

through or bound to the other. The burned part denoted that, in case of disobedience, their property would be given up to the flames; the rope, that the offenders should themselves be hanged. This was sent through a district or country by an able footman, who was bound to run with it so far, till relieved by another, and so on, till all the inhabitants were warned to assemble at a certain place.

This nearly corresponds to the *Kroistara* of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, although with this difference, that, while the Celts burned the one extremity of their rod or stake, the other was dipped in blood. V. CROISHTARICH.

It may naturally be supposed that the custom of Orkney bore more analogy to the *Budkafle* than to the *Kroistara*. Why, then, is it here called the *Corss*, i.e. the cross? At first view I was inclined to suppose that those who framed these Acts, Henry Stewart, and William Livingston, being emigrants from Scotland, had used the term expressive of the custom of their own country. But I find that the Goths occasionally gave to their nuntiaro rod the form of a cross. Haldorson, in explaining the Isl. term *bod*, gives as one sense of it, Signum, quo convocari contribules solent; observing that this "was sometimes in the form of an axe, when it regarded the King's business; of an arrow, when some sudden emergency, as that of slaughter, or hostile invasion, called for a convention; and that it bore the form of a cross, when matters of economy and religious bodies were the subject of consultation.

In Su.-G. this signal was also denominated *hceroer*, from *haer*, exercitus, and *oer aur*, sagitta, Isl. *her-aur*, theserra ad bellum evocans, Verel.; q. "the arrow of war." It was also called in Isl. *ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *leidung*, expeditio militaris, properly, the leading out of a fleet, and *bod* nuntius.

It might be supposed, at first view, that this rod had not received the name of *corss* till the northern nations were christianised. But of this we have no certain evidence; though it is a presumptive circumstance, that this name was used for the *budkafle*, when the convention was held with a view to religion. It appears, however, that the sign of the cross occurs on Gentile monuments. This was the form of the hammer or maul which was the symbol of Thor. V. Keysler. Antiq. Septent., p. 138. I here even contends that the Lat. term *crux* was of Scythian origin. For he views it as formed from Goth. *krok*, which primarily denoted two pieces of wood joined so as to exhibit the form of the Gr. letter T, used by the Goths. for binding the hands and feet of captives together; as he deduces Lat. *gabalus*, another term denoting a gibbet, from Su.-G. *gaffel*, *gafwel*, furca. V. Fyre Croce.

To CORSS, CORSE, *v. a.* 1. To cross, to lay one body athwart another.

"That the bottom thairof be *corssit* with irne naillit to the same, and to the ryng of the firlot," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

Sw. *korsad*, crossed; Seren.

2. To cross, to go across, Buchan.

What ails thee, Robert? lath auld Santie's wierd
Fortauld that ye mann *corse* some luckless fierd?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

3. To thwart, Gl. *ibid.*

CORS, CORCE, CORSS, *s.* An animated body.

The flesche debatis aganis the spiritual goist,
His hie curage with sensuall lust to law,
And be the body vycor bath ar loist.

The sprete wald up, the *cors* ay down list draw.

Doug. Virgil, 353, 43.

For William wichtar was of *corss*

Than Sym, and better knittin.

Evergreen, ii. 177. st. 4. Fr. *corps*, body.

CORSBOLLIS, *pl.* Crossbows.

"And ye soldartis compangyons of veyr, mak reddy your *corsbollis*, handbollis, fyir speyris." Compl. S. p. 64.

CORSES, *s. pl.* Money.

My purs is [maid] of sic ane skin,

Thair will na *corsses* byd it within.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 68.

Thus denominated from the form of the *cross* anciently impressed on our silver money.

CORSGARD, *s.* Metaphorically, a place of residence.

"My old age doth no lesse crave—at the least an honest retreat from warfare, within my own garison and *corsgard*, with hope of burial with my ancestors." Letter A. Melville, Life, ii. 530.

Fr. *corps de garde*, "a court of gard, in a campe, or fort;" Cotgr.

CORSPRESAND, *s.* The same as *Corps-present*.

"In the actioun—movit be Schir And° Pringil chaplain & John Spottiswod for the wrangwiss spoliatioun & withhaldin of four sek of woll, iii^c & xx lamys [lambs], lx stanyes of cheiss, & v. *corspresandis* of the teyndis of the kirk of Stow of Weddale pertenying to thaim be reson of tak," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 23.

As this is reckoned among the *teyndis*, it verifies the remark made by Jacob, that oblations, &c. are in the nature of tithes, and may be sued for in the ecclesiastical courts. Vo. *Oblations*.

CORSSY, *adj.* Bigbodied, corpulent; *gravem* Osirim, *Virg.*

On siclyke wyse this ilk chiftane Troyane

The *corssy* pasand Osirim he has slane.

Doug. Virgil, 426. 13. V. Cors, 2.

CORSYBELLY, *s.* A shirt for a child, open before; an infant's first shirt, S. B. Ross thus describes a vulgar superstition:—

A clear brunt coal w' the het tongs was ta'en,

Frae out the ingle-mids fu' clear and clean,

And throw the *corssy-belly* letten fa,

For fear the weecane should be ta'en-awa.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

Q. a shirt that is folded across the belly.

CORTER, *s.* 1. A quarter, Aberd.; corr. from *quarter*.

2. Also a cake, Aberd.; so called because quartered.

"I believe an honest fallow never brack the nook o' a *corter*, nor cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck." Journal from London, p. 1.

CROWN OF THE CORTER. 1. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake, *ibid.*

2. Metaph. the principal or best part of any thing, *ibid.*

CORTES, CORTIS, *s. pl.* The name of a French coin, sometimes brought into Scotland, in former ages.

“It is statut and ordanit, that thair be na denaris of Franss, mailyis, *cortis*, mitis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of blac mone, tane in payment in this realme.” Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. *Cortes*, Skene.

I can form no other conjecture concerning this term, than that it is written according to the vulgar pronunciation, as corrupted from Fr. *quart*, or more fully *quart denier*, the *fourth* part of a penny. It seems to have been the half of the *malyic* or Fr. halfpenny, as defined by Cotgr., and thus corresponded to the modern denomination of *Furthing*.

L. B. *quartus*, quadrans, nisi me fallo, seu moneta minor; Du Cange. *Quart*, monnoie valant quatre deniers; Roquefort. Lacombe defines it precisely in the same terms, adding the year 1190; Suppl.

The term was also used to denote the fourth of a crown; but with a particular specification. Il n'a pas un *quart d'ecu*, Signifie, il est bien pauvre; Leroux Dict. Comique.

In the same manner *quarter* is, in the north of S., still corruptly pronounced *cortier*.

CORT STOP, a vessel for holding a *quart*.

“Ane *cort stop*, & ane poynt stoip,” i.e. a Scotch pint; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

CORUIE, s. A crooked iron to draw down buildings.

Here creaked *Coruies*, fleeing brydges tall.
Their skathfull Scorpions, that ruyne the wall.
Hudson's Judith, p. 33.

Fr. *courb-er*, *courv-er*, to crook, bow, bend; hence, *corbeau*, expl. “a certain warlike instrument;” Cotgr.

CORUYN, s. A kind of leather.

—Thair seenyt for to be
Of corbulye *coruyn* seuin grete oxin hydils.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 9.

Corr. from *Cordowan*, q. v.

COSCH, COSHE, s. A coach; Fr. *coche*, pronounced soft.

Then Emprours and Kings sall walk behinde.
—As men defeat, cled all in dullfull black,
In *coschis* traynd with slander, shame and lack:
Their children yong, and menyenis in a rout,
Drest all in dule sall walk thair *cosch* about.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 382.

“The moyen that heo useth against these, is tauld in the end of the 6. verse, he striketh them with a deadlie sleepe, with sik a sleepe, that the ridar was als deade as the *coshe*. I will not insist; the chariot is here placed for the ridar.” Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591, Q. 7, a.

Vnto this bischop there was brought
Ana new-maid *coische* for to decore him.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 330.

Su.-G. *kusk*, Germ. *kutsche*, Belg. *koetse*, id. Wachter derives the term from *kutt-en*, tegere; Lye, the Belg. name from *koets-en*, cubare, as properly signifying a couch. Callander, in his MS. notes on Ihre, says that the coach was invented by the Scythians.

To COSE, Coss, Coiss, v. a. To exchange, to barter. *Coss* is still used, Loth.

I trow in world was necht a bettir Knycht,
Than was the gud Graym off trewth and hardement.
Teris tharwith fra Wallace eyn down went.
Bruce said, Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt.
Wallace ansuerd, Allace, thair war ewill *cosyt*.
Wallace, x. 470. MS.

i. e. “It was a bad exchange; Grahame being of

more value than all who fell on the English side.” The sense is lost in the old edit. in which it is,

Allace, they were ill *cost*—
unless this be an abbrev. of *cosit*, then in use.

—The traist Alethes
With him hes helmes *cosit*, and gave him his.
Doug. Virgil, 286. 33.

Coss a doe, a phrase commonly used among children, Loth. i. e. exchange a piece of bread, as a bit of oat-meal cake for wheaten bread.

Phillips mentions *scoss*, or *scource*, as an old word, used in this sense. But it seems now to be provincial. Grose accordingly gives *scorce*, or *scocce*, id., as used in the Exmoor dialect.

Rudd. derives *cose* from A.-S. *ceos-an*, to choose, because an exchange, he says, is a sort of mutual or alternate election. Su.-G. *kes-a*, *kios-a*, Belg. *kies-en*, Moes-G. *kios-an*, id., which appears in its opposite, *us-kios-an*, to reject, to reprobate. I have not observed, however, that any one of these terms occurs as denoting exchange. This is the sense of Su.-G. *kyl-a*, (on which word Ihre observes that *cose*, S., has the same signification,) also of *kaut-en*, used in Thuringia. Hence,

COSSING, COISSING, s. The act of exchanging.

“Bote—signifies compensation, or satisfaction;—and in all excambion, or *cosing* of landes or gearre moveable.” Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Bote*.

Sic *coissing*, but lessing,
All honest men may use
That *change* now were strange now,
Qued Reason, to refuse.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 57.

To COSE. [Prob. same as E. COZEN.]

Then meekly said the lady free
To Sir Egeir, Now how do ye?
I rede ye be of counsel clean,
Ye will not *cose*, Sir, as I ween.
I think your love be in no weir;
Therefore I rede you make good cheer.

Sir Egeir.

The meaning is uncertain. Shall we suppose the term, in this application, allied to Teut. *koos-en*, to flatter? Or is it used as before; q. “you will not change your mind.”

COSH, adj. 1. Neat, snug; as denoting a comfortable situation, S.

The gudeman, new come hame, is blyth to find,
Whan he out o'er the halland flings his een,
That ilka turn is handled to his mind,
That a' his housie looks sae *cosh* and clean.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold, Ayrs.

I've guid gramshens worn mysel';—
They kept me *cosh* baith cauf an' coots;
But Jock, forsooth, mann hae his boots.
Picken's Poems, i. 124.

3. Quiet, without interruption; a *cosh crack*, S., a conversation free from disturbance.

He lighted at the lady's yate,
And sat him on a pin;
And sang fu' sweet the notes o' love,
Till a' was *cosh* within.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 9.

4. In a state of intimacy; *They are very cosh*. In a similar sense it is said, *They are sitting*

very cosh, or *coshly*; they are sitting close or hard by each other, as those do who are on a familiar footing, S.

Sibb., without any proper reason, derives it from Fr. *coy*, quietus.

The term, as used in the last example, might seem borrowed from Ir. *koish*, hard by, near; or as denoting intimacy, allied to Belg. *kooz-en*, Germ. *kosen*, in *lieb-kosen*, to fawn, to cajole, Su.-G. *kusk-a*, to soothe by fair speeches, Isl. id., to persuade, to entice; E. *cozen*. But the sense first given is most probably the primary one. The word, in this acceptation, nearly corresponds to Isl. *kios*, *kuos*, a small place that is well fenced; angustus locus et circumseptus, quasi vas; G. Andr., p. 157. O. Teut. *koys-en*, *koos-en*, however, is rendered, coire, fornicari; Kilian.

COSHLY, *adv.* Snugly, S.

It's i' the Psalms o' David writ,
That this wide warld ne'er should flit,
But on the waters *coshly* sit.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 82.

To this, perhaps, we may trace an O.E. term, used by Palsgrave. "*Cossh*, a sorie house, [Fr.] cauerne," B. iii. f. 26, b.

It would seem that the term *cosh* is provincially used also as a *s.* "*Coish*, a confined, comfortable, or warm situation." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

COSH, *adj.* With a hollow beneath, or over a hollow; Galloway. V. **TOSCH**, **TOSCHE**, *adj.*

COSHE, *s.* A coach. V. **COSCH**.

COSIE, **COZIE**, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, snug, well-sheltered, S.

To keep you *cosie* in a hoord,
This hunger I with ease endur'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

Then cannie, in some *cozie* place,
They close the day.

Burns, iii. 89.

—*Cozie* here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell.

To a Mouse, *Ibid.*, p. 147.

This seems radically the same with *cosh*, as used in the first sense.

COSIELY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, S.

While to my cod my pow I keep,
Cantye and *cosiely* I lye.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 74.

I in the field of yon auld birk-tree side,—
Right *cozylie* was set to ease my stumps,
Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps.

Starrat, *Ibid.*, ii. 389.

To **LOOK COZIE**, to have the appearance of being comfortable; to exhibit symptoms of good-humour, Fife, Dumfr.

A late writer applies this phrase to his Muse:—

As on I wrote, she *look'd* sae *cozy*,
It gar'd me fyke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Gael. *coisagach*, snug. V. **COLSIE**.

COSIE, *s.* 1. A straw-basket. V. **CASSIE**.

[2. A cover for a tea-urn, to prevent cooling.]

COSINGNACE, **COSIGNANCE**, *s.* 1. A relation by blood, a cousin.

"Fenella was ane tender *cosingnace* to Malcolme Duf afore slane be Kenneth." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 10. *Multa necessitudine conjuncta*, Boeth.

2. A grand-daughter; or perhaps a niece.

"Attoure Uoldosius sonne to the erle of Nortumbirland sal haue kyng Williamis *cosingnais* in mariage." *Ibid.*, B. xii. c. 10. *Neptem*, Boeth.

Formed from Lat. *consanguineus*, a kinsman; perhaps through the medium of Fr. *cousinage*, consanguinity.

It is also written *consignance*:—

—"Yit, because he was vterand and *consignance* to his lordshypp, he wald do as vthers wald, and put hand to it." Anderson's Coll., ii. 184.

To **COSS**, *v. a.* To exchange, Loth., Berwicks. V. **COSE**.

COSSNENT, *s.* A servant or labourer is said to work at *coसनent*, when he receives wages without victuals, S.

This, by some, is resolved into *cost neat*, *q.* the *neat cost*, the price of labour in money, without any thing additional. This seems very doubtful; especially from the inversion not being common in our language, as well as the supposed antiquity of the phrase, whereas *neat cost* is modern. The origin, however, is quite obscure. May it be from Teut. *kost*, food, and *neen*, the negative particle; as denoting that *no food* is given according to a bargain of this kind?

"*Cosnent*, wages without food," Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 691.

Sometimes it is used in the form of an *adj.*:—

"I dinna—wish you to work *cosnent* wark, that is, without meat or wage." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 169.

This, however, I apprehend, is properly the sense of the following mode of expression:—

To Work Black Cosnent, I am informed, signifies in Ayr. to work without either meat or wages. The phrase is often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house.

This term seems nearly to resemble Isl. *kostnatt-r*, *quostnatt-r*, sumptus, G. Andr.; *q.* the expense at which one gives his labour. I strongly suspect, however, that it has the same origin with Germ. *Cossacten*, the term by which those, in legal language designed *villani*, are denominated, who live in cottages, being attached to the glebe, and performing the labour requisite. *Homines glebae ascripti*, qui intra casam serviunt, et in praediis rurales operas praestant; Wachter. In L. B. they are called *cotscti*, an A.-S. word Latinized; *col-saeta*, which denotes the inhabitant of a cottage, being formed from *cote*, a cottage, and *saeta*, which in composition signifies an inhabitant, or one who *sits*, i.e. resident in a place, from *sitt-en*, sedere.

COST, *s.* 1. Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney, corresponding with *Cane* in our old deeds, S.

—"Confermis the letter of gift—of all & haill the superplus of the thriddis of benefices within the boundis of Orknay,—alsweill money victuall, as *cost* of buttir, oyle, and vtheris customes within the saidis boundis." Acts Ja. VII. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 455.

2. This term seems latterly to have been in a special manner appropriated to meal and malt, *ibid.*

"Bishoprick of Orkney. Money, £251 2s. 6d. *Cost*, i.e. Malt, 78 Last, 21 Meil, 3 Setting, 21 Merk." Keith's Hist. App., p. 182.

"Victual called *Cost* in Orkney, 26 Last," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 188.

"Malt and butter had become considerable articles of consumption or export, and *cost*, a denomination for meal and malt, in the proportion generally of two-thirds of malt, and a third of oat meal, was rendered a principal article of feu-duty." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 31.

3. It is also used in Orkn. to denote the sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, "I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost*," i.e. allowance of food.

This is evidently the same with *Coist*, which I have defined in too limited a way.

COST, s. Side. V. **COIST.**

COSTAGE, s. Expense.

The purpou fleuris I sall skattir and pull,
That I may straw with sic rewardis at leist
My neuces saule to culye snd to feist,
And but profit sic *costage* sall exerce.

Doug. Virgil, 197. 55.

To COSTAY, v. n. To coast, to go or sail by the side of.

Thai forrayid nouch fere in the lnsd,
For thai war *costayid* uere st hand.

Wyntown, ix. 7. 25.

COSTER, s. A piece of arable land.

In 1559, William, the bishop of St. Andrews, confirmed to the monastery of Haddington, "una *costera* terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Stanypeth, [East Lothian] ex dono Roberti de Vetero ponte." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edin., i. 110.

The same place is referred to in our Acts.

"Item, ane *coster* of land with the pertinentis, in the territorie off Stanypethe." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 646.

L. B. *Costur-a*, the same with *cultura*; Saepe sumitur pro modo agri, qui *colitur* et aratur. Fr. *couture*, Du Cange. It may, however, be from L. B. *coster-ium*, pars alicujus loci; angulus; q. a corner of land. V. Carpentier.

COSTIL, Wallace, ii. 64. V. **COIST.**

COT, s. Prob. coat, or coating.

"The lordis decretis—that Thomas Turnebull of Fawlishope sall content & pay to Thomas Folkert ij sek of gude woll but *cot* or ter, for the quhilk he is bundin to the said Thomas be his obligacion," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 18.

Probably "*coat*," as denoting a covering of grease, "or tar."

To COT, v. n. To cot with one, to cohabit, to dwell in the same house, S. B.

Q. to live in the same *cot*; unless allied to Su.-G. *kolte*, a friend.

COTE, s. A rate. *Cote* of a testament, the rate due, according to the value of the legacies.

"That quhare ony sic persouns deis within age, that may nocht mak thar testamentis, the nerrest of

thar kyne to succedd to thaim sall have thar gudis, without preiudice to the ordinaris ament the *cote* of thar testamentis." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

L. B. *cota*, rata pars, Gall. *cotte* vel *quote*. L. B. *quota* is used in the same sense. Here it denotes the assessment exacted by the episcopal court, in proportion to the extent of the goods inherited.

"Soon after the reign of David I. a right was acknowledged in bishops, not only of disposing of the goods of all who died without a will,—but of confirming the testaments of all Scotsmen who died in foreign parts.—In every confirmation of a testament, besides the other fees of court, the twentieth part of the moveables fell to the bishop of the diocese, which was called the *quot* of the testament, because it was the proportion or quota to which the bishop was entitled at conforming." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. T. 9, § 23.

COTERAL, s. An elastic piece of thin split iron, used to fasten the bolts of window-shutters; Berwick's.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *katterol*, Belg. *katrol*, a pulley. *Koter-en*, however, signifies fodicare.

COTHIE, adj. Warm, snug, comfortable, Perth's; synon. with *Cosie*.

But, oh! the greedy gauger gang,
They do him muckle skeath an' wrang,
For aft whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang,
Fu' croose an' *cothie*,
They light upou him in a bang,
And speil his bothie.

Duff's Poems, p. 60.

Content wi' the growth o' the island,
Our dadies were *cothie* an' braw.

Ibid., p. 160.

In Fife, *Cothie* has the same signification; sometimes implying the idea of wealth.

Gael. *coth* denotes meat, victuals. But I suspect that this term is of the same stock with *Couth*, *Couthie*, q. v.

COTHIELY, adv. Snugly, *ibid.*

"The gudeman and me said, though it was time enough for the lassie to marry, yet if they baith keepit in ae mind for twa or three years, she mith be *cothiely* set down." Campbell, i. 331.

COTHRUGH, adj. Rustic, &c. V. **CODROCII.**

COTLANDER, s. A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, E. Loth.

Formed from old E. *colland*, "land held by a cottager, whether in soccage or villenage." Dimidia acra terrae jacet ibidem inter *Colland*, quam Johannes Goldering tenet, ex una parte, & *Colland* quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. Paroch. Antiq. 532. V. Jacob's Law Dict.

L. B. *collanda*, *collandium*, terra cotalis, ex *col* et *land* terra. Item, una virgata terrae, cum dimidia unius *collandi* tota, &c. Monast. Anglic. ap. Du Cange.

COTMAN, s. A cottager, Galloway.

"At Meikle Culloch, in the parish of Urr, a boy—belonging to a *cotman* on the farm, was attacked by a large boar, which threw him down, and tore his cheek and side so severely, that his life was considered to be in danger." Caled. Merc., Nov. 20, 1823.

COTTAR, COTTER, s. One who inhabits a *cot* or cottage; dependent on a farm, S.

"Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a *cotter*, is kept for each plough em-

ployed on the farm." P. Ceres, Fife, Statist. Acc., v. 333.

Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons. This custom is a relic of the service of the *villani*. The service itself is still called *bondage*. L. B. *cotar-ius*, *cottar-ius*, *coter-ius*, Fr. *cottier*, held, or holding, by a servile, base, and ignoble tenure. Hence S. *cotterman*, *cotterfouk*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*; a village possessed by cottagers, and dependent on the principal farm.

This term is applied to one who lives under a farmer, either with or without a piece of land attached to his house. Mere mechanics are not properly called *cottars*, in general at least. In Aberdeenshire, formerly the servant employed as a ploughman by a farmer, had generally a separate house assigned him, with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of pre-eminence, *the cot-ar*; while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed *cottar-men* or *cottar-fouk*. Hence, till of late, the ploughman was called *the cottar*, though living in the same house with his master.

COTTAR-WARK, s. Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell, S.

"Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of *cottar-work*." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 231.

To **COTTER eggs**, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible, S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *koter-en*, fodicare; as there is a sort of poking in stirring the eggs. Thus, as Belg. *roer-en* signifies to poke, to stir, *geroerde eyeren* denotes what we call *cotter'd eggs*.

[**COTTERIN, part.** Poking, turning over, working in a trifling manner; Clydes.]

To **COTTER, v. n.** A term used in Loth. in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes. He who has no ground of his own has it provided by another, free of rent, one year; the manure and culture being considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to *cotter*.

Although Teut. *koter-en* signifies fodicare, the term, it may be supposed, has originated from *cotters*, or cottagers on a farm, who had the privilege of raising roots for family use on the terms specified.

COTTERIE, s. Apparently, provision as to a place of habitation.

"Wherever a village of any considerable extent is established, or in the centre of two or more villages, let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster.—If his duty is faithfully performed, there will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women, whose manners will be civilized, whose morals will be correct, and whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and *cottery*, and the scholars for the expense of their education." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 349.

COTTOWN, COTTON, COTTAR-TOWN, s. A small village, or hamlet, possessed by *cottars* or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm, S.

"Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called *cottowns*." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 137.

"And the *Cotton* sal frely occupy the ta side of the said *lonyng* on the north pait, and the hospitale on the south side, the lonyng beand common to thaim baith." Cartul. Aberd., p. 8. This deed is dated A. 1446.

"The residence of the farmer—is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the *cottar-toun*; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer." Edin. Mag., Aug., 1818, p. 127.

"The *cottoune* of Many." Reg. Aberd. Cent., 16.

COTT TAIL. V. COAT-TAIL.

COUBROUN, adj. Low born, or rustic.

A *coubroun* quene, a laichly lurdane;
Off strang wesche sheill tak a jurdane,
And settis in the pylefat.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 193. V. WASH.

Perhaps q. *cow-brown*, as respecting her appearance; or *cow-born*, as it is still said of a low-born person, *brought up in the byre*. L. *gylefat*.

COUCHER, s. A coward, a poltroon.

"It is good, ere the storm rise, to make ready all, and to be prepared to go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not keep the house, nor sit at the fire side with *couchers*." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 65.
From the E. v. *couch*, Fr. *couch-er*.

COUCHER'S BLOW. 1. The blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow, immediately before he gives up, S.

2. It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting the parting blow to which a dastard submits; as *I gied [gave] him the coucher blow*, S. O., i.e. he submitted to receive the last blow.

To **COUCHER, v. a.** To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility. He who fails is said to be *coucher'd*, S.

This seems to have been formed from the *s.*, q. to make one *couch*, or lie down like a dog, to lower in fear; Fr. *couch-er*, Teut. *koets-en*, cubare.

To **COUCHER down, v. n.** To bow down, to crouch, to submit, Roxb.

COUDIE, adj. V. COUTH.

To **COUDLE, v. n.** To float; as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, Roxb.

C. B. *cod-i*, signifies to rise, to lift up, *cawd*, what is raised up.

To **COUGHER, (gutt.) v. n.** To continue to cough; used in this form, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*. V. BLOCHER, v.

Evidently a derivative from E. *cough*, or Teut. *kuch-en*, id.

COUGHT, for *couth*. **Could**.

Out of hevin the his gait *cought* the wif galng.
Pink. S. P. Rep., iii. 142.

COUHIRT, *s*.

Crawdones, *couhirts*, and theifs of kynd.—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

It seems uncertain whether this be for *cowards*, as connected with *crawdones*; although it may simply signify *cow-herds* as conjoined with *theifs*, *q.* stealers of cattle.

Teut. *coe-herde*, *koerd*, *koord*, *bubuleus*.

To COUK, *v. n.* **To reach**. **V. Cowk**.**To COUK**. [To dart under or into, to crouch down, to lie hid; Clydes. **V. Cook**.

In the last sense it is used by Burns in his description of the 'burnie,'—

Whyles *cookil* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel.]

To COUK, *v. n.* A term used to denote the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

The coukow *couks*, the prattin pyes
To geck hir they begin.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

COUL, (pron. like *E. cool*), *s*. A night-cap; in some places *Coulie*, *S.*; apparently from *E. Cowl*, a hood worn by monks.**COULIE**, **COWLIE**, *s*. 1. A boy, *S*.

This is the common, and apparently the original, signification; allied perhaps to *Su.-G. kull*, offspring; whence *kullt*, a boy, *kulla*, a girl. *Hisp. chula*, a male child, evidently acknowledges this Goth. origin.

2. A term applied to a man in the language of contempt, *S*.

But these who are long in abuse,
And have drunk in some childish use,
Are very fair to keep that stain.
Some coward *coulie* of this strain,
Come moved [commoved] by some schoolish toy,
Ran rampart on a schollar boy,
Did tear and graip him with his claws,—
For somewhat did concerne the Pope
Canonized at Edinburgh crosse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 77, 78.

This refers to the burning of the Pope in effigy by the students of the university of Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1680. The *coward-coulie* seems to be Sir William Paterson. **V. Wodrow's Hist.**, ii. 218, 219.

Some *Coulies* murders more with words,
Than Trowpers do with guns and swords.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

Siclike in Pantheon debates

Whan twa cheils hae a pingle;
E'en now some *coulie* gets his aits,
An' dirt wi' words they mingle.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 54.

COULPE, *s*. A fault.

"Vø sal carye no thing furtht of this varld bot the *coulpe* of our synnis, or the meritit of our vertu." **Compl. S.** p. 242.

Fr. *culp*, Lat. *culp-a*.

COULPIT, *part*. Prob. bartered, sold.

Alace that ever Scotland sould have bred
Sic to [its] awin dishonour, schame, and greif;
That, quhen ane nobilman wes thairto fled,
At neid to seik some succour and relief.

Sould have bene *coulpit* twyse! First be ane theif,
Then be Lochlevin, quho did thre yeir him keip;
Quho gat greit gaine to save him from mischelf,
Synne sould him to the akabhills lyk ane schelp.

Mailland Poems, p. 229.

Explained *seized upon*, *Pink*. But there is no reason to think that this is the meaning. It may signify, "treated as a culprit, made to suffer injurious treatment," by a liberal use of Fr. *coulp-er*, to find fault with, tax, reprehend. But perhaps *coulpit* is rather used for *coupit*, *l* being often inserted in this manner. Thus the sense would be, bartered, sold; as *sould* is afterwards used. **V. COUP**.

COULTER-NEB, *s*. A sea-fowl and bird of passage, West. Isles. **V. BOUGER**.**COULTER-NIBBIT**, *adj*. Having a long nose.

"Hear to the *coulter-nibbit* piper, said onc." *Perils of Man*, ii. 250; *q.* a nose resembling the *coulter* of a plough.

COUMIT-BED, *s*. A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain, *Roxb*.

This, I think, is the same with *Aleove-bed*; from *S. Coom*, as denoting the arched form of the front. *Coom* may be allied to *C. B. cum*, a rounding together, *Owen*.

COUNCIL-POST, *s*. "A term in Scotland for a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with despatches by the lords of the *council*."

"Have the charity to send a *council-post* with intelligence; the post does not suit us in the country." **L. Elibank**, *Boswell's Journal*, p. 173.

To COUNGEIR, *v. a.* **To conjure**.

"Quha brekis the seund [with Protestants, the third] command?—Thai that abusis the name of God, to *coungeir* the deuil be enchantmentis, be expresse or priuat pactionis with him."—*Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 32. a. Hence,

COUNGERAR, **COWNGERAR**, *s*. A conjurer.

"Oft tymes geir tynt or stowin is gettin agane be *coungerars*." *Ibid.* Fol. 21. b.

To COUNJER, *v. a.* **To intimidate or still by threatening**, Clydes. **V. COONJER**.**COUNYIE**, *s*.

In dance thay war so slow of feit,
They gaif thame in the fyre a heit,
And maid them quicker of *counyie*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

"Quicker of *cunning* or apprehension; or perhaps, quicker of coin, of circulation, or course;" **Lord Hailes**. But the last idea supposes *Dunbar* to use a very unnatural metaphor. It may either be from Fr. *coign-er*, *cogn-er*, to beat, to strike, as respecting the increased quickness of motion. Or we may view the poet as referring to what he had already said in the same stanza. Having compared *Sweirnes* or Indolence to a sow, he adds:

Full slepy wes his *grunyie*.

i. e. grunt. Afterwards he exhibits the same honourable personage as served by a number of drones; and the effect of the application of fire to their feet, was their being more active in grunting, less *slepy* than before. For *counyie* may be viewed as synon. with

grumje, from O. Fr. *coin, coign*, the cry or grunting of pigs, Cotgr.

COUNT, *s.* An accmpt; Hence, *Count-book*, a book of accmpts; *Counting*, arithmetic, *S.*

COUNTER, *s.* A person learning arithmetic. "A gude counter," one who is skilful in casting accounts, *S.* V. **COUNTING**.

COUNTERCHECK, **COUNTERCHECK-PLANE**, *s.* A tool for working out that grove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle, *S.*

To **COUNTERCOUP**, *v. a.* 1. To overcome, to surmount, *Ayrs.*

2. To repulse, *ibid.*

3. To overturn, *ibid.*

4. To destroy, *ibid.*

Although one of the senses given is to overturn, it does not seem to have any connexion with *S. Coup*, *id.*, but to be formed from Fr. *contrecoup*, a term used at billiards, when, on one player striking his antagonist's ball, it returns and strikes his: *Reciproca percussio*, *Dict. Trev.*

To **COUNTERFACTE**, *v. n.* To counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realme, hes wickedlie, and contemptuously purchased the said Papes Bulles, dispensations, letters and priviledges at Rome, or hes caused *counterfacte* the samin in Flanders or uthers parts;—as alsua, sum uthers hes purchased, or *counterfacted* gifts and provisions of benefices." *Acts Ja. VI. 1572, c. 51. Murray.*

Fr. *contrefaire*, *id.*, part. *contrefaict*; Lat. *contra* and *fac-ere*.

COUNTING, *s.* The common name for the science of arithmetic; as, "I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and *counting*, *S.*

To **COUNT KIN** *with one*, to compare one's pedigree with that of another. It is common for one who has perhaps been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to his relations, to say of the person who has done so, "I'll *count kin wi'* him whenever he likes," *S.*

This evidently refers to the genealogical accounts kept of families, especially in feudal times.

COUNTRY, *s.* In the Highlands of *S.*, a particular district, though very limited, is so called.

"The father of Allan lived in another *country*; that is, beyond a ridge of stupendous mountains, which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called *countries*." *Clan Albin, i. 46.*

The same idiom had formerly been known to the English. Thus Shakespear makes the Chief-Justice say, "Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the *countries* as you go." See 1st Part of *Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 3.* In *Reid's Edit.*,

indeed, *counties* is substituted. But I suspect that the other was the term used by Shakespear.

[O. F. *contree*, *country*. V. *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*]

COUNTRY DANCE, a dance of Scottish origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room, *S.*

When dinner's o'er, the dancing neist began,
And throw and throw they lap, they flang, they ran:
The *country dances*, and the *country reels*,
With streaked arms bobb'd round, and nimble heels.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

COUNTRY-KEEPER, *s.* One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents, *S.*

—"I staid away from the Ba-spiel—only for fear of the *countrykeeper*, for there was a warrant against me." *Tales of my Landlord, i. 124.*

COUNTRY-SIDE, *s.* A district or tract of country.

"Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that *country-side*, although the Earl of Glencairn spoke to the Bishop in his favours, who gave him a very short answer; which made the Earl say, 'We have set up these men, and they will trample upon us.'" *Walker's Remark. Pass. p. 173.*

"The old man—had the pleasure of receiving the reiterated assurances of young, old, and middle-aged, that he was simply the best qualified person for the office of arbiter in the hall *country-side*." *Antiquary, ii. 342.*

COUNTRYR, **COWNTIR**, *s.* 1. *Encountre.*

At the first *countryr* into this bargane

Almon Tyrreus eldest son was slaue.

Doug. Virgil, 226. 17.

2. A division of an army engaged in battle. *Wall.*

The *v.* is abridged in the same manner from the Fr.

To **COUP**, **COWP**, *v. a.* 1. To exchange, to barter, *S.* Sometimes it includes both the idea of buying and of selling; as "to *coup cattle*," to buy in order to sell again.

2. To expose for sale, *Roxb.*

3. To buy and sell, to traffic; commonly used in this sense, *Aberd.*, but only of an inferior kind of trade.

Isl. *kaup-a*, Su.-G. *koep-a*, *vendere*.

A. B. *coup*, *Yorks. Norf. cope*, *id.* Su.-G. *koep-a*, not only signifies to buy, but to barter; *kopa jord i jord*, to exchange one piece of land for another.

A.-S. *ceap* denotes cattle. The *v. ceap-an*, to buy might be derived from this, as Lat. *pecunia*, money, from *pecus* cattle; because among barbarous nations cattle are the primary article of barter. This reason, however, is capable of being inverted.

The ancient Latins give the name of *caupo*, not only to one who sold wines, but to him who sold goods of any kind; whence *cauponari*, to make merchandise in general.

COUP, *s.* 1. *Exchange, S.*

Yit houp hings be ane hair,
Houping aganes all houp;

Albeit from cair to cair
Thow cathe my hairt in *coup*.
Mailland Poems, p. 264.

2. A good bargain; any thing purchased below its just value; Gl. Surv. Moray.
Sw. *koep*, purchase, bargain.

2. *The hail coup*, the whole of any thing, the entire quantity without diminution, S.

This phrase is evidently derived from the idea of a bargain, and must originally have signified "the whole purchase, or barter."

3. A company of people. The term is used rather in contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy ill-manner'd *coup*;" Fife.

COUPER, COPER, *s.* 1. A dealer, a chafferer.

"They are forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, *copers*, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandices." Chalmerlan Air, c. 21, s. 3.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a *horsecouper*, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a *cowcouper*, one who deals in cows, S.; from *coup*, *v.*, to barter.

"The horse which our *coupers* had bought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle." Baillie's Lett., i. 85.

"Nor are they, in any way, a match for *horsecoupers*, *cow-coupers*,—the people that farmers have to deal with." P. Leslie, Fifes. Statist. Acc., vi. 44, N.

Cope-man occurs in O. E. in the sense of purchaser, chafferer, or *chapman* in modern language.

Only for hope of gaine, and that uncertaine,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

Ben Jonson's Volpone.

Phillips explains *copecs-mate*, "a partner in merchandizing," Dict.

2. Applied to one who makes merchandise of souls.

"If the way revealed in the word be that way, we then know, these *soul-coupers* and traffickers shew not the way of salvation." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 66.

COUPER-WORD, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers, Roxb.; from *couper*, a dealer.

To COUP, COWP, *v. a.* To overturn, to overset, to tumble over, S.

"The pure woman perceaving him so bent, and that he stoupt down in hir tub, for the taiking furth of sick stuffe as was within it, first *coupit* up his heilles, so that his heid went down." Knox, p. 203.

"He has *coupd* the mickle dish into the liddle;" S. Prov. "The jest is in the different significations of the word *coup*, which signifies to buy and sell grain, cattle, &c. and to turn one thing upon another; spoken when people have fallen behind in dealing." Kelly, p. 144. V. the *v. n.*

To COUP *owre*, *v. a.* To overturn. This idiom is very common, S.

The cronsest should been *coupit owre* i' death's gory fault,
Or the leal heart o' some i' the swaird should been cauld.
Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

To COUP CARLS, to tumble heels over head, (synon. to *Coup the Creels*), Galloway.

Right winsome was the simmer e'en,
When lads and lasses pingle,
An' *coupin carls* on the green,
An' dancing round the ingle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 89.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *cairl-eam*, to tumble, to toss, *cairte*, tumbled.

To COUP THE CRANS. 1. To be overturned, S.

—"The trades assembled, and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should *coup the crans*, as they had done elsewhere." Rob Roy, ii. 123, also 239.

The language is borrowed from the *cran*, a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery, which is sometimes turned with its feet uppermost by an awkward assistant. Thus it signifies, to be completely upset, S.

2. It is also occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female, S.

To COUP THE CREELS. 1. To tumble heels over head, S.

"He added, that—if folk couldna keep their legs still, but wad needs be *couping the creels* ower through-stanes, as if they wad raise the very dead folk wi' the clatter, a kirk wi' a chimley in't was fittest for them." Rob Roy, ii. 150.

2. To bring forth an illegitimate child, Roxb. *To cast a lagen-gird*, synon., S.

3. To die, Roxb.

"If ye should tak it into you head to *coup the creels* just now, you know it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial." Blackw. Mag., Mar., 1823, p. 312.

To COUP, *v. n.* 1. To overset, to tumble, S.

The whirling stream will make our boat to *coup*,
Therefore let's pass the bridge by Wallace' loup.
Muses Threnodie, p. 186.

"The brig brak and the cart *couppet*." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 130.

2. Used metaph. as signifying to fail in business, to become bankrupt, S.

Who has not seen the youth imprudent fa',
With prospect pleasant in life's morning daw?
And who has not heard Gib's old cronies say,
That he would *coup* some not far distant day?

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 98.

This seems radically the same with Germ. *kipp-en*, *mutare*, *inclinari ad terram*, *auf der kippe stehen*, *pronus esse ad lapsum*, in *discrimine lapsus versari*; Wachter. This he derives from Gr. *κπτέω*, *vergere*, *propendere*. But it is certainly more directly from *kippe*, *kipf*, also *kopf*, apex, *summitas*. One, however, might suppose that it had some affinity to Sw. *gupp-a*, to rock, to tilt up; *Baaten guppar*, the boat rocks or pitches, *q.* is in danger of being overset; Wideg.

COUPIT, *part. pa.* Confined to bed from illness of any kind, Loth., Roxb.

To COUP *owre*, *v. n.* 1. To be overset, S.

2. To fall asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, especially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture, S.

3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman; when confined in childbed. The prep. is sometimes prefixed; as, *She's just at the o'er-coupin'*, i.e., She is very near the time of childbirth.

COUP, COWP, *s.* 1. A fall, *S.*, sometimes *coupis*, *S. B.*

Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup.
I mon run fast in dreid I get a *cowp*.

Lyndsay's S. P. Repr., ii. 158.

2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, *S.*

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen *coups*, and *hitches*, and *dykes*.—These *coups* and *hitches*—are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means *couping* the coal out of its regular bed." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 329.

COUP, *s.* Leg. *Caup*, i.e. cap or bowl.

"'Ay, let him gang,' said the miller—'I wad rather deal wi' the thankless that neither gies *coup*, nievefu', nor lippie, than wi' him.'" Perils, iii. 39.

COUP-CART, COWP-CART, *s.* V. COOP.

COUP-HUNDED, *adj.*

"Stolen—from the barn of Willowyards in the ground of New Grange, near Arbroath, belonging to Alexander Davidson, a brown, *coup-hundred*, switch-tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead." Adv. Aberd. Journal, Dec. 27, 1820.

COUP-THE-LADLE, *s.* The play of see-saw, Aberd.

COUPAR, a town in Angus, referred to in a common *S. Prov.*

"He that will to Coupar, maun to Coupar. He that will, will." Gl. Antiquary.

The *Prov.* fully expressed is, "He that will to Coupar maun to Coupar, though Killiemuir [Kirrymuir] had sworn't." The meaning is not accurately expressed as above. The idea is, that when the will is obstinately set on any course, it is an indication of necessity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom of fatality.

* COUPE-JARRET, *s.* One who hamstringings another.

"Meantime, he has accused me to some of the *primates*, the rulers for the time, as if I were a cut-throat, and an abettor of bravoos and assassinations, and *Coupe-jarrets*." Waverley, iii. 236.

Fr. *couper le jarret*, to hough, to cut the hams. This word seems introduced merely as suited to the pomposity of the character; for it does not appear to have been adopted into our language.

COUPEN, *s.* A fragment. V. COWPON.

—"Gin I winna gi'e you a helpin' haun' mysel' tae rive him in *coupins* lith, lim', an' spawl." Saint Patrick, iii. 311.

COUPLE, CUPPIL, *s.* A rafter, *S.*

—Twenty *cuppil* he gave, or ma,
To the body of the kyrk alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 163.

"The oak *couples* were of a circular form, lined with wood, and painted in the taste of the times." P. Cupar-Fife, Statist. Acc., xvii. 140.

C. B. *kupul ty*, tignum, a rafter of a house, a beam. It is observed, Gl. *Wynt.*, that rafters are "so called from being in pairs or couples." It is favourable to this idea, that C. B. *kuphlysy* signifies to join or couple. Heb. כבל, *kebel*, compes, copula; כבל כבל, *cabal*, duplicare.

COUPLE-YILL, KIPPLE-YILL, *s.* A potation given to house-carpenters on putting the *couples* or rafters on a new house, Teviotd.

To COUR, COURIE, *v. n.* To stoop, to shrink, to crouch, *S.*, *cower*, *E.*

Chaucer writes *coure* :—

Kinges mote to him knole and *coure*. *Pl. T.*

V. the etymon, vo. CURR, 2.

To COUR, *v. n.* To recover. V. COWER.

COURAGE-BAG, *s.* A modest designation for the *scrotum*, Galloway.

—Ilk yaul-cutted heifer, round thee playing,

In merriment, tossing her glaiket head

Beneath thy wyme, licks down thy boozie lisk.

And rubs thy *courage-bag*, now toom's a whussle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 47.

COURANT, *s.* A severe reprehension, the act of scolding, Dumfr.

Probably in allusion to the high French dance called *coranto*, *curranto*, and *currant*; if not from Fr. *courant*, chasing, as signifying that one gives another a heat.

COURCHE, *s.* A covering for the head, a kerchief, *S.* *Curchey*, Dunbar.

A roussat gown of her awn scho him gaif

Apon his weyd, at courtyt all the layff,

A souldry *courche* our hed and nek leit fall.

Wallace, i. 241. MS.

The *couch*, or as also denominated, *S. B.* *courtsey*, is thus defined by a friend: "A square piece of linen used, in former times by women, instead of a cap or *mutch*. Two corners of it covered the ears, one the neck, and another the forehead. The latter was folded backwards."

It must anciently have been of a different form, from the description given of it in an old act of Parliament; probably resembling what is now called a *toy*. The act respects the wives and daughters of *commounis* and *pure gentill men*, with the exception of persons "constitute in dignitie, as Alderman, Baillie, or vther gude worthy men, that ar of the counsall of the townne."

—"That thay mak thair wyfis and douchters—be abeyeit ganand and correspondand for thair estate, that is to say, on thair heidis schort *couchis*, with lytil hudis, as ar vsit in Flanders, England, and vther cuntreis." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 70. Edit. 1566.

"Cleanliness is couthe, said the wife, quhen she turned her *courche*," *S. Prov.*

"Some of these good women generally busk the bride's first *curch*.—The hair, which the day before hung in tresses mixed with ribbon, is now rolled tightly up on a wooden bodkin, and fixed on the top of the head. It is then covered with the *curch*, a square piece of linen doubled diagonally, and passed round the head close to the forehead. Young women fasten the ends behind; the old wear them tied under the chin. The corner behind hangs loosely down." Discipline, iii. p. 282, N.

Fr. *couvre-chef*, a covering for the head.

COURERS, CURERS, *s. pl.* Covers, Gl. Sibb.

COURIE, *adj.* Timid, easily alarmed, Peebles.; apparently from the *v.* to *Cour*. V. **CURR**.

To **COURIE**, *v. n.* V. **COUR**.

COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks. V. **CURRIE**.

COURSABLE, **CURSABLE**, *adj.* Current, common.

"The lordis auditoris ordanis that the saidis partijs tak breuis of diuision, or ony vther *coursable* breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thair haf consentit before thaim." Act Audit. A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act. Conc. A. 1478, p. 19, 20. *Cursable*, *ib.* p. 270.

This literally signifies current, from the Fr. term of the same form, and must respect such briefes as were common and legally warranted.

COURTHAGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains, Aberd. Reg.; probably a contr. from Fr. *courtinages*, *id.*

COURTIN, *s.* A yard for holding straw, Berw.

"A set of farm buildings is called a stead or stead-ing; the straw-yard is the *courtin*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 305.

Probably an oblique use of O. Fr. *curtin*, a kitchen-garden; Verger, jardin potager, Roquefort; or perhaps directly from L. B. *cortin-a*, *curtin-a*, rustica area quae muris cingitur; derived from *cortis*, atrium. This term might be introduced by the monks in writing charters, &c.

COUSIGNANCE, *s.* A relation by blood. V. **COSINGNAGE**.

COUSIGNES, *s.* A female cousin-german.

"Ane uther question, Whether if a man abusing his *cousignes*, his father's brother's daughter sevin yeiris, and begottin children, and presentlie wald marrie her, and underly correctioun, may marie her or not?" General Assembly, A. 1565. Keith's Hist., p. 543.

"It was the custom to say *Cousigne* for the male, and *Cousignes* for the female." Note, *ibid.*

This expl. the proper meaning of *Cosingnace*, q. v.

COUSIN-RED, *s.* Consanguinity, kindred, South of S.

"You are his relation it seems."—"There is some *cousin-red* between us, doubtless," said the Bailie reluctantly." Rob Roy, ii. 237.

A term strangely compounded, *cousin* being from Lat. *consanguineus*, and *red*, contracted from A.-S. *raeden*, conditio, status, as in *maured*, *kindred*, &c.

[O. F. *cosin*, *cousin*, a cousin.]

COUT, **COWT**, *s.* A young horse, S.; corr. from *colt*. Hence,

COUT-EVIL, *s.* Properly *colt-evil*, a disease incident to young horses; E. *strangles*, in which the maxillary glands swell so much as to threaten strangulation; Border, Northumb.

—The Cords, and the *Cout-evil*, the Clasps, and the Cleiks. *Pohwart*. V. **CLEIKS**.

To **COUTCH**, *v. a.* To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors or possessors, Stirlings.

—"The fairsaids lands of Boddome Burnflet and How Meur quihik is y' outfeald arrable land pertaining to thame lysis rinrig and navayis [no wise] comodeyuslie *coutchit* nor laid be itself euerie man his portiou thar-off." Contract, A. 1634, Lord Livingstoun; Mem. Dr. Wilson of Falkirk v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813, App. p. 2.

Fr. *couch-er*, to lay down. It is used as to gardening.

To **COUTCH BE CAWILL**, to divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

—"The saids lands sal be designet and *coutchit be cawill*, vthir wayis as sal be tho' moist expedient, conform to thair parts and portions tharoff falling to thame." *Ibid.*

COUTCH, *s.* A portion of land lying in one division, not in *runrig*, Stirlings.

"Boddame, Burnflat, &c., were different from Grahame's Muir, whereof the Howmuir was only a part, and were outfield arable lands belonging to the feuars of Falkirk, lying *runrig*, and which they were therefore to divide into *couches*, so as every man's share might be laid together by itself." *Ibid.*, p. 7.

Fr. *couche*, en termes de Jardinage, est une preparation, d'un quarreau de terre avec du fumier, du terreau, &c. pour y élever des melons, de laitues, et autres fruits et herbesges. Diet. Trev.

COUTCHACK, **CUTCHACK**, *s.* The clearest part of a fire, a blazing fire, S. B.

"The first was a lieutenant o' a ship, a gaucy, swack, young fallow, an' as guid a pint-ale's man as ere beeked his fit at the *coutchack* o' a browster wife's ingle." Journal from London, p. 1.

O happy is that donee-gaun wight,
Whsse saul ne'er mints a swervin,
But glewrs weel pleas'd at a *cutchack's* light,
Has sense his ev'rs nerve in.

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

"A small blazing fire;" Gl.

The first syllable seems allied to Teut. *koud*, warm.

To **COUTCHER DOWN**, *v. n.* To bow down, to crouch, Roxb.

COUTCHIT, *part. pa.* Laid, inlaid, stuffed.

—Thair semyt for to be
Of corbulys coruyn sein gret oxin hydīs,
Stiff as ane burd that stud on sthir sydis,
Stuffit and *coutchit* full of irne and lede.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 11.

Fr. *couch-er*, to lay. In this sense Chaucer uses the phrase "couched with perles," v. 2136.

COUTH, *aux. v.* Could.

A gyrd rycht to the King *couth* msik,
And with the ax he hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629, MS.

He wes a man of gret bowntè,
Houorabil, wys, and rycht worthy:
He *couth* rycht mekil of eumpany.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 182.

Properly rendered in Gl. "He could bring many followers to the field."

This is also used in Wallace and by Douglas, and in the same sense by Rob. Glouc. and R. de Brunne. V. **TYNDALE**.

This seems to be the A.-S. pret. *cuthe*, novi, from *cunn-an*, noscere, as originally used to denote ability

of mind, or knowledge, and thence transferred to power in a general sense.

COUTH, part. pa. Known.

Pergamea I nemyt it, but bade,
Our folkis than that warren blith and glad,
Of this *couth* surname our new cieté,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in lee.
Doug. Virgil, 71. 50.

A.-S. *cuth*, id.

COUTH, s. Expl. "enunciated sound; a word."

O, blessins on thy *couth*, lord John;
Weel's me to see this day;
For mickle hae I done and dreed;
But weel does this repay.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 125.

He refers to Gael. *cuth*. I have not met with the word elsewhere. It is probably peculiar to Moray. But it is more probably of Goth. origin, as allied to Isl. *quæde*, syllaba, *qued-a*, Su.-G. *quæd-a*, effari, dicere, to speak.

COUTH, COUTHY, COUDY, adj. 1. Affable, agreeable in conversation, frank, facetious, familiar, S.

Ramsay uses *couth* in this sense:—

Nor will North Britain yield for fouth
Of ilka thing, and fellows *couth*
To ony but her sister South.
Poems, ii. 419.

Fu' weel can they ding dool away,
Wi' comrades *couthy*.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 45.

Heal be your heart, gay *couthy* carle,
Lang may ye help to toom a barrel.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

2. Loving, affectionate, kind, S.

And sayd, God-speid, my son, and I was fain
Of that *couth* word, and of his company.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 187, st. 7.

Of the nuts on *Halloween*, it is said:—
Some kindle, *couthie*, side by side,
An' burn thegither trimly;
Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out-owre the chimley
Fu' high that day.
Burns, iii. 128.

Kindly and *couthy* ay to her he spak,
And held her in gueed tune wi' mony a crack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Here the adj. is used for the adv.

3. Comfortable, giving satisfaction.

His pantry was never ill-boden;
The spence was ay *couthie* an' clean.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

A mankie gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco *couth*,
A tartan plaid, pinn'd round their shoulders tight,
Did mak them ay fu' trim, and perfect right.
Galloway's Poems, p. 182. V. COURCHE.

4. Pleasant to the ear, S. B.

The water feckly on a level sled
Wi' little dinn, but *couthy* what it made.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

5. In a general sense it is opposed to solitary, dreary; as expressing the comfort of society and friendship, when one is in a state of suffering, or when far from home and friends, S.

—"Tell me, what are ye,
That in this dreary darksome hole kens me?"
"E'en Lindy here, your ain auld neipeir's sin,
Wi' shakl'd hands an' wi' a sair paid skin."
"That's unco luck, but gneed I sanno ca't,
But yet there's something *couthie* in it fra't."
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 43.

6. With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world. Anything accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be *no coudy*. The term is also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted, Ang.

It is nearly allied to A.-S. *cuth*, notus, familiaris. There are other terms which have an evident affinity to this as used in the first sense. Teut. *kodde*, factiæ, jocus; *koddig*, facetus, jucundus; Kilian. Isl. *kuedia*, salutare, valedicere. Isl. *kwidr* is nearly allied to sense 1. Testificatio familiaris incolatus, *qued*, saluto, valedico, *quedia*, salutatio; G. Andr., p. 155, 156.

COUTHILY, adv. 1. Kindly, familiarly, S.

As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky;
In by they come, and hailst her *couthily*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

2. Comfortably, agreeably; in regard to situation.

Sae down they sat by favour of a stane,
That o'er their heads right *couthily* did lean.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

COUTHINESS, COUDINESS, s. Facetiousness, familiarity, kindness, S.

COUTHY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable, S.

He—spake sae kindly, *couthy-like*, and fair,—
That at mair saught my mind began to be,
And he some meat his laddie gart gee me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

"Didna you tell me how kind and *couthie-like* Lord Arnbank was lookin' to this same Miss Flora at the circat?" Glenfergus, i. 239.

COUTHLESS, adj. Cold, unkind.

To read their fu'some, puffing lays,
Their fause, unmeaning, *couthless* praise,
Wad gar ane think their votaries
Were perfect sannts.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 114.

Apparently from *Couth*, the more ancient form of the adj., and *less*, as signifying, without affection.

COUTRIBAT, s. Confused struggle, a tumult, Ettr. For. Read *Cautribat*, often applied to dogs' quarrels.

"Is a' safe? Is the *coutribat* ower? Sic a fie-gae-to as yon I saw never. Hech! but it is an unsensy place this!" Perils of Man, ii. 145.

Perhaps q. *cout-rippet*, disturbance made by *colts*; or Isl. *koettr*, felis, and *rifbalde*, violentus, q. an uproar of cats.

COUTS. V. SUMMER-COUTS.

COUTTERTHIRL, s. The vacuity between the *coulter* and the ploughshare, S. V. THIRL.

COVAN, *s.* A convent. Pink. and Sibb. very oddly render *covanis* "guests;" although interrogatively.

It is no glaid collatioun
Quhyle ane maks merrie, an uthair luiks downe
Ane thrists, ane uthair playis cope out.
Let snes the cope go round about,
And wyn the *covanis* benysoun.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 101.

By ancient writers it was generally written *covent*.

—One thing wold I wite, if thi wil ware;
If bedis of bishoppis might bring thê to blisse;
Or *coventes* in cloistres might kere the of care.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 16.

—He ys byvore the heye wened ybured there ywys,
And of the hous of Teukesbury thulke *covent* ys.

R. Glouc., p. 433.

I am Wrath, quod he, I was semetyme a Fryer,
And the *coventes* gardiner, for to graften impes;
On Limitours and Legisters lesynges I imped.

P. Ploughman, F. 22, p. 2.

Hence the name of *Covent-garden* in London; i.e. the garden which belonged to a certain *convent*.

In S., *calvin* is still used for *convent*. Thus at Arbroath there is a place called the *Calvin's kirk-yard*, that is, the churchyard belonging to the *convent*.

COUATYSE, COVETISE, COWATYSS, *s.* 1. Covetousness.

In this sense it is frequently used by Doug. Arm. *covetis*, O. Fr. *couvoitise*, id.

2. It is used, somewhat obliquely, as denoting ambition, or the lust of power.

Than wes the land a quhile in pess.
Bot *covatyss*, that can nocht cess
To set men spon felony,
To ger thaim cum to senyowry,
Ger Lordis off full gret renoune
Msk a fell conjuracioun
Agayn Robert, the douchty King.

Barbour, xix. 2. MS.

Covetise is also used in O. E. It occurs in a very remarkable passage in P. Ploughman, which has this colophon, *How covetise of the cleargy wyl destroy the church*.

For *covetise* after crosse, the crown standes in golde,
Both rych and religious, that rode they honour
That in grotis is grauen, and in golde nobles.
For *covetous* of that crosse, men of holy kyrke
Shall turne as templeis did, the time approacheth here:
Wyt ye not ye wyse men, how the men heneured
More treasure than truth, I dare not tell the sethe,
Reason and ryghtfull dome, the religious domed.
Ryght so you clarkes for your *covetise* ere longe
Shal they deme *Dos Ecclesie*, and your pride depose.

Deposit potentes de sede, &c.

If knyghthode and knydwyt, & commune by conscience
To gyther loue lelly, leneth it well ye byshoppes,
The lordshyps of landes for euer shall ye lese,
And lyue as *Leuitici*, as our Lorde you teacheth.

Per primitias et decimas, &c.

Fol., 85. a. b.

It is a singular fact, that, in different countries, poets have been the first to lash the corruptions of the church, and have in some respects laid the foundations of that Reformation, the happy effects of which we now enjoy. It has been asserted, that Sir David Lyndsay contributed as much to the Reformation in Scotland, as John Knox. Although this assertion is not consonant to fact, it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the severe attacks which Sir David made on the clergy, the minds of the people were in so far prepared for throwing off their galling yoke.

It is well known that poetry, in another form, was subservient to the interests of the Reformation in France. The charms of Clement Marot's verse, in

his beautiful translation of many of the Psalms, diffused their influence even in the gay court of Francis I., and rendered those partial to the Reformation, who perhaps were not influenced by any superior motive. Although the Reformation was crushed in Italy, similar exertions had been made in that country, first by Dante, and then by Petrarch. V. Catalog. Test., pp. 721, 770.

COVE, *s.* A cave, S. A. Bor.

"Kyng Constantyne wes tane and brocht to ane *cove*, besyde the see, quhare he was heidit the XIII yeir of his reigne." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 17.

A.-S. *cofe*, Isl. *kofe*, Su.-G. *kofwa*, Germ. Belg. *kouwe*, id.

COVERATOUR, *s.* A coverlet for a bed.

"Item, four *coveratouris* of grene taffatiis stikkit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. *couverture*, id.

COVETTA, *s.* The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work, called also a *Quarter-round*, S.

COVINE, *s.* Fraud, artifice; "But fraud or *covine*." South of S.

This is an old Scottish law-phrase. V. CONUYNE.

[It is used by Barbour in the same sense, ix., 14; as—*counsel*, xiii., 122, *plan*, *power to contrive*, ix. 77. V. Skeat's Gl. to Barbour.]

COVIN-TREE, *s.* A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion-house, where the Laird always met his visitors, Roxb.

This term occurs in the following beautiful stanza, the only one known to remain, of a *Mother's Lament for her Son* :—

He was lord o' the huntin'-horn,
And king o' the *covin-tree*;
He was lu'd in s' the westlan waters,
And O! he was dear to his ain minnie.

The last line is otherwise given :—

And best lu'd by his minnie.

It has been supposed that this is *q. convoy-tree*,—*q.* the place to which the host accompanied his departing guests. Much more probably from *covine*, as signifying convention, or place of meeting, (like *Trusting-Tree*.) V. CONUYNE, &c., *s.* under CONVENE, *v.*

To COW, *v. a.* 1. To poll the head, S.

"They had thair hedis ay *covit*, as the Spanyeartis vris bot ony bonet or couer les than thay war trublit with infirmite. Nane of thaim throw ythand *coving* of their hedis grew beld." Bellend. Descrip. Alb., c. 16. This is the translation, instead of *capitibus tonsis*, Boeth.

Ye gar us trow that all our heids be *covit*.

Philol. st. 67, Pink. S. P. Repr. i.

This alludes to the Prov., "Wad ye gar me trow that my head's *cow'd*, when ne'er a sheers came on't?" Ramsay, p. 74.

2. To clip short, in general.

Where we clip, quoth the Cummers, there needs na kame;
For we have height to Mahown for handsel this hair:

They made it like a scraped swyne;
And as they *cow'd* they made it quhryne.

Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

Ye harmless race! it is for needy man
Ye're of your fleeces robd. Be not afraid.
'Tis not the slaught'rous gully 'bove your heads
That's lifted—'Tis the gently moving hand

Of tender-hearted swain, which o'er your sides
Guides the keen *cowing* shears.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 81.

3. To cut, to prune, to lop off.

A cow, which wants the horns, is said to be *cowit*, S. A. Bor. Su.-G. *kullig*, Isl. *kollotr*, C. B. *kula*, qui cornibus caret. For the origin, V. COLL, v.

The name of an old S. song, mentioned in Compl. S., was "Cow thou me the rashes grene." P. 100.

To *cow out*, to cut out.

I'd fret, wae's me! to see thee lye
Beneath the bottom of a pye;
Or *cow'd* out, page by page, to wrap
Up snuff or sweeties in a shap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 581.

4. To consume as food, to eat up, S.

"Welcome, auld carl," said the Captain;
"Auld cruikit carl, wi' your fat yow;
It weel will saur wi' the good brown yill;
And the four spawls o't I wat we's *cow*."
"The spawls o' it giu ye should *cow*,
Ill will I thole to brook the wrang."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 169, 170.

5. To be *cowit*, to be bald, to have little hair on the head.

Weil couth I claw his cruik bak, and keme his *cowit* nodil.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

6. It occurs in one instance, as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure.

— These I shall
Call acts that's *preter-scriptural* ;—
Imposing nook'd caps, and *cow'd* heads,
The wearing relicts, cross, or beads.

Cleland's Poems, p. 88.

Isl. *koll-r*, cranium; item, tonsum caput; G. Andr., p. 149.

7. It is often used metaph. S. like E. *snib*.

— The like of you,
Superior to what's mean,
Should gar the trockling rogues look blue,
And *cow* them laigh and clean.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 401. V. CADIE.

Sometimes the phrase is completely figurative; as,
I'll cow your horns for you, i.e. I will abridge your power.

[*Cow*, *COWIN*, s. 1. A cutting, a polling, a pruning, as, "Gae to the barber an' get a *cow*."]]

2. The act of pruning, viewed metaph., [i.e. a dressing, a taming], S.

But *new-light* herds get sic a *cowe*,
Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

Burns, iii. 255.

Improperly expl. "fright" in Gl.

[This was improperly given by Jamieson as a 6th sense of *Cow*, *Kow*, a twig or branch, &c.; but the term is still used in Ayrs. in the sense here given, "I'll gie ye a *cowe* ye'll no forget this while," i.e., a dressing, a taming, is quite a common threat.]]

To *COW*, v. 1. To depress with fear, (common to S. and E.) seems to be radically different.

Dr. Johns. preposterously derives it from *coward*, by contr. although this is evidently its own diminutive. Its origin is certainly Su.-G. *kufw-a*, Isl. id., also *kug-a*, supprimere, insultare. V. Ihre in vo.

2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold an equal or superior; not used of an inferior, Dumfr.

To *Cow*, v. a. To exceed, to surpass, to excel; as, "That *cowes* a'," that exceeds everything, Clydes., Loth., Fife, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *kufw-a*, supprimere.

COW, s. A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit, Dumfr.

Su.-G. *koja*, Belg. *kooi*, *kou*, *kouw*, Germ. *koie*, turgurium.

Cow, *Kow*, s. 1. A twig or branch of any shrub or plant, a wisp; as a broom *cow*, a twig of broom, a *heathercow*, a twig of heath, S.

Sone, after that ane lytil, came the king
With monie man can gladelie sport and sing;
Ane *cow* of birks into his hand had he,
To keip than weil his face fra midge and fle.

Priests Pebl., *Pink. S. P. R.*, i. 21.

"It is a bare moor, that he gaes o'er, and gets na a *cow*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 21. This is spoken with respect to greedy, scraping fellows.

2. Sometimes improperly for a bush.

For when ye gang to the broom field bill,
Ye'll find your love asleep,
With a silver belt about his head
And a broom-*cow* at his feet.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 272.

3. A besom made of broom, S.

To the Vicar I leif Diligence and Care,
To tak the upmost claith, and the kirk *kov*.

Duncan Laider, or Macgregor's Testament,

a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Breadalbane, dated A. 1490, quoted by Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 328, who has the following note on this word:—"The *kirk-cow*, or *cow*, is an ecclesiastical perquisite which I do not understand." It is a poor perquisite indeed; being merely the bunch of broom used for sweeping the church. Here it is evidently mentioned ironically.

4. Used as birch, in E. to denote an instrument of correction, because occasionally employed for this purpose. Thus, it is a common threatening, *I'll tak a cow to you*, S.

This seems derived from *cow*, v., as signifying to cut, to lop off.

5. The fuel used for a temporary fire, or *bleeze*, S.

Put on a *cow* till I come o'er the gate,
And do the best you can to had you het.
The lasses bidding does, and o'er they gaes,
And of bleach'd birns put on a canty blaze.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

COW, *Kow*, s. 1. A scarecrow, a bugbear, S.

With Wallace also, Earl Malcolm's gone,
A better lord, and braver could be none;
And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow,
To Suthron still a fearfull grievous *cow*.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. viii., p. 190.

Hence the compound word, a *worrie-cow*, any frightful object; although the term is now often used in a ludicrous sense, to denote any one who makes a ridiculous appearance, in consequence of being fantastically dressed, or from any other cause. *Cow* is sometimes used by itself in the same sense.

2. A hob-goblin, S.

Gudeman, quhat misteris all thir mewis,
As ys war cumbred with the *cowis*?
Philot. st. 126. Pink. S. P. Rep. i.
And he appear'd to be nns *kow*,
For a' his quiver, wings, and bow.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

It deserves observation, that like this, the S. B. word *doolie* signifies both a scarecrow and a hobgoblin. Hence *bu-kow*, id., and *cowman*, also used in both senses. *Cowman*, indeed, is a designation sometimes given by the vulgar to the devil, especially to frighten children, S.

From *cow*, *v.*, to intimidate; or as immediately corresponding to Isl. *kug*, suppressio; Verel.

To *play kow*, to act the part of a goblin.

—And Brownys als, that can *play cow*,
Behind the claith with meny a mew.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

Cow. *Brown cow*, a ludicrous designation given by the vulgar to a barrel of beer, or ale, from its colour, as contra-distinguished from that of milk, S.

While the young broed sport on the green,
The auld anes think it best
With the *brown cow* to clear their een,
Suuff, crack, and take their rest.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 114.

COWAN, s. A fishing-boat.

"When the Earl [Argyll] came to Allangreg in this critical juncture, he resolved to man out four prizes he had got at sea, and thirty large *cowans* or fisher-boats, with the thousand men he had with him, and joyn his own three ships with them, and attack the men of war that were coming up." *Wodrow's Hist., ii. 535.*

Perhaps a dimin. from Su.-G. *kogge*, Isl. *kugg-r*, genus navigii apud veteres; C. B. *cuch*, linter. O. E. *cogge*.

COWAN, s. 1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred, S.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*, S.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *cowan*, (or builder of stone without mortar,) get ls. at the *minimum*, and good maintenance." P. Mervin, Argyles. Statist. Acc., x. 267. N.

Cowans, masons who build dry stone dikes or walls." P. Halkirk, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xix. 24. N.

Cowaner is the only term used in this sense in Loth.

3. One unacquainted with the secrets of Freemasonry.

Su.-G. *kujon*, *kugljon*, a silly fellow, hominem imbellem, et cujus capiti omnes tuto illudunt, *kujon*, appellare moris est; Ihre. Fr. *coion*, *coyon*, a coward, a base fellow; Cotgr. Qui fait profession de lacheté, *ignavus*; Dict. Trev. The editors of this Dict. deduce it from Lat. *quietus*. But the term is evidently Goth. It has been imported by the Franks; and is derived from *kufio-a*, supprimere, insultare.

To **COWARDIE, v. a.** To surpass, especially in athletic exercises, Mearns; synonym., *Cufie*, *Fife*, and *Coucher*, S.

This would seem originally the same with Fr. *cowardier*. But the latter is used merely in a neuter sense. The S. term, in its signification, more nearly resembles

Su.-G. *kufio-a*, supprimere, insultare, which is certainly the radical term.

COWARDIE, s. The act by which one is surpassed in such exercises, Mearns; *Cufie*, *Fife*, id.

COWART, s. Covert.

Throw s dyrk garth scho gydit him furth fast,
In *cowart* went and vp the watty'r past.

Wallace, i. 253, MS.

COWARTRY, s. Cowardice.

"Thay—tynt the victory be thair *cowartry* that thay conquest afore with thair vyctory & manheid." *Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 17.*

COWATYSS. V. COUATYSE.

COW-BAILLIE, s. 1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the *cows*, and keeps them clean, Berwicks. This designation is sometimes given in contempt to a ploughman, who is slovenly and dirty. V. **BYRE-MAN.**

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, Upp. Clydes.; q. one whose magisterial authority does not extend beyond his drove.

COWBECK, s. The name given to a mixture of hair and wool.

"Hats of hair and wool mixt or *cowbecks*, the dozen —3 l." Rates, A. 1670.

This may have been the name of the hat made of this mixed stuff.

To **COWBLE, v. n.** To shog; as, "The ice is a' *cowblin*," Roxb.

This differs only in pronunciation from *Coble*, q. v.

COW-CAKES, s. pl. Wild parsnip, Roxb., Loth.

The Heracleum sphondylium of Linn. is called the Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*.

COW-CARL, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates others; Dumfr.

COW-CLOOS, s. pl. Common trefoil, S. B. *Trifolium pratense*, Linn.

By the inhabitants of Upland the yellow trefoil is called *katt-klor*, q. *cats cloos*, and by the Dalecarlians *biorne-clor*, q. *bears cloos*; Linn. Flor. Suec.

COWCLYNK, s. A harlot, a loose woman.

This is ane grit dispyt, I think,
Fer te ressaiff sic ane *cowclynk*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 52.

I see no cognate term, unless we suppose this to have been originally the same with Teut. *koyssinck*, a bastard, from *koyss-en*, fornicari.

It has been suggested that this is q. "to *cow* the *clink*," because a woman of this description brings down, q. depresses, one's money. But although there were no other objection to this etymon, there seems to be no evidence that *clink*, which is merely a cant term, was used to denote money so early as the time of Sir D. Lyndsay.

COW-CRAIK, *s.* A mist with an easterly wind; as, "The *cow-craik* destroys a' the fruit," Lan.

To COWD, *v. n.* 1. "To float slowly, with the motion affected a little by slight waves; as, "The boat *cowds* finely awa;" Upp. Clydes.

Whan comes the landlash wi' rair an' swash,
I *cowd* on the rowan' spait, &c.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

2. It is also expl. to swim, *ibid.*

COWD, *s.* 1. A "short and pleasant sail," *ibid.* Edin. Mag., *ubi sup.*

2. "A single gentle rocking, or motion, produced by a wave," *ibid.*

3. The act of swimming, *ibid.*

COWDER, *s.* "A boat that sails pleasantly," Clydes., *ibid.*

Most probably a C. B. word, transmitted from the Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; *cowyd-aw*, to stir, move, or agitate. *Cwyd*, Owen observes, is "an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi* (to rise, to swell up) and *cyvodi*," (to arise, to lift up.) *Cwyd*, a stir or shake, agitation; *cowydawl*, adj., agitating, shaking, stirring; *cywodur*, a riser; one that raises up, or up-lifts.

To COWDLE, *v. n.* A diminutive from *Cowd*, "expressive of rather more motion produced by the waves," Clydes, *ibid.*

The *cowdilan'* bells on the weelan' flude
Are the ships that we sail in.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

COWDA, *s.* A small cow, Roxb.; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

"*Cowdy*, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns, North." Gl. Grose. V. COWDACH.

COWDACH, *s.* A heifer; *cuddoch*, Galloway; expl. "a big stirk, a little nolt beast."

"*Colpindach*, ane young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk now is called an *Cowdach*, or quoyach, quhair of the price was threttie poundes." *Leg. Malc. Mack., i. 4.* Skene Verb. Sign., vo. *Colpindach*.

This seems formed from *Quoyach* by the insertion of the letter *d*, *euphoniae causa.* V. CUDDOCH and QUEY.

COWDAS, *s. pl.*

Weel pleas'd I dander out at noon
An' hear the dancin' *cowdas* croon,
An lammies (like to wear their shoon
Sae fond o' play.)

J. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

This undoubtedly signifies heifers, being used as the pl. of COWDACH, q. v.

COWDOTHE, *s.* Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate unversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vncertaine quhat seiknes it wes, for the doctors could not tell, for ther wes no remede for it; and the comons called it *Cowdothe*." Marjoreybanks Annals, p. 37.

Transmitted, perhaps, from A.-S. *coth*, *cotha*, *cothe*,

morbus, valetudo, "a disease, a sicknesse, a malady; item, pestilentia, the sicknesse or plague;" Somner. Perhaps the word in MS. should be read *Cowdoche*, which thus would be only a slight variation from *cotha* sounded with a guttural termination. Kilian renders Sax. *koghe*, contagium vaccarum, porcorum, ovium, Boxhorn explains C. B. *cowyn*, pestis, pestilentia, lues.

COWDRUM, *s.* A beating; as, "Ye'll get *cowdrum* for that," you will get a beating, Mearns.

2. Severe reprehension, *ibid.*

Teut. *kudde*, clava, and *drumm-er*, premere? or Isl. *kwid-a*, malum metuere, and *rum*, spatium, q. ground for fear? Gael. *cadran* denotes contention; *comlithrom*, justice; C. B. *caudd*, ira, indignatio, Boxhorn.

To COWER, COWYR, COUR, *v. a.* To recover.

Yhis, said the King, with owty n wer,
Thar bost has made me haile and fer.
For suld na medicyne sa sone
Haiff *coweryt* me, as thai haiff done.
Barbour, ix. 233, MS.

Bot he about him nocht for thi
Wes gaderand men ay ythenly.
For he thought yete to *cowyr* hys cast.
Ibid. xiv. 321, MS. Edit. 1620, recover.

O. E. *keuer* is used in the same sense:—

For ther nes in al the world swerd hym ylliche:
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer *keuer*
mygte.

R. Glouc., p. 49.

It is still used in this sense in the higher parts of Angus.

Say, ye'er in love, and but her cannot *cowr*;
But for her sake maun view the lands o' leel,
Except she pity, and your ailment heal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

This word is retained, although rather in a different form, in Yorks. "To *cover*, is to recover;" Clav.

Contr. from Fr. *cur-er*, to heal, or rather *recouverer*; as Barbour elsewhere uses *recover* in the same sense.

COWERING, *s.* Recovery.

Off his *coweryng* all blyth thair war.
Barbour, ix. 238, MS.

COW-FEEDER, *s.* A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, *feeding* them for their milk in the mean time, and to be sold when this fails, S.

"Macer, call into court Jean,—daughter of David Deans, *cowfeeder*, at Saint Leonard's Craigs." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 263.

COW-FISH, *s.* A name commonly applied to *Mactra lutaria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney.

COWFYNE, *s.* A ludicrous term of endearment.

Be still, my *cowfyne*, and my cawf,
My new spaind howphyn frae the souk.
Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.

Being joined with *cawf*, calf, it is perhaps allied to *colpindach*, a young cow.

COW-GRASS, *s.*

"He tried also, upon a field of the same sort of soil, in a small patch of the field, a species of clover called *cow grass* (very similar in appearance to the red clover,

with a dark green leaf, which grows spontaneously in our hedges)." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 132.

COW-HEAVE, *s.* The herb *Tussilago*, Selkirks.

As this is in Sw. denominated *haesthof*; or horse's hoof, and *fola foetter*, colts-foot, perhaps the S. term has been originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the *hoof* of a *cow*.

COWHUBBY, *s.* A cowherd.

He gaif till hir ans aple-ruby,
Gramerce, quod scho, my kind *cowhubby*.
Evergreen, ii. 21.

Shakspeare uses *hobby* for a stupid fellow; perhaps from Belg. *hobbe*, in *hobbe-land*, vorago paludosa, Kilian, as *sumph*, from Germ. *sumf*, marsh; or *hobb-en*, to moil and toil.

COWIE, *s.* The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay; so called from its round *cowed* head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COWIE, *s.* A cow wanting horns, S. V. Cow, *v.*

COWIE, *adv.* Very; as *cowie weel*, very well; *cowie fow*, very or exceedingly intoxicated, Lanarks.

It is also used as an *adj.* A *cowie chiel*, an odd, queer fellow; supposed also to imply the idea of cleverness.

COW-ILL, *s.* Any disease to which a *cow* is subjected, S.

"And then what wad a' the country about do for want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that—has skill o' *cow-ills* and horse-ills, and kens mair auld sangs and tales than a' the barony besides?" *Antiquary*, i. 263.

COWIN', *s.* An alarm, a fright, S., from the *v.* Cow, to depress.

"Ye hae gi'en Dranshogle a bonny *cowin'*, whan his capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' among the rokes." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

COWINS, *pl.* Apparently what is *cowed*, cut or broken off, Renfr.

Twa pints o' weel-boilt selid sowins,
Wi' whauks o' gude ait-farle *cowins*,—
Wad scarce has ser't the wretch.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91. V. Cow, *v.*

COWIT, *part. pa.* 1. Closely cut.

2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, *v.*

To **COWK**, *Kowk*, *v. n.* To reach ineffectually, in consequence of nausea, to threaten to puke; in the same sense in which *bok* is sometimes used, S. B.

"*Cowker*, a straining to vomit; *Quocken*, to vomit, North." Gl. Grose.

A tradesman, ablinz too a *gowk*,
May richer grow than better *fowk*;—
Yet his pride may gar auld N— *gowk*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 11.

"Lancash. *coaken*, to strain in the act of vomiting;" Tim Bobbins.

Germ. *koch-en*, id. It conveys the same idea as E. *keck*, which is most nearly allied to Belg. *keck-en*, id. Isl. *kuok-a*, to make exertions with the throat, *gula niti*; from *kuok*, the throat, G. Andr., 157. This is undoubtedly the original idea.

COWKIN, *s.* A beggar, a needy wretch.

—*Cowkins*, hensels, and culroun kevels,—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

Fr. *coquin*, a beggar, a base scoundrel, Cotgr. Teut. *kockine*, a female cook.

COW-LADY-STONE, a kind of quartz, Roxb. V. COLLADY STONE.

COW-LICK, *s.* A tuft of hair on the head, which brushes up, and cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.

It seems to receive this designation from its resemblance to hair *licked* by a *cow*. In Su.-G. this disorderly tuft is called *Martofwa*, or the *Mare's tuft*; because it is vulgarly attributed to the riding of this nocturnal hag.

COWLIE, *s.* A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her *Cowlie*, Edin.; most probably a corr. pronunciation of E. *cully*.

COWMACK, *s.* An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S. B.

COWMAN. V. Cow.

COWNTIR, *s.* Rencounter.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the *cowntir* saw,
On thain he raid, and stud bot litill aw.
Wallace, v. 923, MS.

Ye want waypynns and harnes in this tid.
The fyrst *cowntir* ye may nocht weill abide.
Ibid., vi. 511, MS.

COWNTYR PALYSS, opposite, contrary to, acting the part of an antagonist.

Bruce premet hym with XII Scottis to be thar.
Aud Wallace said, Stud thow rychtwyss to me,
Cowntyr palyss I suld nocht be to the.

Wallace, x. 524, MS.

This might seem at first view to be from Fr. *contrepoil*, against the hair, against the grain. But it rather appears to be a term borrowed from Heraldry, referring to the opposing of one pale to another, in the different quarters of a scutcheon. *Contrepalé*, terme de blâson, se dit de l'Écu ou un pal est opposé à autre pal, en sort qui sont alternes, et que la couleur répond au metal. *Contrapalatus*. *Contrepalé* de gueules et la sable; *Dict. Trev.*

COWOID, *pret.* Convoyed. *Leg. cowoid* from MS.

Dowglas held thaim gud conand,
And *cowoid* thaim to thar countré.
Barbour, x. 486.

COWPAR, *s.* A horse-dealer, S.

I find the term used in this sense by itself, before the close of the sixteenth century. The title of one of the Acts is, Anent the halding of horsis at hard meit be *cowpares*.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of dertth of vidualis within this realme, thair is ane speciale verie vnprofitabill in the commone weill, quhilk is the halding

of horsis at hard meit all the somer seasonn, vsit commonlie be personis of meane estait *cowparis*, of intencion to mak merchandice of the saidis horsis, being for the maist part small naigis and na horsis of seruice." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

COWPENDOCH, s. A young cow.

"That Alex^r Meldrum of Newhall sall deliuer & gif agane to Cristiane Petcarne—XL oxen, XX ky, a bull, auchtene *cowpendochis*, & certane gudis vtensale & domicill, &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 265. In another place it is written *Cowpendow*. V. COLPIN-DACH.

COWPES, COWPIS, s. pl. Baskets for catching fish, S.

"Fische—ar distroyit be *cowpis*, narrow massis, nettis, prynis, set in riuers.—All myllaris, that slayis smoltis with creillis or any vther maner of way—salbe punist.—That ilk schiref—sall distroy and cast downe the said instrumentis, *cowpis*, prynis, and narrow massis, nettis, creillis, or any vther sic lyke." Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 45. Edit. 1566. *Cowpes*, c. 37. Murray.

Cowpe might seem to be synon. with *cruve*. They are, however, somewhat different from *cruves*, according to the following account.

"In the spring and summer months there are a good many salmon taken, and in harvest and winter, there are a considerable quantity of whiting, cod, and flounders got, by means of what the people call *coops*, or large creels, so placed in the water, that the fish run into them as the tide ebbs, and are taken out at low water." P. Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., xv. 555.

The *cruives* are fixed, whereas these *coops* seem to be moveable.

A. Bor. *coop* is undoubtedly the same word. "A fish *coop*. A hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the Humber. North." Gl. Grose. This *cowpe* is originally the same with E. *coop*, as used in *hen-coop*.

Teut. *kuype* is used in a secondary sense to denote an inclosure; *kuype der stad*, septa urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensum, locus urbis vallatus; Kilian. The term primarily denotes a tub or cask; hence applied to any thing that surrounds or incloses; Isl. *kuppa*, *kopp-r*, Sw. *koppe*, lagena. The sense of *prynis*, is more doubtful. At first view it might seem to signify some sharp instrument, such as the *leister*, for wounding large fish; Su.-G. *pren*, Isl. *prionn*, acus. But as *prynis* are mentioned in connexion with *nettis*, *cowpis*, *creillis*, &c., the word seems rather to denote some species of crib, with a narrow entrance. Su.-G. *praang* is rendered, angiportus, semita inter contiguas aedes; Belg. *pranghen*, arctare, comprimere.

The number of terms in the O. E. laws on the same head, now unintelligible, is, I suspect, still greater.

"That no person or persones,—with any maner of nette, weele, butte, tayninge, kepper, lyme, creele, rawe, fagnette, trolnette, trymenet, trymbote, stalbote, weblyster, seur lammet, or with any deuyse or inginne made of herre, wolle, lyne, or canuas,—shall take and kyll any yong broode, spawne, or fry of eles, salmon, picke or pickerel;—or take fyahe with any maner of nette, tramell keppe, wore, hyule, crele, or by anye other inginne, deuse, waies, or meanes whatsoener." Acts Hen. VII. c. 21. Rastell's Stat. Fol. 181. b. 182, a.

COW-PLAT, s. Cow's dung dropped by the animal in the field, Clydes., Roxb.; synon. Flat.

Perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form.

COWPON, s. 1. A fragment, a shred, S.

"Gif na mair bee signified bee the bread, bot the flesh and bodie of Christ onelie, and na mair be signified be the wine, but the blood of Christ onelie, thou can not say, that the body of Christ is Christ, it is but a *cowpon* of Christ: thou cannot say that the blud of Christ, is hail Christ, it is bot a part of him, & a *cowpon* of thy Sauour saued thee not, a part of thy sauour wrought not the wark of thy saluation: and sa suppose thou get a *cowpon* of him in the sacrament, that *cowpon* wald do thee na good." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., Sign. B. 8 a.

"Quhen thai cleik fra us twa *couponis* of our Crede, tyme is to speak." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist. App. p. 227.

He refers to these articles, "The haly Catholic Kirk," and "the Communion of Sanctis."

This word in Fife is often applied to a small portion of animal food.

2. In pl. shatters, shivers; pron. *Coopins*, Aberd.

Fr. *coupon*, "a thick and short slice, or piece cut off from a thing. *Coupon de drap*, a shred of cloth;" Cotgr., from *couper*, to cut.

Colpo, -onis, frustum, nostris *Copon*, quasi particula abscissione avulsa: nam nostri *couper* & *copér*, abscindere dicunt, ex Græco *κορρεν*, unde *κοραιον* & *κορεον* in Glossis, pro frusto rei cuiuslibet & fragmento. Proprie autem usurpatur de cereis candelis minutioribus, *Copon de cire*. "Du Cange; q. "a *coupon* of wax." It occurs in Hoveden. V. Spelm. in vo.

COWPER JUSTICE, trying a man after execution; the same with *Jeddart*, or *Jedburgh justice*, S.

Yet let the present swearing trustees
Know they give conscience *Cowper Justice*,
And by subscribing it in gross
Renounces every solid gloss.—
And if my judgement be not scant,
Some lybel will be revelant,
And all the process firm and fast,
To give the Counsel *Jedburgh cast*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 109, 110.

This phrase is said to have had its rise from the conduct of a Baron-bailie in *Coupar-Angus*, before the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

COW-QUAKE, s. 1. An affection of cattle, caused by the chillness of the weather.

"Come it early, come it late, in May, comes the *Cow-quake*," S. Prov. "A cold rain oftentimes falls out in May, which makes the cows, which are then but poor and weak, to tremble;" Kelly, p. 80.

2. The name is transferred, on the East coast of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May, which produces the disease.

The disease itself is also called *Blasting*; as, in consequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the ribs, Roxb.

3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

Of such importance did this appear to our forefathers, that they have honoured it with a sort of rhyme:—

Come it air, or come it late,
In May comes the *Cow-quake*.

COW'S BACKRIN, cow's dung dropped in the fields, Galloway; synon. *Puslick*, Dumfr.

A.-S. *bac*, tergum, and *ryne*, profluvium; q. what is ejected from behind.

COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom, in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the *cow's band* in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COWSCHOT, CUSCHOT, CRUCHET, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COW-SHARN, s. Cow's dung. V. SHARN.

COW-SHOT, s. The name given to certain kinds of marl.

"The brown and gray sorts, usually called *cowshot*, is to be used in the same manner; only lay it on twice as thick." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 265.

COWSLEM, s. An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.

The last syllable may be allied to A.-S. *leoma*, S. *leam*, a beam, q. "the cow's beam," or that which marks the time of her returning home. The term, however, has considerable resemblance to those of Celtic origin; though I can discover no trace of it in C. B. or Gael.

COWSMOUTH, s. The vulgar name for the cowslip, or Primula, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. A ludicrous term for a small space, a hair-breadth. "Ye're no a *cow's thumb* frae't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper plan of doing any thing, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, Stirlings.

This seems to be one of those ludicrous modes of expression that are common in Scottish, which suppose an absurdity, or what does not exist. The meaning of this phrase appears to be: "There is nothing between you and what you wish to attain." It resembles such phrases as the following:—"Ye'll be a man before your mither."—"Ye hae nae mair sense than a sookin' [sucking] turkey."

COW-THE-GOWAN, s. A compound term used in the South of S. for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse, *He cows the gowans*.

COWT, s. A strong stick, a rung, Fife; also, a young horse; apparently the same with *Cud*, q. v.

COWZIE, adj. 1. Boisterous; as, a *cowzie day*, one distinguished by a high wind, Renfrews.

2. Inspiring fear; as, a *cowzie carl*, a terrific old man, *ibid*.

Should we suppose that *frightful* is the primary sense, the word may be viewed as merely a vulgar derivative from *Cows*, the pl. of *Cow*, a bug-bear, a hobgoblin. Dan. *kysen*, however, signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c., from *kys-er*, to fright, to scare or terrify. The transition to the sense of boisterous might originate from the idea of the fear inspired by a tempest.

C. B. *cozig* signifies oppressive, or tormenting, *coz-i*, to straiten, to afflict, from *cawz*, a darkening, or closing up, displeasure, offence, vexation; Owen.

COXY, adj. Coxcomical, foppish, S.

—Walk off, till we remark
Yon little *coxy* wight that makes sic wark
With tongue, and gait: how crounsly does he stand!
His taes turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

To **COZAIN, v. a.** To barter or exchange one thing for another, Orkn.

This is evidently from the same source with *Coss*, Loth., id. V. *Cose*.

COZY, adj. Snug. V. *COSIE*.

To **CRAB, CRABE, v. n.** To fret, to be peevish.

I wat, gude wemen will not wyt me,
Ner of this sedull be eschamit;
For be thay courtas, thay will quyt me;
And gif thay *crab*, heir I quytclame it.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 210.

Belg. *kribbig*, Su.-G. *krepsak*, morosus. These Ihre derives from Mod. Sax. *kribb-en*, irritare.

To **CRAB, CRABE, v. a.** To provoke, to irritate, to incense.

"—Thou sall consaue ane earnest sorrow & haitful displeasure in thi hart, for that thow hes left & forsakin sa luffing a Lord, that thow hes followit syn, and thairby thow hes *crabbit* & offendit God, of quhom thow wes callit to be in the stait of a son & inheritour with our saluour Jesus Christ." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 153. b.

I will nocht flyte, that I conclud
For *crabbing* of thy celsitude.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 261.

It is used nearly in the same sense, by Polwart, although as a reflective *v*.

Only because, Owle, thou dois use it,
I will write verse of cemonn kind;
And, Swingecur, for thy sake refuse it,
To *crabe* thee humbler by thy mind.

Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

"Now for his [Mr. A. Melville's] patience, howbeit he was very hot in all questions, yet when it touched his particular, no man could *crab* him, contrary to the common custom." Melville's MS., p. 42.

Teut. *krabb-en*, lacerare unguibus.

To **CRACK, CRAK, v. n.** 1. To talk boastingly.

Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyme to *crack*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

The victor, Langshanks, proudly *cracks*,
He has blawn out our lamp.

Evergreen, i. 216, st. 8.

This word also occurs in O. E., although probably of S. origin. It is used by Grafton, in a singular character which he gives of the Scots, in his *Dedication* of Hardyng's Chron. to Henry VIII., that shows the estimate which was formed concerning our nation at that period.

For the Scottes will aye be bestyn and *crakyng*,
Euer sekynng causes of rebellion;
Spoiles, booties, and preades euer takynng;
Euer sowynng quarrels of dissension;
Te burne and steale is all their intencion;
And yet as *people whom God doth hate and curse*,
Thei alwaies begyn, and euer haue the worse.

Sign. ii. 3.

I know not whether it be in this sense that Lyndsay uses the term, or as signifying to prattle, to talk foolishly.

Thair was few of that garrison,
That leirnit him ane gude lessoun:
Bot sum to *crak*, and sum to clatter;
Sun maid the fule, and sum did flatter.
Warkis, 1592, p. 267.

2. To chat, to talk freely and familiarly, S.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrie mowis passing the quhyle,
Thair twa, of quhome befor I spak,
Of sindrie purposes did *crak*.
Dialogg, sine Titulo, p. 1. Reign of Q. Mary.
Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller *cracked*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 522, 524.

3. To talk together in a confused manner; often as also implying extension of voice, S. Thus it denotes a conversation, in which several people speak at once, and speak with considerable vehemence.

4. To talk idly, S.

"To *crack*," to boast, Norfolk; to converse, A. Bor.
Fr. *craquer* signifies to boast. Signific aussi dans le style familier, Mentir, habler, se vanter mal-a-propos et faussement. Dict. Trev.

From what is mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton, it might seem to have been immediately borrowed from the French. Speaking of a famous tree in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg at Paris, he says:—"I believe this was the genuine tree of *Cracovia*, so called by a pun, not from the Polish town, but from the old word *craquer*, which signifies to gossip, as we say to *crack jokes*. For here the politicians used to assemble, and sit like so many destitutes, spinning the thread of nations on wheels of rotten wood." *Recollections of Paris*, i. 182.

Which of these is the primary sense, seems quite uncertain. We might suppose that the term were transposed from A.-S. *cearc-ian*, to prattle, to chatter. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *krak-en*, Belg. *krack-en*, to make a noise; as the S. word is seldom or never used to denote conversation carried on in a low voice. What might seem to confirm this derivation, is the colloquial phrase, which evidently alludes to the supposed origin of the word: "*cracking* like pen-guns," i.e. conversing with great vivacity. There is a Belg. phrase, however, which may be viewed as indicating that the word had originally implied the idea of boasting. *Kraecken ende poffen*, to brag, to boast; *kraecker*, a boaster, a braggart. Gael. *cracaire*, a talker, Shaw.

CRACK, CRAK, s. 1. Boasting, S.

This to correct, they schow with mony *crakkis*,
But littil effect of speir or battar ax.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43. st. 8.

That this means boasting, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes, appears from the next stanza:—

Sic vant of woustours with hairtis in sinful statures, &c.

This sense is supported by another passage:—

He that dois all his best seryvis,
May spill it all with *crakkis* and cryis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46.

"Heard you the *crack* that that gave? S. Prov., spoken when we hear an empty boast;" Kelly.

2. Chat, free conversation, S.

—Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid,
And taking their ain *crack* into their bed;
Weening that I was sleeping, they began
To speak about my getting of a man.
Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, S.

Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak,
And held her in gued tune wi' mony a *crack*.
For he was ay in dread that she might rue,
And sae he strave to keep the subject new.
Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Probably from *crack*, as denoting a quick and sharp sound. This term, S., is especially used with respect to the smack of a whip. *Crack* is used as a *v.* both *a.* and *n.* in the same sense.

4. A rumour, a piece of uncertain news; generally used in pl. in this sense.

"A' *cracks* are not to be trow'd," S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 12.

5. Idle or unmeaning conversation; "idle cracks," S.

CRACKER, CRAKKAR, s. A boaster.

Adew, *crakkar*, I will na langer tary;
I trest to see the in ane fiery fary.
Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 15.

CRACKY, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink, S.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK, s. A blow producing a sharp sound, S.; synon., *Clink*; from Teut. *krack*, crepitus.

CRACK, s. In a crack, immediately, S.

I trow, when that she saw, *within a crack*,
She came with a right thieveless errand back.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

This phrase is not mentioned by Johns. But it seems to be used in E.

—Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd *in a crack*.
Sailor's Tale, Lewis's Tales of Wonder.

Crack is sometimes used without the prep. *in* before it, although precisely in the same sense, S.

"Ablins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the ganger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin it." Saxon and Gael, i. 37.

Fr. *crac*, id. Se dit aussi populairement de tout ce qui fait avec promptitude, et tout d'un coup. *Subito, repentè, continuè*. Dict. Trev.

CRACK, adj, Crack-brained, Aberd.

To CRACK, v. a. 1. To crack credit, to lose character and confidence in any respect, S.; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot be well thought of: with Wisedome shee hath *cracked* her credit." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 970.

2. To crack tryst, to break an engagement. V. TRYST, s.

CRACKER, s. A hard water biscuit, Roxb.; apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.

CRACKER, *s.* The lash of a whip, Aberd.

CRACKERHEADS, *s. pl.* The roots of big tangles, or *alga marina*, eaten by young people, Ang.

Denominated, perhaps, from the *crack* given by the vesicle of the tangle, when it is burst; as supposed to resemble a *cracker* made with gunpowder.

CRACKET, *s.* The cricket, Dumfr.

CRACKIE, CRAKIE, *s.* A small, low, three-legged stool with a hole in the middle of the seat, that it may be easily lifted; often *Crackie-stool*, Roxb., Berwicks.

Could this be denominated from its being used as a seat for those who *crack* or confabulate?

CRACKLINGS, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of tallow, S.

—“That the candlemakeris prowyid thame selfis of houssis for melting of thair tallowe and *cracklings* at some remote pairtis of the town from the commoun streitis, closses, and vennelis of the same.” Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 628.

2. Tallow, when first bruised by the candlemaker, in its impure state, S.

Su.-G. *krak*, quisquiliae, Isl. *krak*, id. from *hrekia*, to throw away.

CRACKMASSIE, *s.* A term applied to one who is chargeable with vain boasting. *You are talking crackmassie*; *You speak like a braggadocio*, Loth. Sometimes it is said, *You are crackmassie*.

It has been supposed to originate from Fr. *craquer*, to boast, and *massif*, strong, firm; q. to talk great things. It may, however, be from *craqu-er*, to crack or break, and *massue*, a club; q. a mace or club-breaker.

CRACK-TRYST, *s.* One who does not fulfil an engagement; properly implying that time and place have been fixed, S.; from *Crack*, to break, and *Tryst*, q. v.

CRADDEN, *s.* A dwarf, Lanarks.

Gael. *cruitecan*, id. *cruitin*, a hump-backed man, Shaw; Scot. occid. *kryttiegan*, nanus, a dwarf, Lhuyd; Ir. *cruit*, a hunch on the back, id.; C. B. *crud*, a round lump, *crwtyn*, a little dumpy fellow, from *crwt*, id. Owen.

CRADEUCH (gutt.), *s.* A diminutive person, Upp. Clydes.

Gael. *craite* signifies shrunk.

CRADILL, “Ane *cradill* of glass,” a basket, or *crate*, of glass; apparently from the form; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CRADLE-CHIMLAY, *s.* The large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a *round-about fireside*; so called from its resemblance to a *cradle*, S. V. ROUND-ABOUT.

CRAFT, *s.* Croft, a piece of ground, adjoining to a house. A.-S. *croft*, id.

—But I am daft:
I maun gae step out owre the *craft*:
Our Janet sleeps like ony stane,
Aye when she's left owre lang her lane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

CRAFTER, CROFTER, *s.* One who rents a small piece of land, S.

“There cannot be too many day-labourers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers.” Agr. Surv. Aberd., Pref. Obs., p. 14.

“*Crofters*, renting one or two acres around the village of Linton, are not included in the above enumeration.” Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 32.

* CRAFT, *s.* A corporation, S.

His *craft*, the blacksmiths, first ava,
Led the procession, twa and twa.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

CRAFTISCHILDER, *s. pl.* Workmen, craftsmen; Aberd. Reg. V. 28. V. CHILDER.

CRAG, CRAGE, CRAIG, *s.* 1. The neck, S.

“In ald tymes ther culd nocht be ane gritar defame nor quhen ane mannis *crag* was put in the yoik be his enemye.” Compl. S., p. 158. O. E. *crag*, id.

Get this curst king men in his grippis,
My *craig* will wit quhat weyis my hippis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 176.

With mightie maters mynd I not to mell,
As copping Courts, or Comonwelthis, or Kings.
Quhais *craig* yoiks fastest, let them say thame sell,
My mind could never think upon sic things.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 501.

One's *craig* or neck is said to *yuke*, when he does any thing that may expose him to the gallows, S.

Callander mentions a *craig of mutton*, as a phrase used in S. for a neck of mutton; MS. Notes on Ihre. Johns. gives it as a low E. word.

2. The throat; used obliquely, S.

—Couthly chels at e'ening meet
Their bizzing *craigs* and mous to weet.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 92.

“He dyed of a cancer in his throat, as was supposed; for about 3 monthes before his death, he could eat no bread, because of the straitnes of the passage in his *craige*.” Lamont's Diary, p. 216.

Teut. *kraeghe*, jugulus, Kilian; Su.-G. *krage*, signifies a collar. But, according to Ihre, it properly denotes the neck; whence that phrase, which is almost pure S., *taga en karl i kragen*, aliquem collo apprehendere; to *tak a carl by the craig*.

CRAIGED, *adj.* Having a neck or throat, S.

Deep in a narrow-*craiged* pig
Lay mony a dainty nut and fig.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.

CRAIGAGEE, *adj.* Wry-necked, S.; from *craig*, neck, and *agee*, q. v. wry, to one side.

CRAGBANE, CRAIGBANE, *s.* The collar-bone.

His steing was tynt, the Inglisman was dede;
For his *crag bayne* was brokyn in that stede.

Wallace, ii. 54. MS.

CRAGE CLAITH, CRAIG-CLOTH, *s.* A neck-cloth, a cravat, S., Isl. *krage*, Sw. *krageclud*, id. collare, q. colli indumentum, Ihre.

"Item, twenty *craig-cloths* and cravatts for men, quahairf three gravattis laced." Depred, on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

LANG CRAIG, "a cant term for a purse,"
Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

CRAID, *s.* Prob., yellow clover.

The lam' likes the gowan wi' dew when it's droukit ;
The hair likes the braik, and the *craid* on the les.
Greenock Advertiser, Oct. 9, 1812.

Gael. *criadh*, signifies earth, clay. But see CROYD.

CRAIG, *s.* A rock, S.

Yonder's a *craig*, since yv have tint all hope,
Gas till't your ways, and taks the lover's lowp.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

"They made a distinction here between mountains, hills, and *crag*s [*craigs*]. The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heath or heather : the hills are high, not rocky, and covered with grass, which makes the finest pasture for sheep and small black cattle : the *crag*s are hard stony rocks, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab." Defoe's Journ. Scotl., p. 2.

A. Bor. *crag*, *id.* But the origin is evidently Celtic. C. B. *kraig*, Corn. *karak*, Ir. *karraig*, Gael. *creag*, rupes. Hence, according to Bochart, the stony plain, extending about an hundred furlongs between Arles and Marseilles, was denominated *La crau* ; Celtis enim *craig* erat petra, ut Britannis hodieque. Chanaan, Lib. 1., c. 41. He also endeavoured to show that *crag* was used in the East as denoting a rock. Hence Strabo observes that *Kpavos* in Cilicia is a precipitous rock on the margin of the sea. *Ibid.*, c. 42, p. 755.

CRAIG-FLOOK, *s.* A species of Flounder.

"Rhomboides noster, the *Craig Flook* ;" Sibb. Fife, p. 120, i. e., the rock flounder. This has been supposed to be the *Smear-dab*.

CRAIG-HERRING, *s.* Supposed to be the Shad.

"Alosa, seu Clupea, the Shad, or mother of the herrings. I suspect this may be that which our fishers call the *Craig-herring*, which they say is more big than four herrings, with skails as large as *turners*, which will cut a man's hand with their shell." Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CRAIG-LUGGE, *s.* The point of a rock, S.

"As some express it, *Every craiglugge makes a new tide*, and many *craigs* and *hugs* are there here ;" Brand's Zetland, p. 140, 141.

CRAIGSMAN, CRAGSMAN, *s.* One who climbs *craigs* or cliffs to procure sea-fowls or their eggs, S., Shetl.

"'I was a bauld *craigsmán*,' he said, 'ance in my life, and mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks ; but it's lang, lang syne, and nae mortal could speel them without a rope ; and if I had ane, my e'e-sight, and my foot-step, and my hand-grip, hae a' failed mony a day sin-syne.'" *Antiquary*, i. 162.

"I am more of a *cragsmán* than to mind fire or water." *The Pirate*, i. 63. V. CRAIG.

CRAIGY, *adj.* Rocky.

Beneath the south side of a *craigy* bield,—
Twa youthfu' shepherds on the gowans lay.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 63.

"The montane *Grampius* is evill favoured and *craigie*, which Tacitus in the lyffe of Agricola doeth remember." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, Introd. xv.

CRAIER, CREAR, *s.* A kind of bark or lighter.

"It is statute and ordanit, that na maner of person, strangear nor liege, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak vpone hand to transport, cary or tak furth ony coillis be Schip, *Crayar*, or ony bait, or vther veschel quhatsumeuer." Acts Marie, 1563, c. 20, edit. 1566, also Burrow Lawes, c. 181, § 4.

This term occurs in the account given by an E. writer of an "Expedicion in Scotlande, 1544."

"They lefte neyther shyppes, *Crayar*, nor bote belonging to nether village, town, creke, nor hauen, of neither syde the frith, betwene Sterlyng and the mouth of the river, vnbrant, or brought away, which contayneth inlength fyftie myles." *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 9.

Dan. *kreiert*, a sloop, a small vessel. It is used by various old E. writers. V. Todd's Johns. vo. *Cray*.

This L. B. term *craiera*, *creyera*, also written *creyeris*, occurs in the same sense in Rymer. Foed. in the Charters of Edward III. Du Cange defines it, *navigii genus apud Septentrionales*. Sw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast ; Wideg.

[To CRAIGHLE, *v. n.* To cough in a dry, husky manner, Clydes. V. CROICHLE.]

CRAIGHLING, *adj.* Coughing, Ayrs.

"I'll hae the auld *craighling* scot afore the Lords. The first cost was mair than five and twenty guineas." *The Entail*, i. 118.

[CRAIGHLE, *s.* A dry, short, husky cough. V. CROICHLE.]

To CRAIK, *v. n.* 1. This primarily denotes the cry of a hen after laying ; or when dissatisfied with her confinement in a crib ; the clamour or screeching of fowls in general.

The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes and owles,
That geese and gaisling cryes and *craiks*.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21, 22.

2. To call for any thing, with importunity and impatience, S.

3. To croak, to emit a hoarse sound, S.

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *craiks* as is usall with them ; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her," &c. *Law's Memorials*, p. 230.

Teut. *kraeck-en*, crepare, strepere. This seems radically the same with Isl. *skraek-ia*, ejulare, Sw. *skrik-a*, and E. *screech*, *s* being often prefixed to Goth. words. Perhaps we may trace these terms to Moes-G. *kruk-a*, crocitare, to crow as a cock, *kruk hanins*, the cock crowing, *Matt. xxvi.*, 75.

CRACKING, *s.* The clamorous noise made by a fowl.

—A gannyr made
Sá hwge *cracking* and sic cry,
That the Romanys suddanly
Waknyd—

Wyntown, iv. 9. 9.

CRAIK, *s.* "A kind of little ship," Rudd.

Now goth our barge, for nother houk, nor *craik*
May here bruik saile, for schaidl bankis and sandis.
Doug. Virgil, 66, 49.

Contr. from *currack* ?

Hollingshed writes *carike*. Strutt seems to view this as synon. with the Lat. designation *navis oneraria*. "*Carikes* or *hulkes*," he adds, "(according to Hollingshed's translation,) were also large vessels." An-

gel-cynnan, ii. 10. It is evidently the same with L. B. *carrica*, *carica*, *carraca*, a ship of burden; *navis oneraria*, Gallis *vaisseau de charge*, unde forte nomen. Du Cange. *Carica* indeed seems synon. with *charge*; for it is sometimes simply rendered *onus*. Norm. *carca* signifies loaded; Kelham. Teut. *karrake*, *kraecke*, *cireerus*, *navis majoris* genus; Kilian. Fr. *caraque*, id. "The huge ship termed a *carricke*; Cotgr. Thus it appears that the sense of the term was misunderstood by the learned Rudd.; and also that our pronunciation *craik* corresponds to the Teut. word in one of its forms.

Wachter deduces L.B. *carica*, Hisp. *carraca*, *navis oneraria*, from Teut. *karr-en*, vehere, from its being used for *carrying* goods; or according to Vossius, q. *carrus marinus*, more loquendi poetico. It must be observed, however, that Lhuys gives, from Keating, *kreach*, *creax*, as an Ir. word, denoting a ship, perhaps radically the same with *curach*. The term may thus be originally Celtic.

CRAIK, CORN-CRAIK, s. The Land-rail; E. *crake*.

TO LISTEN THE CRAIK IN THE CORN, to carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven, South of S.

Yes, fareweel dear moments o' aafest delight,
By the shade o' the fair flow'ring thorn,
Where I've woo'd my dear lassie the sweet simmer night,
An' listen'd the *craik* in the corn.*

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 127.

"* This is descriptive of the manner in which rusties often conduct their amours, by forming assignations to meet on some retired spot in the fields, agreed on by consent of the parties in the summer season." N. *ibid.*

CRAILL-CAPON, s. A haddock dried, but not split, Loth. This is called a *lucken* haddock, q. locked, shut. Ang. Fife.

—To augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good *Crail capon* holds, at which he rags and gnaws.
Anster Fair, C. II. st. 20.

"A *Crail capon* is a dried haddock." N.

This word might originate from *Crail*, a town on the coast of Fife, where such haddocks were prepared; as *Bervie* from the village of *Inverbervie*, and *Findrum* speldings, from *Findhorn*.

CRAIM, s. A booth. V. CREAM.

CRAIT, CREET, s. A term used to denote that sort of basket in which window-glass is packed, S. "A *crait* of glass," is a basket filled with glass; from Germ. *kraet*, *corbis*, or perhaps Sn.-G. *krets*, a circle, as these kind of baskets are of a circular form.

"A. Bor. *crates*, panniers for glass and crokery;" Gl. Grose.

TO CRAIZE, v. n. 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb.

2. To make a creaking noise; as, when one sitting on a chair moves it backwards and forwards with his whole weight on the hinder feet, *ibid.*

Ital. *crosc-iare*, to make a creaking noise.

Perhaps the E. v. to *crash*, as denoting the sound made by what is broken, may be allied, as well as Fr. *ecras-er*, to beat down, to crush in pieces.

CRAIZIN, s. The act of creaking, *ibid.*

TO CRAK. V. CRACK.

CRAKER, s. The Rail, *Rallus crex*, Linn. commonly called the *corn-craik*.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, *craker*, cuckoo." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 26. He calls it *Corn-craker*; Western Isles, p. 71.

CRAKYS, s. pl. Great guns, cannons.

Twa neweltis that day thai saw,
That forouth in Scotland had bene nane.
Tymmeris for helmys war the tane,
That thaim thought thane off gret bewté,
And alsua wondyr for to se.
The tothyr, *crakys* war off wer,
That thai befor herd neur er.

Barbour, xix. 399, MS.

Dr. Leyden understands this phrase as denoting *fire-balls*, which, he says, "were probably the original species of fire-arms, and have been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo and Chinese tribes;" Gl. Compl. But the expression undoubtedly denotes some kind of guns; and there is every reason to think that it is equivalent to another phrase used by the same writer, *gynnys* for *crakys*, Bar. xvii. 250. For they are there opposed to *Springalds*, of which Jhone Crab, the Flemish Engineer, had provided abundance. V. GYNNYS. Grose, I observe, calls these *crakys* artillery; Milit. Antiq., i. 398. It would occur, at first view, that these military engines had received their name from the noise they made when fired. The *v.* is also used to denote the report made by artillery.

All hir canneunis scho let *crak* at anis,
Deun achuke the stremaris from the top-castell,
Thay spairit not the poulder ner the stanis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 257.

One thing, however, may be objected to this etymon. Teut. *kraecke* and *kraeckaerd* are rendered by Kilian *arcubalista*. After the introduction of fire-arms, the name given to the instruments, which were formerly in use, may have been transferred to them.

Or, perhaps, we may rather suppose that the Teut. name *kraecke*, for the cross-bow, had never found its way into Britain, as we find the term *crakkes* applied by an O.E. writer either to a larger kind of muskets, or to the report made by them.

"Toward these ouer a small bridge—very hardly did ride about a doosein of our *hakbutiers* on horsebaek, and helde them at bay so nie to their noses, that whether it wear by the goodnes of our men or badnes of them, the Scottes did not onely not eum down to them, but also very curteisly gaue place & fled to their fellows: & yet I know they lack no hartes, but thei cannot so well away with these *crakkes*." Somerset's Expedicioun, Dalvell's Fragments, p. 43.

CRAKLENE POKIS, "bags for holding artificial fireworks and combustibles, employed in naval engagements," Gl. Compl.

"Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the *craklene-pokis* to the top." Compl. S., p. 64.

This has been derived from Fr. *craquer*, to crackle.

CRAME, CRAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMESY, s. Crimson, cloth of a grain-colour.

—Aurera, to mychty Tithone spous,
Ischit of hir safferon bed and eyr hous,
In *cramesye* cledde and granit violate.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 20.

Fr. *cramoisi*, Ital. *clermisi*, Teut. *krammesijn*, L. B. *cramesium*, *carmesinus*, *kuermesinus*; according to Gorop., Becan., and Du Cange, from *kermes*, an Arab word, denoting the worm which is bred in the berry of the *coccus*, from the juice of which cloths receive a scarlet, crimson, or purple colour.

CRAMMASY, *adj.* Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained.

"Item, anc gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich neckit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

It appears that the term was not restricted to the colour of crimson, but applied to any dark colour, of this tinge, which was ingrained. This corresponds with the use of Fr. *cramoisie*, in our own time. "Les couleurs qui ne sont pas *cramoisies* sont appelleés *coul-eurs communes*; & les couleurs *cramoisies* sont celles qui se font avec la cochenille. Ainsi on dit, de l'écarlate *cramoisie*, du violet *cramoisi*." Dict. Trev. V. SAD.

To CRAMP, *v. n.*

At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit,
In court to *cramp* clenely in my cleything,
And luke amangis thir lusty ladeis sweit.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

Lord Hailes renders this, "to climb, to ramp, *grimper*," Fr. But *cramp* is probably here used in relation to its proper sense, as signifying to contract. Thus the poet may represent Youth as speaking of being *cramped* in his clothing at court; perhaps in derision of some stiff and strait dress worn at the time. Teut. *kromp-en* is not only used actively, but in a neuter sense; *contrahi*, *extenuari*, *minui*. Sw. *krymp-a*, *contrahi*. This view seems confirmed by the reply of Age, in the next stanza.

For thy *cramping* thow salt baith *cruke* and *couvre*.

i.e. "The contraction or confinement of thy body, in compliance with ridiculous fashions, shall at length bring on decrepitude."

CRAMPET, **CRAMP-BIT**, *s.* 1. A cramping-iron, *S.*

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small pikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground, *S.*

We need not card, nor crostaffe for our pole,
But from thence landing clam the Dragon hole,
With *crampets* ou our feet, and clubs in hand.

Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

It is also written, but, I suspect, improperly, *cramp-bit*.

Firm on his *cramp-bits* stands the steady youth,
Who leads the game: low o'er the weighty stone
He bends incumbent, and with nicest eye
Surveys the further goal, and in his mind
Measures the distance. —

Græme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

And for a *crampet* to his stumps,
He wore a pair of hob-nail'd pumps.

Meston's Poems, p. 11.

3. It seems to signify the guard of the handle of a sword, in the following passage.

—No hilt or *crampet* finely hatched,
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Watson's Coll., i. 28.

Here, however, it may merely signify the *cramping-iron* of the scabbard.

4. The *cramp-iron* of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the *crampit* are

enabled blue, and thereon in golden characters Julius II. Pon. Max. N." Inventories, p. 341.

5. An iron spike driven into a wall to support anything, *Aberd.*

6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, *S.*

Gael. *crampaid*, a ferril.

Teut. *krampe*, id. from *krempe-en*, to contract, because it is meant to confine the thing to which it is applied.

CRAMPLAND, *part. pr.* Curling, curled.

Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid,
Holkit and how; and wallowit as the weid,
Thy *crampland* hair; and eik thy cristall ene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 139.

This is evidently from the same source with E. *crumple*; Teut. *krempe-en*, *contrahere*; Sw. *krympling*, *contractus*.

CRAN, *s.* An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle.

It seems to be denominated from its form, as if it bore some resemblance to a *crane*.

CRAN, *s.* *To Coup the Crans*, to be overset. V. **COUP**, *v. a.*

CRANCE, *s.* Probably some stuff made of hair.

"xx fyve ellis & 3 of tanne [tawney] *crance*, fyve ellis & a half of rowand tanne, iijj ellis & 3 of melais that is rycht gud." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 15.

Teut. *krants*, O. Fr. *crans*, hair, from Lat. *crines*.

CRANCE, *s.* A crack or chink in the wall, through which the wind blows, *Fife.*

Fr. *cren*, denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCE, *s.* A chaplet, a garland.

Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie
With costly *crancis* maid of gold.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

Teut. *krants*, *corona*, *corolla*, *sertum*, *strophium*, *Kilian*. Germ. *kranz*, Isl. Sw. Belg. *kranz*, a garland; *kransie*, *kranselyn*, a little garland. Hence Fr. *crancelin*, a term in Heraldry, which denotes part of a crown, plaited as a band on a sword; Dict. Trev. This word is radically the same with Germ. *krona*, Lat. *corona*, a crown. Wachter seems inclined to derive these terms from the Celtic; C. B. *crwnn*, Arm. *cren*, Ir. *crain*, all signifying what is round. As the invention of the crown is attributed to Saturn, who receives the epithet of *coronatus*, Pezron views the word as originally Phrygian, and supposes that Saturn was called *Kpovos* by the Greeks, q. the inventor of the crown.

CRANCH, *s.* A crush, the act of crushing, *Ettr. For.*; *Crunsh*, id.

"Myne grunye knoityd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 42. V. **CRINCH**.

To CRANCH, *v. a.* The same with *Crinch* and *Crunch*, *Roxb.*

CRANDRUCH, *s.* Hoarfrost. V. **CRAN-REUCH**.

CRANE, s. A kind of balista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

Throw Crabys cunsall, that wes sley,
A crane thai half gert dress wp hay,
Rynnand en quheillis, that thai mycht bring
It quhar that neds war of helping.

Barbour, xvii. 608, MS.

Mr. Kerr has justly remarked, that "it is clearly described by Barbour, as a very powerful projectile engine of vast elastic force, susceptible of different degrees of tenaion, and of projecting its shot or missile in various directions, according to the management of the engineer." *Hist. of Robert I.*, ii. 214, 215.

Whether it received its designation from its resemblance to the crane, it is impossible to determine. Cotgr. mentions Fr. *cranequin* as "an engine for batterie, used in old time." Perhaps, it might be another name for the *trebuchet*, an engine of similar use, which was employed, in the same era, in the wars of Edward II.

CRANE (of herrings), s. As many herrings, not salted, as fill a barrel, S.

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane, (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net." P. Uig, Lewis, *Statist. Acc.*, xix. 282.

CRANGLING, part. pr. Winding, moving unequally.

It grew a serpent fell with head and taile,
Which *crancling* crept, and ranne from trod to trod
In many a knot.

Hudson's Judith, p. 18.

He uses it also as a *s.*, p. 75.
As doth the Danow which begins to flow,
By Raurak fields with snakish *crancling* slow.

It is the same with E. *crankle*, which Johns. derives from *crank, s.* But the word is Teut. *kronckel-en*, intorquere, sinuare, flectere; *kronckel*, intortus.

CRANIE-WANY, s. "The little finger," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

This seems to be of Scandinavian origin. Isl. *krange* signifies what is slender or lank, misellus et macer; G. Andr. Hence, *krangi* is used to denote a neck of this description; Collum ovis longum et tenerum; Halderson. This is perhaps the root of *krank-r*, Teut. *kranck*, debilia. *Wany* may be corr. from *fny-r*, digitus, which is very plausibly deduced from *faenga*, prehendere, q. that which *fangs* or takes a grasp of any object. Or it might be traced to *van-a*, imminuere, because of its being so much smaller than the rest, or to *van-r*, inops, *poor* being often used as expressive of affection and sympathy. It must be acknowledged, however, that if we search for an etymon to both parts of a reduplicative term, we tread on very uncertain ground; one of them most generally having no definite sense, being formed, like a bad line in metrical poetry, merely for the sake of the rhyme.

CRANK, adj. 1. "Infirm, weak, in bad condition. Su.-G. Teut. *krank*, infirmus;" Sibb. A. Bor. "*cranky*, ailing, sickly;" Grose.

2. Hard, difficult; as, "a *crank* word," a word hard to be understood, Aberd., Mearns, Roxb.

"A *crank* job, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. Crooked, distorted, Aberd., Mearns; as *crank-handed*, a *crank* hand.

These are most probably secondary senses of the term as signifying weak, infirm. Su.-G. *kranck* and Isl. *krank-ur* are both, like the Teut. term, rendered by Lat. *aeger*. Alem. *chranc* denotes what is both small and weak.

CRANK, s. "The noise of an ungreased wheel," Gl. Burns; used metaph. to denote inharmonious poetry. A. Bor. *crank*, the noise of a raven; also, to prate.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
Are my poor verses!

Burns, iii. 17.

This may be from *kranck*, *aeger*, infirmus; as denoting, like Lat. *aeger*, *agere*, difficulty in motion. V., however, the *adj.*

CRANKOUS, adj. "Fretful, captious," Gl. Burns.

This while she's been in *crankous* mood.
Her *lost Militia* fir'd her blood.

Burns, iii. 23.

Su.-G. *kraenck-a*, to violate, to infringe; Gael. *crioncan*, atrife, *crioncan-am*, to strive.

* **CRANK, s.** An iron guard for the feet in *curling*, to prevent sliding on the ice, Roxb.; synon. *Crampet*.

To **CRANK, v. a.** To shackle, to apply the *hob-* or *ham-shackle* to a horse, Ettr. For.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* before and kicked behind." *Perils of Man*, i. 267.

Formed perhaps from the E. *s. Crank*, as denoting a square instrument of iron. The origin of this word is quite uncertain.

CRANNACH, s. Pottage; North of Ang. and Aberd.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, although I find no word resembling it. *Griom* is used by the Norwegians to denote every kind of meal or grain.

* **CRANNIE, s.** A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, Galloway; synon. *Boal*.

CRANREUCH, CRAINROCH, CRANREUGH, CRANDRUCH, s. Hoar-frost, S. O.

"This last winter was—no frost at all, excepting some *crainroch*, or small frost, in some mornings in January." *Law's Mem.*, p. 239.

"A low creeping mist, or hoar-frost (called, provincially, rhyme, or *cranreugh*), in a dead calm, particularly after a tract of rainy weather, is seen to settle after sun-setting, upon land of this description." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 6.

New thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thele the winter's sleety dribble,
An' *cranreuch* cauld!

Burns, iii. 147.

Gael. *cranntarach*, id.

CRANROCHIE, adj. Rimy, abounding with hoar-frost, S. O.

"Whar'a the leafu-hearted Caledonian wha wad be dreech in drawing to gar the wallot [wallout] akand o'

our mither tongue shine like the rouky gleemoch in a *crainrochie* morning?" Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

CRANSHACH, CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

There's wratacks, and cripples and *cranshaks*,
And all the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenches,
But they are ta'en far enough ben.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

Gael. *crannda*, decrepid, *corranta*, crooked.

CRANTZE, s. The Common Coralline, *Mil-lepora polymorpha*, Linn. Shetland.

Can this name have any relation to the form of the coralline, as allied to Sw. *kran*s, a crown?

CRAP, s. The highest part or top of any thing, S.; *crop*, E.

"The *crop* of the earth," the surface of the ground; "the *crop* of a fishing-wand," the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod. Chaucer designs the tops or outermost boughs of trees *croppis*; in which sense our word is very commonly used. The *crop* of the wa', the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called *fir-crops*, S. B.

A.-S. *croppa*, Su.-G. *kroppa*, id. Sw. *kroppaas* is the ridge or top of a house.

CRAP AND ROOT, adv. 1. "Wholly, entirely;" Gl. Ross, S. B.

Content, says I, but I maun gang and see
My honest aunt, afore I married be.
And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*,
Fan I came here.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

2. Metaph. both beginning and end, S.

CRAP, s. The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, Aberd.

This seems to be a figurative use of the term, q. the produce of the kiln.

CRAP, s. Crop, the produce of the ground, S.

—Sun-burn'd Gypsies reap a plenteous *crop*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 323.

The farmer's *crop*, weel won, an' neat,
Was drawn by monie a beast in.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

CRAP, s. 1. The *crop* of a fowl, *crop*, E.; used ludicrously for the stomach of man, S.

"He has a *crop* for a' corn," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 31; an expression used with respect to one who has a keen appetite, or a stomach fit to receive any kind of food. "To *shake* one's *crop* at another," to give vent to any grudge of the mind, S.

Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time
To *shak* his *crop*, and skauld you for the quean,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 54.

Crapine is used in the same sense.

"I nver loo'd meat that craw'd in my *crapine*."

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 40; spoken of those who do one service, and afterwards taunt one about it.

2. It is a common proverbial phrase: "That will never *crawl* in your *crop*," S., when it is meant that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion

is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound made by a fowl when its stomach is filled.

3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll *crawl* in your *crop*," that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you, S. B.

4. It is metaph. used, like E. *stomach*, to express resentment. *It stuck in my crop*; I could not digest it, S.

CRAPIN, CRAPPIN, s. The maw or stomach of a fowl, S. *crop*, E. the *crawl* of a bird; synon. *Crap*.

Gude croudly in my *crapin* should *crawl*,
In gude brown ale I'd douk and drown me.

Song, Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 408.

"The road was gayan lang, and Jock's *crappin* began to *crawl*." Perils of Man, ii. 190.

Teut. *krop*, ingluvies; stomachus. It also signifies, bilis, indignatio, as our *crop* in the second Prov. phrase. Su.-G. *kropp*, *kraefwe*, ingluvies.

To CRAP, v. a. To fill, to stuff, S. Hence *crappit heads*, the heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in S.

Teut. *kropp-en*, saginare, ingluviem avium farcire, turundis farcire. Thus, according to Kilian, it has its origin from *krop*, the stomach of a fowl, as being generally stuffed with food. Su.-G. *korf* is the general word for a pudding.

CRAP, pret. v. Did creep, crept, S. V. **CRAP.**

To CRAP, v. a. To *crop*, to lop, S.

Like thee, by fancy wing'd, the Muse
Scuds ear an' heartsoms ovr the dew's;
Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythe to *crop*
The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap;
Twining her living garlands there,
That lyart Time can ne'er impair.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

That sword it *crapped* the bonniest flower
E'er lifted its head to the sun.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 186.

Teut. *krapp-en*, decerpere, abscindere.

CRAPPIT HEADS, s. pl. Heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, S.

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and the *crappit heads* too, and that's what I dinna do for ordinary, Mr. Glossin." Guy Mannering, ii. 178.

Belg. *kropp-en*, to cram; as, *eenen gans kroppen*, to cram a goose; Teut. *krop-aes*, turunda, massa qua farciuntur altilia.

CRAPS, s. pl. 1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, Roxb.

2. Runches in general.

"In Sussex, *crap* is used for darnel; in Worcesters. for buck-wheat;" Ray.

CRAT, *adj.* Feeble, puny. As, a *crat stam-mock*, applied to one who has no appetite, Selkirks.

It is also used as a *s.* *He's a perfect crat*; i.e. a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.

Isl. *kreda*, delicatulus, *kraeda*, mollities, *kregda*, infans morbidus vel tenellus, Haldorson; *kregd*, parva statura, Verel. Perhaps we may view *Crat* as nearly akin to *Croot*, q. v.

CRAUCH. Prob., defeated, overcome.

— Cry *crauch*, thou art owreset.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60.

This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of *Crawdoun*, q. v. I rather consider it, however, as from Arm. *cracq*, a bastard, the son of a bastard. *To cry crauch* is synon. with, *to cry cok*. V. **COK**.

CRAUCHMET, (*gutt.*) *s.* An exaction made by men in a state of war.

"Item, thai tuke *crauchmet* of Bute the samyn tyme, viz. 1^c. bollis of male, 1^c. bollis of malt, 1^c. mertis, 1^c. mercis of silver." MS. Chronicle of the reign of James II. of Scotland.

Can this be formed from Gael. *creach*, plunder? It may indeed be a corr. of some word left by the Norwegians, resembling Dan. *kriags-magt*, force of arms; or formed from *krog*, a place for drink. Teut. *kroeghen*, potare, and *mete*, a measure or proportion, q. something given under the name of drink-money.

CRAUG, *s.* 1. The neck, Teviotd.; the same with *Crag*, *Craig*, q. v.

2. The weasand, *ibid*.

To **CRAUK**, *v. n.* "To fret, to complain," Gl. Picken, Ayr.; apparently the same with *Craik*, *v.*, sense 2.

CRAUP, *pret.* of the *v.* to Creep, S.

"I hurkilit litherlye down, and *craup* forret along on myne looffis and myne schynes." Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

* To **CRAVE**, *v. a.* 1. To demand a debt inopportunately, to dun, S.

2. To dun a debtor; "I *crav'd* him whenever I met him," S.

CRAVING, *s.* The act of dunning, S.

He—strives to pay what he is due,
Without repeated *craving*.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 75.

To **CRAW**, *v. n.* 1. To crow; *crawin*, part. pa.

Phebus crounit bird, the niehtis orlagere,
Clappin his wings thryis had *crawin* elere.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 8.

"As the auld cock *craws*, the young coek learns." S. Prov., Ferguson, p. 2. This intimates the obligation lying on parents, to set a proper example before their children.

2. To boast, to vapour, S.; like E. *crow*.

— They have scrapit the dautit *Plumb*,
Then *craw* fell crouslly o' their wark.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

A.-S. *cræw-an*, id. Teut. *kraey-en*, cornicari, garrere more cornicum. It is not improbable that both these

verbs, as well as the name of the crow itself, have been formed in imitation of its cry.

A *crawing hen* is viewed, in the traditionary code of superstition, as very *unsonsie*, Teviotd.

This coincides with the old proverb, "A crooning cow, a *crawing* hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luek to a house." V. **CROWN**, v.

To **CRAW DAY**. *May I ne'er crawl day!*
"May I never see the morning!" an imprecation used in Dumfr.

Evidently alluding to the cock's announcing the dawn; a figurative transition from that which causes the sound to the person who hears it.

CRAW, *s.* The act of crowing, S.

No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*,

Awakeus Gib to toil ere daylight daw.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

CRAW, *s.* A crow, S.

The *craw* of S. is properly what is denominated a rook in E.; as *crow* in E. denotes what we call the *hudy*, i.e. the carrion-crow.

November chill blows loud wi' angry sough,

The short'ning winter day is near a close;

The miry beasts returning frae the plough;

The black'ning trains o' *craws* to their repose.

Burns, iii. 174.

"The *craw* thinks her ain bird fairest." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 30.

A.-S. *cræwe*, Alem. *cræwe*, Dan. *kraçe*, Belg. *kraçe*.

These words Junius derives from Gr. *κρᾶννη*, clamor.

CRAW-CROOPS, *s. pl.* Crow-berries, or black-berryed heath, S. B. *Empetrum nigrum*, Linn. Sw. *kraak-ris*, id. V. **CROUP**.

This word in the west of Perthshire is pronounced *craw-croobs*.

And what pray will you dine on?

Rob. Craw-croobs, hips,

Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock.

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

Crow-berries are called *Crake-berries*, A. Bor., from *crake*, a crow.

CRAW-DULSE, *s.* Fringed fucus; S. *Fucus ciliatus*, Linn. In S. this is eaten like the *Fucus palmatus*.

Denominated perhaps, like the next word, from its supposed resemblance to the foot of a *crow*.

CRAW-FOOT, *s.* The *Ranunculus*, S.; synon.

Craw-tae.

I wrought it eer thestreen upo' the plain,

A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* made.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 120.

CRAW-SILLER, *s.* Mica, Shetl.

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 121.

CRAW-TAES, *s. pl.* 1. Crowfoot, S. This name is given to different species of the *Ranunculus*, particularly, R. *repens* and *acris*.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are, *crow-foot*, or *crow-toe*, *ranunculus acris*," &c. Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 136.

Blue heather bells, the *crawtae* sweet and mild,

Wi' a' the blossoms o' the rural wild;

Sic youthfu' lovers aft bestow'd on me,
To gain my love, by pleasin' o' my ee.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 108.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health, S.

It evidently respects the supposed resemblance of such wrinkles to the impression made by a crow's foot. Chaucer uses *crow's-feet* in this sense.

So long mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie.
Troil, and Cress., ii. 404.

3. Caltraps, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses, S.

—"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavysterne from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient caltraps, or *crow-taes*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht." *Anti-quary*, i. 53, 54.

- CRAW'S-COURT, s. A court of judgment held by crows, S., Shetl.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *crow's court*. This latter institution exhibits a curious fact in their history. Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or field, from many different points. On some occasions the meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensue, and shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished they quietly disperse." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 234.

A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter, a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain, Teviotd.

Isl. *kráka* not only signifies a crow, but a bird of evil omen. *Avis fatidica sinistra. Ilvdris kráka*, tempestatem ominans, Haldorson; q. "ill-weather *crav*."

- TO SIT LIKE CRAW IN THE MIST, to sit in the dark, S.

- TO CRAW, CRAW, v. n. and a. To crave.

"The petitioner humbille *cravis* that the Kingis Majestie," &c.—"Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbille *cravis*." *Acts Ch. I. Ed. 1814, V. 487.*

- CRAWDOWN, s. A coward, a dastard.

Beem thou coward *crowdown* recriand,
And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dight.
Doug. Virgil, 356. 29.

This has been viewed as the same with *E. cravant*, *craven*; by pronouncing which, he, who was vanquished, in a criminal trial by battle, was obliged to proclaim his submission. If the appellant, or accuser, made this ignominious concession, he was said, *amittere liberam legem*, as becoming infamous; if the appellee, or party accused, he was accounted guilty, and immediately hanged.

Skinner derives *craven* from the v. *crave*; Sibb. from A.-S. *cráfian*, Isl. *kref-ia*, postulare, and *ande*, anima,

spiritus. But the term is undoubtedly from O. Fr. *creant*, terme de jurisprudence feudale. C' est une promesse de rendre service, *Dict. Trev.* By the use of it, therefore, the vanquished person merely declared that he did homage to the victor as his superior. Hence O. Fr. *creant-er*, *creant-er*, L. B. *creant-are*, fide aut sacramentis interpositis promittere; and *creant-um*, cautio de re quapiam facienda; *Du Cange*.

Crawdoun may be a corr. of *creant*. But if not from a different origin, we may suppose it to have been formed from *creant* and *donn-er*, to give faith, or do homage. V. *RECRAND*.

The word has been known in the North of E. For *Grose* gives "*craddently*, cowardly;" i.e. like a *crowdoun*. "*To lead craddins*, to play bold adventurous tricks," *Tim Bobbins*; q. to act with such intrepidity as to lead cowards captive.

- CRAWS. *Waes my craws!* a phrase used as expressive of great sympathy, Mearns.

Teut. *krauweye* signifies the diaphragm. Shall we suppose that this is put for the bowels; q. "I feel for you at my very heart;" or, "My heart is sorry?"

- CRAZE, s. 1. A degree of wrong-headedness, craziness, S.

2. Dotage, foolish fondness, Aberd.

- CREAGH, s. An expedition for the purpose of forcibly driving off cattle from the grounds of the lawful owner, a kind of foray.

"He had indeed often heard of Highland thieves, but had no idea of the systematic mode in which their depredations were conducted; and that the practice was connived at, and even encouraged, by many of the Highland chieftains, who not only found these *creaghs*, or forays, useful for the purpose of training individuals of their clans to the practice of arms, but also of maintaining a wholesome terror among their Lowland neighbours, and levying—a tribute from them, under colour of protection-money." *Waverley*, i. 227.

"On the *creagh*, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we griped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth." *Ibid.*, p. 257.

Gael. *creach*, plunder; an host; *Shaw*; Ir. *creach*, id. It is not improbable that this word had been borrowed from the Goth. by means of the northern invaders of Scotland and Ireland. Su.-G. Dan. *krieg*, Germ. *krieg*, war; Alem. id. controversia. In an earlier age *kri* and *kry* were used to denote war. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Krieg*.

- TO CREAM, v. a. To hawk goods, to carry them from place to place for sale, S. B. Belg. *kraam-en*, to expose to sale.

- CREAM, CREAM, CRAME, s. 1. A merchant's booth, a wooden shop, or a tent where goods are sold, S.

Hence the *Creams* of Edinburgh, which are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.

"The excellent law of death-bed, securing men's inheritances from being alienate at that time, may happen to be frustrate and evacuate,—if they make any merchandise privily in a shop or *crume*, or come to the mercate-place, when there is no publick mercate." *Acts Sed.*, Feb. 29, 1692.

"Booths, (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair], and stored with such articles as suit the generality." *P. Lessuden*, *Roxb. Statist. Acc.*, x. 207.

Teut. *kraem*, cadureum, taberna sive capsula rerum venalium; Kilian. Belg. *kraam*, a booth; Su.-G. *krambod*, Dan. *kramboe*, pergula, a booth for merchandise.

2. A stall in a market.

In one passage it would almost seem to be used as denoting a portable pack.

—"Desyring support, &c. to help him to ane *craym*, that he may trawell to win his living [living] in the cuntry." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Perhaps it means merely an assortment of goods; Teut. *kraem*, Su.-G. *kram*, merx.

3. A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back; quha are called beiraris of the puddill be the Scottes-men of the realme of Polonia." Skene, Verb. Sign. V. *Pede-pulverosus*.

Oft have I turst your hether *crame*,
And borne your self right oft-times hame,
With many a toom and hungry wame,
Whan thou hast been weel packit.

Collington Mare, Watson's Coll., i. 40.

i.e. Merchandise of heath.

Teut. *kraem*, has also the sense of merx; Su.-G. Dan. *kram*, merchandise of every kind. I find no vestige of this term in A.-S. Perhaps the origin is Sw. *kram-a*, to press, because goods carried in a pack are compressed into as narrow bounds as possible.

CREAMER, s. 1. A huckster, a pedlar, S. B.

Skene explains *Pede-pulverosus* as signifying "ane merchand or creamer, quha hes na certain dwelling place." Verb. Sign.

"Of the above there are—2 cadgers (fish-carriers), —2 creamers, persons who go through the parish, and neighbourhood, and buy butter, hens, eggs, &c., mostly for the Dundee market." P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc., ii. 508.

2. One who keeps a booth, S.

"Neither being a merchant, could he obtrude minority; as was decerned against Agnes Short, *crainer*." Ford, Suppl., Dec., p. 460.

Su.-G. *kraemare*, propala, Teut. *kraemer*, tabernarius, venditor mercium.

CREAMERIE, CRAMERY, s. Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar, Aberd.

With my *cramery* gif ye list mell;
Heir I haif foly hattis to sell.

Lindsay, S. P. R., ii. 94.

"Small *cremery*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.
Teut. *kraemerije*, merx.

CREAM-WARE, CRAME-WIFE, s. Articles sold by those who keep shops or booths.

"Those who commonly frequent this country and trade with the inhabitants are Hamburgers,—who come here ordinarily in the month of May or about the beginning of June, and in several places set up booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of *creme-ware*, as linen, muslin, &c." Brand's Descr. Zetland, p. 131.

CREAM-WIFE, CRAME-WIFE, s. A woman who keeps a stall in a market at fairs, Roxb.

* CREAM, s. A lick of cream, a proverbial phrase, synon. with that in England, a sugar-plumb.

"The country being sore opprest with David Lesley's army, took the advantage of Argyle's absence to

supplicate the committee of estates for disbanding the same.—But the answer was, an act ordering the army to disband upon October 20th, provided the committee—should then think it expedient. When the supplicants found this was all they had obtained, they called it a *lick of cream*, and said it was like the rest of Hamilton's doings." Guthry's Mem., p. 247.

CREDOMEZ, s. Credence.

"The kingis hienes sall send incontinent ane clerk, &c. with lettres of *Credomez*." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207. *Credence*, Ed. 1566.

Whether this be for *Credimus* I cannot say. But I find no such term any where else.

CREAR, s. A kind of lighter. V. CRAYAR.

To CREE, v. a. Generally used negatively; No to cree legs wi', not safe to meddle with; Ettr. For.

"Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to *cree legs wi'*: I's be quits wi' him." Perils of Man, i. 131.

It seems to have no analogy to the phrase, "To cree wheat or barley, to boil it soft. North;" Grose. *Cree*, as here used, may rather signify, to contend with; Dan. *kryg-er*, to war, *kryg-er med ord*, to contend, to quarrel; q. to contend with in strength or speed. Teut. *kriegh-en*, bellare, concertare.

CREECH, (gutt.) s. A declivity encumbered with large stones, Upp. Lanarks.

Gael. *carraic*, rock—S. *craig*.

The vulgar idea is that the Fairies delighted to live in *creechs*.

CREED, s. A severe reprehension or rebuke; as, "to gie one an awfu' *creed*," Clydes.

Transmitted, perhaps, from the era of Popery, when the more illiterate found it a hard matter to repeat the *creed* so as to satisfy their priest or confessor.

CREEK of day, the first appearance of the dawn, S.; shreek, S. B.

Where they appear, nae vice dare keek,
But to what's good gives way,
Like night, soon as the morning *creek*
Has usher'd in the day.

Ramsay's Works, l. 121.

It appears that this term is used S.B. as well as *screek*; for it occurs in Ross's Helenore, first Edit., where *screek* appears in later editions.

An' ilka morning by the *creek of day*

They're set to wark, an' snaply ca'd away. P. 46.

Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum; *krieck-en*, rutilare, to shine, to glitter, to look red; Belg. 't *kriek-en van den dag*, the peep of day. V. GREKING and SKREEK.

CREEL. V. CREIL.

To CREEP, v. n. The flesh is said to creep, when the skin rises up, so as to resemble that of a fowl newly plucked; as, "My flesh is a' *creepin'*," S. Synon. *Goose*.

CREEP, s. *Cauld creep*, that sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body in consequence of exposure to severe cold, or of some sudden alarm, S.

CREEPERS. V. CREPARIS.

To CREEP IN, *v. n.* To shrink, to be contracted. *Cruppen in*, shrivelled, S.

Isl. *kropna*, contrahi.

CREEPY, CREEPIE, *s.* 1. A low stool, such as is occasionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, S.

2. It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance, or that on which it was customary for culprits to sit when making public satisfaction in the church, S.

"It's a wise wife that kens her weird,
"What tho' ye mount the creepy?"

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

"The stool of repentance." N.
Perhaps from the *v. creep*, as being low.

"O silly lassie what wilt thou do?
If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high."
"Look to your sell,—if Jock prove true,
The clerk frae creepies will keep me free."

Herd's Coll., ii. 58.

3. A child's stool, or a footstool, S. B.

4. It denotes any small stool, used as a seat in houses, Mearns, Lanarks.

I sit on my creepie, I spin at my wheel,
And think on the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel.

Song, Logie o' Buchan.

CREEPIN'-BUR, *s.* Caithn. "The *creeping bur*, is *Lycopodium clavatum*." App. Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 197.

The reporter says that a handful of this plant, or of the *Upright Bur*, given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the *bats*, or worms in the stomach. V. UPRIGHT BUR.

CREET, *s.* V. CRAIT.

CREEZE, CREESE, *s.* Crisis, S. B.

At this the lassie's courage got a heeze,
And thinks her wiss is now come to the creeze.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

CREIGHLING, CRAIGHLING, *s.* Coughing, Aysr.

—"What a creighling the creature made, raxing and hadding its sides." The Steam-Boat, p. 287.
Teut. *kriekel-en*, rutilare.

CREIL, CREILL, CREEL, *s.* 1. An ozier basket, a hamper, S.; *scull*, synon. Also, a kind of trap for fish.

—Ane card, ane creill, and als ane cradill.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

"As for millaris, that settis creillis and nettis in damnis, milne landis, and watters, destroyand reid fische, and fry of fische, as said is, salbe a punct of dittay." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 32, Ed. 1566. c. 15, Murray.

Panniers are also called creils.

Of lads and lowns thur ryse sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenchis rin away with cards and quheils,
And cadgers avers cast baith coals and creils.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

Put your hand i' the creel,
And take out an adder or an eel.

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 27.

One is said to be in a creel, or to have one's wits in a creel, when labouring under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind, S.

My senses wad be in a creel,
Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield

The braes o' fame.

Burns, iii. 249.

Perhaps it is rendered too forcibly in Gl., "to be crazed, to be fascinated."

"The wife's in a creel," said Robin, "and does na ken her ain mind." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 218.

2. Often applied to the belly, as a nursery term, *creelie*, id. "Is your creil," or "creelie fu' yet?" S.

The metaphor is probably borrowed from the vertigo sometimes occasioned by the joggling motion which one receives when carried in a pannier. This idea seems to receive confirmation from the phrase when fully expressed; "The man's in a creill, and the creill's wagging with him," S. B. But although the allusion should be viewed as obscure, the correspondent terms, in other Northern languages, are metaph. used in a way fully as unaccountable. Su.-G. *kork* signifies a basket; and *faa korgen* denotes a repulse of any kind, especially when a man loses his sweetheart; *Ihre*. Germ. *kipe*, id. is used precisely in the same manner. *Die kipe kriegen*, repulsam ferre. Both the Germ. words *korb* and *kipe* are metaph. applied to vain and fruitless vows and prayers; because, as Wachter conjectures, these may be compared to empty baskets.

Sibb. mentions Ir. *kriil*, as signifying corbis, arca. This, however, by Lhuud and Obrien is written *criilin*; Gael. *criol*, "a chest, coffer," Shaw; Ir. id. Su.-G. *kaerl*, *kaeril*, a vessel, from *kar*, id. Isl. *kurla*, signifies to cut twigs, *virgas amputare*.

To CREIL, *v. a.* 1. To put into a basket, S.

2. It is used metaph. in this form, "He's no gude to creel eggs wi'," i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with, Roxb.; synon. "Kittle to shoe."

This refers to the practice of Cadgers or *Egglers*, who collect eggs through the country, and pack them in their hampers.

CREILFOW, CREELFULL, *s.* A basketfull, S.

"The Piper of Peebles would have killed a creelfull before Maister Francie made out the half-dozen." *St. Ronan*, i. 62.

CREELING, *s.* A foolish and indelicate custom, on the day after marriage, still retained among the vulgar in some places, S.

It is described, *Statist. Acc.*, ii. 80, 81.

To CREIS, *v. n.* To curl.

O now thou spere, that neur failyete in dede—

Now is the tyme that I maist myster the,—

That with my stalwart handis I may than

His hawbrek of his body to arrace,—

And in the dusty powder here and thare

Suddill and fule his criske and yellow here,

That are made creis, and curlis now sa wele.

Doug. Virgil, 410. 2.

Not from Fr. *friser*, or Lat. *crispare*, as Rudd. suggests, although uncertainly: but as allied to Germ. *kraus*, Su.-G. *krus*, Belg. *kroes*, *crispus*; Teut. *kroes-en*, Germ. *kraus-en*, *crispare*.

To CREISCH, *v. a.* 1. To grease, S.

"Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to creisch wool." S. Prov. "applied to a thing that is useful no way." Kelly, p. 237.

2. Used metaph. in reference to the use of money, S.

The Court o' Session wsel wat I—
Can *creish* the slaw-gawn wheels whan dry
Till Session's done.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

3. *To criesh one's lufe*, to give one money as a veil or gift; also, as a bribe, S.

"We cou'd na get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had *kreish'd his lief* [lufe] wi' a shillin." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

The E. phrase, "to grease one in the fist," corresponds in the latter sense at least; "to bribe, to corrupt," Johns. The Fr. word is used in a metaph. sense nearly allied; *Il n'y a pas grand graisse*, there is not much gain to be made.

A phrase, still more nearly allied, is in use at this moment in France.

"If an office is to be disposed of, the constant phrase in France is, as in India, '*Il faut graisser la pate*;' i. e. It is necessary to grease the paw." *Travels in France*, during the years 1814-15.—Edin. 1815, Vol. ii. 238. V. Dict. Trev., vo. *Graisser*.

CREISCHE, CREESH, s. Grease, S.

Full mony a waistless wally-drag,
With waimis unweildable, did furth wag,
In *creische* that did inress.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30, st. 9.

Fr. *graisse*, id. Skinner derives E. *grease* from Lat. *crass-us*.

2. A stroke, a blow, S. It is used in this sense metaph.

New some for this, wi' satire's leesh,
Has gi'en auld Edinbrough a *creesh*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 93.

CREISCHIE, CREISHY, *adj.* Greasy, S.

I ken be his *creishy* mow
He hes bens at ane feist.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 28.

CREISCHINESS, s. Greasiness, S.

- To CREISH, *v. a.* To thrash, to beat soundly.
Hence the low phrase, *I gae him a gude creishin*, I gave him a sound beating, S.

As the transition from the idea of greasing to that of beating is by no means natural, I suspect that the terms are radically different. As used in this sense it may be allied to Isl. *kreist-a*, Su.-G. *kryst-a*, *premere*; or *krass-a*, *dilacerare*.

CREYST, s. A person who is at the same time diminutive and loquacious, Border.

Perhaps from Teut. *kroes-en*, *krmys-en*, to curl, to contract. If the designation has originated from loquacity, the origin might be traced in Isl. *kryste*, *strido*, also, *stridor*. Dan. *kryster*, a simpleton.

CREYT, s. A species of the Polypody Fern, Dumbartons.

CREITCH, s. A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district.

—"Walestine also drawing neere to the Duke of Saxon,—and Papenheim then dominicing in the nether Saxon *Creitches*;—his Majesty very wisely resolved to hang the little townes, cloisters and abbacies belonging

to the Papists in Bavaria by the purse." *Monro's Exped.*, P. ii., p. 126.

Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kreyts*, a circle, a circuit.

[CREN, s. A crane, war-engine.

This flaggatis byrnannd In a baill.
With thair *cren* thought thair till avall
Barbour, xvii. 620, Skeat's Ed.]

See also in l. 608. V. CRANE.]

CREPARIS, CREEPERS, s. *pl.* Grapnels of iron, for dragging things out of the water; S. *creepers*.

"He perist in Lochtay, quhare he hapnit to be at ane fishing with his seruantis for his solace. His body was found be *creparis*, and buryit in Colmekyll." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. ix. c. 20. *Furcinalis*, Boeth.

From the *v. creep*, because of their being dragged alongst the channel.

CREPINALL, s. Prob., a knave, a servant.

"Thair was on [one] in his awin court, called Somervall, ane *crepinall* of the devill, without aither faith or religion,—tuik the office in hand,—and thair accused the poore man criminalle, and condemned him to the death." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 522.

This is most probably of Fr. origin, but corrupted like many other words used by Pitcottie. *Crapaudaille* is expl. by Cotgr. "a crue of ougly knaves."

CRÉSIE, s. A kind of cap worn by women; also called a *Squintie*, Upp. Clydes.

This being synon. with *Squintie*, which is evidently borrowed from the shape, it is most probable that *Cresie* has a similar allusion; shall we say to Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kries*, a circle? I recollect what were called *round-ear'd caps* being in fashion.

CRESPIE, s. A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the *Grampus*.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (*dimidium sagiminis*) of the *crespis* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altaribus prae-nominatae ecclesiae." *Stat. Acc.*, xiii. 451, N. V. also *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 295.

Corr. from L. B. *craspiscis*, qui alias *piscis crassus* nostris et Anglis dicitur, sicut Balaena, et ad Regem peculiari ac regio jure pertinet: unde *piscis regius vulgo dictus*;—Spelmano *Grampo*, quasi *grand poisson* dicitur, Braetono *Crassus piscis*;—*Poisson à lard*, in legibus Maris Oleronens. *Homines de Rothomago qui veniunt cum vino vel Craspisce—monstrabant res suas et extolneabant*. Leg. Aethelredi Regis, c. 23. Du Cange.

He adds, that this fish was not always royal property, but sometimes that of the feudal superiors. *Et si piscis qui Craspeise vocatur, illic advenerat, Abbatibus et Monachorum sit totus*. Chart. Gulielm. Nothi, Monastic. Ang., i. 317. V. Gloss. Dec. Script. in vo.

CREVISH, s. *pl.* A crawfish, or crayfish.

"We were by the way great expences; their inns are all like palaces; no marvel they extortion their guests: for three meals, coarse enough, we would pay, together with our horses, L.16 or L.17 sterling. Some three dishes of *crevishes*, like little partans, 42s. sterling." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 216.

CREWIS, *pres. v.*

Cryand Crawlis, and Kais, [and] that *crewis* the corne,—
Will into this corne yard
At evin and at morn.
Houlate, i. 15.

In MS. *and* is evidently deleted. *Crewis* may either be for *craves*, A.-S. *cras-ian*, Dan. *kreff-uer*, postulare; or *snatches*, Germ. *krug-en*, rapere; although the first seems preferable.

To CRIAUVE, *v. n.* To crow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

CRIB, *s.* Synon. with a *bicker o' brose*; as, "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma [my] *crib*, Guid-wife," Roxb.

Perhaps a metaph. phrase borrowed from the stall; q. "Fill my *crib* with provender." Or shall we rather view it as allied to Isl. *krubba*, ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears?

CRIB, *s.* The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.

CRIBBIE, *s.* A term used by women in Roxb., &c., in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *Ae cribbie, twa cribbie*.

A *cribbie* is as much yarn as goes half round the reel. Isl. *kryppa* signifies a winding.

CRICKE, *s.* Prob., a louse.

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorn?
Thou ken'st my clok is very thin;
It is so bare, and overworne,
A *cricke* he thereon cannot rin.

Tak your Auld Clok, Pink. Sel. Ball., ii. 108.

Most probably an old word for a louse. It is still said of a threadbare coat, that "a louse wouldna be able to keep it's feet on't." V. CRIKE.

CRICKET, *s.* This term is applied to the grasshopper, Roxb., Loth.

Teut. *krekel*, id. from *kek-en*, to make a noise. Germ. *heuschrecke*, id. seems to claim a different origin; *heu*, hay, and *schrick-en*, to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. *sautereau*; q. a leaper.

CRICKLET, *s.* The smallest of a litter, the weakest bird of the nest, Ayrs.; synon. *Wallydrag, Wrig, Croot*.

Isl. *keklottr* signifies distorted. But perhaps rather allied to Belg. *krekel*, a cricket. V. CRIKE.

CRIED FAIR, a fair or market, the place and the time of which are proclaimed some time before. Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a *cried fair*," S.

"Drumlithie Michael fair for cattle, is generally well attended, being nearly the last in the season. It is held on the first Thursday after Michaelmas O. S.; and is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a *cried fair*, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 407.

"On the sabbath nights, there is such a going and coming, that it's more like a *cried fair* than the Lord's night." Ayrs. Logatees, p. 152.

CRIKE, *s.* A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me "a chirping insect." V.

CRICKE.

Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,
Hotchin thrang o' *crikes* an' flaes,
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105.

Belg. *kriekie*, a cricket. Su.-G. *kræck*, reptile, et per metaphoram animal quodvis exiguum; Ihre. It is derived from *kræck-a*, reptare, Isl. *kreik-a*, id.

CRYKES, *pl. s.* Angles, corners.

—Wilyam Fransoys thaim be for
Clamb in *crykes* forouth ay.

Barbour, x. 602, MS.

"Creeks and corners," is still a common phrase, S. A.-S. *crecca*, a creek.

CRILE, CRYLE, *s.* 1. A dwarf, S. A.

"The tane was a wee bit hurklin *crile* of an unearthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had lien seven years i' the grave." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

2. A child or beast that is ill-grown, Roxb. V. CROIL, CROYL.

CRYL'T, *part. pa.* Unthriven, stunted, *ibid*.

CRIMINALS, *s. pl.* Criminal causes.

—"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 139.

CRIMPE, *adj.* Scarce.

"At such times as we were commanded forth, as convoys for our horsemen, that went for forage,—sometimes we lighted on one another, striving alwayes for elbowroome, whereof at length the Emperialists made us very *crimpe* or scarce, having but one quarter of our leaguer free, to bring in our forrage." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 140.

I hardly think that this term has been used in S. But the good old Colonel, from his long absence, having almost forgotten his vernacular language, transmutes *scrimp* into Sw. *krimpe*, short. V. SCRIMP.

To CRIMP, *v. a.* To crumple, to plait very nicely, S.

Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink, also, to wrinkle, *v. a.* Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.

CRIMPING-PIN, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth.

Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.

To CRINCH, *v. a.* 1. To grind with the teeth.

It is also, and perhaps more generally, pron. *crunch*; and is undoubtedly the same with E. *crunch*, "to crush in the mouth," Johns. This, by Ben Jonson, is written *cranch*.

—Shee can *cranch*

A sack of small coale ! eat you lime, and haire,
Soap-ashes, loame, and has a dainty spice
O' the greene sicknesses !

Magnetick Lady, p. 13.

2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit, or rank, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S.

"I have seen them sitting at their supper, with their yellow faces, like puddocks round a plate, *crunching* custocks." The Steam-Boat, p. 288.

3. To *crinch the teeth*, to rub them one against another, to gnash.

In this sense *grynstying* is used by Wielif.

"There schall be weepyng and *grynstying* of teeth," Mat. viii.

Fr. *grinc-er les dents*, Ital. *grinciare co'denti*, id.

It is highly probable, that *grinciare*, like many other Ital. words, is originally Gothic. In Moes-G., *kriust-an* is used in the same sense. *Kriustith tunthuns seinans*; *Collidit dentes suos*; Matth. viii. 12. The A.-S. *v.* is *gristbit-ian*, evidently comp. of Moes-G. *kriust*, the radical part of the *v.*, and *bit-ian*, *q.* to bite in the way of gnashing. Junius remarks that Moes-G. *krusts*, gnashing, is nothing else than Gr. *κρουστικον των οδωντων*; from *κρου-ω*, pulso. But there is no great analogy between the idea of beating and that of gnashing.

CRINCH, CRUNCH, s. A very small bit of any thing; properly of something edible, S.; probably from the *v.*, as denoting a small portion broken off by the teeth.

[In Clydes. this word is pron. *crunch.*]

To CRINE, CRYNE, v. n. 1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise, S.

One, who is shrivelled by age, is said to be *crynit in*.

I haif bene forrest ay in feild,
And now sas lang haif born ths scheild,
That I am *crynit in* for eild

This litle, as ye may se.

Evergreen, i. 263, st. 13.

All wicht but sicht of thy greit nicht ay *crinis*.

Palice of Honour, iii. 94.

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the act of diminishing money by clipping it.

Sum treitcheours *crynis* ths cunye, and kepis corns stakkis.

Virgil, 238, b. 54.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *kleymeren*, diminuere. But here there is no affinity. This word indeed seems more nearly allied to the Celtic, than to any Gothic term. C. B. *krin-o*, Ir. *krion-am*, to wither, Ware's Antiq. Ireland; Gael. *crion-am*, *crian-am*, id. or to grow less; *crion*, withered, also little; *crionach*, withered stieks. A.-S. *scrin-ian*, arescere, and Su.-G. *skrin*, exsuccus, seem radically allied.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, s. A pother, contention, umbrage, S. B. Perhaps from Su.-G. *kraenka*, to be vexed in mind. Teut. *kronckel-wronckel*, sinuosus, flexuosus, is formed in a similar manner.

CRYP, apparently used for what is now called *Crape*. "*Cryp weluot*," Aberd. Reg. This is spelled *Craip*, Rates, A. 1611.

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, s. A name given contemptuously to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance, Clydes.

CRIPPLE-MEN, s. pl. Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, Fife; probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

CRISE, s. Crisis. V. CREESE.

"The raveries of Gib and his followers gave some little turn to the heights and extremities of others who had any real good in them; they were somewhat like a *crise*, and, as it were, the separating the morbifick matter from the blood." Wodrow's Hist.

CRISP, CRISPE, KRISP, s. 1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

I haue foryet how in a robe,
Of clenely *crispe*, side to his knels,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gaued to hir Grace the siluer keis.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

Ane cleinly *crisp* hang owre his eyis.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 9.

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version :

Involvens nivea de *Syndone* lumins velo.

Dunbar writes *krisp*.

—Curches, cassin thame abone, of *krisp* cleir and thin.

Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Fr. *créspe*, cobweb lawn.

To CRISP, v. n. To crackle, as the ground does under one's feet when there is a slight frost, Roxb.

The days were short, the nights were lang,
Wi' frost the yird was *crispin*'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 63.

G. Andr. mentions Isl. *kryste* as signifying strido; *kryst*, stridor.

CRYTE, s. [Prob., another form of *Creyst*.]

I'll come an' gae to ths fairy knows,
Whane'er it listeth me;

Sae feckless yet sae crouse a *cryste*

What maid did ever see!

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

CRISTIE, CRISTY, adj.

"The vther lordis of Parliament to haue ane mantill of reide, rychtswa oppinit befoir, and lynit with silk, or furrit with *cristy* gray greece or purray, togidder with ane hude of the samin clath, furrit as said is." Acts Ja. II. 1455, c. 52, Edit. 1566. *Cristie*, Skene.

This seems to signify crisp, curled: Belg. *kroes*, Su.-G. *krus*, id.

CRIV, s. Corr. from E. *crib*, denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.

Waes ms! when I gas to the *criv* or faul,
Nas mair I'll bear his reed's harmonious soun'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

CRO, CROY, s. The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank.

"Quhen ane rydand vpon horse, passes throw the towne, and with his horse feit strampes to the earth ans man gangand before him, swa that thereby he deceisses; he quha rydand commits this fault, or suffers that samine to be done, sall pay *Cro* and *Galnes* (assythment) as gif he had slane him with his awin hand." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 24, s. 1.

"The Schiref or Minister of Regalitie, that ministeris not the law," viz. on thoss who have shed blood, shall "pay to the King xl pundis and the *croy* to the narrest of the kin of the slaine man." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 104, Edit. 1566.

The "*Cro* of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk kow, thris pieces of gold *Ora*; —of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye; —of the sonne of ane Thane, —thrie-score sax kye; —of ane husbandman—saxtene kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36.

To this day the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other. As from their poverty, money is often advanced before the work be finished; if any one of the workmen run

off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish the work, which is called making up his *crò*, S.

Gael. *cro* signifying cows, and *croo* a sheep-fold or cow-pen, Dr. M'Pherson supposes that this word may thus have had its origin; as denoting that the man-slayer was to make reparation in cattle taken out of his pen or fold; Crit. Diss. xiii. It might, however, originate from Ir. *crò*, death.

Ware seems to have viewed this term as peculiar to the Albanian Scots, or the Celts of Scotland; Antiq. p. 71. *Eric* was the synon. word among the Irish; as *Wergelt* in A.-S.

To CROAGH, (gutt.) *v. a.* To strangle with a rope, Fifes.

Teut. *krœgh-en*, jugulare.

To CROCE, *v. a.* To go across.

"The generall may dismiss suche regimentis—to go home be the neirest way to thair owne shyres, quhen they *croce* Tweid." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 370.

CROCE, CROYS, *s.* One of the sails in a ship.

Heis hie the *croce*, (he bad) al mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale down.

Doug. Virgil, 156. 11.

And now the wynd blawis wele to sale away,
The maryneris glaid laisy schippis vnder *croys*.

Ibid. 114. 29.

Sw. *kryss-topp*, the mizen-top, *kryss-segel*, the mizen-topsail. *Kryss* has the sense of *cruz*, cross.

CROCHE, CROCHERT. V. HAGBUT.

CROCHIT.

The King *crochit* with crown, cumly and cleir,
Tuke him up by the hand
With ane fair sembland.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders this *covered*; and it is evidently the meaning, as appears from st. 28.

The King, cumly with kith, wes *crochit* with croune.

But I have met with no similar word, used in this sense.

CROCK, *s.* A ewe that has given over bearing, S.

The captain's gear was all new bought—
Wi' cash his hogs, and *crocks*, had brought,
And ewe-milk cheese besides.

Lintoun Green, p. 13. V. CROK.

Also written *crok*, pl., *crokkis*, *crokkys*, S.

Crokkis are thus defined, Gl. Compl.:—

"Sheep which are two old for breeders, and which are separated from the flock to be fattened about the time that their teeth begin to fall: hence the adj. *crokkan*, applied to a sheep at this period."

Sum, that war ryatus as rammis,
Ar now maid tame lyk ony lammis,
And settin down lyk sarye *crokkis*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 99.

CROCK EWE, an old ewe that has given over bearing, S.; the same with *Crok*, q. v.

"I wad rather seek my fortune wi' a craped brow an' a bent pistol than grope for my subsistence among *crock ewes* and gimmer pets." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1820, p. 159.

CROCKATS, *s. pl.* To put out, or set up one's *crockats*, a phrase applied to a young person, or to one who is an inferior, when shewing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet

answer; as, "Is tou gaun to set up thy *crockats* to me?" Renfr.

The term might be originally applied to small stunted or *crooked* horns. It is probably the same with O. E. "*croches*, the little buds that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's horns;" Phillips. The ornamental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building after the Gothic order, are denominated *crockats*.

CROCKIE, *s.* A low stool for children, Ang.; synon. with *Creepy*.

CROCKONITION, *s.* Destruction. A term applied to any thing bruised all to pieces, so as to be rendered quite useless, Buchan.

Perhaps formed from Teut. *kruyk*, an earthen vessel.

CROFTER, *s.* V. CRAFTER.

CROFTING, *s.* 1. The state of being successively cropped, S.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *Crofting* and Outfield-land.—The *Crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—They shall dung no part of their former *Crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in." *Ibid.* p. 213, 216.

CROFT-LAND, *s.* The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped, S.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land*, which was never out of crop." P. Tinwald, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., i. 181.

This land was usually dunned the fourth year.

"The method of using it [the *croft-land*] hitherto has been, to sow it first with bear, and then two years with oats, then with peas, and then the bear again: at which time only it gets dung." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 9.

CROGAN, CROG, CROK, *s.* A term used in the West Highlands, to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a *crogan* of milk?" Clan Albin, i. 211.

"I warrant she will get good colour, after drinking *croigans*, and breathing the air of the *Bein*." Saxon and Gael, iv. 43.

The term, as far as I can learn, is unknown in the Gael. of Perthshire. There *crog* is a vulgar term for a man's paw, and *crogan* signifies paws. *Crog* is used for paw in vulgar S.; as, *I'll no gi'e you a bit in your crog, or crogs*. It is evident that *crogan* is allied to Gael. *croc*, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more closely resembles C. B. *crochan*, "a boiler, a pot;" Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel, appears from its cognate, *crochen-u*, "to make pottery;" id. This term has been common to Celts and Goths; as appears from A.-S. *crocca*, and *crog*, Alem. *cruche*, Su.-G. *kruga*, Isl. *krucka*, Dan. *krukke*, Teut. *kruycke*, Germ. *krug*, Fr. *cruche*, all signifying vas fictile, E. *crockery*. Wachter thinks that they may all be traced to *croi*, clay, latum, argilla; adding that a vestige of

this obsolete word is to be found in Du Cange, vo. *Cro*, sense 2. He refers to Ingulphus, who has indeed said that *Croyland* signifies "coarse and miry land," *crudam terram et coenosam*, p. 853; but as the form of the name requires an A.-S. origin, there is no evidence that in this language *croi* signified clay, for no other word appears, beside those mentioned above, with their cognates, which all respect clay in its baked state, as *crochuacere*, now *crockery-ware*. Du Cange has here quoted *croia*, as having the same signification, from the first Statutes of our Robert I. c. 12. But there cannot be a doubt that the term is equivalent to S. *cruive*, as it is indeed connected with other words which define its signification; *Croias* vel *piscaris*, seu *stagna*, &c. Ir. and Gael. *criadh*, is the only similar word that denotes clay in its natural state.

To CROICHLE, CROIGHLE, (gutt.) To have a short dry cough, Upp. Lanarks., Renfrews.

Is Muirland fat or fair wi' a' his gear?
Auld *croighlin'* wight, to hide the ills o' age,
He capers like a monkey on a stage;
An' cracks, and sings, and giggles sae light and kittle,
Wi'e auld beard slaver'd wi' tobacco spittle.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13, 14.

CROIGHLE, CRAIGHLE, s. A slight, or short dry cough, Renfr.

—I'm just now at my prime,
I'm just new five and thretty come the time!
Ho, ho, he, ho, (*coughs*) I pity them wha're auld!
Yestreen I catch'd a wee bit *croighl* o' cauld.

Ibid. p. 19.

Belg. *kruchg-en*, to groan, might seem allied. But I apprehend that the S. term is radically the same with Isl. *hrygla*, excrementum, screatus e pectore, G. Andr., p. 122. The root seems to be *hraek-ia*, spuere, expuere, screare; whence *hrake*, sputum; *ibid.*, p. 120. The Isl. writer remarks the affinity to Heb. *ppr*, *rakak* expsput, and *pr*, *rak*, sputum. I need scarcely observe that *h* and *k* in Isl. are commonly interchanged; and that, in the cognate dialects, what is originally the same word often appears without either of these letters. Thus Su.-G. *rackl-a*, signifies to hawk, screare; *rokl-a*, impedire, et cum stridore anhelare; Germ. *rokel-n*, Teut. *rochel-en*, *ruchel-en*, rauca voce tussire, &c. A.-S. *hraec-an*, to hawk, to spit, to reach; Somner. Su.-G. *kraek-as* also signifies screare, and Germ. *kruchz-en*; Fr. *crach-er*, to spit, to spit out. It deserves observation that A.-S. *hraca*, denotes both a cough, and the throat, the jaws. C.B. *cryg*, hoarse, *crygleis-ian*, to scream or screech.

CROICHLIES, s. pl. A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described by the reporter as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *Croichlys*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 316.

Isl. *krial-a*, parum se movere. *Kreik-a* signifies, lenti progredi; which G. Andr. derives from *kryk-r*, the thigh. But *croighle* is more probably a dimin. from Su.-G. *krœk-a*, curvare, as denoting the lame state of the animal.

CROIL, CROYL, s. A crooked person, a dwarf.

Of this mismade moldewort mischief they mutt
The crooked camshoek *Croyl*, unchristen, they curse.
Poizart, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

—Mean's thy silly mind,
Thy wit's a *croil*, thy judgment blind,
And love worth nought ava.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 453.

Cryle, expl. by Sibb. *dwarf*, is undoubtedly the same word. It is used to denote a child that is able to speak before it can walk, Border; which suggests the idea of its being dwarfish or ricketty. "A *creil*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man;" Northumb. Ray.

Scroyle is used as a term of contempt by Ben Jonson; but whether originally the same, is uncertain.

—"I scorn it, I, so do I, to be a consort for every hum-drum, hang 'hem *scroyles*, there's nothing in 'hem, i' the world." Works, i. 6.

Shakespeare also uses it:—

—These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.

King John.

Stevens derives it from Fr. *escrouelles*, i.e., scabby, scrophulous fellows.

Kilian gives *kriel* as a word used in Holland in the same sense; *parvulus pumilus*; whence *krielken*, a dwarfish hen. It seems radically allied to Teut. *krol*, which denotes what is contracted.

CROINTER, s. One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; *Crooner*, or *Crointer*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

CROIPIN, *part. pa.* Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

"We—maist faithfullie promittis to yow to consent, —nocht only to the tramping down of idolatrie,—bot also to the cutting away of the apperand occasioun thairof, *croipin* in the kirk onyways, be warldly wickit men, be the spirit of avarice, ambitious, or carnal affection." N. Winyct's Quest. Keith, App. p. 252.

To CROISE, v. a. To brand with a mark of the cross, Etrr. For.

The most ancient mode of marking sheep, after the introduction of christianity, may have been to impress the figure of the cross. Fr. *crois-er*, to mark with a cross.

To CROISE, v. n. To gossip, to talk a great deal about little, to magnify trifles. This word is much used, S. B. It is often applied to those, who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are indifferent, or magnify those which are comparatively of less moment.

I have sometimes thought that this word might originate from the crusades, especially after they came into disrepute; Fr. *crois-er*, to go a crusading. Those who manifested a whimsical or extravagant zeal might hence be said to *croise*. Britton uses *croyses* in the sense of *pilgrims*, probably because they wore the sign of the cross on their upper garments. V. COWEL, in vo. R. Brunne has *croised* to denote taking on the cross, or assuming this badge; p. 226.

—Whan Lowys herd of that
Himself the first was *croised* on his flesh.

In Angus it is pronounced *croise*; in the northern counties, as Moray, *crose*.

The term, according to the latter orthography, is thus defined; "To whine in sympathy with any person in pain or in distress." Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense, it is nearly allied to Su.-G. *krus-a*.

Su.-G. *krus*, however, is nearly allied as to the general meaning. Literally it signifies curled; it is used metaph., as denoting language employed to set

off any thing, or with a design to deceive; whence *krus-a*, to use a feigned discretion in language. *Krus*, metaphorice ita dicuntur verborum calamistri, et ad decipiendum compositae sermonis veneres; unde *krusa*, ficta in verbis civitate uti; Ihre. Hence,

CROZIE, *adj.* Fawning, wheedling, Buchan; *phrasing*, *synon.*

CROISHTARICH, *s.* The fire-cross, or signal of war.

"The moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal,) and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman; that person ran to the next village or cottage, (for measures had previously been so concerted, that every one knew his route), and so on, till they went through the whole country; upon which every man instantly laid hold of his arms, &c. and repaired to Car-na-cuimhne, where they met their leaders also in arms, and ready to give the necessary orders. The stake of wood was named *Croishtarich*." P. Crathy and Braemar, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 352.

There is so striking a resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Goths, that it seems highly probable that it was introduced into the Highlands of Scotland by the Norwegians or Danes, when they had possession of the Western Islands, and had many places of strength on the coast.

The *budkaste* of the Swedes, (from *bud*, *bod*, a messenger; and *kafle* a rod), was burnt at the one end, and had a rope fastened to the other. The meaning of these symbols is explained by Olaus Magnus. "As often," he says, "as enemies appear on the coasts of the northern kingdoms, by the order of the prefects of the provinces, in the convention, and with the consent of the elders, a rod, three palms in length, is, in their sight, committed to a young man of great agility, that he may carry it to the particular village pointed out in the edict, requiring that in three, four, or eight days, one, two, or three, or all who are able to bear arms in it, appear at a certain place,—under the penalty of having their houses burnt, and of being themselves hanged; (the burnt part of the rod signifying the one, and the rope tied to it the other). At the same instant, one or more messengers are dispatched from one village to another, to shew what is to be done in the place appointed. Thus, in a very short time an innumerable multitude, with arms and provisions, is gathered together." *Hist. lib. vii. c. 3.*

This rod was also denominated in Isl. *heraur*, and in Su.-G. *haeroer*, i. e. literally, "the arrow of the army." For an arrow was originally used for this purpose. V. **AARVHOUS**. The Icelanders had still another name for it. This was *Ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *ladung*, eductio exercitus, and *bod*, nuntius. V. **FYRE CROCE**.

Shaw writes *Croistara*, perhaps from *crois*, a cross, and *tara*, a multitude.

CROK, *s.* A dwarf, Ang. *droich*, *synon.*

Su.-G. *kræck*, reptile, et per metaphoram anima quodvis exiguum, Ihre. But it seems to have a nearer affinity to Isl. *kracke*, *kroge*, foetus, tener puellus vel pullus; G. Andr., p. 151.

CROK, *s.* V. **CROCK**.

To CROK, *v. n.* "To suffer decay from age." Sibb.

He conjectures that this *v.* may be formed from the last *s.*, or from Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

CROKONITION, *s.* Destruction, *Aberd.*

Fancy might suppose that this had been originally a Fr. phrase from *croqu-er*, to crack, to crash; q. *croqué au nessun*, crashed to nothing, reduced to atoms. V. **CROCKONITION**.

CRONACH. V. **CORANICH**.

CRONACHIE, *s.* A nursery designation for the little finger, Ang. V. **CRANY-WANY** and **PIRLIE-WINKIE**.

CRONACHIN, *part. pr.* Gossiping in a tattling sort of way, S. B.

This word seems allied to E. *crony*, an old acquaintance; generally used in S. to denote one who is somewhat in the gossiping style; or corr. from *Coranich*, q. v.

CRONDE, *s.*

The *cronde*, and the *monycordes*, the gythornis gay.

Houlate, iii. 10.

This seems to be *crowde* in MS.; C. B. *crwth*, Gael. *cruit*.

Crowd is used in E. for *fiddle*. But they are different instruments.

"*Cruit* is the name of a stringed instrument used of old in Scotland and Ireland, which was the same with the Welch *crudd* or *crwth*. For a long time past it has been confined to North Wales.—The Rev. Mr. Evans gives the following account of it. Ex sex chordis felinis constat, nec eodem modo quo *violinum* modulatur, quamvis a figura haud multum abludat." Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 268.

To CRONE, *v. n.* To use many words in a wheedling sort of way, Buchan; *synon.* *Phrase*.

CRONY, *s.* A potatoe, Dumfr. It seems to be a cant term. Hence *crony-hill*, a potatoe-field.

CROO, *s.* 1. A hovel.

I may sit in my wee *croo* house,

At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 45.

2. A sty, S. B.; C. B. *craw*, and Armor. *crou*, denote a sty; Hara, Boxhorn. V. **CRUFE**.

CROOBACKS, *s. pl.* A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c. They are connected to the *car-saddle* by *widdies*; Sutherl., Perth.

This is undoubtedly the same implement which is also called *Cruban*, q. v. Shaw renders E. *pannier* by Gael. *cliabhan*. But perhaps we ought rather to trace this term to the Norse. Isl. *koerf*, a basket, a hamper; Dan. *kurv*, id. These are evidently allied to Lat. *corb-is*, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To CROODLE, **CRUDDLE**, *v. n.* 1. To coo, Renfrews.

Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,

The cushat *croodles* an'rously;

The mavis, down thy bughted glade,

Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 159.

2. To purr, as a cat, *ibid.*

An' while Deborah mools some crumbs,
Auld baudrons sits an' *croodlin'* thrums:
In short, the twa soon grew sae pack,
Chuck roosted upon pussie's back.

Ibid., p. 47.

3. To hum a song, to sing with a low voice,
Ayr's.

Croodling to a body's sell
Does weel aneuch.

Burns.

This is evidently a dimin. from the *v. Croud*, to *coo*, pronounced *crood*.

To CROOK, *v. a.* To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To CROOK A FINGER, to make an exertion of the slightest kind; as, "He didna *crook* a finger in the business;" he did not give me the least assistance, S.

To CROOK A HOUGH. 1. To sit down, to be seated, S.

"I'll sooner see you an' her, an' that little limb, a' hung up by the links o' the neck, than ony o' ye sall *crook* a hough or break bread wi' me." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 125.

2. To bend the knee-joint in order to motion, S.

"I have often wondered—how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst *crook* a hough to fyke and fling at pipers' and fidlers' springs." *Walker's Passages*, p. 60.

To CROOK THE ELBOW; as, She *crooks* her elbow, a phrase used of a woman who uses too much freedom with the bottle, *q.* bending her elbow in reaching the drink to her mouth, S.

To CROOK *one's* MOUTH. 1. To bring the lips together, so as to be able to articulate, S.

———Wi' the cauld
Sa daver't he,—he cou'd na *crook* his mou'.
The Ghaist, p. 3.

2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. It is often said to a child; "Ye needna begin to *crook* your mou', for ye've nae cause for't," S.

3. To manifest anger or displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Illfardly wad she *crook* her mou'.
Gabertunzie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 51.

4. Used as expressive of scorn, S.

When a lad wi' lauging eie,
But mints to woo,
They, scornfu', toss their head ajee,
And *crook* their mou'.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 31.

———Tho' at me she *crooks* her mou',
I canna think she looks sae ill on you.
Donald and Flora, p. 21.

CROOK, CRUKE, CRUCK, *s.* "The iron chain with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire," S. *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

"As black's the *crook*," a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, S.

"They were a' glistening wi' gowd and silver—they're now as black as the *crook*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 114.

The hook at the end of the chain is called the *Gib*, S.

"The clips is linked upon a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*, which is attached to an iron rod, or wooden beam, called the *Rantle-tree*." *Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, Note, p. 85.

"When a child was baptised privately, it was, not long since, customary to put the child upon a clean basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move the basket three times successively round the iron *crook*, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the house, for the purpose of supporting the pots when water is boiled, or virtuals are prepared. This might be anciently intended to counteract the malignant arts, which witches and evil spirits were imagined to practise against new-born infants." *P. Logierait, Stat. Acc.*, V. 83.

Su.-G. krok, *Isl. krok-r*, *Dan. krog*, uncus, uncinus, a hook. [*F. croc*, a hook.]

CROOK-STUDIE, *s.* A cross beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended, *Roxb.*; *synon. Rannel-tree*; *q.* that which keeps the crook steady.

CROOK-TREE, *s.* A beam of wood, or bar of iron, which runs across the chimney of a cottage, on which the *crook* is hung, *Roxb.*; *synon. Crook-study, ibid. Rannel-tree*.

To CROOK, *v. n.* To halt in walking, to go lame, S.

"We halt and *crook*, ever since we fell." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. I. Ep. 61.

"It is ill *crooking* before cripples." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 45.

Sw. krok-ia, *id.*

CROOK, *s.* A halt, S.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or a *crook*, I fear ye must go your alone." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. II. Ep. 2. V. CRICKIS.

CROOKED MOUTH, the name given to a species of Flounder, *Buchan*.

"*Pleuronectes Tuberenlatus, Crooked Mouth*." *Arbuthnot's Peterhead*, p. 18.

CROOKIE, *s.* A low designation for a sixpence, *Lanarks.*; obviously from its having been usually *crooked* before the introduction of the new coinage.

CROOKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river. V. CRUKIS.

[2. Cracks, clefts, ledges.

Of the crag, that wes hye and shore,
Clam in the *crookes* forouth thaim ay.

Barbour, x. 602 and 605, *Hart's Ed.*

Evidently, another form of *crykis*. V. *Skeat's Ed.*]

CROOKS AND BANDS, the hooks and staples used for hinges, S. The *crook* is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the *band* turns.

Su.-G. *krok*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, id. C. B. *cracca*, curvus, incurvus.

CROOKSADDLE, *s.* A saddle for supporting panniers, S. B.

"Creels and *crook-saddles* are entirely in disuse." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 462.

"Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the *crook-saddle*." P. Stornoway, Lewis, Statist. Acc., xix. 248.

"Cudgers are aye cracking of *crook-saddles*." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

It is probably denominated from its curved form; as Su.-G. *klef* signifies panniers, and *klefsattel*, a pack-saddle, from *klyfua*, to cleave.

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR, the vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. MARY RYALL.

To **CROON**, *v. n.* To emit a murmuring sound. V. CROYN.

CROONER, CROWNER, CROINTER, *s.* According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish, S. Loth. *Trigla Gurnardus*, Linn. It receives this name from the *cruning* or *croyning* noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called *the Captain*.

"It is no sooner landed on board, than it begins to utter a croaking, plaintive noise, something like that of an angry person." Barry's Orkn., p. 287.

But, from its character, it appears rather to be the *Trigla Lyra*. It indeed seems to be called *Lyra*, and also the *Piper*, E., for the same reason that with us it is denominated the *Cruner*. V. Penn., p. 234.

Lyra, quibusdam the *Crowner*, aliis ex nostratibus the *Sea-Hen*: quae appellatio quoque (*Sea-Hen*) Germanis communis est, referente Turnero. Scot., p. 24. More properly, *Crooner*; Fife, p. 127. V. CROYN.

To **CROOP**, *v. n.* To croak. V. CROUP.

To **CROOT**, *v. n.* To make a croaking noise. V. CROUT.

CROOT, *s.* A puny, feeble child; *A weary croot*, Loth. The youngest bird of a brood. "The *croot* of the cleekin," S.; the smallest pig in a litter, Border; pron. as Gr. *v.* Synon. *Wrig*.

According to Bullet, Arm. *crot* is a little child, petit enfant. More probably, however, this is merely a metaph. use of *Crote*, q. v.

Isl. *hrota*, effoetum animal decrepitae aetatis. V. CRAT, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, *s. pl.* A diminutive from *Croot*, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned, Roxb.

CROOTLIE, *adj.* Having very short legs, and such as are not in proportion to the body, *ibid.*

This might appear allied to C. B. *crwt*, "a round dumpy fellow;" Owen.

CROOZUMIT, *s.* 1. A diminutive or puny person, Ayr.

2. One worn down with age, *ibid.*

3. One living solitarily, or a sort of hermit, *ibid.*

In the first and second senses, it might seem allied to Teut. *kroes-en*, *kruijs-en*, *crispere*, q. drawn together, shrunk up. In the third, rather q. *kruijs-ermite*, a hermit attached to the cross.

To **CROP the Causey**, to walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the *uppermost part* (S. synon. *the crown*) of the causey.

"All the covenanters now proudly *crop the causey*, glad at the incoming of this army." Spalding, i. 176.

"The one faction *cropped the causey* courageously, pridefully and disdainfully; the other faction was forced to walk humbly." *Ibid.*, ii. 183.

Sometimes the *v.* is used by itself. "Montrose—syne goes to his council of war, not to committee courts, treacherously *cropping* within his land." *Ibid.*, ii. 274. V. CRAP.

To **CROP out**, *v. n.* To appear through the surface of the ground; applied to minerals, S.

"In many places,—immense quantities [of ironstone] may be observed *cropping out* on the banks of those streams." Wilson's Agr. Sur. Renfr., p. 25.

"The first or uppermost of these seams *croops out* nearest the sea, and the rest follow it towards the land at regular distances." P. Stevenston, Stat. Acc., vii. 12; i. e. appears at the *crop* or surface.

CROP of WHEY, the thick part of whey; q. what goes to the *crop* or top, Dumfr.

"Between the knees of this upland worthy was placed a wooden bowl, full to the brim, of that delicious beverage called *crop of whey*, and the communication between the vessel and his lips was preserved by the constant travel of a horn spoon." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 399.

CROP AND ROOT, a proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely.

—"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms *crop and root*, and for that effect to make the Scots begin the play against established laws," &c. Spalding, i. 100; q. both the top of the tree and root. V. CRAP and Root.

To **CROPE**. V. CROUP.

CROPEN, *part. pa.* Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impugn, and have called idolatrie, not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus,—but that which is *cropen* in, into the kirk visible, without all approbation of the worde of God." Reasoning, Crosragnell and J. Knox, C. ii. a. V. CRUPPEN.

To **CROSE**, *v. n.* To whine. V. CROISE, *v.*

CROSPUNK, s. The name given in some of the Western Islands to the Molucca bean which is drifted to their shores.

"For curing the Diarrhea and Dysentery, they take small quantities of the kernel of the black Molucca beans, call'd by them *Crospunk*; and this being ground, and drunk in boil'd milk, is by daily experience found to be very effectual." Martin's Western Islands, p. 11, 12.

This would seem literally to signify in Gael. the *point of the cross*, from *crois*, *crux*, and *punc*, punctum. The term, perhaps, has some superstitious reference attached to it.

CROSS-BRATH'D, part. adj. Braided across.

Up'e their spindles near the tap,
They biggit ay a bulgy knap
O' thread, *cross-brath'd*, firm to defend
The rest frae reav'ling o'er the end.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

Teut. *breyd-en*, contexere, nectere.

CROSS-FISH, s. The name given to the star-fish, Shetl.

"Asterias, Star-fish, *Cross-fish*," Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 320.

Norw. "*Kors-fisk*, or *Kors-trold*, the Stella Marina, star-fish, or sea-star." Pontoppidan, P. ii. p. 179.

To CROSS-NOOK, v. a. 1. To check, to restrain, Aberd.

2. To get out of the way. Used as a sort of imprecation.

Come in ! come in ! my cauldrie lewn ;—
Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him in
Afore the fire. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 4.

CROSS-PUTS, s. pl.

"False heretick, thou sayst it is not leisome to kirkmen to take their tithes, offerings, and *Cross-Puts*." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 151.

In Ed. 1814, *Croce presentis*; which has most probably been the word in the MS. from which Ed. 1728 was printed, only perhaps contracted, as *puts*. V. CORPS-PRESENT.

CROTAL, CROTTLE, s. An ancient name in S. for Lichen omphalodes, now called *Cudbear*. Lightf. p. 818. Gael. *crotal*, and *crotan*; Shaw.

"*Parmelia omphalodes* is much used by the Scottish Highlanders, under the name of *crotal*, for dyeing a reddish-brown. In the north and west of Scotland these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called *crottles*." Edin. Encycl., xii. vo. *Lichen*, p. 739.

Perhaps we ought to trace *Crotal* to C. B. *crot-ianu*, to grow or cover over, or *crowd*, what grows over, a coat, or surface, from *crav*, a covering.

CROTTIE, adj. Covered with lichen, S. O.

No more the maidens meet our sight,
Who, till the rocks around them rung,
Gregor na Rura sweetly sung :
Or Moray's mournful ditty chimed,
As o'er the *crottie* crags they climb'd,
To see his funeral dress complete,
And roll him in his winding sheet.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65. V. CROTAL.

CROTE, s. The smallest particle.

Gyve evyr I thowcht for to de sus,
I pra God, hyne I newyre ga ;

Bot at this ilk pes of bred
Here at yheure bord be now my dede,
And of it nevyr a *crote*,
Quhill I be wyrryd, owre-pas my throt.

Wynton, vii. 4. 83.

Sw. *krut*, powder; also, gunpowder; Dan. *krud*, id. Belg. *bus-kruydt*, gunpowder.

CROTESCQUE, s. Grotesque painting.

"Item, twa paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uther of *crotescque* or conceptis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 130.

Fr. *crotesque*, "rude country painting—wherein many things are confusedly represented;" Cotgr.

CROTTIL, s. A small fragment of any hard body, such as coal, stone, &c.; as, "Lay on twa-three *crottills* on the fire; Renfr.

O. Fr. *crouteille* signifies a kind of cake. The original term may be Fr. *crotte*, Flandr. *krotte*, a clot of dirt adhering to one's garments. But it is more probably the same with O. E. *croteles*, "among hunters, the ordure or dung of a hare;" Phillips. This is deduced by Skinner from Fr. *crottles*, the dung of sheep, goats, &c.

CROUCHIE, s. One that is hunch-backed, S.

CROUCHIE, adj. Having a hunch on the back, S.

He swoor 'twas hilchin Jean M'Craw,
Or *crouchie* Merran Humphie.

Burns, iii. 134.

Perhaps it is immediately formed from Fr. *crochu*, hooked, crooked.

Su.-G. *krok*, Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, C. B. *cracca*, curvus, incurvus; Su.-G. *krok-ryggot*, cujus dorsum incurvum est; *krok-a*, curvare.

To CROUD, CROWDE, v. n. 1. To coo as a dove.

The kowschot *crowdis* and pykkis on the ryse.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 22. *Crowde*, *Ibid*, 404. 29.

The cushet *crowds*, the corbie crys.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

2. "We use it S. for the noise of frogs," Rudd. Gl. Addend.

3. Metaph. to groan, to complain.

"They are a *groning* generation, turtles *crowding* with sighes and grones which their tongues cannot expresse." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 299.

V. *Croat*, which is evidently the same word. C. B. *gridhuan*, gemere; Belg. *kryt-en*, to cry; Germ. *kreide*, mourning, whence *kreiss-en*, plangere. Dicitur tantum de gemitu; Wachter.

CROUDE, s. An instrument of music formerly used in S. V. CRONDE.

Palsgrave renders "*Croude*, ane instrument," by Fr. *robecq*, [r. *rebecq*]; B. iii. F. 28.

Mr. Beauford has the following observations on this subject:—

"The native [Irish] writers speak of another [instrument], which they denominate a *Cruit* or *Cruith*, without expressing either its form or power. The word, in the present acceptation of the language, signifies either a harp or violin, and seems to be a general name for all stringed instruments." Ledwich's Antiq. of Ireland, p. 251.

CROUDS, s. pl. Curds, "*Crouds and ream*, curds and cream," S.B. Gl. Shirrefs.

This, in its form, resembles the *E. v. is crudle*, of uncertain etymology. Skinner deduces it from *E. crowd*, *premere*. The most probable origin is Gael. *gruth*, which signifies curds, *gruthach* curdled; Macfarlan. Lhuyl gives Ir. *kruth* in the same sense.

To CROUP, CROPE, CRUPE, CROWP, *v. n.*

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The roepen of the rauynis gart the cras, i.e. (crows) *crope*; the huddit crauis cryit varrok, varrok." Compl. S., p. 60.

Crupand crow, I sall gar crop thy tung.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 63. st. 19.

—In time of Spring the water is warme,
And *crooping* frogs likes fishes thers doth swarme.
Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold, S.

It is also written *croop*.

Ye *croopin* corbies, black as soot,
Rair frae the aik a dinsoms rout.

Tarras's Poems, p. 44.

The following anecdote is related of David Ferguson, one of our early reformers, minister at Dunfermline:—

"Having met at St. Andrews, along with other ministers of the church, to protest against the inauguration of Patrick Adamson as archbishop of that see, one came in and told them that there was a crow *crooping* on the church. 'That's a bad omen,' said he, shaking his head, 'for inauguration is from *avium garritu*, the raven is omnimodo, a black bird, and it cries *corrupt, corrupt, corrupt*.'" Row's Hist., Ap., Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299.

—Sadly chang'd we see the times,
Baith here-awa and ither climes,
Sin you and me, remote frae dool,
Did *croop* and sport in yonder pool.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

This has been traced to Moes.-G. *hrop-jan*, clamare; Isl. *hrop-a*, id. vehementer clamo; G. Andr.

CROUPING, CROWPING, *s.* The hoarse sound made by cranes.

—Trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thoct men hard the soun
Of crannis *crooping* fleing in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 324. 32.

CROUP, *s.* A fatal disease affecting the throat of a child, in consequence of which it breathes with a kind of croaking noise, S.; *Cyananche trachealis*.

"It is known by various names in different parts of Britain. On the East coast of Scotland it is called the *croup*. On the West they call it the *chock* or *stuffing*. In some parts of England, where I have observed it, the good women call it the *rising of the lights*." Buchan's Domestic Med., p. 615. It is also called the *closing*. P. Loudon, Ayr's Statist. Acc., iii. 107.

But whatever name may be given in some particular places, that of *croup* is generally known through S. It seems to originate from the noise made in breathing. V. the *v.*

CROUP, *s.* "A berry; *Craw-croops*, *crow-berries*; A.-S. *crop*, *uva*," Gl. Sibb. V. CRAW-CROOPS.

CROUPIE, *s.* A raven. "Ae *croupie* 'ill no pike out anither's een," Fife. In other counties *corbie* is generally used.

From the *v. Croop*, to croak.

CROUPIE-CRAW, *s.* The same with *Croupie*, Fife.

CROUS, CROUSE, *adj.* Brisk, lively, bold, apparently brave, S.

Ans spak wi wourdis wonder *crous*,
"A done with ane mischance!"

Pebblis to the Play, st. 10.

A *done*, i.e. Have done.

He's sas *crous* that he wou'd try
To be brave Ajax' maik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"A cock is *crouse* on his ain midding." S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2.

Mr. Pink. views this as a contr. of *courageous*; Select Scot. Ball., ii. Gl.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *courroucé*, angry, fuming, chafed. But the sense does not correspond. Belg. *kroes*, Germ. *kraus*, Su.-G. *krus*, *krusig*, all signify crisp, curled, frizzled. This may be the origin, as our term conveys the idea of a person assuming a great deal of self-importance. The primary allusion, indeed, seems to be to a cock, who is said to be *crouse*, when he bristles up his feathers, so as to make them appear as if *curled*. Dan. *krus-a*, adorn, cinnamon paro; G. Andr., p. 155.

It is often used in colloquial language in this form, "An ye kent a', ye woudna be sae *crouse*," S.

It is pron. q. *crooss*. "*Crowse*, brisk, lively, jolly. As *crouse* as a new washed louse; North." Grose.

The same Prov. is given in S. in a rhythmical form:—

There's naething sae *crouse*
As a weel washen louse.

CROUSE, *adv.* Boldly, S.; as in the phrase, "He cracks very *crouse*;" or, "o'er *crouse*," S.

CROUSELY, *adv.* With confidence; often as also implying some degree of petulance, S.

—How *crousely* does he stand!

His taes turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

CROUSENESS, *s.* Appearance of self-importance, or of courage, S.

Ajax for a' his *crouseness* now,
Cud na get out his sword.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

CROUSE, *s.* Perhaps crockery.

"Thair sould be gevin for the carriage of ane last of woll, xviii d.; and for a last of hydys, in name of carriage, xii d.; for ane last of *crouse*, i penny." Balfour's Pract., p. 86.

Fr. *cruche*, id. Teut. *kroes*, *kruyse*, Belg. *kroos*, Germ. *kraus*, a drinking vessel.

To CROUT, *v. n.* 1. To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise, S.; pronounced *croot*.

And O, as he rattled and roar'd,
And graen'd, and mutter'd, and *crouted*,
And Bessie to tak awa shor'd.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

Expl. "made a noise like the roaring of cattle when they threaten each other; Gl. But it never, as far as

I know, denotes a *roaring* noise. If applied to cattle, it might be as synon. with *croyn*, *crumé*."

The belly is said to *croot*, when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence.

The Germans have at least a synon. phrase; *Der bauch gurret*, the belly rumbles.

2. To coo, as a dove; also, to emit that sound which is made by an infant in its throat, when well pleased, S.

"The dou *croutit* hyr sad sang that soundit lyik sorrou." Compl. S., p. 60. V. CROUD.

3. To croak, used concerning frogs, S.

"Men led with the spirit of Satan, lyers and murderers like their father,—authorised by Antichrist his state, and in speciall by the false prophet head thereof, are sent abroad, as *crouting* frogges, to bestirre themselves." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 158.

It deserves to be remarked, that in Su.-G. the frog has a denomination which would seem to respect its *crouding*, *crouting*, or croaking noise. This is *groda*, which Ihre deduces from *gro* germinare, because of its great fecundity. But the Germ. *krote*, *kroete*, used both for a frog and a toad, corresponds in its resemblance to the term expressive of the sound emitted.

4. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, S.

Sma cause, said they, had guts to *croot*,
For gantries sair't wi' reemin stout, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 133.

CROVE, s. A cottage. V. CRUFE.

CROW-BERRY, s. The name given to the *Empetrum nigrum*, and to its berry. But in Moray the name is given to the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, the whortleberry, or or bilberry-bush.

- CROWDIE, s. 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, S.

There will be drammock, and *crowdie*.
Ritson's S. Poems, i. 211.

Crowdy-mowdy is sometimes used in the same sense:
With *crowdy mowdy* they fed me.
Ibid., p. 182.

2. It is frequently used as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

Grind the *gradden*, grind it:
We'll a' get *crowdie* when it's done,
And baunocks steeve to bind it.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 355.

"Keep your breath to cool your *crowdie*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.

This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. Su.-G. *grot*, Isl. *graut-ur*, pulse made of meal and water, edulii genus ex aqua et farina confectum. A.-S. *grut*, *gryt*, Belg. *grutte*, Germ. *gruss*, meal, E. *grout*, coarse meal; S. *groats*, oats that have the husk taken off, and are partially ground. Shetl. *grutte*, id. Fr. *gruotte*, *griotte*, meal.

"A. Bor. *crowdy* signifies oatmeal scalded with water;" Grose.

3. In some parts of the north of S., a peculiar preparation of milk. In Ross-shire it de-

notes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.

"Then came—the remains of a cog of *crowdy*, that is, of half butter, half cheese.—The milk was good, the cheese better; and the *crowdy* the best of all." Glengergus, ii. 275.

CROWDY-MOWDY, s. This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, S. B.

In haf an hour he'se get his mess
O' *crowdy-mowdy*.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

CROWDIE-TIME, s. Time of taking breakfast; *crowdie* being here used, as above, rather in a ludicrous sense, for porridge, S.

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
An' soon I made me ready.

To CROWDLE, v. a. To crawl as a crab, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be viewed as a diminutive, or perhaps a frequentative, from the v. *Crawl*, q. v. C. B. *croth*, however, denotes the belly.

To CROWDLE, CROWDLE THEGITHER, v. n. 1. To draw one's self together, Fife.

2. To draw close together, as children do in bed to keep themselves warm, ibid.

"To *Crowdle* (diminutive of *Crawl*), to keep close together as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen," Yorks. Marshall.

CROWDLE, s. A heap, a collection, Fife.

Teut. *kruyd-en*, pellere, protrudere; Su.-G. *krota*, congeries, conferta turba. A.-S. *cruth*, multitudo, turba confertissima.

To CROWL, v. n. To crawl, S.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye *crowlin* ferlie,
Your impudence protects you sairly.
To a Louse, Burns, iii. 228.

Belg. *kriol-en*, id.

CROWL, s. A term transmitted to me as synon. with *Croot*, a puny, feeble child, Ang.

Belg. *kriel*, parvulus, pumillus, Kilian; Isl. *krii*, res perparva.

CROWNARE, CROWNER, CROUNAL, s. 1. An officer, to whom it belonged to attach all persons, against whom there was any accusation in matters pertaining to the *crown*. There seems to have been one for each county, and in many instances for each district. The office was materially the same with that of *Coroner* in E.

"All attachments perteines to the *Crowner*, quhere the accuser makes mention, in his accusation of the breaking of the King's Peace. Otherwaies, gif he makes na mention thereof, the attachment perteines to the shiref." Lawes Malc. II. c. 16.

Til Elandenan his *Crownare* past,
For til arest mysdoaris thare.
Wyntown, viii. 24. 120.

3. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county.

"When all were ordained to send out the fourth man, we (in the sheriffdom of Ayr) sent out 1200 foot and horsemen, under Lord London's conduct as *crowner*.—Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their *crowner*." Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

"Our *crowners* lay in canvas lodges, high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about all in huts of timber, covered with divot or straw. Our *crowners* for the most part were noblemen." Ibid., i. 175.

Here it is used, although improperly, in the same sense with *colonel*, Hisp. Belg. *coronel*, S. pron. *cornel*.

Crownal seems to have the same signification.

Sen for Ioun Willox to be your *crownal* strang,
Quhais heid and schoulders ar of beuk aneuch,
That was in Scotland vyreenin you amang,
Quhen as he drave, and Knoz held steve the pleuch.
Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P., iii. 455.

CROWNARIE, CROWNRY, *s.* The office of a crowner, the same as *Crownarship*.

"His Majestie—impignorat to—Johne Earl of Sutherland—the—offices of shirefship and *crownarie* of the said shirefdom of Sutherland." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 63.

"Sir James Stewart—pursues Mr. John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, for reducing his right to the *crownry* of Bute, and for declaring his lands free from the custom and casualty of so many oats, &c. payable to the Crowner's office," &c. Fount., i. 348.

CROWNARSHIP, *s.* The office of a crowner.

The first certain proof of the existence of this office occurs in the reign of David II.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the *Crownarship* of Fyfe and Fothryf." Robertson's Index, p. 50, 4.

This is sometimes expressed by the L. B. term.

"Carta to Ade Coussar, of the office *Cronarie*, in vicecom. de Berwick." Ibid., p. 30, 4.

Although in most instances, as would seem, the coronership included a county, it was occasionally confined within very narrow limits.

"Carta to Gilbert Carrick, ane liferent of the office of *Coronership* betwixt the waters of Air and Doue." Ibid., p. 41, No. 42.

This is evidently an error for *Done*, or *Doune*, the *Doon* celebrated by Burns.

CROWNELL, *s.* A small crown, a coronet.

Her *crownell* picht with mony precius stane
Infririt all of birnand flawis schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 16.

L. B. *coronula*, parva corona; Du Cange.

CROWNER, *s.* The name of a fish. V. CROONER.

CROW-PURSE, *s.* The ovarium of a skate, Orkn.

CROY, *s.* 1. An inclosure, generally wattled, for catching fish.

"That Johne Erskine younger feare of Dyne dois na wrang in the occupatione of the *Croys* of Montross and fishing of the samyn in the watter of Northesk; because the procuratour of the said Johne Erskine producit ane instrument vnder the signe of Patrik Buttergask public notar, that the said Johne had the said *croyis* & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & comite of Montross." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 179.

2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, Argyles. When the sea flows, the fish come over it; and are left there when the tide recedes.

3. A mound or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, Perth.

This is not viewed as a Gael. word. It may be either corr. from *Cruve*, q. v., which denotes an inclosure for catching fish; or immediately derived from an old Goth. term still retained in Isl. *kró-a*, circumsepire, includere. Hence it is applied to inclosure in a fold; at *króa Wömbin*, agnos includere. V. also Isl. *kröo*, vo. *Cruve*. It may be observed, however, that *Croia* is the form which *Cruive* assumes in the Lat. of our laws. Omnes illi, qui habent *croias*, vel piscarias, &c. Stat. Rob. I., c. 12.

CROY CLAYCHT.

"xxiiiij ell of *croy claycht*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Cloth of *Croy*, a town in France?

CROYD, *s.* Yellow clover, Ayr.

This, I suspect, is, in a passage formerly quoted, misprinted *Craid*, q. v.

The hare likes the brake, and the *craid* on the lea.

I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general, Teut. *kruyd*, Germ. *krout*, Su.-G. *krydda*, &c.

CROYDIE, *adj.* A *croydie lea*, a field on which there is a great quantity of foggage for sheltering game, Renfr.

I know not if this has any connexion with the preceding word, or with *Creyt*, a species of the Polpody Fern.

To CROYN, CRONE, CROON, CRUNE, *v. n.*

1. To make a continued cry, as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone, S.

He said he was a lichelus bul,
That *croynd* even day and nycht.

Maitland Poems, p. 360.

Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will *crune*,
Wi' milkness dreeping frae her teats adoun.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

"A *crooning* cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." "The two first are reckoned ominous; but the reflection is on the third, in whom whistling is unbecoming." Kelly, p. 33.

A. Bor. "*crune*, to roar like a bull;" Grose. *Green*, to whine, Cornwall.

Mr. Pink. renders this *bellowed*. But this word, as generally used, is rather too forcible. *Roust* corresponds to bellow, E., and denotes the roaring of cattle, S. But *croyn* signifies the murmuring or groaning noise made by them, when they want food, are pained, or are dissatisfied on what account soever. Belg. *kreun-en*, *kron-en*, to groan, to whimper; Isl. *hryn-a*, grunnire, Verel. ejulare, G. Andr.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition, S.

3. To hum, or sing in a low tone, S.

Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire;
Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
Burns, iii. 330.

4. To purr, applied to a cat, South of S.

Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leafu' lane,
Except poor badrons *croining* nigh,
To soothe her maen.
The Old Maid, *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 86.

CROYN, CRONE, CRUNE, CROON, s. 1. A hollow, continued moan, S.

Like ss twa bustuous bullis by and by,—
With front to front and horn for horn attanis
Ruschand togiddir with *croones* and ferefull granis.
Doug. Virgil, 437. 49.

Amang the brachens, on the brae,
Between her an' the moon,
The deil, or else an outler quey,
Gat up sn' gae a *croon*.
Burns, *Halloween*, st. 26.

2. An incantation; as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

Here Mnsy lives, a witch that for sms' price
Can cast her cantraips and gi' me advice:
She can o'er cast the night, and cloud the moon,
And mske the deils obedient to her *crune*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

3. A simple piece of music, an inartificial chant, S.

The Gypsies, often called *Sornars*, I am informed, have their *crune*, when they dance to the voice.

A wsefu' night I wat it weis;
Rab never gat abune
That irksome thraw, when he to please,
Danc'd tae the *Sornars' Crune*.

To CRUB, v. a. To curb, S.

CRUBAN, s. A disease of cows, S. B.

"The *cruban* prevails about the end of summer, and during harvest, and is produced by hard grass, scarcity of pasture, and severe suckling of the calves. The cows become poor, exhausted, and scarcely able to move, while their hinder legs are contracted towards their fore feet, as if they were drawn by cords. The only remedy is to give them ease, soft pasture, and prevent them from being so much exhausted by suckling the calves." *Prize Essays*, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 209.

CRUBAN, s. A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back, Caithn.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans*." *P. Wick, Statist. Acc.*, x. 23.

To CRUCK, v. a. To make lame; as, "You'll fa', and *cruck* yoursell," Lanarks., evidently a peculiar use of the E. v. to *Crook*. The word in this form gives the hard pronunciation of Clydes. V. CRUKE, v.

To CRUDDLE, v. n. To coagulate, S.

To CRUDLE, CRUDDLE, v. a. To curdle, to congeal, to cause to coagulate, S.

"It would *crudle* the royal blood in your Majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed

concerning the deeds done by the Popish friars in that ruinous monastery." *The Steam Boat*, p. 144.

Junius gives *Crude* as synonym. with *Curdle*. *Ir. cruth*, *curds*, *Lhuyd*. V. CRUDS.

CRUDELITE, CRUDELITIE, s. Cruelty; Fr. *crudelité*.

—"That his maister the king of France, hauand regard to the ancient lig, confederatioun, and amitie, standand betuix the realme of France and this euntrie, and of the mortal weiris, *crudeliteis*, depredatiounis, and intollerabill iniuris done be our auld enimeis of England," &c. *Acts Mary 1548*, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

CRUDS, s. pl. Curds, S. *cruids*, Buchan.

He—roos'd my *cruds*, and said, to eek my praise,
He ne'er had feasted better a' his days.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 142.

CRUDY BUTTER, "a kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 154.

CRUE, s. A sheep pen or smaller fold, Shetl.

"On the Mainland, that is, in the largest inhabited island of Shetland, the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what are termed here puns and *crues*." *Agr. Surv. Shetl.*, App., p. 43.

Isl. *lamba kroo*, caula agnorum; at *krooa lamb*, agnos a lacte depulsos claudere domi; *G. Audr.*, p. 152. V. CRUFE, with which this is originally the same.

CRUE-HERRING, s. Apparently the Shad or Mother of Herrings, *Clupea Alosa*, Linn. V. Penn., p. 296.

Alosa minor, a *Crue-Herring*. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 23. Are they thus namcd, because so large that they are sometimes detained in *crues*?

CRUEL, adj. 1. Keen in battle.

Perseys war trew, and ay of full gret wall,
Sobyr in pess, and *cruell* in battaill.
Wallace, iii. 308, MS.

2. Resolute, undaunted.

Off msnheid thal in hartis *cruell* was;
Thal thoct to wyn, or neur thine to pass.
Ibid., vi. 566, MS.

3. Terrible.

The awful ost, with Ednusrd of Ingland,
To Beggar come, with sexte thousand men,
In wer wedis that *cruell* war to ken.
Wallace, vi. 341, MS.

4. Acute. "Cruel pain," acute pain, S.

Cruel is used in E. as forming a superlative; "Very, extremely; as *cruel cross*, very cross; *cruel sick*, very ill, *Cornw. and Devons*." *Grose*.

CRUEL RIBBAND. V. CADDIS.

CRUELS, s. The king's evil, scrophula, S. Fr. *ecrouelles*, id.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the *cruels*.—Not many days after he died in great terror, and used to cry out, This is the hand I lift up to take the *Test*, and this is the knee I bowed." *Wodrow*, ii. 445.

"June 18 [1660], the Lady Weyms tooke journey from London for the Weyms, with hir daughter, the Lady Balcleuch, who, after she was there, was touched

by his Majestie, for she had the *cruells* in hir arme." Lamont's Diary, p. 154.

"The waters—used to be thought good for naething, but here and there a pair body's bairn, that had gotten the *cruells*, and could not afford a penny-worth of salts." St. Ronan, i. 50.

CRUER, s. A kind of ship; apparently the same with *Crayar*, q. v.

"One of our *Cruers*, returning from England, was onbeset by an English pyrat, pilled, and a very good honest man of Anstruther slain there," &c. Melvill's MS., p. 182; id. 183.

CRUFE, CRUFE, CROVE, s. 1. A hovel, a mean hut, *S. cru*, *S. B.*

—The pure husband hes nocht
Bot cote and *crufe*, upone a clout of land.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120. st. 17.

—I that very day
Frae Roger's father took my little *crove*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 186.

2. A styte.

"*Creffera*, or *hara porcorum* ane *cruife*, or ane swine's *cruif*,—quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane *stye*." Skene, Verb. Sign.

"Gif thair be ony swine *cruivis* biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samin, or doand on it unhonestlie." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

"There never was such a quantity of linsens made in our place.—Every barn, byre, and swine *croo* are converted into weaving shops." Lett. from Kirriemuir, Calcd. Mercury, Dec. 28, 1822.

Isl. *kroo*, Su.-G. *krog*, Teut. *kroegh*, all signify a tavern or alehouse. But it seems more nearly allied to Isl. *hroo*, *hroof*, structura vilis,—qualis navigiorum statiuncula; G. Andr. Perhaps we may view as cognate terms, A.-S. *cruft*, Teut. *krofte*, *kruft*, a vault or hollow place under ground, a cave; as, Corn. *krou*, signifies a hut, a styte; Ir. *cro*, id.

CRUGGLES, s. pl. A disease of young kine, *S. B.*

"The *cruggles* also is an odd kind of disorder, with which young beasts only are seized. In this disease the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other; and soon becoming unable to stand, it dies seemingly of pure weakness." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 384.

Corr. perhaps from *crook-ill*, as denoting a disease affecting the limbs: Su.-G. *krook-a*; Teut. *kroock-en*, *picare*, *curvare*, *flectere*.

CRUIK STUDIE, supposed to be a stithy or anvil, with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-shoes, &c.

"Item, thre iron studdis and ane *cruik studie*.—Thre syddies. Ane *cruk stiddy*." Invent., p. 168, 258.

This term is evidently different from *Crook studie*, explained above.

CRUISKEN, of whisky, a certain measure of this liquor, Ang.

Dan. *kruus*, a cup, a goblet to drink out of, a mug. This word, however, has probably been imported from the Highlands; as Ir. *cruisgin* signifies a small pot or pitcher. [Isl. *krukka*, Sw. *kruka*, a pitcher.]

O. Fr. *creusequin*, coupe, gobelet; Roquefort.

To CRUKE, v. a. To lame.

—"Hes *crukkit* my said hors that he will neuer maksted to me." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.
Su.-G. *krok-a*, Teut. *krok-en*, *curvare*.

CRUKE, s. A circle. *At the monys cruke*, at full moon.

It semys ane man war manglit, theron list luke,
Like dremes or dotage in the *monys cruke*.
Doug. Virgil, ProL., 158. 29.

"He uses the word *cruke*, or *crook*, for *circle*, when the moon's orb is round and full. Thus we say, *S. He has a thing in the crook of his neiff*, when his hand goes round and encompasses it, that it is scarce seen." Rudd.

The term would seem more properly to apply to the moon when in the form of a crescent; from Teut. *krok-en*, *curvare*.

Among the articles necessary to the purposes of incantation, mention is made of the

—Taill and mayn of a baxter aver.
Had careit hame heather to the oyne,
Cutted off in the *cruik* of the moone.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

The waning of this luminary seems to correspond best to magical operations.

CRUKIS, CROOKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river, *S.*

The Persye said, Forsuth he is nocht ded;
The *crukis* off Forth he knawis wondyr weyll;
He is on lyff, that sall our natione feill:
Quhen he is strest, than cau he swym at will,
Gret strenth he has, bath wyt and grace thare-till.
Wallace, v. 513. MS.

The noble Neidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering *crooks*;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.
Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 30.

2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground closed in on one side by these windings, *S.*

Isl. *krok-r*, *angulus*; *deflexio itineris*; G. Andr., p. 153. Su.-G. *krok*; *krok-a*, *curvare*.

The use of this word renders it probable that *links*, the term which denotes the land included in the *crukis*, contains an allusion to the links of a chain.

To CRULGE, v. a. To contract, to draw together, *S.* Thus a hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be *aw crulged thegither*.

It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying, to draw the body together.

— Help the sakeless saul,
Wha, tho' his pulse beats brisk and haul',
Is forc'd to bide the frost and caul'

Whan he lies down,
And, *crulgin'*, lay himsel' twa-faul',
And hap his crown.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 353.

Teut. *kroll-en*, *krull-en*, *intorquere*, *sinuare*, *flectere*. Isl. *krull-a*, *confundere*. It seems radically the same with *Croil*, q. v.

CRULGE, s. A confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Sometimes it includes the idea of collision, *S.*

Isl. *krull*, *confusio*.

To CRULL, *v. n.* 1. To contract, or draw one's self together, Upp. Clydes.

This is precisely the same with Teut. *krull-en*, *kruyll-en*, intorquere. V. CRULGE.

2. To stoop, to cower, *ibid.*

* CRUM, *s.* Used to denote a small bit of any thing; as, "a *crum* of paper," S.; "a *crum* paper," S. B.

CRUMMIE, CRUMMOCK, *s.* A name for a cow; properly, if I mistake not, one that has crooked horns, S.

My *crummie* is an useful cow,
And she is come of a good kine.
Auld Cloak, Tea Table Miscell.

They tell me ye was in the other day,
And sauld your *crummock*, and her bassand quey.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

Isl. *krumme*, Su.-G. Dan. *krum*, A.-S. *crumb*, Belg. *krom*, Franc. Germ. *krumm*, C. B. *crumm*, *achrum*, Gael. *crom*, crooked. Isl. *krumma* is equivalent to S. *goupen* and *goupenfow*. 1. Palma extensa et camura. 2. Quantum manu capi potest. G. Andr. p. 153.

CRUMMET, *adj.* Having crooked horns, Galloway.

—Spying an unco, *crummet*, beast
Amang his broomy knowes;
He erted Colly down the brae,
An' bade him scour the flats.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

CRUMMIE-STAFF, CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, for leaning on, S.

But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,—
Lowping and flinging on a *crummock*,
I wonder didna turn thy stomach.
Burns, iii. 333.

Gael. *cromag*, *id.*

CRUMMILT, *adj.* Crooked; as, *The cow with the crummilt horn*, Roxb.; the same with *Crummet*, which seems the corruption of *Crummilt*.

CRUMMOCK, *s.* Skirret, a plant, S. *Sium sisarum*, Linn.

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or *crummocks*, &c. grow to as great a bigness here as any where." Wallace's Orkney, p. 35. It is also mentioned by Brand, p. 24.

Gael. *crumag*, a skirret, Shaw; perhaps denominated from its being somewhat crooked in form.

To CRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To make a crashing noise in eating any thing that is hard and brittle, S.

Tib's teeth the sugar plums did *crump*.
Morison's Poems, p. 19.

[2. To smack, to thwack; as, "He *crumpit* my croun wi' his stick," Clydes.]

CRUMP, CRUMPIE, *adj.* Crisp, brittle; applied to bread that is baked dry, E. *crimp*.

—Farls bak'd wi' butter
Fu' *crump* that day.
Burns, iii. 31.

Auld auntie, now three score an' sax,
Quick mumbled them sae *crumpie*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 23.

Johnson derives the E. word from *crumble* or *crimble*. Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *kremp-en*, to contract; as bread of this kind, by a similar metaph., is said to be *short*.

[CRUMP, *s.* A smart blow, Clydes. V. CRUNT.]

To CRUMP, *v. n.* To emit a crashing noise; to give such a sound as ice, or frozen snow, does when it yields to the foot, S.

—Fogs, condensing in the gelid air,
Upo' the plains fall heavy. Humid even'
Along the western sky its vapors trails
In chilly train, an' to the pliant foot
O' plodding passenger, the grassy path
Crumps sonorous.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 133.

—Now close upon
Her snow-cap'd haunt the rude pnrser comes,
Eager and watchfu', lest his *crumping* tread
Should her untimely rouse.—

Ibid., p. 151.

[CRUMPIN, *adj.* Crispy, crackling.]

Alangst the drifted *crumpin* knowes,
A' roun' his glimmerin' een he rowes,
For hares, or bits o' burdies.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 197.

CRUMPILT, CRUMPLED, *part. adj.* Crooked; especially applied to horn; as, *the cow with the crumpilt horn*, Fife.

Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink, to be contracted; *rymping*, a cripple. E. *crumple* is used in a similar sense.

To CRUNCH, *v. a.* To grind any hard or rank substance with the teeth. V. CRINCH, *v.*

[CRUNCH, *s.* A grating or grinding noise, Clydes.]

To CRUNE. V. CROYN.

CRUNER, *s.* A fish of the Trigla kind. V. CROONER.

To CRUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. To cress, to rumple, S. A. Bor. part. pa. *crinkel'd*, E. *crenclid*, Chaucer. Sw. *skrynkla*, *id.*

"He lent me this bonnie auld apron,—forby this *crunkled* waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract, S.

Wi' *crunklet* brow, he aft wad think
Upo' his barkin faes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 46.

Teut. *kronckel-en*, Belg. *krinkel-en*, to curl, to wrinkle; *ge-kronckeld*, full of windings, bent; Su.-G. *skrynkla*, to wrinkle.

CRUNKLE, *s.* A cress, a wrinkle, S.

CRUNKLED, *adj.* Shrivelled, contracted.

CRUNT, *s.* A blow on the head with a cudgel, S.

An' mony a fallow got his licks,
Wi' bearty *crunt*.

Burns, iii. 255.

"Though I had got a fell *crunt* ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could doiter o'er the stenners ne'er bethless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

[*Crunt* is also used as a *v.*, as in, "They *cruntit* ither's croun." Clydes.]

CRUPAND. *V.* CROUP, *v.*

CRUPPEN, CRUPPIN, *part. pa.* Crept, *S.*

"Little Eppie Daidle, my oe—had plaid the truant frae the school—and had just *cruppen* to the gallows fit to see the hangin', as was natural for a wean." Heart M. Lothian, i. 109.

Cruppen thegither, contracted, *S.*; a phrase used of one who is howed by age, or who shrinks in consequence of cold.

Isl. *kropn-a.* *Eg kropna*, frigore stupesco et rigesco; G. Andr., p. 153.

CRUSHIE, *s.* A familiar name for a shepherd's dog, a cur; Upp. Lanarks. *Collie*, synon.

Perhaps from Teut. *kruys*, crispus, as the hair of this species is often rough and curled.

CRUSIE, CRUSY, *s.* 1. A small iron lamp with a handle, *S. B.*

Meg lights the *crusy* wi' a match,
Auld Luckie bids her mak' dispatch,
And girdle heat.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 9.

At my *crusie's* blinkin' lowie,
Mony a night when I gaed home,
Hae ye gar't me sit fu' dowie,
Broodin' o'er the ills to come.

Ingram's Poems, p. 97.

"A small wicket—was forced open,—through which was protruded a coarse clumsy hand, holding a lamp, of that description called a *crusie* in Scotland." St. Kathleen, iii. 157.

From the same origin with *E. cruse*, *cruisse*, a small cup, *q.* a cup for holding oil. Teut. *kroes*, cyathus, *kruyse*, vas patorium.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all the three sides, Dumfr.

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of *S.*

Isl. *krus*, testa, crater testaceus.

To CRUSIL, *v. a.* To contract the body in sitting, South of *S.*; *Hoker*, *Hurkle*, synon.

Crusilt, *part. pa.*, applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

It may be allied to Germ. *krausel-en*, *krausel-en*, crispate, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted; *kraus*, crispus.

CRUTE, *s.* A decrepit person, Roxb.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Croot*, although differently pronounced.

CRUVE, CRUIVE, *s.* A box or inclosure, made with spars, like a hen-crib, generally placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for the purpose of confining the fish that enter into it, *S.*

"Item, that al *cruiis* & yairis set in frosche waters, quhair the sey fillis and ebbis, the quhilke destroyis the fry of all fischeis, he destroyit and put away for euer mair." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 11. Edit. 1561.

Su.-G. *krubba*, praesepe. For there is no good reason to doubt that it is originally the same word with *E. crib*.

To CRY, *v. a.* To proclaim the banns before marriage, *S.*; corresponding to the *E.* phrase, *to call*.

But, O! what sad reverse! how thunderstruck!
Whan as black day brought word frae Rab my brither,
That Kate was *cried*, and married on anither.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

[CRY, CRIES, *s. pl.* The proclamation of the banns before marriage, Clydes.]

CRYIN' SILLER, the fee paid to the parish clerk for publishing the banns, *S.*

"A maiden,—having, as she thought, gained the heart of a rural swain,—gave him the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of the parish-clerk, known by the name of the *cryin' siller*; but the faithless fellow pocketed the money, and made his elopement." Dundee Advertiser, Nov. 28, 1822.

To CRY, *v. n.* To be in labour, to be in a state of parturition, *S.*; *to cry out*, Shakspeare, *id.* Hence,

CRYING, *s.* Childbirth, labour, *S.*

They likewise say, of this wee body,
That she will make a charming howdy,
To sort the wives, and cook the crowdy,

At time o' *craying*.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 121.

"We mentioned in the last chapter, that the *craying* of Mrs. Craig had come on." Ayr's Legatees, p. 280.

CRUTLACHIN, *part. pr.* Conversing in a silly tattling way, *S. B.*; perhaps a dimin. from the *v. Crout*, *q. v.*

CUBE, CUBIE, probably the abbrev. of *Cuthbert*.

"*Cube* Welshe there." Acts 1585, p. 390. "*Cubie* Irving," *ibid.*, p. 392.

Cuddie, however, is the term now used.

CUBICULARE, *s.* A groom of the bed-chamber, Fr. *cubulaire*; Lat. *cubicular-ius*.

—"He—slew and murtherit him—with William Tailleour and Andro M'aige his *cubicularis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305. Pitscottie uses *Cubicular* in the sense of secret servant. V. BRIGANCIE.

CUCHIL, CUTHIL, *s.* "A forest, grove, special place of residence," Rudd.

Ane thik aik wod, and skuggy fyrris stout
Belappit at the said *cuchil* about.

Doug. Virgil, 264. 37. Nemus, Virg.

There grew ane fir wod, the quhilke into daynté
Full mony yeris held I, as is knaw;
This was my *cuthil* and my hallout schaw.

Ibid., 277. 4.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *couche*, lectus, sedes. But *cuthil* seems to be the reading in both MSS.; allied to *C. B. coedawol*, belonging to a forest, *coedlwynn*, a place planted with trees; *koed*, *koeduig*, Corn. *kuit*, Arm. *koat*, a wood.

CUCKING, *s.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

—“Surrounded and environ'd about with the—clucking of moorfowls, *cucking* of cuckoos,” &c. Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. III. p. 106. V. CHEEPING.

Whether this word has been used in S. I do not know. But it corresponds with Isl. *gauk-a*, Dan. *gukk-er*, cuculare.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, *s.* The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, Roxb.; the same with the *Loun's-piece*; in E. *Kissing crust*.

The reason of the designation it would not be easy to discover; and it would not at any rate be a recompence worthy of the reception.

CUCK-STULE, **CUKSTULE**. V. **COCK-STULE**.

CUD, *s.* A strong staff, S. *cudgel*, E.

Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach *cud*,
Than gae her daddie sic a thud,
As ga'rd the hero squeel like wud.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

Teut. *kodde*, *kudse*, a club; *clava*, Kilian.

To **CUD**, *v. a.* To cudgel, S.

CUDDY-RUNG, *s.* A cudgel.

That *cuddy rung* the Drumfres full
May him restrane againe this Yuil.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

CUD, **CUDIE**, *s.* A small tub. V. **COODIE**.

CUDBEAR, *s.* The Lichen *tartareus*, Linn. Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; used as a dye-stuff, S.

“This is a manufacture for making a dye-stuff, now becoming an useful article, and employed chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures of Britain, and is made from an excrecence that grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the lichen or rock-moss, which, with certain chemical preparations, makes a dye-stuff called *cudbear*. It was known and used as a dye-stuff in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of *corkes* or *crottel*, some hundred years ago.” Barony P. Glasgow, *Statist. Acc.*, xii. 113.

“It is a species of moss named *cud bear* or *cup moss*, of spontaneous growth, and, so far as has yet been ascertained, not admitting of any kind of cultivation.—Mr. *Cuthbert Gordon*—published in the Scots Magazine for Sept., 1776, certifies by several eminent dyers,—that they—found it answer their purpose well, for dyeing linen, cotton, silk,” &c. *Surv. Banffs.*, p. 60.

“At Glasgow it is called *cud bear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (*Dr. Cuthbert Gordon*); at least it is the principal species used in the *cud bear* manufacture.” *Edin. Encycl.*, xii. 739.

CUDDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the Christian name *Cuthbert*, S.; as, “*Cuddy Litill*,” Acts 1585, III. 393. Everybody is acquainted with the celebrated *Cuddie Headrig*.

CUDDIE, *s.* An ass.

This term is of pretty general use, S.

Then hey the ass, the dainty ass'
That cocks aboon them a'!—
And mony ane will get a bite,
Or *cuddy* gangs awa.

Jacobite Relics, l. 83.

His courage fail'd him s' at length,
His very heart maist left its hole!
But what think ye was't at the last,
Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!

Duff's Poems, p. 96.

Grinn'd every pliz with mirth's peculiar grin;
As through the loon she saw the *cuddies* anward
Bustling some straight, some thwart, some forward, and
some backward.

Anster Fair, C. iii. st. 47.

“While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird.” *Heart M. Loth.*, i. 209.

“You've chang'd your *cuddie* for a *murt*,” or *mort*; Prov. used in the South of S.; i.e. You have made a bad exchange, you have given a living ass for a dead sheep. V. **GANGREL**.

“Haud the *cuddie* reeking,” a proverbial phrase, Roxb., as signifying, Make constant exertion, used in relation to any business.

CUDDY ASS, is sometimes used in the same sense with *Cuddie*, S.

Though Pegasus may be denied
By lofty bards aae occupied,
Wi' joy we'll mount our *cuddy asses*,
An' scour like fire around Parnassus.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 174.

This word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *qudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostance.

CUDDIE, **CUTH**, *s.* The cole-fish.

“The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddocks, flounders, sye and *cuddies*.” P. Durinish, *Skye Statist. Acc.*, iv. 131. V. **CUTH**.

The *Cuddie* is elsewhere mentioned as the same with the *saith*. V. **SEATH**. Here, the *sy*, as distinguished from it, may denote the pollack or sythe, the Norw. name of which is *scy*. Pennant's *Zool.*, iii. 154, first ed.

It is also written *Cuddin*.

“Cole-fish,—*Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. Sys.—Seth, *Kuth*, or *Silluk*, *Piltock* or *Ouddin*.” *Low's Faun. Orcad.*, p. 193.

CUDDIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, Shetl.

Su.-G. *kudde*, *sacculus*, *pera*. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillowslip.

CUDDIE, *s.* A gutter in a street, Roxb.

CUDDING, *s.* The name for char, Ayrs.

“In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts, and *cuddings*, or charr.” P. Straiton, *Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 589.

To **CUDDLE**, *v. a.* To embrace, to fondle, South of S., Fife.

I e'en maun brook my sin hit noddle,
Although it were na warth a boddle,—
And I Parnassian dames to *cuddle*
Ne'er cock my nose.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 130, 131.

“The deil—shoots auld decent folk ower wi’ a pickle ait-meal.—‘Very true, Janet, unless ye sell yoursel’ ower to him a’ thegither; an’ then he’ll mak mickle o’ you, and dandle an’ *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties.’” Tenant’s Card. Beaton, p. 26.

To CUDDLE, CUDLE, *v. n.* To embrace, to nestle; generally with the prep. *in* affixed, S.

I wat na how it cems to pass,
She *cuddled in* wi’ Jonnie,
And tumbling wi’ him on the grass,
Dang a’ her cockernony
A-jes that day.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 273.

It is often applied to a child nestling in its nurse’s bosom; Cumb. *coddel*, id.

Cuddle is used by Prior, but merely as signifying to lie close, to squat.

She *cuddles* low behind the braks.

Johnson views it as “a low word—without etymology.” But it may be from Teut. *kudd-en*, coire, convenire; or C. B. *cuddigl*, cubiculum, from *cuddio*, abscondere, celare.

[*Cuddle* is often used as a *s.*, meaning an embrace, a fondling.]

CUDDLIE, *s.* A whispering, or secret muttering among a number of people, S. B.

Perhaps allied to Belg. *kout-en*, to talk, to discourse; or a dimin. from Isl. *kued-a*, id. O. Teut. *guedel-en*, garrare.

CUDDOCH, *s.* A young cow, or heifer, one of a year old; Galloway, Dumfr.

—Between thy horns
The *cuddochs* wsn’tonly the bsttle feign.
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 46.

The same with COWDACH.

CUDDUM, *s.* A custom, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

To CUDDUM, CUDDUM, *v. a.* 1. To break, to train. “To *cuddum* a beast,” to make it tame and tractable. *Cuddumin siller*, is money given to a shepherd, that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove, S. B.

2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons, S.

Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye her *cuddum*, I’ll be right belyve.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 40.

—Alas! she’ll be my dead,
Unless ye *cuddem* and advise the lass,
Whs has to me a heart as hard as brass.
Morison’s Poems, p. 121.

Teut. *kudde* signifies a flock, and *kudd-en*, to go or flock together. But it seems to be rather from Fr. *accoutum-er*, to accustom.

CUDDUM, *adj.* Tame, usually applied to a beast, S. B. Fr. *accoutumè*. V. the *v.*

CUDE, CUDIE, *s.* (pron. as Gr. *v*). A small tub, Ang. V. COODIE.

CUDE, CODE, *s.* A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism, according to the Romish form.

“The Earl of Eglington carried the salt, the Lord Semple the *cude*, and the Lord Ross the bason and ewer.” Spotswood, p. 197.

I prsy God, and the holy rude,
Sen he had smord intill his *cude*,
And all his kyn.

Pink. S. P. R., ii. p. 176.

—“You was cristened, and cresomed, with candle and *code*, Followed in fontestone, on frely bsforme.”

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 18.

Abp. Hamiltoun describes this as if it were a covering for the body:—

“Last of all the barme that is baptizit, is cled with ane quhite lynning claith callit ane *cude*, quhilke betakins that he is clene weschin fra al his synnis, that he is brocht to the liberty of the Haly Spreit, that he suld lyue ane innocent lyfe all the days of his lyfe, aye quhil he cum to the iugement seit of our saluour.” Catechisme, Fol. 132.

The word occurs in O. E., “*Cude*, *cude-cloth*, a chrysom, or face-cloth for a child.—Probably *Gude-cloth*, i.e. *God’s cloth*, or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God.” Cowel. Perhaps rather from C. B. *cudd-io*, to cover, to conceal.

CUDE, CUIDE, *adj.* Hairbrained, appearing as one deranged, Border; synon. *skeer*.

This word is entirely different, both in sense and pronunciation, from *cow’d*, suppressed; and may be allied to Isl. *kuid-a*, to fear evil, *quide*, fear, *quidin*, timid, fearful; *meticulosus*, G. Andr. It may have originally denoted that temporary derangement which is produced by excess of fear. Teut. *keye*, however, signifies stultus, insanus, vacillans cerebro; also as a *s.*, a disease of the brain; Kilian. But as it is used precisely in the same sense with *Skew’d*, q. v., it may have been originally the same word, the *s* being thrown away; this letter being very ambulatory, in the beginning of words, in different Goth. dialects.

As Dan. *kvide* also signifies fear, it may be observed that G. Andr. gives such an explanation of Isl. *kvide*, *quide*, as seems to suggest the very idea attached to S. *cuide*: Metus, qualis etiam irrationalibus praesagis competit. I understand his language as denoting such a degree of fear as is indicated by symptoms of mental disorder; or respects one who is under the influence of an innocent or sottish derangement.

It is undoubtedly the same word which Sibb. renders “frolicsome,” deriving it from Belg. *kout*, prattling, jesting. As far as I have attended to the use of this word, it more commonly denotes that startled appearance which one has, who has been greatly alarmed.

CUDEIGH, *s.* 1. A gift, a bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely, S. Sibb. derives it from Gael. *cuid*, a share or part. *Cuidaigh-am* signifies to help, to assist, Shaw. In Ayr. it denotes what may be properly viewed as a bribe.

2. Something conferred as a present, in addition to wages, and synon. with *Bounteth*, Dumfr.

But sickerly I took good tent,
That double pawns,
With a *cudeigh*, and ten per cent,
Lay in my hands.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 308.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, *s.* The blow which one school-boy gives to another, when the former

dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb.; synon. *Coucher's Blow*.

CUDREME, s. A stone weight. V. **CIUDREME**.

CUDUM, CUDDUM, s. Substance or largest share, Dumfr. Gael. *cuid*, a share.

CUDWEED, s. A plant, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Cudbear*, q. v.

[The true *Cudweed* is a flowering plant, the *Gnaphalium* of Linn.: the *Cudbear* is a lichen.]

CUDWUDDIE, s. V. **CUTWIDDIE**.

CUDYUCH, s. 1. An ass; Dumfr. V. **CUDDIE**.

2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, *ibid*.

To **CUE, v. n.** To fuddle, Loth. Hence,

CUER, s. One who intoxicates others, *ibid*.; apparently a cant term.

CUFE, s. A simpleton, S. V. **COOF**.

CUFF of the neck, the fleshy part of the neck behind, S.; perhaps from Fr. *cou*, the neck.

"Her husband,—seizing his Grace by the *cuff of the neck*, swung him away from her with such vehemence, that he fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds." R. Gilhaize, i. 81.

To **CUFIE, v. a.** To outstrip, to overcome, especially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll *cufie* you at loupin;" I will have the advantage of you in leaping, Fife; to *Cowardie*, Mearns, *id*.

Su.-G. *kufio-a*, supprimere, insultare. Ihre views this as radically the same with Isl. *kug-a*, cogere, adigere; subjugare, supprimere, Verel. The E. synonym to *cov*, "to depress with fear," retains the form of the Isl. *v.*, while S. *cufie* exhibits that of the Su.-G.

CUFIE, CUFFIE, s. The act by which one is surpassed, Fife; *Cowardie*, *id*. Mearns.

CUID, s. The Chrisom used in baptism, in the church of Rome. V. **CUDE**.

"The baptizit to be coverit with a quhite clayth callit the *Cuid*, to be thryis dippit in the watter." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App. p. 232.

CUYLLYAC, s. The *Tellina rhomboides*, a shell-fish, Shetl.

"T. *Rhomboides*, *Cuylliyac*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 321.

CUILLIER, s. A flatterer, a parasite.

—"All this supercilious shewe of a fierce assault is but a vaine and weakly backed bravado, which, to offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated by their late supplement of fresh forces from beyend sea; who, and their *cuilliers*, what disposition they are of is evident by this, that

they are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that, which, iustlie, hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands." Forbes's Defence, p. 65, 66.

This I once viewed as denoting a caterer, from Fr. *cueill-ir*, to collect. But it rather seems to be from *Culye*, to cajole.

[O. Fr. *Cageoleur*, a flatterer.]

To **CUINYIE, v. a.** To coin, to strike money.

The learned Spelman has observed, that L. B. *cuneus* signifies the iron seal with which money is struck; *Sigillum ferreum quo nummus cuditur*; a forma dictum: atque inde *coin* quasi *cune*, pro moneta. The term occurs in this sense in Domesday Book, Tit. *Wirecestre*.

The origin is certainly Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge. For although we do not find that the Lat. word was applied to the work of the mint, the Fr. *v. coign-er*, undoubtedly formed from it, not only signifies to wedge, to drive hard, or knock fast in, as with a wedge; but also, in reference to the mode of striking money, to atamp, to coin. V. Cotgr. In like manner, Ital. *conio* signifies both a wedge, and a coin; also the instrument for stamping. Hence *coniare* to coin.

"That the *cuinyeours* vnder the pane of deid, nouthur *cuinyie* Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 64, Edit. 1566.

Fr. *coign-er*, *id*. L. B. *cun-ire*, *cuneo notare*, typo signare; Du Cange.

CUINYIE, s. 1. Coin, money, S. B.

"That there be ane trew substantialious man,—quhilk sall forge money, and *cuinye* to serue the kingis liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

The law he made, lat him be paid
Back just in his ain *cuinyie*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

2. The mint.

"As for the siluer work of this realm, quhilk is brocht to the *cuinyie*, that is not sa fyne, the said *cuinyeour* sall gif and deliuer thairfeir the verray anale to the awnar of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

CUINYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint.

"The valoure of money, sauld in the *cuinyie-house*, suld be modified be Goldsmithes." Skene, Index to Acts of Parliament.

CUINYIOURE, s. The master of the mint. V. **CUINYIE, v.**

CUIR-BERAR, s. One who has charge of any thing.

"Maister & *cuir berar* of the townis artaillyere and graytht thairof." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

CUIRE, s. Cover.

For as the woirms, that workis vnder *cuire*,
At lenth the tre consumis that is *duire*,
So wemen men, fra thay in credit creipe.

Test. K. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

CUIRIE, s. Stable, mews.

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his *cuirie*, where his great horse were, and waled a dozen of the best of them, with all things requaite to them, and present them to the King of Scotland." Pitscottie, p. 159.

Fr. *escurie*, *id*. It is also written **QUIRIE**, q. v.

CUISSE-MADAME, s. The name given to the French jargonelle, S.

"The *Cuisse Madame*, (i.e., the French jargonelle) is not nearly so good a fruit as the former [the jargonelle]; but the tree being a good bearer, the kind is liked for the London market." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

CUISSER, CUSSE, s. A stallion, S.

Without the *cuissers* prance and nicker,
An' o'er the lee-rig scud.
Fergusson's Poems, il. 28. V. CURSOUR.

CUIST, s. A term allied to *Custroun*, q. v.

And we mell, thou shalt yell, little *custroun cuist*.
Pohwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

CUIST, pret. of the v. to cast, S.

I *cuist* my lines in Largo bay.
Song, Boatie rows.

CUITCHOURIS, s. pl. "Gamesters, gamblers; also smugglers, those who lie in wait to carry on some secret trade. Fr. *coucheur*; or perhaps from Teut. *kute*, talus, a cubical cone used as a die." Gl. Sibb. V. COUCHER.

To CUITLE, CUITTLE, v. a. 1. To tickle; used in a ludicrous sense.

It's up Glenbarchan's braes I gaed,
And o'er the bent of Killiebraid,
And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.
Waverley, l. 150.

2. To wheedle. V. CUTLE, v.

CUITTIE, s. A measure of *aqua vitae* or beer, Roxb.; used in E. Loth. for a *cap* or bowl containing liquor.

Isl. *kut-r*, congius, a gallon, *haefkut-r*, congius dimidius. Haldorson gives *cutting* as the Dan. synonym of *kut-r*.

CUK-STULE, s. The cucking-stool. V. COCK-STULE.

CULDEES, CULDEY, a sort of monkish preachers, who formerly resided in Scotland and Ireland, were greatly celebrated for their piety, and chose some of their own society as their overseers. The latter were designed by early writers, without distinction of place or rank, *Scotorum episcopi*.

"These *Culdees*, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing, nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning." D. Buchanan's Pref. to Knox's Hist., C. i. b.

"In this tyme the Scottis began to be rycht profound in theologie and haly writ, be doctryne of certane monkis, quhilkis wer callit in thay dayis *Culdey*, that is to say, the honoraris of God. For than al priestis that honorit God war callit *culdei*. Their priestis be general vocis chesit ane bischop to have auctorite and jurisdiction abone thaym." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 5.

According to Boece and Buchanan, they were called *Culdei*, q. cultores Dei, or worshippers of God, from Lat. *colo* and *Deus*. Spotswood thinks that they were named from the *cells* in which they lived; Hist. p. 4.

Others have embraced still more far-fetched etymons. Nicolson says that *Culdee* signifies a black monk, as being meant to denote the colour of the *cowl*, Ir. *culla*; Pref. to Irish Hist. Library. Some have supposed that this word was borrowed from the Greeks, in the same way as the names bishop, presbyter, deacon, and monk, have come to them; for their monks confined to cells are called *Κελλεσται*. V. Goodall, Introd. ad Scotichron., p. 68.

The origin assigned by O'Brien is certainly preferable to any of these. In Ir. it is *Ceile-De*, from *ceile*, a servant, and *De*, God. Goodall adopts this etymon; observing that, in more ancient MSS., the word is not written *Culdei*, but *Keledei*, and that the more learned in our ancient language affirm that the word is compounded of *keile*, a servant, and *Dia*, God.

Dr. Smith gives the same etymon. "The word *Keledei* is, in fact, merely the Latinized Gaelic phrase, *Gille De*, which signifies *Famuli Dei*, or 'Servants of God.'" Life St. Columba, p. 162.

Toland, however, contends that *Keledei* is "from the original Irish or Scottish word *Ceile-de*, signifying, *separated or espoused to God*." Nazarenus, Acc. of an Irish MS., p. 51.

"It has also been said that Gael. *cuil* and *ceal*, signifying a sequestered corner, cave, &c., those who retired to such a place were called *Cuildeach*, plur. *Culdich*; which they who spoke or wrote Latin, turned into *Culdeus* and *Culdei*, altering only the termination." P. Blair-Atholl, Statist. Acc., ii. 461, 462.

"*Culdee* is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk or hermit, or any sequestered person. *Cuildeach* is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from *Cuil*, a retired corner." P. Kilfinichen Argyles. Statist. Acc., xiv. 200, N.

CULE-AN'-SUP, a term used to denote a state of poverty; thus, "It's been *cule-an'-sup* wi' them a' their days," Teviotd.; q. *cool and sup*, as if obliged to swallow every meal without sufficient time to *cool* it.

CULE-THE-LUME, s. A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb.; q. one who suffers the *instrument* he works with to cool. Synon. *Cule-the-airn*, i.e., iron, Clydes.

CULES, s. pl. Buttocks (Lat. *nates*); "Clap a carle on the *cules*, and he'll drite i' your lufe;" Prov. Aberd.

This coarse but expressive proverb has been explained to me as equivalent to, "Flatter a person, and he will do what you please." I suspect that it rather signifies, "Shew kindness in the most condescending manner to a boor, and he will make you a very bass requital." Kelly gives this proverb in a different form, p. 78.

Fr. *cul*, id. V. CULLS.

To CULYE, CULYIE, (erroneously printed CULZE,) v. a. 1. To coax, to cajole, to flatter, to entice, S. *To culye in with* one, to attempt to gain one's affection, by wheedling, to curry favour, S.

Now him withhaldis the Phenitians Dido,
And *culyeis* him with slekit wordis sle.

Doug. Virgil, 34. 22.

2. To soothe.

—Sche hir lang round nek bane bowand raith,
To gif them souck, can thaym *culye* bayth,
Semand sche suld thare bodyis by and by
Lik with hir toung, and clenge fu tendirly.

Ibid., 266. 3. Mulcebat, Virg.

It is also used to denote the ceremonies reckoned necessary to give peace to the *manes* of the dead.

The purpou flouris I sall ekattir and pnll,
That I may straw with sic rewardis at leist
My neuoces saule to *culye* and to feist.

Ibid., 197. 54.

3. To cherish, to fondle.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on ane,
And gan embrace half dede hir sister germane,
Culyeand in hir bosum, and murmand ay.

Ibid., 124. 19. Fovebat, Virg.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

“Our narrow counting *culyes* no kindnesa.”—S. Prov. “When people deal in rigour with us, we think ourselves but little obliged to them.” Kelly, p. 273.

5. To train to the chace.

The cur or mastis be haldis at smale saule,
And *culyeis* spanyearthis, to chace partrik or qual.

Doug. Virgil, 272. 1.

Rudd. views this as “probably from Fr. *cueillir*, to gather, pick, or choose out.” Sibb. renders it, “to cully, to impose upon, to gull.” But this throws no light either on the signification or origin.

Did we derive it from Fr., the most natural origin would be *coller*, to embrace, *la faire tenir à une autre avec de la colle*, Dict. Trev.; whence E. *coll*, *v.* to clip and *coll*; from Lat. *coll-um*, the neck, *Collées* is rendered, *flatteries affectées*, ou *tromperies affectées*; Gl. Rom. de la Rose. But it is probably allied to Su.-G. *kel-a*, *blandiri*, which Ihre traces to Gr. *κηλω*, *blandior*; *kel-a*, to cocker, to fondle; *kela med en*, to make much of one, Wideg. Ihre, *vo. Kalsa*, *sermocinari*, mentions Se. *culze* as a cognate word. But, from the absurd orthography, he has most probably been misled as to the sound. Gr. *κολαξ* is a flatterer; Gael. *callag-am*, to flatter, Shaw.

CULYEON, *s.* A poltroon, E. *cullion*.

But Wallace quickly brought the *culyeon* back,
And there gave him the whistle of his plack.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 36.

CULLIONRY, *s.* The conduct of a poltroon; from E. *cullion*.

“Argyle’s enemies had of a long time burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and *cullionry*.” Baillie’s Lett., ii. 284.

CULLAGE, *s.* “Habit, figure or shape of body,” Rudd.

—Men mycht se hym aye
With birsly body porturit and visage,
Al rouch of harris, aemyng of *cullage*
In mannys forme, from the coist to his crown,
Bot from his bally, and thens forward down,
The remanent strucht like ane fyachis tale.

Doug. Virgil, 322. 5.

Lye renders this “apparel, habit,” deriving it from Ir. *culaigh*, id. But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, by the resemblance of the word which he adopts as the etymon. For the term apparently refers to the characteristic marks of sex. Triton, here described, not only displayed the human form, from his sides upwards, as distinguished from a fish; but that of a man, as opposed to the figure of a female. The

word seems formed from Fr. *couille*; whence *couillage*, “a tribute paid in times past by Priests for licences to keep wenchea;” Cotgr. L. B. *culag-ium*, tributum a subditia matrimonio jungendis, Domino exsolvendum; Du Cange.

CULLESHANGEE, *s.* An uproar; the same with *Collieshangie*, *q. v.*

—Sitting too long by the barrel,
Macbane and Donald Dow did quarrel,
And in a *culleshangie* lauded.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

CULLIEBUCTION, COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A noisy squabble without mischief, Moray, Fife, Perth.

One might fancy that this had been formed from Fr. *cueillir*, to gather, and *bucine*, a trumpet or cornet, as alluding to the bustle of rushing on to action. But it has much the appearance of a cant term ludicrously formed; perhaps from *Collie*, a cur.

CULLISHANG, *s.* A broil, a squabble, Roxb.

Cullishangs ’tween man and wife
Happen whyles for want o’ siller;
Sonrest reek, an’ woefu’ styfe [stryfe?]
Haunt the house for lack o’ siller.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 93. V. COLLIESHANGIE.

CULLOCK, CULLEOCK, *s.* A species of shell-fish, Shetland.

“The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, *cullocks*, smurlina, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilka.” P. Unst, Statist. Acc., v. 99.

“The *Cullock* is the *Tellina rhomboides*; and the same name seems to be sometimes applied also to the *Venus Erycina*, and *Mactra solida*.” Neill’s Tour, p. 93.

CULLONARIS, COLENNARIS, *s. pl.* The inhabitants of Cologne.

“The said commissaris desiria of our souveren lordis gude grace hia gret sele, to gidder with the selis of his lordis that gair the sentence here in Scotland apone the *Cullonaris* clame, to be hunging to the said sentence ande processe tharof for the verificatioun of justice that thair gat in Scotland, quhilk may be destruccioun of the saide lettre of marque,” &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 178. *Colennaris*, Edit. 1566.

Colen, Agrippina Colonia. Ubiorum urbs ad Rhenum; Kilian.

CULLS, *s. pl.* The testicles of the ram, Roxb.

Teut. *kul*, coleus, testis, testiculus; whence perbaps Fr. *couillon*, if not immediately from Lat. *col-eus*, id. Isl. *kijll*, coleus, scrotum, claims a common origin; as well as Su.-G. *gaell*, and C. B. *caill*, testiculus.

CULMES, CULMEZ, *s.* A rural club.

To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or *culmez* in stede of brand.

Doug. Virgil, 383. 53.

Perhaps allied to Ir. *cusille*, a club; Fr. *galimassue*, id.

CULPIS, CULPPIS, *s. pl.* Cups.

“Item, twa *culpis* gilt.—Item, twa *culppis* with thair coveris gilt.” Inventories, A. 1542, p. 74.

Our old writers often inserted *l* where it was unnecessary. Thus Gawin Douglas has *walk* for *wake*, *roik* for *rock*, *rollaris* for *rowers*, *palp* for *pap*, *dolp* for *doup*, &c.

CULPIT, *part. pa.*

Thocht ye be *culpit* al togiddir,
With silk and sowlis of siluer fyne;
Ane dog may cum out of Balquidder,
And gar yow leid ane lawer tryne.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 305.

It certainly should be read *cuplit*; edit. 1670, *coupled*. *Sowlis*, (edit. 1670, *sooles*) swivels. Isl. *sweifla*, volutare.

CULREACH, COLRACH, COLERAITH, COL-
LERETH, *s.* A surety given to a court, in
the case of a person being repledged from it.
V. REPLEDGE.

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leaue behinde him (*in the court, fra the quhilk he is repledged*) ane pledge called *Culreach*, quha sall be bound and obliessed, that justice sall be done against the defender in his Lords court, to the quhilk the defender is repledged." Quon. Attach., c. 8, s. 4.

This is also written *Colrath*, *Coleraith*, and *Collereth*. "*Colrath*, sumtimes is called ane furth cumand borgh, bot nair properly it may be called ane back-borgh, or cautioner." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"The tenentis and inhabitantis of our saidis landis—to replege, reduce & sgane bring caution of *Colraith* for justice to be ministrat to partijs complenand within forme of law," &c. Chart. Convent of Melrose, A. 1535, constituting the King Baillie of their Abbey; ap. Spottiswoode's MS. Dict. vo. *Baillie*.

"To repledge, reduce and recall, and to give and find caution *de Collereth* for administration of justice within terme of law." Ratification in favours of the burgh of Cromarty, 1641, Acts Cha. I., V. 627.

It is erroneously printed *Cudreach* in Du Cange. Sibb. says that this is a corr. of A.-S. *gildan redd*, arrhs. But the A.-S. word is *gyldan-wedd*. Erskine gives a more rational etymon, "from the Gaelic *cul*, which signifies back, and *rach*, cautioner." Institute, B. i. Tit. iv. s. 8. He seems to have understood the term *cul*, as signifying that the criminal was repledged, or called *back* from the court before which he was carried on the ground of a proper *pledge*.

The term, however, which signifies a surety is *wrradh*, Gael. *cul*, another word of the same form, denotes custody, and *reached*, a law.

CULRING, *s.* A culverin, a species of
ordnance.

"Sua Johan Kmnox be his awin confession entered not in the kirk be ordinar vocatione, or impositione of handis, bot be impositione of bullatis and powder in *culringis* and lang gunnis." Nicol Burns, F. 120.

CULROUN, CULROIN, *s.* "A rascal, a silly
fellow, a fool," Rudd. He makes it equiva-
lent to E. *cully* or *cullion*.

The cageare callis furth his capyl wyth crakkis wels cant,
Calland the colyears ane knaif and *culroun* full quere.

Doug. Virgil, 238, s. 51.

For hichtines the *culroun* dois misken

His awin maister, as weil as uthir men.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.*

"He said, quhare is yon *culroun* knaif?"

It has been derived from Ital. *coghione*, a fool; from "Fr. *couille*, a lubbarly coward, and the common termination *roun*," &c. But more probably it is from Belg. *kul*, testiculus, *coleus* (evidently from the same origin) and *ruyn-en*, castrare, emasculare, whence *ruyn*, a gelding. Thus, to call one a *culroun*, was to offer him the greatest insult imaginable. It does not so properly signify a rascal, as a mean silly fellow.

CULTELLAR, *s.* A cutler, Aberd. Reg.

L.B. *cutellar-ius*, whence Fr. *coutelier*, id. I need scarcely add, that it is from *cutell-us*, a small knife.

CULTIE, *s.* 1. A nimble-footed little beast,
Kinross; sometimes used as synon. with
Sheltie.

Perhaps from E. *colt*, in Sw. *kulting*.

2. Applied to the feet, and synon. with the
cant term *Trotters*, *ibid.*To CUM, COME, *v. n.* Used in the definition
of the future; as, "This time *come a year*,"
i.e. a year hence, S.

"Johne of Haldene of Glenegas, & Hew of Douglas of Moffet, drew thaim self, thar landis & gndis, borrowis to our souerane lorde vnder the pain of j^m £, to bring before & in presens of the lordis of counsale, on Monunday *come aucht dais*, the charteris & evidentis of the landis of Snade," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 20.

This idiom, however, is not peculiar to S. It seems to be provincial E., as used by Gay:

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died:

and is well expl. by Johns., "when it shall come."

It is indeed resolved in this manner in other acts.

"The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Moununday *that next cummys*, with continuacione of days, to prufe," &c. *Ibid.*, A. 1480, p. 69.

To CUM, *v. a.* To bring, to fetch; applied
to a stroke, with different prepositions added.To CUM *at*, *v. a.* 1. To strike at, S. B.2. To hit with satire, *ibid.*To CUM *athort*, to strike athwart or across, S.

He jes'd na out o' that an inch,

Afore a menseless man,

Came a' at anes *athort* his hinch

A sowff, and gart him prann

His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., st. 19.

To CUM or COME *in*, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient,
to fall short, to shrink, S. *To gae in*,
synon.; Angus.2. Used in a moral sense, in regard to any
thing viewed as exuberant or excessive;
as, "Gi'e him time, he'll *come in* o' that," S.
V. IND.To CUM *Gude for*, *v. n.* To be surety for;
as, "*I'll cum gude for* him, that the money
shall be paid, when it falls due," S.

One would think that the *v.* had been originally *become*. I find no idiom exactly analogous. That in the Sw. is nearest, *Gaa i god foer naagon*. To be security for one, to be bound for one; *Det vill jag gaa i god foere*, That I will be responsible for; Wideg. This is literally, "to go in good."

To CUM, or COME *o'er*, or *ower*, *v. a.* 1.
To befall, used in a bad sense; as, "I was ay
telling ye, that some mischanter wad *cum*
o'er ye," S.

2. To get the better of one, in whatever way ; as in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c., S.

"Ye needna think to *come ower* me that wye, as gin I had nae mair brains than a guse." St. Kathleen, iii. 194.

3. To circumvent, to take in by craft, S.

"My grandfather, on his part, was no less circum-spect, for he discerned that Winterton intended to *come ower* him, and he was resolved to be on his guard." R. Gilhaize, i. 159.

To CUM *ower*, or *out ower*, *v. a.* "As, I *cam* a straik *out ower* his shouters ;" Renfr.

To CUM *o'er wɪ*, to strike a person or thing with ; as, "He *cam o'er* his pow *wɪ* a rung," S.

To CUM *upo'*, or *upon*, *v. a.* "He *cam* a yark *upo' me*," he gave me a severe blow, Aberd.

To CUM *about*, or *about again*, *v. n.* To recover from sickness, S.

To CUM *on*, *v. n.* To rain. "It's *cumin on*," it begins to rain, S. Hence *oncum*, *oncome*, a fall of rain, Loth.

To CUM *out*, *v. n.* To dilate, to widen ; opposed to the idea of contraction or shrivelling, S.

To CUM *throw*, *v. n.* To recover from disease, S. ; affliction being often compared to a river or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger to which one is exposed in passing through a swollen stream.

To CUM *to*, *v. n.* 1. To recover, S.

"Thoch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the *cuming to*." Knox's Hist., p. 275.

This is a Gothic idiom. Su.-G. *komma sig, komma sig fore*, qui ex graviore morbo ad sanitatem redeunt, Ihre.

2. To make advancement in the knowledge of any science, art, or piece of work, S.

3. To regain one's usual serenity, after being discomposed or angry, S.

4. To come near in respect of local situation ; or, to come close up to, S. B.

—As she weer in by
Amo' the trees, a lass she do's espie.
Heh hey, she says, as soon as she *came too*,
There's been a langsome dewie day to me.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 59.

In Edit. Third, "come near." *Too* is improperly used, as if it gave the S. pronunciation of *to*.

Fan she *came too*, he never made to steer,
Nor answer gae to ought that she could speer.

Ibid., p. 8.

5. Used of one who seems shy about a bargain, or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c., when there is reason to suppose that he

will at length comply. It is said, "He'll *come to yet*," S.

This phraseology is often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off.

6. To rise to a state of honour, to be advanced from any station to another that is higher, S.

"After that David was made a king, he that was keeping sheep before ; in truth he *came very well to*." Scotch Presb. Eloq., p. 123.

CUMD, *part. pa.* Come, Loth.

Or art thou *cumd* of Phocames,

Or of the monster Odites ?

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 51.

This provincialism is most probably of long standing, being at least two centuries old.

CUM-OUT-AWA, *s.* A swindler, Upp. Clydes. ; *q.* *Come out away*, begone.

CUM, COME, *s.* A bend, curve, or crook, Lanarks. ; allied perhaps to C. B. *cam*, crooked ; *cammu* and *cemi*, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, *adj.* Benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be *cumber'd*, West Loth.

Teut. *komber, kommer*, aegritudo ; angor, moeror.

CUMBLUFF, *adj.* To look *cumbluff*, to have the appearance of stupefaction, Perth. *Bombazed*, synon.

CUMERB, *s.* V. CUMERLACH.

CUMERLACH, CUMBERLACH, *s.* Apparently a designation of an inferior class of religious persons in the Culdee monasteries.

This term occurs in some old charter ; particularly in one granted by David I., and in another by William the Lion.

De Fugitivis qui vocantur *Cumberlach*. David Rex Scottorum, &c. Precipio quatenus cito *Cumerlachi* reddantur ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Dunfermlin, et omnes *servi* sui quos pater meus et mater mea et fratres mei ei *dederunt*, et *Cumerlachi* sui a tempore Edgari Regis usque nunc cum tota pecunia sua ubicunque inveniantur, et prohibeo ne injuste retineantur. Ap. Dalryell's Fragments, Append. No ii.

De fugitivis qui vocantur *Cumerlaches*. Praecipio firmiter ut ubicunque monachi de Dunfermlyn, aut servientes eorum *Cumerbas* et *Cumerlachos* suos invenire poterint, eos juste habeant. Chartul. Dunferml. Vol. ii. Fol. 13.

From the *Cumerlachi* being connected with omnes *servi*, in the first passage quoted from Dalryell's Fragments, I entertained the idea of their having been bondmen. But perhaps the phrase, Quos pater meus et mater, &c. *ei dederunt*, respects the *servi* only, or at any rate does not imply that the *Cumerlachi* were given to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same sense as the *servi*.

It seems probable that the *Cumerlachi* were of a higher class, because they are represented as having property of their own. This seems, at least, to be the meaning of the expression, *Cum tota pecunia sua*.

As all the churches dedicated to the Trinity appear to have been old Culdee foundations, and as David I., who granted this charter, introduced monks from Canterbury, and did all in his power to alter the

ancient constitution; it seems highly probable that these *Cumerlachi* were religious, who became *fugitives* from Dunfermline, that they might enjoy their original privileges elsewhere. V. Hist. Culdees, p. 165. They might be a kind of lay-brethren, who assisted the regular monks in their functions, or managed their temporalities.

It must be acknowledged that the origin of the name is still obscure. The only L. B. word which has any resemblance is *Camerling-us*, Qui ex vassallo et serva seu censuali nascitur; sic fortasse dictus, quod ad instar *Camerlingi*, servitio Domini specialis addiceretur, L. L. Feudal. Ottonis Comitum, ap. Du Cange. Now *Camerlengus*, the preceding word, is given as synonym. with *Camerarius*, a chamberlain. From the definition, and the quotation subjoined, it appears that the name *Camerling-us* was given to a base-born child of a bond-servant, who was viewed as the property of the superior.

But there is no reason to suppose that there is any affinity between this and the L. B. term, especially as *Camerleng-us*, is merely Ital. *Camerlengo*, a chamberlain. Several circumstances render it highly probable that our *Cumerlach* is merely a monkish modification of the Ir. and Gael. term *Comharba*, properly signifying a partner in church lands, a successor, a vicar; especially as *Cumerlachos* is, in the second passage, conjoined with *Cumerbas*, in the accusative plural. The writer has given to both, as nearly as possible, the Gael. or Ir. orthography, without regard to the pronunciation. The latter term was written in a variety of ways, *Coarb*, *Corbe*, *Corba*, *Comorba*, *Comorban*, *Converb*, &c. V. Hist. Culdees, p. 50. It frequently occurs in the history of the monastery of Iona which was the prototype of that of Dunfermline.

According to analogy, *Cumerlach* corresponds with Ir. and Gael. *comhairleach*, a counsellor, an adviser; from *comhairligh-im*, to advise, to consult.

It is not improbable that one cause of the departure of these persons from Dunfermline, was the enforcement of the Romish doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy. For at this period the term *Coarb* was used as an opprobrious designation for those clergy who had wives. V. Hist. Culd., p. 50, N.

—Precipio ut in cujusunque vestrum terra aut potestate Abbas de Scon, aut ejus serviens, invenire poterit *cum lavas* et *cum herbes*, ad terras Abbatis de Scon pertinentes, eos juste absque dilatione habeant. P. 20, Chart. Scon. Macfarl. MS. In Orig. Regist., Fol. 10.

I have examined the original MS. in Adv. Libr., supposing that there would be the mark of abbreviation above the *m* in *Cum*. But there is no vestige of it. Although the writing is very ancient, yet the whole MS. being evidently written by one hand, I apprehend that it must have been an early copy; and that the transcriber had overlooked the abbreviation, as there is every reason to think that it had been originally meant for *Cumerlavas*.

It is remarkable, that a similar demand was made by William the Lion, in regard to the *Cumerlachs* belonging to the Monastery of Scone, where his grand-uncle Alexander the Fierce had introduced the same innovations. V. Hist. Culd., p. 166.

In his charter the *Comherbes* are conjoined with the *Cumerlachs*.

CUMLIN, s. Any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord, S. A *cumlin-cat*, one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously.

O. E. *komelynge* denotes a stranger, a new comer.

Ou ! he seide, the grete despit, that y se to me here
That this file (vile) and *komelynges* casteles leteth here
Op on my lond baldeliche, as me for to a fere.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

Somner, in his Gloss. to the Decem Scriptores, vo. *Weif*, mentions *comeling* as an old E. term, obsolete even in his time, which was equivalent to *waijs* or *strays*. V. also Spelman, vo. *Albanus*.

Comeling is yet used in E. as a country word, denoting one newly come. Baillie derives it from Germ. *an-komeling*, id.

CUMMAR, s. Vexation; difficulty, entanglement, E. *cumber*.

“Deluuir vs fra all dangears and perrellis of fyre & wattir, of fyrlauchtis and thundir, of hungar and derth, seditioun & battel, of pleyis and *cummar*, seiknes and pestilence, &c. Abp. Hamiltoun’s Catechisme, Fol. 190, b.

Belg. *kommer*, id.

CUMMER, KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip, a companion, S.

Till ane Yule evn your wyfes to counsall went,
Than spak ans Lawers wyfe baith trim and gent,
Cummers, (quod scho) it is pietis to se
Folk in a towne for cald and hungour die.
It is mair schams in burgh for to se beggers,
Nor it is seath in Cramont to want dreggers,
—Sa thay did skall, and scho take with hir Pryde,
And on the morne scho cam furth lyk an bryde,
With hir new gaist as proud as ane peycock,
And in hir hart scho did her *Cummers* mok.

Lamentation L. Scott. F. 6, a.

“Good your common to kiss your *kimmer*,” S. Prov.; “spoken to them whom we see do service, or shew kindness to them, to whom they have great obligations.” Kelly, p. 116.

Franck, speaking of the Scottish women in Dumfriesshire, says:—

“Now the very name of *Comer* they mightily honour; but that of *Gossip* they utterly abominate, as they hate the plague, or some mortal contagion. So that whether to conclude it a vulgar error, and an abomination among the Scots to lick up an English proverb, it matters not: Or whether to fancy a more laudable emphasis in the word *Comer* than there is in *Go-sip*; I leave you to judge of that, and those other abominable customs, that [make them] drink till they sigh to do penance for their sins.” Northern Memoirs, p. 77.

Jhon Hamilton writes *comere*. “What means the prophete, be this wyne that ingendres virgens? Is it sik quhairof thay tipple willinglie at thair *Comeres* banquets?” Facile Traictise, p. 48; also 49.

2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of god-mother, in relation to baptism.

—“An honest burges of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn whilk his wife had new born, to be baptised, because it was weak,—and conveened his gossips and *comers*, as the custom is.” Spald., ii. 105.

The phrase *gossips and comers*, seems equivalent to “godfathers and godmothers.” For, giving another instance, the author applies the term *gossip* to a male:

—“But Mr. Andrew Cant would not give the bairn baptism in the father’s hand, till a *gossip* got the bairn in his hand, alledging he was a papist.” Ibid.

3. A midwife, Moray, Gl. Surv. Ayr., Shetl.

— She in travail was
Beside the haunted bow’r.—
No kindly *kimmer* nigh there was
To mitigate her pain,
Nor ought to hap the bonie babe
Frae either wind or rain.

Train’s Poetical Reveries, p. 89.

The transition from the sense of gossip to this is very natural. Mr. Chalmers, Gl. Lynds., vo. *Cummer*,

has said that *Cummerwife* is the vulgar term for a midwife in S. I have never heard it used in this sense, nor indeed the compound word used at all.

4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to *calland* for a boy, Ang.

This is probably an oblique application of the term, from the idea of companionship and intimacy among young people.

5. A young woman, Dumfr.

"I say it's a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping *kimmers* streaking themselves aae eydently to the harvest darke." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, S.

Up gat Kate that sat i' the nook,
Vow, *kimmer*, and how do ye?
Up he gat and ca'd her *kimmer*,
And ruggit and tuggit her cockeronic.
Humble Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 29.

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour *kimmer*.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr.

"The boat played bowte againe the bank, an out loupes *Kimmer*, wi' a pyked naig's head i' her hand." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 285.

It seems to bear the same meaning in the following passage:—

"That's a fressh and full-grown hemlock, Annie Winnie—mony a *cummer* lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee over the hill and how, through mist and moonlight, and light down in the King of France's cellar." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

C. B. *cymmar* denotes an equal, a spouse, a companion; *cymmari*, to join, to unite. But our word is perhaps rather from Fr. *commere*, a she-gossip or godmother; L. B. *commater*, from *con* and *mater*.

- CUMMERFEALLS, *s. pl.* An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying.

"Than at the leddy's recovery there was a graund supper gi'en that they caw'd the *cummerfealls*, an' there was a great pyramid o' hens at the tap o' the table, an' anither pyramid o' ducks at the fit," &c. Marriage, ii. 130.

Fr. *commere*, a gossip, and *veille*, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the gossip's wake, or feast."

- CUMMERLYKE, *adj.* Like *cummers* or gossips; Dunbar.

- CUMMER, *s.* Vexation, &c.; the same with *Cummar*.

—"Prouiding always that the actionn be not coft, or vtherways purehest, or maid be the persewar for *cummer* of partie, bot be thair awin proper actionn proceedit vpon ane gude ground and fundament at the sycht and discretioun of the Lordis of counsall." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

- CUMMER-ROOM. *In cummer-room*, an incumbrance, appearing as an intruder.

"F'rithet, an' ye think I'm in *cummer-room*, I'll no bode mysel' tae bide." Saint Patrick, iii. 147.

- CUMMING, CUMYEONE, *s.* A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—ane kettell—tun gyle fattes—ane *cumming*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 174. V. CUMMING.

- CUMMIT, *part. pa.* Come.

"Be the emperoris quha ar yit *cummit* S. Johne menis of ane vthir Antichrist quhilk sal inuade the treu kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 133, a.

- CUMMOCK, *s.* "A short staff with a crooked head."

To tremble under fortune's *cummock*,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock,
Wi' his proud independent stomach,
Could ill agree.

Burns, iii. 216.

Gael. *cam*, *camogach*, crooked.

- CUMMUDGE, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; Berwicks.; probably a cant term.

- To CUMPLOUTER, *v. n.* To accord. V. COMPLUTHER.

- CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua *cumpter paciss* of leid, ane for ane grite chinye, & ane vthir for ane small." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

As the weights in a clock are still called *paces*, S., probably two leaden *counterpoises*.

- CUMRAYD, *pret. v.* Encumbered, embarrassed.

Of Fyfe thare fays thal *comrayd* awa,
That mony thal gert drownyd be.
Wyntonon, viii. 11. 20.

- To CUN, CWN, *v. a.* 1. To learn, to know, E. *con*.

—Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens
Storyis to *cwn* did diligens.

Wyntonon, v. 12. 290.

Sweyngouris and skuryvagis, swankys and swanys,
Geuis na cure to *cun* craft.—

Doug. Virgil, 233, b. 24.

2. To taste.

They sall not than a cherrie *cun*,
That wald not enterpryse.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

"Dicimus—to *cun* a cherry or apple, gustare;" Rudd.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. *Kaenna* is used to express the exercise of all the senses. This use of the word, which primarily signifies to *know*, is certainly very natural. For a great portion of our knowledge, with respect to external objects especially, arises from our senses. A *kenning* is a small portion of any thing, that is an object of taste, Clydes.; *privin*, synon., as much as is necessary to make one *acquainted* with its particular relish, or put this to the *proof*.

It is still used in this sense, Dumfr.

- To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks, to express a sense of obligation, S.

"Upon the 19. of Februar [1590], the King in his letter to Mr. Robert Bruce,—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming, and prepare themselves accordingly: for his diet would be sooner perhaps nor was looked for, and as our Master saith, *He will*

come like a thief in the night : & whose lamp he found burning, provided with oile, these he would *cunne* thanks, and bring in to the banquet house with him." Calderwood, p. 248.

Some green'd for hawf an hour's mair fun,

'Cause fresh and nae sars fail'd :

Ithers did Sanny gryte *thanks cunn*,

And thro' their haffets trail'd

Their nails that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 133.

2. To feel grateful, to have a sense of obligation ; expressive of what passes in the mind, S. Often in sing. *con thank*, S.

Con thanks occurs in the first sense in O. E. V. CON, *v.*, Johnson. He observes, that it is the same with Fr. *scavoir gré*. Steevens has made the same remark on Shakspeare. It occurs also in the singular, which is perhaps the more common phraseology in S. "Now I *con you thank*;" Dodsley's Collect. *The Four P's*, p. 76. Also, in Erasmus's *Praise of Folly*, Chaloner's Transl. Sign. E. ii. b. 1549. "In the meane while, ye ought to *comme me thanke*, for suche, and so many commoditees, &c. I. iv. a. "The housbande—nathelless *conned him* as great *thanke* as if they had been right iewels."

To *con* or *cun thanks* is still used in this sense, A. Bor. V. Lancash. Dial. The oldest example I have met with is in Palsgrave, who gives a different orthography of the *v.* "Je vous en *scay bon gré*, I *can you good thanke*." B. iii. Fol. 69, b. Elsewhere he writes it in the common way:—"I haue augmented his luyelode a C. li. by yere, and he *conneth me* no *thanke* : Je luy ay augmenté ses reuenues dung cent lures par an, encore ne me scait il poeynt de gré. Ibid., F. 156, b.

Likes the Fr. phrase, it occurs both in a good and in a bad sense. "I *can ons good thanke*, I am well pleased with his doynge ; Je luyen *scay bon gré*. I *can one yuell thanke* ; Je luy *scay mauuais gré*." Ibid., F. 180, b.

I have observed no vestige of this idiom in any of the Goth. dialects. Su.-G. *kaenn-a*, however, signifies to confess, to acknowledg ; and perhaps the phrase properly signifies to acknowledge obligation. This seems to be also the sense of *scavoir*, as used in this connexion. Hence the Fr. phrase is expl. by Cotgr. : "To—acknowledge a beholdingnesse unto."

- CUNDIE, *s.* 1. An apartment, a place for lodging ; more strictly a concealed hole, Ang.

It is supposed that this is a corr. of E. and Fr. *conduit*, Teut. *conduyt*.

2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones is called a *rumbling cundie*, synon. ; *rumbling syver*.
3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a road, the water collected by drains from wet grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayrs.
4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather the hole covered by a grate, for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common shore, Ang.

- CUNDIE-HOLE, *s.* A conduit, as one across a road, Roxb.

I mind whan neighbour Hewis's sheep
Through Wattie's *cundy-holes* did creep,
An' eat the corn an' tread the hay,
That Hewis had the skaith to pay.

Rwickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 109.

- CUNING, CUNYNG, *s.* A rabbit ; S. *kinnen*, E. *conie*.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit,
And fat *cunyngs* to the fyre cau lay.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

Make *kinnen* and capon ready then,

And venison in great plentie ;

We'll welcome hers our royal king ;

I hope he'll dine at Gilnockie.

Minstrelys Border, i. 64.

The con, the *cuning*, and the cat.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 3.

Belg. *konyn*, Germ. *kanyn*, Sw. *kanin*, C. B. *kuningen*, Corn. *kynin*, Arm. *con*, Ir. *kuinin*, Gael. *coinnin*, Fr. *conin*, Lat. *cuniculus*.

- CUNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, *s.* A warren for rabbits, S.

"The said clerke sall inquire of the — destroyers of *Cunningaires* and Dowcattes, the quhilkis sall be punished, as it is ordained of the stealers of woodde." Acts Ja. I., [1424, c. 33, Murray ; *Cuningharis*, Edit. 1566, c. 36.

"The whole isle is but as one rich *cuningar* or cony-warren." Brand's Orkn., p. 37.

The orthography of the MS. is *cunnyngarth*.

"That na man—tak *cunnyngis* out of wtheris *cunnyngarthis*." Acts Ja. III., 1494, Ed. 1814, p. 107.

The O. E. designation is very nearly allied. "*Cony garthe*, [Fr.] *garenne*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 26. Gael. *cuingear*, id., seems to be an imported word. It is also written *coinnceir*.

Sw. *kaningaard*, Wideg. ; from *kanin*, a rabbit, and *gaard*, an inclosure. V. YATRE.

- CUNYSANCE, *s.* Badge, emblem, cognisance.

Ilk knyght his *cunysance* kithith full cleir.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 14.

Fr. *connoissance*, id.

- CUNNAND, *s.* Covenant, condition.

The *cunnand* on this wyss wes maid.

Barbour, iii. 753. MS. V. CONNAND.

- CUNNAND, *part. pa.* Knowing, skilful, Wynthown.

Of Saynt Andrewys Byschape than

Turgot wes, a *cunnand* man.

Of Durame befor he wes Priors,

And than Saynt Margretis Confessore.

Wyntown, vii. 3.

In the same sense *cunning* is used, not only by Shakspeare, but by Prior. This is the old part. from Moes-G., A.-S., *cunn-an*, scire.

- [CUNNANNES, *s.* Skill, cunning. *Barbour*, iii. 712.]

- CUNNING, *s.* Knowledge.

"Gif thair be ony pure creature, for fault of *cunning* or dispenses, that can not, nor may not follow his cause, the King, for the lufe of God, sall ordane the Juge befor quhame the cause sulds be determinit, [to] purway and get a leill and a wyse Aduocat, to follow sik purs creaturis causis." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 49. Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *cunmyng*, experientia. This word has now, in general use, greatly degenerated in its signification.

- To CUNNER, *v. n.* To scold, Upp. Clydes.

- CUNNER, *s.* 1. A scolding, *ibid*.

2. A reprimand, a reproof, Fife.

Gael. *cain-am* signifies to dispraise, *cainseoir*, a scolder, and *cainseoinacht*, scolding ; *cannran-am*, to grumble, and *cannran*, contention ; Shaw.

CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot, Galloway.

This is most probably from Ir. *cuineog*, a can; C. B. *kinnog*, id.

CUNSTAR, s.

"And that the officiaris pas oukly with thair *cunstaris* threu the quarteris," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16. Undoubtedly allied to Tent. Dan. *kunst*, art, science; if not corr. from *kunstner*, an artist.

CUNTENYNG, s. Military discipline, generalship; Barbour, MS. *contenyng*, q. v.

CUNVETH, CUNEVETH, s. A duty paid in ancient times. V. **CONVETH**.

CUNYIE, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb., Berw.; the same with *Coin*, *Coynye*, q. v.

Fr. *coing*, id.; deduced from Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and this again from C. B. *cyn*, Celt. *cuen*, which have the same signification with the Lat. term.

CUNYIE-NUIK, s. A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists written *Cunzie-house*.

"The deponar and his marrow—came down the turnpike, and along the back-wall of the Quenes garden, quhill that came to the back of the *cunye-house*." Anderson's Coll., ii. 163. V. **CUNYIE**.

CUPAR JUSTICE, s. A proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S.

The popular tradition is, that a man, who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, s. A name given to the Lichen tartareus, Banffs.

"It is a species of moss named *cup bear* or *cup moss*," &c. Surv. Banffs. V. **CUBBEAR**.

The name probably originates from the resemblance of the fructification to *cups*.

CUPPELL, s.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 112.

Either denoting a small tub, as a dimin. from Tent. *kuypp*, a tub; or q. *kuypp-fulls*, "as much as filled four tubs."

CUPPIL, s. Rafter. V. **COUPLE**.

CUPPLIN, s. The lower part of the backbone, S. B.; thus denominated from its being here joined or *coupled* to the *os sacrum*.

CUPS AND LADLES, s. the husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils, Roxb.

CUR, s. an inseparable particle prefixed to many words in our language. This particle indeed assumes three different forms; and it is impossible to say which is the original one:—and therefore conjecture as to the source is left still more at uncertainty. It is written or pronounced *Car*, *Cor*, and *Cur*. V. **CAR**, 2. It also appears in the form of *Cor*, as in *Corbaudie*, *Corcuddoch*, and some others. But its most common form is that of *Cur*; and perhaps most of the words that appear with a change of the vowel should be brought to this as the standard.

As it is often doubtful what is the peculiar force of this particle in the composition of the word, there is not less difficulty in endeavouring to form a satisfactory idea as to its origin. Gael. *cor* denotes "a state, condition, circumstance;" Shaw. C. B. *gor* is an intensive particle, prefixed to many words, equivalent to very, exceedingly, in the extreme. *Car*, *Cer*, and *Gar*, all signify near, hard by. *Cár* denotes care, anxiety. In some instances *cur* seems to point out Fr. *coeur*, the heart, as its origin.

CURAGE, s. Care, anxiety.

Than sayd thay thus, with weordis to assuage
My thoctis and my hauy sad *curage*.

Doug. Virgil, 72. 39. *Curas* demere, Virg.

CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral, S.

"Item, a pare of *curale* bedis and a grete muste ball." Inventories, p. 12.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began *curbawdy*;" Dumfr.

This nearly resembles *Corbawdie*, although quite different in signification. It might seem to be from Fr. *coeur*, and *baud-ir*, q. what *gladdens* the heart.

CURCH, s. V. **COURCHE**.

CURCUDDOCH, CURCUDDIE, 1. "To dance *curcuddie*," or "*curcuddoch*," a phrase used to denote a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form, S. [Also, *couk-cuddie*. V. **COUK**, and **COUR**.]

Many of these old terms, which now are almost entirely confined to the mouths of children, may be overlooked as nonsensical or merely arbitrary. But the most of them, we are persuaded, are as regularly formed as any other in our language.

The first syllable of this word is undoubtedly the *v. curr*, to sit on the houghs or hams, q. v. The second may be from Tent. *kudde*, a flock, *kudd-en*, coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari, *kudde wijs*, gregatim, catervatim, q. "to cur together."

The same game is called *Harry Hurcheon*, S. B.; either from the resemblance of one in this position to a *hurcheon*, or hedgehog, squatting under a bush; or from Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to *hurkle*, S. q. v.

2. Sitting close together, S. B.

But on a day, as Lindy was right thrang
Weaving a snood, and thinking on nae wrang,

And baith *curcudduck*, and their heads bow'd down,
Auld sleekit Lawrie fetch a wyllie round,
And claught a lamb anoner Nory's care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

"To sit *curcuddoch*, to sit close, and in a friendly manner;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. Cordial, intimate, Dumfr.

"What makes you so ramgunshoch to me, and I so *corcudoch*?" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 348.

To **CURCUDDOCH**, *v. n.* To sit in this manner, to hold a friendly *tete-a-tete*, S. B.

"They were *curcuddoching* together, they were whispering kindly to one another, and dallying;" Gl. Shirrefs.

To **CURDOO**, **CURDOW**, *v. a.* To botch, to sow in a clumsy manner; a term applied to inferior tailors, Loth., Tweedd. V. **CARDOW**.

CURDOWER, *s.* 1. One who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman, Roxb.

2. A tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes, *ibid.* *Cardower*, Ayr.

CUR-DOW, an imitative term, used to express the cooing of the dove, S.

The dow flew east, the dow flew west,
The dow flew far ayont the fell.—
But ay she cry'd, *Cur-dow, cur-dow*,
An' ruffled a' her feathers fair.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 5.

Although this term may have been formed from the sound emitted by the dove, it deserves to be remarked that Su.-G. *kurr-a* signifies murmurare. The last syllable may be merely the S. name of the bird.

To **CURDOW**, **CURDOO**, *v. n.* To make love, Ayr.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and '*curdooing*,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'" The Entail, i. 247.

From *Curr*, to coo, and *dow*, pigeon; q. to coo as a dove.

To **CURE**, *v. a.* To care for, to regard.

King Salomon, as the Scripture says
He dotit in his lattir dayis:
His wanton wyfis to compleis,
He *curit* noch God till displeis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 65.

Thou art in friendship with thy fae,—
Regarding nane but them perfoy
That *cures* the nocht.

Evergreen, i. 114, st. 6. Lat. *curo, are.*

It is also used as a *n. v.*

"In this case *cure* nocht to tyne thair fanor, that thow may haif the fauor of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 40, b.

CURE, *s.* Care, anxiety.

—With *cure* to heir I did tak keip.

Palice of Honour, i. 26. Fr. *cure*, Lat. *cura*, id.

To *have in cure*, to be anxious about.

The matrouns first, and sic as not delitis,
Nor *has in cure* desire of hie renouwe,
Thay deput, and thay ordand for this toun.

Doug. Virgil, 152. 55.

CURER, *s.* A cover, a dish.

—All wer marchellit to meit mekly and myth:
Synne servit semely in sale, forsuth as it semit,
With all *curers* of cost that cukis coud kyth.

Houlate, iii. 5.

Fr. *couvrir*, to cover; or rather perhaps, *cuire*, to boil, to bake, to make ready.

To **CURFUFLE**, **CURFUFFLE**, *v. a.* To discompose, to dishevel, S.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seiks
Of tottis russet his ryding breiks;—
His ruffe *curfufled* about his craig.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., 327.

Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,
Ye ken where Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair,
Took aff her snood, and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

O. Fr. *gourfoul-er* signifies to crush, to bruise. But V. **FUFFLE**.

CURFUFFLE, *s.* "Tremor, agitation," S.

"My lord maun be turned feel [fool] outright, an' he put himsel into sic a *curfuffle* for any thing ye could bring him, Edie." *Antiquary*, ii. 335.

"In an unco *curfuffle*," out of breath, in a great hurry, Roxb.

CURFURE, *s.* The curfew bell. V. **CURPHOUR**.

CURGELLIT, *part. adj.* Having one's feelings shocked, by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, Ayr.; expl. as synon. with, "It gars a' my flesh creep."

Fr. *coeur*, and *gel-er*; q. "to freeze the heart?"

In describing an intense cold, the French speak of *l'ame geleé*, which conveys the same idea.

CURGES, *s. pl.* Undoubtedly meant to denote *curches*, kerchiefs, or coverings for the head.

"Of camarage to be four *curges* xviii elle; of small holen [Holland] claith to be *curges* x elle." Chalmers' *Mary*, i. 207. V. **COURCHE**.

CURGLAFF, *s.* The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, Banffs.

CURGLOFT, *part. adj.* Panic-struck.

Curgloft, confounded, and bumbaz'd,
On east and west, by turns, he gaz'd;
As ship that's tost with stormy weather,
Drives on, the pilot knows not whither, &c.

Meston's Poems, p. 131.

CURIE, *s.* Inquiry, search, investigation.

Sum goukis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold yyt,
Throw *currie* of quentassence, thoct clay muggis crackis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 52.

Fr. *querre, quer-ir*, to inquire, to search out. Lat. *quaer-ere*.

* **CURIOUS**, *adj.* Anxious, fond, S.

"The Presbytery of St. Andrew's were not very *curious* to crave his transportation; Sir John, in the Provincial [Synod] of Fife, urges it." Baillie's *Lett.*, i. 309.

"And becaus it is not the respect—of the persone, bot the ayme ather to the goodis or landis of the partieit

revised [ravished] in possessioun or appeirance that moveis the fact, without all doubt some provisioun made by statute to disapoint thame of those thair vnlauchfull hoipis wald make thame the les *curious* to offend heirin." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 410.

O. Fr. *curios*, *curious*, empressé, pleine de zele, d'affection, soigneux, attentif; Gl. Rom. Roquefort.

To **CURJUTE**, *v. a.* 1. To overwhelm, to overthrow; a term much used by children, especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they raise, when these are carried off by the force of the water; Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be deduced from Su.-G. *koer-a*, to drive forcibly, and *giut-a*, to pour out; *q.* to use such violence as to give free course to the current.

2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor; *Curjuttit wi? drink*, Fife.

CURKLING, *s.* The sound emitted by the quail.

—"Curkling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais, V. CHERPINO.

If this be not a term formed by Sir Thomas himself, it may be a diminutive from A.-S. *cearc-ian*, stridere, crepitare.

To **CURL**, **CURLE**, *s.* To cause a stone to move amongst the ice towards a mark, *S.*

To *curl* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 59.

CURLER, *s.* One who amuses himself by *curling*, *S.*

"Orkney's process came first before us. He was a *curler* on the Sabbath-day." Baillie's *Let.*, i. 137.

CURLING, *s.* An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones towards a mark. These are called *curling-stones*.

"Of the sports of these parts, that of *curling* is a favorite; and one unknown in England; it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist." Pennant's *Tour in Scot.*, 1772, p. 93.

—The *curling-stane*
Slides murr-murr o'er the icy plain.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 383.

"As cauld's a *curling-stane*," a proverbial phrase used to denote any thing that is cold as ice, *S.*

"Dec. 30, 1684. A party of the forces having been sent out to apprehend Sir William Scot of Harden younger:—and one William Scot in Langhope, getting notice of their coming, by the Cadgers or others, he went and acquainted Harden with it, as he was playing at the *curling* with Riddel of Haining and others; who instantly pretending there were some friends at his house, left them, and so fled." Fountainhall, i. 323.

The term may be from Teut. *krull-en*, *krull-en*, sinuare, flectere, whence E. *curl*; as the great art of the game is to make the stones bend in towards the mark, when it is so blocked up that they cannot be directed in a straight line. Fr. *crosl-er*, *croul-er*, to move fast.

The origin of the name, however, may be illustrated by the same words as otherwise used. Both Teut. *krull-en*, and Fr. *croul-er*, signify to shake, to vibrate; and the game may have had its designation from the vibration of the stones in their motion, in consequence of the inequality of the surface.

This game, it would appear, is known in the Low Countries, although under a different name. For Kilian renders Teut. *kluyten*, *kalluyten*, ludere massis sive globis glaciatis, certare discis in aequore glaciato.

CURLDODDY, *s.* 1. A stalk of ribgrass.

Quod he, my claver, my *curldoddy*.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 5.

Here it is used ludicrously as a personal appellation. This is perhaps an error for *carldoddy*, as it is generally pronounced.

It occurs, however, in the same form in a silly *Interlude on the Laying of a Gaist*, preserved in the Bannatyne MS.

Little gaist, I conjure the,
With herie and larie,
Bayth fra God, and Sanct Marie,
First with ane fischis mouth,
And syne with aue sowlis towth,
With ten pertane tais,
And nunc knokis of windil strais,
With thre heidis of *curl* *doddy*.

Scott's Border Minstrelsy, I. *Introd.* CLXII.

2. A name given to natural clover, *S.* Orkn.

"Never did our eyes behold richer traets of natural clover, red and white, than in this island;—Trifolium medium; T. alpestre of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland, by the whimsical name of *Red Curldoddy*; and Trifolium repens, called *White Curldoddy*." Neill's *Tour*, p. 41.

CURLDODDIES, *s. pl.* Curled cabbage, *S.* Brassica oleracea var. Linn.

CURLET, *s.* A *doble curlet*, a double coverlet.

"Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, & takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa felder beddis, a *doble curlet* of sey, a pare of ffustiane blankatis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 315.

CURLIE-DODDIE, *s.* The Scabious, or Devil's bit; Scabiosa arvensis, Linn. South of *S.*

CURLIE-DODDIES, *s. pl.* The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside, given to children, Roxb.

CURLIE-FUFFS, *s. pl.* A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, Teviotdale; from the idea of puffing up the hair. *V. FUF, FUFF, v.*

CURLIES, *s. pl.* A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are *curled*, *S. B.* sometimes *culrie-kail*.

CURLY KALE, the same with *Curlies*, *s.*

—"The hare nae langer loves to browze on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly curly kale." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 159.

A name of the same signification is given to them in Iceland. They are denominated *krullkael*, *brassica apiana*, *sabellica*; i.e. curled kail; in Dan. *kruskael*, or crisped colewort.

CURLIEWURLIE, s. A figure or ornament on stone, &c.; synonym. *Tirly-wirly*.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

"*Curliewurlies*, fantastical circular ornaments." Gl. Antiq.

To CURLIPPIE, v. a. To steal slyly, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it should be viewed as having some reference to the corn measur called a *Lippie*; in connexion with the dishonest means employed by farm-servants, ostlers, or millers, in abstracting grain or meal for their own emolument; in which case it may be supposed that they are careful to *cuire*, i.e. cover up, or conceal, the *lippie*.

CURLOROUS, adj. Churlish, niggardly.

Ane *curlorous* cofts, that hege-skraper,
He sittis at hame quhen that thay baik;—
He tellis thame ilk ane caik be caik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

Formed, in an anomalous manner, from A.-S. *ceorl*, *rusticus*.

CURLUNS, s. pl. The earth-nut, the pig-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, Linn., Galloway; synonym. *Lousy Arnot*.

CURMOW, s. An accompaniment, a convey, Fife.

Gael. *coirmeog* denotes a female gossip, *coirme*, a pot-companion; from *coirm*, *cuirm*, ale.

CURMUD, adj. 1. Close, cordial. Conjoining the ideas of closeness of situation, and of apparent cordiality or intimacy, South of S., Lanarks.

—In a bog twa puddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat,
Cock't on their hunkers facin' ither,
The twasome sat *curmud* thegither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

2. Intimate, in a state of great familiarity, Roxb., Tweedd. It is often used in a bad sense; as, *They're o'er curmud thegither*, signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar, as to excite suspicion.

3. Sngg, comfortable, Selkirks.

To CURMUD, v. n. To sit in a state of closeness and familiarity. *They're curmuddin' thegither*, Angus.

CURMUDLIE, CARMUDLIE, s. Close contact, a state of pressure on each other, S. B.

In blyths St. John's, that coothis hole,
There hands a Fair, I wyte fu' droll,
In thick *curmudlie* cramm'd
O' fun this day.

Tarras's Poems, p. 91.

The origin may be Isl. *kur-a*, to sit at rest, (V. CURR); and *mot*, opposite to, or rather Dan. *mod*, by aside.

CURMUDGE, s. A mean fellow, Fife; E. *curmudgeon*.

CURMUDGEOUS, adj. Mean, niggardly, ibid.

Johnson derives the E. word from Fr. *cœur méchant*, to which he adds, as his authority, "An unknown correspondent." It is a ludicrous blunder that a later lexicographer has fallen into, who renders *cœur* "unknown," and *méchant* "correspondent."

CURMURRING, s. Murmuring, grumbling; sometimes applied to that motion of the intestines which is produced by slight gripes, S.

A countra laird had ta'en ths batts,
Or some *curmurring* in his guts.

Burns, iii. 48.

This is one of these rhythmical sort of terms, for which our ancestors seem to have had a peculiar predilection. It is compounded of two words, which may be traced both to the Teut. and the Goth. Teut. *koer-en*, *koer-ien*, *gemere instar turturis aut columbae*, *gemere prae animi angustia*; Otfrid. ap. Kilian: *morr-en*, *grunnire*, et *murmurare*, ibid. Su.-G. *kurr-a*, to murmur, is used precisely in the sense mentioned. *Kurrar i magen*, *stomachus latrat*; Ihre. Isl. *kur*, *kurr*, murmur; *murr-a*, *murmuro*; G. Andr.

CURN, KURN, s. 1. A grain, a single seed, S. used in the same sense as E. *corn*, Joh. xii. 24.

Thus, when speaking of the increase after sowing, we say that there is *the aucht*, or *the tenth curn*, S.

To express the greatest want, it is said that one has not *meal's curn*, S. B.

And shs with seeking him is almost dead.—
Nae sust'nanes got, that of *meal's corn* grew,
But only at the cauld hill-berries gnaw.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

—"That Will the Wache of Dawic sall content & pay to Maister Gawan Wache—the sawing of vi chalders of atis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii bollis of bere & a half, & for the sawing hathe of the said atis & bere, of ilk chalders the thrid *kurne*." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35; i.e. according to the proportion of one grain out of three.

—"The Lordis—deduced 7 firlots of each acre for the seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or *curne*." Fountainhall, i. 334.

3. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed, S. written *corne*.

"They grind it over small in the mylne,—quhere it should be broken in twa or thrie *cornes* in the mylne." Chalmerlan Air, c. 26, § 6. In duas vel tres *particulas*, *Lat.

3. A quantity of any thing; a parcel or indefinite number, S. B.

He maid him be the fyre to sleipe;
Synne cryit, Colleris, Beif and Coilles,—
Curnis of meill, and luifullis of malt.—
Throw drink and sleip maid him to raif,
And swa with vs they play the knaif.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 314.

—On the haggies Elspa spares nae cost;
Small are they shorn, and she can mix fou nics
The gusty ingans with a *curn* of spice.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 91.

"You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a *curn* air bear to fley awa' the ruicks." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. *A curn o' bread*, a small piece of bread.

A curn aits, a quantity of oats; *a curn saut*, a quantity of salt; *a curn sheep*, a number of sheep. When it is meant that the number is considerable, it is sometimes called a *gay curn*.

I frae the neuk fresh coals an' stieks,
An' i' the chimly cast a *curn*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 72.

"He sank like a stane: for only a *curn* bubbles brak on the tap, and syne the water ran on as gin naething was aneath it." *St. Kathleen*, iv. 143.

4. Used to denote a number of persons, S.

"I saw a *curn* of camla-like fallows wi' them."—*Journal*, ut sup., p. 8.

Moes-G. *kurno* properly signifies a grain of any kind of corn, or seed of any plant; as *kurno quhateis*, *Joh. xii. 24*, a grain of wheat; *kurno sinapis*, *Mark iv. 31*, a grain of mustard. Thus the first sense mentioned exactly corresponds with that of the original word. Belg. *kern*, a grain, is also used with the same latitude as our *curn*; *een kern zouts*, a grain of salt.

Su.-G. *korn* denotes the smallest object, *rem quamvis minutissimam sua natura indicat*; *sandkorn*, a grain of sand. Hence it is used in Isl. as a mark of diminution; *liokorn*, *Joh. xii. 6*, a small candle, *barnakorn*, *Mark ix. 36*, Gr. *tevkorn*, a little child; *stundarkorn*, a moment of time.

The idea of alluding, according to the sense last mentioned, to grains of corn as marks of quantity, was very natural for men in a simple state of society.

CURNEY, CURNIE, s. A small quantity or number, South of S.

"He foretold that all my sister's children should die some day; and he foretold it in the very hour that the youngest was born, and that is this lad Quentin—who, no doubt, will die one day, to make up the prophecy—the more's the pity—the whole *curney* of them is gone but himself." *Q. Durward*, iii. 211.

CURNY, *adj.* 1. Grainy, full of grains, S. Meal is said to be *curny*, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. Germ. *kernicht*, id.

"We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink,—it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the *curney* ait-meal is; the Englishers live amaist upon't; but, to be sure, the peckpuddings ken nae better." *Tales of My Landlord*, iii. 148.

2. Knotted, candied; as honey, marmalade, &c., Roxb. *Quernie*, id., Kinross.CURN, CURNE, s. A hand-mill, Fife; *Quern*, E.

To CURN, CURNE, *v. a.* To grind, Fife.

BERE-CURNE, s. Expl. "the bere-stane."

Curne is the same with E. *quern*, Moes.-G. *quairn*, A.-S. *cwaern*, *cweorn*, *cwyrn*, Su.-G. *quern*, *quarn*, *mola*. Su.-G. *wir-a*, *circumagere*, or *hurr-a*, in *gyrum agitare*, has been viewed as the root. Perhaps *hwerfo-a*, id. has as good a claim.

PEPPER-CURNE, s. A mill for grinding pepper, ib.

To CURNAB, *v. a.* To pilfer, Fife.

The last part of this *v.* is evidently E. *nab*, to seize without warning. In S. it properly signifies to seize in this manner what is not one's own, to seize in the

way of rapine. Su.-G. *napp-a*, cito arripere. I know not if we should view the first syllable as allied to *kur-a*, *clanculum delitescere*; q. to lay hold of clandestinely.

CURNIE, s. A nursery-term for the little finger, sometimes *curnie-wurnie*, Fife.CURNOITTED, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns.

CURPHOUR, s. The curfew bell.

For fra the sound of *curphour* bell,
To dwell thlaks nevir me.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 14.

"The *couvre-feu*, and by corruption, *curfeu*. This bell was rung in boroughs at nine in the evening. Act 144, Parl. 13, James I. The hour was changed to ten, at the solicitation of James Stewart, the favourite of James VI." *Lord Hailes*, N. *ibid.*

Skene writes it *curfure*.

"And quhen *Curfure*, (*Coverfeu*) is rung in, he sall come forth with twa wapons, and sall watch carefullic and discreitlic, vntill the morning." *Burrow Laws*, e. 86, s. 1.

Balfour renders this "the time of covert fyre;" *Practicks*, p. 60.

This is a corr. of the word, from Fr. *couvr-ir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire. It is well known that this term had its origin in E. from the statute made by William the Conqueror, under severe penalties, that every man, at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, should rake up his fire and extinguish his light. "Hence," says Stowe, "in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed-time, it is said to ring *cur feu*." *Annals*. Thus the name has passed to S.

CURPLE, s. A crupper, S. Fr. *croupe*.

Croupe is used by R. Brunne, p. 190.

The body he did overwhelm, his hede touched the *croupe*.
i.e. crupper.

CURPON, CURPIN, s. 1. Properly the rump of a fowl; often applied in a ludicrous sense to the tail or buttocks of a man, S.

Oh had I but ten thousand at my back,
And were a man, I'd gar their *curpons* crack.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 9.

The graip he for a harrow taks,
An' haurls at his *curpin*.—*Burns*, iii. 133.

The scyn and fless bath rafe he down,
Fro his hals to hys *cropoun*.—*Yvaine*, v. 2463.

To pay one's *curpin*, to beat one. "Your *curpin* paid, your skin paid, you got a drubbing;" *Gl. Shirrefs*.

2. *Curpin* is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.

3. APE'S CURPON, a designation applied to a child, when meant to express displeasure and contempt, Ang.

Fr. *cropion*, the rump; from *croupe*, id.

To CURR, *v. n.* To coo as a dove, S. V. its etymon, *co. CURMURRING*.To CURR, *v. n.* 1. To cower, to sit by leaning one's weight on the hams, S.2. Used in the same sense with E. *cower*.

For fear she *curr'd*, like maikine i' the seat,
An' dunt for dunt her heart began to beat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 53.

In Edit. Third changed to *cow'd*, which more properly expresses the idea.

This word, although, as would appear, radically the same with *cur*, E. *cover*, is used as different, and in a more limited sense. *Cur* signifies to crouch, to draw the body together, in general. There is not, indeed, an E. phrase that properly expresses the idea attached to *curr*. It exactly corresponds to Lat. in talos desidero, which is the sense of C. B. *curr-ian*; decidere in talos, Davies; synonym. *to sit on one's hunkers*. V. *Hunkers*. The term seems to have been common to the Celt. and Goth. For Isl. *kure*, *kurde*, is rendered, avium more reclinatorum quiesco; and *kura*, tales quies; G. Andr., p. 154. Su.-G. *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere, ut solent se subducentes, et quaevis latibula petentes flexo poplite conquisicere. Sw. *kurande*, squat, *sittande paa rump-an, som en hare*, Seren.; i.e. sitting on one's rump, like a hare. Germ. *kaur-en*, to squat, to sit on the buttocks. Shall we suppose that this is allied to Heb. כָּרַע, *carahh*, incurvavit se, demisit se in genua? V. CURCUDDOCH.

To CURR, *v. n.* To purr as a cat, Roxb.

It had been anciently used in the sense of *Coo*, as applied to doves. Hence Urquhart, in his strange enumeration of sounds, mentions the "*curring* of pigeons, grumbling of cushat-doves," &c. V. CHEEPING, *s.*

Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis, Isl. Su.-G. *kurr-a*, murmur edere; Isl. *kaur-a*, mussitare, *kaur*, murmur.

CURRACH, CURROK, CURROUGH, *s.* A skiff or small boat, formerly used by the inhabitants of S.

"How may thair be ane greter ingyne than to make ane bait of a bull hyd, bound with na thing bot wandis? This bait is callit ane *currok*, with the quihilk thay fische salmond, and sum tyme passis ouir greit riuers thairwith." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

It is not much more than half a century since *currachs* were used on the river Spey.

"Before their time [the establishment of the York-building Company], some small trifling rafts were sent down Spey in a very awkward and hazardous manner, 10 or 12 deals huddled together, conducted by a man, sitting in what was called a *currach*, made of a hide, in the shape, and about the size of a small brewing kettle, broader above than below, with ribs or hoops of wood in the inside, and a cross-stick for the man to sit on; who, with a paddle in his hand, went before the raft, to which his *currach* was tied with a rope. This rope had a running knot or loop round the man's knees in the *currach*, so that if the raft stopt on a stone or any other way, he loosed the knot, and let his *currach* go on, otherwise it would sink in a strong stream; and, —after coming in behind the raft again, and loosing it, he proceeded again to make the best of his way. These *currachs* were so light, that the men carried them on their backs home from Speymouth." P. Abernethy, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiii. 134.

Gael. *curach*, a small boat, Ir. *kurach*, according to Lhuyd, a horse-skin boat. C. B. *curwgle*, id. is evidently only a different formation of the same word, or a deriv. from *curach*. Hence E. *coracle*, id.

But the Celt. terms seem to claim affinity to Su.-G. *karf*, Isl. *karfi*, scapha, a yawl. Ihre views this as originally the same with the C. B. word. Hence L. B. *carab-us*, which is defined just as a *currach*. *Carabus* est parva scapha ex vimine facta, quae contexta nudo corio genus navigii praestat. V. Ihre, vo. *Bonde*.

CURRACK, CURROCH, *s.* A small cart made of twigs, S. B.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*; two implements of husbandry

dry which, in this corner, are entirely disused." P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc., iv. 395.

"A better kind of plough is introduced, and carts, which 40 years ago were unknown, are now generally used instead of creels and packets and *curracks*, as they were called, which did little work, with more oppression to man and horse." P. Kintore, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiii. 86.

"The creel or *curroch* was then the common vehicle in use." P. Banff. Statist. Acc., xx. 331.

Gael. *cuingreach*, a cart or waggon, Shaw. Su.-G. *kaerra*, id.

CURROCK-CROSS'T, *adj.* Bound to a *Currack*; Buchan.

Behaud me bown' fast to a helter—
An' my aul' hurdies *curroch cross't*
To win' and wather baith expos't.

The *Cudgers' Mares*, *Tarras's Poems*, p. 53.

CURRAN-BUN, *s.* The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the *currants* with which it is baked, S.

—Ans augments the gladsome fees,
Wi' whangs o' *curran-buns* an' cheese.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 13. V. BUN, BUNN.

CURRAN-PETRIS, *s.* The name given to a certain root, South Uist; a wild carrot.

"There is a large root grows among the rocks of this island, lately discovered, the natives call it *Curran-Petris*, of a whitish colour, and upwards of two feet in length, where the ground is deep, and in shape and size like a large carrot; where the ground is not so deep, it grows much thicker but shorter: the top of it is like that of a carrot." Martin's West. Isl., p. 96.

Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot. *Pairisig* is a partridge. But perhaps it may be rather q. *St. Peter's Carrot*, it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the *v. to Curr*, to sit by leaning on the hams, or *Cour*, to stoop, to crouch.

"The herd was sitting by her *currie*,—whan I heard my dochter cryan' out, 'O mither, mither!'" Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

To CURRIEMUDGEL, *v. a.* To beat in good humour, Fife. *Curriemudge* is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child's ears, rubbing them in good humour, says, "I'll *curriemudge* you."

The first part of the word is probably from Fr. *curroy-er*, as the phrase to *curry* one's hide is still used in the same sense.

CURRIE-WIRRIE, *adj.* Expressive of a noisy, habitual growl, Aysr.; synonym. *Tiv-wirring*.

"Thae—critics get up sic lang-nebbit gallehoings,—kippelt wi' as mony multit *currie-wirrie* rants as wad gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they ettit to mak a bokceek o' them." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

To CURRIT, *v. n.* To run. A term applied to a smoothgoing carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, "It *currits* smoothly along," Roxb.

One would suppose that this must have been originally a school-boy's word, from the 3d p. sing. ind. of the Lat. *v. currere*, to run.

To **CURROO**, *v. n.* "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male-pigeon," Clydes.

— The lustie cushat scoup't through the shaw,
Au' currooit the trees amang.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.

Isl. *kurr-a*, 1. murmurare; 2. minurire palumbum; Haldorson. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILL, *adj.* Current; Fr. *corusable*, *id.*

"In *cursabill* & vsuall pennys and penneworthis."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

CURSADDLE, *s.* V. CAR-SADDLE.

CURSCHE, *s.* A covering for a woman's head, S. "Certane lynyng [linen] clauss & *curschis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.
V. COURCHE.

To **CURSEESE**, *v. a.* To reprove; to punish, Aberd.

CURSELL, *s.* *Pyle and cursell*, a technical phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. *cross and pile*.

"That thair ealbe ane hundreth stane wecht of copper, vmixt with ony vther kynd of mettale, wrocht and forgit in ane miln, and be the said miln maid reddy to the prenting eftir the accustumat forme of his maiesties cunyiehouse, with *pyle* and *cursell*, quhairthrough the same be not counterfute." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

Fr. *pile* denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made: "The *pile*, or under-iron of the stampe wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *croise*; whence, *Je n'ay croix ny pile*;" Cotgr. From this definition, it would appear that the E. word, as well as the Fr., was formerly applied to the die itself. Junius deduces the name from *pile*, as signifying a heap, because arms and emblems are wont to be accumulated on the obverse of a coin; Du Cange, from *pila*, as denoting a pillar, because formerly a temple or sacred edifice appeared on the reverse of the French coins, supported by pillars. As A.-S. *pil* signifies a mortar, and the term may have been originally applied to the die, it is not improbable that the inferior matrice might be viewed as a mortar, as it received the stroke of the other die acting as a pestle.

As in the more ancient coins of the Christian nations or states, the *cross* was always on one side, even after the head of the king was substituted, this continued to be called the *cross* side, as the other was invariably denominated the *pile*. V. Du Cange, *Cruz*, in *Monetis*. As our forefathers always used the metathesis, saying *cors* for *cross*, *cursell* seems merely a diminutive from *cors*; like O. Fr. *croisille*, petit *croix*; Roquefort, Gl. Rom.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

Grose has given quite a different account of the reason of this singular designation:

"The nine of diamonds; diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country." Class. Diet.

CURSOUR, S. **COUSER**, **CUSSER**, *s.* A stallion. Rudd.

Dicson he send apou a *cursour* wycht,
To warn Wallace, in all the haist he mycht,
Wallace, ix. 1662, MS.

Wallace was horssyt apou a *cursour* wycht,
At gud Corré had brocht in to thair sycht,
To stuff the chas with his new chawalry.
Ibid., ver. 1794, MS.

In both places *couser* is substituted, Edit. 1648, which affords a clear proof, that by this time the corr. term still in use had taken place of the other. We accordingly find *cursour* used, by Scott, in the latter sense.

Rycht swa the meir refusals
The *cursour* for ane aiver.
Chron. S. P., iii. 147.

This originally signified a war horse, or one rode by a knight. In latter times it has been used to denote a stallion, pron. *cusser*.

The reason of the transition is obvious. "In the days of chivalry it was considered as a degradation for any knight or man at arms, to be seen mounted on a mare.—Colembiere says, if any one presented himself at a tournament, under false proofs of nobility, he was then condemned to ride upon the rail of the barrier bare-headed, his shield and casque were reversed and trodden under feet, his horse confiscated and given to the officers at arms, and he was *sent back upon a mare*, which was deemed a great shame; for a true knight would anciently have been equally dishonoured by mounting a mare, whether in time of war or peace. Even geldings, so much esteemed at present, were banished from among them." Grose's Milit. Antiq., i. 107.

Fr. *coursiere*, "a tilting horse, or horse for the career;" Cotgr. L. B. *cursor equus*, *corser-ius*, equus bellator. V. **CUISSER**.

CURTALD, *s.* A kind of cannon.

"I past in the Castell of Edinburgh, and saw the provision of ordinance, the quhilk is bot letill, that is to say ii great *curtaldis*, that war send out of France, x falconis or litill serpentinis," &c. Lett. Ramsay of Balmane to Henr. VII., Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 440.

Fr. *courtauld*, O. E. *courtaud*, "a kind of short piece of ordinance, used at sea;" Phillips. It is evidently from Fr. *court*, short.

CURTEONS, *s. pl.*

"Item, tna barrellis of *curteons*, serving to birn in fyre pannis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *carton*, thick paper, or pasteboard; probably such as that used for cartridges. Here it seems to have been employed for wrapping powder or other combustibles.

CURTILL, *s.* A slut, Gl. Lynds.

CURTILL, *adj.* Sluttish.

Ans *curtill* quean, ane laidlis lurdan.

Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O. E. *curtail*, a drah.

CURTOUSH, s. "A woman's short gown," Ayr., Gl. Picken; i.e. what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth., id.

Apparently from Fr. *court*, Belg. *kurt*, short, and *housse*, which itself includes the idea of *shortness*, "a short mantle of coarse cloth (and all of a piece) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. This word has been most probably introduced by the French, when residing in this country, during the regency of Mary of Guise.

CURWURRING, s. Synon. with *Curmurring*, Loth.

Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, and *verr-a*, or *urr-a*, hirrire.

CUSCHE', CUSSE', s. Armour for the thighs.

He hym dressyt his sted to ta;
Hys *cusché* laynere brak in twa.
Wyntoun, viii. 32. 46.

—Mony falyhyd in that nedne
Cusseis, or Greis, or Braseris.
Ibid., ix. 8. 131.

This is evidently the same with E. *cuissart*. In the description of a man-at-arms, Grose says:—"The arms were covered with brassarts,—the thighs by *cuissarts*, and the legs by iron boots, called greaves, and sometimes by boots of jacked leather." Milit. Antiq., i. 103.

This piece of armour is also called *cuish*, E. Our word is immediately from Fr. *cussot*; *cussots*, pl. "tasses armour for the thighs;" Cotgr., from *cuisse*, the thigh. Fr. *cuissard*, whence the E. word was used in the same sense; Du Cange, vo. *Cuissellus*.

CUSCHETTE, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE, CUSHIE-DOW, s. The ring-dove, S.

As to their guns,—thae fell engines,
Borrow'd or begg'd, were of a' kinds
For bloody war, or bad designs,
Or shooting *cushies*.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 13. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE-NEEL, s. The drug cochineal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

"Take—Pomegranate rynds, *Cushie-neel*, of each three ounces." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 216.

* **CUSHION, s.** *Set beside the cushion*, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf."

"The master of Forbes' regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates.—Thus is he *set beside the cushion*, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause." Spalding, i. 291.

I have met with no similar phrase. It has been understood as signifying, ill rewarded.

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, s. Low whispering conversation, earnest and continued muttering, S. B.

But O the unco gazing that was there,
Upon poor Nory and her gentle squire!
And ae thing some, and some anither said,
But very few of fauts poor Nory freed.—
But all their *cushle-mushle* was but jest,
Unto the coal that brunt in Lindy's breast.

Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

A council held condemns the lown,
The *cushle-mushle* thus went roun.
Dominie Depos'd, p. 41.

The last part of this word seems allied to Su.-G. *musl-a*, to sneak, to shuffle, to hide, as *mudje*, in *hudge-mudje*, to Su.-G. *miugg*, clandestinely. The first perhaps admits no determinate etymon; which is often the case in these alliterative terms. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. *kusk-a*, to soothe by kind words.

CUSYNG, s. Accusation, charge.

Than he command, that thai suld some thaim tak,
Him self began a sair *cusyng* to mak.
Squier, he said, sen thow has feneyt armys,
On the sail fall the fyrst part of thair harmys.
Wallace, vi. 397, MS.

Abbreviated from *accusing*.

CUSSANIS, s. pl. Perhaps, armour for the thighs, Fr. *cuissots*.

Greit graipis of gold his greis for the nanis,
And his *cussanis* cumlie schynand full cleir.
Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

CUSSELS, s. The viviparous Blenny, *Blennius viviparus*, Linn., Fife; synon. *Greenbone*.

This vulgar name is evidently allied to that given by the Swedes to another species, *Blennius raninus*. They call it *ahlkussa*; Linn. Fauna Suec., No. 316; from *ahl*, an eel, which it resembles, and perhaps *kuse*, a bugbear, as other fish fly from it.

Cussels may indeed be viewed as merely an inversion of the Sw. name, q. *kussa-ahl*.

CUSSER, COOSER, s. A stallion, S.

—"Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken 'a fie man and a *cusser* fears na the deil." Guy Mannering, i. 189.

Like *coosers* daft were Lintoun dads,
Or cattle stung by flies.—
Lintoun Green, p. 21. V. CURSOUR.

CUST, s. Prob., a beggar, a low fellow.

Os ceiss this brangling and here;
Rememir quhy the come here,
That ilk knave, and ilk *cust*,
Comprysit Horlore Hust.
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 406.

Abbreviated perhaps from *Custroun*, for the rhyme. Su.-G. *kusc* denotes one who affects superiority over others.

CUSTELL PENNIE, "a due the Bailive claims out of the goods of the deceased." MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl.

This evidently corresponds with the *Best Auchl* formerly claimed in S. by the proprietor on the death of a tenant. According to analogy, therefore, this term may be from Isl. *kuste*. De rebus dicitur animatis, inanimatis, instrumentis, suppellectili: *kuiki kusti*, instrumenta domus animata; Verel. Thus *kuste* includes *insicht* and *plenisning*, or *splechrie*; and *kuiki kusti* is the live stock. Perhaps the last part of the word is allied to *tal*, *tala*, aestimatio secundum partes fundi et possessionis in debitis vel mulcta exigendis; *Ibid.* Hence Su.-G. *mantal*, hominis estimatio, a capitation tax.

CUSTOC, s. V. CASTOCK.

CUSTODIER, s. One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept, a depository, S.

This word is still in common use with lawyers.

"Now he had become, he knew not why, or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, in the safe keeping of which the Regent himself was concerned." The Abbot, ii. 104.

L. B. *custodiar-ius*, *custos*; Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, CUSTOMER, s. One who receives custom, or a certain duty on goods, in a burgh; or elsewhere, S.

"It is statute and ordanit, that na *customaris* within burgh tak ony mair taxationnis, custumis or dewteis, than is statute and vsit in the auld Law." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, c. 78. Edit. 1566, c. 46. Murray.

O. E. id. "*Customar*, that taketh custome, [Fr.] *customier*;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 28.

CUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, s. A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.

"The *auld laird* of Midlem-mill, being once in England, betted he would use language that would not be understood by any one present. He said to the ostler who brought out his horse; 'Tak 'im to the loupin-on-stane. Does the kned *custril* trow I can heehil aff the bare yird o'er a' thae walise?'"

O. E. *custell* denoted the servant of a man at arms; and O. F. *costereaux*, peasantry outlaws. V. **CUSTROUN**.

CUSTROUN, s.

As he cummis brankand throw the toun,
With his keis clynkand on his arme,
That calf clovin-futtit fleid *custroun*,
Will mary nane bot a burges bairne.

Bannalyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

Lord Hailes thinks that this is "the description of a low-born fellow, who intrudes himself into the magistracy of a royal borough;" p. 299. His being called *knaivaticke coffe* implies the original baseness of his rank. His *furril gown*, mentioned before, seems to indicate that he is to be considered as a commissioner from a borough to Parliament; as it does not appear that any below the rank of a commissioner might wear such a gown; Acts Ja. II., 1455, c. 47.

The word occurs elsewhere, although the meaning is equally uncertain:—

Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell,
Vile vagabond, or I invey,
Custroun with cuffs thee to compell.

—A counterfeit *custron* that cracks, does not cair.—

Potwari, Watson's Coll., iii. 6. 25.

Chaucer uses *qustron*, which is undoubtedly the same word, although somewhat disguised by the orthography. Urry renders it "a beggar." But Tyrwhitt says: "I rather believe it signifies a scullion, *un garçon de cuisine*," Gl.

Fr. *costereaux* denoted "peasantry outlaws, who in old time did much mischief to the nobility and clergy;" Cotgr. This was in the reign of Philip Augustus, A. 1163. They were also called *Routiers*, whence our *Roiters*. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.

O. E. *custell* signified "the servant of a man at arms, or of the life-guard to a prince. For K. Henry VIII.'s life-guard had each a *custell* attending on him;" Blount's Gloss. Fr. *coustillier*.

Perhaps this word is derived from *Cuist*, q. v. It is evidently used in a similar sense. But both this and the etymon are lost in obscurity. "Sibb. explains it 'pitiful fellow;' literally, perhaps, a taylor of the lowest order, a *botcher*. Fr. *coustourier*; or q. *cuistroun*, from Fr. *cuistre*, a college pedant, and the common termination *roun*."

Ritson uses what appears to be the same word, in referring to the language of Skelton:—"See how he handles one of these *comely coystrownes*." Dissert.

Anc. Songs, xlv. The term is here applied to persons who played on the lute.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Skinner mentions *quistron*, which he says is "expl. *begger*, perhaps from Fr. G. *questeur*, olim forte *questeron*, importunus rogator, a Lat. *quaerere*."

A literary friend suggests that this term is probably derived from Ital. *castrone*, a castrated lamb. It also signifies "a blockhead, a simpleton, a booby," Altieri.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE, adj. This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom," (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec., p. 209), also denotes what is subject to the payment of *custom*.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried foorth of the realme, vnder the paine of banishment.—*Customers* suld haue ane roll of all *customable* gudes." Skene, Ind. to Acts, vo. *Customers*.

CUSTOMARIE, s. The office of the customs; Fr. *coustumerie*, id.

—"He maid and constituto Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c. intromettouris of the gudis & erandis of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas—& specialie anentis his office of the *custumarie* of the burgh of Edinburgh." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

"We revoik—all donationis—of all offices sic as *chalmerlawries* [*Chalmerlanries*, Ed. 1566], *ballierijs*, and *Customaris*," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 357.

To CUSTUME, v. a. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That na *custumaris* of burrowis *custume* ony salt passand furth of the realme, vnder the pane of tinsell of thare office & payment of the hail salt to the kingis grace." Acts Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 290. V. **CUSTOMAR**, and **BOUK, s.**

CUT, CUTT, s. A lot. *To draw cuts*, to determine any thing by lottery.

Of chois men *syne* walit be *cut* thay toka
Ane grete nowmer, and hid in bilgis derne
Within that beist, in mony huge caverna.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 13.

In one MS. *fyme* occurs, in the other *syne*.

"Ane stallanger at na time may haue lott, *cutt*, nor cavel, anent merchandice, with ane Burges, bot only within time of ane fair." Burrow Lawes, c. 59.

The term being used in the same sense in E., I take notice of it chiefly with a view to observe that Du Cange has fallen into a curious blunder. He views this word as meaning some kind of tax, tributi species apud Scotos. And what makes the error more remarkable is, that he quotes this very passage in which *cutt* is explained by two other anoun. terms.

Sibb. says that this is "from Teut. *kote*, talus, astrabalus, a small cubical bone, which seems to have been much used in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice." But as it is the same Teut. word, used in another sense, which signifies the ancle, whence our *cute*, why should it be pronounced so differently? Besides, the *v.* now constantly used in connexion with this word is *draw*, which does not refer to the use of the *talus*, or die. The custom of Scotland forms another objection. For the phrase refers to the practice still retained in lottery, of drawing things that are so *cutt* as to be unequal in length, as bits of paper, wood, straw, &c.

Straws are often used for this purpose. This custom seems very ancient. For in Su.-G. *draga straa* has

precisely the same meaning, *sortes ducere*; Ihre. A similar custom, it appears, prevailed among the Greeks. Hence the phrase *καρφία βάλλειν*, literally, to cast straws. The word *καρφος* is used by Polybius for a die or lot.

CUT, s. A certain quantity of yarn, whether linen or woollen, S.

"A stone of the finest of it [wool],—will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel." P. Galashiels, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc., ii. 308.

A cut is the half of a heer. V. HEER.

The term may allude to the reel *chacking*, as it is called, or striking with its spring, at every cut; or to the division of the cuts, one from another, in the way in which they are generally made up.

CUTCHACH, s. V. COUTCHACK.

CUTCHIN, adj. Cowardly, knocking under.

It occurs in the S. Prov., "He's a meer *cutchin* carle, for all his manly looks."—"Spoken of hectoring bullies, who look fierce, but yet are meer cowards at the bottom." Kelly, p. 152.

Evidently the same with E. *couching*. V. COUCHER.

CUTE, COOT, CUITT, s. The ankle, S.

—I can mak schone, brotekins and buittis.

Gif me the coppie of the King's cuittis,

And ye sall se richt some quhat I can do.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 237.

Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the cutes.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

Some had hoppers, some straw boots,

Some uncovered legs and coots.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 6.

To Let one Cule his Cutes, to leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, "I let him cule his cutes at the dore," or "in the lobby."

Teut. *kote*, talus; *kiete*, *kuyte*, sura, venter tibise objectus, Kilian. Belg. *kuyt* is somewhat varied in sense; *de kuyt van't been*, the calf of the leg; *dik van kuyten*, thick-legged.

CUITT, CUITT, part. adj. Having ankles; as, *smá'-cuitt*, having neat ankles, *thick-cuitt*, &c.

"It would be a hard task to follow a black *cutted* sow through a new burn'd moor this night," S. Prov.; "a comical indication that the night is very dark." Kelly, p. 214, 215.

He expl. *cutted* "dock'd," as if it signified a sow that had lost its tail. I suspect that it rather means black ankles; because the heath being dark coloured, and the legs of the sow of the same complexion, there is nothing that the eye can fix on.

CUTE, s. Used poetically for a trifle, a thing of no value.

Thou ryves thair hearts ay frae the rutes,

Quhilk ar thy awin;

And cures them that cares not three cutes

To be misknawn.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113, st. 7.

Your crakkis I count them not ane cute.

I sall be fund into the feild

Armit on hors with speir and scheild.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, A. vi. a.

Teut. *kote*, Belg. *koot*, a huckle-bone, talus, astragalus; whence *kooten*, to play at cockals. As these bones were used in other countries, in games of chance, before the invention of dice, it is probable that they were also known in S.; and that thus a *cute* might come proverbially to denote a thing of no value.

CUTE, adj. 1. Shrewd, sharp-sighted, acute, S.

2. Deep, designing, crafty, S. B.

It seems very doubtful, if this be abbreviated from E. *acute*, as might seem at first view. It is rather from A.-S. *cuth*, expertus, to which Su.-G. *quett*, insidia, is probably allied.

To CUTE, v. n. To play at the amusement of curling. This term is used in the higher parts of Clydes. V. COIT, v. 2.

CUTIE-STANE, s. A stone used in the amusement of curling, sometimes pron. *Cutin-stane*, Clydes.; [also, *Cuitin-stane*.]

Apparently an old Cumbrian word, from C. B. *cwd*, "a projecting, ejecting, or throwing off," Owen; this definition corresponding with the use of curling-stones.

To CUTER, v. a. To cocker, to cherish with delicacies, S. V. KUTER.

CUT-FINGER'D, adj. 1. A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony.

The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested when one has cut one's finger.

2. Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is termed a *stoun jouk*; as, "He's gane away unco *cut-finger't-wise*," Roxb.

CUTH, COOTH, s. A name given to the coal-fish, before it be fully grown, Orkney.

"But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called *podley*, only the *cuth* is of a larger size." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 453.

"There are sometimes caught silaks and *cuths*, which are the young of the seath-fish." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. *ibid.*, p. 543.

It is also written *cooth*.

"These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, *cooths*, and tibrics, which are the small or young *cooths*." P. Westray, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xvi. 261. V. CUDDIE.

CUTHBERT'S (St.) BEADS, s. pl. A name given to the *Entrochi*, S.

The *Entrochi*—are frequently called *St. Cuthbert's beads*, from a vulgar opinion that they were made by that holy man; or because they were used in the Rosaries worn by the devotees of that saint. On the continent they have been known by the name of *Nummuli Sancti Bonifacii*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 319.

CUTHERIE, CUDDERIE, adj. Very susceptible of cold, S. B. synonym. *cauldriife*.

Belg. *koud*, cold, and *ryk*, A.-S. *ric*, often used as a termination denoting fullness in the possession of any quality.

CUTHIE. V. COUTH.

CUTHIL. V. CUCHIL.

CUTHIL, *s.* A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, Perth. V. CUTLE, *v.*

CUT-HORNIT, *part. adv.* Having the horns cut short.

“Tua ky, the ane tharof blak *cuthornit*, the vther broun taggit.” Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CUTHRIE, *adj.* Having the sensation of cold, fond of drawing near to the fire, Ang.

This conveys precisely the same idea with *S. cauld-rife*, which retains the A.-S. form, being composed of A.-S. *cald*, *ceald*, *frigidus*, and *ryfe*, frequens. *Cuthrie*, however, seems to be a corr. of a word more nearly resembling the Teut. orthography, *q. koudryf*, from *koud*, *frigidus*, or *koude*, *frigus*, and *ryf*, *largus*, abundans. V. CODRUGH.

CUTKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, *S.*, a dimin. from *cute*, the ancle, *q. v.*

—“Amen, amen, quo’ the Earl Marshal, answered Oldbuck, as he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes with *cutkins*, as he called them, of black cloth.” Antiquary, i. 249.

To CUTLE, CUTILE, CUITLE, *v. a.* To wheedle, to use winning words for gaining love or friendship, *S.*

“Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuitle* another out o’ somebody else, sic a lang head as he has.” Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 6.

“The Papist threatened us with purgatory, and fleeced us with pardons;—the Protestant mints at us with the sword, and *cuittles* us with the liberty of conscience; but the never a one of either says, ‘Peter, there is your penny.’” The Abbot, ii. 15.

The phrase, *to cutle* in with one, is now used in *S.* *Cuttle off* occurs in Pitscottie, in the same sense.

“Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause Lord David Lindesay come in the King’s will, that it might be a preparative to all the lave, that were under the summons of forfeiture, to follow, and come in the King’s will, and thought to have *cutted* them *off* that way.” Hist., p. 97.

To CUTILE *up*, *v. a.* To effect an object in view by wheedling another, *S.*

—“I dismissed him, rejoicing at heart,—to rehearse to his friend the precentor,—the mode in which he had *cuttled up* the daft young English squire.” Rob Roy, ii. 234.

CUTLING, *s.*, seems to signify a flatterer, one who coaxes, a wheedler; from *Cutle*, *v.* The language respects Cupid.

The beauty, in ovr rash a jest,
Flang the arch *cutling* in South Sea.
Jacobite Relics, i. 138.

It seems highly probable that *E. wheedle* and this are radically the same. The former *Lemon* derives from *caða*, *demulsi*, *adw*, *placeo*; or *ηδω*, *suavitare oblecto*. *Seren.* deduces the *E.* word from *Isl. vael*, *deceptio*, *vael-a*, *decipere*. Both terms may be far more naturally traced to Teut. *quedel-en*, *garrire*, *modulare*, *vernare*, a dimin. from *Su.-G. qued-a*, to sing. As this

denotes the pleasant notes of birds, especially in Spring, it might easily be transferred to the winning methods used by those who tried to gain affection. *Kilian* illustrates the Teut. term, by alluding to these words of Ovid, *Dulce queruntur avena*. Perhaps the term was originally applied, in its metaph. sense, to the engaging prattle of children, by which they endeavour to gain what they solicit from their parents.

To CUTLE, *v. a.* To *cutle* corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there, *W. Loth.*; *cuthil*, Perth.

This term is used, not merely as signifying to remove corn out of water-mark, but also to denote its being carried from a less advantageous situation to one that is better, or more convenient for the farmer. Thus, corn is said to be *cutted*, when it is removed from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; from a damp to a dry position, with the same view; from a *loun* or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads. For it is principally in unfavourable seasons, and in late harvests, that *cutting* is practised.

When a farmer is in haste to plough a field newly reaped, and finds that the corn stands in his way, (while it is not sufficiently dry for being taken in); if he carries it off, and sets it up in a small space, he may be said to *cutle* it. The term, indeed, necessarily includes the idea of confining the corn to a smaller space than that which it formerly occupied.

CUTLE, *s.* The corn set up in this manner, *W. Loth.* It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the foggage.

I know not the origin, unless it be *Mod. Sax. kaut-en*, *Su.-G. kyt-a* (pron. *kiuta*), *mutare*, *permutare*, *q.* to change the place or situation of corn. V. *Kyta*, *Thre*.

CUT-POCK, *s.* Properly the stomach of a fish, *S. B.*

Poor Bydby’s wend’ring at ilk thing ahe saw,
But wi’ a hungry *cut-pock* fer it a’.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 65.

CUTTABLE, *adj.* What may be cut or mowed.

“I am just now to advise—to consume all the *cuttable* grass of the nearest field, when it happens to be in grass.” Maxwell’s *Sel. Trans.*, p. 204.

CUTTED. V. CUTTIT.

CUT-THROAT, *s.* 1. A dark lantern or *bowet*, in which there is generally horn instead of glass; but so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, *S.*

2. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

“Item, tua cairtis for *cutthrottis* with aixtreis quheillis schod, having their paveais.—Item, sex *cutthrottis* of irne with their mekis.” Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems the same piece which in the Complaynt of Scotland is called a *Murdresar*. For *Fr. meurtrier*, (whence *meurtriere*, a piece of ordnance), signifies a cutthroat.

CUTTY, CUTTIE, *adj.* 1. Short, S.

He gae to me a *cuttie* knife,
And bade me keep it as my life.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

2. Testy, hasty; or to expl. it by another S. idiom, "short of the temper;" Fife.

Gael. *cutach*, short, bobtailed. C. B. *cwt*, a rump or tail; *cwta*, *cwtaw*, short, bobtailed; *cota*, short, without a tail.

It is singular that in Isl. *kuti* signifies cultellus, expl. in Dan. "a little knife;" Haldorson.

CUTTIE, CUTIE, *s.* 1. A popgun.

"You shall doe best to let alone your whisperings in the eares of simple people, and your trinale arguments which seeme good enough to them that know no better, but in very deede are like the *cutties* of bone wherewith the children shoote in the streetes, that may well make a little fize with powder, but are not able to carrie any bullet, and it will be long before you hurt a Bishop with snch." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 178.

2. A spoon, S. Gael. *cutag*, a short spoon; often *cutty-spoon*.

—Honest Jean brings forward, in a clap,
This green-horn *cutties* rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

"It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.

—"Clean trenchers, *cutty spoons*, knives and forks, sharp, burnished, and prompt for action,—lay all displayed as for an especial festival." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 306.

3. "A short tobacco pipe," Sibb.

"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt *cutty*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 40.

4. "A short stump of a girl," Dumfr.

CUTTY-BROWN, *s.* Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,
And my *cutty-brown* together.

Herd's Coll., ii. 220.

CUTTY-FREE, *adj.* Able to take one's food, free to handle the spoon. He is said to be *cutty-free*, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach, S. B.CUTTY-GUN, *s.* A short tobacco-pipe, Mearns. *Cuttie*, synonym.

But wha cam in to heese our hope,
But Andro wi' his *cutty-gun*?

Old Song, Andro, &c.

CUTTY-MUN, *s.* *Cutty-mun* and *Treeladle*. Supposed to be the name of an old tune.

He fits the floor syne wi' the bride
To *Cuttymun* and *Treeladle*.
Thick, thick, that day.

Christ's Kirk, Cant. II.

Cutty-mun, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connection with *Treeladle*, a wooden ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautological; *Munn* itself, q. v., bearing this sense.

CUTTY-QUEAN *s.* 1. A worthless woman, S.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

Then Robin turn'd him round about,
E'en like a little king;
Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,
Ye little *cutty-quean*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 167. V. KITTIE.

CUTTY-RUNG, *s.* A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synonym. *tronach*, *trullion*.CUTTY-STOOL, *s.* 1. A low stool, S.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now generally disused, S.

"The *cutty stool* is a kind of pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed, in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 226.

This seems formed from *cutty*, *kittie*, a light woman. V. KITTIE. Seren., when referring to this stool as used in S., renders it by a designation nearly synonym. *hor-pall*, vo. *Stool*.

CUTTIE-STOUP, *s.* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, S.

The *cuttie-stoup* hit hands a soup,
Gae fetch the Hawick gill, O.

Burns.

CUTTIE, *s.* A hare, Fife, Perth., Berwick.

"*Lepus timidus*, Common Hare.—S. Mankin, *Cuttie*." *Edin. Mag.*, July 1819, p. 507. C. B. *cwt*, a rump or tail, a scut.

CUTTIE-CLAP, *s.* The couch of a hare, its seat or lair, Kinross, Perth.CUTTIE'S-FUD, *s.* A hare's tail, *ibid*.

Perhaps from Gael. *cutach*, bob-tailed. *Cutag*, according to Shaw, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender." *Armor. gat*, a hare.

CUTTIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, S. O.

"On the passage I observed several Black Guille-mots, *Colymbus Grylle*, which the boatmen called *cutties*." Fleming's *Tour in Arran*.

CUTTIE, *s.* A horse or mare of two years of age, Mearns.

Supposed to be a dimin. from *Cout*, i.e. a colt.

CUTTIE-BOYN, *s.* A small tub for washing the feet in, Lanarks., Ayr.

This has been expl. q. for washing the *cutes* or aukles. But the first part of the word may be rather from *Cutty*, short, q. v.; if not from *Cude*, *Cudie*, a small tub.

CUTTIT, CUTTED, *adj.* 1. Abrupt, S.

"*What shall I say?* A pathetic and *cutted* kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wald not serue him to express the mater." Bruce's *Eleven Serm.*, L. 1. a.

"Touching the kyndes of versis quihiks are not *cuttit* or broken, but alyke many feit in everie lyne of the verse, and how thay ar commonly namit."—Rewills and Cantelis of *Scottis Poesie*, by James VI. *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 490.

2. Laconic, as including the idea of acrimony, S. - "He gae me a very *cuttit* answer," or, "he spake very *cuttit-like*." The adj. *short* is used in a similar sense. Hence,

CUTTILIE, CUTTETLIE, CUTTEDLY, *adv.* 1. With a rapid but unequal motion.

The fiery dragon flew on his,
Out throw the skies, richt *cutteltie*,
Syns to this ground come down.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Suddenly, abruptly. In this sense one is said to break off his discourse very *cuttitlie*, S.
3. Laconically, and at the same time tartly, S.

"The moderator, *cuttedly*, (as the man naturally hath a little choleric, not yet quite extinguished), answered, That the Commissioner, his Grace, was of great sufficiency himself; that he only should speak there; that they could not answer to all the exceptions that a number of witty noblemen could propose." Baillie's Lett., i. 104.

This is evidently from the *v. cut*; as it conveys the idea of any thing coming as suddenly to a termination, as a heavy body comes to the ground, when that by which it is suspended is cut.

I find that it occurs, in this sense, in O.E. "*Cutedly*, frowardly; Fr. *cauesne*." Palsgr., F. 440, a.

To CUTTLE, *v. n.* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, Teviotd.; synonym. *Smurtle*.

CUTTUMRUNG, *s.* That part of the *Tree-and-trantlum* which goes under the tail, Aberd.

This is illustrated by an ancient proclamation transmitted by tradition:—

"Onic body saw a reid hummel yallow maric [little mare] gain o'er the Brig o' Don, three days afore Sunday; wi' a wand hilter [halter], a wand brank, a *cultumrung* aneth her tail, a stramlach, and a leurich; three furichins o' saip, twa tress o' snischen. Onic body saw her sin I saw her, they may gang hame to my fader at the head o' Glenfowter, an' they'll get gued satisfaction for their pains."

CUTWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, Fife. V. RIGWIDDIE.

"Here hae we travelt up to this town, what wi' wingling flails, and cutters, and barrowtrams, an' *cutwiddies*, nae little forjeskit." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 114.

2. *Cutwiddies, pl.* The links which join the *swingletrees* to the *threiptree* in a plough, Clydes.

CUTWORM, *s.* A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by *cutting* through the stem near the roots, S.

CUWYN, *s.* Stratagem. V. CONUYNE.

CUZ, *adv.* Closely, Ang.; synonym. COSIE, q. v.

CWAW, CWAY, a contraction for *Come awa'* or *away*, S.