

CAAR, CARRIE, *adj.* and *s.* Left, left-handed; a person who is left-handed; Aysr. V. CAIR, KER.

Caar, carrie, and carrie-handit are still in use; also the synon. *kippie*.

Gael. *caerr*, left.

CABIL-STOK, CAIPSTOK, *s.* A capstan, Compl. Scot., p. 40, E.E.T.S., Burgh Recs. Edin., ii. 61.

The form *caipstok* of the Edin. Recs. is a corr. of *caibstok*, a shortened form of *cabil-stok*, i.e., the *stock* or holding frame for the *cabie*.

CACH, *s.* The game of tennis, or a game similar to it. V. CAITCHE.

"Item, that samyn day [10th May, 1496], in Striuelin, to the King to play at the *cach* vi li. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 275. Dickson.

This game was a favourite amusement in the time of James IV. and James V.; and the place where it was played was called the *cachpule*. Ibid., Gl.

CACKER, *s.* V. *Calcker, Cauker*.

CA'D, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Called; as, "They *ca'd* him Tam." V. CALL.

CA'S, *s.* and *v.* Calls; as, "He *ca's* in every Friday." V. CALL.

Necessity's demands and *ca's*

War very gleg.

Alex. Wilson, *The Insulted Peëlar*, s. 9.

To CADGE, CAGE, *v. a.* To hawk or peddle wares; to carry bundles or loads; also, to go about from place to place collecting articles for sale, as eggs, butter, poultry, &c. Addit. to CADGE, CACHE.

CADGED, *adj.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER, CAGEAR, *s.* One who hawks peddles, carries, or collects, as stated above; a porter, a messenger; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 252.

Dr. Jamieson's statement that *cadger* properly denotes a fish carrier, is certainly incorrect, or applies to certain districts only.

CADGING, *part.* and *s.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER-POWNIE'S DEATH. Death through starvation, or through neglect and starvation.

Then up I gat, an' swoor an aith,
Tho' I should pawn my plough and graith,
Or die a *cadger pownie's death*
At some dyke back,
A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith
To hear your crack.

Burns to Lapraik, st. 7.

CADIE, CADDIE, CAD, *s.* 1. The name given to the lad who carries the clubs of a golf-player, and, if necessary, gives him advice regarding the game.

2. A boy's cap; generally applied to a glen-gary; Renfrews., Lanarks. Addit. to CADIE.

CADIOUM, CADDIOUM, *s.* A cask, a barrel: generally applied to one of large size, and to a tun or vat.

". . . and viij s. and daling of thair aill, and striking out of thair *caddioum* bodoum, for the third falt." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 210, s. c.

If this is not a corr. of *caldron*, it may be from Lat. *cadus*, a cask.

CAFFUNYEIS, *s. pl.* Prob. gaiters, leggings.

"Item, that samyn day [26th January, 1496] payit to Thom Home for butis, schone, pantovinis, and *caffunzeis*, tane to the King agane Zule; that is to say, a pare of butis, thre pare of singil solit schone, ij pare of *caffunzeis*, a pare of pantovinis, a pare of doubil solit schone, and ij pare of *caffunzeis* to thaim, xxix s. vj d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 311. Dickson.

Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg, pl. *calpannan*; similar to the E. *leg*, *leggings*. Another form is *calpa na coise*.

CAGEAR, *s.* A cadger. V. under *Cadge*.

To CAGHT, CAUCHT, CAUGHT, CHAWCHT, CACHT, *v. v.* To purchase, buy; pret. and part. pt. same as pres. A corr. of *caft*, *coft*.

For Conyie ye may *chawcht* hir.

Alex. Scott, Wantoun Wemen, st. 4.

CAGIELIE, CAGIE, *adj.* Fondly, lovingly, jocosely; Whistle Binkie, ii. 238. V. CAIGIE.

CAIN, *s.* V. CANE.

CAIN, KEN, *s.* A denomination of weight used for cheese, equal to 300 stone; also, the quantity of cheese made by a farmer during one season. West of S.

"It is not uncommon in Ayrshire for a farmer's wife and one female servant, besides milking the cows, washing clothes, etc., etc., to make in one summer a *ken* of cheese; a *ken* consists of 300 stone, trone weight." Ure's Agriculture in Dumbarton, pp. 76-77.

Gael. *cinneas*, growth, produce: from *cinn*, *cinnich*, to grow, increase, multiply; M'Leod & Dewar.

CAIP, CAPE, *s.* A cope, an ecclesiastical vestment. Errat. in *DICT*.

The examples given by Jamieson refer to this vestment, not to the common *cape* or short mantle.

CAIPSTOK, *s.* V. CABIL-STOK.

CAIRFULL, *adj.* Sad, sorrowful, mournful, anxious, melancholy; Douglas, Virgil, vi., ch. 7; Henryson, Test. Cres., l. 310.

A.-S. *caru*, *cearu*, sorrow, care, Grein; Goth. *kara*, sorrow.

CAIRSAI, *s.* A woollen stuff. V. KERSEY.

CAIS, KAIS, *s. pl.* Jackdaws. V. KAY.

CAKE FIDDLER, CAIK FIDLER, CAYK FYDLAR, *s.* Lit. a cake-wheeder, one who works or obliges for the gain it brings, a self-seeker, a parasite: Douglas. V. CAIK FUMLER.

This term is given in *DICT*. as *caik-fumler*, which is found to be a misreading of *caik-fidler*. V. Small's Ed. of Douglas, iv. 248. *Fiddling* is still used for fawning, feigning work or kindness, &c., in order to gain an end; and *feedlin*, *fidlin*, is the Aberdeenshire pron. of *wheeling*.

To CALANGE, CALENGE, CALLANGE, *v. a.* To claim, challenge, accuse, speak against, revile. Same as *Challenge*, q. v.

(Sup.)

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CALANYE, CALANYEAR, CALANYOUR, *s.* V. under *Chalange*.

CALANYE, CALENYE, CALLANYE, CALLENYE, *s.* Same as *Chalange*, q. v. Pl. *callenyeis*, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 268.

Both *v.* and *s.* have very many applications, but as law terms their usual form is *Chalange*, *Challenge*, q. v. The form *Calanye* or *Callenye*, generally implies evil speaking, false charges.

To CALCUL, CALCULD, *v. a.* To calculate; pret. and part. pt. *calculd*; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 27.

CALDWAR, CALDWARD, CALWART, *adj.* Coldish, somewhat cold; West of S., Shetl. V. CALD.

CALF, *s.* Chaff; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 233. V. CAFF.

CALF, *s.* and *adj.* Infield grass, enclosed or protected pasture; generally it means grass, pasture, as in the phrase, *crop and calf*, crop and grass. V. CALF-SOD, CALF-WARD.

O man! but mercie, quhat is in thy thoct?—
Thow hes aneuch: the pure husband richt nocht
Bot croip and *calf* upon ane clout of land.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 123.

To CALF, CALFET, CALFIN, CALFIND, *v. a.* To caulk, close; *calf*, *calfet*, Sempill Ballates, p. 230; *calfin*, *calfind*, Accts. L. Treas., i. 378. V. COLF.

These are shortened forms of Fr. *calfater*. In Bann. MS. Sempill's poem has *calf*, afterwards altered to *calfet*. V. Hunterian Club Ed., p. 349.

CALFATER, CALFUTER, *s.* A caulker.

CALIMANCO, *s.* A kind of cloth; a corr. of Lat. *camelaucum*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 327.

The term occurs in the list of "Customs, &c., in 1612," under the sect. "*wroght silk*" goods.

CALK, CAULK, CAUK, *s.* Chalk; also, a chalk mark. Addit. to CAWK.

To CALK, CAULK, CAUK, *v. a.* To chalk, to mark with chalk, also, to write with it.

The cunnar or taster having valued the ale shall "*calk* apoun a dur alsmony scoris with *calk* as the galoun salbe salde of the saide aile." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 17. Maitland Club Series.

To CALK, CAUK, CAWK, CALKER, CAUKER, *v. a.* To fix iron plates or guards on the heels of boots or shoes, to point or sharpen horse-shoes to prevent slipping during frost.

A.-S. *calc*, a shoe, borrowed from Lat. *calceus*, a der. of *calc*, the heel; *calcare*, to tramp, tread, press or press out by means of treading on; hence, the idea of pressing or driving home, ramming, cramming, &c., which is implied in *calking* the seams of a ship, the plates of a boiler, &c.

Both Irish and Gael. have *calc*, to calk, press, &c.;

but prob. like the A.-S., adopted from the Lat.; certainly, in neither case is the term derived from the Celtic word for the *heel*.

CALK, CAUK, CAWK, s. *Caliking*; a sharpening of a horse's shoes on account of frost; as, "I man gie the horse a *calk* the day." The form *caliking* is also used.

CALKER, CAUKER, CAWKER, s. 1. An iron plate or guard for the heel of a boot or shoe.

2. One who makes those iron heel-plates, a maker or sharpener of horse shoes, also, a nailer or maker of iron furnishings for shoemakers.

Calk and *calker* are also used in their ordinary E. meanings. And in Dumfries, the name *calker* or *cauker* is applied to a country blacksmith, and to a worker in rod and plate iron; prob. because a large portion of his work is in connection with shoes for man and horse.

CALLENYE, CALLANYE. V. under *Chalange*.

CALLET, s. A wench, jade, doxy, trull, drab, scold, &c.; a term of contempt. Particular meanings are represented by the adj. prefixed. Cf. Gael. *caile*.

I'm as happy with my wallet, my bottle, and my *callet*,
As when I used in scarlet to follow the drum.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Here's our ragged brats and *callets*!

Ibid.

The term is common in North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss. It was used also by Skelton and Shakespeare.

TO CALLOW, v. n. To calve, Shetl. V. *Calwe*.

CALPE, CALPES, CALPICH, s. V. CAUPE.

CALSHES, s. A portion of dress for boys. For younger boys it is a sort of slip-dress buttoned behind, forming jacket and trousers; for older boys it forms vest and trousers, and a jacket is worn above.

The taylors too maun fung awa',
Or else they'll har'ly mak it;
For bien fo'ks callans maun be braw,
Wi' calshes an' a jacket.

Wat. Watson, Chryston Fair, st. 3.

O. Fr. *calçons, calsons*, close linen breeches, under slops.

CALSIE, CALSAY, s. and v. V. CAUSE.

CALWE, CALL, CAWE, CAW, s. A calf, West of S. V. CA'.

Used also as a *v.*: *cawe* and *caw* are the most common forms, prob. because they best represent the pron.; as, "The coo *cawd* the day." *Callow* is the form used in Shetl.

Pl. *calwis, cawes, caws, caus*: all these forms occur in the Burgh Recs. of Prestwick; also the form *kawis*.

" . . . of a last of hert hydys aucht peniis, of a dakyr of hynd *calwis* thre half peniis," &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 5.

" . . . ony persoune or personis that apprehendis *caus* within his corne," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct. 1554.

CA'M, CAUM, adj. Calm, still, low, quiet, *Keep a ca'm souch*, keep silence, say nothing.

Ae *ca'm*, blaie, bitter frosty day.

Alex. Wilson, Rabby's Mistake, s. 2.

CAME, s. A comb: applied to every sort of comb natural and artificial. Not confined to a honey-comb, as given in the DICT.

In the fable, the fox addressing the cock, says,—

Your beik, your breist, your hekill, and your *came*.

Henryson, Chanteclair and the Fox, l. 58.

A.-S. *comb*, a comb or crest; Dan., Swed., and Dutch, *kam*, id.

CAMMELOIT, s. V. CHAMLOTHE, *Cham-ellet*.

CAMMES, CAMES, s. Canvas: not gauze, as given in DICT.

Simply forms of *cammas*, a corr. of *canvas*: consequently the etym. suggested is wrong.

CAMPIS, s. pl. Long locks, tangles, tufts; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 28. In the fable of the Lyon and the Mous, l. 10, it is misprinted *lampis* in Laing's Ed., p. 159.

O. Fr. *campoles*, tendrils, twining or twisting fibres: a dimin. from Celtic *cam*, crooked. But *campis* may be short for *camp hairs*, lit. bent hairs, spelt *campe hærīs* in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1695, and not explained.

CAMSHEUCH, CAMSHOCH, CAMSHO, adj. Crooked, crippled, badly shaped; and when applied to temper or disposition, surly, gurlly, thrawn, cross-grained, cantankerous. Addit. to CAMSCHO.

Still used in both senses. Common in the works of Alex. Wilson, and other poets of the West of S. It occurs also in Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

CAN, CANN, s. An open or closed vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, in which liquids or semi-liquids are contained, carried, or kept ready for use.

This term has a much wider range of meaning in Scot. than in Eng., and is applied to almost every sort of vessel used for holding or containing liquids of semi-liquids. For example, milk-cans, oil-cans, paint-cans, are of all sorts, sizes, and materials; and the small tubs or vessels in which workmen mix and keep their supply of plaster, lime, paste, &c., are called plaster-cans, lime-cans, paste-cans, &c.

This application of the term *can* to any vessel used for storing, carrying, or holding in readiness, has been used since the earliest times of which we have record; but, whether the term is of Teutonic or Celtic origin is still disputed. Certainly, its wide and varied applications in the West of S. agree better with Gael. *can, cann* (which range in meaning from a reservoir or vessel in general, to a cup or drinking vessel in particular), than with any of the Teut. forms of the word. It may be noted too, that in Gael., when a drinking cup is specially meant the term *canna* (like Scot. *cannie*, a little can), and its pl. *cannachan* (like Scot. and Eng. *cannikin*, drinking cups), are used.

CANARE, KANER, s. A water-bailiff.

"For intruding themselves into the fishings of the water of Findhorne and Spey and removing of his (the Earl of Murray's) *kaneris*, and placing of thair awne *kaneris* therein." Reg. Priv. Council, vi. 383.

Prob. Gael. *ceannard*, a chief, an overseer.

CANBUS, s. A corr. or misprint of *Canvas*.

In the Assisa de Talloneis, ch. 8, it is *Cannes*. Addit. to **CANBUS**.

Jamieson left this term unexplained, but suggested *gourd-bottles* as the meaning; which is a mistake.

CANDLEMAS KING, s. The title and honour conferred on the boy who gave the highest gratuity to the schoolmaster at Candlemas: also, the boy who so excelled. Among the girls there was a similar title and honour, viz.: Candlemas Queen. **V. CANDLEMAS CROWN.****CANE, CAIN, KAIN, CAN, CHAN, s.** A burden or duty paid by the occupier of land to his superior. It consisted of a fixed portion of the produce of the land. Addit. to **KANE**.

The definition given in the **DICT.** is defective, and the explanation is misleading. Indeed, only a small portion of the article is correct. But in Jamieson's day the term was not properly understood, and it is only lately that a correct idea regarding it could be formed.

The following statements by Mr. Skene, the famous Celtic scholar and historian, are perhaps the simplest and clearest that have yet been given on the subject. Having stated various forms of Cane exacted by superiors both highland and lowland, he concludes that "it consisted of a portion of the produce of the land, in grain when it was arable land, and in cattle and pigs when pasture land. It was in fact the outcome of the 'Bestighi,' or food-rent of the Irish laws, and the 'Gwestva' of the Welsh laws, paid by every occupier of land to his superior. Over the whole of Scotland, except in Lothian, it was a recognised burden upon the crown lands and upon all lands not held by feudal tenure, but it ceased as soon as the possessor of the land was feudally invested." And regarding the name of this burden he says: "The Can or Chan was so termed from the Gaelic word 'Cain,' the primary meaning of which was 'law.' It was the equivalent of the Latin word 'canon,' and like it was applied to any fixed payment exigible by law." *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 231.

CANNEL, CANLE, s. A candle.

... a "brilliant chandelier"

Was just a gurr, that frae the laft hung down
Wi' *cannels* here an' there stuck on't a' rounn.

Alex. Wilson, The Spouter, l. 160.

CANNIE, CANNY, CAUNIE, adv. Slowly, gently, carefully, frugally, honestly, prudently, discreetly, &c. **V. CANNY, adj.**

The adverbial use of this word is very common in the West of Scotland, and its applications are exceedingly varied. For example, 'I canna rin noo, I hae to gang *cannie*, rale *cannie*.' 'Slip out quite *canny*.' 'The twa auld bodies live gey *cannie*' (this may mean quietly, carefully, frugally, prudently, or comfortably).

The same ideas may be expressed by, 'The twa are gey *cannie* livin' auld bodies.'

Some of the illustrations of *canny* as an *adj.* in **DICT.** are really adverbial; **V.** under s. 4, 8, 10.

Of its use by our poets the following example may suffice,—

And e'en envy his blessed fate,

Wha sat sae *canny*.

Alex. Wilson, Insulted Pedlar, s. 22.

Gat tippence worth to mend her head,

When it was sair;

The wife slade *cannie* to her bed,

But ne'er spak mair.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook, s. 25.

CANTEL, s. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Cautel*, a trick, q. v.

This misreading of *cautel* was taken from Pinkerton's version of "The Houlate," copied from the Bann. MS. It appears also in the Hunterian Club ed. of that MS. but the Asloan MS., which is followed in Dr. Laing's version of the poem, gives *cawtel*.

As the sense of the passage is evident, Dr. Jamieson's definition of *cautel* is what is implied by the right word, *cautel*; but in his note of explanation and etymology he is altogether wrong.

CANTLE, CANTIL, CANTEL, s. 1. A corner, projection, ledge, slice, portion broken or cut from a mass: as, "A *cantle* o' the rock hung owre us;" "a *cantle* o' cheese."2. The crown, ridge, sheer, dividing line; as, "the *cantle* o' the cawsey;" i.e., the line from which the causeway *cants* or rolls downwards to the side gutters, the crown of the causeway.

Addit. to **CANTEL**.

CANTRAIP, CANTRIP, adj. Uncommon, supernatural, magic, charmed. Addit. to **CANTRAIP**.

The term is so used in Burns' Tam o' Shanter, and his Epistle to Major Logan.

To CAP, CAUP, v. n. To bulge, twist, or warp, like green wood; pret. and part. pt. *capt, caupt*; West of S.

Gael. *cop*, to foam, heave up; *copan*, a boss, dimple, cup.

CAP, s. Short for capping, turning over, rising up, like a small boat on a rough sea: "at *cap* and koo," at rising and falling: Sempill Ballates, p. 231. **V.****CAPPIE, adj.** Cup-shaped, hollow; also, warping, given to warping, like green wood, as, "That timmer's unco *cappie*;" Ayr's.

The term occurs in the old nursery rhyme,—

Roun, roun, rosy, *cappie*, *cappie* shell!

The dog's awa to Hamilton to buy a new bell.

CAPADOS, CAPIDOS, s. **V. CAPIDOCE.****CAPE, s.** Cope; top. **V. CAIP.**

"High stood the gibbet's dismal *cape*."

Alex. Wilson, The Shark, s. 10.

CAPSTANE, s. Copestone; hence, the highest or last thing, point, or position in a series; the crown, the worst or the best, the finishing touch, completion. V. CAPE-STANE.

I've been poor, and vex'd, and raggy,
Try'd wi' troubles no that sma';
Them I bore—but marrying Maggy
Laid the *capstane* o' them a'.

Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, s. 9.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, CAPULCAILYE, s. The great cock of the wood. Errat. in **DICT.**

Jamieson's definition is wrong, and his discussion of the etym. only mystifies it. The explanation given by Pennant is certainly the correct one. The bird is called Capercailye and Capulcailye, which are simply var. of Gael. *capull-coille*, the great cock of the wood; lit. the horse of the wood; *capull*, a horse, being used fig. for *great*, and in that sense applied to any great creature of its kind. Cf. *capull-lin*, the great lint beetle. This is prob. the explanation of the term *capyl* or *capyll* as applied to a hen with a brood of chickens, and as a general name for a domestic hen. The term is so used in the Townley Mysteries. V. Gloss.

CAPERNUITIE, CAPERNUTED, adj. Slightly elevated, or under the influence of liquor. It is generally applied to that state called *talkin'-fou*. Addit. to **CAPERNOITIE**.

Of the stark aquavitæ they baith lo'ed a drapple,
And when *capernutie* then aye unco happy.

D. Webster, Whistle Binkie, i. 293.

CAPILL, CAPLE, s. A horse or mare. Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear, ll. 78, 140. V. **CAPYL**.

CAPITBIRNE, CIPIBERNE, s. A hood, cape, or short mantle; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 24, 22: *copy-berne*, Act. Audit., p. 112.* V. **CAPITE BERN**.

CAPPIE, CAPPIE-STANE, s. Steeth stone, sinker or bottom stone attached to the end of a fishing line, and serving as an anchor or grapnel; Shetl. Addit. to **CAPPIE**. V. **STEETH-STONE**.

Evidently a coll. form of *capstane*, meaning the terminal or limiting stone. V. *Capstane*.

CAPRAVENS, CAPRAVENIS, s. pl. Roof-spars, rafters; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 294. Errat. in **DICT.**

The meaning suggested in **DICT.** is wrong: so also the etym. The term is redundant, being the Dutch pl. *kapraven*, roof-spars, with the Eng. pl. termination added.

CAPTION, s. A law term meaning, 1. The act of taking a person who is to be arrested. 2. The warrant or authority for making an arrest, also called "*letters of caption*." 3. The law which authorizes and regulates arrest. Addit. to **CAPTION**.

CAPTRENE, s. A cap, lid, or cover of wood: as is used for a large pot, vat, or tun.

" . . . in duobus plumbis novis et duobus masculatis et quatuor gylefatis et duobus *Captrenys*, c angys et ij tynis emptis apud Innerculan, xxx s." Excheq. Rolls Scot., i. 15.

A.-S. *cappe* (prob. borrowed from Lat. *cappa, capa*) a cap or cover, and *treowen*, wooden.

CAR, CAIR, s. Care, regard: also grief, sorrow, affliction; Barbour, xx. 586. V. **CARE, v.**

CARAGE, s. Prob. an Errat. for *corage* or *curage*, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit.

Off forebears they take *carage* and smell.

Henryson, Orpheus and Eurydice, l. 25.

Carage and smell, for *corage and smell*, boldness and sagacity. Dr. Laing, in his ed. of Henryson, renders *carage*, behaviour, which makes nonsense.

Fr. *courage*, courage, spirit, bravery.

To **CARB, CERB, v. n.** To fret, wrangle, quarrel: prob. a corr. of E. *carp*. In these senses Carb, Carbin, are used both as *s.* and *adj.*

CARD, CARDE, KARDE, s. A sort of wool-len cloth.

"Et in empicione decem et octo peciarum de *card*." Excheq. Rolls Scot., i. 220.

"In empicione centum trijinta ulnarum de *karde*." Ibid. i. 117.

CARDAMUM, CARDY, s. A name for gingerbread, and other spiced cakes sold at country fairs. West of S., Fife.

So called on account of their spicing: cardamoms being used in all the varieties of cake, and forming the chief ingredient in some of them.

These seeds are almost strictly medicinal with us now; but formerly were in common use for flavouring various kinds of food. They are still largely used for that purpose in India and other parts of Asia; and are still in favour in Germany for flavouring pastry.

CARDYVIANCE, s. A close cupboard, a safe for meat; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 175. V. **GARDEVIAINT**.

CARF, s. Generally pron. *scarf*: also used as a *v.* Addit. to **CARF**.

CARGAIT, s. Cart-road, country-road; Burgh Recs., Glasgow, i. 124, 132, Recs. Soc. V. **CAR**, and **GAIT**.

CARIAGE, CARYAGE, CARAGE, s. Lit. that which is carried; but generally a horse-load, a cart-load; also, heavy goods, baggage; Barbour, xi. 238, xv. 19. Addit. to **CARAGE**.

CARIAGE-HORS, s. A pack-horse, a loaded sumpter-horse; Accts. L. H. Treas.

CARIAGE-MEN, s. pl. Carriers, sumpter-men, baggage-carriers; Barbour, viii. 275. V. **CARYARE**.

CARIOUR, CARYARE, s. A lighter; also a raft for carrying timber; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 248, Dickson. Addit. to **CARYARE**.

CARION, CARIOUN, s. Dead, putrid, or putrifying flesh; a dead body: also, the human body as being liable to death; Douglas, Virg. Bk. viii. ch. 5, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 3.

To **CARK, v. a.** To load, pack; to make up in bales or bundles: pret. *carkit*; part. pa. *carkyt*. V. **CARK**.

"Giff ony alien schip come *carkyt* wyth wyn or tonnys wyth hony or oyle," &c. Custome of Schippis, ch. 2.

Northern Fr. *carker*, answering to Fr. *charger*.

CARLECHE, adj. Churlish, vulgar. V. **CARLISH**.

CARLES, CARLS, s. pl. A corr. of *Carols*, songs of joy or mirth, but generally applied to those sung at Yule-tide, chiefly on Hogmanay, the evening before the New-Year: app. also to the gifts bestowed on the singers, which were mostly small cakes baked for the occasion. V. **CAROL-EWYN**.

Hence the expression, "If ye come on Hogmanay I'll gie ye your *carles*." This relic of Scot. customs in catholic times is nearly extinct; but it still lingers in an attenuated form in various parts of Perthshire. In the West of S. the expression has become merely, "Come an' get your Hogmanay."

In Shetland *carl* is a name applied to a loose or licentious song. V. Gloss. Shetl.

CARPIN, s. and part. Talk, talking; narrative, narration. V. **CARP**.

CARRIT, CARVIT, part. adj. Carved, ornamented.

". . . ane stand-bed of *carrit* work ioynit with ane portell," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Nov., 1587. Mait. Cl. Series.

A.-S. *ceorfan*, Du. *kerven*, Dan. *karve*, Swed. *karfva*, to carve.

CARRY, CARRY-HANDIT, adj. and s. Left handed. V. **CAAR**.

CART, s. *Cartis of Were*, artillery carts, or carts for carrying guns; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 50.

Clos Cartis, enclosed carts or ammunition waggons for carrying gun-stones and other ammunition, Ibid., pp. 280, 287, 291.

Serpentyn Cartis, carts for carrying the guns called serpentins or culverins, Ibid., pp. 291, 295.

Stane or Stone Cartis, carts for carrying stones for building or fortifying, Ibid., p. 338.

CARWELL, s. A carvel or caravel, a kind of ship; Douglas, Pal. Hon., Third pt.

Fr. *caravelle*, id. It was of the galley form, and had latte:n sails.

CARWING-PRIK, s. Carving-fork, or such a substitute for it as is used in holding a round of beef to be sliced. Errat. in **DICT**.

CASCROM, CAS-CHROM, s. Lit. crooked foot; a crook-handled spade used by Highlanders, a kind of foot plough.

"It consists of a strong piece of wood, five to seven feet in length, bent between one and two feet from the lower end, which is shod with iron fixed to the wood by means of a socket. The iron part is five or six inches long, and about five inches broad. At the angle a piece of wood projects about eight inches from the right side, and on this the foot is placed, by which the instrument is forced diagonally into the ground and pushed along." The Scottish Gael, ii. 96.

Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *chròm*, made crooked, or *cròm*, crooked. V. M'Leod and Dewar's Gael. Dict.

CASDIREACH, s. A long straight-handled delving spade used in the Hebrides; Scottish Gael, ii. 97.

Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *direach*, straight (Lat. *directus*).

CASE, CACE, CAIS, CAICE. *Case be*, lest, lest it may be: also used like *in case*, in the event, on condition, if so be that, if it happen; and sometimes with the meaning, perhaps, it may be; as, "An' *case be* ye meet him," i.e., and should, &c. "An' *case be* ye'll meet him," i.e., and perhaps, &c.

"Or a's sequester'd out an' in,
Case be he mak' a slopin—
The Shirra's warran' says, "Begin
An' mak' a muckle roupin,"

Wat Watson's Poems, p. 74.

CASSIDOUNE, s. Errat. for *Cristendome*. Barbour, xi. 471, Camb. MS.

CASSIT, part. adj. Chased, engraved, ornamented.

"Item, a *cassit* collere of gold made like suannis set in gold with xvj rubeis and diamantis and viij quithe suannis and set with double perle." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 85. Dickson.

CAST, s. 1. A trench, ditch, cutting, or other channel for the passage of water.

2. A drive; a lift by the way; as, "It's a lang road, but twice owre I got a *cast* in a cart." Addit. to **CAST**.

To **CAST on, v. a.** To lay on, impose, assess, allocate.

"The Judge ordaines the birlaymen, with the help of Robert Wilson in Hilhouse and the officer, to sight the quarrie and ground, and to *cast one* the skaith proportionallie, conforme to claime." Corhill Baron Court Book, Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 168.

CASTELLAYNE, CASTELLANE, s. A castellan: a constable or keeper of a castle; Burgh Lawis, ch. 102. V. **CASTLEMAN**.

CASTLE-WARD, CASTLE-WAIRD, CASTLE-WARDE, s. A tax in lieu of garrison service.

A duty payable annually by certain lands, mostly in the Lothians and in the shires of Berwick and Lanark, in commutation of the obligation to furnish a contingent to the garrison of a certain castle.

(Exch. Rolls and Reg. of Great Seal passim.)

"The said Alexander and the langer levar of his sounnis beforesaide sall pay the *castel-warde* and the *soyte*," &c. Reg. Mag. Sig. 1424 1513, No. 473.

To CAT, CATHE, *v. a.* and *n.* To toss or drive by striking with the hand or with a light club or bat; also, to play handball; part. pr. *catting*, *catking*, used also as a *s.* as the name of the game.

These are simply varieties of *catch*, *cache*; Du. *kaatsen*, to play tennis. Besides, *cat* or *catting* as a game is a variety of tennis. V. CAITCHE.

CAT, CATHE, *s.* A light bat used in tossing or driving a ball; also, a stroke with the bat, a toss of the ball. Also used as short for *catting*, playing at cat, and as the name of the game.

CATAIL, CATAL, CATALE, CATELL, *s.* Cattle; property, possession, wealth; also, like E. *chattels*, applied to small moveables; Barbour, iii. 735, v. 275, vi. 399, xviii. 249; Lawis of Gilde, ch. 1; Burgh Lawis, ch. 19.

M. Lat. *catalla*, cattle and all moveable property.

CAT-HAIR, CATS-HAIR, *s.* Names given to the streaky streaming clouds called *cirrus* and *cirro-stratus*. In Shetland called *Cats-Crammacks*.

CATITOIS, *s.* Err. for *cacitois*, a form of *cacoethes*, a bad habit, obscenity; Sempill Ballates, p. 234.

CATLING, *s.* Catgut; pl. *catlingis*, catgut strings for lutes, &c. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 321.

CATTER, *s.* Money, cash; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 35. V. CATER.

CATTIE, CATTY, *s.* Dimin. of Cat.

Is there ony that kens nae my auld auntie Matty
Wi' 'r wee black silk cloak and her red collar'd *cattie*?
James Ballantine, Whistle Binkie, i. 189.

CATTIE-BARGLE, CATTIE-BARGIE, CATTIE-WURRIE, *s.* A noisy, angry quarrel among children; same as ARGLE-BARGLE, q. v.

The terms are also used literally as names for a *cat's* quarrel.

CATYF, *s.* A poor man, a miserable or wretched person, a churl.

I lukit furth a litill me befor,
And saw a *catyf* on a club cumand,
With cheikis leyne and lyart lokis hoir.

Henryson, Reasoning betwixt Aige and Yowth, l. 10.

O. Fr. *cattif*, poor, mean, poor-looking, occurs in the Chanson de Roland of the 11th cent., and is a doublet

of *captif*, a prisoner, from Lat. *captivus*. Regarding the changes in form and meaning see Brachet's Etym. Dict.

CAUL, *adj.* and *s.* Cold: a form of Cauld, q. v; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 411.

CAUSE', CAWSE', CAWSEE, CAWSEY, CAUSIE, CALSAY, *s.* A causeway or paved way: hence applied to a highway or public road, the central portion of a street set apart for horses and vehicles; and as a general term for street, lane, &c. Addit. to CAUSEY.

To CAUSIE, CAWSEY, CALSAY, CALSIE, *v. a.* To pave.

CANTLE O' THE CAWSEY. The centre, ridge, or 'crown of the causey,' q. v.

When he's fou he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the *cantle o' the causey*;
Hieland chief and Lawland laird
Maun gie room to Donald Caird!

Sir W. Scott, Donald Caird, st. 3.

CAUSIE-BURGESS, CALSAY-BURGESS, *s.* A pedlar, hawker, street-merchant.

"Ordanis all *causey burgesses* to haif na pairt of the hillis" [i.e., no share of the hill pasture or town's common]. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 26 May, 1609.

Poor tradesmen or dealers, not being burgesses, were not allowed to hold a booth or erect a stall for the sale of their wares, and were restricted to peddling or hawking them about in hand, or exposing them for sale on the causeway. V. *Bauchle*.

CAUSIE-MAKER, CALSIE-MAKER, *s.* A pavior, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 208, 258, Rec. Soc. The form *Causier* is now used all over the country, and sometimes *Causieman*.

CAUTEL, CAUTIL, CAWTEL, *s.* A trick, devise, pretence, joke; craft, skill; Houlate, l. 771, Asloan MS. Addit. to CAUTELE.

CAUTELOUS, *adj.* Wily, cunning; Henryson, Chanteclair and Foxe, l. 6. V. CAUTELE.

To CAVEL, CAVIL, *v. a.* To mix, mix up, mingle; *to cavil fish*, to take fish from the hooks of a long line as they are brought up, i.e., to mix all sorts and sizes; Orkn. and Shetl.

CAVILLATIONE, CAVILATIOUN, *s.* Cavilling, Compl. Scot., p. 167, E. E. T. S.; false or unjust charge, wrong-doing; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

O. Fr. *caviller*, "to cavill, wrangle, reason crossly."
Cotgr. Lat. *cavillari*, to banter.

CAWCHT, *pret.* Caught. V. CAUGHT.

CAWDROUNE, *s.* A caldron; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 344. O. Fr. *caudron*.

CEBO, CEBA, *s.* V. *Cibo*.

To CEIS, CEISS, *v. a.* V. *Ces*.

CELLAT, *s.* A head-piece. V. SELLAT.

CENNYLL, *s.* A form of Canell, *q. v.*

CENS, CENSS, *s.* Incense, spices; *contr.* for Fr. *encens*, from Lat. *incensum*.

"Item, to the singaris that nycht [5 Jan 1497], that brocht the *cens* in to the King, xxxj s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 375.

CENTERS, CENTREIS, CENTREIS, *s. pl.* The cooms or frames used by builders in constructing arches; Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 300, 321. Sp. C.

CENTRAL, *s.* A sentry; *prob.* only a local pron.

". . . that na *centralis* remoif of the wautsche quhill utheris cum and be enterit in thair places." Charters, &c., of Peebles, p. 352, Rec. Soc.

CERTAIN, CERTEYNE, CERTIN, *s.* Certainty; *as*, "But for the *certain* o't, I canna speak;" "and this is the *certeyne*," Kingis Quair, st. 138, Skeat's ed. S. T. S.

To CES, CEIS, *v. a.* and *n.* To cease, stop, *end.* Fr. *cesser*; Lat. *cessare*, from *cedere*, to yield, give up.

". . . and whatsomeur bruther of the gyld . . . cummys nocht to the place of the congregatioun or the ryngin of the bell *ces*, he salbe in his americiament." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 17.

Ceis is used as a *v. a.* in Houlate, l. 926.

CESSIOUN, SESSION, SESSYON, *s.* The Supreme Civil Court in Scotland; usually called *the Session*; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 242, 269, Dickson.

CEYBO, CEYBA, *s.* V. *Cibo*.

CHADDER, CHALDER, CHELDER, *s.* A chalder, a measure of grain containing 16 bolls. In Orkney a weight equal to eighteen meills of malt, thirty-six meills of bear upon the bear pundlar, and twenty-four upon the malt pundlar; Wallace's Orkney.

The Scot. boll of meal is reckoned at 140 lbs. avoird. Fr. *chaudron*, a kettle: E. *chaldron*.

CHAFFIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Heated, as grain that has been exposed to wet; Douglas's Eneados, i., ch. 4, Small's Ed. V. *Chauf*.

CHAIP, *s.* The metal tip of a scabbard.

"Item gevin to Androu Balfoure, a ferding of a noble to gilt a *chaip* to the Kingis sword, vij s. vj d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 25.

Fr. *chape*, O. Fr. *chappe*, "a cope; also, the chape or locket of a scaberd," &c., Cotgr.; from Lat. *cappa*, a hooded cloak.

CHAIP, *s.* Purchase, etc. V. *Cheip*.

CHAIR, *s.* Chariot, carriage, car.

As king royall he raid upon his chair.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 204.

Fr. *char*, O. Fr. *car*, *char*, a car; Lat. *carrus*, a sort of four-wheeled carriage which Cæsar first saw in Gaul; a Celtic word; Bret. *karr*, a chariot; O. Gael. *car*, Irish *carr*, a car, cart, waggon. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under CAR.

CHAK-WACHE, CHACK-WATCH, *s.* Check-watch or inspector of the watch or guard; *pl.* *chak-wachys*, Barbour, x. 613. Also used as a *v.*

In Blind Harry's Wallace, viii. 817, the duty of the *chak-watch* is stated in a general way. A night attack of the English was being executed, but failed to surprise the enemy; for—

To chak the wache Wallace and ten had beyn Rydand about, and has thair cummyng seyn.

A more particular account is given in Burgh Recs. Glasgow, ii. 113, Rec. Soc.

To CHALANGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CALLANGE, CALANGE, CALENGE, *v. a.* To claim, challenge, demand, sue, accuse, impeach, malign, revile, calumniate. The general meaning is to call in question; to charge, sue, or prosecute at law, to act as plaintiff; Chalmerlan Air, ch. v., Burgh Lawis, ch. 7, 10, 11.

CHALANGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CALANGE, CALENGE, CALLANGE, CALLENGE, CALLANYE, CALANYE, *s.* A claim, challenge, complaint, accusation, suit, charge; Burgh Lawis, ch. 15, 21, 75, 78.

CHALANGER, CHALLENGEOUR, CHALLENGER, CHALLENGEAR, CHALLENGEOUR, CALAN-YEAR, CALANYOUR, *s.* 1. One who challenges, accuses, or arrests a person on account of some crime or wrong-doing; Burgh Lawis, ch. 74.

2. The official of a craft appointed to examine the goods and work of the several masters; to challenge faults of work, and to arrest bad or insufficient material. He was the inspector of the craft, and is frequently mentioned in Burgh and Guildry Recs.

3. A challenger, plaintiff, suitor, in a law court. V. CHALANCE.

". . . to eschew greitt trubill and daynger that hes bene sustenit in tymes bygane be *calanyears* quhil-kis accept thame to the court of processis and dilatour, and wald nocht obey to the . . . court peremp-tour," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 6 Oct., 1492.

O. Fr. *calanger*, *calenger*, to claim, challenge, question, sue; Cotgr.

CHALMER, CHAMER, CHAVMIR, s. The chamber or moveable breech-piece of a gun. Addit. to **CHALMER**.

"Item, that samyn day [4 July, 1496], giffin to Johne Lam, smyth, for part of payment of making of gunchameris to gunnyng that was in the Flour and wantit *chameris*, xl s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 281, Dickson.

CHAMELET, CHAMBELOTE, s. Camlet, a sort of cloth.

His chymers wer of *chamelet* purple broun.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 186.

Dr. Laing's edition of Henryson reads this word *chambelote*.

Fr. *camelot*, from Arab. *khamlat*, camlet; Low Lat. *camelotum*. Dr. Jamieson gave this term from Fr. *chameau*, a camel; but this is a mistake.

CHANCER, CHANSER, s. A form of *chancel*, Barbour, v. 356, 366.

Variations of this kind are not uncommon. *Channel* is often pron. *channey*; and channel stones are for short called *chaners*, q. v.

CHANDLER, CHANDLAR, CHANDELAR, s. Chandelier, candlestick, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 295; *chandelar for precatiss*, i.e., chandelier for tapers or taper-holders; Mait. Club Misc., iii. 200. Addit. to **CHANDLER**.

CHANGE-FOLK, s. pl. Publicans, keepers of inns and alehouses, &c. West of S. V. **CHANGE**.

CHANGIT. Err. for *chanyit*, Houlate, l. 605, Bann. MS. V. *Chenyie*.

CHANNEL-STANE, s. An old name for the game of curling; called so on account of the stone with which it is played. Addit. to **CHANNEL STANE**.

O for the *Channel Stane*!

The fell gude game, the *Channel Stane*!

There's no a game among them a'

Can match auld Scotland's *Channel Stane*!

James Hogg, Whistle Binkie, i. 347.

CHANON, CHANOUN, CHANOUNE, s. A canon, a dignitary of the church; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 334: pl. *channounis*, Ibid., p. 1.

CHANONRYE, CHANNONRY, CHENNONRYE, CHANNERY, CHANRY, s. The place of residence of the canons of a cathedral, a cathedral.

"Item, to the pure folk in the *Chanonrye* of Ros, at the Kingis command, vij s. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 325.

The following explanation is added by the editor, Mr. Dickson.

The *Chanonry* was properly the cathedral close or precinct; but the cathedral itself was sometimes so called, and Fortrose, the cathedral town of the diocese of Ross, was commonly known as the Chanonry of Ross. The presbytery in which the parish of Fortrose

is situated is still known as the Presbytery of Chanonry. In Houlate, l. 203, the term means a cathedral.

Fr. *chanoine*, a canon, from Lat. *canonicus*.

CHANTER, CHANTOUR, s. 1. The cantor, precentor or ruler of a choir, a cathedral canon who had charge of the music; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 315, Dickson.

2. The pipe of a bagpipe on which the tune is performed. Errat. in **DICT**.

"The *chanter* is, like the other pipes, fixed in a head-stock, which is sufficiently large to contain the reed. This is formed of two thin slips of common reed or cane, fixed with much nicety to a small metal tube, which produce the sound by vibration. Those of the other pipes are formed of a joint of the reed, one end close, the other open, with an oblong slit for the passage of the air." Scottish Gael, ii. 304.

CHANTERIS, s. Errat. for *Chauceris*. The phrase *chanteris kuikis*, Bann. MS. fol. 91, a., as printed by Hailes, Sibbald, and Laing, is a misreading of *Chauceris kuikis*, i.e., drunken fellows like the cook described by Chaucer. V. Manceple's Prol., Cant. Tales.

Jamieson's attempt to explain *chanteris*, like all previous attempts, is altogether wrong. The correct reading was first given in the Hunterian Club version of the Bann. MS.; and the meaning of the phrase was first explained by Prof. Skeat in "Notes and Queries" of April 29, 1882. The chief difficulty in the extract from Alex. Scott's poem, as it stands in the **DICT**., having been thus cleared away, the line—

"Sic Christianis to kis with Chauceris kuikis"

evidently means, "to rank or rate such Christians with drunken fellows like Chancer's cook." V. Poems of Alex. Scott, ed. 1882, p. 11, and Note, p. 98.

CHAPLANRY, CHAPILNARY, s. The office, duty, service, or income of a chapel priest; chaplaincy; Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 21, 30. Sp. C.

CHAPPET, pret. and part. pt. Beat, knocked, struck, chopped; as, "He *chappet* awa' like a nailer;" "He *chappet* at the door;" "The knock *chappet* twa;" "I *chappet* aff its head;" "*Chappet tatties and neeps*," beat or mashed potatoes and turnips. V. **CHAP**, v.

To **CHAPS, CHAUPS, v. a.** To challenge, question, contradict; as, "Weel, I *chaps* that," meaning, I challenge or question the statement. Also, to accept, embrace, choose, select, claim; as, "*Chaps* ye," or, "I *chaps* ye," or simply, "*Chaps*,"—said when a person at once accepts an offer or bargain. Addit. to **CHAP**.

This is another and more common form of *chap*, *chapp*, given in the **DICT**. with defective explanation. Prob. *chaps*, the first pers. sing. pres. of *chap*, to strike, was originally used by both parties when they struck their bargain, or rather when they struck hands in

accepting the bargain; but, when the final *s* came to be dropped in the first pers. sing. pres. of verbs, and was still used in this one, *chaps* would come to be accepted as the verb in its simplest form, and would be treated accordingly. This explanation is confirmed by the striking of hands being still an accompaniment of the use of this term in bargain-making.

CHAR. Errat. for *charre* in Edin. MS. Barbour, xi. 123.

CHAR. Errat. for *thar*, it needs, it is necessary; Barbour, viii. 257, xii. 300. V. Skeat's ed., Gloss. and Notes.

CHAR, CHARRE, *s.* A cart-load, a charge: a *char of leid*, a cart load of lead, which was an uncertain quantity varying from 15 to 24 cwts.: syn. *fothir, fuddir, fiddir, E. fodder*. Addit. to CHAR. V. CHARRE.

Fotinellis, in first example under Char, is a misprint in Balfour for *fofmellis*, pl. of *fofmell*, usually written *fadmell*, a weight of 70 lbs.

CHARRE, *s.* Array of carts or waggons, baggage waggons; Barbour, xi. 123, Camb. MS. Cf. Fr. *charroi*, a baggage-train. V. CHAR.

The Edin. MS. reads *char*, which in the Dict. is so far correctly rendered *carriages*. *Charre* is certainly a better reading, being disyllabic and adapted to the rhyme. V. Skeat's ed., Gloss. and Notes.

O. Fr. *charee, charree*, a cart-load; Godefroy.

CHAR, *s.* On *char*, ajar: lit. on the turn, from A.-S. *on cyrrre*, id. Douglas, King Hart.

N.B. The second example of *char* given in the Dict. is a mistake; the term there means a *chariot*, and the phrase on *char*, in a chariot. In Eneados iii. ch. 6, however, Douglas has "the dur on *char*," i.e. ajar. V. Small's ed. ii. 146, 23.

CHARD, *s.* A ridge or bank of sand in a links, Orkn.

CHARGEOUR, *s.* A large plate or dish; also, a flask or ladle for charging or loading guns: E. *charger*.

"Item, for ij dowbil platis of quhit irne to be gun *chargeouris*, xx d.

Item, for iiij syngill platis to be *chargeouris*. xx d." Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1496.

Fr. *charger*, to load or charge; Lat. *carricare*.

CHARGES, *s. pl.* Expense, cost: upon the *charges*, at the expense. Addit. to CHARGES.

The explanation *rents* is insufficient, and in general wrong. The term is still in common use. A person asking the price or cost of an article says, "What's the charge?"

CHARITE, CHARITIE, *s.* V. CHERITE.

CHARTOUR, CHARTEROUR, CHERTOUR, *s.* A Carthusian monk, Houlate, l. 185.

CHASBOLL, CHESBOLL, CHESBOW, *s.* An onion. Fr. *ciboule*, "a chiboll or hollow leeke;" Cotgr. Addit. to CHASBOLL.

(Sup.) K

Chasboll, as used in the Compl. Scot. and quoted in Dict., certainly means an onion; and *Chesbow*, as used by Douglas, as certainly represents the Lat. *papaver*, a poppy. That these forms are merely varieties of the same word there can be no doubt. It is found also as *chebolle, chesebolle, chespolle, chybolle*; and was applied both to an onion and to a poppy. In Wright's Vocabularies, i. 786, it represents *sinolus, sipula*, a little onion: in 711, *sinollus*, id.: in 710, *sepa*, an onion: in 713, *papaver*, a poppy: in 644, both *papaver* and *sepula*. Halliwell gives *chesebolle*, a poppy, and *chibbals*, onions; and in Prompt. Parv. *chesebolle*, is rendered by *papaver*, a poppy, and *chybolle* by *cinollus*, a little onion.

How two plants so different in character came to be called by the same name, we can now only guess; but that they were so named explains the difficulty by which Jamieson was misled. The last para. of his article is of no value.

CHASE, *s.* *Brak a chase*, suddenly started or began a pursuit. Addit. to CHASE.

Jamieson's explanation of this phrase is unfortunate. The use of *break* in the sense of start, open, begin, is not uncommon. In conversation one *breaks* a new subject: in anger one *breaks out on* a person: in mining the workman *breaks* a new vein or seam, etc.

CHAT, CHATT, *s.* Same as CHACK, q. v.; its dimin. is CHIT, q. v.

Common in North of England also.

To CHAUF, CHAFF, *v. a.* To warm, chafe, heat; to make hot, or cause to become heated, like grain or hay that has been exposed to wet: hence, to spoil, mildew, corrupt: pret. and part. pt. *chauft, chaffit*.

Than was the quhete, with fludis *chauft* and wete.

Douglas, Eneados, i. ch. 4.

Ruddiman's edit. has *chauft*; Small's has *chaffit*, which in the Gloss. is not well rendered by "*corrupted, drenched*."

Fr. *chauffer*, to heat, warm, chafe: from Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm or hot.

CHAULANCE, *s.* A challenge. V. CHALANCE.

To CHAUNER, CHAUNNER, *v. n.* To grumble, fret, chide, maunder; part. pres. *chaunrin*, often used as an *adj.*, as, *chaunrin critics*, fault-finding critics; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 80. V. CHANNER.

This form of the word represents the *pron.* of it in the West of S.

CHAUNRIN, *part. adj.* Grumbling, complaining, fretting; West of S.

CHAUNT, *v.* To speak with a twang or strange accent, Orkn.

CHAWT, CHAWD, *v. and adj.* Chagrined, disappointed, filled with regret. Addit. to CHAW.

To CHEEP, CHEPE, *v. n.* To peep, chirp, as a bird; to speak in a low or subdued voice, to whisper; also, to creak as shoes. Addit. to CHEIP.

CHEEPS, *s. pl.* A common term for creaking shoes, but specially applied to dress-shoes, slippers, pumps.

Nor shall his *cheeps* and powder'd wig
Protect him frae a lashin'
Right keen this day.

Alex. Wilson, *The Hollander*, s. 2.

CHEESE. This important article of food is called *hung-cheese*, *laid-cheese*, or *wrought-cheese*, according to the manner in which the curd has been prepared.

HUNG-CHEESE. "It is called *hung* when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, and, to get quit of the whey, are hung up instead of being put under the press." Ure, *Agriculture of Dumbarton*, p. 77.

LAI-CHEESE. "It is called *laid* when the curds are pressed at first very gently with the hand, great care being taken not to break them; and the whey as it rises is taken off with a skimming dish. This process is continued till the whey is extracted and the curds become solid. They are then broken into as large pieces as possible, and put into the chesset to be pressed. . . . Dunlop cheese is mostly of the *laid* kind." *Ibid.*, p. 76.

WROUGHT CHEESE. "It is called *wrought* when the curds are repeatedly broken with the hand in separating the whey. And when they become solid they are carefully broken with the hand and cut small with a knife; then they are squeezed in linen cloths and rubbed small with the hands till they become dry and pulverised and ready for the chesset." *Ibid.*, pp. 74-5.

CHEIP, CHAIP, *s.* Barter, exchange price: *best cheip*, best bargain, best for the money: *gude cheip*, good bargain, good for the money: hence both terms came to mean *cheapest*.

" . . . and quha can do best and *best cheip* let your lordschipis appoint him to refyne the kingis part," &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 77.

Better-chaip, better bargain, better return for the money, was also used. V. Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 160, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *ceap*, price: hence *ceapian*, to cheapen, to buy.

CHELD, CHELDE, *s.* A young man, page, servant; *pl. childer*. V. **CHIEL, CHILD**.

"Item [19 Nov., 1490], til a *cheld* to ryn to Patrik Home with a bil to kepe the day of trew at Gedwort, xijd." Accts. L. H. Treas.

CHELDER, *s.* A chaldar. V. *Chadder*.

To **CHENYIE, CHENYE, CHANYIE**, *v. a.* To chain, link, join, connect; *part. pt. chenyeit, chenyit, chanyit*, Houlate, l. 604. Addit. to **CHENYIE**.

CHERITE, CHERITIE, CHERITEY, CHARITE, *s.* A to-boot or extra added to the quantity purchased on account of the dearness of the article, or in token of respect, favour, or good wishes for the purchaser; *pl. cheritoys.*

This term appears to have puzzled Dr. Jamieson, and it was left by him undefined. In his notes and illustrations, however, he gave various suggestions regarding its meaning and etymology, which are altogether wrong, and very wide of the mark.

As stated above, the *charity* or *cheritie* was an extra added to the quantity given in return of service or for money; and prob. the custom of giving such extra is as old as bargain-making itself. Certainly it is well known, and of every day practice now; and the extra is called *boot* or *buit*, *till't*, *owre*, *bye*, *in* or *on*, and to the *bargain*, when spoken of in a general sense; but the extra given with bread is to *bread*; with flesh meat, a *bane* (which may be a bone, a scrap of lean or fat, a pluck, a kidney, or a trotter, according to the liking of the purchaser and the amount of the purchase); and for various other bargainings there are particular extras. When the extra, however, was given in money, it was called a *luck-penny*, *love-penny*, *God's-penny*, &c., whatever its value might be; and the term *charity* was used specially in reference to the fixed extra allowed with quantities of victual, as of wheat, bear, malt, meal, &c. The *charity* for each of these was one peck to the boll, that is, each boll contained 17 pecks,—16 by measure and 1 as charity. When *double charity* was allowed the boll contained 18 pecks; and smaller quantities in proportion.

From our Burgh Records we learn that various attempts were made by the magistrates to put down this system of *charities*, but all were ineffectual. At last the subject was taken in hand by Parliament, and settled by various Acts passed between 1617 and 1625. These enacted that there should be one uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, and that all *charities* should be abolished. In spite of these Acts the old custom was followed for many years after in our larger burghs, and under the new style of weights and measures; and in some of the more rural districts it continued to exist down to the middle of last century. The system of extras is apparently inherent in bargain-making, and the Acts of Parl. which made it illegal have only compelled parties to devise other means of carrying it out.

The passages quoted in Dict. sufficiently illustrate the use of the term; and in the Acts of the Scot. Parl., August 1621, will be found a good example of the act prohibiting *charities*, entitled "Anent the discharging of a peck to the boll." The following quotation is a record of one of the many attempts made by burghal authority to abolish the custom.

" . . . that nay woman sal by meile in the mercat, bot gif scho mak price of it or scho gif her erllys, and that thai sall tak nay strakis nor *cheritoys.*" Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 431.

O. Fr. *charité*, charity, love, mercifulness, goodwill. Cotgr.

CHERTOUR, CHERTEROUR, *s.* V. **CHARTOUR**.

CHESYING, *part.* Choosing, election. V. **CHESE**.

CHESSIS, *s. pl.* Jesses; the bands of leather or silk with which hawks were tied by the legs; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 366.

Chessis, gessis, or jesses, is a corr. of O. Fr. jets or jets: *geet* meaning a cast or throw, as at dice. "*Les jets d'un oiseau, a hawk's jesses,*" Cotgr.

To CHEVE, CHIEVE, *v. a.* To achieve, accomplish, procure, prosper.

Fr. *achevir*, to master.

To CHEVER, *v. n.* To storm, rage, scold, jangle, complain against.

He grat gryslly grym; and gaif a gret yowle,
Cheuerand and chydand with churliche cheir.

Houlate, l. 54, Aslozn MS.

Bann. MS. reads *hedand*, a contr. form of *hedinond*, scorning, deriding; which is certainly a mistake, as it mars the alliteration.

O. Fr. *sevir*, to rage, scold, jangle.

CHEVERON, *s.* A rafter, spar; pl. *cheueryons, cheverons*: Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 8: Burgh Recs. Edin., p. 242.

The *chevron* of heraldry, denoting an honourable ordinary, represents two rafters of a house meeting at the top: in building called a *couple*.

To CHEWES, CHEWIS, *v. a.* To choose, select; to pick out the best, to be a good judge of.

The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe,
Befor thir princis ay past as pert purviouris,
For thai couth *chewis* chikinnis and perches pultre.

Houlate, l. 644, Aslozn MS.

The Bann. MS. reads *cheires*, but it is an alteration of the original *chewes*.

Icel. *kjósa*, A.-S. *ceosan*, Du. *kiezen*, to choose; M.E. *cheosen, chusen, chesen*.

CHIERE, *s.* A peculiar form of *chere*, cheer, demeanour, countenance, look; Kingis Quair, st. 161, S. T. S.

CHIFT, *s.* and *v.* Shift, change; Alex. Scott, Wantoun Wemen, st. 9.

CHILDROME, *s.* A corr. form of Schiltrum, q. v. Barbour, xii. 429, 433, Camb. MS. V. Skeat's Ed. Gloss. and Notes.

CHILDYNE, *s.* Childing, i.e., child-bearing, travail with child, Barbour, xvi. 274. V. CHILD-ILL.

CHIMNAYE, CHYMNAY, CHIMNEY, CHIMNIE, *s.* A grate, a fire-place. V. CHIMLEY.

In the list of moveable heirship fixed by an old Scotch law we find,—". . . a caldrone, a ketill, a brandreth, a posnet, a *chymnay*, a stop, a cruk." Burgh Lawis, ch. 116.

And in a claim of heirship raised in the Burgh Court of Glasgow, 17 Dec., 1574:—

"Item, ane irne *chymnaye* witht raxis, weyand aucht stane wecht;" &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 33.

In many districts of S. the term is still so used.

The form *chymna* occurs in Aects. L. H. Treas., i. 22.

CHINGLY, *adj.* Like shingle or gravel; applied to small coals from which the dross or culm has been separated; West of S. Same as *chirlie* of Perth. Addit. to CHINGILY.

CHIRLIE, CHIRLY, *adj.* Well-shaped, of nice handy size; hence, suitable, handy. Appl. to pieces of coal, stone, or brick, that are suitable for general use. V. CHIRLE.

CHIRNEL, CHURNEL, *s.* A kernel or small hard swelling in the neck of a young person. Pl. *chirnele, churnels*, a name given to the ailment of swollen glands of the neck.

This ailment is also called *waxen chirnels*, a corr. of *waxing* (growing) *chirnels*, because it is common to young people during periods of growth.

A.-S. *cyrnel*, a diminutive from *corn*, grain.

CHISSET, CHISSET, *s.* Same as Chessart, q. v.

To CHIVER, *v. n.* To shiver, tremble, shake. Boys call their bit of bread after bathing, their *chiverin piece*, or *chiverin chow*; corr. into *chivery chow*. It is also called a *chitterin piece*, or *chitterin chow*; corr. into *chittery chow*: Clydes. V. under CHITTER.

CHOLLE, *s.* Jowl, jaws. V. DICT.

In the DICT. this term is left undefined. A note, however, is given explanatory of the passage in which the word occurs; but its statements are altogether wrong. Jamieson's mistake here is remarkable: because, a few lines higher up in the same column, he defines and explains the same term correctly.

In the passage quoted *chalous* means chafts or jowls, and *chyme* means chin. In Coventry Mysteries, p. 37, and in Prompt. Parv. occurs *chavyl-bone*, of which *chalous* is a pl. form.

CHUCK, CHUCKS, *s.* Short for CHUCKIE-STANE, CHUCKIE-STANES, q. v.; also, a girl's game played with five of these pebbles.

This game is played all over Scot., and is common in the North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss. Marbles and shells are sometimes used instead of pebbles.

CIBOW, CIBA, CEYBO, CEYBA, CEBO, CEBA, SIBO, SIBA, SEBO, SEBA, *s.* An onion. V. SEIBOW.

This word is often represented as *seibow*, and is so entered in the DICT.; but according to the etymology *cibow* is the better form. Fr. *ciboule*, from Lat. *capulla*, for *capa*, an onion.

CILHOUS, CILEHOUS, *s.* An outhouse, cellar vault: originally a shed consisting of a lean-to roof with wooden supports in front.

"Item, in ane *cilhouis* nerrest the zett, certane vntresschin beinis to the number of thrie thravis or tharby." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Nov. 1587.

Du. *cel*, a cell, and *huis*, a house; Lat. *cella*, a cell or hut, Gk. *kalia*.

CINCOGISH, *s.* V. *Kincogish*.

CIN'ER, CINNER, *s.* A cinder.

An' load the chimney wi' a tanle
O' bleezin coals an' cin'ers.

Alex. Wilson, Daybreak, s. 6.

Fr. *endre*, It. *cenere*, from Lat. *cinis, cineris*, a cinder, is commonly given as the deriv. of this word; but

since the A.-S. has *sinder*, Icel. *sindr*, Swed. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder, it is more than probable that the term was introduced by our northern ancestors. See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CLADDACH, CLEDDACH, s. A shingly beach, Gall.

Clidyoch, as given by Jamieson, is a corr. form of this form. V. DICT.

Gael. *cladach*, a shore, beach; a stony beach; M'Leod and Dewar.

This term is still used in Wigtonshire as the name for a shingly or stony beach; and it occurs in various place-names in that district; e.g., *Claddyochdow*, in Kirkcolm parish, *Clady House*, in Inch parish.

In Ireland also it is similarly used. A part of the town of Galway is called "the *Claddach*."

CLAER, CLARE, s. A corr. form of *claver*, clover.

CLAGGUM, CLAGGIE, s. A coarse sweet-meat, consisting of treacle hardened by boiling, and flavoured. Named from its tough, sticky character.

This favourite of all young folks has various names, of which the most common are *candy*, *blackman*, *gundie*, *claggie*, and *claggum*; and almost every town and village has a local name over and above, which is generally the name of a woman who has become famed for making the article. It is known and enjoyed all over Scot. and Eng.

To **CLAITH, CLAYTH, v. a.** V. CLATHE.

CLAKE, s. V. CLAIK.

CLAM, s. A clam or scollop-shell; also called a *clamp-shell*.

So called from the *clamping* or close sticking, closing, or adhering of the shells: clamping together like a vice. Some clams, however, stick to rocks. Du. *klampen*, to hold, stick together: *klampe*, *klam*, tenacious. Dan. *klamme*, a clamp. Jamieson's suggestion of O. Fr. *esclamme* as etym., is a mistake. V. Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.

CLAM, CLAME, CLAMBE, pret. Climbed; scrambled or struggled upward. S.

CLAMERSUM, CLAMMERSOME, adj. Contentious, fractious, discontented, and noisy; continually grumbling or fault-finding.

This term, as generally used, implies both *clamorous* and *ill-natured*.

CLAMYS, CLEMYS, v. Claims, desires, requires; Barbour, i. 417, ii. 104.

CLAPPER, CLAPPIN, s. 1. That which claps: hence applied to the tongue of a bell, the hopper of a mill, the tongue of a scold, etc.

2. A kind of hand-bell which lepers carried and rattled as they moved about in public. It was used by the night-watch also, and in earlier times by the town-crier, who was therefore called "*the clapman*."

To leir to clap thy *clapper* to and fro,
And leir efter the law of lipper leid.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 479.

3. A noisy talkative person, a scold.

To **CLAPPERCLAW, v. a.** Lit. to claw with the clapper, i.e., to attack with the tongue: to rate, scold, or abuse. Addit. to **CLAPPER-CLAW**.

CLAPPER-TONGUE, s. Loud noisy tongue, incessant talk; also applied to a female who is loud or voluble in speech, or who is much given to gossip; "She's a real *clapper-tongue*:" West of S.

A *clapper tongue* wad deave a miller.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

CLAPPER-TONGUED, adj. Having a tongue like a clapper, i.e., noisy and constantly wagging; "She's a *clapper-tongued lassie*;" West of S.

CLAR, s. Short for *Clarsach*, q. v.

CLARCHE PIPE. Not a compound, but two distinct words. Read—

"With Clarche, Pipe, and Clarion."

Clarche, like *clar*, is short for *clarsach* or *clarsha*, a harp, and cannot be combined with *pipe*.

CLARSACH, CLARSHA, CLARISHOE, s. A harp.

"The harp proper was called *clar*, or *clarsach*, by the Scots and Irish, and was sometimes termed *sitearn*, a word now obsolete." Scottish Gael, ii. 273.

Gael. *clarsach*, and for short, *clar*, a harp.

CLARSCHA, CLARESCHAW, CLARSCHAAR, s. A harper.

"Item, to Martyn, *clareschaw*, and to the toder Ersche *clareschaw*, xviii s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 117, Dickson.

This term is often confounded with *clarsach*, and rendered a *harp*. V. DICT.

CLASH, s. Gossip, scandal; pl. *clashes*, fabrications, lies; Alex. Wilson's Poems, pp. 18, 89; West of S. V. **CLASH**.

CLASHIN, s. Evil-speaking, insulting language, heckling in all its forms.

No;—here am I, wi' vengeance big,
Resolved to calm his *clashin*;
Nor shall his cheeps nor powdered wig,
Protect him frae a *lashin*!
Right keen this day.

Alex. Wilson, The Hollander, s. 2.

CLASHIN, CLASHING, part. Soaking, dripping wet. V. **CLASH, v. n.**

Wi' waefu' heart, before it sank,
I haul't it oot a' *clashing*;
And now they're bleaching on the bank,
A melancholy washing
To me this day.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 94.

This use of the word is very common in the West of S.

To CLATHE, CLAITHE, CLAITH, CLETHE, *v. a.* To clothe, dress: pret. and part. pa. *clathit, claitht, cleitht, cletht.* The forms *claitht, to cleitht,* are also used; Compl. Scot., p. 98, E. E. T. S. V. CLEED.

CLATHING, CLAITHING, CLEITHING, CLETHING, *s.* Clothing, dress; Houlate, l. 186, Asloan MS. V. CLEEDING.

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass,
Or lasses that hae naething!
Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or melvie his brow *claitthing!*
Burns, Holy Fair, st. 25.

CLATHT, *part. pt.* Clothed, clad.

To CLAU, CLAUR, CLAUR, *v. a.* and *n.* To seize, clutch; pret. *claurd, claurt,* part. pt. *claurt, claurd:* "he let claur at me," he tried to clutch me; West of S.

A.-S. *clāwu,* Du. *klaawu,* a paw, claw, clutch, talon; that by which a creature cleaves or holds on by. Cf. M. E. *cleafres,* claws.

CLAURT, *s.* A clutch, grasp, scratch, scrape; thence the *v. to claurt, claut,* as in DICT. Addit. to CLAURT.

CLAUTET, CLAUTIT, CLAWTET, *pret. part. pt.* and *part. adj.* Scraped, cleaned: applied to dishes and food, as, "The bicker he *clautit* an' left na a seed." West of S. V. CLAT, CLAUT.

For soon as ilka dish was *clautet,*
He'd lift his looves an' een, an' fa' to't,
Owre plates an' banes
An' lengthen out a grace, &c.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 52.

CLAUTS, *s. pl.* Hands; also finger-nails; properly the hands in the act of seizing; E. *clutches;* as, "I'll try to keep out o' yer *clauts;*" Clydes.

What dawds o' cheese, frae out yer *clauts*
Wi' fury ye hae worry'd,
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 34.

This is an application of *clats* or *clauts,* handcards for teasing wool. V. CLAUTS.

CLAVERS, *s.* Goosegrass. V. *Clever.*

CLAVIE, *s.* Prob. synonymous with torch, flare.

This term is now known chiefly in connexion with a superstitious ceremony called "*the burning of the clavie,*" which is annually observed on New Year's Eve at the fishing village of Burghead on the Moray Frith, with the view of securing a good season's fishing. The *clavie* consists of a tar barrel, within which a fir prop about four feet in length is fixed, surmounted by the staves of a herring cask. It is set fire to with special formalities, and is, while still burning, carried in procession to a particular spot in the neighbourhood of the village. For a full account of this singular observance see Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland, vol. x., p. 647.

CLEIK, *s.* Short for *cleik-ful,* i.e., a haul, set, lot, number.

Jok, that wes wont to keip the stirkis.
Can now draw him ane *cleik* of kirkis.
Dunbar, Remember as of before, l. 67.

That is, the greedy place-hunter can now haul to himself a *cleik-ful* of livings.

To CLEKE, CLEEK, *v. a.* V. CLEIK.

CLEMMIL, *s.* Steatite, Orkn. (*v. Neil's Tour, p. 75.*)

CLENE, CLEIN, CLEYNE. 1. As an *adj.,* clean, clear, fine, good, excellent, complete, thorough; also, empty, void; Barbour, xi. 141, 427, xiii. 443.

2. As an *adv.,* wholly, entirely, completely, well; excellently; Ibid, xvi. 462, xviii. 229: *clene and law,* wholly and to the bottom, Ibid. x. 123.

CLETHE, CLEITHE, CLETHING, CLEITHING. V. under CLATHE.

CLEUE AND LAW. Errat. in DICT. for *Clene and Law.* V. under CLENE, *adv.*

This mistake is corrected and explained in Skeat's Barbour, pp. 578, 579.

To CLEVER, *v. n.* To clamber, Kingis Quair, st. 9; to cling, Ibid. st. 159. Addit. to CLEVER, *v.*

As used in this poem *clever* has a frequentative force, and Prof. Skeat says, "Better spelt *cliver:* it is the frequentative of Icel. *klifa,* to climb." Gloss. Kingis Quair.

CLEVERS, CLEEVERS, CLIVERS, CLAVERS, *s.* Goosegrass, cleavers, *Galium aparine:* called also Robin-run-the-hedge.

The plant is named *Cleavers* or *Clavers* in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett's Gloss. It is so named on account of its *cliving* or climbing nature.

CLEVIN, *s.* A measure equal to 5 bolls; but whether a measure of grain or of fodder only has not been ascertained.

"Redditus prebende de illo anno . . . x^{xx} et vj *clevins* et tres bolle prebende. Summe xiiij^{xx} *clevins* xj *clevins* et tres bolle prebende, que sunt in celdris iiii^{xx} xj celdre et due bolle prebende." Exch. Rolls Scot. i. 7.

In p. 21 of same vol. the value of a *clevin* is clearly shown by a statement that 50 c.=15 chalders 10 bolls.

CLEW, CLOU, *s.* Short for CLOUSE, *q.v.*

CLEWCH, CLEW, *s.* A hollow between steep banks, a narrow glen or valley; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 299; also, a precipice, high rocky bank; pl. *clewis,* like E. cliffs, shelving rocks; also, gaps or glens among the rocks or in a hilly district, Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 4. Addit. to CLEUCH.

CLEYNG, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *Clethyng,* clothing. V. under CLATHE, *v.*

This explanation, suggested by me in the note appended to Dr. Jamieson's article, has been confirmed

by reference to more trustworthy versions of the poem than that of Pinkerton. It may be noted that the poem is now best known by the title of "The Awntyrs of Arthur."

CLIFT, s. A cliff, high and steep rock; a steep rocky hill side.

The herd, maist like ane's finger wauks,
Aboon yon fearfu' *clift*,
Scarce seen this day.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 92.

A.-S. *clif*, a rock, headland, cliff; Icel. *klif*, a cliff. Not connected, as is sometimes stated, with the verb *cleave*, to split; but with A.-S. *clifian*, to cleave to, Icel. *klifa*, to climb. See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CLIMMIN, CLYMIN, CLYMBYNG, part. and s. Climbing, ascent, Barbour, x. 595. Syn. *speelin*.

CLINSCHEAND, part. pres. Limping, stumping, walking like a lame person, or like one with a contracted leg; another form is *clinking*, and both forms are still used. Addit. to **CLINCH**.

And winkand with ane eye, furth he wend;
Clinscheand he come, that he nicht nocht be kend.

Henryson, Parliament of Beistis, l. 173.

Clinch is still so used in West of S.: V. Gloss. Wilson's Poems. A lame person, or one with a club-foot is often called a *hippity*, a *clincher*, or a *hippity-clincher*.

Clinch is a softened form of *clink*, to beat, strike, or knock sharply; and is applied to lame or club-footed persons on account of the beating or dumping manner in which they walk. V. Douglas' Virgil. V. ch. 5.

Du. *klink*, a blow, *klinken*, to strike smartly, to sound; Dan. *klinge*, to sound, jingle, when struck; *klinke*, to clench, rivet; Sw. *klinka*, id.

CLIPPING HOUSE, s. V. **CLIPHOUS**.

CLIVER, s. A footpath down a cliff, Orkn.

To CLOIT, CLOITER, v. a. To strike, thump, batter; different forms are *clod*, *clout*, West of Scot. Addit. to **CLOIT**.

CLOLLE, s. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Cholle*, jaws, q. v.

Defin. and etym. are wrong. The error originated in Pinkerton's version of the poem, which supplied the term.

To CLOOR, CLOUR, CLOWER, v. a. To dint, to make a mark or impression, to scratch; hence to make a welt, lump, or bump; and in a general sense, to beat, knock, or thump violently; to hurt, damage, or disfigure by so beating, &c. Addit. to **CLOUR**.

Ye've lost a patriarch and mair

Whase crown Death's lang been *cloorin*.

Alex. Wilson, Callamphitres's Elegy, s. 1.

While he, silly doofart, said never a word,

But aye his *clower'd* cantle kept clawin', kept clawin'.

Whistle Bunkie, ii. 234.

This term is not sufficiently explained in the **DICTIONARY**. Swed. *kula* means a den, cave, cavern; also a ball, bullet; that is, a hollow or dint, an elevation or lump; and *kullra* means to make a dint or a lump, to cause a hollow or an elevation; hence, to strike or beat with a

club or stick, &c., to thump, thwack, crash; and in a general sense, to beat, knock, or thump in any way.

Prob. *cloor*, to dint, to welt, and *cloor*, to scratch, are two distinct verbs: the one from Sw. *kula*, as already stated, and the other from Sw. *klo*, a claw, pl. *klor*. The act and result in each case are certainly very different.

CLOOR, CLOUR, CLOWR, s. A dint or hollow, a scratch; also, a bump or elevation, a welt. Also, a blow, stroke, crash. V. **CLOUR**.

Not used in Orkn. in sense of a blow, but only in the sense of a scratch as by a nail or sharp point.

CLOORIN, CLOURIN, s. Dinting; welting; also, beating, knocking, crashing, thrashing; West of S.

CLOOSE, CLEWS, s. Sluice. V. **CLOUSE**.

CLOSE, s. A passage, entry, blind alley.

CLOSE-FOOT, CLOSE-HEAD, CLOSE-MOUTH.

These terms may be best explained thus:—Close, like street, has two distinct meanings: 1. a passage; 2. the houses built along that passage. As a passage, its opening or entry from the street is called the *close-mouth* or *mouth-of-the close*: the part which passes through the fore-land, or leads to the back-houses, is called the *close-head* or *head-of-the close*: the part along which the back-houses are built is the *close proper*, and its termination is the *close-foot* or the *foot-of-the close*.

In the second sense—houses built along the passage, back-houses or back-row, the entry or passage through the fore-land, or from the street to the back-houses, is called the *close-mouth*; the place meant by Alex. Wilson in his picture of a rainy day—

And hens in mony a caul' *close-mouth*
Wi' hingin tails are dreepin'.

Then, the houses next to the *close-mouth*, or nearest the street, form the *close-head*; and those at the other end, or farthest from the street, form the *close-foot*. Thus it comes that the passage through a fore-land is sometimes called the *close-mouth*, and sometimes the *close-head*: being at the same time the mouth or entry to the back-houses, and the head of the *close* or passage. Similarly, the *close-head* may mean the head of the passage, or the houses at the head of the passage. It is in the latter sense that the term is used by Sir Walter Scott. Addit. to **CLOSE, CLOSE-HEAD**.

CLOSOUR, CLOSUR, s. 1. Enclosure, a park or place enclosed. V. **CLOSERIS**.

"It is to wytt that gyf ony burges haf *closour* or yharde *closyt*, and ony bestis of his nychburis, hors ox or kow or ony other bestis enter tharin," &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 36.

2. A case, cover, receptacle.

"Item, ane crem stok of siluer with ane *closour* of siluer." Mait. Club Misc., iii. 203.

O. Fr. *closure*, an enclosure; from Lat. *clausitura*. Another form is *closerie*.

CLOUT, CLUT, s. A cloth, patch, rag; hence, a little bit, a small portion. Addit. to **CLOUT**.

. . . the pure husband richt nocht
Bot croip and calf upon ane *clout* of land.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 123.

To **CLOVE**, *v. a.* To break or split the fibres of flax preparatory to heckling it. **V. CLUFF.**

And skutch and *clove* and heckle lint and spin a pund of tow.
Old Song, The Weary Pund of Tow.

To *clove*, lit. to claw, to tear with claws; for lint was cloved by being struck on and drawn over a set of sharp spikes or hooks. By this process the fibres were split and prepared for heckling.

A.-S. *cleofan*, Du. *kloven*, Icel. *kljúfa*, Dan. *kløve*, to cleave, split. Cf. A.-S. *clá*, *cleó*, Icel. *kló*, Dan. *klo*, a claw.

CLOWER'D, *part. and adj.* **V. CLOOR.**

CLOWIT, *part. pt.* Nailed, fastened with nails, rivetted. Errat. in **DICT.**

A habirgeoun of burnist mailyeis brycht,
With gold ourgilt *clowit* thrynfald full tycht.

Douglas, Virgil, v., ch. 5.

Fr. *clouer*, to nail, fasten with nails.

Douglas here describes a hauberk of his own time, and represents it as "triple, tightly fastened with nails, i.e., riveted, and overgilt with gold." Both in this passage and the similar one in Bk. III., l. 467, he renders "*concertam hamis*" by *clowit*, nailed, riveted.

On the authority of Ruddiman, Dr. Jamieson rendered this term "made of clews, woven"; and Mr. Small has repeated the mistake, but with a slight variation, by his rendering "sewed, made of clews." The context clearly shows that those meanings are inadmissible; for the hauberk is stated to have been so heavy that two strong servants could scarcely carry it on their shoulders.

CLUCH, *s.* Represents a pron. of **CLEUCH**, *q. v.* Rob Stene's Dream, p. 13.

CLUD, *s.* A cloud, *pl. cluds*; Alex. Wilson's Poems, pp. 42, 47.

CLUDED, *part. pt.* Clouded, covered with clouds, *Ibid.* p. 105.

CLUDY, **CLUDDY**, *adj.* Cloudy, obscured, dark; West of S.

A.-S. *clúd*, a round mass; hence *cloud* is allied with *clod* and *clot*.

CLUE, *s.* A clue as of yarn, &c.

Some sinfu' *clues*, the laft aboon,
Ye'll fin' row't in a blanket.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 44.

Du. *kluwen*. a clew; A.-S. *clive*, a shortened form of *cliven*, *id.*

CLUNG, *pret. and part. pt.* Dried up, shrunk, shrivelled, withered: *synon. geisined, creent, crined.* **V. CLING.**

CLUT, *s.* **V. CLOUT.**

CLUTE, **CLOOT**, *s.* Prop. half of the hoof of a cloven-footed animal; but generally a hoof. The *pl. cloots, clutes, cluits*, hoofs, is very often used for *feet* in speaking of cows and horses; and among country people the term is sometimes applied to human feet; West of S. Addit. to **CLUTE.**

While Mirran wi' her shoelin *cloots*
Ran yellochan an' greetin.

Alex. Wilson, Callamphitre's Elegy, s. 9.

The phrase "*shoelin cloots*"=shuffling feet, i.e. flat, ungainly feet.

CLYMBYNG, *part. and s.* **V. CLIMMIN.**

CLYNK, *s.* Stroke; sound, tinkle. **V. CLINK.**

". . . and forgather hastelie betwix the Tolbuith and the mele mercatt at the *clynk* of the commoun bell," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Aug. 1524.

To **CLYNSCH**, *v. n.* **V. CLINCH.**

COAL-GUM, **GUM**, *s.* Small coal, dross. Addit. to **COAL-GUM.**

Coal-gum, or for short, *gum*, is occasionally used with the meaning of *coal-dust*, and *grime*, but its usual meaning is small-coal, dross, riddlings, as used for furnaces, etc. E. *culm*, from Fr. *ecume*, dross.

Coom is the name generally given to *coal-dust*, *grime*, etc. **V. COOM.**

COBLE, **COBELL**, **COBBIL**, **COWBLE**, **COWBIL**, **COWBILL**, *v.* A tub, barrel, or cistern sunk in the ground to collect rain or drain water. Addit. to **COBLE.**

"Ane devyse . . . for sinkis to serve the hail houssis and to discend in tua *cobillis* or ane *cobell* as salbe thoct most convenient." *Aberd. Burgh Records, 6 March, 1616.*

The form *cowbill* occurs repeatedly in *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, vol. i: v. pp. 187, 188, 189*, where it means a malt-coble.

COCK, *s.* A familiar term equivalent to *fellow*, used only among friends in greeting or hearty praise; West of S.

A core o' as good hearty *cocks*

As e'er spent a' saxpence o' siller.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 11.

Rab was a gleg, smart *cock*, with powder'd pash.

Ibid., p. 24.

COCK-LOFT, *s.* The highest gallery in a church, S.

COCQUET, **COCKET**, *s.* A custom-house certificate that goods for export have been duly passed; also, the dues paid for passing such goods; also, the office where goods for export are passed.

"For the customares aw . . . to haue their awin clerck at their awin expenses, whom over, customares and tronares alike, the same clerck of *coquet* aucht to be controuler." *Statutes of David II., 5 Dec. 1365.*

This word is supposed to be a corruption of the words *quo quietus* which occur in the Latin form of the *coquet*. **V. Nares' Dict.**

CODRUM, **CODRE**, *s.* Forms of **CUDREME**, *q. v.*

COELTS, *s. pl.* Woods, clumps of wooding, plantings, or as usually pron. *plantins*. Addit. to **COELTS.**

This term is left undefined in **DICT.**; but, in the accompanying note the meaning "*colts, young horses,*"

is suggested: but this rendering makes nonsense of the passage quoted. The word is an English adaptation of Gael. *coille*, woods, short for *coilltean*, pl. of *coille*, a wood, forest: E. *holt*.

COGALL, COGAN, s. Prob. a misreading of *Tonegall*, q. v. Exch. Rolls Scot., i. 6, 7, 21.

The word *cogall*, which occurs frequently in the same connection in the abridgement by Lord Haddington's transcriber of the lost Rolls for the years 1263-6, in which *tonegal* also is found, is probably the same word written in the original in a contracted form and misread. It has the same meaning, viz., a weight equal to 6 stones.

To COGHLE, COGHIL, v. n. To cough in a weak or exhausted manner; to gasp or blow like a person out of breath, or suffering from asthma: a dimin. of *cough*; West of S.

COILL-HUCHIS, s. pl. Coal pits, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 5 Dec., 1489. V. COIL-HEUCH.

COKALAND, s. V. COCKALAN.

COKBATE, s. A cockboat, a small boat; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253. Cf. M. E. *cogge*, O. Dutch. *kogge*.

These terms, however, are borrowed, like the E. word, from O. Fr. *coque*, a cockle, an egg-shell; Cotgr.

COKKILSCHELL, s. A scallop shell.

"Item, a collare of *cokkilschellis* contenannd xxiiij schellis of gold." Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1488, i. 86. The reference is to the collar of the Order of St. Michael.

COKSAILL, s. A weather-cock.

". . . for mending of the *coksail* quhen the wind blewe it doun, iiij s." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 414.

COLECT, COLLEC, s. A collection, or contribution for a certain purpose, generally benevolent; also, a tax.

"Gif ony of the breder of gilde fall in pouerte, the breder of the gilde sal help him of gudis of the gilde, or thai sal mak a *colect* throu the communitie of the toun to the some of xx s.," &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 2.

"And gif he [i.e., the leper] has nocht of his awne, the burges of that toun sal gar be gadderyt amangis thaim a *colect* to the valure of xx s.," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 58.

"Item, at thai [i.e., the bailies] put *colectis* vnreulfully and vndetfully nocht counsalit wit the comunite of the burgh." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 4.

Fr. *collecte*, from Lat. *collecta*.

COLEN, COLYNE, s. and adj. Cologne: *colyne silk*, Cologne silk, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 234, Sp. C.

COLK, s. The eider duck, Orkn. (v. Neil's Tour).

To COLL, COLE, v. a. To cut, trim, or put

into shape, to hollow out, to shape. Addit. to COLL.

This term is not properly defined in Dict. It does not mean to cut in general, nor to cut obliquely, as there stated. The primary idea is to cut or trim into shape; and this is implied in colling the hair, colling a candle, and colling a shoe or stocking. In each case it is cutting to a desired shape or form. Perhaps the best example in illustration is the phrase "*to coll a sey*," i.e., to cut out a nearly circular opening in a garment for the insertion of a sleeve, or to hollow out the armpit of a garment in order to relieve tightness: that is, in both cases, to cut out the required shape. Jamieson's etym. of the term is correct, and confirms the definitions now given. Besides, the term is still used in the North of E. with these meanings. V. Brockett's Gloss.

COLLEG, s. Colleague, associate, companion or fellow in office.

". . . ye accept the said office, and with your saidis *collegis* use and put the samyn to executioun deuly in all poyntis," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 8 Sept., 1519.

Lat. *collega*, one chosen or selected; Fr. *collègue*, a colleague.

COLLIE, COLLY, s. 1. The line across the rink in curling; same as COLL, q. v.

2. A name given to a curling-stone that fails to pass the Collie; also to a failed ball in the game of bowls. V. COLL.

COLLOGUE, s. A conversation in whispers or secret, a private interview, a conference, confederacy.

O. Fr. *colloque*, a conference.

To COLLOGUE, v. n. To speak in whispers to each other, to converse secretly; to plot, plan, confederate.

COLMOTH, COLEMOTH, COLMOUTH, COLEMIE, COLMIE, COLM, COMB, s. The coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn.; for short, called a *colm*, *comb*, *com*; and when young, a *comamie*, *colmintie*. Addit. to COLEMIE, COLMIE.

This fish, which is still much used by the poorer classes, was salted and dried in large quantities for winter use. It is frequently mentioned in customs and Burgh Recs. V. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 6.

The *comamies* or young coal-fish appear to have been much prized; and they are mentioned by Scott as one of the dainties of May—

Butter, new cheis, and beir in May,
Comamis, cokkillis, curdis and quhay,
Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis,
Grene leikis and all sic men may say,
Suppois sum of thame sourly smellis.

Alex. Scott, *Of May*, st. 7.

To COLOR, v. a. and s. To glose, pretend regarding, represent falsely, palm off; hence the sb. *coloring*.

"The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, ordanis William Andersoun till compeir befor thame on Tyesday nixttocum for *coloring* of vnfremenis guidis," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 4 Mar., 1524-5.

COLRAIK, *s.* Surety. V. CULREACH.

COLYAR, COLYER, COLYEAR, COILYEAR, *s.*
A collier, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 389, 390 ;
also, a coalman, hawker of coal, as, Rauf
Coilzear, Ralph the coalman, or coal-ca'er.

Not Ralph *the collier*, as generally rendered ; for he
did not dig the coals, he only sold them. As he in-
formed the Emperor,—

Hine ouer seuin mylis I duell
And leidis Coilis to sell.

st. 4.

COM, CUM, *v.* These forms occur as *pr. t.*,
pa. t., and *pa. part.*, in each of the follow-
ing applications.

1. Come, came ; arrive, arrived.
2. Sprout, sprouted ; like grain in growth, and
in the process of malting. V. COME.
3. Stretch, expand, yield ; stretched, &c. ; like
a cord under tension, metals under heat, &c.

COM, COME, CUM, *s.* 1. Coming, arrival,
approach ; Barbour, Wallace. V. COM.

2. Growth, germination. V. COM.

COMAMIE, COMINIE, *s.* V. under *Colmoth*.

To COMBURIE, *v. a.* To bury in company
with.

“And so like some American Kings whose custome
is to *comburie* their concubines with themselves, so
must we our old-mans affections before we dissolue.”
Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

COME-AGAINST, *adj.* Repulsive, Orkn.

COME-KEIK, *s.* A novelty, Orkn.

COMMENTAR, *s.* Commentary, explana-
tion ; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

COMMUNITE, COMUNYTE, *s.* V. COM-
MONTY.

COMMON, *adj.* Public, belonging to or for
the benefit of the public ; as, *common clerk*,
the town clerk ; *common pyper*, the town
piper ; *common minstrel*, the town musician ;
Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 239, 375.

These officials are frequently mentioned in the Burgh
Records of Scotland, especially the *common minstrels*,
as most of the towns had one or more of those humble
musicians, and the nature of their calling tended to
bring them oftener before their masters, the magistrates,
than was pleasant to either party.

To COMMON, COMMOUN, *v. n.* To have
dealings with, commune, converse : part. *pr.*
commoving, *commonyng*, used as a *s.* mean-
ing intercourse, conversation ; Douglas,
Virgil, iv. ch. 1, Palice of Honour.

COMMON-GUDE, *s.* V. under *Gude*.

(Sup.)

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COMMONTY, *s.* Commonness, publicity ;
a common, public, or every day matter.
Addit. to COMMONTY.

“Now this sepulchral communion for the *commonty*
of it, none should contemn.” Blame of Kirkburiall,
ch. 10.

COMPACIENT, *adj.* Compassionate, Doug-
las, Virgil, i. ch. 9.

COMPLEIS, COMPLES, *s.* An accomplice,
confederate ; pl. *compleisis*, *complexis*, Burgh
Recs.

Fr. *complice*, “a *complice*, confederate, companion
in a lewd action ;” Cotgr.

COMPREMYTTIT, *part. pt.* Engaged
together, jointly sued ; Burgh Recs. Prest-
wick, 2 June, 1541. V. COMPROMIT.

COMPRISER, *s.* Valuator, appraiser,
arbiter. Addit. to COMPYRISER.

“James Smith in Kirktoone pursues Allan Langwill
in Murehouse for eaten corne be the said Allane his
horse ; Arthure Bryce, one of the *compriseris* thereof,
being personallie present, declares the said skaith to
his judgement wes three pecks, at seavin shilling four
penies the peck, inde tuentie two shilling.” Corshill
Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv.
109.

COMPTOUR-BURD, *s.* A counting-board ;
a board divided into squares to facilitate
the counting of money ; also called a
Countour.

This term occurs in a list of heirship goods, thus :—
“ . . . ane flandres kist price vj s. ; ane box, price
ijj s. ; ane *comptour burd*, price a merk ;” &c. Acta
Dom. 1490, p. 176.

Fr. *comptoir*, a counting board ; also, a coffer for
money.

COMYN, *s.* Cumin, cumin seed ; Petty
Customs, ch. 7. Lat. *cuminum*.

CON. A form of Can used for Gan, as
auxiliary verb, i.e., did : as, *con fall*, did
fall, fell ; *con study*, did study, studied.
V. CAN.

CON, CONE, *s.* A form of Can, ability,
possibility ; Court of Venus, iv. 279. V.
CAN.

Printed *tone* in Court of Venus, p. 120, S. T. S. ;
but the context suggests that it may be a mis-print or
a mis-reading of *cone*.

CONABILL, CONABLE, *adj.* Convenient,
suitable ; fit or able to be arranged ; a contr.
of O. Fr. *covenable* (= *convenable*), id.
Barbour, iii. 290, v. 266. Other forms are
cunable, *cunnable*. Errat. in DICT.

CONAND, CUNAND, *s.* V. CONNAND.

CONCEIT, CONCEAT, CONSEATE, CONSAIT,
CONSATE, *s.* Lit. a conception, i.e., of the

mind: hence, fanciful contrivance or arrangement; whim, delight; Houlate, ll. 284, 300.

“. . . that not only for a religious respect were they separated from the places of God, but in a politick *conceate* also from their owne, in permitting no citty buriall.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

Then he march'd thro' the house, he march'd but, he march'd beu,

Like ower mony mae o' our great little men,
That I leugh clean outright, for I couldna contain,
He was sic a conceit—sic an ancient like wean.

The Wonderfu' Wean, Whistle Binkie, ii. 317.

CONCEITY, CONCEATY, *adj.* Ready, apt, quick-witted, appropriate; also, causing or yielding pleasure, taking one's conceit or fancy; as, “A blithe, *conceity*, wee thing.” Addit. to **CONCEITY**.

“According to the *conceaty* resolution of Theodore in answer to the tyrant Lysimachus, that it was all one to him to putrifie aboue, or vpon, or within the earth.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

CONCLAVE, *s.* Secret chamber, council-room.

Till he come quhair thir sisteris sat so schene

In ane *conclave* all maid of Christall cleir.

Court of Venus, ii. 501, S. T. Soc.

Fr. *conclave*, a conclave, closet; Cotgr. Lit. a locked up place.

CONCUBY, *s.* A concubine, Charters, &c. of Peebles, p. 269, Rec. Soc.

To **CONDAMP, *v. a.*** To condemn; pret. and part. pa. *condampnit*; Compl. Scot. p. 117, 119, E. E. T. S.

CONDAMPNIT, *part. pt.* Condemned, Lawis of the Gild, ch. 9.

CONDYT, *s.* A conductor, Kingis Quair, st. 113. Addit. to **CONDIT**.

CONFEEKIT, *part. adj.* Confected, prepared by art: “*confekkit drynkis*,” fermented liquors.

“. . . at that time the pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vther *confekkit drynkis*.” Compl. Scot. p. 145, E. E. T. S.

Lat. *confectus*, id.

CONFIRMACIONE, *s.* A charter or deed confirming a previous grant; ratification. Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1473-4, i. 2.

“Item, ane *confirmacione* of ane charter to Jobne Lord Semple of the landis of Montgrenane, xli.”

“Item, ane charter of *confirmacione* of the ferd part of the landis of Glassill to Patrik Lindesaye, iij li.” Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1494-95, i. 211.

CONFRARIE, *s.* Brotherhood, fraternity, association.

“. . . statute and ordanit be the provest, baillies, counsaul, and brether of the *confrarie* of the gild,” &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 29 March, 1508.

Fr. *confrérie*, a fraternity; O. Fr. *confrairie*, Cotgr.

To **CONFRONT, *v. a.*** To arrest, stem, stay.

“. . . except so far as by exemples we may *confront* our present confusions, wherent I aime.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

CONGREW, *adj.* Congruous, harmonious; Court of Venus, ii. 77. Lat. *congruere*, to accord.

To **CONJUNE, *v. a.*** To conjoin: pret. and part. pa. *coniunit*; Compl. Scot., p. 77, 82, E. E. T. S. Lat. *conjungere*.

CONJUNCT-FEFTMENT, *s.* Joint infeftment, giving possession of property to husband and wife in common.

“Item, ane charter of *coniunctfeftment* to Alexander Reid and his wiff, v. li. vj s. viij.” Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1494, i. 211. Dickson.

To **CONJURE, CONIURE, *v. n.*** To conspire, rebel, or league against authority; Compl. Scot. p. 133, E. E. T. S.

CONJURATIONE, CONIURATIONE, *s.* Conspiracy, act of leaguung against authority; *Ibid.*, p. 117.

CONNOYANCE, CONNYSAUNCE, CONYSANCE, *s.* V. **COGNOSCANCE**.

The term of which these forms are varieties implies cognisance in the ordinary as well as in the heraldic sense. Jamieson gave the latter only.

CONNRYNG, *s.* Prob. a mistake for *commying* or *coumyng*, cumin.

Fr. *cumin*, Lat. *cuminum*, Heb. *kammon*.

“Alsswa the said balye gayf sassing with a penne of a pond of *connr yng* of Wil Bully land awest the Cors.” Charters &c. of Peebles, p. 113, Rec. Soc.

CONNYNG, CONNIN, *s.* Experience, skill, ability, judgment.

“. . . and thai sall swer the gret athe that thai sall thar of suth say and na suth layne, at thar *connyng* and at thar knowlage, or thane be the worde of thar faderys,” &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 10.

Modified from Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, experience; from *kunna*, to know.

CONQUES, *v.* and *s.* V. **CONQUACE**.

CONQUEST, CONQUISHED, *part. pt.* Acquired, obtained by purchase; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 3. Addit. to **CONQUACE**.

CONSAIT, CONSATE, *s.* V. *Conceit*.

To **CONSIDER, *ger.*** To be considered.

“The contrare kinde of exemples that negatiuelie are set down to exhort to abstinence from their imitation rests to *consider*.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

This application of the gerund is still used: as, “The letter is still to *write*.”

CONSINGAGE, COSINGAGE, *s.* V. **COSINGNAGE**.

CONSPIRATIONE, *s.* Conspiracy, Compl. Scot., p. 113, 117. Fr. *conspiration*.

To **CONSTREINYE**, **CONSTRENYE**, **CONSTREIGNE**, *v. a.* To constrain, compel; Compl. Scot., p. 68, 125, E.E.T.S.

“. . . that law will nocht *constreinye* na burges to tak ony ither borch for his punde than a burges bot gif he will.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 32.

“. . . bot gif it war sua that he war sa gretly *constreignit* throu nede, . . . for nede has na law.” Ibid., ch. 101.

Fr. *constraindre*, from Lat. *constringere*.

CONSTRY, **CONSTRIE**, **CONSTRE**, *s.* V. **CONSTERIE**.

CONSUNET, *adj.* Customary, usual.

“Item, gif thar be ony that has away woll skynniss or hiddes of the whilkis thair pay na custom aucht and *consuet*.” Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28.

Lat. *consuetus*, accustomed.

CONSUNET, *s.* Short for *Consuetude*.

CONSUNETUD, *s.* Custom. Lat. *consuetudo*.

“. . . but his wardane . . . sall geyff ansuer for hym and thole dome for hym eftir the *consuetud* and the consideration of the worthi men of the toune.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 80.

To **CONTEMPIL**, *v. a.* To contemplate, observe, watch; pret. *contemplit*; Compl. Scot., p. 37, 47, E.E.T.S. Fr. *contempler*.

CONTEMPLINE, **CONTEMPLENE**, *part.* and *s.* Contemplating, contemplation; Ibid., p. 46.

CONTENANCE, **COUNTINANS**, *s.* Demeanour, bearing; Kingis Quair, st. 45, 50, 82, Barbour, i. 392, 482; *be countinans*, apparently, to all appearance, Ibid., xi. 496. V. **CONTENE**.

Barbour uses both *contenance* and *contening* in the same sense, vii., 387.

CONTENTATIOUN, *s.* Satisfaction, compensation; Burgh Recs. Edin., 6th March, 1525-6. V. **CONTENT**.

CONTROWIT, *part. pt.* Contrived, invented, devised; Douglas, Virgil, ii., ch. 3, Edin. MS. V. **CONTRUFE**.

In Ruddiman's Ed. *contruuit* from *contrufe*; *controwit* is from the other form *controve*, which is given by Halliwell. The term is not correctly rendered in Small's Gloss. to Douglas.

CONVETH, *s.* A certain duty paid to a chief or superior.

The following statement will make Jamieson's explanation of this term complete.

“*Conveth* was the Irish ‘Coimheda or Coigny,’ and the ‘Dovraeth’ of the Welsh laws; and was founded upon the original right which the leaders in the tribe had to be supported by their followers. It came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognised as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

“In the reign of Alexander the Third this word seems to have assumed the form of *Waytinga*, and appears in the Chamberlain Rolls of his reign as a burden upon the Thanages.” Skene's Celtic Scotland, iii. 232.

CONVICT, **CONVICK**, **CONVYKKYT**, *part. pt.* Convicted, found guilty; used also for condemned, and as short for convicted and condemned.

“. . . and thair be *convict*, thair sall pay amercement of viij s.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 60.

“Isobel Cokkie in Kyntor, be vertew of this commission, *convick* and brunt, 19th Feb., 1596.” Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 84.

“And gif scho makis ivil ale . . . and be *convykkyt* of it, scho sall gif til hir mercyment viii s.,” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

CONVYNE, **CONWYN**, **CONWYNE**, **COVYNE**, **COVYNG**, *s.* Agreement, bargain, counsel, plot, design; used both in a good and in a bad sense; Barbour, iv. 111, v. 301, ix. 14, xiii. 122.

O. Fr. *covine*, agreement, contrivance.

CONYE, **CONYIE**, *s.* A double hook or cleek used by fleshers in suspending a carcase of mutton, beef, &c.

“. . . ane *conye*, ane camroll, with ane obiuse.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 176, Sp. C.

CONYIE, **CONYIE**, **COYNYHE**, *adj.* Cornered, angular, squared. V. **COIN**.

“. . . xii^c hewyn stanys astlayr and *coynyhe* swilk as fallys to that werk.” Charters of Edin., 29th Nov., 1387.

COPPIN, *part. pt.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Croppin*, crept, q. v.

This mistake originated in Tytler's Ed. of The Kingis Quair. V. Note in Skeat's Ed., p. 92.

COOM, *s.* Dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i.e., from corn, Orkn.

COPILL, *s.* A couplet, Kingis Quair, st. 92, 93, S.T.S.

COPPIT, *adj.* Cup-shaped, hollow; Douglas, Virgil, xiii., ch. 4, Edin. MS.

Ruddiman's Ed. has *toppit*, topped, atop, borne aloft. The passage runs thus:—

. . . the snale
Schakand hyr *coppit* schell or than hir tale.

CORBAL, **CORBELL**, *s.* A projecting stone or piece of timber which supports a superincumbent weight; also used as short for *corbel-table*.

“Item, for sawing of twa geistis and *corbellis*, ilk geist x^d and ilk *corbell* v^d; summa ijs vj^d.” Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 26th Jan., 1554.

Fr. *corbeille*, a wicker basket; also, a corbel in masonry.

CORBALSAILYE, *s.* Prob. parapets or other projections corbelled out beyond the face of a fortified wall. V. *Saillie*.

"Licentiam edificandi castra, turres et fortalicia cum januis ferreis, le battelling *corbalsailye*, barnkynnys et carceribus." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424—1513, No. 1639.

Fr. *corbeille*, a corbel, and *saillie*, a projection; like "*saillie de maison*, an outjutting room;" Cotgr.

CORCE, *s.* Cross. V. CORS.

CORDINAR, CORDONARE, CORDYNAR, CORDENAR, *s.* A shoemaker, Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 65, iii. 268, 285. E. *cordwainer*.

O. Fr. *cordoan*, *cordowan*, Cordovan leather; Roquefort. Low Lat. *cordoanum*, from *Cordova*, a spelling of Cordova, in Spain. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CORDOK, *s.* A place of detention for evil-doers; a lock-up, prison cell.

". . . Nov., 1554, for ix. snekkis with thair stapils to the ix. *cordokkis* of the tolbuith," &c. Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, ii. 294.

Prob. from Gael. *coirtheach*, wrong-doing, wrong-doer, a guilty person.

CORD-TAWES, *s.* Taws of cord; i.e., a scourge of small cords.

". . . the Kirk . . . , as being a denne of theeues, deseruing the Lord's *cord-tawes*." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 13.

CORDWAN, CORDWANE, *s.* V. CORDEVAN.

CORKIS, *s. pl.* Cork-heeled shoes.

This term occurs in a list of articles of dress obtained for the Queen and her ladies when preparing to start on a pilgrimage to Whithorn in August, 1473. The list is headed, "Thingis taue for the Queenis persone."

"In the first, to Caldwele of hire chalmire, to pay for patynis and *corkis*, xij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 29. Dickson.

These are the "*corkit schone*" of our old ballads.

CORNLAND, CORNELAND, *s.* Arable, tilled, or cultivated land.

". . . prata, marresia, hortos terras arabiles, *lie corneland*, terras non arabiles *lie unland*." Reg. Mag. Sig.

CORNIS, *s. pl.* Corn crops. S.

CORONAT, *part. adj.* Crowned, Henryson, Lyoun and Mons, l. 58.

Lat. *coronatus*, id.; from Lat. *corona*, a crown.

CORPS-GUARDE, *s.* Body-guard; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

CORRECTOR, CORRECTOUR, *s.* Rector, instructor, conductor; as, "*correctour* of the queir," rector of the choir; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 5 Oct. 1553, Houlate, l. 212.

CORRODY, CORODY, *s.* A sum of money, or an allowance of food, drink, and clothing due to the King from a vassal for the maintenance of an accredited servant when passing through his lands. V. *Conveth*.

David I. of Scot. made frequent visits to the court of Henry I. of Eng., and on each occasion was provided for both in going and returning by grants of

corrody. V. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, i. 2-6.

O. Fr. *conroyer*, *corroyer*, to furnish, provide.

CORSAY, CORSIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women: called also a *courche*, a *curche*, a *curchey*; and like M. E. *courchef*, is der. from Fr. *couvre-chef*.

". . . pulling of hir *corsay* of hir heid and rugging of hir hair." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 275, Rec. Soc.

CORTRIKYS, *s.* A kind of cloth made at Courtray, the Flemish name of which was Cortrijck, or Kortryk.

Following two entries as to the purchase of cloth of Ypres comes "Idem computat per empcionem de v peciis cum dimidio j ulna cum dimidia ulna Cortrikys et communis varii coloris et precii." Exch. Rolls, Sect. ii. 465.

CORUYN, CORVYNE, *part. pt.* Carved out, cut from; Douglas, Virgil, 141, 9, Rudd. ed. Errat. in DICT, q. v.

Edin. MS. has *corvyne*, which proves Dr. Jamieson's rendering to be wrong. However, he only followed Ruddiman.

COSYNE, COSYNG, *s.* A cousin, near relation, Barbour, xii. 31; pl. *cosyngis*, Ibid. viii. 396.

COSYNAGE, *s.* Kin, kindred, relationship; Ibid. v. 135. V. COSINGNACE.

COT - ARMOUR, COTEARMOUR, COYT-ARMOUR, COT OF ARMIS, *s.* A surcoat or tabard charged with armorial bearings; *cot-armour*, Barbour, xviii. 95; pl. *cot-armouris*, armorial devices, Ibid. viii. 231. These terms are also used by Barbour and Douglas. meaning a coat of mail.

"Item, [3 Sept., 1496] for ij. elne of dowbil rede taffaty, to be the Kingis *cotearmour*, xxxvj s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 292.

And on 3 Oct., 1488, ". . . for ix *coyt armouris* to the harroldis and purcyfantis, price of ilk peyce, sylk, golde, aysure, and the makin of thaim, v li; summa of the ix, xlv li." Ibid. i. 163.

O. Fr. *cote*, a coat; *armoirie*, graven or charged with arms. But, as a coat of mail, from *cote*, a coat; and *armure*, harness, armour.

COTHERLIE, *adj.* Kindly, affectionate; Orkn.

COTTON, COTTONT, COTTONIT, COTONYT, *adj.* Dressed with a nap, having a soft nap; as, *cotton lamskinnis*, lambskins with the wool cottoned or dressed, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 202: *cotonyt clath*, cloth dressed or finished with a long nap, Ibid. i. 164.

COTTONOY, *s.* An annoyance, Orkn.

COU, *v.* and *s.* V. Cow.

To **COUCH**, *v. a.* To lay, inlay, set, deck, adorn; pret. and part. pt. *couchit*, decked, Kingis Quair, st. 46.

COUCHIT, **COWCHIT**, *part. pt.* Inlaid; same as *Coutchit*, q. v., Douglas. E. *couched*.

COUDE, **CODE**, *s.* Chrisom-cloth. V. **CUDE**.

To **COUER**, *v. a.* To recover. V. **COUR**, **COWER**.

COUNTERFOOTE, *s.* Pattern, example, imitation. E. *counterfeit*. V. **COUNTERFACTÉ**.

"For as the Lord said to his two disciples (that after the *counterfoote* of Elias, would have commanded a consuming fire to come downe against the inhospitall Samaritanes.)" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

COUNTINANS, **COUNTYNANS**, *s.* V. *Contentance*.

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

To **COUP**, *v. a.* To shoot or empty the load of a *coup* or cart. Addit. to **COUP**, *v.*

COUP, *s.* 1. A *coup* or cart-load; as, "*coups* of *fuilye*," cart or horse-loads of manure, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 149.

2. The act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load.

3. A place for shooting or emptying cart-loads of earth, ashes, and rubbish.

Clay-holes, quarries, etc., that the owners desire to be filled up are advertised as *coups*.

FREE COUP, *s.* Liberty to *coup* or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had.

To advertise a *free-coup* at such a place is the usual method of notifying that rubbish is urgently required at that place for levelling purposes.

The foregoing applications of *Coup* are still used.

To **COUPON**, **COWPON**, **CULPON**, *v. a.* To cut into pieces, slice, cut up.

"For superstition is lyke some serpents, that though they be *couponed* in many cuttes, yet they can keepe some lyfe in all." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 11.

Fr. *coupon*, a slice: from *couper*, to cut.

COUPON, **COWPON**, **CULPON**, *s.* A shred, rag, cutting, pairing. Addit. to **COWPON**, q. v.

The form *culpon* occurs in Chaucer, meaning a little bunch or bundle.

To **COUR**, **CURE**, *v. a.* To cover, spread, protect, to serve with the male; part. pr. *cureing*, used also as a *s.*

"In the action persewed be the said Robert Edmund against Robert Alexander in Foggichillok for half a crown for *cureing* a mare with the persewer stoned horse. The Judge decerned the defender to pay half

pryce because the defender was oblidged to goe to another horse, quhich was proved at the bar." Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 240.

COUR, **CURE**, *s.* A cover, dish; pl. *curis*, *cureis*, bake-meats, cooked meats, Houlate, l. 695.

Given as *Curer* in *Dict.*, which is a misreading of Pinkerton's ed. Bann. MS. has *cureis*; Asloan MS. *curis*.

COURFYRE, **CURFOYR**, *s.* Curfew, evening-bell. Fr. *couvre-feu*.

"Ordanis the stepill and knock to be ordourlie and sufficientlie kept, usit and wont, and to regne (ring) xij houris, vj houris, and *courfyre* nychtlie." Burgh Rec. Peebles, p. 324. Rec. Soc.

The term occurs in Aberdeen Burgh Recs., 27 Oct., 1503 as *curfoyr*.

To **COURAY**, *v. a.* To curry, to dress or prepare tanned leather for the shoemaker.

"Item, whair thai suld gif thair lethir gude oyle and taulch, thai gif it bot watter and salt. Item, thai wirk it or it be *courait*, in greit hindering and skaith of the Kingis liegis." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 22.

O. Fr. *conroier*, later *couroier*, or as Cotgrave has it *conroyer*, *courroyer*, "to currie, tawe, or dresse, as leather."

Burguy gives the forms *conroier*, *conreier*, *contraer*, to equip, furnish, prepare, put in order: from the root *roi*, *rei*, *rai*, order, arrangement.

COURPLE, *s.* The crupper of a saddle; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 388. V. **CURPLE**.

COURTICIAN, **CURTICIAN**, *s.* A courtier, courtesan; Compl. Scot., p. 133. Fr. *courtisan*.

COURTINGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains.

"Item, [A. 1474] fra Will of Rend to bind my Lordis *courtings* $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of bukrame, price xij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 41.

"My Lord" here mentioned was Prince James, afterwards James IV. of Scotland, and the bit of buckram became part of the furnishing of his cradle.

COUTH, **COUTHIN**, *s.* A two-year-old and a three-year-old coal-fish, Orkn.

COUTHY, **COUTHIE**, *adj.* V. **COUTH**.

To **COVAIT**, **COWAIT**, *v. a.* To desire, wish, crave; Court of Venus, iii. 184, 502.

To **COW THE BENT**. Lit. to crop the coarse grass of the common or of untilled land; to take what one can get, to live as one may. *Cow the Bent* implies living on poor fare, and hence poverty, disgrace, misfortune.

Milch cows are pastured on the best grass; less worth cattle are sent to *cow the bent*. When a person is disgraced or cast off, he is said to be sent to *cow the bent*. The life of poverty, disgrace, or misfortune, is often called a life of "*cow the bent*."

And sum day quhen he seis his skaith,
He will yow thank and rewaird baith,

And turn the fox bak to his rent,
And former style of *cow the bent*.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 5.

COWARDY, COWARDIE, s. Cowardice, faint-heartedness. Barbour, i. 26, 747, Edin. MS.

Camb. MS. reads *voidre*, stratagem, cunning, in ix. 747, which certainly makes better sense. V. Skeat's Barbour, Gloss., and note p. 579.

COWBEL, COWBILL, COWBLE, s. V. **COBLE, Coble.**

COWNTOUR, s. V. *Comptour-burd*.

COWNTOURIS, s. pl. Counters, called also *Nuremberg tokens*, used in calculations on the Counter or Comptour-board. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 300.

COYNYE, s. and adj. Corner. V. **COIN.**

CRAAR, CRARE, s. V. **CREARE.**

CRABBING, s. Irritation, provocation, rage; Henryson, Orpheus and Eurydice, l. 503. V. **CRAB.**

CRABSTANE, CRIBSTANE, s. Kerbstone, border of street pavement; S.

CRAIKAND, part. Croaking, crying; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 159. V. **CRAIK.**

CRAIG, s. Neck, throat. V. **CRAG.**

CRAKLING - CHEESE, s. Refuse of tallow pressed into the form of a cheese; used for feeding dogs, poultry, etc., S. Addit. to **CRACKLINGS.**

Tallow refuse is also called *crakkings*; and the cake or cheese *crakking-cheese*; West of S.

CRAK-RAIP, CRAK-RAPE, s. Crack-rope; one fit for the hangman's rope; a term of contempt applied to a thief or a rascal, expressive of what he deserves.

In dreid and schame our dayis we indure:
Synne widdie-nek and *crak-raip* callit als,
And till our hyre hangit up be the hals.

Henryson, Tod's Confessioun, l. 48.

In Dr. Laing's ed. of Henryson this term is carelessly rendered "*hangman's rope*."

Crak-raip or *crak-rope*, *crack-hemp*, *crack-halter*, are terms of contempt used both in Eng. and Scot., and generally applied to habit-and-repute thieves: but, like the term *widdie-nek* as used by Henryson, and *gallows-bird* of modern times, they were also applied to rogues, rascals, and miscreants of the worst kind, to express the end they will come to, or the punishment they deserve. Shakespeare certainly uses *crack-hemp* in this sense. Some writers, however, define *crak-raip* as one who has been hanged, but escaped by the breaking of the rope; for a man can't be hanged twice. But this meaning is, at least, not the one in which the term is commonly used; and prob. it has originated from the mistaken idea that *crack* means to break. In this connection it means to stretch or strain tight, to stretch to the utmost: just as we say the rigging, cordage, or

timbers of a ship crack and shiver when straining in a storm.

CRAN, s. A crane; also, a vulgar name for a heron; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 182, Dickson.

In Scot. records the word *cran* almost always means a heron, and during the fifteenth century this bird must have been common in Scotland, as it formed an important dish at great feasts. V. Gloss. to Accts. But the crane never was a native of Scotland, and has always been an exceedingly rare visitant.

Or like a *cran*,
That man take nine steps before she flee,
Old Proverb.

A.-S. *cran*, Dan. *kran*, Swed. *kran*, id.

CRAN-CRAIG, CRAN-CRAIGIE, CRAN-CRAIGIT, s. and adj. Crane neck, one who has a long slender neck; also, crane-necked; as, "That *cran-craigie* beast cou'd never ca' coals," West of S.

V. *Cran*, a crane, and *Craig*, a neck.

CRAP-HEICH, CROP-HEICH, CROPE-HEIGH, adj., adv., and s. Topmost, highest: *in the crop-heich*, in the highest place, Houlate, l. 408, Bann. MS.

CRARE, s. V. **CREARE.**

CRASIE, CRASY, CHRAISY, s. A kind of bonnet for women, a sun-bonnet, Clydes., Lothian. V. *Gaberlunzie Wallet*, p. 40.

CRAUDON, s. A craven. V. **CRAWDON.**

CRAW-POCKIES, s. The eggs of sharks, skate, and dog-fish, Orkn.

To **CREAN, CREEN, CREIN, v. a.** Forms of **CRINE**, to shrivel, &c., q. v.

CREANCE, CREANS, s. Credit. Fr. *créance*. "And all manner of othir thingis till thair *creance* lent or laid in wed within thair burghes jt sall fully be detemynt and endit." *Fragments of Old Laws*, ch. 8.

CREANSOUR, s. A creditor. Fr. *créancier*.

"And gif he wil nocht it outquyte, it sal be salde and the *creansour* sall tak his dett." *Burgh Lawis*, ch. 79.

CREDENCE, s. Credentials, testimonials; evidence, attestation. O. Fr. *credence*, as *creance*.

Quhen thai consauit had the cas and the *credence*,
Be the herald in hall huve thai nocht ellis.

Houlate, l. 300.

CREAT, pret. and part. pa. Created, Compl. Scot., p. 34, 43, E.E.T.S.

CREESHIE, adj. V. under **CREISCH.**

CREMAR, s. A pedlar, a hawker of wares; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 184. V. **CREAMER.**

According to the burgh laws the *cremar* was allowed to have an open stand or stall at certain fairs and markets but their usual stance was on the street, and if

possible near the door of a church, as noticed in the entry quoted above.

The burghs and guild-brother, who kept a booth or shop, had no favour for the *cremar*; and it was reckoned dishonourable for a booth-keeper to be a *cremar* as well. Indeed, in a dispute among the hammermen of Glasgow in 1645 regarding one of their brethren who had been *creaming*, the provost and magistrates were intreated to protect the craft; and the petition presented by the guild craved them "to caus the said Robert keip himself and his wair within his owne buith and drope, and to consider that no buithe keiper aught to be ane *creamer*," etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, Vol. II., p. 77, V. *Drop*.

CREME-STOK, CREM-STOK, s. The chrism-stock or vessel for holding the holy anointing oil.

"Item, ane *crem-stok* of siluer with ane closour of siluer and the laif of the graithe langand thairto of euore." Reg. Vestments, &c. St. Salvator's Coll. St. Andrews, Maitland Club Misc., iii. 203.

O. Fr. *creme*, the chrism.

CREMESYE, s. V. **CRAMESYE.**

CREN, s. A crane. V. **CRANE.**

CRENISHED, part. pt. Notched, serrated; broken or gapped along the top or edge, as a mouldering wall or rusty sword.

"The back dyick of the college yaird quhilk is *crenished* and spedit . . . and lickle to fail." Aberd. Burgh Records, 28 Aug., 1646.

O. Fr. *crenè*, nicked, notched, indented.

CRENYIE, adj. Small, dwarfish, Orkn.

CRESCHE, s. Grease. V. **CREISCH.**

". . . faltet in weyande of ony thing suilk as woll, nowte *resche* or swyne sayme," etc. Burgh Lawis, ch. 68.

CREWIS, s. pl. Cruves. V. **CROO, CRUVE.**

CRIT, CRIOUR. V. under *Cry*.

To CRINGE, CRYNGE, CRENGE, CRAINGE, v. n. To cringe, crouch, shrivel, draw together, cower; as, "He sits *cringin'* at the fire."

He criplit, he *cryngit*, he cairfully cryd,
He solpit and sorrowit in sichingis seir.

Houlate, l. 956, Bann. MS.

As generally used this term seems to be a freq. of *crine*, to shrivel, grow less; Gael. *crionan*: which, however, could not evolve the final *ge*. As used in Mod. Eng., it is said to be derived from A.-S. *cringan*, *crinegan*, *crincan*, to sink in battle, fall, succumb. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CROFF, CRUFF, s. A hovel, sty. V. **CRUFE.**

CROIP, s. Crop; *croip* and *calf*, crop and grass, Henryson. V. under *Calf*.

CROKETS, CROKETTIS, s. pl. Ruffles, neck-ornaments, curls, tresses; West of S. Addit. to **CROKATS.**

Crockets were twists of hair originally. V. Halliwell.

To CRONE, CRUNE, v. n. V. **CROYN, CROON.**

CROOK, CRUIK, s. A crack or cleft in a rock, or in a rocky hill-side; also, hollows under projecting rocks; Barbour, x. 602, 605, Hart's Ed. E. *creeks*.

CROOKED, CRUKYT, adj. Deformed, lame, decrepid. V. **CRUKE.**

"Andrew Buchanan in Robertlane pursues Thomas Wylie in Meikle Corshill for curing of ane horse *crooked*." Corshill Baron Court, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 107.

"Giff ouy of our brether of the gilde in his eyld fall *crukyt* or pure or in ane vncurabill seyknes, and he haue nocht of his awin whar of he may be sustenyt . . . he salbe releffyt." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 12.

To CROON, CROUN, v. a. To hum or sing softly, as to an infant; to sing with subdued voice, as for practice when one is alone or pleased. V. **CROYN.**

Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

But blythely tak' the road, an' while journeying along,
Croon cheerily to mysel' an auld Scottish sang.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 410.

In the Dict. *croon* is represented as a neut. vb. only.

To CROON, CROUN, v. n. To emit low, sad, sorrowful tones, to sing a lament; to mourn, lament; as, "She sits *croonin'* for her bairn that's gane." Addit. to **CROON, CROYN.**

Croon is also used to express playing or practising in a low or sad tone; as, "the shepherd *croonin* on his pipe." In this sense James Ballantine uses the term in his merry song, "The Auld Beggar Man."

He puff'd on the weaver, he ran to his loom;
He shankit the snab hame to cobbie his shoon;
He skelpt the herd, on his bog-reed to *croon*—
Saw ye e'er sic a strong auld man?

Gaberlunzie's Wallet, p. 14.

CROON, CROONACH, s. The act of singing in a soft low voice, a song of sorrow or lamentation, a low sweet lullaby; Gaberlunzie's Wallet, p. 198. Addit. to **CROON.**

CROOPAN, s. The throat, Orkn.

CROOPAN, s. The tail crupper; girth of a horse, Orkn.

CROP, CROPE, s. The top. V. **CRAP.**

CROP, CRUP, pret. Crept, did creep. Addit. to **CRAP.**

The forms *crap*, *crop*, *crup*, are still used as pret. of *creep*; so also are the corresponding forms of the part. pt. *crappen*, *croppen*, *cruppen*.

CROPPIN, part. pt. Crept, Kingis Quair, st. 182, Skeat's Ed. S. T. S.

In the Dict. this word is given as **COFFIN**, from Tytler's ed.; but it is a misreading. See Note in Skeat's ed., p. 92.

Other forms of this part. pt. are *creepin*, *crappin*, *crippin*, *crep*, *crip*, *crap*, *crop*.

CROPE, v. and s. Croak. V. **CROUP.**

CROSE-GAIRD, CORCÉ-GAIRDIS, s. The cross-guard, the watch or watchmen at the burgh cross; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 187, Rec. Soc.

CROUF, s. A kind of hide, a stout shoe-leather.

“And thar is aucht for the canage of a last of hydys xij d. of a last of *crouf* j d.” Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 27.

CROUNE, CROUN, CROVNE, CRONE, s. A crown, a gold coin of which there were various denominations current in Scotland, viz. :—

1. *Scottis Crowne*, first struck by Robert III., which varied in value at different periods from 12s. to 13s. 4d.; but it was generally reckoned at 13s. 4d. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 167.
2. *Franche Crowne*, which varied in value from 12s. 6d. to 15s., but the usual value was 14s. This coin was very much used in Scotland; indeed, it appears to have been the favourite gold coin during the 15th and 16th cents. *Ibid.* i. 64, 167.
3. *Croune of the Sone*, i.e., crown of the sun, so called from its mint mark, and often mentioned in old accounts, was reckoned at 14s. value, *Ibid.* i. 302.

CROVE, CROOVE, s. A trap for fish, Aberd., Perth., West of S. V. **CRUVE.**

CROWNAIR, s. Coroner. V. **CROWNARE.**

CRUCHET, CRACHET, s. A little crook or cleek, Barbour, x. 41. Fr. *crochet.*

CRUDGEBAK, s. Crookback. In M. Eng. *crocheback, crouchback.*

A *crudgebak* that cairfull cative bure.
Douglas, King Hart, i. 116, ed. 1874.

CRUIK, s. V. **CROOK.**

CRUK, CRUKE, CRUIK, s. The strong iron hook used in suspending a large pot over a fire; also, the iron chain with a small hook called a *gab* attached, used in suspending a small pot. Prob. this confusion arose from the frequent use of both *cruik* and *gab* for suspending a small pot; Burgh Lawis, ch. 16. Addit. to **CROOK.**

2. A shepherd's crook or staff. *By heuk and cruk*, by reaping hook or shepherd's staff, that is, by tilling land or keeping flocks; and these being the primitive modes of earning a living, the phrase in early times would represent *by this way or that, by one way or other, by some means.* In like man-

ner, *by heuk and cruk* would represent *by both ways*, and then *by all ways or means, by any or every way.*

The mair we get *by heuk and cruk,*

We aften grow the greedier.

Alex. Wilson, The Shark, s. 7.

Another meaning of *cruk, cruik*, is given under **CROOK AND BANDS.**

CRUKYT, adj. Decrepid. V. **CROOKED.**

CRULL, s. A confused heap, a complete smash, Orkn.

CRUMB, CRUMBE, s. A curve, bend, crook; hence, in a fish the point where the body bends or curves from the tail, the anal fin.

“Neither sall it be leasum to him to cutt the salmound above the *crumbe* or any parte therof,” etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 17 Feb., 1644. V. *Salmon Tail.*

This is an extract from the famous Glasgow “Law of Salmound Tails” to which appeal was often made during the 17th and early part of the 18th cents.

Gael. *cruime*, a bend, curvature; from. *crook*, crooked.

To CRY, v. a. To proclaim, publish, declare; as, “*To cry* a fair or a roup.” Addit. to **CRY, q. v.**

To CRY A FAIR. To proclaim or give public notice regarding the holding of a fair.

In olden times this was a great and most important proclamation, and was made with all due ceremony on the evening of the day before the fair. To the people of the burgh the proclamation was made by a town-officer standing on the tolbuith stair, or on the steps of the cross: and to the landward or country people it was made by another officer who stood on the public green or common.

The following extract from the Burgh Records of Glasgow gives a full account of “the crying of a fair.” It is dated 6 July, 1590.

“The peace of the fair wes proclamit be David Coittis, mair of fie, vpoun the Grene, and be James Anderson, town officer, vpoun the tolbuith stair, eftir the forme and tennour vnderwrittin :—Forsamekle as the sevint day of Julij approcheand is the fair day of the burgh and citie of Glasgow of auld, heirfoir, I, in our Sovereane Lordis name, and als in name and behalf of the baillie of the regalitie of Glasgw, and provest and baillies of the same, commandis and chargis and als inhibits and forbiddis all our Sovereane Lordis lieges that nane of thame tak vpoun hand to molest or trouble ony persone or persouis repairand to the said fair, remaneand thairin, or passand thairfra, for ald feid or new, for auld dett or new, or brek the peace of the said fair be way of tuilzie or trublance, for the space of aucht dayis nixt thairefter, vnder the pane of ten pundis ilk fault vnforgevin.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 154, Rec. Soc.

To CRY A ROUP OR SALE. To proclaim or publish it by the bellman or town officer.

In towns the bellman passed through the streets with his proclamation: but in country districts with scattered population he cried a roup or sale at the church door as the people came out.

O auctioneers he was the wale,

And rairly he could *cry a sale*

On Sabbath, when the kirk did scale,

And neir did spare.

Fisher's Poems.

CRIT, CRIYT, CRYDE, CRIDE, pret. and part.
pt. Cried, proclaimed; proclaimed in church.

" . . . giffin to ane wif that brocht cheriis to the King and *criit* on him for siluer, iij s." Acets. L. H. Treas., I. 348.

" . . . [3 Feb., 1493] . . . Johne Keyr, messenger, passand with the Kingis lettrez in Galoway and Carryk to ger wapynschawingis be *cryit*," etc. *Ibid.*, i. 319.

In West of S. this term is pron. *cride* (i as in *pride*), and *cryde* (y as in *dyed*): generally *cryde*, when it ends a phrase or sentence, and *cride*, when it is followed by other words.

Before the Registration Act came into force, the fee paid to a Session Clerk for proclamation of banns was called *cryin siller*.

CRIOUR, CRIER, s. An inferior officer of a burgh, a town-officer, a sergeand, a beadle.

"The *criouris* [seriandis] sal be chosyn communly be the consent of all the burges, and thair aw to be lele men and of gude fame, and thair sal suer fewte to the King and the aldirman and the bailieis of the toune and to all burges in full court." Burgh Lawis, ch. 71.

The *crier* was, as this extract indicates, an officer of court, and an officer of the burgh; indeed, the name by which he was best known and is still called, a *town's officer*, includes both duties. He acted as *crier* at the common courts, and passed through the town with bell or drum to publish notices and proclamations; on great occasions he led the procession of magistrates and carried a bright polished halberd, and on market days he kept a sharp eye on the weights and measures, and passed round the stalls with the *customers* when they uplifted their dues or petty customs. He was therefore a well-known and important person in the burgh of olden times; but his duties and his honours have been greatly diminished of late by Burgh Improvement Acts.

CRYKE, CRUIK, s. V. *Crook*.

CRYSME, s. Consecrated oil; also, unction, anointing. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 14.

CUBBIE, s. A small cassie or basket, often made of heather; Orkn.

CUD, CUDE, s. 1. Cud; *chewt their cude*, ruminated, reflected, mused, meditated.

Owe a broad wi' bannocks heapet,
Cheese, and stoups, and glasses stood;
Some were roaring, ithers sleepit,
Ithers quietly *chewt their cude*.
Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, s. 4.

2. Stuff to chew, food.

Thy *cud*, thy claitthis, thy coist, cumis nocht of the.
Houlate, l. 978, Bann. MS.

A.-S. *cvidu*, and later *cudu*, cud, from *ceowan*, to chew. Gael. *cuidh*, food.

CUDDIE, s. A ditch or cutting to lead the drainage of a district to a river; also, an overflow connection between a canal and a river. Addit. to **CUDDIE**, q. v.

Except during the time of flushing or overflow the water in the *cuddie* is stagnant or nearly so.

The term is a corr. of O. Fr. *conduit*, an aqueduct, a canal. V. **CUNDIE**.

(Sup.)

M

**CUDICHE, CUDDECHT, CODDECHT, COD-
DACHEICH, s.** A term synon. with *Conveth*, q. v.

This word frequently occurs in rentals of lands in the Highlands and Islands, and signifies a night's victuals or entertainment: from Gael. *cuidh*, food, and *oidheche*, night.

CUDYUCH, CUDYEOCH, s. V. **CUDEIGH**.

CUIL, CUYL, adj. and v. Cool, North of S.: *cule*, West of S. V. *Cule*, v.

To CUILYE, v. a. To entice, beguile; another form of **CULYE**, q. v.

O. Fr. *guiller*, "to couzen, beguile, deceive;" Cotgr.

CUIR, s. Task, office, duty, Court of Venus, Prol. 246; thought, desire, *Ibid.*, i. 421. E. *cure*.

To CUIR, v. a. To value, esteem, regard.

For sic storyis I *cuir* thame not ane prene.
Court of Venus, iii. 546, S. T. Soc.

O. Fr. *cure*, from Lat. *cura*, care.

CUIT, s. The ankle. V. **CUTE**.

CUITIKINS, CUTIKINGIS, s. pl. V. **CUTIKINS**.

To CUITER, CUTTER, v. a. and n. Same as **CUTER**, to cocker; also, to coax, wheedle, caress, fondle, whisper lovingly; Whistle Binkie, I. 155, II. 66. Addit. to **CUTER**, **KUTER**.

CUITERER, CUTTERER, s. A coaxer, wheedler, fawner, fair-speaker; West of S.

CULD, v. aux. Did, Compl. Scot., p. 63, E. E. T. S.

This peculiar use of *culd* arose from confounding the auxiliary *gan* (= did) with *can*, and then using *culd* as its past tense.

To CULE, v. a. and n. To cool, to become cool.

"He may *cule* his cutes a wee," i. e., he must wait a little.

"Keep your breath to *cule* your parritch;" said to one who is angry without cause.

Schir Rauf caught to *kule* him, and tak mair of the licht
He kest vp his veseir,
With ane cheualrous cheir.

Rauf Coilyear, s. 65.

A.-S. *cól*, cool; Dan. *kól*, Swed. *kylig*, Ger. *kuhl*.

CULE, CUIL, CUYL, adj. and s. Cool, cold, become cool or cold, of sufficient coolness. As a *s.* like E. cool, cold, implying, state, condition, etc.

Are ye no gaun to waken the day, ye rogue?

Your parritch is ready and *cule* in the cog.

W. Miller, Sleepy Wee Laddie, st. 1.

CULPON, s. A shred. V. **COWPON, COUPON**.

CULUM, s. A tail, fundament.

The *culum* of Sanct Bryds cow,
The gruntill of Sanct Antonis sow,
Quhil bure his haly bell.
Lyndsay, Thre Estaitis, l. 2102.

Lat. *culus*, fundament.

CULVERIN, CULUERENE, CULVRIN, s.

Originally a hand gun of a yard long; afterwards a cannon of the second order, long in proportion to its calibre; also called a serpentine; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 122, 131. **V. CULVRING.**

Fr. *couleuvre*, from *coleuvre*, an adder; Lat. *colubra*.

CUM, COM, v. and s. V. Com.

CUM, CUMB, COOM, KIM, s. A tub, cistern, as, "a milk-*cum* or *kim*;" also, a large ladle for baling a boat; West and South of S.

CUMMEN, COOMEN, KIMMEN, s. Lit. a small *cum* or *kim*, a small or shallow tub, a ladle, a skimmer. **V. KIMMEN.**

Gael. *cum*, to keep, hold: *cuman*, a milking pail, a circular wooden dish without a handle; M'Leod and Dewar.

CUMBLY, adj. Comely, Barbour, xi., 132, Edin. MS.

CUMFETHIS, s. pl. A corr. of CONFECTS, sweetmeats, q. v. It represents a pron. which is still common.

CUMMERIT, CUMMYRIT, CUMRAIT, CUMRAYIT, pret. and part. pt. Cumbered, encumbered, harassed, overwhelmed; Barbour, xi. 198, xiv. 298, xiii. 127, xiv. 550, xvii. 123.

CUMRAW, CUMROW, s. A comrade, companion, neighbour.

"... for keiping gud nyctbureheid to thair *cumrowis*," etc. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 24 Apr., 1572.
This form may be only the local pron. of E. *comrade*.

To CUMSEIL, COMSEIL, v. a. To line the roof and walls of a room with wood, to ceiling and wainscot, to lath and plaster; Old Church Life in Scotland, p. 38. **V. COOM-CEIL'D.**

This may be a compound of *con*, altogether, and M. E. *syle*, to ceil, to cover with boards, line, etc., and used to imply the lining of a room with wood or with lath and plaster: but more prob. it is *coom-ceil* with extended meaning adapted to modern usage. In most cases the lining is laid or fitted on *cooms* or frames.

CUNGLES, s. pl. Coarse gravel, roundish water-worn stones; E. *shingles*. **V. CHINGLE.**

CUNGLY, adj. Gravelly; covered with shingles or roundish water-worn stones;

as, "a *cungly* shore;" Ayr., Orkn. **V. CHINGLIE.**

CUNNAR, CONNAR, s. A tester, taster. **V. CUN.**

"Item, at thai put nocht furth thair ail wande to certify the *cunnaris* of the ayl as thai solde. Item, at thai sell ail nocht the *cunmar* beand present, na yit *cunnand* efterhend." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 39.

In the Record edition of Acts of Parliament and in the Ancient Laws and Customs of Scotland issued by the Burgh Record Society, these words are given as *tunnaris*, *tunnar*, *tunnand*, the transcriber having probably misread *c* as *t*. Cf. E. *ale-conner*.

The following extracts explain the use of the *ale-wand*, and how the ale was *cunned*.

"And ilke broustare sal put hir alewande ntuth hir house at hir wyndow or abuue hir dur that it may be seabill communly til al men, the quhilk gif scho dois nocht scho sal pay for hir defalt iiii d." Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

"... the bailieis sall pass throu the towne with thair officeris and *cunnaris* and cwnd and vese the ail, and mak the price how the ail salbe sauld fowr tymes in the yeir," etc. Burgh Recs. Priestwick, 8 Nov., 1571.

Then the *cunmar*, having valued the ale, and declared it in the presence of the bailies and their officeris, did "calk apoun a dur alsmony scoris with calk as the galoun salbe salde of the saide aile." Ibid., p. 17.

In those days ale was an important article of food, and it was necessary to protect it from the 'tricks of trade' as well as the greed of the seller; hence the following law, which held good in every burgh.

"And scho [i.e., the broustare] sall mak gud ale and approbabill as the tym askis. And gif scho makis ivil ale and dois agane the custume of the toune and be convykkyt of it, scho sall gif til hir mercycment viii s. or than thole the lauch of the toune, that is to say be put on the kukstule, and the ale sall be geyffin to the pure folk the tua part, and the thryd part send to the brethyr of the hospitale. And rycht sic dome sal be done of meide as of ale." Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

CUNNING, s. A rabbit. **V. CUNING.**

CUNTRE, COUNTRE, s. Encounter, attack; Douglas, Virgil, vii. ch. 9, Edin. MS. **V. COUNTYR.**

CUNYE, CUNYEE, CUNYIE, s. Coinage. Used also as an *adj.*; as, "the *cunyee* siluir of the pennyis." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 312. Addit. to **CUINYIE.**

CUNYEING, part. as a *s.* Coining; as, "in the *cunyeing* of fifty tua Trois pundis and ane halue vnce of brokin siluer vesschell," etc. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 168.

CUNYEIT, pret. and part. pt. Coined; Ibid., i. 313.

CUNYER, CUNYEUR, CUNYIER, s. A coiner; *fals cunyer*, a false coiner, a maker of base money. **V. CUNYIE-HOUSE.**

"Item, for twa hors to carry the *fals cunyers* to the gallows, and hame bringing of their legs and beids, and eirding of thair bodeyis, xxij s." Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1553-4.

- “ . . . and the said siluer to be brocht hame as said to be diluerit to the *maister cunyeour*,” [i.e., master of the mint] etc. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1554, II. 204.
- CUP, *s.* A term in golfing applied to a small cavity or hole in the course, prob. made by the stroke of a previous player.
- To CUP, *v. a.* In golfing it means to mark or break the ground with the club when striking the ball; also, to strike the ground with the club when driving a ball.
- CUPPIL, CUPPLE, *s.* A stone of butter and a stone of skimmed milk cheese sold together.
- “In 1737 a Lochunyoeh farmer sold 14 *cuppil* of butter and cheese for £53 : 4 : 0 Scots.” Notes on Lochwinnoch by Dr. Crawford.
- CURAS, CURACE, *s.* A cuirass; Douglas, Virgil. Fr. *cuirasse*.
- CURAT, *s.* A curator, preceptor.
- “Henry of Culan . . . of lauchful aige, out of tutoury and has chosine til his *curatis* to gowerne him.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 July, 1463.
- CURBULYE, *s.* Lit. boiled leather: jacked or jacked leather, leather that has been thickened and hardened in the dressing; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 7, Edin. MS. In Ruddiman’s ed. *corbulye*, q. v.
- CURCHE, CURCHEY, *s.* A woman’s cap. V. COURCHE, *Corsay*.
- Pl. *curchis* occurs in Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 309, Sp. C., but is misprinted *curclus*. Unfortunately there are very many such mistakes in this most interesting series of Burgh Records.
- CURE, *v.* and *s.* Cover. V. *Cour*.
- CURER, *s.* Errat. in *DICT.* for *Cure*. V. under *Cour*, *s.*
- CURFOYR, *s.* Curfew. V. *Courfyre*.
- CURIALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a court, hall, or seat of judgment; Court of Venus, i. 793, S. T. Soc. Fr. *curial*, id., from Lat. *curia*.

CURROR, CURROUR, CURROURE, *s.* A courier, messenger; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 267, 45, 52.

O. Fr. *courier*, *coureur*, a runner; from O. Fr. *courre*, from Lat. *currere*, to run.

CURTICIAN, *s.* A courtier. V. *Courtician*.

CUSSIT, *s.* A small chest or box, Orkn.

Prob. a variation of *chessel*, Lowlands.

CUSTUMABILLY, *adv.* Customarily, Barbour, xv. 236.

CUSTUMAR, *s.* A collector of customs, Chalmerlan Air, ch. i. V. CUSTUME.

CUTTIT, *part. adj.* A *cuttit hors*, a gelding; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 381.

CUTTOCH, CUTTACH, *s.* A young cow of between one and two years; between a stirk and a quey. V. CUDDOCH.

The kye’s gane to the birken wud
The *cuttochs* to the brume,
The sheep’s gane to the high hills,
Thay’s no be hame till nune.

Old Ballad.

Gael. *cutach*, short; alluding to the horns of the animal at that age.

CUVIE, *s.* The fleshy part of a horse’s tail, Orkn.

CUVIE, CUFIE, COUFIE, *s.* An iron ring used for passing down over fishing-lines so as to save the sinker, etc., when the hooks get entangled on the bottom, Orkn.

CWNNAR, *s.* A taster. V. *Cunnar*.

CYRE, *s.* Leather, Barbour, xii. 22, Edin. MS. Fr. *cuir*.

Jamieson’s ed. reads *tyre*; but it is simply a misreading of *cyre* in the Edin. MS. The Camb. MS. has *qwyrbolle*, a corr. of *cuir bouilli*, jacked leather. V. Skeat’s Barbour, p. 582.

CYTE, CYTTE, KYTE, *s.* A kite: a bird of the hawk family; also called *bald kite*, Houlate, l. 640. V. *Beld Cyttis*.