Clatch*, q. v. Aberd.

CLOTCH, s. 1. "A worn out cart shaking to pieces, or any other machine almost useless;" S. B. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. "A person with a broken constitution;" *ibid*.

This is evidently the same with *Clatch*, q. v.

3. A bungler, Aberd.

CLOUYS, s. pl. Claws.

Thare Capitane, this ilk strang Aventyne,
Walkis on fute, his body wimplit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lockerand tatty haris,
The quhite tuskis, the hede, and *clouys* thare is.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 3.

Su.-G. *klaa*, pron. *klo*, a claw.

To **CLOUK, v. a.** To cluck as a hen, Clydes.
V. **CLOCK, CLOK, v.**

CLOUP, s. A quick bend in a stick, Dumfr.

CLOUPIE, s. A walking-staff, having the head bent in a semicircular form, *ibid*.; synon. *Crummie-staff*.

C. B. *clopa*, a club, or knob, *clupa*, a club at the end of a stick; Teut. *kluppel*, stipes, fustis, baculus, clava.

CLOUPIT, part. adj. Having the head bent in a semicircular form; applied to a walking-staff, *ibid*.

To **CLOUR, CLOWR, v. a.** 1. To cause a tumour, S.

Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes,
Tho' mony had *clowr'd* pows.—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 260. V. WORRY-COW.

Ramsay also uses *unclovr'd*:—

Be thy crown ay *unclovr'd* in quarrel.
Ibid., ii. 340.

2. To produce a dimple, S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen,
Bat little danger tholes,
While mine wi' mony a thudd is *clowr'd*,
An' thir'd sair wi' holes.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Perhaps transposed from Su.-G. *kullra*, decidere cum impetu. *Kula* signifies a bump.

CLOUR, s. 1. A bump, a tumour, in consequence of a stroke or fall, S.

Saint Petir hat her with a club, quhill a grete *clour*
Rais in her heid, becaus the wi'f yeid wrang.
Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 142.

All his head was full of *clours*,
Truth did so handle him.—
Truth's Travels, Penne-cuik's Poems, 1715, p. 94.

2. A dint, or cavity, proceeding from a similar cause. For the term denotes the inequality of a surface, whether it be concave or convex.

3. A stroke, Border.

"I hope, Sir, you are not hurt dangerously."—"My head can stand a gay *clour*—nae thanks to them, though." Guy Mannering, ii. 29.

CLOUSE, CLUSH, *s.* A sluice, S.

"Anent the slayaris of Smoltis in myludammis *clousis*, and be nettis, thornis, and cruuis: It is statute and ordanit, that the vnlaw thairof in tyme tocum be ten pund for the first tyme: The secound tyme, twentie pund: And the thrid tyme, tiusall of lyfe to the committar." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 107. Edit. 1566, c. 72, Murray.

Fr. *cluse*, id., Arm. *clewz*, a ditch.

"That—William lord Rothuen—gert summond the prouest, bailyeis, & consale of Perth tuiching the watter passagis & *clousis* of thar millis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 314.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* "To beat," (Sir John Sinclair's Observ.) to strike; properly with the hands, S.

—Baxter lads hae seal'd a wov
To skelp and *clout* the guard.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 51.

Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare, pultare; *kloete*, a pole, contus, Kilian. Belg. *klouw*, signifies a stroke; *klouw-en*, to bang.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. A cuff, a blow, S. It is used as a cant term, E. Grose's Class. Dict.

—Did Sandy hear ye,
Ye wadna miss to get a *clout*,
I ken he disna fear ye.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

Rob's party caus'd a general route:
Foul play or fair; kick, cuff, and *clout*, &c.

Mayne's Siller Gum, p. 74.

2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

Weire gaun to gi'e the French a *clout*,
They lang hae sought.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 185.

To FA' CLOUT, to fall, or come to the ground, with considerable force; to come with a *douss*, synonym., Fife.

—Poor sklintin' Geordie—
Fell clout on his doup.

MS. Poem.

[CLOUT, *s.* 1. A piece of cloth; as, "He has scarce a *clout* to cover him."

2. A patch, a rag.

This is a Celtic word, and in the pl. generally means *rags*: it is so used by Alex. Wilson in his Second Epistle to Mr. James Dobie:—

Thrang scartin' cin'ers up, an' *clouts*,
That i' the awse lie hidden.]

[To CLOUT, *v. a.* To patch, to mend.

I'll *clout* my Johnnie's grey breeks,
For a' the ill he's done me yet.

Song, Johnnie's Grey Breeks.

This *v.* is also used by Burns in "The Jolly Beggars":—

To go and *clout* the caudron.]

CLOVE, (of a mill) *s.* That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. CLOFF.CLOVES, *s. pl.* An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. CLOFF.To CLOW, *v. a.* To beat down; used both literally and metaph., Galloway.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *klouw-en*, radere unguibus; Su.-G. *klo-a*, unguibus veluti fixia comprehendere, manum injicere, unguibus certare, from *klo*, a claw; from the use of the nails in the broils of saavages, or from that of the talons of a bird of prey.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To eat or *sup up* greedily, Etrr. For.

Can this term have been borrowed from the resemblance of gluttons to ravenous birds? V. preceding *v.*

CLOW, CLOWE, *s.* 1. The spice called a clove, S.

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

Fr. *clou*, id., as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail.

2. One of the lamina of a head of garlick, S.; like *clove*, E.3. The *clove*-gilliflower, Mearns.CLOWE, *s.* A hollow between hills.

Quene was I somewile——

Gretter than Dame Gayneur, of garson, and golde,—
Of castellis, of contreyes, of craggis, of *clowes*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 12.

This is the same with *Cleugh*, q. v., also *Cloff*.

CLOWG, *s.* A small bar of wood, fixed to a door-post or door for the purpose of keeping the door closed. It is attached by a screw-nail through the middle, so that either end of the bar may be turned round over the edge of the door; Renfrews.

Most probably from E. *clog*, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWIS, *s. pl.* Small pieces of any thing of a round form; hence compared to hail.

——*Clowis* of clene maill
Hoppt out as the hail.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 3.

A.-S. *cleow*, Teut. *klauwe*, *klouwe*, sphaera, anything round.

CLOWIT, *part. pa.* "Made of clews, woven." Rudd.

If he refers to the following passage, it may rather signify plaited:—

Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,—
Ane habirgeoun of birnist maillyeis bricht,
Wyth gold ouergilt, *clowit* thrinfauld ful ticht.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 21.

Teut. *klouwe*, glomus.

CLOWNS, *s. pl.* Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called *Sheep-rot*, q. v.To CLOWTTER, *v. n.* To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, Fife; *Clutter*, Ang.; *Plowtter*, Ayr.

The following proclamation, which was lately made in a village in Fife, shews the mode in which the term is used:—

"A' ye wha hae been *clowtterin'* in the toun-burn, will gang preclair, an' 'pear afore the Shirra and Pro-

figate Rascal [the female crier had forgotten the proper designation, Procurator Fiscal] anent sweelin' thair clorty clouts i' the burn." V. CLOITER.

- * **CLUB, s.** 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of *Shinty*, S.
2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of *Golf*; a *Golf*-, or *Gouf-club*, S. V. GOLF.

CLUBBER, s. V. CLIBBER.

CLUBBISH, adj. Clumsy, heavy, and disproportionably made, Roxb.

Su.-G. *klubba*, clava, E. *club*; or *klubb*, nodus, a knot in a tree.

CLUBBOCK, s. The spotted Blenny; a fish; *Blennius Gunnellus*, Linn.

"Spotted blenny, or *clubbock*, *Gadus Gunnellus*." Glasgow, Statist. Acc., V. 537.

This is also called *codlock*. "The following fish are to be found in the harbour: sand-eels, clubbocks or *codlocks*." P. Kirkeudbright, *ibid.*, xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTTT, part. adj. Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a *club*, Loth.

CLUBSIDES YOU, a phrase used by boys at *Shinny*, or *Shinty*, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, Aberd.; perhaps q. "Use your *club* on the right *side*."

CLUDFAWER, s. A spurious child, Tev-iotd.; q. *fallen* from the *clouds*.

CLUF, CLUIF, s. 1. A hoof, Rudd.; now pronounced *clu*, S. B. "*Cluves*; hoofs of horses or cow, Cumb." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *klof*, ungula, quia bifida (Ihre); from *klyf-wa*, to divide.

2. A claw, Rudd. Teut. *klyyve*, unguis. Isl. *klof*, *klauf*, Sw. *klow*. V. CLOUYS.

To **CLUFF, v. a.** To strike with the fist, to slap, to cuff, Roxb.; as, "An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll *cluff* your lugs."

CLUFF, s. A stroke of this description, a cuff; also expl. "a blow given with the open hand;" *ibid.*

Serenius renders "to go to cuffs," by Sw. *handklubbas*. As, however, the E. *v. to Cuff*, also signifies "to strike with the talons," *Cluff* may be allied to Teut. *klyyve*, unguis. It may, indeed, have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes, Dan. *klov*, denoting the "claw of a beast;" Wolff. Lat. *colaph-us*, a stroke. We may add Belg. *klouw-en*, to bang; *klouw*, "a stroke or blow; most properly with the fist;" Sewel.

CLUKIS. V. CLEUCK.

CLUM, part. pa. Clomb or climbed, Roxb.; *Clum*, pret. S. O.

High, high had Phoebus *clum* the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 54.

CLUMMYN, part. pa. of Climb.

—Eneas the bank on hie
Has *clummy*n, wyde quhare behaldand the large sie.
Doug. *Virgil*, 18. 89.

CLUMP, s. A heavy fellow, one who is inactive, S. "*Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy. Lincoln." Gl. Grose. *Clumps*, a numskull; *ibid.* Skinner.

Germ. Su.-G. *klump*, a mass; Teut. *klompe*, id.; also, *globus terrae*, synon. with *klotte*, whence E. *clod*.

To **CLUMSE, v. n.** Expl. "to die of thirst;" Shetl.

This seems originally the same with Isl. *klums-a*, spasmo sinico laborare; Haldorson. This writer says, that it is especially applied to a horse, which cannot open its mouth because of some cramp.

CLUNG, part. pa. Empty; applied to the stomach or belly, when one has fasted long, S.

This man may beet the poet bare and *clung*,
That rarely has a shilling in his spung.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 353.

Come Scots, those that anes upon a day
Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart strings play
The merriest sangs that ever yet were sung;
Pity anes mair, for I'm out thro' as *clung*!

Ross's *Helenore*, Introd.

"*Clung*,—commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk;" Gl. Grose. *Cling* is used by Shakespeare, in *Macbeth*, with respect to famine, (V. Johns.); and the part. pa. is rendered by Skinner, *macie confectus*, as common in his time.

This is merely the *part.* of the E. *v. cling*, to dry up.

To **CLUNK, v. n.** To emit a hollow and interrupted sound; as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken, if the cask be not full, S.

Isl. *klunk-a*, sono, G. Andr., p. 116. As Sw. *klunk* signifies a gulp; and *klunk-a*, to gulp; it might primarily denote the sound made by the throat in swallowing a large draught. Indeed Dan. *glunk* is expl. "the guggling of a narrow-mouthed pot or strait-necked bottle, when it is emptying," Wolff; which conveys almost the same idea with our word; and Sw. *klunk-a*, to guggle, *ebulliendo strepitare*, Seren. vo. *Guggle*. Gael. *glug*, is rendered, "the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel;" Shaw.

Isl. *klunk-a*, resonare, *klunk-r*, resonantia cavitatis; Haldorson. Gael. *gliong-am*, a jingling noise, chink. Perhaps the term appears most in its primary form, without the insertion of the ambulatory letter *n*, in Teut. *klock-en*, sonitum reddere, qualem angustii oris vasculum solet; Kilian.

CLUNK, s. A draught, West Loth. Sw. *klunk*, id.

CLUNK, s. The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them, South of S.; *Cluck*, E.

CLUNKER, s. A tumor, a bump. Ang.

He has a *clunker* on his crown,
Like half an errack's egg—and yon
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

Piper of *Peebles*, p. 18.

CLUNKERD, CLUNKERT, part. adj. Covered with *clunkers*; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLUNKERS, s. pl. Inequalities on the surface of the ground; of a road, especially in consequence of frost. It is also applied to dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal, S.

"*Clinkers*. Deep impression of a horse's foot." Glouc. Gl. Grose.

Germ. *clunkern*, a knot or clod of dirt. Isl. *klake*, congelata gleba, glaciatum solum; G. Andr. Su.-G. id. "The roughness of the roads occasioned by frost after rainy weather." Wideg.

CLUPH, s. An idle, trifling creature, Roxb.

CLUPHIN, part. pr. *Cluphin about the fire*, spending time in an idle and slovenly way, *ibid.*

This must be the same with *Cloffin*, s. 1.

CLUSHAN, COW-CLUSHAN, s. The dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap, Dumfr.

Isl. *klessing-r*, conglutinatio; *klessa*, litura, danbing or smearing; Su.-G. *klase*, congeries. V. TUSHLACH.

CLUSHET, s. 1. The udder of a cow, Roxb.

Gael. *cliath* denotes the breast. But I can scarcely suppose that there is any affinity. Shall we view it as a diminutive from S. *clouse*, *clush*, Fr. *ecluse*; as being the *sluice* whence that aliment flows which is the primary support of life?

2. The stomach of a sow, Liddisdale.

CLUSHET, s. One who has the charge of a cow-house, Liddisd.; *Byreman*, *synon.*, Roxb.

CLUT, s. [Prob. for *Clout*, a cloth; as needles were packed or made up in pieces of cloth.]

"Ane *clut* of neddillis the price viij sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

Teut. *kluyte*, massa?

[More prob. of Celt. origin. Gael. *clud*, a clout, a rag. In A.-S. we find *clut*, but it is from the *Celt.*]

CLUTE, s. 1. The half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal, S.

Sax good fat lambs, I sould them ilka *clute*,
At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"*Laoir*, (Gael.) a hoof, or rather in the Scotch dialect, a *clute*, which signifies a single hoof of an animal that has the hoofs cloven." P. Callander, Perth. Stat. Acc., xi. 612. N.

This is used as *synon.* with *clu*, and seems to have been originally *cluft*, q. the fissure or division, either from Germ. *kluft*, id., fissura, or the A.-S. part. pa. *cleafed*, *fissus*. V. CLUE.

2. The whole hoof, S. Hence the phrase,

To TAK THE CLUTE, to run off; applied to cattle, S. O.

Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes
Sin' I cam here, has ta'en their *clutes*,
An' gane ilk livan ane a packin' ?
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

3. Metaph. used for a single beast, S.

"Let them send to him if they lost sae muckle as a single *clout* by thieving, and Rob engaged to get them again, or pay the value." Rob Roy, ii. 287.

CLUTIE, s. A name given to the devil. V. CLOOTIE.

CLUTHER, s. A heap, a crowd, Galloway.

But, phiz and crack, upo' the bent
Ths Whigs cam on in *cluthers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 20.

Perhaps the phraseology given by Junius, as extracted from an O.E. MS., may be viewed as parallel; "A *clowder* of carles. A *clowder* of cats." V. Dict., vo. *Chirre*; and MS. Harl. ap. Book of St. Albans, Biogr. Not., p. 20.

CLUTTERING, part. pr. Doing any piece of business in an awkward and dirty way, S. B.

This may be merely an oblique sense of the E. v. *clutter*, which, although Johns. gives no etymon, is probably from Tent. *kloter-en*, *kleuter-en*, tuditare, pul-tare, pulsare crebro ictu; Kilian.

COACT, COACTIT, part. pa. Forced, constrained; Lat. *coact-us*.

"I think my Lordes exposition *coact*, in that he will admit none to haue broght forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec allone." Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, F. iij. a.

"The said lord grantit and confessit in presens of my lord Governor,—vncompellit or *coactit*, bot of his awne fre will and for his singular wcle, as he grantit in judgement, that the landis & barony of Kingorne suld nocht be comprehendit in the said decret of reductionne, bot suld be haldin as exceptit," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

* COAL.

So ample is the range of superstition that there is scarcely any object that it has not brought within its empire. A piece of *coal*, or *cinder*, bursting from the fire, is by many deemed a certain presage, either of a purse, or of a coffin. It is, therefore sought for with the greatest assiduity, that its form may be scrutinized, and thus its language be ascertained. If it have a round indentation, it bespeaks a purse, and the receipt of money ere long. But if of an oblong form, and of a shape resembling a coffin,—disease and death to some one of the family or company, Roxb.

TO GET A COAL ON *one's* FOOT, or TO SET *one's* FOOT ON A COAL, a phrase applied to one who unintentionally goes to lodge in a house, where the landlady is in such a state that his rest may be disturbed by the necessity of calling in obstetrical aid, Roxb.

Perhaps this singular phrase is used in the same sense in which it is said that a person is *burnt*, when he finds himself taken in in a bargain.

A CAULD COAL TO BLAW AT, a proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable, S.

"If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a *cold coal to blow at*." M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

"Indeed, if our Master were taking loving-kindness from us, we would have a *cold coal to blow at*; but he never takes that from us, though he make the blood run over our heels." *Ibid.*, p. 44.

In the laws of Iceland, *kaldakol* denotes a deserted habitation; literally, Foci *suspensio perennis*; G. Andr., vo. *Kol*, p. 149.

COAL-GUM, *s.* The dust of coals, Clydes. V. PANWOOD.

COAL-HOODIE, *s.* The Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza Schoeniclus*, Linn., Mearns.

COALS. *To bring over the coals*, to bring to a severe reckoning, S.

But time that tries such proticks past,
Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast.

Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 35.

This phrase undoubtedly refers, either to the absurd appeal to the judgment of God, in times of Popery, by causing one accused of a crime, purge himself by walking through burning plough-shares; or to the still more ancient custom, apparently of Druidical origin, of making men or cattle pass through Baal's fire. V. BELTANE.

COAL-STALK, *s.* 1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines; q. the figure of stems or stalks, S.

"Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation, Stirlings.

"This term [*coal-stalk*], however, is, in Campsie, Baldernock, and some other places, ascribed to a recent vegetable root, that penetrates a considerable way in the earth; and, in some few instances, even through the crevices of the free-stone itself." *Ibid.*

COALSTEALER RAKE, a thief, a vagabond, or one who *rakes* during night for the purpose of depredation, Roxb.

It is singular that Johns, should trace E. *rake*, a loose, disorderly fellow, to Fr. *racaille*, the rabble, or Dutch *rekel*, a worthless cur; when it is evidently from A.-S. *rac-an*, dilatare; Su.-G. *rak-a*, currere, *raka omkring*, circumcursitare.

COATS, COITTIS, *s. pl.* An impost, a tax.

—"Subsideis, fytenes, tents, *coats*, taxatiouns or tallages," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 245.

It might seem to signify imposts, q. *coacts*, as allied to O. Fr. *coacteur*, Lat. *coactor*, a receiver of imposts. But it is merely a modification of *quotts*, especially as following different denomination of taxes, decreasing in value.

This is evident from the use of *Coittis* in a similar sense, alternating with *Quotts*.

—"Ordanes the saidis feis—to be payit—out of the reddiest of the few dewtcis, and out of the *coittis* of testamentis of the dioceis of Sanctandrois,—be the collectouris & intrometters with the saidis *quotts* of testamentis." *Ibid.*, p. 316.

Thus L. B. *coippe* is used for *quippe*; Du Cange.

COAT-TAIL. *To sit, to gang, &c.*, on one's *ane coat-tail*, to live, or to do any thing, on one's personal expense, S.

Bot als gude he had sittin idle,—
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still on his *ovne cott tail* he satt.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 329.

Goe to then, Mr. Turnhull, when you please,
And *sit upon your own coat-taill* at ease;
Goe *sit upon your own coat-tail*, for well I wot
The dog is dead which tore your petticoat.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorials, p. 229.

"I never gang to the yill-house—unless ony neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o' that; but to gang there *on ane's ain coat-tail*, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller." Rob Roy, ii. 7.

To COB, *v. a.* To beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds, Roxb.

At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking-time, when a number of them are met together, certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be *cobbed*. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled. This mode of correction, although formerly confined to shepherds, is now practised by young people of various descriptions.

COBBING, *s.* The act of beating as above described, *ibid.*

Cob denotes a blow, Derbyshire. V. Grose. C. B. *cob*, "a knock, a thump; *cob-iaw*, to thump; *cobiur*, a thumper;" Owen.

COB, *s.* The husk of pease; as, *pease-cob*, Dumfr.; apparently from C. B. *cyb*, *id.*

COBLE, KOBIL, *s.* 1. A small boat, a yawl, S. A.-S. *cuople*, *navicula*.

A lytil *kobil* thare thair mete,
And had thame owre, but langere lete.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 115. V. KENNER.

2. A larger kind of fishing boat, S.

"The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats; the largest, called *cobles*, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel." P. Oldhamstock, Haddingt. Statist. Acc., vii. 407.

The term, indeed, seems to be generally used to denote a flat-bottomed boat, whether of a larger or smaller size.

"Whether a keeled boat, and not a flat-bottomed boat, such as a *coble*, could, in his opinion, when loaded, be rowed across said dike along the Fraserfield side, at ordinary tides?" State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 111.

This term, though overlooked by Johns., is used by some E. writers.

To what is said as to the etymon of *Coble*, it may be added that C. B. *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat, from *cau*, hollow, and *pal-u*, to dig; and that Germ. *kubel* is deduced by Wachter, from *kuffe*, lacus vini aut cerevisiae, A.-S. *cyf*, *cyfe*, dolium, a tun or barrel.

NET AND COBLE, the means by which *sasine* is given in fishings, S.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer; for fishings, *nel and coble*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

3. *Malt coble*, a place for steeping malt, in order to brewing, S. Germ. *kubel*, a vat or tub. Hence,

To COBLE, *v. a.* To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186, calls *aquam et ignem pati*;— that is, killing and *cobleing*." Fountainhall's Decis., I. 25.

COBLE, *s.* A square seat, or what is otherwise called a table-seat, in a church, S.; most probably denominated from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped.

COBLE, *s.* 1. An apparatus for the amusement of children, called a see-saw, or titter-totter, Roxb.

2. The amusement itself, *ibid.*

To COBLE, *v. n.* 1. To take this amusement, *ibid.*

2. To be unsteady; a stepping-stone is said to *coble* when it moves under one who steps on it, *ibid.*

3. Applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface, *ibid.*; also pron. *Cowble*.

COBLIE, *adj.* Liable to such rocking or undulatory motion, *ibid.* Synon. *Coggie*, *Cockersum*, S.

Cobble, in Northumberland, signifies a pebble; and to *cobble* with stones, is to throw stones at any thing; Grose. This may be the immediate origin of *Coble* and *Coblie*, as denoting any thing tottering, because a stone of this description is unsteady under the foot. If, however, the synonymes *Cogle* and *Coggie* be rightly traced to *Cog*, a yawl, this by analogy may be referred to *Coble*, used in the same sense; a small boat being so unsteady, and so easily overset.

COBOISCHOUN, COBOSCHOUN, CABOSCHOUN.

"Tua tabled diamantis, & tua rubyis *coboischoun*, with ten greit perll garnist with gold." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"Four rubyis *coboschoun*." *Ibid.*, p. 266. "Ten greit rubyis *caboschoun*," *ib.*, 267.

"Fr. *cabochon* de pierre precieuse. The beazill, collet, head, or highest part of a ring, or jewel, wherein the stone is set; also the bosse, or rising of the stone itself;" Cotgr. From *caboché*, the head; apparently corr. from Lat. *caput*.

Cabochon is thus defined, Dict. Trev.: "A precious stone, especially a *ruby*, which is merely polished, without receiving any regular figure, but that which belongs to the stone itself, when its rough parts are removed; so that they are sometimes round, oval, twisted, and of other forms."

COBWORM, *s.* The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cock-chaffer, *Scarabaeus Melolontha*. They continue for four years greyish-white worms, with six feet, feeding much on the roots of corn, and being themselves a favourite food of rooks.

"At the same time the destruction they [the crows] do in this way, very probably is in a great measure balanced by the very effectual assistance they give in destroying the *cob-worm*.—He shot some of them, when, to his great astonishment, upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of *cob-worms*, and not one grain of oats." P. Carnbee, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii., 29.

COCHACHDERATIE, *s.* An office, said to have been anciently held in Scotland.

"The same MS. [Scotstarvet Cal. Harl. 4609] records a charter to John Meyners of the office of *Cochachderatie* of Kyncollonie; and landis of Ferrocchie and Coulentyne, lying in the *abtharrie* of Dul." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., i. 161. N.

The term is certainly obscured by the error of some transcriber. It seems to be the same office as that mentioned in an ancient charter, in another form:

"44—Con. by John Lauchlanson of Niddisdale, Laird of Durydarach, to Duncan Dalrumpill of the office of *Tothia Daroche*, in Niddisdale." Robertson's Ind. Chart. Rob. iii., p. 146.

There is every reason to think that both these are corruptions of the name *Tocheoderache*, as given by Skene. V. MAIR of *Fee*.

COCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

Can this be corr. from A. Bor. *twitch-bell*, *id.*? It is also called *twitch* and *twinge*; Grose, Suppl. This points out its biting as giving rise to the name. *Codgebell*, Roxb., also *coach-bill*.

To COCK, *v. a.* 1. To mount a culprit on the back of another, as of the janitor at schools, in order to his being flogged, S. To horse one, E.

This seems to be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* in E. signifying to set erect.

2. To throw up any thing to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down, *Aberd.*

To COCK, *v. n.* To miss; a word used by boys in playing at taw or marbles, *Aberd.*

To COCK, *v. n.* Expl. "to resile from an engagement, to draw back or eat in one's words," Roxb.

Celt. *coc*, *coq*, a liar. V. *To cry Cok*, vo. *Cok*.

COCK, *s.* The mark for which *curlers* play, S.

When to the loughs the curlers flock,
Wi' gleeesome speed,
Wha will they station at the *cock*?

Burns, iii. 118.

The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be *cock-high*, i. e. as *high* as the *cock*.

This in other places is called the *Tee*, q. v.

COCKEE, *s.* In the game of curling, the place at each end of the *rink* or course, to and from which the stones are hurled, generally marked by a cross within a circle, S. A.; *Cock*, Loth.

Glenbuck upo' the *cockee* stood;
His merry men drew near—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 102.

q. the eye of the *cock*.

COCK, s. A cap, a head-dress, S. B.

And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and *cocks*,
And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.
The Rock, &c., Ross's Poems, p. 137.

COCK AND KEY, a stop-cock, S.**COCK AND PAIL, a spigot and faucet, S.**

"They must have a large boiler,—and a brass *cock* at the bottom,—to let out the lees." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 287.

"Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or *cock and pail*, as we call it in Scotland." Ibid., p. 344.

COCK-A-BENDY, s. 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, Ayr. The *thraw-crook* is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only. V. BURREL.

2. Expl. "a brightly boy," Dumfr.

* **COCK-A-HOOP.** The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, Fife. One, who is half seas over, is also said to be *cock-a-hoop*, *ibid.*; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting."

Spenser uses *cock on hoop*, which seems to determine the origin; q. the cock seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, s. 1. A comic or ludicrous representation.

In an *Act against scandalous speeches and lybels*, complaint is made of "sik malicious letts, as the devill and his supposts do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlie interpryses, specially by the false and calumnious brutes, speeches and writs, craftlie uttered and dispersed by some lawles and saules people of this realme, aswell in privat conferences as in their meetings at tavernes, ailhouses, and playes, and by their pasquills, lybels, rymes, *cockalans*, comedies, and siklyke occasions whereby they slander, maligne, and revile the people, estate and country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrats and worthie subjects of that his Majesties kingdome." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 9, Murray.

The term is used by Etherege, as put into the mouth of a foolish fellow, who in his language and manners closely imitated the French.

"What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis." Sir Topling Flutter.

2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.

"Excuse the rather *cockaland* then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant." Lett. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 50.

An honourable and learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks on the etymon, which are certainly preferable to what is said in the *Dict.*:—

"This word appears to be immediately copied from the Fr. *cog-à-l'âne*, which the Dictionary of the Academy defines, Discours qui n'a point de suite, de liaison, de raison; corresponding nearly to the familiar English phrase, a *Cock and a Bull* story.

"Cotgrave translates *cog-à-l'âne* 'a libel, pasquin, satire,' which corresponds exactly with the sense in which it is used in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Scottish Dictionary."

Teut. *kokelen*, histrionem agere, Kilian. Belg. *guychelen*, Germ. *gauckeln*, E. *juggle*, id. Su.-G. *cockla*, to deceive; *cockleri*, magical arts, from the same origin, which Wachter supposes to be Germ. *gauch*, a fool, because a juggler or mountebank personates a fool.

COCKALORUM-LIKE, adj. Foolish, absurd, Ayr.

"My lass, I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gi'en your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey *cockalorum-like* love." Entail, ii. 260.

Q. *like an alarum* given by the *cock*.

COCKANDY, s. The Puffin, *Alea arctica*, Linn. This name is retained on the Forth; *Taminorie, Tomny-noddy*, Orkn.; *Bouger*, Hebrides.

"*Cockandy*, Avis palmipes Anseri magnitudine par cinerei coloris." Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

The Puffin having different names, into the composition of which the term *cock* enters, as *Bass-cock, &c.* (V. WILLICK); this is perhaps q. *cock-duck*, from *cock*, gallus, and Su.-G. *and*, Isl. *auud*, A.-S. *ened*, Alem. *enti*, Germ. *ente*, anas; and may have been originally confined to the male. Thus *Cock-paddle* is the name of the male Lump-fish; and Su.-G. *anddrake*, the male of ducks, Germ. *enterich*, id. Wachter derives this from *ente*, anas, and *reich*, dominus; and Ihre (vo. *And*) observes, that in more ancient Gothic, *trak, trek, drak*, denote a man. Isl. *auud* forms the termination of the names of several species of ducks; as *Beinaund, Straunaund, Stokaund, Toppaund, Graffnaund, &c.* G. Andr., p. 12.

COCK-A-PENTIE, s. One whose pride makes him live and act above his income, Ayr.

—"As soon as thai *cockapenties* gat a wee swatch o' thae parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the taunking to ane anither like the gentles." Ed. Mag., Apr., 1821, p. 351.

COCKAWINIE, CACKAWYNNIE. *To ride cockawinie*, to ride on the shoulders of another, Dumfr.; synon. with *Cockerdehoy*, S.B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, s. A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.

As *bead* denotes a moulding, S., the term *cock* may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, s. 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; ye're no *cock-bird-hight* yet," S.

2. Metaph. Transferred to elevation of spirits.

I fin' my spirits a' cou'd caper
Maist *cock-bird hight*.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 181.

The metaphor is not well chosen. *Bauk-hight* would have been more expressive.

COCK-BREE, s. Cock-broth, Roxb.; *Cockie-leekie*, synon.

"They will e'en say that ye are ae auld fule and me anither, that may hae some judgment in *cock-bree* or in scate-rumples, but mauna fash our heards about ony thing else." St. Ronan, i. 64.

COCK-CROW'N KAIL, broth heated a second time; supposed to be such as the *cock* has *crow'd* over, being a day old, Roxb.; *synon.*, *Cauld kail het again*, S.

COCKER, COCKIN', *s.* The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the *cock*, S.

To **COCKER**, *v. n.* To be in a tottering state, Loth. Hence,

COCKERING, *part. pr.* Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high, *ibid.*

COCKERIE, *adj.* Unsteady in position, Perth.; the same with *Cockersum*.

COCKERIENESS, *s.* The state of being *Cockerie*, *ibid.*

Isl. *kockr*, conglobatum. Fr. *coquarde*, "any bonnet, or cap, worn proudly on the one side;" Cotgr.

[*Cocker* is more prob. a frequentative of *cock* or *cog*, to shake. V. Skeat's Etym. Eng. Dict.]

COCKERDECOSIE, *adv.* *Synon.* with *Cockerdehoy*, Mearns.

As boys mount on each other's shoulders often for the purpose of a sort of cavalry-fight, this, like its synonyme, may have been formed from Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool, conjoined with *coscé*, butted, from *cosser*, to butt as fighting rams.

COCKERDEHOY. To *ride cockerdehoy*, to sit on one, or on both, the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback, S. B.

Can this be from A.-S. *cocer*, Teut. *koker*, a quiver; as the rider in this instance occupies the place where the quiver was usually worn; or Isl. *kockr*, *coacervatus*, any thing heaped up? Perhaps rather corr. from Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool, who "is much more forward than wise;" Cotgr.

As O. Fr. *coquart* denotes a cuckold, it may refer to some ancient barbarous custom of elevating the unhappy sufferer on men's shoulders as a proof of the contempt in which he was held. Thus he might be hailed as the *Coquart de haut*, *q.* from on high. It has been said that a similar custom existed in Spain. V. Ellis's Brand, ii. 103.

COCKERNONNY, *s.* The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a *snood*, S.

She cuddled in wi' Jonnie;
And tumbling wi' him on the grass,
Dang s' her *cockernonny*

A jee that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

Perhaps from Teut. *koker*, a case or sheath, and *nonne*, a nun; *q.* such a sheath for fixing the hair as the nuns were wont to use, who might be imitated by others, especially by those of inferior rank.

COCKERSUM, *adj.* Unsteady in position, threatening to fall or tumble over, S.

COCK-HEAD, *s.* The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn.; Lanarks.

Denominated perhaps from some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the *head* of a *cock*.

COCKY, *adj.* Vain, affecting airs of importance, S. B.; from the E. *v.* to *cock*.

And now I think I may be *cocky*,
Since fortune has smurtl'd on me.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 150.

COCKIE-BENDIE, *s.* 1. The cone of the fir-tree, Renfr.

2. This name is also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree, *ibid.*

COCKIE-BREEKIE, *s.* The same with *Cockerdehoy*, Fife.

Isl. *kock-r*, *coacervatus*, and Sw. *brek-a*, *divaricare*, to stride.

COCKIELEEKIE, *s.* Soup made of a *cock* boiled with *leeks*, S.

"There is his majesty's mess of *cock-a-leekie* just going to be served to him in his closet." Nigcl, iii. 199.

"The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and *cocky-leeky* and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Baillie's little parlour." Waverley, iii. 274.

COCKIELEERIE, *s.* A term expressive of the sound of a cock in crowing, S. Teut. *kockeloer-en*, to cry like a cock.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROUSIE, *s.* 1. A game among children, in which one *rides* on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, Roxb.

2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour. Thus it is said, "He," or "she deserves *cockie-ree-die-rosie* for her behaviour," *ibid.* *Synon.* *Cockerdehoy*, S. B.

As in Lanarks. the term is pronounced *Cocker-ridie-roozie*, the first part of it is probably from the *v.* to *Cocker*, to be in a tottering state, *q.* to *ride* in a *cockering* position. Can the termination have any relation to Isl. *ros*, *hros*, a horse?

COCKILOORIE, *s.* A daisy, Shetl.

I find no northern term used in the same sense. Su.-G. *kukelura* signifies *otiari*, *delitecere*. We might suppose this name of the daisy to be formed from Su.-G. *koka*, the sward or a clod, and *lura*, to lie hid; *q.* what lies hidden during winter in the sward.

COCK-LAIRD, *s.* A landholder, who himself possesses and cultivates all his estate, a yeoman, S.

"You breed of water kail and *cocklairds*, you need mickle service;" Kelly, p. 362.

A *cock laird* fou cadgie
With Jenay did meet.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 312.

It has been supposed that the term alludes to a *cock* keeping possession of his own dunghill. V. LAIRD.

COCKLE, COKKIL, s. A scallop. Fr. *coquille*, id.; from Lat. *cochlea*, a shell, Gr. *κοχλος*, or *conchula*, a dimin. from Lat. *concha*.

The *Order of the Cockle*, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge.

"The empiour makkis the ordur of knyched of the fleise, the kyng of France makkis the ordour of the *cokkil*, the kyng of Ingland makkis the ordour of knychede of the gartan." Compl. S., p. 231.

"The Governour gat the Ducherie of Chattellarault, with the ordour of the *cokle*.—Huntelie, Argyll, and Angus war lykwyys maid Knychtis of the *cockle*; and for that and uther gude deidis ressavit, thay sauld also thair parte," Knox, p. 80. In one MS. it is *cokill*, *cockill*; in another, *cockle*.

This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII. :—

"A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe white satten, with scallope shelles. Item, a hoode of crymsin velvet, embraudeard with scallope shelles, lyned with crymson satten." Strutt's *Horde Angel-cynnan*, Vol. III., 79. Gl. Compl.

The term occurs in O. E. *Coccle* fysshe, [Fr.] *coquille*; Palsgr. B. iii. f. 25, a.

To **COCKLE** the cogs of a mill. To mark the cogs before cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle*, Loth.

This must be the same with Germ. and mod. Sax. *kughel-en*, rotundare, from Teut. *koghel*, Germ. *kughel*, a globe, any thing round. Kilian mentions L. B. *cogilum*, and Ital. *cogul-a*, as synon.

To **COCKLE**, v. n. "To cluck as a hen," Roxb.

From the same origin with E. *cackle*; Teut. *kaeckelen*, Su.-G. *kakt-a*, glocitare.

COCKLE-HEADED, adj. Whimsical, maggoty, singular in conduct, S. *Cock-brained* is used in the same sense in E.

"He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—but he's crack-brained and *cockle-headed* about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

Perhaps in allusion to the shells or *cockles* anciently worn by pilgrims; which, from the ostentatious and absurd conduct of many who wore them, might give occasion for the formation of this term as applicable to any one of an eccentric cast of mind.

C. B. *coegvalch*, however, signifies conceited, proud.

COCKLE-CUTIT, adj. Having bad ancles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards, Lanarks.

Isl. *koeckull*, condylus; q. having a defect in the joints.

COCKMAN, s. A sentinel, Martin's West. Isl., p. 91. V. GOCKMIN.

COCK-MELDER, s. The last *melder* or grinding of a year's grain, Lanarks.; *Dustymelder*, synon.

As this *melder* contains more refuse (which is called *dust*) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

COCK-PADDLE, s. The Lump, a fish of the cartilaginous kind; Cyclopterus Lumpus, Linn.; *The Paddle*, Orkn.

"Lumpus Anglorum, nostratibus *Cock-Paddle*;" Sibb. Scot., p. 24. V. also, Fife, p. 126.

As the name *Hush* given to the female is probably the same with *see-haesse* (V. *Bagaty*), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, *Hay-podde*, i.e. *sea-toad*, although compounded partly from Isl. and partly from Teut. *podde*, *padde*, bufo.

"The Lump-fish,—here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks." Barry's Orkney, p. 295.

COCK-RAW, adj. Rare, sparingly roasted, or boiled, Loth., Roxb.; synon. *Thain*.

COCKREL, s. The same with E. *cockerel*, a young cock; used to denote a young male raven.

—Glens and haughs
Are huntit for the *cockrel*, but in vain.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

COCKROSE, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth headed poppy, S. *Coprose*, A. Bor. Ray.

"*Cop-rose*. Papaver rhaeas; called also Headwork. North." Gl. Grose.

COCKS. To cast at the *cocks*, to waste, to squander, S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a barbarous custom, not yet entirely disused. A cock is tied to a stake, with some room to range for self-defence. Any one who chooses, for a certain sum, has liberty to take a throw at him with a cudgel. He who gives the fatal blow, carries off the prize.

Sair have we pelted been with stocks,
Casting our money at the *cocks*;
Lang guilty of the highest treason
Against the government of reason;
We madly, at our ain expenses,
Stock-jobb'd away our cash and senses.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 530.

COCK'S-CAIM, s. Meadow Pinks, or Cuckoo Flower, *Lychnis flos cuculi*, Lanarks.

COCK'S-COMB, s. Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, Linn., Roxb.

One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there, as long as it keeps its place. The Highlanders make an ointment of the leaves and root, when newly pulled.

COCKS CROWING. If *cocks* crow before the *Ha'-door*, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviotd.

COCKSIE, *adj.* Affecting airs of importance, Lanarks.; *synon.* with *Cocky*, q. v.

COCKSTRIDE, *s.* A very short distance; q. as much as may be included in the *stride* of a *cock*, *Etr.* *For.*

"Afore yon sun were twa *cockstrides* down the west I wad fight them." *Perils of Man*, ii. 236.

COCK-STULE, **CUKSTULE**, *s.* 1. The cuckingstool or tumbrell.

"Gif they trespasse thrise, justice sall be done vpon them: that is, the Baxster sall be put vpon the Pillerie (or *halsfang*) and the Brewster vpon the *Cockstule*," *Burrow Lawcs*, c. 21, § 3. *Tumbrellum*, *Lat.*

"—The women perturbaturis for skafrie of money, or vtherwyse, salbe takin, handled, and put vpon the *Cukstulis* of enerie burgh or towne." *Acts Marie*, 1555, c. 61. *Edit.* 1566.

Writers differ in their accounts of the Tumbrell. According to Cowll, "this was a punishment anciently inflicted upon Brewers and Bakers transgressing the laws, who were thereupon in such a stool immersed overhead and ears in *stercore*, some stinking water." *V. Du Cange*, vo. *Tumbrellum*. It is evident that, in the Burrow Laws above referred to, the pillory was the punishment of men, the cockstule of women. For the Baxter is *pistor*, the Brewster, *brasiatrix*.

Sibb. derives *cuck-stule* from Teut. *kolcken*, *ingurgitare*, from *kolck*, gurgles, vorago, vortex.

This conjecture seems to come nearest to the proper signification of the term. A literary friend in E. remarks, that it is surely called the *cucking-stool*, from *cucking* or tossing the culprit up and down in and out of the dirty water. *To cuck a bull* is a common phrase among children in Warwickshire, *synon.* with "tossing it."

He subjoins an extract from Domesday Book (under Chester), in which it is said that the culprit should be placed in *cathedra stercoris*.

I hesitate in which of these senses we should understand the following passage, in which the word appears in the pl. :—

"The baillies decernit hir to be put in the *cuk-stuillis*." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

I know not if the *v.* *to cuck* has any affinity to *Isl. kug-a*, cogere, adigere.

2. This term has accordingly been used, in later times, to denote the pillory, S.

The tane, less like a knave than fool,
Unbidden clam the high *cookstool*,
And put his head and baith his hands
Throw heles where the ill-doer stands.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Leg. cockstool, as in former editions.

COCKUP, *s.* A hat or cap turned up before.

"I have been this year—preaching against the vanity of women, yet I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a *cockup* as any of you all." *Kirkston's Hist. Biog. Nat.* xix.

COD, *s.* 1. A pillow, S. A. Bor.

"I maid hym [Morpheus] reuerens on my rycht syde on the cald eird, ande I maid ane *cod* of ane gray stane;" *Compl. S.*, p. 105.

"Twa heads may ly upon ae *cod*, and nae body ken where the luck lies;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 74.

2. In a secondary sense, a cushion, S. "*Coddis* of weluot," *Aberd. Reg.*

It is also used in a composite form, as a *Prein-cod*, a pin-cushion.

3. In pl. *cods* denotes a sort of cushion, which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillion, S.; *synon.*, *Sonks*, *Sunks*.

[4. A cob, a pod: as a *pea-cod*, a *bean-cod*, *Ayrs. Renfr.*]

A.-S. *codde*, C. B. *kod*, a bag. *Isl. kodde*, however, has precisely the same sense with the S. word; *pulvinare parvum*, cubital, pulvinus. Su.-G. *kodde*, *kudde*, id.

CODBER, *s.* A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small braid clath, for covers to the king's *codbers*, price elne 4s." *Acc't. Bp. of Glas.* Treasurer to Ja. III. A. 1474, Borthwick's *Rem. on Brit. Antiq.*, p. 134.

"Item, iii. *codbers*." *Inventories*, A. 1516, p. 24.

Ber may be from *Al. ber-an*, to bear, q. that which supports or carries a pillow.

COD-CRUNE, *s.* A curtain-lecture, Fife.

Cod-crooning, id., *Selkirks*.; from *cod*, a pillow, and *crune*, as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound. Teut. *kreun-en*, conqueri. V. *CRUYN*. It is otherwise called a *Bowster*- (i.e. bolster) *lecture*.

COD-HULE, *s.* A pillowslip, Roxb.; q. the husk or covering of a pillow; *synon.* *Cod-ware*.

CODWARE, *s.* A pillowslip, S.

A.-S. *waer*, is retinaculum, any thing that retains another. But we find the particular sense in Su.-G. *oerngottsvar*, tegmen linteum quod cervicali inducitur. *Oerngotte*, Ihre observcs, more properly is *oeronkodde*, literally an *ear-pillow*. *War* is from *waeri*, to keep, to cover. It is also found in Dan. *puddle-vaar*, a pillow-beer.

COD-BAIT, *s.* 1. The large sea-worm, dug from the wet-sands, *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn., Loth. This is elsewhere called *LUG*, q. v.

2. The straw-worm, or larva of a species of *Phryganea*, *ibid.*

It would seem formed from A.-S. *codde*, folliculus, as this worm is hid in a kind of pod. In the same manner we speak of a *pease-cod*. It is called *caddis* and *cadeworm* in E. But *cod* seems the original term. This is retained indeed by old Isaak Walton :—

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *cod-worm* or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty." *Walton's Angler*.

To COD out, *v. n.* Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*, Roxb.; from its separating easily from the husk or *cod*.

CODDERAR, *s.* Perhaps, a tramp, a beggar or sornor.

—"To cerss, vesy, & se all maner of *codderaris*, vagaboundis, & puyr boddeis." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1533, V. 16.

"Strangear, vagabound, nor *codderar*." *Ibid.*

These seem to have resembled the Irish *Cosherers*, who made their quarters good, as we say in S., without

invitation; although I cannot suppose that the one term can be viewed as having any affinity to the other. It seems, indeed, to be used as equivalent to *Sornar*. But I cannot learn that there is any recollection of the use of it in the north of S.

We can scarcely trace it to Isl. *quoed*, *petitio*, as if formed like *Thigger* from *Thig*, to beg. The only E. word that resembles it is *Codlers*, "gatherers of pease," Johns.

CODE, *s.* A chrysom. V. CUDE.

CODGEBELL, *s.* An earwig. V. COCH-BELL.

To CODLE (corn), *v. a.* To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, S. B.; perhaps from *cod*, the pod.

CODROCH, *adj.* 1. Rustic, having the manners of the country, Loth., Fife.

For what use was I made, I wonder?
It was na tamely to chap under
The weight o' ilka *codroch* chiel,
That does my skin to targets peel.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 70.

2. It is also expl. dirty, slovenly, as synon. with *hogry-mogry*, Loth.

It is perhaps allied to Ir. *cuadar*, the rabble, the common people; or Teut. *kudde*, the herd.

Codroch seems, however, more immediately allied to Gael. *codromtha*, uncivilized; *codramach*, a rustic, a clown. It is pronounced q. *Cothrugh*, S. B.

CODRUGH, *adj.* Used as synon. with *Cald-rife*, Strathmore.

Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude*, cold, and *ryck*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-ryck*, q. rich in blindness; *doof-ryck*, very deaf; *dul-ryck*, &c.

COELTS.

"This yle is full of nobell *coelts* with certain fresche water loches, with meikell of profit." Monroe's Isles, p. 8. Qu. *colts*, young horses? The isle described is Duray.

To COFF, COFFE, *v. a.* 1. To buy, to purchase. This word is used both in the North and South of S., but far more commonly the pret. *coft*.

I sought the fair, for honest employ,
To *coff* what bonny trinkets I nith see,
By way o' fairin to my lass, frae me.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 40.

He that all man-kynd *coft* fra care,
Grawnt hym in hevyn to be happy.

Wyntown, ix. 10. 54.

"Our wol—is sa quhyt and small, that the samyn is desyrit be all people, and *coft* with gret pryce specialle with marchandis quhair it is best knawin." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 4.

He sailit over the sey sa oft and oft
Quhil at the last ane semelie ship he *coft*.

Priests of Peblis, *Pink. S. P. Repr.*, i. 10.

—A' the lasses loup bauk height

Wi' perfect joy,

'Cause lads for them *coff* broach sae bright,
Or shining toy.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

The sweet-meats circulate with better will,
And Huckster Maggy *coffs* her dinner gill.

Village Fair, *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 432.

The pret. and part. pa. *coft* nearly resemble Dan. *kioebi*, bought, purchased.

2. To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase; used improperly.

"Mr. David Seton, fourth son of Sir Gilbert Seton of Parbroth,—was an singular honest man, and mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men, and payit thair tocharis, and *coft* ladies of heretage to his brother sones."

"William first Lord Seyton—*coft* the lady Gordon of heretage, to have bene mareit upon his eldest sone, callit Johnne, thairby for to have eikit his hous and living."

"This ladie *coft* the Ladie Caristoun of heretage, and gave in mariage to her sones secund sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther," &c.

Blue Book of Seton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington; V. Edin. Mag. and Rev. for Sept., 1810, p. 327, 328. 330.

The good old knight uses the term as if he had lived in that era in which wives were literally *bought*. But it is obvious that he applies it, although rather by inversion, merely in reference to the prudential means employed by parents or tutors, for obtaining what are called *good matches* for those under their charge. For they are always "ladies of heretage." Many parents in our own time are actuated by the same mercantile ideas, in the settlement of their children; although they are not so blunt as to use the terms *buy* and *sell*. As in the account given of the lady mentioned in the last quotation, one word may be applied with the same propriety to their matrimonial, as to their mercantile, transactions. She *coft* a wife for her son, and she *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther.

3. To barter, to exchange.

"To pay bot vij m, quia the half of the malt seat wes gevin quyt be umquhile Erle William in *coffing* for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall. Rental of Orkn. p. 7, A. 1502.

Su.-G. *koop-a*, *kaup-a*, permutare. *Koepajord i jord*, agrum cum agro permutare. The S. word used in this sense is *Coup*.

Alem. *couft-en*, they bought, Germ. *kaufte*, *gekauft*, bought; Moes-G. *kaup-an*, Isl. *kaup-a*, Su.-G. *koop-a*, Germ. *kauf-en*, Belg. *koop-en*, Lat. *cauponari*, O. Fr. *a-chapt-er*, to buy. V. COUP, v.

COFE, *s.* Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

—"That scho has na richt to the said landis of Brouneside, be resone of the *cofe* made betuix her & vmquhile Johnne of Brakanerig." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 12.

This seems originally the same with *Coup*, exchange, q. v. Sw. *koop* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles Germ. *kauff*, id. V. COFF, v.

COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in our old acts.

"In the actionne—for the wrangwiss occupacioune of the twa part of the landis of Hoppringill clamyt & occupijt be the said Margret & William, be resone of *cofe & change* made betuix the said Margret & Marioun hir dochtir, for hir thrid & terce of the remanent of hir landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

Cofe may be synon. with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter. This, from the connexion, seems the most natural meaning of the phrase. It may, however, denote a bargain partly by purchase and partly by exchange; as immediately allied to *Coff*, v., to buy, q. v.

COFFE, COFE, COIFE, *s.* A merchant, a hawker.

Ane scroppit *cofe* quhen he begynnis,
Sornand all and sundry airtis,
For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This poem is entitled "Ane Description of *Pedder Coffeis*." Lord Hailes is certainly right in rendering this phrase, "peddling merchants." But when he says, "What the author meant by *coffeis*, he expl. st. 1. 1. 3, where he speaks of "pedder knavis;"—it surely cannot be his intention to insinuate, that the term *coffe* is synon. with *knave*. "*Coffe*," he adds, "in the modern Scottish language, means *rustic*." This, however, is invariably pronounced *cofe*, and has no affinity whatsoever with *coffe*; which is undoubtedly from *coff*, to buy, *q. v.*; Germ. *kauf-en*, to buy or sell, whence *kauf-man*, *kauf-er*, a merchant. Alem. *couf-man*, Lat. *caup-o*, a merchant; Germ. *kaufe*, merchandise.

Pedder is evidently of the same meaning with *pellar*; which, although Junius views it as allied to Teut. *bedeler*, mendicous, might perhaps be the first form of the word, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, whence *pedarius*, one who walks on foot; as these merchants generally travelled in this manner. Thus *pedder coffe* is merely *pedarius mercator*.

"Ane *pedder*," says Skene, "is called an *marehand*, or *creamer*, quha bearis ane *paek* or *creame* vpon his back, quha are called *beirares* of the *puddill* be the *Scottes men* of the realme of Polonia, quhairof I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracowia, anno Dom. 1569." Verb. Sign., vo. *Pedepulverosus*.

This must have been accounted a very contemptuous term. For, in the 16th century, we find it is exhibited as a charge against some factious fellow:—"Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim *coffeis*, & bidding of thaim tak the salt poik & terboias [salt-bag and tar-box] in thair handis." *Aberd. Reg.*

COFFING, COFYNE, *s.* 1. A shrine, a box.

He gert bryng hym a lytil *cofyne*;
A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne.

Wyntown, viii. 32. 49.

2. It seems to denote the hard crusts of bread, figuratively represented as baskets, because the Trojans, when they landed on the Latian coast, had nothing else to serve for plates, baskets or even tables.

For fault of fude constrenyt so thay war,
The vthir metis all consunyt and done,
The paringis of thare brede to moup up sone,
And with thare handis brek and chafis gnaw
The crustis, and the *coffingis* all on raw.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 50.

In mod. E. *coffin* denotes "a mould of paste for a pye;" in O. E. a basket.

"And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve *coffyns ful*." Mark vi.

Lat. *cophin-us*, Gr. *κοφιν-os*, a basket.

COFT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Bought. V. COFF.

To COG, *v. a.* To place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving, S. "Ye had better *cog* the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae; for that beast winna stand still."

This sense is probably borrowed from that in which the E. *v.* is used, as applied to a mill-wheel.

COG, COAG, COIG, COGUE, *s.* 1. A hollow wooden vessel of a circular form, for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail, S.

My balrn has tocher of her awn,—
Twa kits, a *cogue*, a kirn there ben.

Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the *cog* cast awa',
Ye may see where ye'll lick up your winning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 136.

—Ane quheill, ane mell the beir to knek,
Ane *coig*, and caird wantand ane naill.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 156, st. 4.

Kelly writes *coag*. This, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound. What is properly called a *coag* is made of staves, as distinguished from a *cap*, which is a bowl made of one piece of wood hollowed out. Hence the Prov. "I'll tak a staff out of your *coag*," I will make a retrenchment in your allowance of food, *q.* by lessening the size of the vessel appropriated for holding it.

Germ. *kauch*, a hollow vessel, for whatsoever use; C. B. *cawg*, a bason, pelvis; L. B. *caucus*, scyphus, situla, Gr. *καυκιον*, patera. It is probable, that this word is radically allied to Su.-G. *kagge*, E. *cag*, a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons; to Dan. *kaag*, a small boat, a trough or tray; and also to S. *cog*, *cogge*, *q. v.* Wachter conjectures that C. B. *caw*, *cavus*, is the root.

Gael. *cuachan*, also *coggan*, a bowl, a eup.

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck, S. B.

"A *cog* of sheeling is one-fourth of a peck, and is equal in value at least to one peck of meal." Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

3. This term is sometimes metaph. used to denote intoxicating liquor, like E. *bowl*.

When poortith cauld, and sour disdain,
Hang o'er life's vale so foggy,
The sun that brightens up the scene
Is friendship's kindly *coggie*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 173.

COGFUL, COGFU', *s.* As much as a *cog* or wooden bowl contains, S.; corr. *cogill*, Angus.

"By Decree-Arbitral,—the 17th peck and a *cofgul* of meal for every boll of sheeling." Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"Mony is the fairer face than yours that has licked the lip after such a *cofgu*." *The Pirate*, i. 96.

D——n comes ridin' in the gait,
Wi' his short coat, and his silver rapier;
But an he wad look what he's come off,
A *cogill* o' brose wad set him better.

Old Ballad.

COGGIE, *s.* A small wooden bowl, S.; a dimin. from *Cog*.

He coopt a *coggie* for our gudwife—

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54. V. COOP, *v.*

Nae ither way did they feed life,
Than frae a timmer *coggy*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 14.

COG-WAME, *s.* A protuberant belly, *q.* resembling a *coag*.

—A good *cogg-wame*,

An ye'll come hame again een, jo.

Herd's Coll., ii. 183. V. the *adj.*

COG-WYMED, *adj.* Having a protuberant belly. E. *pot-bellied* is the term most nearly allied;

but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid; S.

To COG, COGUE, *v. a.* To empty into a wooden vessel.

"Ye watna what wife's ladle may *cogue* your kail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 87.

COG, COGGE, *s.* A yawl or cockboat.

—Swne efty, the Erle Jhone
Of Murrawe in a cog alone
Come owf of Frawns til Dwnbertane.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 224.

Than in the schaldis did thay lepe on raw;
And sum with airis into the *coggis* small
Ettillit to land. — *Doug. Virgil*, 325. 47.

Teut. *kogghe*, celox; Su.-G. *kogg*, *navigii* genus apud veteres, C. B. *cuch*, linter. Isl. *kuggr* also denotes a small boat; *navigii* genus *breviusculum*, linter; G. Andr. p. 153. L. B. *cogo*, *cogga*, *coca*, *coeka*, *coqua*, &c. Fr. *coquet*, O. E. *cogge*, whence *cockboat*. These vessels are supposed to have been originally much rounded in their form; which renders it probable that *cog*, as signifying a pail, has some affinity.

To COGGLE *up*, *v. n.* To prop, to support, Ang.; synon. to *Stut*. Hence,

COGLIN, *s.* A support, *ibid.*; synon. *Stut*.

These terms, I suspect, are allied to the *v. Cogle*, *Coggle*; as denoting what is patched up in such an imperfect manner, as to leave the work in an unstable state.

COGLAN-TREE. It is supposed that this is a corr. of *Covin Tree*, q.v.

I never will forget, till the day I dee,
The quarters I gat at the *Coglan Tree*.
Old Song.

To COGLE, COGGLE, *v. a.* To cause any thing to rock; or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset, S.

Sibbald derives this from *koeghel*, globus. To this correspond Isl. *koggul*, any thing convex, Belg. *koegel*, a bullet, Germ. *kugeln*, to bowl. The phrase, *herunter kugeln*, to tumble down, may seem nearly allied. But perhaps *cogyle* is a dimin. from *cog*, a yawl or small boat, because this is so easily overset; especially as the term is very generally applied to the unsteady motion of such a vessel.

COGLIE, COGLY, *adj.* Moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be over-set, S. *Cockersum*, synon.

"I thought—that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown *coggly* beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 193.

[*Cogglisum* is also used in the same sense in Ayrs.]

Perhaps we may add, to the etymon given under the *v.*, Teut. *koghel*, globus, Dan. *kugle*, id., *kugled*, globular.

COGNOSCANCE, *s.* A badge, in heraldry; E. cognizance; O. Fr. *Cognoissance*.

"This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, *cognoscances* and a crown." *Drummond's Hist.* Ja. V. p. 350.

To COGNOSCE, *v. n.* To inquire, to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

"This general assembly nominated and appointed so many to be constant commissioners for them, to sit at Edinburgh till the next general assembly, as a committee for the Kirk of Scotland, to *cognosce* in such manner as if the haill assembly were personally sitting." Spalding, ii. 38.

To COGNOSCE, *v. a.* 1. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure.

"Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and *cognosce* Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a delation given in against him—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, ii. 91.

"The General resolved in person to *cognosce* the entry into Newcastle." Spalding, i. 256.

2. To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation.

"George Douglas's elder brother was *cognosced* nearest agnate." Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 278.

3. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or furious, or otherwise incapable, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term, S.

"Before the testamentary curator can enter upon the exercise of his office, the son ought to be declared or *cognosced* an idiot by the sentence of a judge.—When one is to be *cognosced* fatuous or furious, his person ought regularly to be exhibited to the inquest, that they may be better able, after conferring with him, to form a judgment of his state." *Erskine's Inst.*, p. 140, 141.

4. To survey lands in order to a division of property.

"They being of full intention—to *cognos* and designe be deusion to ilk persone thair part off the fornमित outfeald arable land *seueralie*," &c.

"The saids lands being *cognossit*, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord his commissioner and ilk ane of the remanent personis," &c. *Contract*, A. 1634. *Memorial Dr. Wilson of Falkirk*, v. *Forbes of Callendar*, p. 2.

Lat. *cognosce-ere*, pro jurisdictionem exercere; Cooper.

To COGNOST, *v. n.* Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy, and apparently plotting some piece of harmless mischief. They are said to be *cognostin thegither*, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly synon. with the E. phrase, "laying their heads together," and with the O. E. *v.* still used in S. to *Colleague*.

Evidently corr. from *Cognosce-ere*, used in L. B. as signifying coire, miscere; or of the *v.* to *Cognosce*, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an idiot or insane.

COGNOSTIN, *s.* The act of sitting close together in secret conference, as above described, *ibid.*

COGSTER, s. The person who, in swinging flax, first breaks it with a *swingbat*, and then throws it to another, Roxb.

In rantin comes a swankia crouse,
Gets ane beneath his oxter,
And vow'd he wadna quat the house,
Till he had kiss'd the *cogster*.
A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 16.

The only similar terms are Isl. *kug-a*, cogere; and Feun. *cuocka*, an instrument for breaking clods, *cuokin*, confringo glebam; Juslen. Lex.

COHOW, interj. Used at *Hide and Seek*, Aberd.; also written *Cahow*, q. v.

COY, adj. Still, quiet.

Paplll tak tant to me, and hald yow *coy*,
Heir am I sent to yow, ane messingeir
From ane nobill and richt rowdowtit Roy.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 23.

Fr. *coi*, *coy*, id., from Lat. *quiet-us*.

Hence, as would seem, the O. E. v. "*I acoye*, I atyll; [Fr.] *Je apaise*, or, *Je rena quoy*." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 137, a; 190, b. Here we have the old orthography of the Fr. *adj.* approaching more nearly to the Lat. root.

"I atyll or cease ones angr or displeasure.—Be he never so angrye I can *acoye* him; Tant soyt il courrouce ie le puis apayser or acoyser." It is also written *coye*. "I *coye*, I atyll, or apayse.—I can nat *coye* hym. Je ne le puis pas acquoyser." Ibid.

To **COY, v. a.** [Prob., to cow, to snub, to treat disrespectfully.]

"The King answered, How came you to my chamber in the beginning, and ever till within these six months, that David fell into familiarity with you? Or am I failed in any sort in my body? Or what disdain have you of me? Or what offences have I done you, that you should *coy* me at all times alike, seeing I am willing to do all things that becometh a good husband?" Disc. of the late Troubles, Keith's Hist. App., p. 12.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed as a *v.* formed from the *adj.* *coy*, like O. E. *acoye*, to still (*V. Coy, adj.*); in which case Darnly must be viewed as complaining that the Queen still acted a *coy* part, as avoiding any intimacy with him. The language would rather seem to bear, that, in his apprehension, she kept him under. If so, the term may be viewed as synon. with *Cow*, q. v. He afterwards asserts, indeed, that whereas the Queen had promised him obedience on the day of marriage, and that he should be equal and participant with her in all things, he had been used otherwise by the persuasion of David.

COY, s. The name given to the ball used in the game of *Shintie*, Dumfr.

C. B. *cog*, "a mass or lump; a short piece of wood;" Owen.

COIDYCH, COYDYCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight.

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack,
To conjure that *coidyoch* with clews in their creils.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. *coudé*, crooked. Isl. *quaida* denotes a thing of no value, titivilitium, G. Andr., p. 155.

COYDUKE, s. 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined.

"It was alleged for the suspender, that the oaths were remitted by him in passion, when provoked by abuses he met with from the Magistrate and his *coy-duke*, who tempted them to swear, that they might catch him in a fine." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 63.

2. It is also commonly used to denote a person employed by a seller, at a *roup* or outcry, to give fictitious *bodes* or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, S.

COIF, s. A cave.

Vndir the hingand rokkis was alsua
Ane *coif*, and tharin fresche wattir springand.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 18. V. COVE.

COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids. V. COIVIE.

COIG. V. COG, COAG.

COIL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. V. STOOK, s. 2.

COIL, s. *Coil of hay*, cock of hay, Perth. V. COLL.

COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit, S.

"They quha sets fire in *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, and despit, commita treason." Skene, Crimes, Tit. 2. c. 1. § 14. V. HEUCH.

COILL, COYLL, s. Coal.

"Ane chalder of smydy *coyll*." Aberd. Reg., V. 15.
"That na *coillis* be had furth of the realm." Acts Maric, c. 20, Ed. 1566.

The reason of the prohibition is, that they are "becummin the common ballast of emptie schippis, and genia occasionn of maist exhorbitant dearth and scantness of fewall."

"The first authentic accounts we have of coal being wrought in Scotland, was in the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline, in the year 1291,—a period not very remote." Bald's View of the Coal Trade, p. 4.

Boece denominates coal "*blak stanis*, quhilk hea—intollerable heit quhen thai ar kendillit." V. WIN, v. a. 2.

COIN, COYNE, s. A corner.

—A rycht sturdy frer he sent
Without the yate, thair come to se,
And bad him hald him all priuy,
Quhill that he saw thaim cummand all
Nycht to *coynye* thar of the wall.

Barbour, xviii. 304. MS.

Cunye, edit. 1620. [*Cunzhe*, Prof. Skeat's edit.]

Fr. *coin*, id. Ir. *cuinne*, a corner, an angle.

To **COINYEL, v. a.** 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; "Gi'e this a bit *coinyelling*," Ayrs.

2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, *ibid.*

Perhaps a dimin. from Gael. *cuinneog*, a churn.

To **COIS, v. n.** To exchange.

Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall,
Quhilk ye mon loss, but let quhen ye leist were,
Stay you to *cois* with lyfe celestial,
Quhen euer that the chois cumis thame betwene.

Davidson's Commendatioun of Vprightness, st. 46.

V. COSE, COSS, v.

COISSING, Cherrie and Slac. V. COSE, v.

COIST, COST, s. 1. The side in the human body.

—He throw out this *sydis* his swerd has thyrst.—
The giltin mailyies makis him na stede,
For in the *coist* he tholis dynt of dede.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 47.

In at the guschet brymly he him bar,
The grounden suerd through out his *coist* it sehar.
Wallace, ii. 64. MS.

In Perth edit. instead of *coist* it, erroneously *costil*.
Fr. *coste*, Lat. *costa*.

2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

In manny forme, from his *coist* to his croun,
Bot from his bally, and thens fordwart donn,
The remanent straucht like ane *fyschis* tale.

Doug. Virgil, 322. 6.

3. It is also used for E. *coast*, Lat. *ora*, *Doug.*

COIST, s. 1. Expense, cost, *Doug.* V. v. COIS.

2. In an oblique sense, it denotes the provision made for watching the borders.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be *coist* maid at the est passage, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyck." Acts Ja. II., 1455. c. 53, Edit. 1566.

Belg. Sn.-G. *kost*, cost, charge.

COIST, s. A term used in the Orkneys, to denote meal and malt.

"Of meille and malt called *coist*, ane last makis ane Scottish chalder." Skene. Verb. Sign., vo. *Serp-lath*.

This word is evidently the same with Sn.-G. *kost*, which denotes these kinds of food that are opposed to flesh. Thence *kostfri*, hospitable, *kosthall*, the place where food is sold, *kostgangare*, he who lives at another man's table; Germ. Belg. *kost*, victuals, diet.

COYST, *adj.* A reproachful epithet; most probably the same with *Cuist*, used as a s.

"Calling him *coyst* carll & commoud theyf, & vther vyil wordis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

COIT, COYT, s. A coat.

"Ane *coyt* of claycht [cloth]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To COIT, QUOIT, v. n. A term used in Ayr. as equivalent to the v. *Curl*; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. *Cute* is used in the same sense in Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *koot-en*, signifies to play at cockal or hucklebone. But this cannot be the origin, as *Quoit* is used as well as *Coit*. Besides, the implements of this game, in what may be viewed as its original form, are denominated *quoits*. Can it be supposed that this west-country name has been softened from Tent. *kluyt-en*, certare discis in aequore glaciato?

As there is some resemblance between this sport and that of the *quoit*, the latter being generally played in the country with flat stones (not pushed indeed, but thrown); *coitan* being given as the C. B. name for a quoit, we might have conjectured that the name had been transferred to *curling*. But I question if *coitan*, or any similar term, has been used by the Celtic nations, as I find the word mentioned only by W. Richards. We learn from Mr. Todd, however, that the v. *to coit* is used in a general sense, in the north of E., as signifying to throw. V. *CURL*, v.

[To *Coit*, *Quoit*, or *Quite*=to curl, is now seldom heard in Ayr.; the term is applied only to the game of quoits.]

[COITING, QUOITING, *part.* (seldom used.)

CURLING.

The term was also used as an *adj.*, and as a s.; but it is now seldom heard in either sense.]

To COIT, v. n. To butt, to jostle.

The unlaitit woman the licht man will lait,
Gangis *coitand* in the curt, hermit like a gait:
Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice.

Fordun, Scotchchron., ii. 376.

V. *Lait*, v., for the whole of this curious description. The female here exhibited, as abandoned in her behaviour, is compared to a goat, and to a bull. The phrase *coitand in the curt*, i.e. court, refers to the use which these animals make of their horns. Fr. *cott-er*, "to butt, to rush, to jostle, to knock heads together;" Cotgr. The Fr. word is probably derived from the Goth. For Isl. *kuettr*, *kuette* or *quitte*, signifies torvus, beluinus vultus; and *kuetta*, violentur jactare et disjicere invitum; *kuetta*, violenta pulsio, G. Andr., p. 156; terms naturally expressive of the action of a bull, tossing and going with its horns.

COITE, s. A rate, the same with *Cote*, q. v.

"That quhair ony sic persoune deis within aige, that may nocht mak thair testamentis, the nerrest of thair kin to succedd to thaim sall haue thair gudis, without preiudice to the ordineris anent the *coite* of thaire testamentis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377.

COITTS, s. *pl.* Used for *Quotts*. V. COATS.

COIVIE, s. The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written *Cuimhi*, or *Choibhidh*.

Bede gives the name of *Coif*, or *Caef*, to the *primus pontificum* or high-priest of the pagan Saxons. Bromton gives an account of the conversion of one whom he designs *Coyfi* pontifex, in the reign of Edwin of Northumbria, in the seventh century. Dec. Script. col. 782. But this is evidently borrowed from Bede.

It seems to be the same word which had anciently been in use among the Gauls. It is still used in the Highlands of Scotland. I have given some examples of this in the History of the Culdees, pp. 26, 27, to which the following may be added. It had been customary to swear by the chief druid. Hence the following mode of asseveration is still retained, *Choibhidh ata*, "By the arch-druid, it is," i.e. it is true that I say. *Choibuidh mor gad gleidh!* "May the arch-druid preserve you!" This is a common mode of expressing one's wishes.

This designation might seem to have some affinity to that which was given to a priest of the Cabiri. This was *κόης*, also *κόης*, which Bochart derives from Heb. *cohen*, sacerdos. The want of the final *n* he considers as no objection, because the Greeks formed their accusatives from Heb. names ending in *n*, of which he gives various examples. V. Phaleg, p. 429. If Druidism, as has been supposed, was brought into Britain by the Phenicians, they had brought this term with them.

A late acute and intelligent writer derives this word from the Gaelic. "*Caobhadh*, or *cobhaidh*, or *coibhidh*," he says, "for they are all the same, signifies a man expert at arms, a protector or helper; *coibham* signifies to protect; *coibhan* denotes a person noble or highly exalted; *coibha*, knowledge or nobility; *coibhantadh* means helped or protected. These words are expressly pronounced *coivi*, or *coivay*—*coivam*, *coiva*, and *coivantay*. Hence I do not hesitate to render *coibhi*, helpful, and *Coibhi Drui*, the helpful Druid." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 280.

To COJEET, *v. n.* To agree, to fit, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps from Fr. *con*, and *jett-er*, to cast, to throw; *q.* to throw together.

COK, *s.*

"There is a general mode of turning the ground called *timidh*, or making lazy-beds, at which two persons are employed at each side of the ridge; of these, two are cutting, and two lifting the clods, which, to a stranger, will appear absurd, tedious, and laborious, but here is found to be necessary, and productive of the greatest returns, in regard that it gathers the ground, and raises it from the reach of the rising and running water, with *coks* of which the fields abound, and which otherwise would sink and destroy the seed." Statist. Acc. xix. P. Stornoway, p. 248, 249.

This term has been left by the Norwegians. I am at a loss whether to expl. it "a clump of earth," or "a spring or spout of water;" as the connexion of the sentence is not very distinct. If the former, it must be the same with Norw. *kok*, rendered by Hallager *jordclump*, i.e. a clump of earth; Su.-G. *kok*, *koka*, *gleba*, *scamnum*, Ihre; "clod, clot," Wiedeg. Isl. *kock-r*, *conglobatum*, *kecke*, *gleba*. If the latter, it must be allied to Su.-G. *koelcke*, puteus, barathrum, Teut. *kolck*, gurgis, vorago.

COK. To cry *cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished.

Become thou coward crawden recriand,
And by consent cry *cok*, thy dede is dicht.

Doug. Virgil, 356. 29.

"Cok," says Rudd., "is the sound which *cocks* utter when they are beaten, from which Skene is of opinion that they have their name of *cock*." Skinner indeed says: Credo a sonu seu cantu quem edit sic dictum. But he says nothing of the *cock* uttering this sound when beaten.

According to Bullet, *coc*, *coq*, *cecq*, is an O. Celt. word, signifying, mechant, deshonnete, vile, meprisable; whence Fr. *coquin*, a rascal, a knave. This may be the origin; as anciently, while trial by ordeal continued, it was considered as a certain proof of the falsity of an accusation, when the accuser failed in combat with him whom he had criminated. When, therefore, he acknowledged that he was vanquished, he at the same time virtually confessed his falsehood or villainy.

COKEWOLD, *s.* A cuckold, Chauc.

I take notice of this, although properly E., for the sake of an etymological observation. Johns. and others derive it from Fr. *cocu*, id. This name, it has been supposed, has been given in Fr. in allusion to the *cuckoo*, to which term *cocu* is primarily applied; because it lays its eggs in the nest of another bird. But as Pasquier has observed, the designation is improper, as applied to a cuckold. Il y auriot plus de raison l'adapter a celui qui agit, qu' a celui qui patit. The Romans, therefore, with far greater propriety, transferred the name *curruca* to a cuckold, as primarily denoting that bird which hatches the *cuckoo's* eggs.

Not to mention a variety of etymons not more satisfactory, I shall only give that of G. Andr., which certainly merits attention.

Qvonkall, *curruca*, seu *cornutus*, *curculio*, *en hanrey*. At *qvonkalla annan*, alterius uxorem permingere, vulgo *kockalla*, sed corrupte; nam a *kvon*, uxor, and *kvola*, *kala*, maculare, dictum est. Lex. Isl., p. 157.

COLE, *s.* A cock of hay, Ang. V. COLL.

COLE, *s.* A cant term for money, S. O.

—Aye channerin' an' daunerin'
In eager search for *cole*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1700, p. 235.

It has the same sense, Grose's Cl. Dict.

COLEHOOD, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S.

"Wae's me,—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the *colehood* take the laverock's place; and the stanchel and the merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 208. V. COLEHOODING.

COLEHOODING, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S., *Coalhood*; *Fringilla atro capillo*, Linn.

Junco, avis capite nigro, *cole-hooding* dicta. Inter juncos nidulatur. Sibb. Scot., p. 22. It receives its name from *coal*, because in the male the crown of the head is black.

COLE-HUGH, *s.* The shaft of a coal-pit, S.

"This year of God 1598, the *cole-hugh* was found beyond Broray, and some salt pans were erected a litle bywest the entrie of that river, by Jane Countess of Southerland, vnto whom her sone, Earl John, had committed the government of his affairs, during his absence in France. This *cole-hugh* was first found by John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Southerland; bot he being taken away and prevented be suddent death, had no leasure nor tyme to interpryse that work." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 237. V. COLL-HEUCH.

COLEMIE, COALMIE, *s.* The Coal-fish, *Asellus niger*, Ang. When young, it is called a *podlie* or *podling*; when half grown, a *sede*, *seith*, or *sethe*.

Germ. *kohlmuhlen*, id. It seems to receive its name from the dark colour of its skin; Germ. *kohl*, signifying coal.

To COLE, *v. a.* To caulk a ship.

That this word had this signification in the sixteenth century is evident from a passage in the *Everg.*, where it is used in a loose sense.

To COLFIN, CALFIN, *v. a.* To fill with wadding, S.

I had new cramm'd it near the mou;
It's ne been fir'd, I find it fu',
Weel *calfin'd* wi' a clout e' green.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 19.

Fr. *calfat-er*, Arm. *calfet-ein*, Teut. *kallefaet-en*, id. Hence,

COLFIN, CALFING, *s.* The wadding of a gun, S.

"He was so near as to see the fire, and the *colfin* flee out of the pannel's gun." Trial of Captain Porteous, p. 21.

"Then they fired again; one of them had his pistol so near my lord, that the burning *calfin* was left on his gown, and was rubbed off by his daughter, which wounded him two or three inches below the right clavicle, in betuix the second and third rib." Narrative of the Murder of the Archbishop, published by Authority, Wodrow II., Append., p. 8.

COLIBRAND, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used, Border.

I awe na mare in a' this land,
But to a silly *Colibrand*,

Tam Rid that dwells in Currie,
Upon a time, as he may prove,
An Atchison for a remove.

Watson's Coll., i. 57.

i.e. for removing horse-shoes.

Perhaps from Fr. *coul-er*, to melt, to found; and *brand*, a sword; or as allied to Su.-G. *kol*, carbo, and *brenna*, urere, q. the coal-burner. It is a curious fact, though only apparently connected with this word, that Ermund Olafson, king of Sweden, was called *Kolbraenna*, because he punished malefactors by burning their houses. V. Ihre, vo. *Kol*, ignis.

Could the term have any relation to *Caliburne*, the sword of the celebrated Arthur?

COLK, s. The Eider duck, a sea-fowl, S. V. Pennant's Brit. Zool., ii. 581.

"In this ile (Soulserry) there haunts a kind of fowle callit the *kol*, little less nor a guise (goose,) quha comes in the ver (spring) to the land to lay her eggis, and to clecke hir birdis, quhill she bring them to perfytness; and at that time her fleiche (fleece) of fedderis falleth of her all haily, and she sayles to the mayne sea againe, and comes never to land, quhyle the yeir end againe, and then she comes with her new fleiche of fedderis. This fleiche that she leaves yeirly upon her nest hes nae pens in the fedderis, nor nae kind of hard thing in them that may be felt or graipit, but utter fyne downis." Monroe's Isles, p. 47, 48.

This fowl is called by Buchanan, *colca*, Hist. Scot. i. c. 44. It is also described by Martin, Western Isl. p. 25. This is the *Duntur Goose* of Sibb. Scot., p. 21.

COLL, COIL, CUIL, s. A cock of hay, S. B. *Keil*, Northumb. Fr. *cueill-ir*, to gather, E. to coil.

This she ere even had tentily laid by,
And well happ'd up aneath a coil of hay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

It is also written *cole*, Ang.

"Hay—is selling from the *cole* at the rate of from 6d to 7d per stone." *Calcd. Merc.*, Sept. 6, 1823.

To COLL, COLE, COIL, v. a. To put into cocks; as, "Has he *coll'd* yon hay?" S. B.

COLL, s. A line drawn across the *rink* or course, in Curling. The stone which does not pass this line, is called a *hog*, is thrown aside, and not counted in the game, Angus; *Collie* or *Coallie*, Stirlings.; *Hog-score*, synon.

I can form no idea of the etymon of this term, unless it be from Belg. *kuyll*, a hole, a pit, a den; whence een *leuoen kuyll*, a lion's den; Su.-G. *kyla*, id. This term is of great antiquity. For A.-S. *cole* signifies a hollow or pit, *win-cole* denoting the pit into which the juice of the grape runs when pressed out. This line, called the *cole*, might originally be meant to represent a pit or ditch; into which a stone might be said to fall, when it was not driven across it. Thus the phrase, "He's no o'er the *coll*," may be equivalent to, "He has not cleared the pit or ditch." In a similar manner, in another game, a bowl is said to be *bankit*, when it passes a certain boundary. Here, indeed, there is a real ditch or furrow; but, in curling, there can only be an nominal one, without destroying the course.

To COLL, v. a. 1. To cut, to clip, S. *To coll the hair*, to poll it. In this sense *cow* is used, and seems indeed the same word; *To*

cow the head, to cut the hair. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle.

2. To cut anything obliquely, or not in a straight line, S.

There I met a handsome childe,
High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon,
He bore him like a king's son.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

Su.-G. *kull-a*, verticis capillos abradere, Ihre. As the E. v. *poll* is from *poll*, the head, *kulla* is from *kull*, vertex, the crown. Isl. *koll-r*, tonsum caput. This corresponds with Lat. *calv-us*, bald. I am much disposed to think, that our word has been primarily applied to the polling of the hair of the head. V. *Cow*, v.

COLLADY-STONE, s. A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. *Cow-lady-stone*.

Perhaps it is corr. from Fr. *cailleteau*, "a chack-stone, or little flint-stone," a dimin. from *caillou*, "a flint stone;" Cotgr.

COLLAT, COLLET, s. A collar.

"Item, ane *collat* of black velvott." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

"Ane *collat* of gray must weluot pasmentit with siluer and gold. Ane clok of blak dalmes, w^t ane *collat*. Item, tua *collatis* sewit of holene clay^t." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

"Item, ane *collet* of aurange [orange] hew quharin is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 148.

Collet was used in the same sense in O. E. Fr. *collet*, "the throat, or fore-part of the necke; also the collar of a jerkin, &c., the cape of a cloke;" Cotgr.

To COLLATION, v. a. To compare, to collate; Fr. *collation-ner*, id.

"That the subscribed copy was *collationed* with the principal by them that subscribed the same, and held in all points." Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 144.

COLLATYOWN, s. Conference, discourse. Lat. *collatio*.

This man in that visyown
Fell in-til *collatyown*
Wyth the Kyng on this manere,
As now I will reherse yhow here.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLECK, v. n. To think, to recollect, Aberd.; nearly allied to the use of the E. v. to collect himself.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, s. 1. The charge of collecting money. "The office of *collectory*," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. KEAGE.

2. Money collected.

"Renoikis—all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and *collectorie* in pensoun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

L. B. *collectar-ium* denotes a book kept for registering collections or contributions for ecclesiastical purposes. But I find no term exactly corresponding with *Collectorie*.

To COLLEGE, *v. a.* To educate at a college or university, S.

"Now, say that the laddie's *colleged*, and leccenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk, if ever he should be sae fortunate?" Campbell, i. 27.

COLLEGENAR, COLLEGIONER, *s.* A student at a college, S.

"The grammars had 20 days play, and the *collegenars* had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and went at Yool." Spalding, i. 287. *Colleginer*, ib. 331.

"Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own *collegioners* who were all covenanters' sons within and without the town;—the watch commanded them to their beds, whilk they refused, whereupon they presented hagbuts to these scholars, syne went their way." Ibid., i. 103.

COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, *s.* A surety given to a court.

"Gif he—desires the samin cause to be repledgit, to his master's court, as Judge competent thairintill offerand to that effect caution of *Collerauch*, conforme to the lawis of this realme; and gif the said Judge—procedis and gevis out sentence, the samin is of name avail. 5 Jul. 1518." Balfour's Pract., p. 407. V. CULREACH.

COLLIE, COLLEY, *s.* 1. The vulgar name for the shepherd's dog, S.; *colley*, a cur dog, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

"There was lost in Prince's Street, on Saturday the 28th December last, a black and white rough *coley*, or shepherd's dog." Edin. Even. Courant, Jan. 20, 1806.

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent,
Or hounded *coley* o'er the mossy bent.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 2.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,
Wha for his friend an' comrade had him,
And in his freaks had *Luath* ca'd him.

Burns, iii. 2.

My *colley*, Ringie, youf'd an' yowf'd a' night,
Cour'd an' crap near me in an unco fright.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6.

—"A French tourist, who, like other travellers, longed to find a good and rational reason for every thing he saw, has recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that the State maintained in each village a relay of curs, called *collies*, whose duty it was to chase the *chevaux de poste* (too starved and exhausted to move without such a stimulus) from one hamlet to another, till their annoying convoy drove them to the end of their stage." Waverley, i. 100.

Gael. *cuilean*, a grown whelp, has for its vocative *culyie*, which is the term used when one calls to a whelp. *Coo* or *cu* signifies a dog.

It seems doubtful, if this be allied to Ir. *cuilean*, *colien*, a whelp; or C. B. *colwyn*, Arm. *colen qui*, a little dog.

Tyrwhitt observes that "*Coll* appears to have been a common name for a dog. He refers to the following passage in Chaucer:—

Ran *Colle* our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlend.

Nonnes P. Tale, 15389.

He makes the following remark in his Note on another passage, ver. 15221:—

A *col* fox, ful of sleigh iniquitee.

"Skinner interprets this a blackish fox, as if it were a *cole* fox." Gl. Urr. Tyrwhitt seems to consider this epithet as allied to the name given to a dog. But

I suspect that it is entirely different; and that *col*, as applied to the fox, is equivalent to the following character, *sleigh*; corresponding to Celt. *kall*, C. B. *calh*, Corn. *kall*, subtil, cunning. *Col*, in composition, is evidently used in a similar sense; as *colprophet*, a false prophet, Leg. Glendour Mirror for Mag. Fol. 127, b. *Coll-tragetour*, false traitour, Chaucer, H. Fame, Fol. 267, b.

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or with excessive admiration, S.

3. A lounger, one who hunts for a dinner.

"The Bishop was nicknamed *Collie*, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to *follow* them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table." Calderwood, p. 691.

To COLLIE, *v. a.* 1. To abash, to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet; Fife.

2. To domineer over; as, "That herd callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly *collied* by them." S.

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle, or bewilder, S. A.

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I gat *collied* among the mist, sae derk that fient a spark I could see." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel, as shepherd's dogs do. "We cou'd hardly keep them frae *colleyin'* ane anither," Roxb.

To COLLIE, COLLEY, *v. n.* To yield in a contest, to knock under, Loth.

COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A squabble, Kinross. V. CULLIEBUCTION.

COLLINHOOD, *s.* Expl. "Wild poppy," Roxb. Loth.

COLLYSHANGIE, *s.* 1. An uproar, a tumult, a squabble, S. *Collieshange*, Roxb.

The *collyshangy* raise to sick a height,
That maugre him things wadna now hald right.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85, 86.

This meny s day I've grain'd and gaunted,
To ken what French mischief was brewin.—
Or how the *collyshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks.

Burns, iv. 357.

2. Used, in some places, for loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation, S. B.

A learned friend suggests that the origin may be Fr. *col-lechant*, licking the neck; because dogs, when eating or licking together, always quarrel. The term is expl. by the vulgar as signifying a *dog's tulyie*. For another etymon, V. SHANCIE, sense 2.

3. This word also denotes a ring of plaited grass or straw, through which a lappet of a woman's gown, or fold of a man's coat is thrust, without the knowledge of the person,

in order to excite ridicule, Ang. This trick is most commonly played in harvest.

I am informed that there is a Fr. proverbial phrase, from which this term may have originated. When two persons are quarrelling, it is said, *Qui est ce, qui le chien est?* q. "Who's the dog?"

I hesitate, however, as to this being the origin; Gael. *callaidh* denotes a tumult. E. *coil* is used in the same sense. Perhaps that which is given as its secondary signification is the primary one. Thus the word may have been formed from *collie*, a dog, and *shangie*, a sort of shackle. V. SHANGIE, and SHANGAN.

To **COLLUDE**, *v. n.* To have collusion with; Lat. *collud-ere*, id.

"Bot quhar he hes *colludit* with vderis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1525, V. 15. V. Todd's Johns.

COLMIE, *s.* A full-grown coal-fish, Mearns; synon. *Comb*, Banffs. V. GERRACK.

COLOUR-DE-ROY, *s.* "Anc gown of colour-de-roy;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

Fr. *couleur de Roy*, "in old time, purple; now the bright tawny;" Cotgr.

COLPINDACH, *s.* A young cow that has never calved.

"*Colpindach*, ane young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an *Cowdach* or *quoyach*." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"It is an Irish word," he adds, "and properly signifies a fuit-follower." But it seems merely a corr. of Ir. and Gael. *colbhach*, a cow calf; or Ir. *colpach*, a bullock or heifer.

COM, COME, *s.* Act of coming, arrival.

Schir Eduuard of his *come* wes blyth;
And went doun to mete him swyth.

Barbour, xvi. 39, MS.

In Pykarté some message thai couth send,
Off Wallace *com* thai tald it till ane end.

Wallace, ix. 545. MS.

A.-S. *cum*, *cyme*, adventus; Alem. *quemd*, from *quem-an*, to come.

COLRACH, *s.* A surety. V. COLLERAUCH.

COLSIE, *adj.* Comfortable, snug.

"Indeed, it was not so much when the poor people of Israel were chased here and there, and dung in holes and bores, and constrained to worship idols, God never thought that so great a sin in them as when Israel was *colsie* at hame, they sent for idols and fetched them to the land; they would be conform to other nations about." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 24.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cosie*. Gael. *coisagach* corresponds in signification; being rendered snug. Teut. *collacie*, however, denotes commensation, and *collac-ien*, to eat together; evidently from Lat. *collatio*.

COLUMBE, *s.* An ornament in the form of a dove.

"Item, an uche of gold like a flour the lis of diamantis, & thre bedis of gold, a *columbe* of golde, & twa rubeis." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

We learn from Du Cange that vessels were used in this form for holding the pix; also, that a dove was carried before queens, vo. *Columba*, l. 2. But this seems rather to have been some trinket worn by the queen.

COLUMBE, *adj.* A kind of violet colour.

"Ane rest of *columbe* taffeteis contenin nyne ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

Fr. *colombin*, "dove-colour; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made;" Cotgr. *Especie de couleur qui est de violet lavé, du gris de lin entre le rouge et le violet. Color violae diluitor.* Dict. Trev.

COMASHES, *s. pl.*

"*Comashes* out of Turkie, the peece, xxx l." Rates, A. 1611. Id. 1670.

From the duty, this must have been a valuable commodity. Can it have any relation to *Comacum*, a precious spice mentioned by Pliny as brought from Syria, and by Theophrastus as the produce of Arabia and India? V. Hoffman in vo.

COMB, *s.* A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. COLMIE.

To **COMBALL**, *v. n.* To meet together for amusement, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *cabal*. Gael. *comhbualach*, however, signifies contact.

COMB'S-MASS, *s.* The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.

The word undoubtedly is *Colm's-Mass*, i.e. the mass of the celebrated St. Columba, abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the Calendar to his memory is the second of May. De Scotor. Fortitud., p. 137.

COMBURGESS, *s.* A fellow-citizen.

"Roger McNaught, &c. produceit a procuratorie and commissioun gevin to thame, and to Williame Mauld, and Hew Broun thair *comburgessis*." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 114.

Fr. *combourgeois*, id.

To **COME**, *v. n.* 1. To sprout, to spring; applied to grain, when it begins to germinate in the ground, also when it grows in consequence of rain, after being cut down. The prep. *again* is sometimes added, S.

2. To sprout at the lower end; applied to grain in the process of malting, or to that which is kept in granaries, S.

"They let it acherspyre, and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould *come* at ane end only." Chalm. Air, ch. 26.

—Ouer grainels great they take the charge
Oft turning corne within a chamber large.
(When it is dight) least it do sproute or feede,
Or *come againe*, or weevils in it breede.

Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

"Ye breed of good mawt, ye're lang a *coming*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80. The humour lies in the double meaning of the *v. to come*.

Isl. *keim-a*, germinare; Germ. *keim-en*, id.; *kym*, *kiem*, Alem. *kymo*, germen.

COME, *s.* Growth, the act of vegetation; as, *There's a come in the grund*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation, S.

COME, *s.* A bend or crook. V. CUM.

COME-O'-WILL, s. 1. An herb, shrub, or tree, that springs up spontaneously, not having been planted; *q.* *comes of its own will*, Roxb.

2. Hence applied to any animal that comes of its own accord into one's possession, *ibid.*; *Cumlin*, synon.

3. Transferred to new settlers in a country or district, who can show no ancient standing there, South of S.

"The Tweedies were lairds o' Drumelyier,—and hae some o' the best blood o' the land in their veins; and sae also were the Murrays; but the maist part o' the rest are upstarts and *come-o'-wills*." *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. It is sometimes applied to a bastard child, *ibid.*

"Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the *come-o'-will*, as I may say—he's on board an excise yacht." *Guy Mannering*, i. 34.

COMER, COMERE, s. A gossip. V. CUMMER.

To **COMERA'DE, v. n.** To meet together for the purpose of having a social confabulation; pronounced as of three syllables, Roxb. It is most commonly used in the gerund; "She's been at the *comerádin*."

COMERA'DE, s. A meeting of this description; as, "We've had a gude *comerade*," *ibid.*

This seems to be synon. with *Rocking* in the west of S.

Fr. *camerade*, "chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber;" *Cotgr.* O. Fr. *cambre*, Lat. *camera*, a chamber.

COMERA'DIN, s. A term used to denote the habit of visiting day after day with little or no interruption, Roxb.

COMERWALD, adj. Hen-pecked.

Comerwald crawdon, nane compts thé a kerss.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54. st. 11.

q. "Under the government of woman;" from *comer*, *cummer*, a disrespectful term for a woman, a gossip, and A.-S. *Su.-G. wald*, power, authority. V. CUMMER.

COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable, fit for food.

"Although the fatnes of all other *comestable* beast for the ordinary use of man do congeale with the colde ayre, by the contrary the fatnes of these beasta [kyne and oxen] is perpetually liquide like oyle." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande*.

From Lat. *comed-o*, *comest-um*, to eat.

COMFARANT-LIKE, adj. Decent, becoming, Berwicks.

This must be a corr. of *Confeerin*, *q. v.*

To **COMFLEK, v. n.** To reflect, Berwicks.

From Lat. *conflect-ere*, to bend; or, *complect-i*, to comprehend, as applied to the mind.

COMITE, COMMITE, s. A term which frequently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting the common council of a burgh, now generally called the *town-council*.

—"Comperit George abbot of Pastlay, protestis that—the burges & *Commite* of Ranfrew had summond him diuersa tymes & causit him to mak gret expensia," &c. *Act. Audit. A.* 1491, p. 162.

—"The said Johne hald the said croyis & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & *commite* of Montross." *Ibid. A.* 1493, p. 179.

"The actioun and causs persewit be the prouest, bailyeis & *comite* of Striueing," &c. *Ibid. A.* 1494, p. 200.

—"The provost, bailyeis, & *comite* of Edinburgh," *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1473, p. 27.

Sometimes this term is conjoined with *consale*, apparently as a pleonasm.

"Johne of Anchinross bailye of Dunbertane, &c., has drawin thaimself, thar landis, and gudis, causioun & plege that the *consale* & *comite* of Dunbertane sall stand, abid & vnderly it—that thai do in thar name." *Ibid.* p. 185.

This mode of expression occurs twice in the act immediately following.

The term seems to have been originally the same with Fr. *comité*, given by Du Cange, as *aynon*, with L. B. *comitatus*, *Conventus juridicus qui fit in Comitatu seu provincia, vulgo, Assisa, Comité.* Vo. *Comitatus*, 2. col. 827.

COMMANDIMENT, COMMANDEMENT, s.
A mandate.

This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in S., and occurs in our version of the Psalms, *Psa.* ciii. 19; cxix. 51, cxxxi., &c. It appeared to me that the penult syllable had been introduced for making up the measure, till I observed that it is authorised by our old acts.

It is ordained that justice clerks shall not "change names ane for ane vther, or put oute any of the rollys withoute *commandiment* of the king or the consale." *Parl. Ja. II. A.* 1449, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 37; *Commandement*, *Edit.* 1566, fol. 30, b. The orthography of the MS. determines the pronunciation.

As our version of the Psalms was made by Mr. Rouse, an English member of the Westminster Assembly, it seemed singular that this anomaly should have crept in. But by looking into the old E. version by Sternhold and Hopkins, I find that it had been occasionally used by them. Thus, in the version of *Psa.* cxix., made by W. Whittingham, it occurs in more instances than one; as in ver. 48, and 168.

—And practise thy *commandements* in will in deid in thought.

—Thy statutes and *commandements* I kept (thou knowst) aright.

COMMEND, s. Commendation, S.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professet a great loue towards vs, and giuest vs a goode *commend*, and vtterst a great rejoising for vs, and the graces we receiued of God." *Rollock on 1. Thes.* p. 100.

COMMEND, s. A comment, a commentary.

I haue also ane schorte *commend* compyld,
To expone strange historiis and termes wyld.

Doug. Virgil, 483. 44.

COMMEND, s. A benefice in *commendam*.

Ten teyndis ar ane trumpe, bot gyf he tak may
Ane kinrick of parisch kyrkis cuplit with *commendis*.

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 11.

Fr. *commende*, L. B. *commenda*, *id.*

COMMESS, s. A deputy.

—"I send to Servais wife and to his *commess* the pasmentar in the abbay, and cansit thame graith me ane chalmer." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *commis*, a deputy, a commissioner.

COMMISSARE, s. A commissioner, a delegate.

"Alsua the *commissaris* of the burovys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realme, has tane in hande, and hecht to mak the first payment of our lorde the kingis finance," &c. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Parl. Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

Fr. *commissaire*, "a commissioner, one that receives his authority by commission; a judge, delegate," &c. Cotgr. L. B. *commissar-ius*, generatim is est, cui negotium quoddam curandum creditur; Du Cange.

COMMISSE CLOTHES, the clothes provided for soldiers, at the expense of the government they serve.

"The souldiers coming into a good fat soyle, clad themselves honestly, which made them want *commisse clothes*." Monro's Exped. P. i. p. 34.

Fr. *commis, ise*, assigned, appointed.

COMMISSER, s. A commissary of an army.

—"Electit Mr. Alex^r Gibsone of Durie to be general *commissar* of the haill kingdome—and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 320.

COMMON. *By common*, strange, out of the common line, extraordinary, S.**COMMON, COMMOUN.** *To be in one's common*, to be obliged to one, to be indebted, in whatever way, S.

"The Earl of Northumberland—came upon the East borders, and burnt and herried Sir George Dumbar in the same year. Sir George Douglas, brother to the Earl of Douglas, not willing to be in an English-man's *commoun* for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick." Pitscottie, 24, 25.

—"I am as little in your *common*, as you are in mine," S. Prov.; "spoken to people who have been rigorous to us, and exacted upon us, to whom therefore we think ourselves not obliged." Kelly, p. 228, 229.

It is used in another form. A thing is said to be *good one's common*, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be *ill one's common*, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

"Good your *common* to kiss your kimmer;" S. Prov. V. CUMMER.

"It is *ill* your kytes *common*," S. Prov.; "that is, I have deserved better of you, because I have often fill'd your belly." Kelly, p. 199.

To quite a commoun, to requite, to settle accounts with one, to repay; generally in a bad sense.

"Unto Monsiear d'Osell, he (Kirkcaldie) said, He knew that he wald not get him in the skirmischeing, becaus he was bot ane coward; Bot it nicht be that he sould *quite him a commoun* ather in Scotland, or ellis in France." Knox's Hist. p. 202.

These phrases seem to originate from the use of *commons* as signifying food, fare, diet; a term borrowed from religious societies in popish countries, or colleges, where there is a sort of community of goods. L. B. *communio*, bona quae in commune possidentur a canonicis Ecclesiae alicujus Cathedralis, vel quicquid

ex iisdem bonis ac proventibus in commune iisdem distribuitur; Du Cange.

COMMONTIE, s. 1. A common, S. Acts, pass.

"The *commonty*, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago." P. Johnstone, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., iv. 220.

—"Diuerss persones hes ryvin out, parkit, teillit, sawin, and laubourit great portionis of the samin *commonteis*, without ony richt of propertie competent to thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

—"Gevand, grantand, &c., the chaplaureis callit the saull preistis and all vtheris chaplaureis fundit of auld within the college annexit thairto, with the commones or *commountie* teyndis depending vpoun the yeirlie fruittis, &c. Ibid. p. 293, b.

2. Community, common possession. Acts. Ja. VI.

Lat. *communitas*.

"Lykwayes exceptand and reserveand all common kirkis pertening of auld to the saidis bischoppis and thair chaptour in *commountie*, quhilkis ar disponit be his maestie to quhatsumenir persone at ony tyme preceding the date of this present act." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 283.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others, S.

"And that ane alanerly sesing to be takin at the said principale chymmes sall stand and be sufficient sesing for all and sindry the landis superioriteis, with the tenementis, akeris and annellis abone written, and *commountie* in the saidis muris, myris and mossis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

4. Jurisdiction or territory, S.

"Gif ane burges be taken without the burgh for ony debt or trespas, his nichtbouris sall pas and repledge him upon thair awin expensis, gif he wes takin within the *commountie* of the burgh; and gif he was apprehendit without the *commountie*, thay sall pas upon his expensis that is takin." Balfour's Pract., p. 54.

5. Commonalty; the commons as distinguished from the higher ranks.

"At Perth, in time of King David, all Bischoppis, Abbotis, Erlis, Baronis, Thanis, and the haill bodie and *commountie* of this realme, band and oblist thame, be swearing of ane aith in maist solemn form, that in na time cuming they sall not recept nor mantene theives, men-slayeris," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 547.

COMMOTION, s. A commission. "Ane *commotion* & full power," &c. Aberd. Reg.**COMMOUND, adj.** Common.

—"For the breaking of the *commoundis* statutis of this townne." Aberd. Reg.

To COMMOVE, v. a. 1. To bring into a state of commotion.

"Pilate being a little *commoved*, declines being the author of this accusation, as being no Jew, nor acquainted with thair contraversies, nor caring for their religion." Hutcheson on John xviii. 36.

2. To offend, to displease.

"Quhairfoir, the nobilitie that war of guid zeall and conscience, sieing justice allunterlie smothered on everie syd, war highlie *commoved* at the said Alexander, earle

of Douglas, but durst not to punish thairfoir," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 3.

"But the king of Scotland was highlie commoved with his passage in Ingland," &c. Ibid. p. 91.

Fr. *commouv-oir*, to move, to trouble, to vex; Lat. *commov-ere*.

COMMUNION, s. The name given in some places, by way of eminence, to the sacrament of the Supper, S.

"1657, August 9. The *communion* was given att Largo, by Mr. James Magill, minister ther."—"The samen Sabbath the *communion* was given at the Weymes," &c., Lamont's Diary, p. 125.

For the same reason it is denominated, as if exclusively, the *Sacrament*; sometimes the *Occasion*; in the North of S. the *Ordinance*, and pretty generally, from the number of discourses, the *Preachings*. It is singular, that in S. it very seldom receives the scriptural designation.

To COMMUVE, v. a. To move, Upp. Clydes.

COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship, companionship.

"Now, how reasons the world? Is not this the fashion of all men, therefore why should not I doe so? all men sleepes, why should not I sleepe? He drinks vntill he be drunken, why should not I drink vntill I be drunken? *Companionry* is wondrous good. I should do as others do." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 252.

COMPARE, adj. Equal, comparable with. Lat. *compar*.

"Schew—that there is na horsemen *compare* to youre horsemen, nor yit na futemen *compare* to your futemen." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 362. *Pares*, Lat.

[**COMPARE, s.** Comparison.

O happy love! where love likes this is found!
O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond *compare*!
Burns, The Cot. Sat. Night.]

To COMPARE, v. n. To appear, to be made manifest. The same with *Compeir*, q. v.

"The tressoun aganis thaim *comparit*—that he wes condampnit to de." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 90.

COMPARGES, Houlate, i. 19. in MS. is evidently compaignyies, companies; Fr. compaignie.

Confess cleir can I nocht, nor kyth all the cas,
The kynd of thair cunning, thir *compaignyies* eke,
The maner, nor the multitude somonyt than was.

To COMPEIR, COMPEAR, v. n. 1. To appear in the presence of another.

"Na thyng succedit happely to Makbeth efter the slaughter of Banquo; for ylk man began to feir his life, and durst nocht *compeir* quhare Makbeth was." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. *Raro ac inviti primates ad regiam comparant*, Boeth.

2. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned. It is still commonly used as to both, S.

This [King] he did send about this rich man;
And sent to him his officer, but weir,
Thus but delay befor him to *compeir*,

And with him count and give reckning of all
He had of him al tyme baith grit and small.
Priests Peblis, p. 38.

Compare is used in the same sense, O. E.

But on the morowe, Galaad and ether knyghtes,
Afore the kyng by one consent *compeired*,
Where Galaad made his auowes and hyghtes.
Harbyng, F. 69, a.

"It has been their resolution,—not to *compear*, not knowing the Commissioner's determination to desert and leave us, as shortly he did." Baillie's Lett. i. 109.

Fr. *compar-oir*, to appear; Lat. *compar-ere*, id.

COMPEARANCE, s. The act of presenting one's self in a civil or ecclesiastical court, in consequence of being summoned, S.

"My Lorda Montgomerie, &c., took instruments, in name of the complainers, against the bishops, of their acknowledging their citation, of their *compearance* by their proctors, of their wilful absence in person, &c." Baillie's Lett. i. 111.

COMPEIRANT, s. One who makes his appearance, when called, in a court.

—"The saidis commissioneris will—minister iustice to the *compeirantis* according to the auncietie of thair saidis evidentiis;—and the *non-compeirantis* to be left last in the roll." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, p. 444.

COMPENSER, s. One who makes compensation.

"To infer compensation—it is not enough that the *compenser* had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation, unless he could say that it was intimated before intimation of the other's assignation." Harcarse, Suppl. Dec., p. 77.

COMPER, s. The Father-lasher. Orkney.

According to Dr. Barry, the Fatherlasher, (*cottus scorpius*, Lin. Syat.)—is—named the *comper*." Hist. of Orkney, p. 291.

To COMPESCE, v. a. 1. To restrain, to keep under.

"We are much rejoiced to hear, that our malignant countrymen both in the North and South, are so easily *compesced*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 23.

"Their enemies both in the North and South were *compesced*." Apologetic. Relation, p. 54. Lat. *compesco*.

2. To stay, to assuage. Lat. *compesc-ere*, id.

—"They did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicanta: which, to *compesce* the tumult, they were forced to do." Guthry's Mem., p. 29.

To COMPETE, v. n. To be in a state of competition; the prep. *with* being generally added, S.

"Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they *compete* with Christ, he resolves not to be for another." Gnthrie's Trial, p. 121.

The *v.* is unknown in E. It is evidently from Lat. *compet-ere*, "to ask or sue with others," Cooper. It has been more distinctly defined, "to ask, or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place, to be one's rival."

* To **COMPLAIN**, **COMPLEIN**, *v. n.* To ail, S.

Wounded soldier ! if *complaining*,
Sleep nae here and catch your death !
Maoneill's Waes of War, p. 3.

This is a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect being put for the cause.

COMPLENE SONG. "*Complene* is the last of the canonical hours, beginning at nine o'clock at night;" Rudd.

The *larkis* descendis from the skyis hicht,
Singand hir *complene song* eftir hir gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyne houre to ryse.
Doug. Virgil, 449. 39.

Instead of *larkis*, *lark*, as in both MS.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *complies*, Lat. *completorium*. But it is more nearly allied to *Complenda*, officium Ecclesiasticum, quod cetera diurna officia *complet* et claudit: unde dicitur sub noctis initium; Du Cange in vo. They were also called *Complenda*, *ibid.*

O. E. *complayne*; Palsgr., B. iii. "*Complayne*, in the church, [Fr.] *complies*."

COMPLIMENT, *s.* A present, a gift, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 116.

To **COMPLIMENT** one *with*, *v. a.* To present one with, S.

To **COMPLUTHER**, *v. n.* 1. To comply, to accord. "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no *compluther*," Roxb. *Complouter*, Mearns.

Lat. *complaudere*, to clap hands together or in unison.

2. To suit, to fit, to answer any end proposed, Roxb.

COMPLUTHER, *s.* A mistake, Stirlings.

Perhaps from Fr. *com*, in composition denoting association, and *plaud-er*, to beat, to maul. V. **PLODDERE**.

To **COMPONE**, *v. a.* To settle, to calm, to quiet.

"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sic force, that it will make thee to *compone* thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue, that thou brust not forth into evill talk, quhilk may offend him: how meikle mair aught the reverence quhilk we beare to God,—mak vs to refraine from evill thoughts, and from wicked and filthie affectiouns?" Bruce's *Eleven Serm.* 1591. Sign. S. 2. a.

Lat. *compon-ere*, *id.*

To **COMPONE**, *v. n.* To compound, to come to an agreement.

"—They in truth know how to get the King from us to themselves on their own terms, and if we be not willing to *compone* in what terms, both for religion and state, they please, to cast us off." Baillie's *Lett.*, ii. 163.

"It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and componi-touris in tymes cuming to *compone* or fyne in judgement, or out of judgement [i.e. court] with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than the pane and vnlaw contenit in the samin." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

"Vpone ane small suspitione that he tuik of ony of thame, he compelled thame to *compone* for thamselvis, quhilk was ane verie hard thing." Pitscottie's *Cron.*, i. 20.

"At last the town was compelled for wealth and trade to *compone* within the burgh and freedom of the same—for payment to the earl of the sum of 6000 merks." Spalding, i. 200 (2d).

COMPONIT, *adj.* Compound; in grammar.

"How many figures is thare in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane *sympil*, & ane *componit*, and ane *decomponit*." Vaus' *Rudiment*. Dd, iij. 6.

COMPONITOUNE, *s.* Composition, settlement of a debt.

"It wes allegit be the said James that the said George lord Setoun had—maid *componitioune* for the gudis spuilyeit fra him w^t vtheris persounis." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 152. V. **COMPONE**.

COMPONITOUR, *s.* One chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

—"The said parties ar bundin & oblist be the faith & treuth in thair bodyis—to stand, abide, & vnderly the consale, sentence, & deliuerance of noble lordis & venerable faideris in God, Johnne lord Glammis, Johnne prior of Sanctandro, & Henry abbot of Cambuskinneth, jugis, arbitouris, arbitouris, & amiable *componitouris*, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176. V. **INFAMITE**.

COMPOSITIOUN, *s.* Admission to membership in a society. "The *compositioun* of ane gild burges;" Aberd. Reg.

COMPREHENS, *s.* A form or declaration of comprising or including.

"Concerning the perpetnall peice—that quhatsumeur the kingis maestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin *comprehens* deteyne or withhold only land, possessioun, or pensioun, from the kingis maestie—the samin *comprehens* sall nocht enjoye the benefite of that *comprehensioun*," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 425, 426.

To **COMPRISE**, *v. a.* Legally to attach for debt, according to the ancient form; a forensic term, S. Fr. *comprendre*, *compris*.

"Redemptioun of *comprisit* landis may be callit and persewit be ane bill, or supplicatioun, and requiris not at all times ane peremptour summoundis, quhilk is necessary in redemption of uther landis." A. 1540, Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 147.

COMPRISE, *s.* The person who attaches the estate of another for debt, S.

—"Thairby the *compryser* hes right to the mailles, dewties, and proffittes of the landis, nochtwithstanding that they far exceed the proffite of that soume of money for the whiche the saidis landis ar comprysed." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

COMPRISE, *s.* Attachment for debt.

"That his maesties liegis ar grytlic damnified & preuidgit be the abvse & evill custome whiche heirtfore hes bene observed in *comprisings*, whereby lordships, baronies, and vther gryt portiounis of landis ar comprysit for small soumes of moneye." *Ibid.*, Acts Ja. VI.

To **COMPROMIT**, *v. a.* To engage themselves conjunctly; used of those who pledge themselves mutually to any effect. *Compromit* is sometimes used as the *pret.*

"The said partiis beand present be thaimself & thair procuratoris, and *compromittit* thaim to bide at the deliuerans of certain jugis arbitrouis nemmyt & chosin be thaim," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 22.

"Then both the said parties were *compromit* by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 23.

In Ed. 1814, it is:—"war *comprivat* to thair oaths to stand at the sentence," &c., p. 35. I find no term parallel to this.

Lat. *compromitt-ere*, id.

To **COMPROMIT**, *v. n.* To enter into a compromise; a forensic term.

"The lordis assignis—to Tho^a Symson—to preife—that William of Kethe had a sufficiand procurature of the said Daud Crukeschank, with powere to *compromit* in the accioun betuix the saidis Daud & Tho^a.—tuchinge the land debatable betuix thaim." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 14.

COMPROMIT, *s.* A compromise.

"Ane minor, and specialle ane pupill—not authorizit with ony tutouris,—cannot consent to ane *compromit*, nor yit can abyde at the decreete of ane Judge arbitrall." Balfour's Pract., p. 180.

—"Thar was *compromittis* maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Araue, thar kyne & freyndis." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

COMPTAR, COMPTER, COMPTER-CLAYTH, *s.*

"Item, ane scarlet for ane gryt bed quhilck cam furth of France, contenannd the feit and twa syddis. Item, ane *compter clayth* of scarlott. Item, thair greyn cowartouris for *comptarris*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 98.

"Ane *compter rowndell*, *compter clayth*,—with twa langfaillis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16. *Rowndell* seems to express the form of the *Compter*.

As all the articles here enumerated are placed under the head of *Bed Geir*, *Compter-clayth* may perhaps signify a coverlet for a bed, now called a *counter-panc*. It must be acknowledged, however, that Fr. *comptoir*, which this term so nearly resembles, denotes either a table for casting accounts, or a coffer for holding money.

COMTHANKFOW, *adj.* Grateful, thankful, Berwicks.; evidently for *conthankfow*, from the phrase to *con thank*.

CON, *s.* The squirrel; A. Bor. id. Gl. Grosc.

I saw the Hurcheon and the Hare,—
The *Con*, the Cuning and the Cat,
Quahis dainty downs with dew were wat,
With stiff mustachis strange.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 3. *Evergreen*, ii. 99.

It is used in the same sense by Burel:—

There wes the pikit Porcapie,
The Cuning, and the *Con* all thrie,
Merchen amangs the rest.

Pilg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 20.

In the Lat. version, A. 1631, it is *sciurus*. The origin is uncertain. Sw. *korn* has the same signification; whence perhaps it is corr.

To **CON**, *v. a.* To **CON THANK**. V. **CUN**, **CUNNE**.

CONABILL, *adj.* Possible, attainable.

—Quha taiss purpos sekyrly,—
With thi it be *conabill* thing,
Bot he mar be whappy,
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 290. MS.

It is also written *Cunnable*.

"The forsaide Erl sall giff his gude will to the mariag of his Sister Euffame, and xxⁱⁱ markis worth of lande within his landis of Glenchary, outtakyin his chemys and his demayne in to Resonnable place & *cunnable* to the airis cummand betvene the said Alexander and Euffame." Indenture between Thomas Earl of Murray and Alexander Comyne, 1408. In the charter-chest of the Duke of Gordon.

According to Sibh. "q. *can-able*." But it is certainly formed from Lat. *conor*, *conabilis*, q. what may be attempted with any prospect of success.

[*Conabill* is a corruption of O. Fr. *covenable*=*convenable*, suitable. V. Prof. Skeat's Gl. to *Barbour*, and *Halliwell's Dict.*]

CONAND, *part. pr.* Knowing, skilful.

A Sytyk he wes of natyowne,
Conand in all discretyoune.

Wyntown, ii. 9. 34.

Cunnand is used in the same sense; from *Cun*, to know, q. v.

To **CONCEALE**, *v. a.* To conciliate, to reconcile.

Thus man to God, earth to *conceale* to heaven,
In time's full terms, by him the Sonne was given.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 18.

From Lat. *concil-io*, id.

—"Alleging sua lang as the samyn rancour continewis with thame, and thay nawayis *conceillit* with thair saidis nychtbouris, thay can not worthelie re-save the said sacrament, nor can not justlie be burdenit with the ministrie to do the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

CONCEITY, CONCEATY, *adj.* 1. Conceited, S.

"He's no without a share of common sense, though aiblins a wee *conceity* of himsel." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 339.

2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit, S.

"O! that we could—perswade all—to take but as much time to the reading—of it—as is taken to—over-costly, curious, vain, and *conceaty* dressing and decking of the body, and setting of the hair now after one mode, now after another." *Durham*, *Ten Command.* To the Reader, d 2, a.

CONCEIT-NET, *s.* A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. **YAIR-NET**.

To **CONCELISE**, *v. a.* To conceal.

—"And quhat persone that makis our sovarene lord certification or knowlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said *concelisyng* of the said tressour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracioun," &c. *Inventories*, p. 17, 18.

* **CONCERNS**, *s. pl.* A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage, S.

—"At the end of seven years,—if they had been children when they were taken away, they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language *concerns*), and declared to them their state, whether they were pleased with the condition of fairies, or

wished to be restored to that of men." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 330.

Either, q. those in whom one is particularly interested, or those who immediately pertain to one; from Fr. *concern-er*, to belong to.

CONCIOUN, s. 1. An assembly.

"Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of *concioun*, he aperit full of haterent, and—said in this maner." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 164.

2. An address made to an assembly.

"He commandit baith the pepill to comper to his *concioun*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 50.

Lat. *vocari ad concionem*. Fr. *concion* is used in both senses.

CONCURSE, s. Concurrence, co-operation.

—"That if either the lords of Council or Commissioners for the Peace shall require their *concurse* at home or abroad, by sending commissioners with theirs to his Majesty and Parliament for that effect,—the Assembly grants full power to them, not only to concurre," &c. Act Ass. A. 1641, p. 147.

Concurs-us, as bearing this sense, is a term of common use in the Lat. of scholastic theologians.

* **To CONDEMN, v. a.** To block up in such a manner, as to prevent all entrance or passage; sometimes implying the idea of corporeal danger, S.

"The Frenchmen—maned artaillie on the colledge steiple, and also vponn the wallis of the abbey kirk; and *condemned* all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle: that no man that was within the castle durst move throw the close, nor pas to the wall heidis." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 488.

To CONDESCEND, CONDISEND, v. n. 1.

To agree, to unite; S.

"Quhen thir ten hyrdis var excemnit seneralie ilk ane be hym self, quhar the Samnete armye vas campit, thai ansuerit as ther captan Pontius hed gifin them command; to the quhilk vordis the Romans gef credit, be reson that thai al beand ane be ane exammit *condiscendit* in ane ansuer." Compl. S., p. 153.

L. B. *condescend-ere*, consentire, alicujus sententiam sequi; Du Cange.

2. Simply, to agree; not as including the idea expressed by the term in E., of "consenting to do more than mere justice can require."

—"For keeping the proportion due by the burghs, it is *condescended*, that—the magistrates within the burgh shall make choice of their own ordinary number and quality of the persons used in such cases, who shall be sworn to make a just and true estimate of every man's rent within the burgh, burgage land, and trade," &c. Information, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 208.

"The committee of estates at Edinburgh, hearing how the forbidden name of M'Gregor and their accomplices brake loose about this time, and were sorning and troubling the king's lieges day and night, *condescended* with the laird of Invercauld, for a certain sum of money, to defend the sheriffdoms of Angus, Mearns, Aberdeen, and Banff,—for a year to come, from all reif and spoilye," &c. Spalding, i. 291.

The use of the term in E. comes nearer to the signification of Fr. *condescend-re*, "to vouchsafe, yield, grant unto;" Cotgr.

It occurs in this sense in O. E. V. Todd.

To CONDESCEND, v. a. To specify, to particularise; most generally with the prep. *upon* added, S.

"That universal conviction, if I may call it so, is not general, as usually we hear senseless men saying, that in all things they sin: but it is particular and *condescending*, as Paul afterwards spake of himself; he not only is the chief of sinners, but particularly, he is a blasphemer, a persecutor." Guthrie's Trial, p. 97.

"Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them; they complain that God will not shew unto them what he is about to do with them; but cannot yet say they know what would satisfy anent his purpose." Ibid., p. 71.

CONDESCENDENCE, s. A specification of particulars on any subject, S.

—"What his Majesty had most graciously done—is altogether neglected by thir covenanters, as by the particular *condescendence* contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear." Spalding, i. 84.

CONDET, CONDUCT, CONDYT, s. Safe conduct, passport.

A small haknay he gert till him be tak,

Siluer and gold his costis for to mak,

Set on his klok a takyn for to se,

The Lyon in wax that suld his *condet* be.

Wallace, xi. 912. MS. *Condict*, Doug.

CONDY, s. A conduit, S.

CONDUCT, s. Conduit, passage.

Ane greuous wound he hit him in the syde,

Throwt his rybbis can the styff swerd glyde,

Peirsit his coist and breistis *conduct* in hy,

Thare as the fataill deith is maist haisty.

Doug. Virgil, 428. 29. Crates pectoris, Virg.

Teut. *Conduyt*, ductus, meatus; et alveus, canalis; Fr. *conduit*.

CONDINGLY, adv. Agreeably, lovingly.

Thus it is said of two or more who seem to be very happy in mutual society, "They're sittan very *condingly* there;" S. B.

An oblique use of E. *condingly*.

To CONDUCE, v. a. To hire.

—"Gif sa be that ony of thame keip not his *condioun*,—in that cais, he that is hyrit sall render agane to the *conducer* the hail hyre that he was *conduit* for, and sall give thairto als wa of his awin proper gudis half als mekle money as he sould have had, or was promist to him be the *conducer*." Balfour's Pract., p. 617.

"Als be the persuasion of flattereris, he *conduced* many wicked tyrrantis out of all countries to depend vpon him." Pitscottie's Cron., i. 18.

—"For the *conducting* & vaging of ane hundred men of weir." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

Lat. *conduc-ere*, id.; *conductor*, one who hires.

CONDUCTER, s. One who hires. V. the v.

CONDUCTION, s. 1. The act of hiring in general. Lat. *conductio*, id.

"Anentis *conductioun*e of craftismene." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376, Tit.

"Tuechying the *conductioun* & feyng of the menstral-lis," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

2. The hiring of troops.

"That—all deidis of hostilitie, in raising and *conduccion* of men of weir, battellis, conflictis, &c., done by our souerane lerdis Regentis, nobilitie and vtheris—salbe repute—as lauchfully done," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 75.

CONEVETHE, *s.* A certain duty anciently paid in S. V. **CONVETH**.

To **CONFAB**, *v. n.* To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, *s.* A confabulation, S.

CONFECTOURIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

"Our souerane lord,—vnderstanding the greit exces and superfluitie vsit in brydellis and vtheris banquetis among the meane subjectis of this realme, alsweill within burgh as to landwert, to the inordinat consumption, not onlie of sic stuff as growis within the realme, bot alsua of droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis, brocht from the pairtes beyond sey, and sauld at deir prycea to monie folk that ar verie vnabl to sustene that coist; it is statute," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

Fr. *confitures*, "confets, junkets, all kind of sweetmeats," &c.; Cotgr.

CONFECTS, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, comfits.

"They lodged in Skipper Anderson's house, and got wine and *confects* frae the town." Spalding, i. 210.

CONFEEERIN, *part. adj.* Consonant, correspondent, S. B.

We've words a fouth, we well can ca' our ain,
The' frae them sair my bairns now refrain,
But are to my gweed auld proverb *confeerin'*,
Neither gweed fish ner flesh, nor yet salt herriu'.

Ross's Helenore, Introd.

Lat. *confer-re*, to compare. E. *confer* is used as a *v.* in this sense.

CONFEEIRIN, *conj.* Considering.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies *confeirin*." Journal from London, p. 2. Perhaps *q.* in a comparative point of view.

CONFEEISED, *part. pa.* Confused; properly the pronunciation of the north of S.

"It wad drive ane daft to be *confeised* wi' deukes and drakes, and thae distressed folk up stairs." Heart M. Loth., ii. 302.

CONFERENCE, **CONFERENCE**, *s.* Analogy, agreement.

"I infer that this *conference* of phrase—necessarily inferres, breid, wine, and all vther thingis expedient to be eatin, &c.—John Knox does not meit the heid of my partickle quhair I do mark the *conference* betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith." Reasoning, Croseraguell & J. Knox, F. 18, a. 19; b.

L. B. *conferent-ia*, collatio, confœderatio.

* To **CONFESS**, *v. n.* 1. To make a bottle *confess*, to drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping, S.

2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.

Both senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly confession to a priest.

CONFIDER, *adj.* Confederate.

—Algatis this may not sufferit be,
Latinis *confider* with Troians and Eneas.

Doug. Virgil, 317. 12.

Fr. *confeder-er*, id.

To **CONFISKE**, *v. a.* To confiscate.

"He alew mony of all the richo men in his cuntre, for na othir caua, bot allanerly to *confiske* their guddis." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Fr. *confisquer*, id.

CONFORME, **CONFORM**, *adj.* Conformable. Aberd. Reg. Fr. *conforme*, id.

"That the schireff—charge thame to find *seuirte conforme* to the said acte." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

The earth, *conform* to the Alcor'n,

Is founded on a big ew's hern.

Meston's Poems, p. 58.

CONGEY, *s.* Leave, permission; Fr. *congé*.

"Sindry men of armie—testifyit, Cesu wes with thame at the said time, but ouy *congey* or pasport to departe at the day assignit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 240.

CONGREGATION, *s.* 1. The designation which the Reformers in S. took to themselves collectively, during the reign of Q. Mary; when more fully expressed, *the Congregation of Christ*.

It seems to occur first in the *Comoun Band* subscribed by Argyll, Glencairne, &c., 3d Dec. 1557.

"We sall mantein thame, nurische thame, and defend thame, the hail *Congregation of Christ*, and every member thairof, at our hail poweris, and wairing of our lyves.—Unto the quhilk holy Word, and *Congregation*, we do joyn us; and also dois renounce and foirsaik the *Congregation* of Sathan, with all the superstitionis, abhominatiounis, and idolatrie thairof." Knox's Hist., p. 101.

2. The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as denoting a local section of the Protestants or Reformers.

"At Perth the last day of Maii, the yeir of God 1559, the *Congregation* of the West Country, with the *Congregation* of Fyfe, Perth, Dundie, Angus, Mernis and Montrois, being conveinit in the town of Perth,—ar confederat—to concurre and assist together, &c. And in cais, that ony trouble beis intendit against the saidis *Congregationis*, or ony part, or member thairof, the hail *Congregation* sall concurre, assist, and convein togidder, to the defence of the sam *Congregation*, or persone troubled." Knox's Hist., p. 138.

Hence the noblemen, who supported the Protestant cause, were called the *Lords of the Congregation*.

"The saidis *Lords of the Congregation*, and all the members thairof, sall remain obedient subjectis to our Souerane Lord and Ladyis authoritie," &c. Articles agreed on at Leith, 24th July, 1559, *ibid.*, p. 153.

"The saidis *Lords of the Congregation* intendis achortlie to convein all auche personis als will assist to thame," &c. Letter of the Queen Regent, 10th Aug. 1559, *ibid.*, p. 160.

This term is evidently used as equivalent to that of *Church*, in its most enlarged sense, as denoting the body of the faithful. The Protestants in S. most probably adopted it from Tyndale's Translation of the New Testament. For he uses *congregation* in those places in which *church* occurs in our version; as in Eph. v. 22, "Christe loued the *congregation* and gave hym selfe for it." Ver. 32. "I speake betweene Christe and the *congregation*." Col. i. 18. "And he is the heade of the body, that is, of the *congregation*." Rom. xvi. 16. where we read, "The churches of Christ —," Tyndale renders it, "The *congregation* of Christe,—salute you."

This term may have been preferred to *church*, or S.

kirk, not only because the Church of Rome, as our Reformers universally believed, grossly misapplied the latter, by appropriating it to herself, but also because they viewed that of *congregation*, according to the simple signification of the Lat. term from which it was formed, as more literally expressing the sense of the Gr. word *ἐκκλησία*; both denoting a body *gathered together*.

CONGREGATIONERS, a derivative from the preceding term, apparently formed by Keith, from contempt of the Reformers in Scotland.

"The Hill of Baith, about three miles east of the town of Dunfermline, was the place where our *Congregationers* first assembled to form themselves into a society; and from that remarkable event has by some been termed *Congregation-hill*." Keith's Hist., p. 292, N.

To CONGYIE, *v. a.* To strike money, to coin.

"He had in pois [treasure] *congyeit* and *oncongyeit* of mony & gold," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. CUINYIE.

CONYNG, *s.* Knowledge, skill.

The bote I clepe, the mater hole of all,
My wit, unto the saile that now I wynd,
To seke *conyng*, tho I bot lytill fynd.

King's Quair, i. 18.

"*Connyng*, scyence, [Fr.] science;" Palsg. B. iii. F. 26.

CONINGHIS, *s. pl.* Rabbits; *E. conies*.

"Item, ane bed maid of ane uther pece of auld tapestrie of the huntar of *Coninghis*.—Item, ane tapestrie of the huntar of *coninghis*, contening sevin peces." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 142, 145.

CONJUNCT-FEE, *s.* A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term, *S.*

"That the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirte—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffett of all sik ward landis, *conjunctfee* or *lifrentis*." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

"Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in *conjunct fee* and *lifrent*, and their heirs, the two are equal fiars during their joint lives, as if they had contributed equally to the purchase; but after the death of the first, the survivor has the *lifrent* of the whole; and after the survivor's death, the *fee* divides equally between the heirs of both." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. tit. 8, sec. 35.

CONJURED, *adj.* Used in the sense of *perjured*.

"For it appeired verrie unlesum—to reive the honorabill impyre from the anoynted of God, to quhome the realme once had given thair oath of fidelitie; for, in so doing, they should be compelled, als ane *conjured* people, to chuse ane other in his place." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 156.

Perhaps it has the same meaning in another passage: "I,—by my cruell doingis, compelled all Angus—to invaid thame that war cuming for thy defence, for the support of the fals *conjured* tratouris." Ibid. p. 119.

To CONN, *v. a.* To know.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in *The Bruce*, in which *cum* is found in

edit. Pink., as *sley* occurs a few lines before, instead of *sley*.

And fele, that now of wer ar *sley*,
In till the lang trew sall dey :
And othir in thair stede sall ryss,
That sall *conn* litill of that mastryss.
And quhen thair diswyt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer;
And sall rycht well, as I suppos,
Bring your entent to gud purpos.

Barbour, xix. 182.

In edit. 1620, *ken* is used instead of *conn*, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in *italics*, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONNACH, CONNOCH, *v. a.* 1. To abuse, to destroy, to spoil, to consume, Aberd.

The lads in order tak their seat ;—
They stech and *connoch* sae the meat,
Thair teeth mak mair than tongue haste.

Pennecuik's Poems, ii. 61.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill,—only he *connach'd* a hantle o' tobacco." Journal from London, p. 2.

Meat is said to be *connach'd*, when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept.

This word, although now confined to the North of S., seems to have been formerly in general use.

I *connach'd* a' I couldna tak,
And left him naething worth a plack.

Jacobite Relics, i. 117.

2. To trample on, Aberd.

3. To lavish or waste, Aberd.

This appears the proper sense, in the extract given from Journ. Lond.

Connach is thus defined,—“to waste thriftlessly, to spend without the show of expense.” Gl. Surv. Nairn.

CONNAND, CONAND, *s.* Engagement, contract.

Tharfor he tretit than bellif;
And yauld the tour on sic mauer,
That he, and all that with him wer,
Suld saufly pass in England.
Douglas held them gud *conand*,
And convoid thaim to thare countré.

Barbour, x. 485. MS.

Conand is also used in O. E.

—Suane, kyng of Danmark, to that *conant* him bond.

R. Brunne, p. 57.

Than your fals King, wndyr colour but mar,
Through *bond* he maid till Bruce that is our ayr,
Through all Scotland with gret power thair raid,
Wndyr that King quhilk he befor had maid.
To Bruce sen syné he kept na *conand*.

Wallace, viii., 1342. MS.

2. Proffers, terms previous to an engagement.

Passand thair war, and mycht no langar lest,
Till Iuglissmen thair fewte for to fest.
Lord off Breichyn sic *conand* had thaim maid,
Off Eduuard thair suld hald thair laudys braid.

Wallace, xi., 542. MS.

This seems merely a corr. of *covenant*, Fr. *convenant*, from *conven-ir*, to agree.

CONNERED, *part. pa.* Curried; a term applied to leather.

"They worke the lether before it is well *connered*, in great hinder and skaith of the Kinges lieges." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.

Fr. *conroy-er, corray-er*, to curry; L. B. *conreatores*, qui pelles parant. The Fr. word is probably from *cuir* (Lat. *cor-ium*) a skin, and *ray-er*, to scrape.

CONNIE, s. *Pl.* **CONNIS.** This term in *pl.* frequently occurs in an abusive poem addressed to our Reformers by Nicol Burne.

Ga hence then, lounis ! the laich way in *Abyseis*,
Kilt up your *conneis*, to Geneve haist with apaid.

In one stanza it occurs in *sing.*

Kilt up thy *connie*, to Geneve haist with speid.

Chron. S. P., iii. 455, 459.

Sibb. says, "Perhaps *passports*; from Fr. *conge*; q. *conjeys*." But the phrase *kilt up*, still conjoined with this term, does not agree with the idea of *passports*. It may signify provisions; q. "turse up your provisions for taking your journey to Geneva," O. Fr. *convis*, from Lat. *convictus*, a feast;—or necessaries in general, Fr. *convoi*. Convoi d'argent, de vivres, &c. *commeatus*; Dict. Trev. As Fr. *coing*, however, signifies a wedge, and *coignée*, a hatchet, "kilt up your *connies*," may have been a proverbial phrase, borrowed from a particular profession, equivalent to, "pack up your awls."

To **CONNOCH, v. a.** V. **CONNACH.**

CONNOCH, s. A disease.

—The coch and the *connoch*, the colick and the call.
Polv. Watson's Coll., iii. 13. V. **CLERKS.**

This word may be allied to *connach*, *v.* to abuse. However, Gael. *connach* is the murrain, Shaw.

CONNYSHONIE, s. A conversation of a silly gossiping kind. The term is sometimes used, as implying that such a conversation is carried on in whispers, S. B.

We might suppose this formed from Teut. *konnigh*, curiosus, sciolus; and *schon*, Alem. *sceni*, pulcher, venustus, amoenus; q. a conversation that is entertaining and pleasant. But the etymology of words of this peculiar form is often extremely uncertain.

To **CONQUACE, CONQUES, v. a.** 1. To acquire, to procure, whether by art or by valour.

And he youe vther Quintus Metellus
Full grete honour sall *conques* vetto us.
Doug. Virgil, 195. 46.

2. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

To Bruce sen syne he kepit na conmand;
He said, he wald nocht go and *conquess* land
Till othir men; and thus the cass befell.

Wallace, viii. 1343. MS.

3. To purchase with money, or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie, with lands *conquessed* be him after the marriage." Reg. Maj. Index. V. the *s.*

CONQUACE, CONQUESE, s. 1. Conquest.

Fra tyme that he had semlyt his barnage,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic case,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn *conquace*.

Wallace, i. 60. MS.

2. Acquisition by purchase; as opposed to inheritance.

—"The *conquese* of any frie man, deceissand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of

his awin bodie, ascends to him quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie." Quon. Attach., c. 97.

This is also written *Conquest*.

"Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and sum uthir landis as *conquiseit*," &c. Bal-four. V. **LEASUMLE.**

L. B. *conquestus* is used in the latter sense; Fr. *conquest*, "an estate, or purchase compassed by a man's own industry, labour, or means;" Cotgr. *Conquerir*, also *conquest-ir*, signify not only to subdue, but to purchase.

CONRADIZE, adj. Perhaps, perverse, contumacious.

"I shall neither eiek nor pair [pare] what I think; but I think this generation is as *conradize* as ever set our crowns to God's list; the more wicked, and the more adulterous the generation be that we live among, the greater testimony for Christ should we give before them." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 19.

The term seems to mean, perverse or contumacious. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin; unless it should be supposed to be a corr. from Lat. *contradicere*, or Fr. *contredise*, a contradiction.

CONRYET.

This word occurs in MS. Wallace, ix. 18.

—Bryght Phebus is in hys chemage.

The bulys courss so takin had his place,
And Jupiter was in the crabbis face,
Quhen *conryet* the hot syng coloryk,
In to the ram quhilck had his rowynys ryk,
He chosyn had his place and his mansioun,
In Capricorn, the skyn off the Lioun.

In Perth and other Edit. it is:

Quhen *aries* that hot sygn coloryk
Into the ram, &c.

Thus the ram is made to butt against himself. What is asserted in this verse certainly respects the sun.

Conryet may signify disposed, prepared, put in order, from O. Fr. *contraer*, *conreer*, to prepare, whence *conroi*, order of battle. V. Du Cange, *vo. Conreer*.

CONSCHAIFT, CONSHAFT, s. Intelligence.

"He must also direct parties on all quarters of horsemen to get intelligence, and *conschaift* of his enemy, lest unawares he should be surprised." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 9.

—"Wee incamped over-night, till his Majesties troops, sent out to Sultzbach, were returned with true *conschaft* or intelligence." Ibid. P. II. p. 131.

Belg. *kundschap*. This cannot be viewed as a word belonging to our country. It has been naturalized with our worthy countryman during his Continental services. But I explain it, and others of the same kind, for the benefit of those who may wish to accompany our gallant *Scots Regiment* in their struggles for the liberty of other nations.

CONSERUATOUR, CONSERVATOR, s. The name given to the person appointed to watch over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands, S.

"For the well of merchandis, & for the gret exorbitant expensis maid be thaim apone pleis in the partis beyond sey, that therefore the *conseruatour* of this realme have jurisdiction to do justice amangis the saide merchandis our sowerane lordis liegis, that is to say betuix merehande & merehand in the partis beyond se.—And gif thar be nocht to the nomer of sax, that thar sit foure merchandis with him at the lest, that sall

have sik like powar with him to minstre justice." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

This court is held at Campvere in Holland. The Court of Session claims a cumulative jurisdiction as to causes cognisable by the *Conservator*. V. Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 4, sec. 34.

CONSTABLE, s. A large glass, the contents of which he is obliged to drink, who, in those companies who forget the salutary regulation of Ahasuerus, is said not to *drink fair*; that is, not to drink as much as the rest of the company, S. This pernicious custom is now almost universally laid aside.

A similar practice has prevailed in Iceland. G. Andr. mentions the phrase *Vijta vjkar*, as signifying a cup to be drunk at entertainments, as an atonement for a fault; in convivis poculum pro piaculo vitii hauriendum; Lex. p. 256. This is certainly an error, for *vijta bijkar*; from *vijte*, blame, S. *wyte*, and *bijkar*, a cup, a drinking-vessel, S. a *bicker*; literally the *wyte-bicker*.

As the designation of *constable* is given to a glass of this description, in some places one is said, in a similar sense, to *drink the sheriff*. The correspondence of ideas indicates that these terms have been originally applied, in this sense, in allusion to the office of a constable, which is to arrest, or of a sheriff, which is to punish, *delinquents*. The propriety of the allusion may indeed be questioned. For, from the recourse had, in convivial meetings, to such fictitious ministers of justice, it may soon become necessary to call in the real ones.

This custom, however, has at least the plea of antiquity. For it may fairly be traced back to the times of heathenism. From what we find in Snorro Sturleson's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths.

"The king——went into his palace to look for a large horn, out of which his courtiers were obliged to drink, when they had committed any trespass against the customs of the court." Twenty-fifth Fable, Mallet's North. Antiq. ii. 126. The learned Translator remarks; "Our modern Bacchanals will here observe, that punishing by a bumper is not an invention of these degenerate days. The ancient Danes were great toppers."

CONSTANCY, CONSTANT, s. *Wi' a constancy*, incessantly, uninterruptedly, Aberd. *For a constant*, id. And. *Wi' a continuance*, id. Aberd.

CONSTANT, adj. Evident, manifest.

—"Ordned the general commissarie—to compt with me for the haill arreares dew to my said vniquhill father,—that it might be *constant* what arreares were dew wnpayit." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, V. 366.

O. Fr. *const-er*; être certain et évident, être assuré d'un fait; de *constare*. Roquefort.

CONSTERIE, CONSTREE, CONSTRY, s. Consistory.

But yet nor kirk nor *consterie*

Quo' they, can ask the taudy fee.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 43.

—All the officialls that partis men with their wyvis,
Cum follow me, or ellis ga mend your lyvis;

With als fals ledaris of the *constry* law.

Lindsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 195.

Corr. from *consistory*, a term used in times of Popery, to denote a meeting of Bishops and Presbyters, called upon any emergency; afterwards transferred to a Presbytery, or to a parochial session. V. Book Com. Order, c. 5. Fr. *consistoire*, an assembly of ecclesiastical persons; L. B. *consistorium*.

"They satte ordinarlie at St. Androus, in the Old Colledge Church, (the place where the *constree* did sit formerlie)." Lamont's Diary, p. 55.

To CONSTITUTE, v. n. To constitute; *constituande*, constituting; Fr. *constitu-er, part. pr., constituant*.

—"Thair being ane gift and dispositioun of the said chaplanries—to the provest, baillies, counsaill and comite of Glasgw, makand ande *constituande* thame patronis of the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 73.

To CONSTITUTE, v. a. A term generally used in S., to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. It is said to be *constitute with prayer by the Moderator*.

CONSTRE, s. Aberd. Reg. V. CONSTERIE.

* **To CONSTRUE, v. a.** To apply the rules of syntax to, S. V. Rudd. Vind. Buch., p. 35.

CONTAKE, s. Contect.

Bot on quhat wyse sall ceissing all this rage?

Or now quhat nedis sa grete stryf and *contake*?

Doug. Virgil, 103. 10.

Chaucer uses *conteke* in the same sense:—

—The open werre, with woundes all bebledde;

Conteke with bloody knif, and sharp manace.

Knight's T., 2002.

This word would appear to have been formed in the same manner with *atack*, Fr. *attaquer*; only with a different preposition.

CONTEMNANDLIE, adv. Contemptuously, in contempt.

"It is statute—that na persoun nor persounis *contemnandlie* and wilfullie, without dispensatioun or requyring of license of thair Ordinar, thair Persoun, Vicar, or Curat, eit flesche planelie or priuillie in the saidis dayis and tymes forbiddin, vnder the pane of confiscatioun of all thair gudis mouabill, to be applyit to our Souerane Ladyis vse; and gif the eittaris hes na gudis, thair persounis to be put in presoun, thair to remane yeir and day, and forther induring the Quenis grace will," &c. Acts Mary, 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 493.

CONTEMPNALLY, adv. Contemptuously.

"He had *contempnally* disobeyit & deforsit the balye," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

CONTEMPTION, CONTEMPCION, s. 1. Contempt.

He "maid thairfore his aith to reuenge this proud *contemption* done be Caratak." Bellend. Cron. F. 33, a. Lat. *contemptio*, id.

2. Disobedienc to legal authority.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes within X dais eftir thai be chargeit, thar to remane quhill thai be punist for thair *contempcioun*, & frede be the Kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

To **CONTENE**, **CONTEYN**, *v. n.* To behave, to demean one's self.

Schortly thai them *contenynt awa*,
That thai with oute dispartyt war,
And thoucht till England for till far,
Barbour, iv. 98. MS.

Ye ber honour, price, and riches;
Fredome, welth, and blythnes;
Gyff ye *contene* yow manlily.

Barbour, xii. 277. MS.

[In Skeat's edit., *conteyn*, and again in l. 316.]
Fr. *Se conten-ir*, to refrain, to forbear.

CONTENING, **CONTYNYNG**, *s.* 1. Demeanour, deportment.

Our all the est than yeld the kyng;
And beheld to thair *contenyng*,
And saw thaim of full fayr after;
Off hardy cenance thai wer.

Barbour, xi. 241. MS. V. the *v.*

[In Skeat's edit., *contynnyng*.]

2. Military discipline, generalship.

— He to Carlele vald ga,
And s quhill tharin solouru na,
And haff his spyis on the King,
Te knaw always his *contenyng*.

Barbour, vii. 387. MS.

CONTENEU, *s.* Tenor, design, tendency.

"The sentens ande *conteneu* of thyr said chepteurs of the bibil, gart me consaue, that the diuyny indignatione hed decretit ane extreme ruuyn on our realme." Compl. S., p. 35.

Fr. *contenu*, id.

To **CONTENT**, *v. a.* A verb in our old acts almost invariably conjoined with *pay*; *To content and pay*, i.e. to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor; to satisfy by full payment according to the just extent of the claim.

"That Johne of Muncreif of that ilk—sall *content & pay* to Michel of Balfoure for the teindis of the half of the landis of Inuernite & Balgovny of so mony yeris & termes as the said Michel may prufe before the schiref." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

Sometimes the participle appears in this form :

"The said Robert sall *content & pay* the samyn to the said William,—quhile the haile seumez of tochire, & the thrid of the malez forsaid of the termez bigain, be fully *content*, assithe, and paid." Ibid., p. 93.

This has been an old ecclesiastical term. L. B. *content-are*, satisfacere, nostris *content-er*. Synodus Sodor-ensis : Si vir aut mulier obierit, & nulla bona ad *contentandam* ecclesiam pro sna sepultura habeat, &c. ; Du Cange. *Contentatio* was used as a noun in a similar sense.

To **CONTER**, *v. a.* 1. To thwart, S. B.

2. To contradict, *ibid.* V. **CONTRARE**, *v.*

IN CONTARS, *prep.* In opposition to, in spite of, Buchan.

—Me a' her houpp, she a' my care,
In *contars* o' them a'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 85.

CONTER, *s.* Whatsoever crosses one's feelings or inclinations, S. B. V. **CONTRARE**.

CONTER. A *conter*, to the contrary.

And what hae we a *conter* them to say?
The gear'll prove itself gin we deny.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

This is nearly allied to E. *counter*, adv. from Fr. *contre*, against. V. **CONTRAIR**.

CONTERMASHOUS, **CONTRANASHIOUS**, *adj.* Perverse, Fife; evidently corr. from E. *contumacious*.

CONTERMYT, *part. pa.* Firmly set against.

The king ansuerd, I will nocht rid agayne,
As at this tyme, my purpose is in playne.
The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, *contermyt* be,
Te mowff you more it afferis necht for me.
Comnaund power agayne with me to wend,
And I off this sall se a finall end.

Wallace, vi. 674. MS.

In Perth edit. it is :—

Ye Duk said, giff ye *contrar mycht* be.—

Old edit., as that of 1648, come nearer the meaning, reading, *determined*.

Fr. *contremet-tre*, to oppose, to set against.

CONTER-TREE, *s.* A cross bar of wood attached to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, to keep the door shut from without, Aberd., Mearns.

The door was slightly girded tee,

Wi' an suld tow an' *conter-tree*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 53.

A friend says, concerning this term, that, according to his recollection, it denotes "a large stiek or *rung*, which is used by some country people to fasten the doors of their out-houses. The stiek is put across the outside of the door, resting on the lintels at each side, and is fastened by a piece of rope in the middle to the centre of the door, thus preventing all egress."

The word is evidently from E. *counter*, (Fr. *contre*) against, and *tree*.

To **CONTEYNE**, **CONTINE**, *v. s.* To continue.

The red colour, quha graithly understud,
Betaknes all to gret bataill and blud;
The greyn, enrage, that thou art new amang,
In strowbill wer thou sall *conteyne* full lang.

Wallace, vii. 138. MS.

[In *Barbour*, viii. 68, *continit*—continued, and *continuit*, in xix. 235. V. Prof. Skeat's edit.]

CONTIGUE, *adj.* Contiguous, Fr.

"Landis may be pertinentis and pendielis of uthir landis, albeit thay ly not *contigue* to the samin." A. 1532. Balfour's Pract., p. 175.

To **CONTINUE**, *v. a.* 1. To delay.

"But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issned, made all to be *continued* for that time." Spotswood, p. 258.

2. To prorogue.

"It is sene expedient that the court of Parliament, Justice Are, Chawmerlane Are, or sic like courtis, that has *continuacione*, nedis nocht to be *continuit* fra day to day, bot that thai be of sic strinth and forss, as thai had bene *continuit* fra day to day, vnto the tyme that thai be dissoluit." Aets Ja. III., 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. Hence

CONTINUACIOUNE, *s.* Prorogation. V. the *v.*

This is nearly allied to the sense of Lat. *continere*, Fr. *conten-ir*, to keep back, to hold in.

CONTIRMONT, *adv.* Against the hill, upwards.

The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

Roquefort gives O. Fr. *countremont* as signifying, En haut, en remontant; *contra montem*.

Eridanus the heinly reuer clere
Flowis *contirmont*, and vpwart to the lift.

Doug. Virgil, 188. 14.

Fr. *contremont*, upward, directly against the stream.

CONTRACT, *s.* The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns, Ang.

"When a couple are to marry, the first public procedure is for the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's father, and a few friends, to wait upon the session-clerk for—getting the banns published.—This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed 'the *contract* night.'—From the *contract* night to the afternoon of the Sunday after their marriage, the parties are termed bride and bridegroom, and, during this period, neither must attend either wedding or funeral; or the consequences will be, in the former case, that their first-born child will 'break Diana's pales,' and in the latter, never be married." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1814, p. 411.

To **CONTRACT**, *v. a.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of banns, *ibid*.

To **CONTRAFAIT**, **CONTRAFIT**, *v. a.* 1. To counterfeit.

—"Sen quhilk tyme diuerss the subiectis of this realme hes wicklitie and contemmandlie purchest the saidis Papis bullis, &c. or hes causit *contrafait* the samin in Flanders or vtheris partis with antedaittis. As alswa sum vtheris hes purchest or *contrafaitit* giftis and prouisiounis of benefices," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

2. Used apparently in the sense of *E. imitate*.

—"I will plaine my industrie, willing to *contrafit* the wisdom and prudence of the wise and prudent medicinar," &c. *Ressoning*, Crossraguell & J. Knox, F. 26, b.

From L. B. *contrafac-ere*, *id. contrafact-us*.

CONTRAIR, *adj.* Contrary, Fr.

"Some, whether because they were loth, though privily they assented to that paper, that yet it should go on in a publick act, or being varied with a clean *contrair* spirit, were wilful to have Mr. Harry vent himself in publick, to the uttermost of his passions." Baillie's Lett., i. 199.

[*Contrair* occurs in Barbour, i. 241, xviii. 265, Skeat's edit.]

To **CONTRARE**, **CONTER**, *v. a.* To thwart, to oppose, S. O. E., *id. Contrarit*, part. pa., Barbour.

There was na man that wald *contrare*
This Bischope in-til word or deyde.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 24.

His brither gae him a' his pow'r
The army for to lead;

And syne fa durst aues *conter* him
Was like to tine the head.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

Fr. *contrar-ier*, *id.*

To *contrarye* occurs in O. E. as signifying to contradict. "I *contrarye* a man in his sayeng;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 197, a. Our term may be, as the O. E. evidently is, immediately from Fr. *contrar-ier*. I hesitate, however, if not directly formed from Lat. *contraire*, a term much used in our old deeds.

[*Contraryit* = opposed, occurs in Barbour, iii. 271, ix. 470. Skeat's edit.]

CONTRAIR, *prep.* In opposition to, S.

"Thair was maid ane confederacie,—that quhatsumevir wrong was done to thame or ony of thame,—sould be ane lyk quarrell to thame all *contrair* quhatsumevir man within or without the realme." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 95.

In **CONTRARE**, *prep.* Against, in opposition to; *In the contrair*, to the contrary; *In our contrare*, against or in opposition to us.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kingis commandment *in the contrair*." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 96.

—"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail *in our contrare*." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist., p. 333.

Fr. *contraire*, against; *au contraire*, on the contrary.

CONTRARE, *s.* 1. Opposition, resistance, of any kind.

The streme backwartis vpfloewis soft and still;—
So that the airis mycht findin na *contrare*.

Doug. Virgil, 243. 4.

2. Something contrary to one's feelings, desires, or expectations. *Conter*, S. B.

'Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of *conters*, or of loss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

CONTRARIUM, *adj.* Perverse, of a froward humour, Ang.

CONTRAMASHOUS, *adj.* Self-willed, opposed to all, Lanarks. V. **CONTERMASHOUS**.

CONTRECOUP, *s.* Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object, Ayr.; Fr. *contre*, against, and *coup*, a stroke.

To **CONTROVENE**, *v. a.* To be subjected to; synon. with *E. incur*.

"It wes fundin and declarit, that the saidis thrie erlis—had incurrit and *controvenit* the charge of treason." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 124.

This very literal sense of the term is unauthorized elsewhere. It must have been borrowed from Lat. *contraven-ire*, to come against, like *incurrere*, to run upon.

To **CONTRUFE**, *v. a.* To contrive; *contruwit*, part. pa.

—This ilk schreuit wycht,

That is *contruwar* of many wikkit slycht,

Fenyeis him fleyit or abasit to be,

That he dar not chyde furth in contrare me;

Than with his drede and sle *contruwit* fere,

My cryme aggregis he on his manere.

Doug. Virgil, 377. 15. Fr. *controu-er*, *id.*

CONTRUWAR, *s.* A contriver, an inventor. V. the *v.* Fr. *controueuuer*, *id.*

CONTUMACED, *part. pa.* "Accused of contumacy," Gl.

"They began first to call the absents frae this parliament both at home and abroad, but no bishop was

called nor *contumaced*, except the pretended bishop of Ross." Spalding, i. 313.

But perhaps it signifies, acted contumaciously; from Fr. *contumac-er*, "to deal stubbornly, be perverse,—disobey, or rebel against his superiors;" Cotgr. Or rather, was pronounced contumacious.

CONTUMAX, *adj.* Contumacious, Lat.

"He has bene *contumax*, and hes nawayis obtempered the said citatioune." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI., 185.

CONTYNYNG, *s.* V. **CONTENING**.

CONVABLE, *adj.* Convenient, eligible; Aberd. Reg.; probably a contraction of Fr. *convenable*, *id.* [V. under **CONABILL**.]

CONVEEN, *s.* A meeting, a convention, Aberd.

She's threw the snaw her leefu' lane,
Fer Robbie Riddle,
To bid him come to eur *conveen*.

IV. *Beattie's Tales*, p. 5.

To CONVEL, *v. a.* To confute, to set aside.

—"That the Lords had mistaken the probation, in finding a piece of burnt land to lie within the pursuer's march, which is *convelled* by ocular inspection." Harscarse, Suppl. Dec., p. 78.

—"If living witnesses were not sustained to *convel* the presumption arising from such as are dead, it were easy to secure all forgeries, by putting in dead witnesses." *Ibid.*, p. 95.

This term is very forcible, being from Lat. *convellere*, to pluck up by the roots.

To CONVENE, **CONVEANE**, *v. n.* To agree.

"The halines of the doctrine *conveinis* not to the enuenticle of the Caluinistes." Hamilton's *Faiele Traictise*, p. 141.

"Barking can *conveane* but to living and sensitue creatures: but your Ballader is a living and sensitue creature: therefore, barking *conveaneth* to him; and, consequentlie, hee is a dog." Forbes's *Eubulus*, p. 111.

Fr. *conven-ir*, Lat. *conven-ire*, *id.*

CONUENE, **CONUYNE**, **CONWYNE**, **COVYNE**, **COWYNE**, **CUWYN**, *s.* 1. Paction, agreement, convention, treaty.

—This *conuyne* and trefy new censaif
Do brek, disturbe, and wyth the wynd bewaif.
Doug. Virgil, 412. 30.

—The maist part of eur *conuene* and band
Te me sall be to twich your Kingis hand.
Ibid. 214. 53.

Off thar *cowyne* the thrid had thai;
That wes rycht steut, ill, and feleunc.
Barbour, iii. 102. MS.

i.e. They had a third person of this description engaged in the same bond with them.

Thai tauld the King off the *conwylene*
Off Jhene Cumyn Erle off Beuchane,
That till help him bad with bim tane
Schyr Jhen Meubray, and ethyr ma.

Barbour, ix. 14. MS.

Fr. *convent*, *id.* Rom. de la Rose, from Fr. *conven-ir*, to agree.

2. Condition, state.

In gret perell he has him deyn;
Fer thai war fer ma men tharin
(And thai had bene eff gud *cowyne*)
Than be; bet thai effrayit war.

Barbour, x. 673. MS.

The Erle off Murreff, with his men
Arrayit weile, come alsua then,
In to gud *cowyne* for to fycht,
And gret will for to manteyme thair nycht.

Ibid., xi. 230. MS.

The word, in this sense, seems derived from Fr. *conven-ir*, as signifying to besit, to beseech.

3. Artifice, stratagem, conspiracy.

Themlyne Stwart that yhere, syne
Erle of Angws, be *conwyn*
Of the Erle Patryk, a-pen a nycht
Passyd tyl Berwyk, wyth gret mycht,
But persaywyn, all prewaly.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 40.

Chauc. uses *covine*, as denoting secret contrivances; evidently as borrowed from the idea of a secret bond. Gower uses it nearly in the same sense.

Fer yet was neuer such *cowyne*
That couth ordeyne a medicine, &c.

Conf. Fel. 7. b.

O. Fr. *convine*, pratique, intrigue, Gl. Rom. Rose; *cowine*, *id.*

CONUENIABLE, *adj.* Convenient.

—"There was deput certane persouns, at tyme & place *conueniable*, quhen vs suld like to assemble, to ordane & commoun apoun certane statutus, profitable for the common gude of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 20.

Fr. *convenable*, *id.*

CONVENIENT, *adj.* Satisfied, agreeing to; used as synon. with *greable*.

—"That thar be ane honorable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn [marriage], sa that—the princez that suld be the partj be greable & *convenient*." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 178.

Fr. *convenient*, *id.*, from *conven-ir*.

CONVETH, **CONEVETHE**, **CUNVETH**, **CUNEVETHE**, *s.* A duty formerly paid in S.

"Robert, the bishop of St. Andrews, in 1127, granted a charter, relieving the monks of Durham, from the duties of *Can*, and *Coneveth*, payable from the church of Coldingham, and the other churches, and chapels, belonging to them, in his episcopate." Chart. Coldingham, p. 41; Smith's *Bede*, App., p. 764. Caledonia, i. 447, N. V. also Sir J. Dalrymple's *Collect.*, p. 253. *Regist. St. Andr. Macfarl. MSS.*, p. 47.

The deed referred to contains these words:—*Concessimus & confirmavimus ecclesiam de Collingham [now Coldingham], liberam & quietam in perpetuum—ab omni calumpnia, consuetudine, & Cana & Cunevethe, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet vel ad successores nostros.* A. 1127. V. *Bede*, loc. citat.

Mr. Chalmers says, "*Cunveth*, which is not noticed by Skene, was, like the *Cain*, a Gaelic duty, that was paid to the superior, particularly to *ecclesiastic* superiors. *Cean-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Cean-vath*, signifies, in the Gaelic, the first, or chief fruit; or, the first fruits, in the ecclesiastical sense. *Cain-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Cenvaith*, would signify, in the Gaelic, the duty or tribute paid to the chief." *Caled.*, ut sup.

But this etymon is liable to several objections. 1. There is no such compound word in Gael. so far as I can learn, as *cean-mhaith* or *cain-mhaith*. 2. Although such a word had existed, it could not have been easily accounted for, that *cain* should retain its original sound, when used singly; and yet be uniformly converted into *cun* or *con*, by the same people, in a composite form. 3. The signification of *first fruits* seems too limited, according to the usual application of *Conveth*. For, even "in the ecclesiastical sense," *primitiæ* seems properly to have denoted the produce of the ground; and

when it was extended to live stock, to have been particularly limited, as referring to those *which were brought to the altar*. V. Du Cange.

The learned Spottiswoode, who introduces this term in his MS. Dict., observing that "it is supposed Gaelic," gives a far more plausible etymon. This is *can, cain*, or *cun*, a tribute, and *bheatha*, life, aliment.

I find no proof, however, that *cun* is used as denoting tribute. Although *Cana* is of Gaelic origin, yet there is not the same reason for ascribing a similar origin to *Cunevethe*. For *Cain* had been long an established word of general use; but as *Cunevethe* seems confined to ecclesiastical matters, and appears only in a charter granted by an English bishop to monks living on the Border, it is by no means probable that a Gaelic term would be used.

The only conjecture I can form as to its origin is, that it had been primarily used by the monks, in the charters granted by them to those to whom they let their lands; and that, writing in Latin, they had employed a Latin word, *convict-us*, signifying ordinary food, meat and drink, &c., especially as intended for those who live in society, from *con* and *vivo*, which, by the unlearned, had been corr. into *conveth*; a slighter transition than that of many other terms when adopted by the vulgar.

It might seem more nearly allied to *convect-um*. But the sense of this is more limited; as denoting provision, or ammunition, laid up in a town or magazine.

The very language, which occurs in a charter quoted by Mr. Chalmers, corresponds to this derivation. "The monks of Scone received yearly, from each plough of land belonging to the monastery, pro suo *Conveth*, [as if it had been originally, pro suo *convictu*, for their sustenance in their conventual state] ad festum omnium sanctorum, unam vaccam, duos porcos, quatuor *Clammerios* farinae, decem *thravas* avenae, decem gallinas, ducenta ova, decem manipulos candclarum," &c. *Ibid.*

CONVICT, s. A verdict or judgment finding a person guilty; an old forensic term.

—"Tuecheing the production be thame—off the pretendit *convict*, decreit & domo gevin in the Justice court haldin be the said Justice generall, &c.—And into dinerss pointis & articles contenit in the *convict* foirsaid," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 566. 577. Lat. *convict-io*.

To CONVOY, v. a. To accomplish, to manage, to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Amyd the eistis this wyse did sche thryng,
Net vnexpert te *convoy* sic ans thying.

Doug. Virgil, 416. 2.

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

This may be from Fr. *convi-er*, tenter, exciter, exhorter, porter à faire quelque chose; Dict. Trev. The phrase, "conuoyare of marriage," *Doug. Virg.* 217. 20. is not from this *v.*, but from *convoy-er*, to accompany. Our *v.*, however, may have been formed from the latter, used obliquely; as designing persons, by accompanying those whom they mean to dupe, watch for proper opportunities of accomplishing their purposes.

CONVOY, s. 1. Channel, mode of conveyance.

"The General, and his party, finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the *convoy* of it, thought they had circumscribed the men who stood most in their ways for a year ago." Baillie's Lett., i. 427.

2. A trick.

—But how, alace, as ye shall heir,
Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme *convoy*.
Makand his bargand with a boy,
Was ewer te Flanders fled and ferreit.
Bp. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 311.

3. Prudent or artful management.

"Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and *convoy* all the court was guydit, thought he had sufficient tyme and opportunitie to revenge all injuries done to his freindis a befoir," &c. *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 49.

CONVOYANCE, s. Art, finesse.

"It is strange to see the *convoyance* of this odd piece, hatched and made-up narrative, in the King's name." Spalding, ii. 102.

*** CONVOY, s.** 1. The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey, S.

In modern E. the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defence. In S. the more general sense of the Fr. term is retained, as simply denoting "an accompanying," Cotgr.

2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, S. B.

Fr. *convoy*, "a following, waiting, or attending on, especially at marriage, and buriall matters;" Cotgr.

3. A Scots convoy, accompanying one to the door, or "o'er the dorestane," S. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying more than half way home.

4. A Kelso convoy. V. KELSO.

[*Convoy*, as a *v.* occurs in various forms in *Barbour*. V. Gl. to Skeat's edit.]

CONWOY, s. Mein, carriage.

Quhen I saw hir sa trimlys dance;
Hir goed *convoy* and contenance:
Than for hir sake I wissit to be
The grytast erle, er dnke, in France.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 95.

CONWYN, s. Agreement. V. CONUENE.

COO'D, adj. V. CUDE, CUID.

COODIE, CUDIE, s. 1. A small tub, also, *cude*: "a small wooden vessel used by some for a chamberpot;" Gl. Rams. *quiddie*, Aberd.

Nor kept I servants, tales to tell,
But toom'd my *coodies* a' mysell.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

2. A wooden chamberpot, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs; pron. Quiddie.

It has been supposed that this word may be allied to Fr. *godet*, "an earthen bole, a stone cup, or jug;" Cotgr. But it certainly has more affinity to the terms mentioned in the Dict., as well as to Gael. *cuthan*, a vessel with two handles, for holding water.

[In Ayr. and Renfrews., pron. *cuittie*, almost as in Isl., although written *cootie* by Burns in his *Address to the Deil*.]

Isl. *kutte*, *kutlinge*, a vessel that contains about nine pints; tonnula sex circiter sextarios continens; G. Andr. Gael. *ciotad*, a pail, a tub.

COOF, CUFE, s. 1. A simpleton, a silly dastardly fellow; "a blockhead, a ninny;" Gl. Burns, S.

In s' he says or does there's sic a gate,
The rest seem *coofs*, compar'd with my dear Fata,
Ransay's Poems, ii. 80.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping *coof*,
Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
Ibid., p. 143.

According to the pronounciation, it ought to be written *cufo*. It seems originally the same with E. *chuff*, "a blunt clown;" Johns.

2. A man who interferes with what is properly women's work, a cotquean, Roxb.

It has great marks of affinity to Sn.-G. *kyste-a*, to keep under, to insult; q. one who patiently submits to the worst treatment. Isl. *kueif*, one who is cowardly and feeble; imbelle quid ac tenellum; G. Andr.

To **COOK, COUK, v. n.** 1. Expl. to "appear and disappear by fits," Gl. Burns, S.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't;
Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle;
Whyles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel.

Burns, Halloween, iii. 137.

But it properly denotes the act of suddenly disappearing, after being visible.

2. To hide one's self; used in a more general sense.

All closs under the elond of nicht thou *coukks*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73. st. 32.

Ir. *coic*, is a secret; and if we may trust Bullet, Celt. *cuc*, *cucc*, *cueh*, one who covers or conceals any thing. But our term is more akin to Isl. *ey keik-a*, moto, moveor; *qrika*, inquieta motatio, G. Andr., p. 157.

O. Fr. *couq-uer*, coueher; Roquefort. A literary friend, however, who expl. the word, "to peep out repeatedly," traces it to Germ. *kuck-en*, synonym. with *kuck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

[**COOKUDDY, COUKUDDY, COKADDY, s.** A ludicrous dance performed by children in a *couking* or cowering posture; hence, *dancing coukuddy*=performing antics, Clydes.]

To **COOKE, v. a.** To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (pron. long), Ettr. For.

Obviously the same with Isl. *kok-a*, also *quok-a*, deglutire, from *kok*, *quok*, os, sive gula vel fauces, the mouth, throat, or jaws. This is from the same root with *Cook*, v. to reach ineffectually, q. v.

COOKE, s. A draught, properly applied to liquids, Ettr. For.; synonym. *Glock*.

"Charlie got up, and running to one of the loop-holes, 'Gude be thankit, I'll get a *cooke* o' the air o' heaven again,' said he, 'for I hao been breathing fire and brinstone this while by-gane.'" Perils of Man, ii. 101.

Q. as much as fills the throat.

COOKIE, s. A species of fine bread of a round form, used at tea, S.

Teut. *koek*, libum, Kilian, a cake made of fine flour. Also improperly written *Cuckie*. V. WYG, WIG.

An E. writer about 1730 mentions a circumstance concerning this kind of bread, which, I suppose, is now quite antiquated.

"In the Low-Country the cakes are called *Cookies*; and the several species of them, of which there are many, though not much differing in quality one from another, are dignified and distinguished by the names of the reigning toasts, or the good housewife, who was the inventor; as for example, *Lady Cullen's Cookies*." Burt's Letters, ii. 272.

"Baby, bring ben the tea-water.—Mickle obliged to ye for your *cookies*, Mrs. Shortcake." Antiquary, i. 323.

"Hae, bairn—tak a *cookie*—tak it up—what are ye fear'd for?—it'll no bite ye." Marriage, ii. 132.

COOLIN, s. A Gaelic sport on New Year's eve transmitted from very remote antiquity, and still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of S.

—"Moome and many of her neighbours would have been miserable if the Lady did not eat of the cheese of the *Coolin*.—This year the sage and erudite Buchanan, tired of being always wise and solemn, joined in the *Coolin*."

"There is an imperfect account of this singular custom in Dr. Johnson's Tour. On the last night of the year the gentlemen and men-servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the doors. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide, and is provided with cakes of barley, or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the *Coolin*, and is belaboured with staves, and chased round the house by his roaring companions. To represent noise and tumult seems the principal object in this stage of the ceremony. The door is next attacked, and stout resistance made from within, nor is admission granted till the assailant has shown that his savage nature is subdued by the influence of the humanizing muse. When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. Others rush in, but are repelled, till all have proved [by their poetical talents] their fitness for civilized life.

"When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheep-skin, with the wool still on it, is singed in the fire, smelt to, and waved three times round the head. It is again and again singed, and waved, till every individual has three times held it to the fire, three times smelt to it, and nine times waved it round his head.—The bread and cheese of the *Coolin* are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year proved against." Clan-Albin, i. 122, 123.

Under **BELLY-BLIND**, I have taken notice of the Fr. designation of the play called Blindman's Buff, *Colin-maillard*; and ventured a conjecture that *Colin* may be merely, as Cotgr. has said, a popular diminutive from *Nicolas*. Since meeting with our Gael. friend *Coolin*, however, I am much disposed to think that he and Fr. *Collin-maillard* are originally the same gentleman, as their characters so closely correspond. *Coolin* and *Colin* may probably be both lineally descended from the old Celtic stock. But it is not easy to determine the pedigree. Although the *Coolin* is not blindfolded, yet from his being covered with a cow's hide, and beat by the rest, he has evidently the same general attributes with *Colin-maillard*, or rather with the *Blind-bock* of the northern nations. V. the article quoted above, and **GYSAR**. *Colin* might be traced to Ir. and Gael. *coill-earm*, to blindfold, C.B. *koegthath*, blind. If the term *Coolin* be supposed to refer to the savage appearance of the actor, it may be allied to C.B. *cuall*, "a stupid fool, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage;" Owen. If to the omen connected with this sport,—to C.B. *coelin*, ominous, portending.

COOLRIFE, *adj.* Cool, cold; feeling a tendency to be cold, S.

Her hand she had upon her haffat laid,
And fain, fain was she of the *coolriff* shade.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, S. V. CAULDRIFE.

COOM, *s.* 1. The dust of coals, S.

"*Coom*—is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals." Johns. Dict.

2. Small coal, S.; *Culm*, E.

3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, Roxb.

If *coom* hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretoking the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to *light down*, i.e. to alight, Teviotd.

4. *Smiddy Coom*, the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, Mearns. Fr. *ecume*, dross.

COOMY, *adj.* Begrimed with the dust of coals, S.

"'Sit downe Girzy Hypel.'—'A fool posture that would be, and no very commodious at this time; for ye see my fingers are *coomy*.'" The Entail, ii. 22.

COOM, *s.* 1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge, S.

"As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or *coom*, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building." P. Inveresk, Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 8. Allied perhaps to *Queme*, q. v.

This word, as thus used, may have been imported from the continent. Hisp. *comba* is rendered courbure, cambrure (Cormon), i.e. a vaulting, or building arch-wise.

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, Fife, Roxb.

COOM-CEIL'D, *adj.* A term applied to a garret-room, of which the *ceiling* receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and cross-beams, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a sort of arch, S.

COOMB, *s.* The bosom of a hill, having a semi-circular form, South of S.

The dark cock bayed above the *coomb*,
Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold,
Unwreathed from dawning's fairy loom,
In many a soft vermilion fold.

Queen's Wake, p. 223.

This must be viewed as having a common origin with *coom*, q. v., applied to a semicircular frame for building an arch. It is originally the same with *Comb*, of which Dr. Johnson merely says that, "in *Cornish*" it "signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue." Phillips gives a more accurate account of it; "*Comb* or *Combe* (Sax.) a valley, or low plain between two hills, or a hill between valleys. The word is still used in Devonshire and Cornwall; and many places in different parts of England have

taken name from their situation in such a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combwell*, *Swancomb*," &c.

It seems evidently of Celtic origin. C.B. *cwm*, *vallis*, *convallis*, Davies; probably from *com*, a curve, a round, Owen. The A.-Saxons probably adopted it from the British. Somner expl. *comb*, or *comp*, in nearly the same terms as those quoted from Phillips. Hisp. *comba* not only signifies *curvatura*; but, in some parts of Spain, a declivity terminating in a valley; Armor. *combant* id.; L.B. *cuma*, *coma*, *cumba*, *cumbus*, locus declivis, propensus, in vallem desinens. The radical term denoting anything curved, this notion may be traced in its various derivatives; as in Lat. *cymba*, L.B. *cumba*, a boat, a pinnacle, Gr. *κύμβα*, id. *κομβός*, cavus recessus, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Cumba*.

Coom is used in Fife, to denote a rising ground that has a circular form.

TO COONJER, *v. a.* To give a drubbing to; applied either to man or beast; as, "to *coonjer* a dog;" Clydes., Roxb.

This seems to be merely E. *conjure* used figuratively.

COONJERS, *s. pl.* A scolding, *ibid.*

TO COOP, *v. a.* To hoop, to bind with hoops.

There was a cooper, they ca'd him Cuddie,
He was the best cooper that ever I saw;
He *coopit* a coggie for our gudwife,
And, heigho! but he *coopit* it brow.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54.

Teut. *kuypp-en*, viere, coassare, coaxare dolia.

COOP, COUP-CART, *s.* 1. A cart made close with boards, S.

"The writer of this has been told, that in the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called *coup carts*, in the parish, but at present there is no other kind made use of here." P. St. Vigeans, Forfar, Statist. Acc., xii. 185.

A. Bor. *muck coop*, a *lime coop*, a close cart or wagon for carrying lime, &c. Gl. Grose.

Coops an' carts were unco rare,
An' creels an' corrocks boot to fair.

Piper of Peebles, p. 5. V. COUP-CART.

2. A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, by which means it may be emptied of its load without unyoking the horse, S.

"The body of the *coup-cart* is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards, either by degrees into small heaps, or at once, without the trouble of unyoking the shaft horse." Agr. Surv. of Berw., p. 167.

As used in the latter sense, the term is obviously from the *v. to Coup*, to overturn.

Sibb. mentions Teut. *koppf*, *dolium*, *navigium*. It may be added that as *kuypp* properly denotes a large vessel for containing liquids, the idea seems to have been transferred to any thing used for inclosing. Hence Teut. *kuypp der stud*, the walls of a city, also the place inclosed by walls; septa urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensum; Kilian. Isl. *kuppa*, Sn.-G. *koppe*, A.-S. *cufe*, *dolium*, vas. Hence, Germ. *kuyffer*, Su.-G. *kypare*, Belg. *kuyper*, E. a *cooper*.

COOP, *s.* A small heap; as, "A *coop* of muck," a heap of dung; Lanarks.

Germ. *kopf*, *summitas*; A.-S. *cop*, *coppe*, apex.

COOPER O' STOBO, a phrase used in the South of S., for denoting one who excels another in any particular line, or who is *father-better*. It is said to have had a local origin from a Cooper who was unrivalled in his profession.

COOSER, *s.* A stallion. V. CUSSER.

COOST, CUIST, *s.* "He has a gude *coost*," he is strong-bodied; Liddisdale.

Isl. *kost-r*, pingwedo.

[COOST, *pret.* and *part.* Cast, cast off, tossed; Clydes.

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

* COOT, *s.* This name is given to the Guillemot, Colymbus Troile, Mearns.

COOT, *s.* The ancle. V. CUTE.

To COOTCHER, *v. a.* To parcel out, Roxb.

Shall we view this q. *cot-share*, to divide into huts or small apartments?

COOTH, *s.* A young coalfish. V. CUTH.

COOTHIE, *adj.* Kind, affectionate, S.

And see that ye be *coothie* till her,
Ye dinna wi' your kindness spill her.

Duff's Poems, p. 100. V. COUTH.

COOTIE, *adj.* A term applied to those fowls whose legs are cled with feathers, S.

Rejoice, ye birring patricks a';
Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crouselly eraw.

Burns, iii. 19.

The *cooty* cock ahint the door
Did clap his wings and craw,
Ere Gibbie from the Piper's wake
Had thought to gang awa'.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 49.

COOTIE, *s.* 1. A wooden kitchen dish, Ayrs.

From Burns's use of this word, in an *Address*, which can have no tendency but to hold up the eternal state of punishment to ridicule, it appears to be the local pronounciation of *Coodie*, *Cudie*, q. v. a small tub. It approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gael. *ciotag*, id.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel, Lanarks.

COP, COPE, *s.* A cup or drinking vessel.

Ane marble tabile coverit was befor that thre ladies,
With rich *copes* as I wys full of ryche wynis.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 45.

Sum karvis to me eurtaslie; sum me the *cope* gevis.

Dunbar, Ibid., p. 62.

A.-S. *cop*, Alem. *cuph*, Su.-G. Isl. *kopp*, Belg. *kop*, Germ. *kopf*, Ital. *coppe*, Hisp. *copa*, Fr. *coupe*, C. B. *cup*, Pers. *cup*, *cobba*, *cupba*, id.

COPAMRY, *s.* A press for holding *cups*, &c.

"A lingsald bed, a *copamry*, & ane sehuring."
Aberd. Reg. V. AUMRIE.

COPE, *s.* A coffin; "a *cope* of leid." a leaden coffin.

"Now because the wedder was hotte, for it was in *Maii*, as yo have hard, and his [Cardinal Beatoun's] funerais culd not suddantlie be prepared, it was thocht beat (to keip him from stinking) to give him grit salt yneuche, a *cope* of leid, and a nuek in the bottoome of the Sey-tour, a place quhair mony of God's children had bein imprionit befor, to await quhat exequies his bretheren the Bischopis wald prepare for him." Knox's Hist., p. 65. It is the same in both MSS. and in Lond. edit. V. CAIP.

To COPE' *betuene*, to divide.

We will go se quhat may this muster mene:
So weill we sall us it *copé betuene*,
Thair sall nothing pass away unspyt.

King Hart, l. 20.

Fr. *coup-er*, to cut, to cleave; Teut. *kopp-en*, to cut off.

COPER, *s.* A dealer. V. COUPER.

COPHOUS, *s.* A place for keeping *cups*.

"Memorandum, thir veshell underwritten delyverit to the kingis graices officiaris; In the *cophous*, in the keiping of William Doucheale," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 73.

Isl. *kopp*, Dan. Belg. *kop*, Hisp. *copa*, Ital. *coppa*, Fr. *coupe*, scyphus, crater.

COPILL, *s.* A variety of *Coble*, *cobill*, a small boat; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.

COPMANHAWIN, COPMANHAVIN, *s.* Copenhagen; Aberd. Reg.

This is printed *Copmanhouin* in what has been viewed as the feigned title-page of the first Ed. of Sir D. Lyndsay's Dialog. A. 1552. *Copmanhavin* is literally the *haven of merchants*, or "of the merchant." *Kioebenhavn*, the modern Dan. name, signifies "the haven of merchandize."

COPOUT, "To play *copout*," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel, *cap-out*, S.

All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face:

Syne all the nobillis therof dranke about,
(I will not say that ilka man playit *capout*.)

Doug. Virgil, 36. 51. V. COVAN.

To this correspond L. B. *decalicator*, Gr. *καταποτης*, calicum exhaustor; Gloss. ap. Du Cange.

COPPER, *s.* A cupbearer.

Mercie is *copper*, and mixes weill his wine.

Palice of Honour, lii. 58.

Mr. Pink. renders this *cooper*. It is evidently from A.-S. *cop*, a cup.

"Thair he tuik vp hous with all office men requisite for his estate, and changed all the old officeris, both thesaurar, comptrollar, seereitair, Mr. maissar, Mr. household, Mr. stableris, *copperis*, carveris, and all the rest." Pitscottie's Cron. ii. 312. In Ed. 1728, p. 132, and 1768, *copper*.

From Teut. *kop*, a cup; Fr. *coupe*, id.; whence *couppier*, a cup-bearer.

COPPIN, *part. pa.* *Coppin in hevin*, elevated to heaven.

Quho that from hell war *coppin* onys in hevin,

Wald efter thank for joy, mak VI. or VII.?

King's Quair, vi. 10.

Belg. *kop*, Germ. *kopf*, the head, A.-S. *cop*, the summit.

COPY, s. Plenty, abundance.

Of all come thare is *copy* gret,
Pese, and atys, bere, and qwhet.
Wyntown, Cron. i. 13. 5.

Lat. *cop-ia*. Macpherson views it as formed for the sake of alliteration, as it seldom occurs.

COR, CUR, CAR, an inseparable particle, entering into the composition of a considerable number of Scottish words, those especially spoken in Menteith. V. CUR.

CORANICH, CORRENOTH, CORYNOCH, CORRINOCH, CRONACH, s. 1. A dirge, a lamentation for the dead, S.

And we sall serue, *Secundum usum Sarum*,
And mak yow saif, we find S. Blase to broche,
Cryand for yow the cairfull *Corrinoch*.
Papingo, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 208.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum harmonie,
That evir that dreary day did daw,
Cryand the *Corynoch* on hie,
Alas, alas ! for the Harlaw !
Battle of Harlaw, Evergreen, i. 78.

"The *Coranich*, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places. The songs are generally in praise of the deceased ; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors." Pennant's Tour in Scot., 1769, p. 112.

Brawly can he lilt and sing
Canty glee or Highland *cronach*.
G. Thomson's S. Songs, iv.

Gael. *coranach*. This word is originally Ir., and is derived by Obrien from *cora*, a choir, which he again derives from Lat. *chorus*, (vo. *Cora*.)

2. Used improperly for a cry of alarm, a sort of war-cry.

Be he the *Correnoth* had done schout,
Ersche men so gadderit him about, &c.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

3. This word must also have been occasionally used in the Highlands and districts adjoining to them, as denoting a proclamation of outlawry by means of the bagpipe.

The lond *Corrinoch* then did me exile,
Throw Lorne, Argile, Menteith and Breadalbane.
Duncan Laider, MS. Warston, Hist. E. P., ii. 278.

CORBACK, s. Expl. the "roof of a house," Dumfr.

The ship sometimes jump'd *corbacks* height,
O'er whales asleep an' snorin'.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

C. B. *cor*, a point, *balch*, prominent, towering ; q. "the towering point" of a house. It may, however, be allied to S. *bauks*.

CORBAUDIE, s. "There comes in *Corbaudie*," that is, the obstacle ; used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs ; Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *gorbaid* signifies, "totally ceased, or at rest ;" *corbaw-cw*, to domineer, to beat or keep down ; *corbwyad*, a domineering or keeping down ; Owen.

CORBIE, CORBY, s. 1. A raven ; *Corvus corax*, Linn. ; S., Orkn. ; a crow, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

Sir *Corby* Raven was maid ane procritour.
Henryson's Fab., Dog, Wolf, and Sheep,
Bannatyne MS., Gl. Compl.

"Eagles, *corbies*, and crows, often do great damage to the corn and young lambs." P. Delting, Shetl. Statist. Acc., i. 407.

"Ae *corbie* will no pyke out anither's een," S. Prov. ; spoken of those of one profession, or of similar dispositions, who will do all in their power to support each other, as far as the credit of their common profession, or humour, is concerned.

This, like the *Pyat* or *Magpie*, is in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen :

—Yesterday, workin' my stockin,
An' you wi' the sheep on the hill,
A muckle black *corby* sat croakin ;
I kent it forbodit some ill.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

Even the crow, although a more harmless bird, has not escaped this odium. I need scarcely refer to the well known verse :

Saepe sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice cornix.
Virg. Ecl. i.

Fr. *corbeau*, Sw. Norv. *korp*, Ital. *corvo*, Lat. *corvus*, id.

CORBIE-AITS, s. pl. A species of black oats, different from those called *shiacks*, S. B.

Perhaps from their dark colour, as resembling a raven.

CORBIE MESSENGER, a messenger who either returns not at all, or too late, S.

Thou *corby messenger*, quoth he, with sorrow now singis ;
Thow ischit out of Noysis ark, and to the erd wan ;
Tareit as tratour, and brocht na tadingis.
Houlate, iii. 14. MS.

He send furth *Corbie Messingeir*,
Into the air for to espy
Gif he saw ony montanis dry.
Sum sayis the *Raun* did furth remane,
And come nocht to the ark agane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 41.

In vulgar conversation, the phrase is improperly expressed, *Corbie's Messenger*.

"When I came to kiss his Majesty's hand, I was gladly made welcome : his Majesty alledging that I was *Corbie's Messenger*." Melvil's Mem., p. 170.

This proverbial phrase has evidently had its origin from the scriptural account given of the raven that was sent forth from the ark, but did not return.

"It is far mair than our lives are worth for us to stay here.—Now, I wadna like that we were trowed to be *corbie messengers*." Perils of Man, ii. 91.

CORBIE-STEPS, s. pl. The projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs, S.

It has been fancied that they might receive this denomination, q. steps for the *corbies*, or ravens, to sit on. But it is evidently from Fr. *corbeau*, a corbeil in masonry.

This etymon is confirmed by the use of *corball stones* in writing as synon.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the *corball stones* att the tope of it,—was buelt be Johnne Paterson, mason," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 174.

CORBIT, *adj.* Apparently, crooked.

Canker'd, curs'd creature, crabbit, *corbit*, kittle.
Mailland's Satyr, Watson's Coll., ii. 54.
Fr. *courbé*, *id.*; *courbette*, a small crooked rafter.

CORBULYE, *s.* "Fine dressed leather,"
Rudd. But it seems rather to signify leather greatly thickened and hardened in the preparation; such as was used for jack-boots.

—Weill thair semyt for to be
Of *corbulye* coruyn seuin grete oxin hydys,
Stiff as ane burdle that stud on athir sydis.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 9.

"Boots of jacked leather, called *curboully*, (*cuir bouille*) were also worn by horsemen. These are mentioned by Chaucer." Grose, *Milit. Antiq.* II. 253.

Fr. *cuir bouillé*, corium decoctum; *Dict. Trev.*

CORCHAT, *s.* Crotchet, a term in music.

The pyet with hir pretty cot,
Fenyeis to sing the nychtingalis not;
Bot sche can nevir the *corchal* cleif,
For harshnes of hir carlich throt.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 64, st. 4.

CORCOLET, *s.* A purple dye, made from
Lichen tartareus, *Shetl.*

As this is the same lichen with that called *corcur*, the name seems corr. from this.

CORCUDDOCH, *adj.* Kindly, good-humoured; as, "They're right *corcuddoch* thegither," *Aberd.* V. **CURCUDDOCH**.

CORDALE, *s.* A term formerly used for the tackling of a ship, *Aberd.* Fr. *cordaille*, *id.*

"Anc anker & tua *cordalis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, v. 20.

CORDELERIS KNOTTIS, an ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in S.

"Item, ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold and silvir partit equalie, a breid of claith of gold and ane uther of silvir, and upoun the silver *cordeleris knottis* of gold." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 133.

Fr. *cordeliere*, "knotted cord-work in embroidery;" *Cotgr.*

Cordeliere, in this form, properly denotes a nun of the Franciscan order. Hence the term has been transferred to dress.

On appelle aussi *cordeliere*, de petits filets de soie noire, qui ont de petits noeuds fort propres à la distance d'un pouce. *Funiculi bombycini*. Les Dames les mettent quelquefois à leur cou en guise d'un collier. *Dict. Trev.*

This term has been also transferred to heraldry. A thread, or twist, full of knots, which widows or daughters put, in form of a wreath, around their armorial bearings, is in Fr. called a *cordeliere*. This ornament seems to have originated with Anne of Bretagne, the wife of Charles VIII. of France, who began to reign A. 1483. She instituted a sort of order, in honour of the cords with which our Saviour was bound in his passion, and from the devotion she had for St. Francis, whose cord she herself wore. To this order she gave the name of the *Cordeliere*; and as a badge of distinction made a collar of various knots, interlaced with what are called *Lacs d'amour*, literally snarcs of love, with which she honoured the principal ladies of her court, to be worn around their arms.

It is well known that the Franciscans are called

Cordeliers, from the knotted cord which they wear, in imitation of the founder of their order. V. *Dict. Trev.*

It appears that anciently mitred abbots in S. wore a similar cord as an ornament. Nisbet, speaking of the heraldic exhibition of the crosier and mitre, says: "Above both is a black hat, from which issueth a knotted cord, with six tassels hanging down on each side of the shield."

"It is to be observed," he adds, "that all the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a *cordeliere* (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield, and are always advanced in number according to the person's degree in ecclesiastical preferments, from a protonotary to a cardinal." Nisbet's *Heraldry*, P. IV., p. 59, 60.

CORDEVAN, *adj.* Tanned seal-skin or horse-skin, S.; evidently corr. from **COR-DOWAN**, q. v.

CORDYT, *pret. v.* Agreed.

Be suttale band thai *cordyt* of this thing.
Wallace, i. 84. MS. Fr. *accordée*.

CORDON, *s.* A band, a wreath. Fr. *id.*; *cordon de chapeau*, a wreathed hatband.

"What are such cuts and *cordons*, silkes and satins, and other such superfluous vanities, wherewith manie about their ranke and place are so disguised, but infallible tokens of an vnsanctified heart?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 960.

CORDON, *s.* A string; also a wreath, Fr.

"Ane heich nekit lang taillit gowne of thin incarnet taffetic, with lang and schort slevis pasmentit ower the body, and lang slevis with silvir pasmentis and small *cordonis* of silvir and blew silk." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 219.

CORDONIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, wreathed, or braided.

"Item, sevin quaiffis of claith of silvir, *cordonit* with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 148.

Fr. *cordonné*, twined, plaited, wreathed, made into a cord.

CORDOWAN, *s.* Spanish leather, *cordwain*, *Sibb.*

This name is still given in S. to tanned horse-leather. But it had been originally appropriated to leather brought from *Cordova* in Spain, or such as was prepared after the same manner. Hence *Cord-wainer*, S. and E. a shoemaker. It would appear this was the name generally given in Europe to one who wrought in foreign leather: Fr. *cordonnier*, *cordouannier*; Sw. *carduwans-makere*, a leather-dresser.

CORDS, *s. pl.* A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses.

—The *corde*, & the cout-evil, the clasps & the cleiks.
Pohcart's Flyting, p. 13. V. **CLEIKS**.

The word is used in this sense, Northumb.

CORE, *s.* A party, a company, a body of men, often used by S. writers for *corps*.

Ye ken the kebbuck i' the bole,
Whar you an' I had made a hole;
An' had supliet our thievan *core*
Wi' twa-three days sufficient store.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 41.

Clement, the Knight of Ross, appeared then,
With a brave company of gallant men,
Took in the house of Nairn with that brave *core*,
The Suthron captain slew and many more.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 340.

IN CORE, in company, together, Aberd.

The lave in *core* poor Robie blam'd,
An's mither was a witch
They swore that night.
—Dukes, and geese, and hens, in *core*
Rais'd their discordant voices.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81, 84.

Isl. *kor*, Teut. *koor*, chorus.

CORE, *s.* Heart. To break one's *core*, to break one's heart, Fife.

CORF, *s.* 1. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, Loth.

2. It must have been anciently used in a general sense.

"Ane *corf* full of apillis, contenant viij^{xx} & tene apillis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

3. Basket-work in silver.

"Item, twa round tabletis of gold within ane *corf* of silver wyre. Item, the said *corf*, ane agatt maid lyk ane clamshell, set in silver, and ane round beid of garneit." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62, 63.

Belg. *korf*, Germ. *korb*, Isl. *koerf*, Dan. *kurf*, Su.-G. *korg*; Lat. *corb-is*, id.

CORF, *s.* "A temporary building, a shed," Lord Hailes.

And with that wurd intill a *corf* he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 114.

Sibb. gives the same sense, deriving it q. *cour-hof*, from *Cour*. But it rather signifies a hole, a hiding-place; A.-S. *cruft*, a vault, or hollow place under ground; which is the natural description of the covert to which a Fox would betake himself. Teut. *krofte*, *krufte*; Sw. Dan. *kraft*, id. a cave; Ital. *grotta*; Hisp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*; which all seem allied to Gr. *κρυπτη*, id.

Perhaps it most nearly approaches to Isl. *korbae*, *tuguriolum*; Verel. Ind.

CORF-HOUSE, CORFE-HOUSE, *s.* A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, during the close season, S. B.

"To be Let,—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Ohan, in Argyleshire,—with the *corf-houses*, shades, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

"—He sells to the complainers his right of salmon-fishing—with liberty to—build two sheals or two *corfe-houses*, in the most convenient places near the said fishings, so as the same may be spread, dried, and built, without prejudice to any lea ground belonging to him." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

"As for his rentis in Murray, quhilk for the maist part consistis in the fischingis of Spey, the hail workis and *corfehoussis*, and hail materiallis thair of wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit be the rebellis," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1649, Ed. 1814, VI. 396.

It has been supposed that it is from *wharf*, q. corr. of *wharf-houses*. But the term may denote houses for

curing fish; perhaps from Belg. *korv-en*, because the fish are cut up and cured in these houses. Isl. *kriř*, *krauf*, *kriřva*, excentero, to gut an animal, Su.-G. *kraefwa*, *kropp*, ingluvies.

Corff-house, however, is used as synon. with *Sheal*, both signifying a hut or cottage.

Et cum privilegio siccandi et expandendi retia, et aedificandi duas *casas* (Anglice, two *shiels*, or two *corff-houses*) in locis maxime idoneis, &c. Procept from Chancery, A. 1782. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., p. 307. V. CORF.

CORFT, *part. pa.* A term applied to fish that have been cured. *Corft fish* are fish boiled with salt and water, S. B.

In this sense, I suppose, are we to understand the following words; "Ane thousand *corf keyling* in peyll." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17; i.e., large cod-fishes piled up. V. KEELING.

To CORIE, *v. a.* To curry leather. V. the *s.*

CORIER, *s.* A currier.

"Supplicacione presented be Edward Spencer *corier*, craving libertie to buy hydys,—and vent the same being *coried*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 276.

Fr. *corroy-er*, *courroy-er*, to curry; whence *courroyeur*, a currier.

CORK, *s.* 1. An overseer, a steward; a cant term, Upp. Lanarks.

2. A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, Clydes.

Most probably from their being generally light, or in a commercial sense, without substance, given to airy speculations, and floating on the surface of trade.

Hence, To kick the *cork*, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer, ib.

3. The same term is applied by journeymen tailors to their masters, Loth.

[*Cork* is quite a common cant term for master or employer in West of S.]

CORKY, *adj.* "Airy, brisk;" Sir John Sinclair, p. 100, S. It seems nearly correspondent to E. *volatile*.

Sic *corkie* gowks in rhymin' strains

Maun now-a-days gae craze their brains,

Wha nor wi' havins, mense, nor conscience,

Maun deave the warl' wi' printin' nousense.

A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 57.

CORKY-HEADIT, *adj.* Light-headed, giddy, Roxb.

CORKY-NODDLE, *s.* A light-headed person; or one whose wisdom floats on the surface, Roxb.

CORKES, *s.* The ancient name for the Lichen omphalodes, now in S. called *Cud-bear*, q. v.

Its name in E. is *cork*, Lightfoot, p. 818; and it is singular that both this and our old designation should evidently indicate the same origin; Gael. *corcar* being the name of Lichen tartareus, *ibid.*, p. 812. Shaw gives *corcuir* as signifying, "purple, a red dye."

CORKIE, *s.* The largest kind of pin, a bodkin-pin, Fife; *Corking-pin*, E.

CORKIN-PREEN, *s.* Corking-pin, S.

By moonlight led, upo' the green,
The chiefs wad meet in daffin,
And warse for a corkin preen;
Synne to the yill a' quaffin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

"Up comes a decent, little auld manny,—riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney,—the coat-tails o' him pinned up before wi' twa corkin preens, to keep them frae being filed with the auld shelty's white hairs coming aff.—And now what think ye o' our Bishops, my man?" Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

CORKIR, *s.* The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands and Isles.

"The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows, are to be had in many places on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour.—There are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these on which the Corkir grows; but the Corkir is white, and thinner than any other that resembles it." Martin's W. Isl. p. 135. V. CORKES.

CORMOLADE, *s.* Prob. a corr. of *cœur-malade*.

"Ane other summondis wes lybellit aganis the said Mr. David [Black] quhairby he wes summondit to compeir to ansuer opone sic speiches as he had given out of pulpit within thrie dayis befor. To wit—That all kingis was deuilis and come of deuilis, that the deull wes the head of the court, and in the court.—That he—callit the lordis of Sessioun miscreantis, bryberis and kollyglasses [Galloglasses], and the nobillitie *cormoladis*. He callit the queene of England atheist," &c. Belhaven MS. Moyses's Mem. Ja. VI., fol. 72.

In the printed copy the nobility are called *cormorants*. The editor, as in many instances about that time, has given the word according to the conjecture formed by himself as to the signification. But it seems to have been originally spoken, or at least written in the libel, as a Fr. phrase, *cœur malade*; literally a diseased heart, but probably meant as equivalent to rotten-hearted, corrupt, worthless.

CORMUNDUM.

—I sall gar crop thy tongue,
And thou sall cry *Cormundum* on thy kneis.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68. st. 19.

i.e. I will bring thee to confess thy falsehood. It is an allusion to one of the Penitential Psalms, used in the Church of Rome, which has these words, *Cor mundum crea in me*.

To CORMUNDUM, *v. n.* To confess a fault; to own one's self vanquished, to sue for peace, Aysr.

CORN, *s.* The name commonly given to oats, before they are ground, S.

"I haddish to the under miller, for each boll of sheeling, of the increase of all corn, bear, and other grain." Abstract Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"Corn, generally confined to oats." Beattie's *Scotticisms*.

The crap is in, baith corn and bear.

J. Gerrond's Works, p. 80.

The word in E, and other northern languages properly signifies grain in general. In the ancient dialects the particular designation of grain was generally added; as Moes.-G. *kaurno quhattis*, granum tritici. Ihe observes, however, that the term is especially used to de-

note that species of grain which is most commonly used in any particular region. Schilter says that, in *Jus Augustan*, *chern* is put for wheat. Among the Icelanders and Swedish Goths, the term more generally denotes barley. None of our southern neighbours can be at a loss then, to discover the reason why the designation of corn is, by way of distinction, given to oats in Scotland.

To CORN, *v. a.* 1. To give a horse the usual quantity of oats allotted to him, S.; to feed, E.

When thou was corn't an' I was mellow,
We took the road ay like a swallow.

Burns, iii. 142.

"He roared to Mattie—to see that his beast was corned, and a' his riding gear in order." Rob Roy, ii. 302.

"If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." Hogg's *Brownie*, &c., ii. 202.

2. Applied metaphorically to a man exhilarated with liquor; as, "Thae lads are weel corned," S.

CORN-CART, *s.* An open-spoked cart, E. Loth.

"Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried [home] on the open spoked cart, known by the name of corn-cart." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.

CORNCRAIK, *s.* 1. The Crake or Land-rail, *Rallus crex*, Linn.

He gart the Emproure trow, and trewlye behald,
That the *Corncrak*, the puudare at hand,
Had poyndit all his pris hors in a poynd fald,
Becaus thai eite of the corn in the kirkland.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

The rail seems to receive this designation, because it *craks*, or makes a hoarse noise, from among the corn. Thus, in the fable here, the corn is represented as his peculiar charge.

The name given by Martin is *corn-craker*; Western Isles, p. 71. In Sw. and Isl. the name *craka* is given to the crow; Alem. *cracee*. Both Junius and Wachter suppose that the designation has its origin from the sound emitted by this bird.

Its name in some parts of Norway has some degree of analogy; *agerhoene*, q. the cock of the field; Dan. *aker-rixe*, q. king of the acre. The name *daker-hen* given by Willoughby to this bird, seems merely a corr. of the former. It has been said that it received from Linn. the appellation of *crex* from its cry.

2. A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it is supposed, from its harsh sound resembling the cry of the rail.

CORNEILL, CORNELING, CORNELLING, *s.* Apparently the stone called *Cornelian*.

"Item, ane ring of gold with ane quibissill. Item, ane ring with ane *corneill*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 67.

—"A string of *cornellingis* sett in gold ennamelit with quheit and tua perll betuix every *corneling*, contening xxxviii. *cornellingis*, and xxvii. couple of perll." Ibid. A., 1578, p. 263.

CORNE PIPE, *s.*

"The fyrst hed ane drone bagpipe, the nyxt hed ane pipe maid of ane bleddir and of ane reid, the third

playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane *corne pipe*, the fyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait horne." Compl. S. p. 101.

"A *corne pipe* is a *horne pipe*, pipeau de corne."—This, it is conjectured, is the instrument alluded to by Ramsay in his *Gentle Shepherd*:

When I begin to tune *my stock and horn*,
With a' her face she shaws a cauldrie scorn.

Which he explains in a note to be "a reed or whistle with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." Ritson's Essay on S. Songs, cxvii. N.

Beanford, in his Essay on the Musical Instruments of the ancient Irish, mentions the *Corn-bean* as one of them. It seems to be this which, in his explanation, he simply denominates *Beann*. If so, it must be viewed as the same with the *Stock-and-horn*; and *Corn-pipe* is only another name for it, signifying a *horn with a pipe*: for Ir. and Gael. *corn* is a horn. *Bean*, indeed, has the same meaning; so that *Corn-beann* appears to be a tautological designation. See the extract on this subject, under *Stock and Horn*.

It, however, causes some perplexity, when the ingenious writer subjoins:—

"The *Corn* was a metal horn, in general resembling the natural horns of animals, especially those of the ram and wild ox, with mouth-pieces either at the end or side."

* **CORNER, s.** To put one to a corner, to assume precedency or authority in a house.

"Compared Elizabeth Home, his father's relict, and alleged, That he could not be holden to renounce, seeing she offered her to prove, that, after his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and not only put her to a corner, but also staid there three or four months, using the best of his father's moveables," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec., p. 464.

CORNETT, s. The ensign of a company of cavalry; Fr. *cornette*, id.

—"Declaris that the said Schir James Scrymgeour of Dudop knyecht—hes the onlie and indoubtit heretable richt—of the beiring of all his hienes banneris, stand-artis, *cornettis*, pinsaillis, handschenyeis, vtheris signis and takinnis of battell and weir, of quhatsumeuir collour, schaip, or fassoun, baith on horss and fute," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

La *cornette* est un éhendart quarré, qui se port au bout d'une lance par le troisième officier de la compagnie. Dict. Trev. Hence the name of *cornet* has been applied to the officer who carries this standard. The origin is probably Fr. *corne*, a corner; an ensign of this kind having four corners.

CORNETTIS, s. pl. A kind of head-dress.

"In the first sevin huidis of claith of silvir embrod-erit with gold and tannie silk. Sevin *cornettis* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaiff of camorage with tua *cornettis* sewit with cuttitt out werk of gold and silvir." Ibid. p. 232. Fr. *cornette*, the two ends of a coif, which resemble horns. V. Dict. Trev.

Cornette is also rendered, *Linea mulieris mitella*; and seems occasionally as here to denote a head-dress distinct from the coif.

CORN-HARP, s. An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds, Nairns., Morays.

"From the specific gravity of many of the seeds of weeds, it is not practicable to separate them from the corn, but by the operation of sifting. This labour is greatly lessened by an implement named the *corn-harp*. It has obtained that appellation from being principally

made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument known under that name.

"The wire, or sifting part of the *corn-harp*, is a parallelogram, set up so as to form an inclined plane, nearly 4 feet in height, and almost 2 in breadth, having two sides of board to prevent the corn from running off at the edges, by the continuation of the frame and sides; a happer is formed at the top of the wire parallelogram, the bottom of which almost necessarily terminating in an angle, discharges the grain through a slit of the same breadth as the wire frame, and which by the simple contrivance of a board sliding in a groove, may be opened wider, or shut narrower, as occasion requires. The wire is not stretched in one uniform plane, but inserted into cross bars about 8 inches asunder, placed in the under edges or back of the sides, so as to form 6 steps, each about an inch in height, making as many falls as the grain runs down along the wire, the strings of which are stretched so near to each other as to allow the little globular seeds to fall through." Agr. Surv. Nairns. and Morays., p. 126.

CORNY, adj. Fruitful or plentiful in grain; as, "The last was a *corny* year," Aberd.

CORNIESKRAUGH, s. The rail, a bird, Moray; S. *Corneraik*; *skraugh* being synon. with *craik*, as denoting a cry.

CORNIE WARK. Food, properly that made of grain. "Nae kin (kind) o' *cornie wark* has crossed his craig for twa days;" he has taken no food for two days, Teviotd.

Tent. *koren-woerck*, bread, panificium ex frumento; Kilian.

CORNYKLE, s. A chronicle.

Bot Malcolm gat vpon this lady brycht
Schir Malcolm Wallas, a full gentill knyecht,
And Wilyame als, as Conus *Cornykle* beris in hand,
Quhilk etir was the reskow of Scotland.

Wallace, i. 37. MS.

CORNIT, CORNYT, part. pa. Provided with grain.

"The thre estatis thinkis at the bordonraris mysteris nocht sa mekill supple as thai dyde,—and at thai may this yere, God be lowyt, defende thameself bettir than fernyer for diuers caussis; first, thai ar bettir *cornyt* than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war *cornyt*." Acts Ja. II. A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45, c. 2. *Cornit*, Ed. 1566.

Now we only speak of a horse being *corned*, S., i. e. having received a feed of oats.

CORNOY, s. Sorrow or trouble, Berwick; supposed to be from Fr. *coeur noyé*, a troubled or overwhelmed heart.

CORP, s. A corpse, a dead body.

Fr. *corps*, Dan. *krop*, Isl. *kroppa*, Germ. *korper*, id., all from Lat. *corp-us*, the body.

CORPS PRESENT, s. "A mortuary, or funeral gift to the church; in recompense, as was pretended, for any thing that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased; synon. with O. E. *soul skott* or *soul portion*," Gl. Sibb.

This is the account given by Mr. Brand. "It is mentioned," he observes, "in the national council of

Egsham, about the year 1006." He also says: "It was antiently done by leading or driving a horse or cow, &c. before the corpse of the deceased at his funeral." Popular Antiquities, p. 25.

"The uppermost Claith, *corps-present*, Clerk-maile, the Pasche-offering, Tiend-ale, and all Handlings upaland, can neither be required nor received of good conscience." First Book of Discipline, ch. viii. s. 2.

In Knox's Hist. MS. the orthography is the same. For in MSS. the whole *First Buik* is inserted; although not in editions. In Spotswood's Hist. p. 164, it is erroneously printed *Corpresent*.

Sir David Lyndsay satirizes this oppressive custom. V. U^{MAST}.

Fr. *corps* and *present-er*, q. to present the body for interment; or Fr. *present*, a gift, L. B. *praesentia*.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, s. The linen in which the host was kept.

"In ane uther gardeviant, in the fyrst a lamp of silver, a *corperale* with a cais. Item, three quhippis and twa bukis." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 71.

The contents of this cabinet had been all subservient to the devotions of the royal family. As the host had been preserved in the *corperale*, the *twa bukis* had been breviaries; and the *quhippis*, or scourges, meant for penance.

"Item—twa abbis, twa ameittis of Bartane clayth, dornik to be tonellis unschappin, ane belt, twa *corporallis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *corporail*, "the corporall; the fine linnen wherein the sacrament is put;" Cotgr. L. B. *corporale*, palla, qua sacrificium contegitur in altari; Du Cange. It has obviously been denominated from the absurd idea of the real presence of the *body* of our Lord in the Sacrament of the Supper.

CORPSE-SHEET, s. A shroud, a winding-sheet.

"Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered though; she wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up to hide it." Heart of M. Loth., ii. 116.

CORRACH, CORRACK, s. A pannier. The panniers used by the Braymen in Angus are thus denominated.

The term seems of Gothic origin. Su.-G. *korg*, a pannier or basket. The hurdles used, in sieges for protecting the soldiers, are called *rysskorg-ar*, from *ris*, virgultum, and *korg*, q. *corrachs* of *rise*, S. V. RISE.

CORRENOY, s. A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the belly, Fife.

Perhaps from the Fr.; q. *coeur ennuyé*, internally quieted; as we speak of a *heart-colic*.

CORRIE, s. A hollow between hills; or rather, a hollow in a hill; also *corehead*, S.

"The Currie is a small stream,—deriving its name from its source, being a *Corrie*, a Celtic term, signifying a confined cleugh or glen, of which sort is the spring of the Annan, vulgarly called the "Annan Peck;" or the Marquis of Annandale's "Beef-stand." P. Drysdale, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ix. 419.

Coiramhoni is expl. the *valley of Moni*. Ib. xx. 300.

"This place is rendered conspicuous by the *Corries* or *Curries of Balglass*. They are semicircular excavations, naturally hollowed out in the western extremity of that ridge of hills, commonly known by the name of Campsie and Strathblane Fells. Some of the *Corries* are very spacious, being more than a mile in diameter." P. Killearn, Stirlings. Ibid. xvi. 104.

"*Corry* signifies the hollow bosom of a mountain, in which, on account of the snow lying long there, the vegetation is often more luxuriant than in the lower ground." Grant's Superstitions, ii. 253.

"The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom on the side of the burn—if your eyes are good, you may see the green specks among the heather." Waverley, i. 241.

To CORRIE ON, to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together; Lanarks.

It is not very remote in sense from Teut. *kuyen-en*, *nugari*, confabulari; Kilian. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere.

CORRIENEUCHIN, part. pr. Conversing *tete-a-tete*. Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be *corrieneuchin*, Fife.

It is also used as a *s.* Persons are said to hold a *corrieneuchin*. Perhaps q. to *corrie* in the *neuk* or corner. V. preceding word.

CORS, CORSE, CORSS, s. 1. The cross or rood, S.

Scho hat Elane, that syne fand
The *Cors* in-to the haly land.

Wyntown, V. 10. 78.

2. A crucifix.

"Item, a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great *cors* of gold with four precious stanis and a chenye of gold." Inventories, p. 12.

3. Market place, S. Sw. *kors*, id. So called from a *cross* being formerly erected there.

The cadies rang'd about the *Corse*,
For messages ay ready,
To tak your card, or haud your horse,
You'll find them true and steady.—

Picken's Poems, i. 906.

4. The name sometimes given to a piece of silver-money, from its bearing the figure of a cross.

5. The name of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

"It is statute and ordained,—that ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the *corss*, according to the order and customis, to his next neighbours, with ane sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people either to conven to church for preaching or prayers, or for his Majesty's service, and such other necessary causes, as shall be thought expedient by the ministers, sherrifs, institutioners, or their baillies, and shall not stay or lay down the same, but direct it with all diligence, upon the receipt thereof, under the pain of 7 pounds Scots *toties quoties*." Acts of Bailiary, A. 1615, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 458.

This is evidently the same with the *budkaffe* of the Sueo-Goths, thus defined by Ihre; *Baculus nuntiatorius quo ad conventus publicos convocabantur cives veteris Suoniae*. It is formed from *bud*, *bod*, *nuntius*, a messenger, and *kafle* [whence S. *cavel*] *bacillus*, a rod. This mode was used when it was necessary to inform men who were ignorant of letters, by means of signs. This rod was three palms in length, burnt at the one end, having a rope drawn