

# ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

## OF THE

# SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

### D.

DA, s. Day.

Bustuous aboue all vtheris his menyne,  
The pepil clepit of Equicola  
That hard furris had telit mony *da*.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 235. 40. V. DAW.

DA', DAE, DAY, s. Doe.

—“His hail Woods, Forrestes, Parkes, Hanynge,  
*Da*, Ra, Harts, Hynds, fallow deir, phesant, fouldes  
and utheris wild beastes within the same, are great-  
tully destroyed.” *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1594, c. 210.  
A.-S. *da*, Dan. *daa*, id.

DA, s. A sluggard. V. DAW.

DA, s. Prob., a piece, a portion.

“Ane *da* of cramosie velvot embroderit with gold,  
contening the ruif of the heid pece, and thre double  
pandis, quhair of thair is tua lang and ane schort, and  
ane of the same pandis wantis the freinyeis of gold.”  
*Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 205.

Can this be from A.-S. *dal*, a division, or *dael*, a por-  
tion, *l* being quiescent in the end of many words in  
S.?

A.-S. *dag*, *daag*, is rendered “sparsum, any thing  
that is loose and hanging abroad;” *Somn.* S.B. *daw*,  
denotes a very small portion. V. DAW, s., an atom.

DAAR, *adj.* Dear, in price; compar. *daarer*,  
superl. *daarest*; *Aberd.* V. DAARAR.

To DAB, DAUB, *v. a.* 1. To peck, as birds  
do, S.

Weel *daubit*, Robin ! there's some mair,  
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.  
*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 43.

2. To prick, slightly to pierce; used in the  
sense of *jag*, E. *job*.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,  
Though fair the rose may be.  
*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, i. 87.

Teut. *dabb-en*, suffodere, fodicare.

DAB, s. 1. A stroke from the beak of a bird,  
S.; a blow, A. Bor.

2. Used to denote a smart push with a broken  
sword or pointless weapon; in allusion, doubt-  
less, to a bird's pecking with its bill.

“As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in  
the mouth with my broken sword, which very much  
hurt him; but he aiming a second thrust, which I had  
likewise the good fortune to put by, and having as  
before given him another *dab* in the mouth, he imme-  
diately went off, for fear of the pursuers.” *Memoirs*  
of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

Here *dab* is obviously contrasted with thrust.

DABACH, s. A stroke or blow, *Buchan.*

Probably a dimin. from *Dab*, a stroke. Gael. *di-  
badh*, however, is a priek, a point.

To DABBER, DEVER, *v. a.* To confound or  
stupify one by talking so rapidly that one  
cannot understand what is said, *Dumfr.*

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of  
*Dauer*, *Daiver*, *v. a.*

To DABBER, *v. n.* To jar, to wrangle,  
*Aberd.*

Probably allied to the first part of *Dibber-derry*,  
confused debate. Gael. *deabh-am* signifies “to battle,  
to encounter,” *Shaw*.

DABBIES, *s. pl.* *Haly*, also pronounced  
*Helly*, *Dabbies*. 1. The designation still  
given in Galloway to the bread used in the  
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is  
not baked in the form of a loaf, but in cakes  
such as are generally called *Shortbread*.

2. The vulgar name still given in Edinburgh  
to a species of cake baked with butter,  
otherwise called *Petticoat-tails*; in Dundee,  
*Holy Doupiers*.

They have obviously been denominated *Dabbies*, as  
being punctured, from the *v. to Dab*, and *Haly*, *Helly*,  
or holy, as being consecrated to a religious use. *Helly*

is the pronunciation of the term in Dumfriesshire. This kind of bread, it is supposed, had been preferred to that in the form of a loaf, in imitation of the unleavened cakes used by the Jews in the Passover, and of course in the first celebration of the Supper. The learned Bingham, however, contends that, in the first ages of Christianity, leavened bread was commonly used in the Supper; and shews that it was not till the eleventh century that unleavened bread was introduced in the Roman ritual. *Antiq. Christ. Church*, B. xv. c. 2.

Du Cange refers to some kind of bread resembling this, when quoting from the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Tom. i. p. 498. *Molendarium septem panes de conventu, et septem panes de Pricked-Bread. Vo. Panis.*

DABERLACK, *s.* 1. "A kind of long seaweed;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

2. "Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather;" *ibid.* In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment. Evidently denominated from its resemblance to long seaweed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head, when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks; *ibid.*

DABLET, DAIBLET, *s.* An imp, a little devil. This epithet is given to one who is represented as the offspring of an *Incubus*.

When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voice  
The deid of the *Dablet*, then syne they withdrew,  
To let it ly alane, they thought it little loss,  
In a den be a dyke on the day dew.

*Watson's Coll.*, iii. 16. V. also p. 22.

Fr. *diableteau*, *id.*, dimin. from *diable*. V. MACK-LACK.

DACHAN, (*gutt.*), *s.* A puny dwarfish creature, Buchan; synon. with *Ablach*, *Wary-drag*, &c.

Gael. *daoch*, a periwinkle; Teut. *docke*, a puppet.

To DACKER, DAKER, DAIKER, *v. a.* 1. To search, to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B.

—The Sevitiens will but doubt be here,  
To dacker for her as for robbed gear;  
And what hae we a conter them to say?  
The gear'll prove itsell gin we deny.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 91.

But Piercy, wi' the fause earl Warren,  
And Cressingham, (ill mat he speed!)  
Are dackerin' wi' sax thousand mair,  
Frae Coupar to Berwick upon Tweed.  
*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, ii. 168.

2. To engage, to grapple, S. B.

I dacker'd wi' him by mysel',  
Ye wish't it to my kavel;  
An' gin ye speer fa got the day,  
We parted on a nevel.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 10.

3. "To toil as in job work, to labour." Sibb. also gives *dochar* in the same sense.

This corresponds to one sense given of the E. provincial *v.* "To daker, to work for hire, after the common day's work is over, at 2d. an hour." Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, p. 326.

4. To truck, to traffick, Lothl.

This seems the same word, although used in various senses. Sibb. thinks that it has probably been formed from *darg*, a day's work. But in what manner? It may be allied to Gael. *deachair-am*, to follow. This etymon is abundantly consonant to the first sense; as *searching* is often designed *following after*, even in relation to what is stolen. With very little obliquity, it might also include the second. As to the other two, the E. *v.* is also used to denote one's employment or occupation; as it is commonly said, "What trade does he *follow*?" Flem. *daecker-en* seems likewise to claim affinity, as signifying to fly about, also to vibrate, *volitare, motari*; *vibrare, coruscare*, Kilian.

It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. *higgle*.

5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed; S.

One is said to *daiker in a house*, to manage the concerns of a family in a slow but steady way. One *daikers with another*, when there is mutual co-operation between those who live together. They are said to *daiker fine*, when they agree so well as to co-operate effectively, S.

6. To stroll, or go about in a careless manner, not having much to do, Roxb.

"The d——'s in the daidling body', muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad hae thought o' his *daikering* out this length?'" *Tales of my Landl.* 2d Ser. i. 237. "*Daikering*, sauntering;" *Gl.*

7. To go about in a feeble or infirm state, Ettr. For.

8. To *Daiker on*, to continue in any situation, or engage in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not, to hang on, S.

"I hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and sae I e'en *daiker on wi'* the family frae year's end to year's end." *Rob Roy*, i. 135.

9. To *Daiker up the Gate*, to jog or walk slowly up a street, S.

"I'll pay your thousand punds Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker up the gate wi'* this Sassenach." *Rob Roy*, ii. 216.

DACKER, *s.* Struggle, Ang.

—I fear our herds are taen,  
An' its sair born o' me that they're slain.  
For they great *dacker* made, an' tulyi'd strang,  
Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 23.

The original reading *Docker* is used, 3d Ed. This corresponds with sense 2 of *Dacker*, to grapple, S. B. A. Bor. "*Daker*, a dispute or argumentative conversation;" *Grose*.

DACKLE, *s.* 1. A state of suspense, or hesitation; applied both to sensible objects and to the mind, S. B.

When the weather is not settled, so that it is neither frost nor thaw, or when it seems uncertain whether it will be fair or rainy, it is said to be "in a *dackle*."



This seems allied to A. Bor. *dacker weather*, uncertain or unsettled weather; Gl. Grose. The market is said to be "in a *dackle*," when purchasers are keeping off, under the idea of the prices not being come to their proper level. The same expression is also used as to the mind, when in a state of doubt.

2. *Dackle* is expl. "the fading of the fire when the heat abates;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

In Lincolns. *to Dacker* signifies to waver, to stagger. This Skinn. deduces from Belg. *dacker-en* motitare, volitare, from *dack*, nebula, because the cloudy vapours are driven hither and thither by the slightest puff of wind.

Su.-G. *twck-a*, to doubt, from *twa*, two, because in this state the mind is divided. It must be acknowledged, however, that *dackle*, as applied to the weather, bears a strong resemblance to Isl. *dokna*, nigredo, opacum quid, et nubilum; G. Andr., p. 45. V. TWYN, *adj.*

- DACKLIN, *part. pr.* 1. In a state of doubt, S. B.

2. In a secondary sense, slow, dilatory, S. B.

DACKLIN, *s.* A slight shower; "a *dacklin* of rain," S. B.; thus denominated, because such a shower often falls, when it seems uncertain whether the weather will clear up or not.

DACKLIE, *adj.* 1. Of a swarthy complexion, Ayr.

2. Pale, having a sickly appearance, *ibid.*

Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, obscurus. It is conjoined with many other words; as, *daukkblar*, nigro-coeruleus, dark-blue; *daukkraud-r*, nigro-ruber, dark-red, &c.

To DACRE *one, v. a.* To inflict corporal punishment on one; as, "I'll *dacre* ye," spoken jocosely, Dumfr.

A worthy friend conjectures that the term had originated from the severity of Lord *Dacre* in his inroads on the Border.

To DAD, DAUD, *v. a.* 1. To thrash, S. B.

I'm livin' yet and weel,  
Tho' cuf't and *daudded* gey an air,  
Since last I left that luckless A—,  
Thro' mony a moor an' fiel'.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 235.

It seems to be used as *synon.* with *cuf't*, i. e. beat; both terms bearing a metaphorical sense.

"I was gaun hame thinking nae ill, an' weary fa' the hizzies thae hae cuffed me an' *daddit* me, till they bae nae left a hale bane i' my buik." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

"Growing warm with his ungodly rhetoric, he began to rail and to *daudd* the pulpit, in condemnation of the spirit which had kithed in Edinburgh." R. Gilhaize, ii. 112.

2. To dash, to drive forcibly, S. *He dadded his head against the wa'*, S. *He dadded to the door*, he shut the door with violence, S. *Slam*, in colloquial E., is used in the same sense.

He ruggit his hair, he blubbert and grat,  
And to a stane *daddit* his pow.  
His mother came out, and wi' the dishclout  
She *daddit* about his mow.

Jamieson's *Popul. Ball.*, i. 328.

This said, he *dadded* to the yate.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 575.

Then took his bonnet to the bent,  
And *daddit aff* the glar.

*Ibid.*, i. 260.

—An' claught a divot frae their tower,  
An' *dauddit* down their standard.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, ii. 3.

"Sum bragis maid the preistis patrouris at the first; bot when they saw the febilnes of thair God, for one tuke him be the heallis, and *dadding* his heid to the calsay, left Dagoun without heid or handia, and said, *Fy upoun the, thou young Sanct Geill, thy Father wald have taryed four suche.*" Knox's *Hist.*, p. 95.

3. To throw mire or dirt so as to bespatter, S.

Whae'er they meet that winna draw,  
Maun hae his lugs weel blaudit,  
Wi' hard squeeze'd bummin ba's o' anaw,  
An' a' his cleathin *dauddit*  
Wi' glaur that day.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, i. 35.

Teut. *dadde*, a club, fustus, clava morionis; Kilian. Moes-G. *daudded-jan*, in *us-daudded-jan*, anxiously to strive, certare sollicite.

To DAD DOWN, *v. n.* To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise, S.

Swith to Castalius' fountain brink,  
*Dad* down a grouf, and tak a drink.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 339.

DAD, *s.* 1. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam. *He fell with a dad*, He fell with such force as to receive a severe blow, S.

—————He, like a fail,  
Play'd *dad*, and dang the bark  
Aff's shins that day.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 276.

2. It is also used to denote a blow given by one person to another; Galloway, South of S.

At fairs, aboon the contra lads  
Gib held his head right canty;  
Whoe'er did slight him gat a *daudd*,  
Whenever he was ranty.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 15.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,  
Waesucks! when she daugh na cheep,  
Tho' her akin wi' *dads* was speckl'd,  
Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 66.

3. Used to denote the act of beating with the hands, as expressive of a plaudit, Dumfr.

Dumfries, and a' its bonny Lassea,  
And gallant Lads,  
Were drank in magnum-bonum glasses,  
Wi' ruffs and *dads*!

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 57.

"*Ruffs and Dads.* Thumping with hands and feet."  
GL *ibid.*

DADDINS, *s. pl.* A beating; *I se gi'e you your daddins*; I will beat you, Fife.

DAD, *s.* A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD. *Dad a bit*, not a whit; a minced oath, *dad* being expl. as equivalent to devil, Mearns.

In short he was wi' gab aae gifted,  
That *dad a bit* could I get shifted, &c.

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 181.

**DADDIE, s.** A father; the term most commonly used by the children of the peasantry, S.

Dr. Johns. gives *Daddy* as an E. word, but without any example; nor has Mr. Todd given any.

My *daddy* is a kanker'd carle,  
He'll uae twin wi' his gear;  
My minny she's a scalding wife,  
Had's a the house a-steer.

*Song, Herd's Coll.*, ii. 64.

**To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a.** 1. To draggle, to bemire one's clothes, S.

2. To mismanage, to do any work in a slovenly way. Meat is said to be *daided* when improperly cooked; clothes, when ill-washed; Ang.

Shall we view this as related to Isl. *tad*, laetamen? whence Seren. derives Su.-G. *tadla*, to accuse, censure, to reprehend, q. collutulare.

**To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. n.** 1. To be slow in motion or action. "A *daidling* creature," one who is tardy or inactive. *Dawdle*, Perth.

2. To waddle, to wriggle in walking. "He *daidles* like a duik," he waddles as a duck, S.; "to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion, S.

"Ye seem a thriftless and *fazenless* carle; what can ye do for a nicht's lodging?"—"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty wark for sic a *daiden* bodie." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 407.

4. To *daddle and drink*, to wander from place to place in a tipping way; or merely to tittle, S.

This *v.* is probably allied to *Daudie*, q. v.

5. Applied to one addicted to prostitution, Aysr.

**DAIDLING, part. pr.** Silly, mean-spirited, pusillanimous, S.

"He's but a coward body after a',—he's but a *daidling* coward body. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet—Rumbleberry fought and flyted like a fleeing dragon." Tales of My Landlord, iii. 79.

**DADDLE, DADDLIE, s.** A cloth put on the breast of a child, to keep it clean during the time of eating, a larger sort of bib, S.

**To DADE.** Prob., to suck.

—Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,  
No sooner brought to *dade*, but from their mother trip.

*Drayton's Polyolb.*, p. 663.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.

*Ibid.* p. 938.

My learned friend Archdeacon Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has said: "From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it any where noticed, nor can guess at its derivation."

In reading the passage, it occurred to me that the natural sense of the term, in the first quotation, was to suck; and I am confirmed in this idea from observing that it so nearly resembles the Moes-G. *v.* This is *dadd-jan*, lactare. *Vai thaim quithuhaftom jah daddjandein*, "Wo to them that are with child, and that give suck." Mar. xiii. 17.

The meaning of the first quotation seems to be, that they had no sooner learned to *suck* than they forsook their mother. In the second, it may without any violence bear the same signification. Isis may poetically be said to suck or draw her supplies from her source, in allusion to a mother's breast.

Notwithstanding the change of letters of the same organ, we recognise the Moes-G. term in A.-S. *titt*, Fris. *titte*, Gr. *τῆθη*, and E. *teat*. In Germ. it appears in the form of *ditte*, and in C. B. of *diden*. The Moes-G. *v.* most nearly resembles the Heb. *s.* *דָּד*, *dud*, mamma.

**To DAFF, v. n.** 1. To be foolish.

Ye can pen out twa cuple, and ye pleis,  
Yourself and I, old Scot and Robert Semple.  
Quhen we ar deid, that all our dayis but *daffis*,  
Let Christan Lyudesay wryt our epitaphis.

*Montgomery MS., Chron. S. P.* iii. 500.

Leave Bogles, Brownies, Gyre-carlings & Gaists;  
Dastard, thou *daffs*, that with such devilry mels;  
Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else.

*Polwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 27.

Hence O. E. *daffe*, fool.

Thou dostest, *daffe*, quod she, dull are thy wittes.

*P. Ploughman*, F. 6. b.

—When this jape is tald another day,  
I shall be halden a *daffe*, or a cokenay.

*Chauc. Reeves T.* 4206. V. DAFT.

To *daffe*, A. Bor. still signifies to daunt.

2. To make sport, Lanarks.

—We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,  
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.

*Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

But dinnae pu' the dead men's bells,  
That sae proud ower the grey craigs hing;  
For in their cup, when the sun is up,  
*Daff* our noble gneen an' king.

*Ballad, Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 328.

3. To toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness, Aysr., S. B., S. O.

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,  
My charming dainty Davy.

*Picken's Poems*, i. 175.

—On the fields, they tak them bieldis,  
An' clank them side by side,  
To *daff* that night.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 97.

**DAFFERY, s.** 1. Romping, frolicksomeness, S.

2. Thoughtlessness, folly, S. B.

By racklignce she with my lassie met,  
That wad be fain her company to get;  
Wha in her *daffery* had run o'er the score.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 90.

**DAFFIN, DAFFING, s.** 1. Folly in a general sense, S.

But 'tis a *daffin* to debate,  
And argle-bargain with our fate.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 335.

But we're nae sooner fools to give consent,  
Than we our *daffin* and tint power repent.

*Ibid.*, ii. 128.

2. Pastime, gaiety, S.; like *daffery*.

Quhat kind of *daffing* is this al day?  
Suyith smakes, out of the feild, away.

*Lyndsay, S. P. Repr.*, ii. 201.



3. Used to denote matrimonial intercourse, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

4. Foolish or excessive diversion.

"Play is good, but *daffin* dow not;" Prov. S. "spoken to them who are silly and impertinently foolish in their play;" Kelly.

5. Loose conversation, smutty language, S.

"For yoursel, Jenny, ye'll be civil to a' the folk, and take nae heed o' ony nonsense and *daffing* the young lads may say t'ye;—your mother, rest her saul, could pit up wi' as muckle as maist women—but aff hands is fair play; and if ony body be uncivil ye may gi'e me a cry." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 71.

6. "Dallying," indelicate toying, S. Gl. Shirrefs.

7. Derangement, frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which kept him to his death." Melville's MS., p. 58.

DAFFING, *part. adj.* Merry, gay, light-hearted, S.

"See that ye make a good husband to her, Willie; for, though she has a *daffing* way with her, she could never bide a hard word a' her days." Petticoat Tales, i. 266.

DAFT, *adj.* 1. Delirious, insane, S. A. Bor.; stupid, blockish, daunted, foolish.

This is evidently the primary sense. All the northern words mentioned as cognates of the *v. daft*, except Mod. Sax. *dav-en*, denote a mere privation of mind, from whatever cause, without including the idea of fury. Now, there is a remarkable analogy in the use of the *adj. daft*. For it does not properly denote one who is furious, but merely a person deranged, whether in a greater or less degree. When a man is furious, either the term *wod* or *mad* is used. This distinction is clearly marked by Bellenden, according to what he had considered as the design of the original writer.

"Howbeit the pepill [of Orkney] be geuin to excessive drinkin, and be plenté of beir makis the starkest ail of Albioun, yit nane of thaym ar sene *wod*, *daft*, or drunkin." Descr. Alb., c. 15. Nullus tamen in ea unquam ebrius aut mente alienatus visus, nullus amens aut stolidus; Boeth.

"He's na sae *daft* as he lets on;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 17, applied to one who is more knave than fool.

This term seems to be used by Balfour, as synonym with *idiot*.

"He that is maid and constitute under the quarter scill—to be curatour, guyder and governour to ane persoun, as unnatural, *daft*, and idiot, hes powar be vertue of his office, to have and retene in his keeping the said idiotis persoun," &c. Practicks, p. 123.

2. Foolish, unwise, S.; *daftist*, superl.

Thow art the *daftist* full that evir I saw.  
Trowis yow, mau, be the law to get remeid  
Of men of kirk! na nevir till thow be deid.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

"Thai [jugis] syn greuously in twa pointis. First, gif thai lauchfully ken ony siclike misdoars within thair boundis quhairof thai haif auctoritie & tholis thame, lukis at thame throw thair fingaris, & will nocht punis thame, othor for lufe of geir or carnal affection or sum vther *daft* opinioun, be resone quharof misdoars takis mair baldnes to persucure in cuil, & the

common weil is hurt:" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 50. a.

"My *daft* opinion was, that I might stand by honesty and vertue, which I find now to be but a vain imagination, and a scholastical discourse, unmeet to bring men to any proper preferment." Melvil's Mem. Address to his Son, prefixed.

3. Giddy, thoughtless, S.

Quhen ye your selfs ar *daft* and young,  
And hes nocht bot ane pyat toung;  
Ye knaw als mekill as ane guse,  
That callis this ordour ane abuse.

Diallog. sine Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

It is "betwix ane Clerk and a Courtier."

4. Playful, blithe, sportive, innocently gay, S.

"A *daft* nonrice makes a wise wean;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 1. i.e. A child thrives best with a lively nurse.

Wi' cheese an' napple noor-cakes, auld  
An' young weel fill'd an' *daft* are.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

5. Very gay, frolicsome, disposed to go to excess in mirth, S.

Then Colin says, Come, deary, gee's a sang,  
And let's be hearty with the merry thrang;  
Awa, she says, fool man, ye're growing fu;  
Whaever's *daft* to day, it setsna you.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

We'll reel an' ramble thro' the sands,

An' jeer wi' a' we meet;

Nor hip the *daft* an' gleeesome bands

That fill Edina's streets

Sae thrang this day,

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 49.

6. Wanton, S.

For gentle blades, wha have a fouth o' cash  
To dit fouk's mou's, ne'er meet w' ony fash.  
However *daft* they wi' the lasses be,  
It's ay o'erlook'd, gin they but pay the fee.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 68. V. HAIN, v.

7. Extremely eager for the attainment of any object, or foolishly fond in the possession of it, S.

Ray derives *daft* from the *v. daffe*, to daunt, A. Bor. Sibb. thinks *daffin* may be *q. gaffin*, from Teut. *gab-ber-en*, *nugari*, *jocari*; or *gachelen*, *cachinnare*. It is strange that he should resort to an etymon so forced, when he had Junius open before him. "But Junius," he says, "would seem to connect these words with Dan. *doffuen*, *ignavus*, *incers*, *torpidus*, between the primary sense of which (*daft*) and the Scottish signification, there can be no analogy."

"*Daft*,—fond, anxious;" Gl. Shirrefs.

But *daft*, so far from being the primary sense of Dan. *doffuen*, *doven*, is not a sense of it at all; and this is only a secondary sense of Isl. *dauf-r*, Su.-G. *doef*. Junius, in this instance, undoubtedly hit on the true etymon, or at least shewed the way to it. The northern dialects afford a variety of terms closely allied to this and its derivatives. Mod. Sax. *daven*, to be mad or insane, *furerc*, *insanire*; Germ. *taub-en*, O. Teut. *doov-en*, *insanire*, *delirare*, Kilian. Su.-G. *dofwa*, to stupify, *sensu privare*, *dofna*, to become stupid, *stupere*, *daafna*, to fail, *fatiscere*; Isl. *dauf-r*, *dauf*, *dauf*, *insipidus*, Su.-G. *doef*, *stupidus*, *dufwen*, id. Isl. *dofe*, *stupor*. A.-S. *dofung*, *dehramentum*. Teut. *doof van sinnen*, *amens*, *delirus* Kilian. Ihre, vo. *dofwa*, refers to Moe-G. *daubs* as a cognate term; *daub-ata hairto*, *cor sensu carens*, Marc. viii. 17. *Ga-daubida ise hairto-na*, *sensu privavit cor eorum*, Joh. xii. 40. May we not add, as analogous in sense to the nor-

thern terms, Heb. דַּאֵב, *daab*, languit, dolnit, moestus fuit; דַּבַּח, *dabah*, dolor, moeror? It will appear, indeed, on careful examination, that a number of other terms, denoting faintness or weakness, whether of body or mind, which have not been supposed to have any affinity to *daft*, acknowledge the same general origin; as *daw*, *dow*, to fade, *dowf*, *dover*, *doild*, &c. The radical word, according to Ibre, is *daa*, deliquim animi. V. DAW.

DAFT is much used in vulgar conversation as if it were a *s.* with *like* prefixed, S.

Come, billies, lilt it pair and pair,

*Like daft this night.*

*Morison's Poems*, p. 25.

DAFT DAYS, those in England denominated the Christmas holidays, S.

*The Daft Days*, is the title of one of Fergusson's Poems, ii. 10; and also of one of Mr. Nicol's, i. 24.

They have evidently received this designation, in vulgar language, from the merriment indulged, from time immemorial, at this season. It corresponds to the Fr. *Fete des Foux*, given to the gambols and mimic representations long observed at the beginning of the year. V. ABBOT of UNRESSOUN, and YULE.

DAFTISH, *adj.* In some degree deranged, S.; a diminutive from *Daft*.

DAFTLIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of folly, S.

Let gang your grips:—fye, Madge!—hout Bauldy, leen:  
I wadna wish this tulyic had been seen,  
"Tis sae *daftlike*—

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 148.

"Never think you, Luckie, said I, that his honour, Monkbarms, would hae dune sic a *daft-like* thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre, for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots." *Antiquary*, i. 84.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance, S.

"This he absolutely refused, for fear lest she should 'turn him into some *daft-like* beast,' as he expressed it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, &c. ii. 331.

3. Resembling derangement, S.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate *daft-like* laugh that was really awful." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 86.

DAFTLY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly, S.

Some other chiel may *daftly* sing,  
That kens but little of the thing.

*Ramsay's Works*, i. 143.

2. Merrily, gaily, S.

—Toddling lsmmies o'er the lawn  
Did *daftly* frisk and play.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 43.

DAFTNESS, *s.* 1. Foolishness.

"The word of the crosse semis to be *daftnes* and folie to thame that perischis and is condemnit, bot to thame that ar saiffit it is the vertew and powar of God." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1532. Fol. 101. b. Thus *stulticia* is rendered.

2. Fatuity, insanity, S.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*?" *The Entail*, ii. 175.

DAFFICK, *s.* A coarse tub or trough, in which the food of cattle is put, Orkney.

To DAG, *v. a.* To shoot, to let fly.

"They schot speiris, and *daggit* arrowis, quhair the cumpaneis war thickest." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 30.

From *dag*, a hand-gun; Fr. *dag-uer*, to stab with a dagger.

To DAG, *v. n.*, used impersonally. To rain gently. *Its daggin on*, there is a small rain, S.

Lancash. *deg* is evidently a cognate term. "To wet, to sprinkle water on;" *Tim Bobbins*.

This exactly corresponds to Isl. *thad dogguar*, pluit; from *dogg-ua*, rigo, irriigo, G. Andr. Sw. *dugg-a*, to drizzle.

DAG, *s.* 1. A thin, or gentle rain, S. Isl. *daugg*, pluvia, Sw. *dagg*, a thick or drizzling rain, Wideg. *Dagg*, dew, A. Bor. Lye supposes that this word was left by the Danes; *Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Dagle*.

In Dan. *d* assumes the form of *t*, a very common change in the northern languages; *taage*, a mist or fog, *kaalde taage*, a cold mist, as we say in S. "a cauld *dagg*."

2. A thick fog, a mist. This is the general sense in the South and West of S. Su.-G. *dagg*, dew, *dugg-regn*, mist.

3. A heavy shower, Ayr. Hence:—

To DAGGLE, *v. n.* To fall in torrents, Ayr.

DAGGIE, *adj.* Drizzling. *A daggie day*, S., a day characterised by slight rain. *Dawkie* synon.

DAGE, *s.* A trollop, a dirty mismanaging woman, Teviotd.

This is probably the same with *Daw*, *Da*, *s.*, as used in sense 2, only differing in pronunciation. It may, however, be the Dan. term *daegge*, preserved from the time of the Northumbrian kingdom. This signifies "a minion, a darling;" and often the line of distinction cannot easily be drawn between a darling and a *daw*.

DAGGLER, *s.* A lounge, an idler, Fife.

Perhaps from E. *daggle*, *v.*, as denoting one who bemires himself in going from place to place.

DAGH, DAIGH, *s.* Dough.

"But the wind will blow that god to the sea, the rain or the snow will make it *dagh* again, yea, which is most of all to be feared, that god is a pray (if he be not wel kept) to rattes and mise. For they will desyre no better denner than white round gods ynew." *Ressoning, Crosraguell*, &c. Prol. iii. a. V. DAIGH.

To DAIBLE, *v. a.* To wash in a slight way, Roxb.; E. *dabble* is synon.

[DAIBLIN, *part. pres.* Paddling, dabbling; as, "The bairns are *daiblin* in the burn," *Clydes*.]



DAIBLE, *s.* A slight washing; as, "The claise has gotten a bit *daible*," *ibid.*

Teut. *dabbel-en*, subigere.

To DAIBLE, *v. n.* To go about in an inactive and feeble way; generally applied to children, *Ettr. For.*

Fr. *debile*, feeble, infirm; Lat. *debil-is*, *id.*

To DAICKLE, *v. n.* To hesitate, to feel reluctant, *Ayrs. V. DACKLE.*

To DAIDLE, *v. n.* To trifle, *S. V. DADDLE.*

DAIDLER, *s.* A trifler, *Dumfr.*

DAIDLE, DAIDLIE, *s.* A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean, a pin-afore, *S.*

This I have formerly given as *Daddle*, which does not so well express the sound.

I have met with this word only in a party-song, meant to expose to ridicule the whole conduct of the Covenanters in abolishing episcopacy. By "the sark of God," must be meant the surplice.

Jockey shall wear the hood,  
Jenny the sark of God,  
For—petticoat, dishclout and *daidle*.

*Jacobite Relics*, i. p. 7.

DAIGH, *s.* Dough, *S.*

"His meal's a' *daigh*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 38.

A.-S. *dah*, Belg. *deegh*, Su.-G. *deg*, Isl. *deig*, Germ. *teig*, *id.*

DAIGHIE, *s.* 1. Doughy; applied to bread not well fired, *S.*

2. Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit, *S.*

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions, *Banffs.*

"A dry mellow soil, made up of a due mixture of clay and sand, very deep,—passes under the name of *daichy* haughs." *Gl. Surv. Banffs.*

DAIGHINESS, *s.* The state of being doughy, *S.*

It is singular, that the very same metaphor is used in *Isl. G. Andr.*, illustrating *deig*, dough, adds:—*Hine deig-r*, mollis, madidus, subhumidus; item *timidus agendi*, p. 48.

To DAIK, *v. a.* 1. To smooth down; as, "to *daik* the head," to smooth down the hair, *Mearns.*

[2. To soak, to moisten; as, "*Daik* some meal an' mak' drummock." *Ayrs.*]

This might seem allied to *Isl. deig-ia*, primarily macerare, secondarily mollire; as moisture is used not merely for softening, but often for smoothing down. But perhaps it is merely a provincial pronunciation, and oblique use, of the *E. v. to Deck*. *O. Teut. ghe-degen* signifies formosus; *Kilian.*

DAIKER, *s.* A decad.

"Ten hides makis ane *daiker*, and twentie *daiker* makis ane last." *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Serplait.*

This term is of great antiquity in *E.* For by the *Stat. de Compositione Ponderum*, 51 Hen. III. every *Daker* consists of ten hides, *Cowel. Dicker* is used in

the same sense. *L. B. dicra, dacrum, dakrum.* Thus in *Fleta*; Item *lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dacrum ex decim coriis.* *Lib. ii. c. 12, § 4.* The term is also used with respect to iron, but as including double the number. *Dacrum vero ferorum equorum ex viginti ferris.* *Ibid. Dicra* is used in the same sense in *Domesday-Book, Glocest.* The city of Gloucester gave xxxvi. *Dieras ferri.* The *L. B.* term was also used in France. Thus in the Taxation of *St. Omers*, we read of *Dacra de pellibus salsis*; and in the *Chartulary of the Trinity at Caen*, the phrase, *unam Dacram de ferris*, occurs. *Ap. Du Cange, vo. Dacra, Blount's Anc. Ten.*, p. 192.

The word must be traced to *Gr. Dekas*, a decad.

*Sn.-G. deker, id.* "*Deker skin*, says *Ihre*, according to our old laws, was the number of ten or rather of twelve hides." The reason he gives for mentioning both numbers is, that the decads of the ancients generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In *S.* the *lang hunder* is 120, or six score. *Skene* observes, indeed, that six score skins are reckoned to the hundred. Thus the same mode of reckoning has anciently been common to us with the Scandinavians. In the sale of many articles it is still preserved.

To DAIKER, *v. n.* *V. DACKER.*

To DAIKER out, *v. a.* To dispoise in an orderly way, *West of S.*

"If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say *Madge Mackittrick's* skill has failed her in *daikering* out a dead dame's flesh." *Blackw. Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652. *V. DACKER, v.*

DAIKINS, *interj.* An exclamation or kind of oath, *Galloway.*

As *Jocky* passed through the slap—  
Ilk lass cock'd up her silken cap,  
Saying, *Daikins!* here's the fellow  
For them, that day.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 76.

This is undoubtedly the same with *E. dickens*, which, according to *Dr. Johns*, seems to "import much the same with the *devil*." *Mr. Todd* has nothing in addition. *Bailey* gives it *devilkin*, i. e. little devil. *Dickons*, *Lanc. Dial.* *Bailey* mentions *Odds Dickens* as the full phrase. Now as this so nearly resembles the old profane expression, *Odds bodikins*, I am inclined to view *dickens* as an abbreviation of the latter; and therefore as an oath by *God's body*, q. the little body, or that supposed to be contained in the host.

DAIKIT, *part. pa.* It is said of a thing, "It has ne'er been *daikit*," when it has never been used, or is quite new, *Ang.*

Perhaps allied to *Teut. daeck-en*, nebulam exspirare, nebulam exhalare, *Kilian*; q. a thing that has never been exposed to the air; that, according to a common phrase, the wind has not been suffered to blow upon.

DAIL, *s.* 1. A part, a portion; *E. deal.*

2. A number of persons.

—*Freschs* men come and hailit the dulis,  
And dang thame down in *dailis.*

*Chr. K.*, st. 22.

[3. A large amount, a great sum; as, "A dail o' siller."]

4. *Nae great dail*, of no great worth or value, *Aberd.*

A.-S. *dael*, pars; *be daele*, ex parte; *Moes-G. dail. Gif mis dail aiginis*, Give me my proper portion, *Luke, xv. 12.*

Hence the phrase, *to have dale*, to have to do, or as used by Doug., to have to contend with one in battle.

Wele thay persauw and behaldis sans fale,  
Thir campious war not of strenth equale.

—The soft berde newlie did furth spryng,  
As al to ying with sic ane to *haue dale*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 415. 37.

**TO HAVE DALE**, to have concern or interest in any thing, to intermeddle.

—“That the said Alex<sup>r</sup> Cunningghame sall in continent deuoide & red—the said akris of the landis of Milgarholme with the pertinentis, and that he sall *hafe na dale* nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum, bot as the courrs of commone law will.” Act. Audit. A. 1469, p. 9. V. also p. 14.

Su.-G. *del-a*, litigare. Hence, as Ihre observes, *urdela*, *ordela*, the trial by *ordeal*, quod est liti finem sententia lata imponere, ab *ur*, quod rei finem indicat.

**DAIL**, *s.* A ewe, which not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

“Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the fellis baytht youis and lamunis, kebbis and *dailis*, gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony herueist hog.” Compl. S., p. 103.

Perhaps from A.-S. *dael-an*, Teut. *deel-en*, parciri; because ewes of this description are separated from the flock.

**DAIL**, *s.* A field, Fife.

Teut. *dal*, *dael*, vallis; A.-S. *dael*, Su.-G. *dal*, id. Gael. *dal*, “a plain field, a dale.”

**DAILY DUD**. A dishclout. V. DUD.

**DAILL**, *s.* Used in the sense of E. *dealing*, as denoting intercourse.

“It sall not be lauchfull to hir to dispone—the same in all or in pairt, ather to hir said pretendit housband and adulterair, or to the successionn proceeding of that pretendit marriage or carnall *daill*.” Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

**DAILL-SILVER**, **DAILL-SILUER**, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation.

“Oure souerane lordis dearest mothir—gaif and grantit to the provest, &c. of Edinburghe for the sustentatioun of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer*, mailis, rentis, &c. pertening of befoir to quhatsumeur benefice, alterage, or chaplanrie within the said burghe,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 169. Also, *ibid.*, p. 500.

“As also, we have given—all and sundry chaplainries, altarages, and annual rents, formerly pertaining and belonging to the saids chaplainries of the foresaid parish church of Aberdeen, called Saint Nicholas, and with all anniversarijs and *daill-silver* whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chaplainries, prebendaries, and altarages,” &c. Chart. Confirm. Aberd. A. 1638. Thom’s Hist. Aberd. V. II. App., p. 116.

From its connexion with *Anniversaries*, it seems to denote what was to be dealt or divided; from A.-S. *dael*, Teut. *deel*, *deyl*, pars; whence *deyl-brood*, panis qui elemosynae loco egenis distribuitur. V. ANNIVERSARY.

**DAIMEN**, *adj.* Rare, occasional, what occurs only at times, S. *avutrin*, *synon.* Thus,

**DAIMEN-ICKER**, *s.* An ear of corn met with occasionally, S.

A *daimen icker* in a thrave  
'S a sma' request.

Burns, iii. 147.

From A.-S. *aecer*, an ear of corn, Moes-G. *akran*; and perhaps *diement*, counted, from A.-S. *dem-an*, to reckon; as *undecment*, what cannot be counted, q. v.

**TO DAIMIS**, *v. a.* To stun, Aberd.; the same with *Dammish*, q. v.

**DAINE**, *adj.* “Gentle, modest, lowly;” Gl.

—Ane countenance he bure,  
Degeist, devote, *daine*, and demure.

*Kittie's Confession*, *Lyndsay*, ii. 208.

Mr. Chalmers refers to Fr. *daigne*. But there is no *adj.* of this form in Fr. The word is probably formed from the *v. daign-er*, to vouchsafe.

**DAINSHOCH**, *adj.* Nice or squeamish, puling at one's food, Fife, Berwicks.; E. *dainty*.

Gael. *deanmhasach*, *prim*, bears some resemblance.

**DAINTA**, **DAINTIS**, *expl.* “No matter, it does not signify,” Aberd. Gl. Ross. and Shirr.

—I danc'd w' you on your birth day;  
Ay, *heary*, quo' she, now but that's awa;  
*Dainta*, quo' he, let never warse befa'.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 21.

This term is probably very ancient. We might suppose it to be corr. from Teut. *dien-en*, Su.-G. *tian-a*, to serve, to avail, and *intet*, nothing, q. it avails nothing.

**DAINTESS**, *s.* A rarity, a delicacy, Ang.

One might at first view be struck with the resemblance between this term and Su.-G. *daendis*, *vir eximius*. But it appears to be merely a corruption of the *s. Daintith* as used in the plural.

**DAINTITH**, **DAINTETH**, *s.* A dainty, S.

Save you, the board wad cease to rise,  
Bedight w' *daintiths* to the skies.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 97.

“He that never eat flesh, thinks a pudding a *dainteth*;” S. Prov. “A man not us'd to what is good, thinks much of what is indifferent.” Kelly, p. 126.

**DAINTY**, *adj.* 1. Large, as applied to inanimate objects; as, a *dainty kebbuck*, a large cheese, S.

2. Plump and thriving; as regarding a child, S. It is also used of adults in the same sense with *stately* in S. A *dainty bird indeed*, a large or well-grown person, S. B.

3. Nearly as *synon.* with E. *comely*, S. This idea seems conveyed by the language of the old song:—

Leeze me on your curly pov,  
*Dainty Davie*, &c.

4. Agreeable, pleasant, good-humoured, S.

—But how's your daughter, Jean?

*Jan.* She's gayly, Isabel, but camstrairy grown.  
*Isb.* How sae?—She used to be a *dainty* qean.

*Donald and Flora*, p. 85.

—Round my neck his arms entwinn'd,  
He kiss'd me weel,



And fond on wedlock was inclin'd,  
Sweet dainty chield.  
*The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.*

5. Worthy, excellent, S.

Ye dainty Deacons, and ye douce Conveeners,  
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners.  
*Burns, iii. 57.*

—"Ensign Murray was shot dead with the cannon, his thigh bone being broken, who was much lamented, being a daintie souldier and expert, full of courage to his very end." *Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 172.*

6. Liberal, open-hearted. *She's a dainty wife; she'll no set you awa' tume-handit, S.* This sense is very common in the north of S.

7. It is sometimes used ironically; *That is a dainty bit truly!* applied to a scanty portion, S. B.

In addition to what is said in the etymon of *Dandie*, it may be observed that Haldorson renders Isl. *dáindis* excellenter bonum quid; *dáindis madr*, homo optimus, homo virtuosus, frugi; as we say, "A daintie man," S. He expl. the latter phrase by Dan. *en braw mand*, S. "a braw man."

Skinner derives E. *dainty* from O. Fr. *dain*, fine, quaint, curious. But this, I suspect, has been introduced by the Franks, as being of Goth. origin. It had occurred to me, that it was probably allied to the Northern terms mentioned under *Dandie*, q. v.; and upon looking into *Seren*. I find that he expressly refers to Goth. *dandi*, liberalis, as having a common origin with E. *dainty*. The termination may have been originally *tid*, retained in the s. *Daintith*, from Goth. *tid*, time. Thus the word might signify an excellent season, or an opportunity rarely occurring.

To DAIR AWAY, v. n. To roam, to wander; applied to sheep, forsaking their usual pasture; Roxb.

It may be merely a softened, provincial pronunciation of *Daver*, *Daiver*, to become stupid.

DAIRGIE, s. The entertainment given to the company after a funeral, Ang. V. DREGY.

"Immediately after the funeral, the same females and others concerned assembled to what is termed the *dairgie*, probably a corruption of *dirge*, although the rites observed are very dissimilar." *Edin. Mag., March 1819, p. 224.*

DAIS, s. V. DEIS, and CHAMBRADEESE.

DAIS'D, *part. pa.* A term applied to wood, when it begins to lose its proper colour and texture, S. V. DASE, v.

DAISE, s. 1. The powder, or that part of a stone which is bruised in consequence of the strokes of the pick-axe or chisel, Ang.

2. *To get a daise*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, &c. V. DASE, DAISE, v.

To DAISE, v. a. To stupefy. V. DASE.

To DAISE, v. n. 1. To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, &c. Roxb.

2. To be cold or benumbed, *ibid.* V. DASE, v.

DAISIE, DAIZIE, *adj.* Applied to the weather; as, "a daisie day," a cold raw day, without sunshine; Roxb., Dumfr.

Perhaps as having the power to benumb, from *Dase*, *Daise*, v.

DAISING, s. A disease of sheep, called also *Pining* and *Vanquish*, S.

"*Daising* or *Vanquish*. This disease—is—most severe upon young sheep," &c. *Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 404.* V. PINE, PINING, s.

Isl. *das*, languor, *das-az*, languescere.

DAIT, s. Destiny, determination. This, at least, seems to be the meaning of the term as used by Harry the Minstrel.

Off ws thai haiff wnoyos may than ynew;  
My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew,  
My brothir als, and gud men mony ane.  
Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkane?

On our kyrennt, deyr God, quhen will thow rsw?  
*Wallace, ii. 194, MS.*

In Perth edit. it is:—

Is this ths dait sall yai ourcome ilk ans?

In edit. 1648:—

This is the dait shall us overcome each one.

O. Fr. *det*, a die.

To DAIVER, v. a. 1. To stun, &c., S. V. DAUER.

2. This term is used in an imprecation; *Daiver ye*, which seems equivalent to the unwarrantable language of wrath, "Confound you," Dumfr.

DAIVILIE, *adv.* Listlessly; Lanarks.

This is evidently formed from the old adj. *Daue*, q. v., synon. with Isl. Su.-G. *dauf*, stupidus. See its cognates under *Dowf* and *DAW*.

DAJON-WABSTER, s. A linen-weaver, Ayr.

DAKYR, s. "Twa dakyre o' hydys;" *Rec. Aberd.*

The same with *Daiker*, q. v.

DALE, s. Part, interest, management. *To Have Dale.* V. DAIL, s. 1.

DALE-LAND, s. The lower and arable ground of a district, Clydes.; from *dale*, a valley.

DALE-LANDER, DALE-MAN, s. An inhabitant of the lower ground, *ibid.*

DALEIR, s. A dollar. "Twa siluer daleiris. Aucht daleiris & tuelf lup schillingis." *Aberd. Reg. V. 24, 25.*

*Tent. daler*, id. Kilian derives the term from *dal*, a valley, "because the silver of which it was made was dug from valleys."

DALESMAN, s. An inhabitant of a small valley or *dale*, S. A.

"Last year, when the *dalesman* were cried out,—there was ane o' Fairniehirst's men got strong breast-plates of steel made to defend his heart." *Perils of Man*, i. 249.

**DALK, s.** A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of *slate clay*, and sometimes to *common clay*, by the common coal miners in S.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*; then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought." P. Campsie, *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

This is undoubtedly different from E. *dawk*; and is probably of Scandinavian origin; as Dan. *daelg* or *daelk* denotes a baulk, or ridge between two furrows; an idea nearly allied to that suggested by our *dalk*: Isl. *dalk-r*, the backbone of animals.

**DALL, s.** A large cake, made of sawdust mixed with the dung of cows, &c. used by poor people for fuel, Angus.

O. Fr. *dale, dalle*, a slice of any thing, a mass of stone, &c.; Roquefort.

**DALL, s.** A sloven, Ayr.

Perhaps originally the same with *Daw*, properly a sluggard, in a secondary sense, a drab. They may, however, be different terms, as *daw* is elsewhere the uniform pronunciation. But they have cognate sources. As *daw* is from Isl. *daa*, deliquium, *dwalé* has the same signification, Sopor, et deliquium, G. Andr. p. 55; the latter being a derivative from the very ancient primitive *daa*. Su.-G. *dvala*, stupor; sopor gravis, medius inter vitam et mortem; Ihre.

**DALLISH, adj.** Slovenly, *ibid.*

**DALLIS, 3 p. s. v.** Dawns; poetically for *dawis*.

Hay now the day *dallis*.  
*Spec. Godly Ball.*, p. 23.

**DALLOP, s.** *Train's Mountain Muse*. V. DOOLLOUP.

**DALLY, s.** The stick used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope, after they have been twisted together, Bord.

**DALLY, s.** Properly a girl's puppet, S. B. corr. from E. *doll*; used to denote a painted figure.

Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf,  
That nought but pricks and prins herself,  
Wha's like a *dally* drawn on delf  
Or china ware.

*Morison's Poems*, p. 81, 82.

**DALMATYK, s.** A "white dress worn by Kings and Bishops;" Gl. Wynt.

The Byschape Waltyr—  
Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,—  
Wyth a prestis vestment hale,  
Wyth twnykil and *Dalmatyk*.

*Wyntown*, ix. 6. 153.

The *Dalmatyk* was thus denominated, because first found in Dalmatia. The dress formerly worn was a *colobium* or a coat without sleeves. For this the *dalmatica* was substituted, which Servius thus defines, tunica manicata. It was introduced by Pope Silvester,

during the reign of Constantine the Great, because many found fault with the nakedness of the arms, when the *colobium* was in use. When it is said that this dress was worn by *Kings* and *Bishops*, the account is too limited. It was worn also by priests and deacons. According to some writers, indeed, this privilege was granted to deacons only during greater festivals. V. Isidor. Orig. lib. 19. c. Du Cange.

**DALMES, s.** Damask cloth.

"Item, ane gryt cannabie of cramasay *dalmes* pamentit with silver and frenyeit with reid silk and silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 97.

**DALPHYN, s.** The denomination of a French gold coin in our old Acts. V. DOLPHIN.

**DALT, s.** The designation given, in the Hebrides, to a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman, or tenant, to be fostered. It is not always his own tenant, but some distant friend, that obtains this honour: for an honour such a trust is very reasonably thought. The terms of fosterage seem to vary in different islands. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer. The father appropriates a proportionable extent of ground, without rent, for their pasturage. If every cow brings a calf, half belongs to the fosterer, and half to the child; but if there be only one calf between two cows, it is the child's; and when the child returns to the parents, it is accompanied by all the cows given, both by the father and by the fosterer, with half of the increase of the stock by propagation. These beasts are considered as a portion, and called *Macalivie* catle, &c.

"Children continue with the fosterer perhaps six years; and cannot, where this is the practice, be considered as burdensome. The fosterer, if he gives four cows, receives likewise four, and has, while the child continues with him, grass for eight without rent, with half the calves, and all the milk, for which he pays only four cows, when he dismisses his *dalt*, for that is the name for a fostered child." Johnson's Journey, Works, viii. 374, 375. V. MACALIVE.

Shaw gives Gael. *daltan* as used in the same sense; and also renders *daltach* "betrothed." V. DAWTIE.

I am inclined to think that this term, like many others used in the Western islands, may have had a Norwegian origin. Isl. *daelt* signifies one's domestic property; Domesticum familiare proprium. Hence the proverbial phrase, *Daelt er heima huort*; Quod tibi domesticum id tibi magis commodum; *Domus propria, domus optima*. Havamaal, apud Verel. Ind.

This corresponds to our Prov.; "Hame's ay couthy, although it be never sa hamely." *At thakia daelti vid annan at eiga*; Commodum sibi habere, in aliquem agere. G. Andr., p. 44.

*Daelt* is properly the neuter of *dael*, felix, commodus (G. Andr.), mansuetus. We may add *daella*, indulgentia, Verel.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this idea, that the practice of giving out their children to be fostered was common among the northern nations. V. Ihre, also Edda Gloss. vo. *Postra*. Hence perhaps the Gael. term *daitin*, a jackanapes, a puppy, as the *dalt* would be in great danger of being spoiled, and of course of assuming airs of superiority.

\* **DAM, s.** Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a *mill-lade*, Kinross.



To DAM, *v. n.* To urinate.

Dunbar alludes to

—A dotit dog, that *dams* on all bussis.  
*Maitland Poems*, p. 51.

"To mak one's *dam*," id. S. This seems to be merely a metaph. use of *damm*, as denoting a body of water in a state of confinement.

DAM, *s.* The quantity of urine discharged at once; a general term applied to children, S.

To TYNE one's DAM, to be piss one's self, S.

—Whiles ye moistify your leather,  
Till whare ye sit, on craps o' heather,  
Ye *tine* your *dam*.

*Burns*, iii. 27.

DAMALL COMBRONE, a designation anciently given to the usher of a grammar school.

In the records of the borough of Linlithgow, it is required that the *Damall Combrone* "pay attention to the boys' play." He is afterwards designed the "under Doctor of the school;" and his salary is fixed at *twelve pund* (i. e. Scots) per annum.

As the names of offices were often imported from the continent, it appears that this, which seems to have been merely a local designation, had been introduced by the founder of the school, or by some religious, who had been educated abroad; and that, as found in the records, it is much corrupted. It is therefore only a vague conjecture that can be formed as to its etymon. Could we suppose it to have been borrowed from some Spanish monastery, it might have originally been, *Dom el Camarin*, p. the *master of the chamber*, or place where the vestments were kept. The term *camarin* also signifies a kind of cupboard. *Dom* and *Don* are used as synonymous. Hence, it might be applied, by some person who was attached to foreign terms, to the usher or under Doctor, who had the charge of the chamber in which the school met, or who acted as purveyor for the boarders. Cotgr. says that, even in his time, in Fr. the governors of the Charterhouse monks were styled *Dams*.

A good zealous Celt might perhaps claim this as a Gael. designation; from *Damcamhuil*, a student, and *caolmhaor* an apparitor; q. one whose work it was to execute the orders of the Rector in regard to the pupils. But the pronunciation would be rather *davuill colvar*. *Comkrionn*, a meal, a portion, or *comhthron*, justice, would have more resemblance, from the idea that the usher was employed to overlook their meals, or *ex officio*, as a sort of whipper-in.

DAMBORDED, *adj.* Having square figures; also called *diced*.

"See that upland loon wi' the *damborded* back is dropping them down his Highland weasan, as gin they were lordly dainties." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 154.

DAMBROD. V. DAMS.

DAMAGEUS, *adj.* Injurious.

"Wer nocht thair contentioun, James the first had neuir cumyn in Scotland, the quhilk had bene rycht *damageus* to the realme." *Bellend. Cron. B.* xvi. c. 20.

It is probable that *damageuz* was used in the same sense in O. Fr.

DAMMER, *s.* A miner, S.

DAMMERTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, Renfr.; synon. *Doitit*.

This might seem to have some affinity to Dan. *dummer-hoved*, a dunce, a blockhead; or perhaps it is rather from Teut. *dom*, stupid, and *aerd*, Belg. *aart*, nature, disposition.

DAMMES, DAMMAS, *s.* Damask-work.

"Item, ane nycht gowne of gray *dammes* with ane walting traies of gold." *Inventories*, p. 32.

"Item, ane pece of gray *dammass* with ane litill pece of claith of gold." *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Fr. *dammass*, id.

DAMMIN AND LAVIN', a low poaching mode of catching fish in rivulets, by *damm*ing and diverting the course of the stream, and then *lavin*g or throwing out the water, so as to get at the devoted prey, S.

"*Damm*ing and *lavin*g is sure fishing," S. Prov. given by Kelly, as "an advice to prefer a sure gain, though small, to the prospect of a greater with uncertainty." *Prov.* p. 90. *Lavin*g occurs instead of *lavin*g. Both words are used in E.

DAMMYS, *s.* The city of Damascus.

"Tapestryis.—Item, vi pece of the cietie of *Dammys* garnest with canves." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 49.

Fr. *Damas*, id.

To DAMMISH, *v. a.* To stun, to stupify.

*Dammished*, *part. pa.*, stupified in consequence of a stroke, or a fall, S.

"When a man hath fallen into a great sinne, he will commonly ly still in a deadnesse and senslesnesse, and as a man who falles downe from an high place, for a certain space lyes without sense, and is *dammished* with the fall: euen so—after that once we are fallen from God, we are senslesse altogether, we be without sense or motion." *Relock* on the Passion, p. 38.

"He was perfectly *dammished* with the stroke; and when he recovered his senses, he thought it convenient to ly still in the place as dead." *Wodrow's Hist.*, p. 25.

Germ. *daemisch*, vertiginosus; Wachter. *Einen daemisch machen*, to stan one's head.

DAMMYS, DAMMEIS, *s.* "Damage. Fr. *dommage*;" Gl. Sibb.

DAMMIT, *part. pa.* The same as *damish't*, stunned, Ang.

Allied perhaps to Tent. *dom*, obtusus, stupidus, stolidus.

To DAMPNE, *v. a.* To damn, to condemn.

This orthography, as Rudd. has observed, was introduced in the dark ages. They placed *p* between *m* and *n* in a Lat. word, as *ampnis*, *alumpnus*, for *amnis*, *alumnus*.

DAMPNIS, *s. pl.* Damages; or perhaps expenses.

"*Dampnis* and expensis;" *Aberd. Reg. T.* 20. A. 1545.

From Lat. *damn-um*, with *p* inserted as in L. B. *dampnificare*, O. Fr. *dampnifier*. G. Douglas uses *Dampne* to damn or condemn. L. B. *damn-um* signifies sumptus, as well as mulcta.

**DAMS**, *s. pl.* The game of draughts, *S.* Sw. *dam*, *damspel*, Germ. *damspiel*, *damenspil*, Fr. *dames*, *id.* Germ. *damme*, a man at draughts; *damenbret*, a chess-board, Sw. *dambraede*, *S.* a *dambrod*.

"There he played at the *Dames* or draughts." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 94.

"Ye see I was just stappin' hame thinkin' nae ill, after playing twa or three games at the *dams*, an' taking a chapin o' ale wi' a gude ald neebor, whan some ane gae a rug at my hat." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

Ferrarius thinks that the game has received this name from *dame*, which Fr. signifies a lady. But female power is unknown in this game. Wachter therefore with reason rejects this origin. As Germ. *dame* denotes a double piece at draughts, or what is called a *crowned man*, *damen-spiel*, he apprehends, signifies that game in which one man is covered by another; observing that with the Turks *dam* has the sense of *covered*, and that, according to Festus, Lat. *damium sacrificium* means *sacrificium operatum*.

The illustrations of this sense given by Wachter are very remote; but the general idea is supported by analogy. For Sw. *dam* is a king at draughts; and *saett dam paa brickan*, signifies crown that man. There is no evidence, however, that there was any *v.* of this form signifying to *cover* or to *crown*. Kilian observes that some derive the name of this game from *dam*, agger, a rampart, a bank, or dam; Append. As O. Fr. *dam* is a title of honour, equivalent to Lord, Sir, from Lat. *dom-inus*; it is not improbable that this is the origin, the covered pieces acting as *lords* in the game, and principally influencing its issue.

Although it is evident that this game was known to the Northern nations, they were especially attached to that of chess. This was one of the chief amusements of the ancient Icelanders. They called it *skaak*, *skaak-spel*, Su.-G. *skafstafwel*. This game seems to have been peculiarly adapted to the studious habits of this insulated people; who were making considerable progress in learning, in those very ages in which the nations of the continent were buried in ignorance.

**DAMSCHEDE**, *s.* A portion of land bordering on a *dam*.

"All and sindry the landis of Estir Wischart—the dene of Logy, dame and *damsched* tharof, and thair pertinentis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379. V. SHED.

**DAN**, *s.* A term used by *S.* and *O. E.* writers, as equivalent to *Lord*, *Sir*.

Doug. not only applies it to Virgil, but to Apollo.

———The ancient Nun of *Dan Phebus*  
Thir wourdis endit———

Virgil, 186. 48.

O. Fr. *dam*, a "title of respect, and honour, given, in courtesie, unto a Gentleman or Knight: This in old time; and yet the Governours of the Charterhouse Monks are stiled *Dams*;" Cotgr. Hisp. *don*; from Lat. *dominus*. This designation was used in *O. E.* so early as the time of R. Brunne. He indeed writes *Danz*.

With tham went *danz* Merlyn,  
For the stones to mak engyn.

Append. to Pref., cxcii.

See an explanation of this term; Letters from the Bodleian Library, Aubrey's Coll. 1. 120, &c.

**DAN**, **DAND**, **DANDIE**, contracted forms of the name Andrew, used in the South of *S.*

"We are haunted," cried *Dan*.—He was interrupted by a—voice that said in a jeering tone,—"*Andrew* Chisholm, is that you?" Perils of Man, ii. 35.

"In the actioun—be Margaret Ker the dochter of vmquile *Dand* Ker on the ta parte, aganis Patrick of Murray of Fallowhill & James Hoppringill sone & ayre to vmquhile David Hoppringill of Smalham," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 105. It occurs also in the act immediately following.

"*Dand* Armestrang.—*Dandy* and Mingo [*Mungo*] *Armstranges*." Acts 1585, III. 393. Every one is acquainted with honest "*Dandie* Dimmont" of our own times.

\* **TO DANCE**, *v. n.*

"Ye'll neither *dance*, nor haud [hold] the candle," *S.* Prov. "that is, you will neither do, nor let do;" Kelly, p. 367. More properly; You will neither do one thing nor another; you will neither act your own part, nor assist another.

**TO DANCE** *his* or *her lane*; a phrase expressive either of great joy, or of violent rage; *q.* *danced* without a companion, or without music, *S.*

Sume ran to coffers, and sune to kists,  
But nought was stown that cou'd be mist;  
She *dancid her lane*, cry'd, Praise be blest!  
I have ludg'd a leil poor man.

Gaberlunzie Man, st. 5.

**DANCE-IN-MY-LUFE**, a designation for a person of a very diminutive appearance, *Roxb.*

Apparently in allusion to a child's toy. *V.* **LUFE**, the palm of the hand.

**TO DANDER**, *v. n.* 1. To roam, to go from place to place, *S.*

2. To go about idly, without having any certain object in view, to saunter, *S.*

Allane throw flow'ry hows I *dander*,  
Tenting my flocks, lest they should wander.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 263.

3. To roam from place to place, without having a fixed habitation, *S.*

O! then we needna gie a plack  
For *dand'ring* mountebank or quack.—  
*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 18.

4. To trifle, to mispend one's time, *S.*

5. To bewilder one's self, on a way, generally including the idea of want of attention, or stupidity, as the reason. "He *dandert* out of the road," he lost his way. In this sense it is used as nearly equivalent to *wander*.

The wille Tod came by me to,  
With violence and speid:  
For feir the he fox left the scho,  
He wes in sick a dreid:  
Quhiles louping, and scowping,  
Ouer bushis, banks, and brais;  
Quhiles wandring, quhiles *dandring*,  
Like royd and wilyart rais.

*Burel, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 18, 19.

Sibb. refers to Fr. *dandin-er*, Teut. *dant-en*, ineptire. It might be suspected that this were rather from some Goth. word, now lost in the cognate languages, as perhaps in its primary sense, corresponding to Isl. Su.-G.



*andra*, *vagari*; were it not that there is another *v.* of the same meaning, which seems to oppose the idea. This is *Dandill*, *q. v.*

**DANDER, DAUNER, s.** The act of sauntering, *S.*; *dauner*, *Renfr.*

**DANDERER, DAUNDERER, s.** A saunterer, one who habitually goes about, *S.*

"My auld man," said the youth, "thou art but a *daunderer* a-down the dyke-sides, and can be in the sun and warm thee, while the sweat of sore labour recks on honest men's brows." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 407.

**DANDERIN, s.** A sauntering, *S.*

**DANDERS, s. pl.** 1. Refuse of a smith's fire, cinders from a smithy, *S.*

And when the callans romping thick,  
Did crowd the hearth along,  
Oft have I blown the *danders* quick  
Their mizlie shins amang.

*A. Scott's Poems*, p. 146.

2. A piece of the *scoriae* of iron, or of the refuse of glass, *S.*

"Here we observed the foundation-stones of houses, and what are said to be large heaps of ashes; which reminded me of the information I had received from Mr. A. S., who had been born, and lived long in the distant Highlands, and who still retained in his memory many of Ossian's Songs;—that there was an iron-work here, and that the swords and arms of Fingal were made at Locher Leour, two miles in the valley below; and that the iron was brought from this place seems the more probable, because peats, cast hard by, when burnt in large fires, as in kiln-pots, leave a plate of yetlin, which they name a *dander*, amongst their ashes." *Hist. P. of Monivaird*; *Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl.*, p. 71.

*Sibb.* refers to Goth. *tand-ian*, *accendere*, to kindle. This perhaps is the proper line for discovering the etymon. But *Isl. tendr-a*, *id.* is still nearer. *Tindr-a* signifies to emit sparks. Now this name may have been given originally to the sparks of burning metal that flee from the forge, and afterwards extended to these as mixed into one mass with the cinders. There is one difficulty, however. How should we retain the *t* in *tiend*, a spark, and change it into *d* in *danders*; if both are from the same source?

**DANDIE, DANDY, s.** A principal person or thing; what is nice, fine, or possessing supereminence in whatever way, *S.*

They'd gi'e the bag to dolefu' care,  
And laugh at ilka *dandy*,  
At that fair day.

*R. Galloway's Poems*, p. 89.

This word claims a very ancient etymon. *Isl. dandi* and *Su.-G. daenne* signify, liberal, munificent. *V. Loecen. Antiq. Sueo-G.*, p. 199. *Su.-G. dandes folk, dandemaen*, is a title of honour or respect. Various are the accounts given, by Northern writers, of its etymon. Some derive it from *Isl. danni*, or *dandi*, liberalis, already mentioned; others, from *A.-S. Thaeagn*, *Thanc*. *Ihrc*, *vo. Danneman*, considers it as *contr.* from *dugande maen*, *virii strenui*, because all titles of honour had their origin from fortitude in war. This corresponds to *A.-S. dugend*, *valens, bonus, probus*; the part. of *dug-an, valere*. *G. Andr.* derives it from the old *Isl.* primitive *dae*, denoting anything good, honourable, excellent; whence *daene vel*, excellently; *daewen*, very beautiful. *V. Doxn.* *Kilian*

mentions *O. Germ. deghen, deghen-man*, as signifying, *vir praestans, strenuus, fortis*.

**DANDIEFECHAN, s.** A sort of hollow stroke on any part of the body, a slap, *clash*, *synon.*, *Fife*.

The same word, written *Dandyfakens*, has been expl. to me as strictly signifying wounds given by dogs fighting; and deduced from *Fr. dents des faquins*; *q.* the teeth of porters, or of base fellows.

**TO DANDILL, v. n.** To saunter, to go about idly.

Euin as the blind man gangs heges,  
In houering far behynd,  
So dois thou *dandill* in distres,  
Quhilk I feir thou sall find.

*Burel, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 39.

This seems to be *synon.* with *Dander*, *q. v.* But *Fr. dandin-er*, and *Teut. dant-en*, are not the only words to which it seems to claim affinity. It is more nearly allied to *Germ. dentelen*, to act in a ludicrous manner; *ludere, ludicre agere*. *V. Dant, Ihre*.

**DANDILLY, DANDILY, adj.** Celebrated, *S. B.*

There lives a landart laird in Fife,  
And he has married a *dandily* wife,  
She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew,  
But sit wi' her cunnners, and fill her sell fu'.

*Old Song, Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, i. 324.

The *dandilly* toast of the parish  
Is woo'd and married and a'.

*Ross, Songs*, p. 145.

It is also used as a *s.* signifying one who is spoiled or rendered foolish by being too much made of, *Fife, Aug.*

There some old horse turn'd out of stable,  
When young dames are at council table.  
The fate of some were once *Dandillies*,  
Might teach the younger stags and fillies,  
Not for to trample poor eart-horse;  
Yet they [grow] still the worse and worse.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 76.

This may be merely a *dimin.* from *Dandie*, *q. v.* But from the sense given to it as a *s.*, it has a strong resemblance of *Germ. dentel-en*, to play the fool, *Fr. dandin-er*, to carry one's self like a ninny; *Ital. dondola*, a baby, a puppet, *dondolo*, a ninny.

Perhaps, like *Dandie* of northern origin. Should we trace it to *Isl. dae waenn* and *daelug-r*, it would seem a pleonasm, as both signify *eximie formosus*; *G. Andr. daeends*, however, signifies *excellenter*, and *Dan. deilig pulcher, formosus*.

**DANDILLIE CHAIN, a chain** used by children as a toy or ornament, made of the stems of the *dandelion*, *Roxb.*

**DANDRING, part.**

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,  
The *dandring* drums aloud did touk.  
*Battle of Haarlaw*, st. 18. *Evergreen*, i. 85.

We may view this word as either formed to express the noise made by the drum, like *Down-derry down* in a later composition; or as allied to *Teut. donder-en, tonare, Su.-G. dundra, id. dunder, strepitus*.

**DANE, part. pa.** Done, *Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.*

**DANE, DAINE, adj.** Gentle, modest.

Bot yit ane comntenance he bure,  
Degest, deuoit, *dane*, and demure.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 312.

Either from *O. Fr. dain*, *dainty, fine*, or the *v. daign-er*, whence *E. deign*.

DANG, *pret. of DING*, q. v.

DANGER, DAWNGER, *s.* 1. It is used in relation to the great exertions of a pursuer, in consequence of which he who is pursued is exposed to imminent danger.

The hors was gud, bot yett he had gret dreid,  
For failyeing or he wan to a strenth.  
The chass was gret, scalyt our breid and lenth :  
Throw strang *danger* thai had him ay in sycht.

Wallace, v. 283, MS.

2. In his *dawnger*, Under his *dawnger*, in his power, as a captive.

—Qwynt-clemyd all homagis,  
And alkyn strayt condytoyownys,  
That Henry be his extorsyownys  
Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had,  
Wndyr hys *dawngere* quhill he thaine bade.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 494.

It occurs in the same sense in O. E. :—

Cite, castelle & toun alle was in the *erle's dangere*.

R. Brunne, p. 213.

It sometimes conveys the idea of being subject to a legal prosecution.

“Upon the 22d of September 1593, proclamation was made at the market-cross of Edinburgh, that the earl of Bothwell and his accomplices, being in *his majesty's danger*, should not come into his majesties presence, nor within a mile or two,—as they would answer upon their obedience.” Moyses's Mem., p. 210, 211.

3. *But dawngere*, without hesitation, or apprehension.

Than Rycharde Talbot can hym pray  
To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,  
And he thaim grawtyt *but dawngere*.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 144.

Till him he send ; and gan him pray  
That he wald cum all anerly,  
For to spek with him priuely.  
And he *but dawnger* till him gais.

Barbour, v. 283. MS. V. also x. 196.

This nearly corresponds to the use of the word by Chaucer as signifying coyness, reluctance, whether real or apparent.

But good neece, alway to stint his wo,  
So let your *dawnger* sugred ben alite,  
That of his death ye be not all to wite.

Troilus, ii. 384.

With *danger* uttren we all our chaffare,  
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.

W. Bathes's Prol., 6103.

O. Fr. *danger* frequently occurs in the second sense ; or as signifying power, dominion.

Chacun si l'appelloit sa Dame,  
Et clamoit comme riche fame :  
Tous se mettoient en son *danger*,  
Et vouloit chacun calenger.

Rom. de Rose.

Ainsi serez en servitude comme esclave, et ta renommée en *danger* d'estranges gens. Alain Chartier ; Dict. Trev.

Hence *danger*, in the O. E. Laws, “a payment in money, made by the Forcst-tenants to the Lord, that they might have leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage or Mast-feeding.” Cowel : thus denominated, as being an acknowledgment of the superiority of another. Hence also, in the Fr. Laws, the designation of *Fief de danger*, or a fief that might be forfeited to the superior, if entered into by the tenant, by

any title except that of lineal descent, before homage was done, or offered at least.

The authors of Dict. Trev. think that the word, in this sense, is corr. from Lat. *dominari*.

DANGER, used as an *adj.* Dangerous, perilous.

Than Wallace said, In trewth I will nocht fle,  
For iiii off his, ay ane quhill I may be :  
We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak,  
A *danger* chace thai mycht vpon ws mak.

Wallace, viii. 202, MS.

DANNARD, *part. adj.* In a state of stupor, Ayr's.

But wad heaven be so gracious,  
As to send me ane sincere ;  
Cripple, *dannar'd*, dais'd, or fashious,  
What he was I wadna care.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 63. V. DONNARD.

To DANNER, *v. n.* To saunter, Clydes., Dumfr. ; softened from *Dander*, q. v.

—“The hail bune saw a wee bit crynit-lukin woman,—bussit in a gown o' the auldest fasson, gang *dannerin'* through among the stouks.” Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

Lang, lang they *danner'd* to and fro,  
Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 86.

DANSKEINE, DANSKENE, *s.* Denmark.

“At this feild the erle of Bothwell fled away with all hes company, and passed out of Scotland to *Danskeine*, where he deceissit miserablie.” Marioreybanks' Annals, p. 19.

Formed, perhaps, without sufficient reason, by mariners, from the name which an inhabitant of that country takes to himself, *Danske*.

It is used, however, by Skene.

“The merchandis vsis to pay fraucht for their guds to Flanders be the sek [sack], to France, Spayne, and England be the tun : and to *Danskene*, and the Easter Seas, be the serplath.” De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplath*.

Archdeacon Nares has satisfactorily proved that Mr. Chalmers, in the Gl. to Lyndsay, has given “an erroneous interpretation” of the term *Danskens*, as used by Shakspeare, as if it meant *Dantzickers* ; adding : “If he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation, for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for *Dantzicker's* ?” After all, Mr. Chalmers, who is never at a loss to prove what he has once imagined, may be able to show that *Danskeine*, mentioned above as the place to which Bothwell fled, was no other than *Dantzic*.

DANT, *s.*

Of me altyme thow gave but lytil tail ;  
Na of me wald have *dant* nor dail.  
And thow had to me done onie thing,  
Nocht was with hart ; bot vane gloir, and hething.  
With uther friends thou was sa weill ay wount,  
To me thow had ful lytil clame or count.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 43.

The Editor gives this word as not understood. *Dant nor dail* seems to have been a proverbial phrase now disused, denoting intimate intercourse. *Dant* may signify play, sport ; Su.-G. *dant*, ludibrium. But I suspect that it rather means affection, regard, as *dent* is still used in Angus. V. DENT.

To DANT, *v. n.* To be afraid, S.

This is mcrely E. *daunt*, to intimidate, used obliquely, or in a neuter sense.



To DANT, DAWNT, *v. a.* To subdue, to hold in subjection.

[V. Barbour, iv. 602, xv. 316, Skeat's Ed.]  
"Rewlis to dant the flesch."—"We suld repres & dant our carnal lustis & desyris in the beginning, and quhen thai ar lytil." Abb. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, 6. 76. b. V. next word.

DANTER, *s.* A tamer, a subduer; *danter of hors*, one who breaks horses.

The ymage porturit was of Kyng Picus  
*Danter of hors*, in chare satt gloryus.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 211. 38. Lat. *domitor*.

"The maist perfyit industreus horse *dantars* of Macedon culd nocht gar hym be veil bridilit nor manerit in no comodius sort conuenient to serue ane prince." Compl. S., p. 236.

Lat. *domitor*, id. from *dom-are*, to tame. Sw. *demp-a*, id. seems radically the same.

To DANTON, DANTOUN, *v. a.* 1. To subdue, by whatever means, S.

"He left word behind him, to the Sheriff of Fife, Strathern, and Angus, to make proclamation out through thir shires, that all men betwixt sixty and sixteen, spiritual and temporal, as well burgh as land, that they should be ready, at a certain day, at his coming, to pass with him, where he pleased, to *danton* rebels and conspirators against him." *Pitcottie*, p. 87.

2. To break in or tame a horse.

"Bot it is otherwise of a tame and *dantoned* horse," i. e. one thoroughly broken. Quon. Attach., c. 48, § 11.

"Quhair it is said in the said statute, of *dantoned* horse vn-schod: that it be interpreted and declared in time to cum, in this waies: That the said crowners sall haue *dantoned* horse depute to warke, and not to the saddle, that was never schod nor used to schone." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 113. Skene.

These may be called *dantoned*, though still unshod, as being broken in to work. For it is customary, in the country, to put colts, destined to be work-horses, to light labour, as harrowing, &c., before they are shod, or accustomed to heavy work.

In Ed. 1814, the term used is *davntit*. V. DANT, *v.*

3. Still used in the same sense with E. *v. to Daunt*, S. to intimidate.

Yet a' this shall never *danton* me,  
Sae lang's I keep my fancy free, &c.  
*Old Song, Herd's Coll.*, ii. 20.

This may have been originally the same with O. E. *daunten*.

—Reason shall rayne, and realmes gouerne,  
And right as Agag had, happe shall come,  
Samuell shall slea him, and Saule shall be blamed,  
And Dauid shall be diademed, & *daunten* hem all.  
*P. Ploughman*, F. 16. a.

This seems to be merely the Fr. *v. domter, donter*, id. with a Goth. termination. Seren. derives E. *daunt* from Goth. *daan-a*, deliquium pati, from *daa*, deliquium.

To DANYEL, *v. n.* 1. To dangle, Upp. Clydes.

2. To jolt as a cart on a rough road, *ibid.*

This seems radically the same with E. *Dangle*, as denoting inconsistency of motion. Skinner could find no better etymon for the E. *v.* than *hang, hangle*, changed to *dangle*. But the origin is Isl. *dangla*, which is used in two senses, pulsare; also, vibrare. We may add Su.-G. *daengl-a dingl-a*, pendulum motitari.

DAPILL, *adj.* Prob., severe, harsh.

—An vnthrifty *dapill* man,  
A rebald, a ruffian.  
*Colkelbie Sov.*, F. i. v. 101.

Gael. *diopal* signifies severe.

DAPPERPY, *adj.* Of diapered, or variegated woollen cloth.

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,  
The silver buttons glanced bonny;  
The waistcoat bursted aff his breast,  
He was sae full of melanchely.  
*Annan Water, Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 153.

"*Quære*—Cap-a-pee?" N. But the first part of this word must certainly be traced to Fr. *diapré*, diapered. The French formerly used diapered jackets or cassocks. Hence, Boileau, in a passage quoted, *Dict. Trev.* in vo.

Hoqueton *diapré* de men maitre la Trousse,  
Je le suivois a pied, quand il alloit en housse.

From *hoqueton* was formed our *Acton*, q. v. From O. Fr. *diaspré*, L. B. *diasprus, diasperus*, is used to denote a more precious kind of cloth. Of this the *Pluviale*, a dress worn by bishops, was often made, adorned with lists of gold. *Similiter et pluviale diasprum, cum listis auro textis.* Bulla Benedict. VIII. A., 1223. Residents in throno cburneo tunica & dalmatica indutus de *Diaspero* albo. B. Odoricus, A. 1307. Du Cange observes, vo. *Diasperatus*, that Ital. *diaspro* signifies a jasper, and hence Fr. *diaspré*, variegated, parti-coloured like a jasper.

For the latter part of the word, V. PY, RIDING-PY. The only difficulty as to this etymon is, that *Diaper* does not appear in Teut., nor *Py* in Fr. But *Pye* being used by the inhabitants of Flanders for coarse cloth, and also for a waistcoat with sleeves; and *Diapré* being a familiar term with their nearest neighbours, the compound might thus be formed by them. Or, we may view it as a composite of our own country; as it would seem that the term *Py* was anciently in common use.

To DARE, (pronounced *daar*) *v. n.* To be afraid; to stand in awe. *To dare at*, to be afraid of a person or thing, Ang. Stirl.

It must be admitted, however, that O. E. *dare* is expl. as signifying to regard with circumspection. "I *dare*, I pryce or loke aboute me; Je aduise alentour. What *darest* thou on this facyon; me thinketh thou woldest catche larkes." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 104, a.

Perhaps we may view as a cognate term, "*Dear'd*, hurried, frightened, stunned; Exmore." *Grose.* V. DERE, *v.* 2.

Sw. *darr-a*, to quake, to tremble. This *v.* is used in the same manner as ours: *Han darrar naar han faar se er*; he trembles at the sight of you. *Darring*, trepidation; *Wideg.*

This seems the sense of *dare*, O. E. although Ritson views it as perhaps signifying to "stare as one terrified or amazed."

In this dale I droupe and *dare*,  
For dern dedes that done me dere.—  
The Scottes new all wide will sprede,  
For thai have failed of thaire pray;  
Now er thai *dareand* all for drede,  
That war bifore so stout and gay.

*Minot's Poems*, p. 2, 3.

To DARE, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4. V. DURKEN.

DARE, *adj.* Stupid, dull.

The character of the herons is is;  
Ay sorrowfull and sad at all hours;  
Was nevir leid saw thame lauch; bot drowpane and *dare*.  
*Houlate*, i. 15.

Su.-G. *daere*, Alem. *dor*, changed by the Germans into *thor*, stultus; Su.-G. *daar-a*, Dan. *daar-er*, to infatuate, to make stupid; Dan. *daare*, a fool, a sot. V. DAW, DA.

**DARE-THE-DIEL**, *s.* One who fears nothing, and who will attempt any thing, S.

"I scared them wi' our auld tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors,—till they durst na on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloamin, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some siccan *dare-the-diel*, should tak a baff at them." Waverley, iii. 355.

**DARG, DARK**, *s.* 1. A day's work, a task for a day; anciently *daywerk*. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg*, S.

"They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work), for every acre, or, 10d. per annum." P. Alloa, Statist. Acc., viii. 602.

"A *darg* of marl," i.e. as much as can be cast up with one spade in one day, amounting often to 200 bolls.

2. It is sometimes used to denote a certain quantity of work, whether more or less than that of a day, S.

"Formerly the coals were put out by the *dark*, consisting of twenty-eight hutches;—an active workman could very easily put out two of these *darks* per day, making three shillings and fourpence." P. Campsie, Stirling, Statist. Acc., xv. 332.

"He never wrought a good *dark*, that went grumbling about;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 143.

"Tine needle, tine *dark*," S. Prov. "spoken to young girls when they lose their needle." Kelly, p. 325. V. DAYWERK.

3. Transferred to the ground on which a particular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent, Perth.

In an old title-deed of the lands of Noriestoun in Perthshire, *darg* is used to signify a certain extent of moss, apparently denoting as much as a person could cast in a day.

**DARG-DAYS**, *s. pl.* Days of work given in lieu of rent. Cottars were formerly bound to give the labour of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent; which were called *darg-days*, i.e. *days of work*, S. B.

"To have eight days *dargs* of moss, each *darg* consisting of four ells."

**LOVE-DARG**, *s.* A piece of work or service done, not for hire, but merely for affection, S.

**DARGING, DARGUING**, *s.* The work of a day-labourer, S.

I wish they'd mind how many's willing  
To win, by industry, a shilling;—  
Are glad to fa' to wark that's killing,  
To common *darguing*.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 119.

**DARGER**, *s.* A day-labourer, S. Belg. *dagwerker*, id.

The croonin' kis the byre drew nigh,  
The *darger* left his thrift.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 357.

**DARGEIS**, *pl.* Dirges.

They tyrit God with tryfills tume trentalis,  
And daifit him with [their] daylie *dargeis*;  
With owklike Ahitis, to augment thair rentalis.  
Bannatyne Poems, p. 197, st. 12.

**DERGIE**, S. V. DREGIE.

**DARKENING**, *s.* Evening, twilight. Synon. *Gloamin* and *Dayligaun*, S.; *Derkning*, Roxb.

"As it is nigh the *darkening*, sir, wad ye just step in bye to our house, and tak a dish of tea? and I am sure if ye like to sleep in the little room, I wad tak care ye are no disturbed, and nae body wad ken ye; for Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them." Waverley, iii. 216.

This is evidently formed from the E. v. *Darken*. But I have not observed that the *s.* occurs in E. It corresponds to A.-S. *deorcung*, crepusculum; Gl. Aelfr.

**DARKLINS**, *adv.* In the dark, without light, S.

She throw the yard the nearest taks,  
An' to the kiln she goes then,  
An' *darklins* graipit for the bauks,  
And in the blue-clue throws then.—  
Burns, iii. 130.

**DARLE**, *s.* 1. A small piece, properly applied to bread, Ayr.

2. A small portion of any thing, *ibid.*

—Fortune has gien him a *darle*  
O hamart rhyme,  
An' says he'll no want scone or farl  
Through length o' time.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

C. B. *darn* and *dryll* both signify a piece, a fragment.

**TO DARN, DERN**, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal.

*He darned himsell*, he sought a place of concealment, S. *Darned*, part. pa.

"They have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their namis, and dissembling the place of their nativitie, convoyed themselves in the in-countries of this realme,—abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their *darned* stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quyetlie sold in the bounds of the late Borders." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 10.

*A darning*, secreting themselves.

Our soldiers then, who lying were a *darning*,  
By sound of trumpet having got a warning,  
Do kyth, and give the charge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

*Derne*, pret. hid, concealed.

And as he fand schupe to his feris schaw:  
His nauy *derne* among the thik wod schaw,  
Undermeth the hingand holkit rochis hie.  
Doug. Virgil, 22. 41. Occulit, Virg.

A.-S. *dearn-an*, *dyrn-an*, occultare.

**TO DARN, DERN**, *v. n.* 1. To hide one's self.

Their courage quail'd and they began to *derne*.  
Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

2. To hearken or listen, Fife. "He was *darnin* at my door." A secondary sense, borrowed from the idea of a listener posting himself in a secret place, or keeping himself in darkness.



3. To loiter at work; a still more oblique sense, as listeners generally slacken their diligence, Fife.

4. To muse, to think, Fife; perhaps q. to conceal one's mind.

5. To *Dern behind*, to fall back, Fife.

To DERNE, *v. a.* To cause to hide, to force to flee to a secret place.

—“His Majesties wisdom and diligence is praiseworthy, for prosecuting his victories so orderly on the hot sent, as the cunning hunter doth his prey, in giving one sweat after another, till he kill or *derne*, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him.” *Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 112.*

DARN, DARNE, DERN, *adj.* Secret. *Darn yett*, a postern; the name still given to one of the gates of the Abbey garden at Aberbrothick.

Bot at a place, quhar meit he to thaim brocht,  
And bedyn to, als glaidly as he mocht,  
A *derne* boll furth, on the north syd, thai had  
To the wattr, quhar off Wallace was glad.

*Wallace, xi. 343, MS.*

*In dern*, in secret.

My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,  
Doutless bot dreid I dé.

*Bannatyne Poems, p. 98. st. 1.*

The sense of *derne* is evidently mistaken by Hearne, in his Gl. to R. Glouc., where it is rendered “dismal, bad, sad.”

Sire, he seide, of *derne* cas ich wol the warne stille  
Thine fon [foes] beth in ech half, & this ys the meste doute,  
That thine owne men ne loueth the nogt, that the beth  
about. *P. 114.*

“He—brint his hail lugeing foirsaid, and rasi the same in the air be force of gun pulder—placit and inpuitt be him—within the voltis, laiche and *darne* partes and placis thairof to that effect.” *Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.*

“There's not a *derne* nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.” *Waverley, i. 275.*

DARN, *s.* A disease of cattle said to be caused by eating the wood Anemone, Aberd.; also called *Rinnin Darn*, Mearns.

“The most extraordinary of all disorders to which cattle in this country are liable, is the *Darn*. This distemper seems to be owing to some poisonous herb among the pasture, and seems to be limited to woodland foggage, and this chiefly to the Deeside district. It does not, however, spread over the whole territory; some lands being free of it, and others contaminated notwithstanding every precaution; or rather, without having certainly ascertained from what cause it arises. Cattle bred on these *darn* lands are never affected with the disorder; but no stranger cattle are safe there for a single day. According as the animal is affected in its evaculatory functions, the disease is called the soft or hard *darn*. And in one or other of these extremes the disorder first makes its appearance. No remedy has yet been found to stop its progress. It is always fatal. Sometimes the cattle affected become furious, and die apparently mad.” *Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 384. V. RINNIN DARN, under RIN, v.*

DARRAR, DARRER, *adj.* 1. Dearer.

—“Till our nychbour na temporal or erdly thing is *darrar* and mair precious thane is his awin bodylie lyfe.” *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 48. b.*

2. Higher in price, S. B.

“Na stabill fe be *darrer* nor ane hard heid the hors in the nycht.” *Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.*

DARREST, *superl.* 1. Most dear, most beloved.

—“His said vmquhile *darrest* grandschir deceissit frome the present lyff in the field of Flowdoune,” &c. *Acts. Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.*

This term is almost invariably prefixed to the name of any of the royal predecessors or relations of the reigning prince.

2. Highest in price.

“And gif the corn, or any other stuff, pertene to divers partneris, ilk partner sall give twa bollis of the best, or the *darrest* price thairof.” *Balf. Pract., p. 85.*

To DARREN, *v. a.* To dare, to provoke.

—Quha best on fute can ryn lat se,—  
Or like ane douchty campion in to fycht  
With bustuous bastoun *darren* stryffe, or mais.

*Doug. Virgil, 129. 39.*

A.-S. *dearran, dyrran*, andere; Belg. *derren*. To this origin Junius traces *darraine, derreine*, Chauc.; although Tyrwhitt refers to Fr. *desren-er*. It must be admitted, that if our *darren*, and O. E. *darraine*, be from this A.-S. *v.*, the infinit. form has been retained, as in some other verbs.

To DASCAN, *v. n.* To ponder, to contemplate, to scan.

Than did I *dascan* with my sell,  
Quhiddir to hein or unto hell,  
Thir persouns suld pertene.

*Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 45.*

Lat. *discendere in sese*, to examine one's self; from *de* and *scando*, whence E. *scan*.

To DASE, DAISE, DAZE, *v. a.* 1. To stupify, S. This term denotes mental stupor, whether proceeding from insanity, or from any external cause. *He daises himself with drink*, he stupifies himself with intoxicating liquor.

Part. pa. *dasyd, daisit, dazed*, stupid, stupified. *A dazed look*, A. Bor. is such as persons have when frightened; Ray.

—Bot yhit he wes than  
In hys deyd bot a *dasyd* man,  
In na-thing repute of valu,  
Na couth do na thyng of werty.  
He had bot *nomen sine re*.

*Wyntown, vi. 4. 56.*

My *daisit* heid fordullit disselé;  
I raisit up half in ane lithargie.

*Palice of Honour, i. 26.*

O verray Phrigiane wyffis, *daisit* wichtis,  
To call you men of Troy that unrycht is.

*Doug. Virgil, 299. 39.*

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case;—  
It soon wad gar his love to me turn cauld,  
And mak him *daz'd* and doited ere ha' auld.

*Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.*

2. To benumb. *Dasing*, benumbing, congealing; *daisit*, benumbed from cold, or age, congealed.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,  
*Dasing* the blude in euey creature,  
 Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 201. 33.

Bot certainly the *dasit* blude now on dayis  
 Waxis dolf and dull throw mine vnweildy age.  
*Ibid.* 140. 45.; *gelidus*, Virg.

"I's *dazed*, I am very cold;" A. Bor. Ray.  
*Adase* seems to have been sometimes used in the  
 same sense, O. E.

"Rochester bothe abhomyneable and shameless :—  
 and so *adased* in the braynes of spyte, that he can not  
 ouercom the trouthe, that he—careth not what he  
 saythe." Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten man, F.  
 54, b.

The part. is frequently used to express the dullness,  
 stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said  
 to be *dais'd* who is superannuated.

3. The part. *dased*, *daised*, *dazed*, is applied to  
 any thing that has lost its freshness and  
 strength. *Daised Wud*, rotten wood, S.

Rudd. refers to Belg. *dusel-en*, vertigine laborare,  
 obstupere. But it is more nearly related to Teut.  
*daes-en*, delirare, insanire; Su.-G. *das-a*, Isl. *dassast*,  
 langnere, Belg. *dwaaz-en*, to be foolish. A.-S. *dwaes*,  
 Su.-G. *dase*, stupidus, stultus, Teut. *daes*, *dwaes*, deli-  
 rus; Isl. *dasad-ur*, languid, greatly fatigued; Belg.  
*dwaas*, foolish, silly. Our *dase* is radically the same  
 with E. *doze*. Instead of *dasit*, *dozent* is now more  
 commonly used, as signifying benumbed.

#### DASE. *On dase.*

With daggaris derfly thay dang,  
 Thai doughtyis *on dase*.

*Gawan & Gol.*, iii. 5.

This perhaps signifies "living warriors." As *out of  
 daw* denotes death, *on dase*, *q. on days* may denote  
 "in life."

DASH, *s.* A *Dash o' weat*, a sudden fall of  
 rain, Dumfr., Roxb. V. BLASH, *s.*

DASH, DASHIE, *s.* A hat, cap, &c., a cant  
 term, Aberd.

DASH YOU, an imprecation, Loth. Synon.  
*Dise you.*

It might seem to be exactly the same meaning  
 with another expression of a similar description, *Con-  
 found you*. But it may be observed that G. Andr.  
 renders Isl. *dask-a*, verbera et verba dura infligo;  
 adding, ab interjectione Germanorum, seu particula  
*dask*, quam irati iterant.

To DASH, *v. a.* 1. To flourish in writing, to  
 make ornamental figures with a pen, S.

2. To make a great shew, S.

This may be merely an oblique use of the E. *v.* the  
 origin of which is probably Isl. *dask-a*, verbera et verba  
 dura infligo. Its second sense might indicate a rela-  
 tion to Isl. *daas*, a candle, a torch, because of its  
 splendour. The Isl. *s.* indeed, has a similar metaph.  
 sense; *Das*, fervor agendi, quasi incendii flagrantia, G.  
 Andr., p. 47.

DASH, *s.* 1. A flourish in writing, S.

2. A splendid appearance; *to cast a dash*, to  
 make a great figure, S.

Daft gowk, in macaroni dress,  
 Are ye come here to shaw your face;

Bowden wi' pride o' simmer gloss,  
 To cast a dash at Reikie's cross!  
*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 32, 33.

"A little above this upon the side of a pleasant  
 green hill in Romanno ground, are to be seen eleven or  
 twelve large orderly terrace-walks, which in their sum-  
 mer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance." Penne-  
 cuick's Tweeddale, p. 16.

#### DASYD, DASIT. V. DASE.

#### DAS KANE.

Throw rowting of the river rang,  
 The roches sounding lyke a sang,  
 Quhair *Das Kane* did abound;  
 With Triple, Tenor, Couenter, Mein.

*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 7.

This should be written as one word; and properly  
 denotes singing in parts; Lat. *discant-us*, from *dis-  
 cento*, to sing treble; Ital. *descanto*, Fr. *descant*, *de-  
 scant*, E. *descant*, id. *discant*, cantus diversis vocibus  
 constitutus, Kilian, in Append.

In the Lat. version, however, it is rendered:—

—Ubi Discantus nulla otia captaus

Triplicat—

This suggests that the Translator, T. D. (probably  
 the famous T. Dempster) understood Montgomerie as  
 meaning, that there was a frequent repetition of the  
 same words. This agrees with the definition given of  
 E. *descant* by Skinner. Quibusdam, vocis frequenta-  
 mentum.

DASS, *s.* 1. *Dass* of a hay stack, that part  
 of it that is cut off with a hay-knife for im-  
 mediate use, Loth.

Hence, most probably, the *v. to dess*, "to lay care-  
 fully together;" Cumb. Gl. Relph's Poems; *q.* to lay  
 compactly, like the *dass* of a hay-stack. *Dess*, indeed,  
 as Grose informs us, is applied to "cutting a section  
 of hay from the stack." A. Bor.

2. *A dass of corn*. When a quantity of corn  
 in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part is  
 removed, what is left is called the *dass*, Fife.  
 In the same manner, in Fife, the hay left in  
 the stack, when part is cut off, receives this  
 designation.

The latter seems the most proper use of the term;  
 as corresponding most closely in meaning to the cog-  
 nate terms in other languages. Sibb. says that it is  
 "so called perhaps from its resemblance to a *deiss* or  
 seat." But it is evidently allied to C. B. *das*, accord-  
 ing to Boxhorn, a heap of grain, hay or the like; Gael.  
*tas*, a heap; Su.-G. *daes*, anc. *dyss*, id. Isl. *dys*, cumu-  
 lus, *hendys*, foeni cumulus; Teut. *tas*, a heap, properly  
 of corn or fodder; Fr. *tas*, a heap of any kind. L. B.  
*thass-are*, *tass-are*, "to lay up hay or corn into a *tass*,  
 toss, stack, rick, or mow; *tass-a*, *tassus*;" Cowel.  
 Teut. *tass* and *schock* are given as synon.; also *tass-en*  
 and *schock-en*, coacervare; Kilian.

#### DASS, *s.*

"Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other  
 to the summit of the Fells, where they jut out; in the  
 face of the braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *ger-  
 rocks*." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 327.

DASS, *s.* A small landing-place, Selkirks.

"They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of  
 the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small  
 landing-place." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 61.



This seems to be merely an oblique use of the term as signifying a heap. Isl. *des* not only has the sense of cumulus, but is also rendered tumultus, a mound; Haldorson.

To DATCH, *v. a.* To jog, to shake, S. B., perhaps originally the same with E. *dodge*, as signifying to change place.

DATCHIE, *adj.* 1. Penetrating; applied to intellectual power, Ayr.

2. Sly, cunning, *ibid.*

3. Hidden, secret, *ibid.*

Shall we trace this to O. Goth. *dae*, denoting excellence and wit, skill, knowledge, like *dae-wenn*, *dae-fryd-r*, *exime formosus*?

To DATCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To waddle, Fife, synonym. *Haingle*, *Henghle*.

2. To walk in a careless manner, with clothes not adapted to the shape of the wearer, *ibid.*

Evidently a dimin. from *Datch*, *v.*, q. v.

DACHEL-LIKE, *adj.* Having a dangling appearance; as, "How *dachel-like* he looks! his plaid is torn," Perth.

This nearly resembles Isl. *datsl-a*, *aegris pedibus insistere*; *datsl*, *motus podagrorum vel claudorum*; Haldorson.

\* DATE, *s.* To *Gie Date and Gree*, to give preference, Teviotd.

As *gree* signifies degree, quality, also superiority, (V. GRE), this phrase may respect the precedency given to one, according to the *date* of his charter or title, as distinguished from another whose honours are more recent. O. Fr. *date*, however, signifies debt. Thus, it might denote the superiority *due* to one; q. *dare debitum gradum*.

DATIVE, *s.* A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He, to whom this power is granted, is called the *executor-dative*.

"We haif given—our full power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute sik persons as they be the aviss of our Lords of the said Sessioun, or anc certain nowmer of them as sall be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guidis and geir of the persons decessand." Act Sedt., 24 July 1564.

L. B. *dativ-us*, a guardian appointed by the judge.

DAUB, *s.* A dash, a sudden stroke, S.

"Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before," S. Prov.; "Spoken by saucy girls, when one jeers them with an unworthy sweetheart." Kelly, p. 256.

This seems to be rather from the E. *v.* to *Daub*, to besmear, than the same with S. *Dab. s.* The *s.* is not used in E.

DAUCH, *s.* "A soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal dust." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 289.

This seems to be the same with *Dalk*, q. v.

DAUD, *s.* A large picce. V. DAWD.

DAUDNEL, *adj.* Shabby in appearance, Lanarks.; apparently from the same origin with *Dawdie*, q. v.

DAUE, *adj.* Listless, inactive.

—Than am I dangerus, and *daue*, and dour of my will. *Dunbar, Mailland Poems*, p. 49. V. DAW.

To DAUER, DAIVER, *v. a.* 1. To stun, to stupefy; especially by a stroke, Loth. Border.

2. *Daver* is expl. to weaken, Gl. A. Douglas's Poems, in reference to the following passage, p. 141:

"Tis no the damag'd heady gear,  
That donnar, dose, or *daver*."

*Davert*, *part. adj.* 1. Knocked down, stupified, Roxb.

2. Become senseless, from whatever cause, *ibid.*

To DAUER, DAIVER, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid, to fall into a state of stupefaction.

I wist not quhair to ryn,  
Nor yit culd find the gait againe,  
First quhair I enterd in:  
Bot tauren and *dauren*,  
Like ane daft doittit fule;  
Afflickit and prickit,  
With dairs of care and dule.

*Burel, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 30.

This is evidently the *part.* of our *v. q. daverand*. "Tauren and dauren," wandering and waxing stupid. The description is natural enough; as one who loses his way, generally becomes so confused, that, in seeking to regain it, he goes farther astray. V. TAIVER.

2. To be stiffened with cold, to be benumbed.

*Davert*, *part. pa.* benumbed, S. B.

"Ye ken well enough, we, bein wat, wou'd soon grow *davert* to stand or sit either i' the cauld that time o' night." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

We may perhaps view this as originally the same with E. provincial *daver*, "to fade like a flower; Devonish." Grosch.

He chappit at the door, an' gif he cou'd,  
He wad has whistled too; but w' the cauld  
Sae *davert* he,—he cou'd na crook his mou'.

*The Ghaist*, p. 3.

3. To go out of one's road from stupor, Ang.; synonym. *staiver*.

"Here's the bed, man? Whare—are ye *davering* to?" *St. Kathleen*, iii. 115.

Su.-G. *daur-a*, infatuare; *dofw-a*, stupere; Isl. *dauf-r*, stupidus. As the work also signifies bodily torpor, we may view Teut. *daver-en*, tremere, contremiscere, as a cognate term. *Douerit*, Doug, seems to be the same word, according to a different orthography.

DAUGH, *pret. v.* Had ability, Renfrews., Ayr.; the same with *Dought*.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,  
Waesucks! when she *daugh* na cheep,  
Tho' her skin wi' dads was speckl'd,  
Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

*Train's Poetical Reveries*, p. 66.

Here perhaps it is rather improperly used, as if equivalent to E. *durst*. V. Dow, to be able.

**DAUGH, s.** A certain division of land, determined by its being able to produce forty-eight bolls, S. B.

"The divisions of lands marked by pounds and marks, &c. are frequent in the lower parts of Scotland; but *daughs* and *holls* are unknown any where south of Inverness-shire. Every *daugh* seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district of country, according to the quality of the soil." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 65.

I can form no other idea of this term than that it is the same with *Dawache* only used in a more limited sense.

**DAUGH, s.** A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings.; synon. *Dag*, Angus; *Dauk*, Fife. Hence the adj. *Daughy*. V. **DAWK** and **DAWKY**.

**DAUK, adj.** Expl. "dark, murky," Buchan.

Fell Death, wi' his lang scyth-en't spar,  
'S lent Will a rackart,  
An' trail't him aff i' his *dauk* car.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 10.

—Drift out owre the hillocks blew;  
Or roads wis *dauk*, wi' blinnin stew.

*Ibid.*, p. 38.

This appears to be a word of Scandinavian origin; Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, niger, obscurus, given by Verel. and Seren., as synonymous with Sw. and Dau. *moerck*, S. *mirk*; *doekn-a*, nigrescere; Alem. *doug-en*, occultare. It seems highly probable, that this is from a common fountain with *Dauk*, a drizzling rain, and *Dauky*, moist; or that the terms referred to under *Dauk*, are nearly allied to those mentioned above. In this case I would consider *Dauk*, as used to denote darkness only in a secondary way; as the thickness or cloudiness of the atmosphere is a principal cause of obscurity. V. **DAWK**, &c.

**DAUKY, adj.** Moist, damp. V. under **DAWK**.

**DAULER, s.** A supine, delicate person, Roxb.

Evidently allied to *Dawltie*; Su.-G. *daalig*, qui animum cito despondet, qui debilis est; perhaps also to Isl. *dwali*, Dan. *dwale*, deliquium.

**DAUNIE, s.** The abbreviation of the name *Daniel*, S.

**DAUNTIT, part. pa.** Broken in. V. **DANTON**, *v.*

**DAUPET, DAUPIT, DAWPIT, part. adj.** 1. "Silly, inactive;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 691. Expl. "Having lost mental vigour," Lanarks.

2. "*Daupit*, stupid, unconcerned, foolish;" Gl. Picken.

3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.

Moes.-G. *daubata*, sensu carens; Su.-G. *dofw-a*, stupefacere; Isl. *dap-ur*, deficiens, moestus. V. **DOWF**.

**TO DAUR, v. n.** To be afraid, to stand in awe, Ang., Fife. V. **DARE**.

**DAUR, s.** A feeling of awe or fear, *ibid.*

**TO DAUR upon, v. a.** To affect, to make impression, Aberd. V. **DERE upon**.

**TO DAUT, v. a.** To fondle. V. **DAWT**.

I grant in deid quha preissis vprichitlie  
To serue the Lord mon first thame selfis deny,  
And na wayis dres to *daut* thame daintelie,  
Bot thame prepar for troublis identlie.

*Davidson's Commendatioun of Vprichlnes*, st. 29.

**DAVEL, s.** Expl. "a stunning blow," Gl. Sibb.; *devel*, Gl. Shir.

In giddy, thoughtless nirth, a wee,  
Let Fortune's vot'ries revel;  
Yet, frae the tap o' fun, ye'll see  
They'll get an unco *devel*.

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 158.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,—  
An' sair his flank I've proggit, Sir,  
Wi' mony a *devel*.

*A. Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 114.

**TO DAVEL, DEVEL, v. a.** To strike with violence, West of S.

An honest, open, manly part  
He ay uphel';  
"Guile soud be *devel'd* i' the dirt,"  
Said Will M'N—l.

*Tannahill's Poems*, p. 116.

**DAVELIN, s.** The flat planks used for supporting the arch-stones of bridges, during the time of their being built, Ayrs.

**DAVIE, s.** The diminutive of the name *David*, S.

This name, even as applied to a king, was softened into *Dawy* by our old writers.

Of thai the yhoungest wes *Dawy* our kyng.  
*Wynl.*, viii. 6. 7.

**DAVOC, s.** A dimin. q. "little David," S. O., Burns.

**TO DAW, v. n.** To dawn.

Thiddyr he come or day begouth to *daw*.  
*Wallace*, v. 321, MS.

Hay! now the day *davis*.  
*Old Song, Chron. S. P.*, iv. p. 1x.

No more the morning cock, with rousing craw,  
Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight *daw*.  
*Train's Mountain Muse*, p. 96.

This *v.* is still used in the West of S. The *v. daw* seems in O. E. to have borne a sense nearly allied. "*Dawynng*, gettingyng of lyfe, [Fr.] resuetiction;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 23.

A.-S. *daeg-ian*, lucescere, Sw. *dag-as*, Teut. *dag-en*, id. from A.-S. *daeg*, Sw. *dag*, Teut. *dagh*, day.

In one of the Harleian MSS. preceding A. 1200, the same word occurs.

In May it murgeth, when hit *daves*.

V. *Warton's Hist. E. P.*, i. 29.

For Jesus iusteth well, Joye beginneth *dawe*.  
*P. Ploughman*, F. 99, b.

**DAW, s.** Day; O. E. *dawe*.

Aftur fyftene *daves*, that he hadde y ordeyned this,  
To London he wende, for to amende that ther was amys.  
*R. Glouc.*, p. 144.

Moes.-G. A.-S. Su.-G. Alem. *dag*, Isl. *dag-ur*, Germ. Precop. *tag*, C. B. *diau*, id.  
*Dwne of daw*, dead.

And qwen that he wes *dawe of dawwe*,  
Thai tuk the land for-owtyn awe.

*Wynntown*, viii. 26. 29.



— Thai war wencussyt all planly.—  
Than stud he still a quhill, and saw  
That thai war all *doune of daw.*

*Barbour*, xviii. 154, MS.

To do out *off dawys*, to bring *off daw*, to kill.

His foster brodyr thareftir some  
The fyft *out off dawys* has *done.*

*Ibid.* vi. 650, MS.

For thai war fayis to the King,  
And thoct to cum in to sculking ;  
And duell with him, quhill that thai saw  
Thar poynt, and *bryng* him than *off daw.*

*Ibid.*, vii. 130, MS.

A similar mode of expression occurs in O. E. :—

Here ys that knyf al bloody, that ych *brogte* hym  
*wyth of dawe.* *R. Glouc.* p. 311.

In the same sense must we understand a phrase in  
the King of Tars, left unexplained by Mr. Ritson.

Ischolde be brent and *don of dooe*,  
Yif i forsoke my lay.

*E. Met. Rom.*, ii. 189.

Met. causa for *dawe*.

Su.-G. *dag*, though it literally signify *day*, is often  
used to denote *life*: *Taga of daga*, luce privare, in-  
ferficere ; Mod. Sax. *van dagen dohn*, id.

DAW, DA, s. 1. A sluggard, one who is lazy  
and idle.

Hence the S. Prov. "What better is the house,  
that the *Daw* rises early in the morning?" *Kelly*, p.  
345.

We must certainly suppose that our ancestors were  
great enemies to sloth, when they framed another  
Prov. "Better a deill than a *daw*."

Than thoct I thus, I will my cunnand keip,  
I will not be ane *daw*, I wyl not sleip,  
I will complete my promys schortly thus,  
Made to the poete maister Mapheus ;  
And mak vp werk hereof, and clois our buke.

*Doug. Virgil*, 452. 23.

2. It is now appropriated to a woman, as  
equivalent to *E. drab*, *slattern*, S. B.

"Ae year a nurse, seven years a *daw*," S. Prov.  
*Ferguson*, p. 1. This Prov. seems to denote the fatal  
influence, on the female constitution, of giving suck  
too long, as it must necessarily produce lassitude.  
*Kelly* gives another reason ; "because that year will  
give her a habit of idleness ;" p. 270.

"He that marries a *daw*, eats meikle dirt." *Ibid.*,  
p. 15.

One would suppose that the term had greater em-  
phasis than *slut*, from the following Prov. ; "There  
was never a slut but had a slit [rent], there was never  
a *daw* but had twa." *Ibid.*, p. 324.

Mony slute *daw* and slepy duddroun  
Him servit ay with sounyie.

*Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 29.

But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,  
But gae by the name of a dip ora *da*.

*Song, Ross's Helenore*, p. 135.

Rudd, conjecturally derives it from *dolly*, *dowy*,  
dull ; Sibb., from Teut. *dagh-en*, prorogare in alium  
diem, q. a *postponer*. The first is indeed nearest the  
mark. For *dolly* is from the same common origin  
with *daw*. This is Isl. *daa*, defect, fainting, deliquium  
animi ; Verel. G. Andr. not only renders it *deliquium*,  
but *seminex*, quies mortis similior. This appears as  
a primitive term, from which a numerous family has  
issued. *Liggia i daw*, in deliquio vel parata quiete  
jacere ; G. Andr., p. 44. S. *dawe*. Isl. *dan-a*, Su.-G.  
*daan-a*, animo alienari, deliquium pati ; Isl. *datt*, animi  
remissio, timor, Verel. Su.-G. *daalig*, mentis inops ;  
tristis, miser. Hence our *dolly*, *dowy*, *doil'd* ; Su.-G.

*daafna*, *dofna*, faticere, *dofwa*, stupere, *dufwen*, *doof*,  
stupidus ; S. *dowff*, *duffart*, *dust*, *daffin*, *daffery* ; Su.-G.  
*daare*, stultus, *daara*, infatuare, S. *dare* ; Su.-G. *daase*,  
a fool, *das-a*, languere, Teut. *daes-en*, delirare, S. *dase*,  
*dased* ; Isl. *doede*, stupor, *doidia*, stupefacere, S. *doit*,  
*doitit*. Hence also S. *dow*, to wither, *daver*, *douerit*  
and *dawdie*, q. v. A. Bor. *dawyojs*, *dawkin*, "a dirty  
slattering woman," Ray, seem to be from the same  
root.

This ancient Isl. word, *daa*, bears great resemblance  
of the Heb. דַּוָּה, *dawah*, languidus fuit.

DAW, s. An atom, a jot, a particle. *Never*  
*a daw*, not the smallest thing that can be  
imagined, S. B., synon. *starn*, *yim*.

Ir. *dadadh*, pron. *dadav* ; Gael. *dad*, *dadadh*, a jot,  
whit, somewhat, seem to acknowledge the same root.  
This undoubtedly is, what Seren. (vo. *Damp*,) calls a  
*most ancient Scythian* word, *Daa*, vaporare. According  
to this etymon, we may observe the analogy of origin  
between this and *yim*, id. which is the same with Su.-G.  
*em*, *ime*, fumus tenuis, Isl. *eim-ur*, vapor.

DAW, s. A cake of cow's dung, baked with  
coal-dross, and, when dried in the sun, used  
by the poor for fuel, Fife.

A similar custom prevails in Egypt ; with this dif-  
ference that clay is mixed with the cow's dung. The  
cakes are dried in the same manner. V. *Clarke's*  
*Travels*, vol. v.

Denominated perhaps from their heaviness, by a  
figurative use of the term *Daw*, as denoting a heavy  
inactive person.

DAW, s. Used in Ayr. to denote a trull or  
bad woman. Although *Dall* might seem to  
be the same word, it is used simply for a  
sloven.

DAWACHE, DAVOCH, DAVACH, s. A con-  
siderable tract of land, a small district, in-  
cluding several ox-gangs, S.

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land pertaining to ane frie  
man, and as ane husband man haldes lands of him ;  
and he happin to deceis ; his master sall haue the  
best eaver, or beast (*the best aucht*) of his cattell, pro-  
vyding that the husband man did haue of him the  
aucht parte of ane *dawache* of land, or mair."—*Quon.*  
*Att. c. 23*, s. 1.

"*Dawache* seems evidently connected with Teut.  
*daghwand*, modius agri ; versus, id quod uno die arari  
aut verti potest ; from *dagh*, dies, and *wenden*, vertere ;"  
Gl. Sibb. But a portion of land, that required the  
labour of a certain number of cattle for the year, would  
not be denominated from the work of a single day.

In the Lat. copy it is *Davata terrae*. *Bullet* absurdly  
makes it the same with *davede*, *dabede*, which he ren-  
ders *jusques à* ; because *davata*, he says, has been ex-  
tended to signify a barony, as if the meaning were, *ex-*  
*actly, equivalent*. The word is of Gael. origin ; from  
*damb*, pron. *dav*, an ox. *Dambach* was the term for-  
merly used in Gael. for an oxgate of land. It is still  
used in the counties of Ross and Banff.

"There is a *Davoch* of land belonging to this parish  
in the valley of Strathconon, in the bosom of the wes-  
tern mountains." P. Urray, *Ross. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 246.

"The parish of Kirkmichael is divided into 10 little  
districts, called *Davochs*." P. Kirkmichael, *Banff's*  
*Ibid.*, xii. 426, 427.

According to Skene, the *Dawache* included four  
plough-gates, which some understood as double,  
amounting to eight ordinary plough-gates.

Apud priscos Scotos, *ane Davach of land*, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus: Alii quatuor aratra duplicia intelligunt, quae sunt octo simplicia: Sed servari debet usus, et consuetudo locorum. In nonnullis libris hic legitur, *Bovata terre*, contra fidem veterum codicum authenticorum. *Bovata* autem terrae continet 13 acras. Cujus octava pars comprenandit unam acram, dimidium acrae, et octavam partem acrae. Not. in Quon. Attach., c. 23.

He adds this measurement of the *Bovata*, to shew that the eighth part mentioned in the text cannot apply to the oxen-gate, as being so very small. How, indeed, could the landlord have the *best aucht*, or principal beast, from one who had scarcely ground for one? Sibb., however, viewing the *Davach* as merely a plough-gate of thirteen acres, supposes that "eight husbandmen" were wont "to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught."

From want of sufficient attention, and not having observed Skene's Note to the Lat. copy of Reg. Mag., I fell into a similar mistake, viewing the word as synon. with *oxen-gate*, *ox-gait*.

The term, it appears, was sometimes used as equivalent to *barony*.

Et quod in hujusmodi captionibus seu providentiis faciendis, non fiet textatio juxta numerum *davatarum*, seu *baroniarum*; sed secundum verum valorem bonorum. Stat. Dav. 2, c. 48.

"The parish of Kirkmichael," as we learn from a passage quoted in the DCR., "is divided into 10 little districts, called *Davochs*." P. Kirkmichael Banffs. Stat. Acc., xii. 426. Now this parish extends in length about 10 computed, or 15 English miles; and from one to three computed miles in breadth. *Ibid.*, p. 428. This allows about a measured mile and a half square to each *davoch*.

"The parish of Rhyne, which is 5 English miles long, and nearly as broad, contains 8 of the 48 *davachs* or *davochs* of the lordship of Strathbogie. A *davoch* contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land." P. Rhyne and Essie, Stat. Acc., xix. 290.

This exactly corresponds with Skene's lowest calculation of the *davach*, as including four plough-gates (quatuor aratra), each of these containing eight oxen-gates, (i.e. reckoning them severally at 13 acres,) 104 acres each. According to this calculation, the eighth part of a *davach*, referred to in Quon. Attach., would be 52 acres.

The writer of this article gives a more full and satisfactory derivation than that which I had adopted.

In its original acceptation, it imports as much land as can be ploughed by 8 oxen.

"Several antiquaries have mistaken the etymon of *Davoch*; but the word is evidently derived from *Daimh*, oxen, and *Ach*, field." *Ibid.*

**DAWAYTT, s.** A thin flat turf.

—"To pull hoddie, cast fewel fail & *dawaytt*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21. V. DRVET.

**To DAWCH, (gutt.) v. a.** To moisten as with dew, to damp, Ayrs.

Isl. *doegg-va*, Dan. *dugg-er*, rigare, irrigare. V. DAWK and DAWKIE.

**DAWCH, DAW, adj.** "Lazy, idle," Gl. Wall.

Seu ye ar Scottis, yeit salust sall ye be,

*Gud deyn, Dawch Laird, bath lowth banyoch a de.*

*Wallace*, vi. 138, MS.

*Good even, daucht Lord, Ballauch Benochodie.*

*Edit.* 1648.

According to this view, both *dawch* and *Laird* are S. words, and signify, "lazy laird." But a gentleman,

versant in the Gael., informs me that although *Gud deyn* is merely *good even*, all the rest of the line is Gael. and ought to be read:

— *Dach labhairt, v' dil luibh, Beannach a Dè.*

i. e. "Rather say, if you please, God bless you."

The words, *rather say*, however, mar the sense. It would therefore seem that *dawch Laird* is not Gael. *Dawch* is thus the same with *dawe*, used by Dunbar.

**DAWD, DAUD, s.** A considerably large piece of any thing; especially of what is edible, S. synon. *lunch*.

For *dawds* of bannocks, whangs o' cheese,  
Their pouches a' they sought ance.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 11. V. LUNCH.

"Raw *dawds* make fat lads." This is "spoken when we give a good piece of meat to a young boy;" Kelly, p. 284. "There is little sense in this," he says. Perhaps he refers to the epithet *raw*. But this seems to mean, that the keen appetite of a boy will not wait till meat be made fully ready; and that it is better to give him a portion in this state, than to suffer him to fast too long.

The term does not appear invariably to include the idea of magnitude. This is sometimes determined by means of an adj., as, a *muckl dawd*.

It is sometimes written *daul*. But this orthography is not consonant to the pronunciation.

— A *dad* o' a bannock, or fadge to prie.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, i. 301.

*To rive all a dawds*, to tear all in pieces; Gl. Yorks. "*Dad*, a lump," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

The Isl. phrase, *At drygia dade*, to bring supplies, suppetias ferre, may have some affinity; especially, as *daad* is rendered, *virtus et amica officia*; G. Andr. It may, however, be rather allied to Isl. *todde*, portio, tomus; as the change of the dental letters is very common. The Isl. term properly signifies a portion bestowed as a gift. Anciently every husbandman in Norway was bound to present to the King, at Yule, a bushel of barley, and the quarter of an ox three years old. This was called *Vina todde*, literally, a friend's portion; Heims Kringla, c. 252. A gift at Christmas was also denominated *Iol todde*; G. Andr. vo. *Todde*, p. 240.

Halderson expl. Isl. *todde*, integrum frustum vel membrum rei.

**DAWDS AND BLAWDS.** 1. The *blades* of colewort boiled whole, or broth made in this manner. This phrase is used both S.B. and Loth. It seems equivalent to *lang kail*, S.

"*Dawds and blawds*, broth with green colewort, boiled," Gl. Shirr.

*Dawd*, denoting a large piece of any thing, as of bread, the phrase is understood in Fife, as referring to large pieces of bannocks eaten with *lang kail*, the *blade* being only stripped off the stem, and twisted, before it is put into the pot. In occurs in the following lines:—

Hae, there's a short-shankit cuttie,

Or there's a ram's-horn spune;

There's *dawds and blawds* to yer dinner,

And cheese to yer kitchen whan dune.

*MS. Poem.*

2. Sometimes used to denote the greatest abundance, Fife.

*Dawds* is undoubtedly the pl. of *dawd*, a large piece of any thing, q. v. The phrase seems equivalent to *blades in dawds*, or in large pieces. V. BLAD.



DAWDGE, *s.* A tatterdemalieu, Lanarks.

This apparently claims the same origin with *Dawdie*, *q. v.* It may be observed that *E. dowdie* is synon. with our *Dawdie*.

DAWDIE, *s.* A dirty slovenly woman, a slattern, S. B.

*Dowdy*, used by Shakspeare, is evidently from the same origin. This is Isl. *dauð-a*; *dauða doppa*, foemella ignava. Moes-G. *af-dawids*, languidus. Our *dawdie* is perhaps immediately from *S. daw*, a sluggard, *q. v.*; like Isl. *dauð*, *dauða*, from *daa*, delinquium animi.

DAWDIE, *adj.* Slovenly, sluttish, S. B. V. the *s.*

To DAWDLE, *v. n.* To be indolent or slovenly, Perth. V. DAWDIE, DAW.

DAWERK, DAWARK. V. DAYWERK.

DAW-FISH, *s.* The lesser Dog-fish, Orkn.

"The lesser Dog-fish (*Squalus catulus*, Lin. Syst.) which is here called the *daw-fish*, is caught in small quantities on our coasts." Barry's Orkn., p. 296.

DAWGHIE, *adj.* Moist, damp; as, "a *dawghie* day," Ayrs. V. DAWKIE.

DAWIKIS, *s. pl.*

"Omittit capons, poultry, grassumes, *dawikis*, and all other services and small dewties." Abb. of Aberbroth. Keith's Hist., App. p. 183.

This must be an error for *dawrkis* or *dawerkis*, i. e. occasional services by day's labour. V. DAWERK and DARG.

DAWING, *s.* Dawn of day.

On the Rud ewyn, in the *dawing*,  
The Inglis ost blew till assaill.

*Barbour*, xvii. 634, MS.  
Be this the *dawing* gan at morn wax rede,  
And chasit away the sternes fra euery stede.

*Doug. Virgil*, 85. 50.  
From *Daw*, *v. q. v.* A.-S. *dagung*, aurora.

DAWK, *s.* A drizzling rain, Fife, Loth., Ayrs.

To DAWK, *v. n.* To drizzle, *ibid.*

DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, *adj.* Moist; as, "a *dawkie* day," a day characterised by thick mist, or by drizzling rain, *ibid.*

"It was a raw *dauky* sour-lookin' mornin' when we set out, but it's a bra sunny day now." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172.

"I set my nose o'er the Hird knowe, a wee aboon Deans-yett,—and was beginning to clear my een frae the dew draps, for it was a *dauky* morning." Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 201.

Sax. *dak-en* is nearly synon. Dicitur de nebula guttatim decedente; Ihre, vo. *Dugg*. Also, Belg. *dookig*, cloudy, overcast, misty; *een dookig lucht*, a cloudy or dark sky; Sewel. But *dawk* may be merely a variety of *S. Dag*, (*q. v.*) used precisely in the same sense.

DAWLESS, *adj.* Lazy, inactive, destitute of energy, Roxb.

Perhaps from A. Bor. *daw*, to thrive, or *daw*, to rouse, with the negative particle.

DAWLIE, *adj.* Slow in motion, Ayrs.; apparently from *Daw*, a sluggard, or *Dall*, *id.*

To DAWNER, *v. n.* "To wander, as if a person knew not whither; to saunter;" Gl. Picken.

This is the local pronunciation of the west of S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, *s.* A stroll, Ayrs.

"I was taking my twilight *dawner* aneath the hedge." Ann. of the Par., p. 27. V. DANDER and DANNER.

DAWPIT, *part. adj.* Having lost vigour of mind. V. DAUPET.

DAWPIT, *adj.* In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.; perhaps radically the same with DOWF, *q. v.*

DAWRD, *s.* "A push or fling," Gl. Aberd.

Gleyd Gibbie Gun, wi' a derf *dawrd*,  
Bef't o'er the grave divine.—

*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 132.

This seems radically the same with *Dird*, a stroke, a blow. I hesitate whether both may not have received this sense obliquely, as originally the same with Teut. *daegh-vaerd*, iter unius diei; Alem. *dochwart*, *id.* V. *DIRD*, *s. l.*, "a deed."

DAWSIE, *adj.* Stupid and inactive, Loth.

It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. The term is conjoined with *creature*, or some substantive expressive of contempt; and often, perhaps merely for the sake of the sound, applied to a slovenly foolish woman in this form, *dawsie mawsie*.

It is more probably allied to Isl. *das-ast*, languescere; whence, as would seem, Su.-G. *das-a*, to yawn. Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus; *dwaes-en*, desipere. Thus, it is evidently akin to *Dase*, *v.* The common fountain may be seen under DAW, a sluggard.

To DAWT, DAUT, DATE, *v. a.* 1. To fondle, to caress, S. Part. *pa. dawtit*.

They never minded mair, but meet and *dawt*,  
And thought the time but jimp enough for that.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 19.

Or has some *dawted* wedder broke his leg?

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 4.

"—The father will make much of his sonne, & allure him, & promise him an hyre, to moue him to do that thing that he is obliged to do of duty: so the Lord *dates* and allures us, and calles the thing, which hee giues us freeilie, an hyre and reward, to the ende, that hee may encourage vs to goe forwardes in well-doing." Rollocke, Passion, p. 491, 492.

2. Equivalent to, dote upon.

Much *dawted* by the gods is he  
Wha to the Indian plain  
Successful' ploughs the wally sea,  
And safe returns again.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 84.

At first view, one might suppose this to be radically the same with *E. dote*, *dote upon*. But it has certainly a different origin. *Dote* is properly derived from Belg. *dot-en*, delirare. This has more affinity to Isl. *dad-ur*, gustus amatorius, G. Andr. 44. *daar*, *daa*, *daat*, extremely pleasing, vehementer gratus et placens; *leika daat*, plausibiliter ludere; *ad ummast doott*, to be greatly beloved, valdè amari, *Ibid.*, 47. The origin

may be the old primitive *daa*, signifying any thing excellent or highly pleasing. Hence *daa laete*, a phrase denoting that satisfaction or delight, which is expressed in the countenance by smiles; bene placencia arridentium, *Ibid.*, 44. *Thaae, thaaede*, gratis accipio, would almost seem allied; as well as Moes-G. *daudo* in *us-daudo*, sollicite, Luke vii. 4.

**DAUTING, DAUTEING, s.** The act of fondling.

Thus draif that our that deir nicht with *dauteing* [and chere.]

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 63.

**DAWTIE, DAWTE', DAWTY, s.** 1. Love, kindness, endearment.

— Thir damisellis, for derne doytit lufe

— Dogonis haldis in *dawte*.—

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*.

2. A darling, a favourite, S.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*,

*Shirref's Poems*, p. 333.

"He [Woodrow] wastes time and paper, giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his *Dawties*, how he was cleared in paying of it [the Cess], by his Balaam-like prayers. I knew more of Quintin Dick and James Gray, whom he speaks so meikle of, than he did, being in prison with them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 122.

Sibb. derives the *v.* from Dan. *daegg-er*, to nourish or bring up; and the *s.* from *daegge*, a darling. But it would appear that *daegg-er*, like Su.-G. *daegg-ia*, properly signifies to suckle; thus *daegge* is merely a suckling, corresponding to Su.-G. *daeggioburn*, infans lactens. V. DEX. That etymon, given under the *v.*, seems therefore preferable. It may be added that Fr. *dadée*, childish toying, speech or dalliance, seems a cognate term. Souffrir à un enfant toutes se *dadées*; to cocker a child, to make a *dawtie* of it.

To some, however, it may appear that S. *dawtie* may have had its origin from Gael. *dalt*, which in the Hebrides denotes a fostered child. V. DALT.

**DAWTIT, DAUTED, part. pa.** Fondled. V. DAWT.

**DAY, s.** A canopy. "Ane black cordoun for a *day*." Inventories, A. 1576, p. 242.

O. Fr. *day* is synon. with *dais*, "a cloth of estate, canopy, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes thrones;" Cotgr. V. DEIS.

\* **DAY, s.** Used as denoting a portion of time, the extent of which is determined by the word conjoined with it; as, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year; "He has been awa this *month's day*," he has been absent for the space of a month, Aberd.

I am inclined to think that this phraseology had been originally meant to limit the term specified, q. exactly a month, a month and neither more nor less.

Lye renders A.-S. *daeg*, tempus vitae humanae; referring to Aelfric, Can. 28, of which, I must acknowledge, I do not see the application.

\* **DAY.** *The day*, a Scottish idiom for *to-day*; as, *How are ye the day?*

"But we maun a' live *the day*, and have our dinner; and there's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his doriach," &c. Waverley, ii. 289.

As in A.-S. to *daeg* signifies hodie, whence the E. term, in Isl. Su.-G. and Dan. the preposition *i*, signifying in, is prefixed, *i dag*, also in Isl. *i deige*. I have not observed anything that exactly corresponds with our vulgar phraseology. The Belg. most nearly resembles it, as *deezen dag* signifies to-day, literally "this day," which is undoubtedly the sense in which the article is used in the present instance in S. The same idiom appears in *the morn*, the phrase invariably used in our vernacular language for to-morrow.

**DAY AND WAY.** 1. *To make day and way o't*, to support one's self for the day, so as to clear one's way, without any overplus, S.

2. "Ye've made the *day* and the *way* alike *lang*;" a common phrase, expressive of reprehension, applied to those who have taken much longer time in any excursion than was necessary, especially when they do not return till nightfall, S.

**DAY-DAW, s.** Dawn of day, Fife.

"We'll better slip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise with the *day-daw*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28. V. DAW, *v.*

**DAY NOR DOOR.** It is said that one can *hear neither day nor door*, when a person cannot distinguish one sound from another. It is more generally used, I think, to express the stunning effect of loud noise, S.

Now by this time the house is heels our head,

For ae thing some, and some anither said;

That *day nor door* a body cudna hear,

For every thing was put in sic a steer.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 86.

"She's as deaf as Corra-linn; we canna mak her hear *day nor door*." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 180.

I suspect that it should be *D nor Door*, in the same manner as it is said of a stupid person, that he *diana ken a B frae a bull's fit*, S.

**DAY NOR DOOR,** a proverbial phrase used to express the effect of noise or uproar. *I canna hear day nor door*, I can hear nothing distinctly, S. B.

—"In a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair; for you wou'd na hae *hord day nor door*." Journal from London, p. 8.

This phrase is probably very ancient. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin.

**DAYIS.** V. ANGUS DAYIS.

Since the article referred to was printed, I have been indebted, among many other obligations, to my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. Depnte Register, who published these curious Inventories from the original in the Record-Office, for a correction which seems perfectly well founded. He views this as a corrupted spelling of *Agnus Dei's*; supposing that the things meant are "those little amulets, as one may call them, commonly made of fragments of the wax lights used at Easter, and impressed with the figure of the Paschal Lamb."

From the Dict. Trev. we learn that they are often made in the form of a heart, and covered with a piece of stuff which is usually embroidered. The pronunciation of the term, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of this Inventory, is like that of *besogne* and *Cologne*; and may therefore be viewed as fairly expressed by *Angus*. The Pope gives his benediction



to these by means of the *holy chrism*; and commits them to the charge of the master of his wardrobe. They are distributed to the people for perfuming their houses, and fields, and vineyards; and are, we are assured, very effectual, not only in preserving from storms, but in chasing away evil spirits.

### DAYIS. *To hold dayis.*

The Erle Jhon dyde besynes,  
Báthe be land and be se,  
To sawfe the rycht of his cwntre;  
For at the Tarbart he wes qwhile  
*Haldand dayis* wyth Jhone of Ile.  
That wes til Inglis fay haldand;  
And qwhyle wes in-to the mayne land.

*Wyntown*, viii. 30. 28.

This may either signify, "observing a truce with John of the Isles," or "entering into terms with him;" as these noblemen were on opposite sides.

Su.-G. *dag*, a truce; also, the time of the observation of a truce: *Laato theti en dag staa*, they agreed on a truce for a certain time; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Teut. *dagh*, induciæ. Su.-G. *daga*, to come to terms, to enter into an agreement.

### DAYIS-DARLING, s. A sweetheart.

Quhen his Grace cummis to fair Stirling,  
Thair sall ye sé a *dayis-darling*.

*Lyndsay*, Chron. S. P., ii. 154.

It is not easy to determine the meaning of this compound term. "Perhaps *darling of my days*," Sibb.; "A darling, or woman, bright as the day," Chalm. Gl. But the formation of the term does not well admit of this figurative interpretation. What if it should be, one worthy to be set at the *dais* or *deis*; q. worthy of the seat of honour?

### DAYITHIS, s. pl. Debts; Aberd. Reg.

### DAYLIGAUN, s. The twilight. This is almost the only term used in this sense in Clydes.; q. *daylight gain* or going. Synon. *Gloamin*.

"Ae bonnie simmer e'enin', after *dayligaun* began, as sho was sittan on a restin'-chair afore the door,—the childer wha war playan around saw a rose come whirlan to her fit.—Bonnie May cleekit it up, gi'ed a loud gaffaw, vanished in a widdrim, and was ne'er mare seen." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 329.

### DAY-NETTLES, Dead nettles, an herb, S. *Lamium album*, Linn. Hemp-leav'd dead Nettle is called *Dea-nettle*, A. Bor.

### DAYNTE, s. Regard.

And of his chawmyr ane wes he,  
That wes had in gret *dayntè*.

*Wyntown*, ix. l. 54. V. DAINTESS.

### DAYS, pl. *A' the Days of the Week*, a game, among children. V. BIRDS.

### DAYS of LAW, LAWDAYIS, the term of the session of a court of justice; or the time, when those are summoned to attend, who have interest in the court.

"—The subjectis—ar—frequentlie inquieted, be cumming in convocation, to *dayes of Law*, and to passe upon Assises in Edinburgh, quhair the Courtes ar oftines continued [delayed] in hinderance of justice, and to the great trouble and needeles expenses of the Kings lieges." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 81.

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A gret dyttay for Scottis thair ordand than;  
Be the *lawdayis* in Dundee set ane Ayr:  
Than Wallace wald na langar soierne thar.

*Wallace*, i. 275, MS.

Sometimes it occurs in the sing.

"I send this be Betown, quha gais to ane *day of Law* of the Laird of Balfouris." Lett. Detection Q. Mary, G. V. a.

Su.-G. *dag*, the fixed time for public conventions or courts of Law; *En daag maande i Telge staa*; the convention was appointed to be held at Telge; Chron. Rhyth. ap. Ihre. Isl. *lagdag*, dies lege praeinitus; Verel. Ind. Teut. *daegh-en*, diem alicui dicere, constituere; Belg. *dag-en*, to summon, *dag-vaard* and *landdag*, a convention of the states.

I need scarcely observe, that L. B. *dieta*, whence E. *diet*, an assembly of estates, is formed, by analogy, from Lat. *dies*; which especially in declension (*diet*), seems originally the same with the Goth. term.

### DAY-SKY, s. The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight, Etr. For.

"It was a while before the *day-sky*—when I thought I saw something white on the muir." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

### DAYWERK, DAWERK, DARG, s. 1. A day's work, a task performed during a day.

There was na man than lyvand,  
That evyr cowth wyt of ony land,  
Or evyr herd, or saw be-for,  
That evyr thair had in-til memore  
In-til ony kyn kynryk,  
A *daywerk* to that *daywerk* lyk.

*Wyntown*, viii. 16. 224.

In the Stormond at Gasklwe,  
That duleful *dawerk* that tyme wes done.

*Ibid.* ix. 14. 44.

"A drunken wife will get the drunken penny, but a drudge will get a *dark*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 29.

### 2. This term seems to have been used, in a secondary sense, to denote a certain quantity, as being the result of the labour or work of a day.

"—That John Kessesome, &c., sall deliuer again to John lord Drummond for—nyne hundreth thre skore of thraifs of foder, price of the thraif iij d., fiftj *dawerk* of hay, price xx merkis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 140.

"In the actione—aganis George Campbele Scheref of Are—ffor the spoliatione of vj *dawarkis* of hay, epuilyeing of his hous," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 147.

From *daw*, day, and *werk*, work; A.-S. *daegweorc*, id. Teut. *dagh-werck*, pensum. As this word is used by ancient writers to denote a battle, we may remark the analogy between it and Fr. *journalée*. V. DARG.

### To DE, DEE, v. n. To die.

—Latyne thy fader in law—

Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee  
Sall wend, and end his dolly dayis, and dee.

*Ibid.*, 478. 8.

In to this feruent furore suffer me  
To go enragit to batal or I de.

*Doug. Virg.*, 436. 4.

"And gif it be forthocht felony, he sall dee thar-for." Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

*Dee* expresses the S. mode of pronunciation.  
*Do* or *de*, conquer or die, Wallace. V. DEY, v.

DONE TO DE, killed; q. made to die.

Ful mony diners sermons betuix thaym two  
Talkand and carpand oft quhare as they go;  
The prophetes thaym tald was *done to de*.

*Doug. Virgii*, 168. 37.

DEAD, *s.* Death; with its composites. V.  
DEDE.

DEAD, (Mode of speaking of the).

*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is an adage which may at first view be ascribed to the humanity of the living. But, from all the evidences that we have of the operation of this principle towards men while alive, when it is in our power to do them good or evil, it seems very questionable whether it may not justly be traced to superstitious fear.

In our own time, when men speak of the dead, especially if anything is said to their dispraise, it is common to qualify it by some phrase, apparently expressive of sympathy or regard,—as, “poor man!” “honest man!” or, “worthy man!”—while what is said often directly contradicts the mollifying qualification. Some good Protestants are accustomed to say, “Rest his soul!”

The latter must undoubtedly be viewed as a remnant of the Popish service for the dead, as in effect a prayer for a *requiem* to the departed spirit. It nearly resembles the language of our Acts of Parliament before the Reformation, when it seems to have been thought that a sovereign, although dead several generations before, might not be mentioned without this saving clause,—“quhom God assoiliye.”

This, like the whole of the service for the dead, had its origin in heathenism. The ancient Romans, in speaking of the dead, seem to have been afraid, not merely of causing disquietude to them, but of being themselves troubled with their unwelcome visits, if they should say anything to provoke them. “How is it,” says Pliny, “that in making mention of those that be dead, we speake with reverence, and protest that we have no meaning to disquiet their ghosts thereby, or to say anything prejudicial to their good name and memorial?” Hist. B., xxviii. 2.

DEAD-LOWN, *adj.* Completely still; applied to the atmosphere, Lanarks. V.  
LOUN, *adj.*

A' was *dead-lown*, whan in a stoun  
A whirlwind fell frae the air, &c.  
*Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.*

In Isl. the correspondent term *logn* is used in a beautiful and expressive combination; *Duna-logn*, so *loun* as not to stir the down on a bird; *Adeo mollis aer*, ut *mollissima pluma nullam sentiat auram*; Hal-dorson.

DEAD MEN'S BELLS, Foxglove, *S.* *Digitalis purpurea*, Linn.

It seems to have received its name, either as frequently found about the ruins of monasteries, &c., or because the vulgar believe that where it grows, some person has been buried.

But *dinnae pu' the dead men's bells*,  
That sae prouid ower the grey eiraigs hing,  
For in their cup, whan the sun is up,  
Daff our noble queen an' king.

[*Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.*

Some of the vulgar, in Loth., make a superstitious use of these bells. When they suppose that an infant has been injured by magical influence, or as they express it, *gotten ill*, (perhaps also for preserving them from this dreaded calamity) they pull a quantity of fox-glove, and put it in the cradle.

DEAD MEN'S SHOON. *To wait for dead men's shoon*, to wait for a place till it becomes vacant by the *death* of the present possessor, *S.*

“And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*!” Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 123. A similar phrase is used in E.

This corresponds with the old adage; “He goes long bare-foot that wears *dead men's shoon*,” *S.* “Spoken to them who expect to be some man's heir, to get his place, or his wife, if he should dye;” Kelly, p. 148.

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.* So ripe that all growth has ceased, *S.*

“Some assert that cutting [wheat] quick is the surest way of having the grain perfect, while others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe*, in other words, that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down.” Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 115.

DEAD-SWEIR, *s.* Extremely averse to exertion, as lazy as if one were dead, *S.*

“Work for nought makes folk *dead-sweir*,” *S. Prov.* illustrated by the E. one; “Great pains and little gains make men soon weary.” Kelly, p. 341. V. SWEIR.

DEAD-THRAW, *s.* The last agonies of expiring nature. V. DEDE-THRAW.

\* DEAF, *adj.* 1. Flat, not sharp; applied to soil. *Deaf ground*, an insipid soil that either produces no crop, or a very insufficient one, *S. B.*

Su.-G. *daufjord*, terra sterilis; Gl. Goth. ap. Ihre, vo. *Dofwa*.

2. Destitute of a principle of vegetable life. Grain that hath lost the power of germinating, is said to be *deaf*, *S.*

A.-S. *deaf corn*, frumentum sterile, Lye.

3. Rotten. *A deaf nit*, is a nut that has no kernel, *S.* Tent. *doove noot*, Kilian; Germ. *eine taube nusse*, id.

A. Bor. “deaf, blasted or rotten;” Grose.

Thus it has the two last senses mentioned. *A deaf-nut* is expressly defined, “a nut whose kernal is decayed.” *Ib.*

At first view, the common signification of the word, as used to denote the want of the sense of hearing, might seem the primary one. But this, I apprehend, is merely a particular and restricted application of a term originally used with far greater latitude. It properly signifies *stupid*, in whatever way; hence transferred, in a more limited sense, to the stupidity of one organ. Ihre renders Su.-G. *dof*, in its primary signification, *stupidus*, cui nihil frugis est; and *surdus*, only in a secondary sense. Isl. *daufr*, 1. insipidus; 2. *surdus*, G. Andr. p. 47. Moes-G. *daubs*, signifies hardened; and *daubitha*, hardening, obduracy; applied to the heart, as denoting a state of moral stupor. Here we must refer to that prolific root, Isl. *daa*, deliquium. V. DAW, 2.

DEAL, DEALLE (of land), *s.* A division of land, q. a distinct portion.

—“The croftis callit Balnascrath. The cottaris *deallis*, and aucht akeries of land occupit be the fisheris of Ferne, with the teindschaves thair of and thair pertinentis.” Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 241.

—“The said Maister Andro Aytoune is infest in—the lands callit the Staine Haltoune, with the tua



*dealles* of land lyand betuix the lands of Grange and Haltounhill." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 125.  
A.-S. *daelas*, portiones. V. DEIL, DEIDLE.

DEAM, *s.* Apparently for E. *dam*.

"Sir John would have us divide in three parties, and goe over a little *deam* to charge them; I would have them taking meat, and sitting a gaird on a stone dike, to defend the *deam* by turnes." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 64.

DEAM, *s.* A girl, Berwicks. This term, in various parts of S., is used in the same sense, as corrupted from E. *dame*, and generally expressive of contempt or displeasure.

DEAMBULATOUR, *s.* A gallery.

And ferder eik perourdour mycht ye know  
Within the cheif *deambulatour* on raw  
Of forefaderis grete ymagis dyd stand.

*Doug. Virgil*, 211. 17.

Lat. *deambulator-ium*, id.

DEAN, DEN, *s.* 1. A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides; generally, such an one as has a rivulet running through it, S.

"Spott house, romantically situated on a rock, in a *dean*, den or glen, about a mile long, though appearing in a low site, has a prospect of the German ocean, Dunbar, the Bass, Isle of May, and the neighbouring very rich coast of East Lothian," P. Spott. E. Loth. Statist. Acc., v. 455.

This term is often applied to a wooded hollow.

"I have made several visits of late to the *Den* of Rubislaw.—One evening it appeared in dreadful majesty; for it was so thick a fog, that I could hardly see the tops of the trees, or even of the cliffs." Sir W. Forbes's Life of Beattie, ii. 51.

"A *Den*, in the vernacular language of Scotland, as used in the sense here meant, is synonymous with what in England is called a *Dingle*." N. *ibid*.

2. A small valley, S.

"On the south side of the two rocks of Carlops, a small valley called the Carlop's *Dean* crosses the glen behind.—At the foot of the *Dean*, eastward, before it contracts and deepens into a glen, is a subterranean spring, called the Rumbling Well." P. Pennycnick, Loth. Statist. Acc., Append. xvii. 622, 624.

E. *den* is used in the same sense; A.-S. *den*, vallis.

To DEAR, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure. V.  
DERE, DEIR, *v.*

To DEAR, *v. n.*

For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,  
Your banquets of most nobility  
*Dear* of the dog brawen in the Merse.

*Potwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 9. 10.

This undoubtedly relates to some proverbial phrase now obsolete. *Dear* seems equivalent to savour, taste, have a smack of. V. BRAWEN.

DEARCH, DERCH, *s.* A dwarf.

Dreid, dirtfast *Dearch*, that thou has disobeyt  
My cousin Quintine, and my Commissar.

*Evergreen*, ii. 49, st. 2.

*Derch*, I sall ding thee till I gar thee dung.

*Ibid.*, 68, st. 19. V. DROICH.

DEARIE, DEARY, *s.* A sweetheart, a darling, S.; a dimin. from E. *dear*, id.

The auld auld men came out and wept,  
"O maiden, come ye to seek your *dearie*!"

*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 198.

"Tak a gude waught—I'm sure ye're weary,"  
Quoth Annie Kaillie to her *deary*.

*Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 36.

To DEART, DEARTH, *v. a.* To raise the price of any thing; *dearted*, raised in price; Orkn. Evidently from E. *dearth*.

This *v.* has anciently been in common use.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and cuntry of eggis buying." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 583.

DEARTHFU', *adj.* High-priced, S.O.

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well,—

It sets you ill,

Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell,

Or foreign gill.

*Burns*, iii. 16.

DEARTH-CAP, *s.* The name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in S. called a *cap*, containing a number of seeds.

It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity.

DEAS, *s.* A turf-seat on the outside of a cottage. V. DEIS.

DEASIE, *adj.* A term applied to the weather; as, "a *deasie* day," a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb. V. DAISIE.

DEASOIL, DEISHEAL, *s.* Motion according to the course of the Sun; a Gael. word. V. WIDDERSHINS.

We learn from Pliny that this custom prevailed among the Gauls as early as his time.

"In adoring the gods and doing reverence to their images, we use to kisse our right hand and turne about with our whole bodie: in which gesture the French observe to turne toward the left hand; and they believe that they show more devotion in so doing." Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.

DEATH-CANDLE, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death, S.

—"She had for three nights successively seen a *death-candle* flitting from the battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, till it finally settled amid the tombstones on the Wheel; from which omen she augured nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family." St. Kathleen, iv. 23.

DEATH-ILL, *s.* Mortal sickness. V.  
DEDE-ILL.

DEATHIN, *s.* Water hemlock, Phellandrium aquaticum, Linn., Teviotd.; denominated perhaps from the *deadly* nature of the herb.

DEATH-SOUGH, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person, South of S.

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1820, p. 652.

To DEAVE, *v. a.* To deafen. V. DEVE.

To DEAW, *v. n.* To rain gently, as if it were dew falling, to drizzle, S. B.

A.-S. *daw-ian*, Belg. *daw-en*, id.

DEBAID, *s.* Delay.

Than Bonnok with the company,  
That in his wayne clost he had,  
Went on his way, but mar *debaid*.

*Barbour*, x. 222, MS.

From *de* and *baid*, id. from A.-S. *bil-an*, manere, expectare.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To be diligent in procuring anything.

Attoure that virtew suld be autorist in this realme, he commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressaunt in ony town without thay had sum craft to *debaite* thair leuyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 1. Nisi victum artificio alio *queritantes*. Boeth.

This is perhaps from Fr. *debat-re*, to strive.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To protect.

"Not lang eftir he went agane in England, & wes trublit with sa vehement weit & haill, that he mycht skarslie *debaite* hym self & his army vnperist be storme of wedder." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 12. Vix sese ac exercitum *tueri*—potuerit. Boeth.

"Pape Innocent (becaus he had ane yeirly pension of King Johne) was the mair commout at this complaynt, and promittit to *debaite* him with maist fanoure." Ibid., B. xiii. c. 11. Causam Joannis sibi curae fore, ac eam se *tutandam* recipere. Boeth.

This seems allied to Fr. *se debat-re*, to bestir one's self.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To bring low, to lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,  
Gan at command *debaite* thare voce and ceice,  
To here the Kingis mynd, and hald thare peace.

*Doug. Virgil*, 459. 11.

This seems used improperly, as Rudd. has observed, "for *abate*."

To DEBAIT, *v. n.* This verb is used in a singular sense in Perth., also in the South of S. When one has ate as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thinks it is time to lay down his knife and fork, it is commonly said, *I'll debait now*.

This has been understood, as if it were meant that the person being refreshed with food, was ready for strife; the word being viewed in the sense of the E. *v. to debate*. But the term might seem to be rather used as signifying to refrain, to give up, q. to give over eating. In this sense, however, I observe no other word to which it can be allied, unless we suppose that it alludes to the legal sense of Fr. *debat-re*, to demur upon, or to that of O.Fr. *debast-er*, *debat-er*, to take off the pack-saddle from a beast of burden when his work is done. It may, indeed, be from *se debat-re*, to bestir one's self; q. having satisfied my appetite, I will now eagerly engage in work.

DEBAITMENT, *s.* Contention.

Plesand *debaitements*, quha sa right reportis  
Thair might be sene, and all maner disportis.

*Palice of Honour*, iii. 47.

Fr. *debatement*, id.

[DEBAT, DEBATE, *s.* Strife, combat, fight, contention.

The Erl of Murreff with his meny  
Besyds the kirk till kepe the vay,  
That na man past that gat away,  
For-out *debat*, to the castele.  
*Barbour*, xi. 444, Skeat's Ed.

Fr. *debat*, contest.]

DEBATEABLE, *adj.* A *debateable* person, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood, Galloway; q. one who *debates* or fights every inch of his way; synon. *Fennie*, i.e. *Fendie*.

To DEBAUSCH, *v. a.* To squander, to dissipate.

"The Lords,—pitying the poor lady, reserved it to be heard in *praesentia*, to the effect some composition might be had by way of arbitration, since her husband had *debausched* all, and left nothing to her." Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 399.

O.Fr. *desbauch-er*, "to marre, corrupt, spoyle;" Cotgr.

DEBAURD, *s.* Departure from the right way.

"It's suspected, were the question put, the known answer would be returned, 'We have not so much as heard if there be any Holy Ghost! that is, heeded, or felt, what those gifts are, whereof the Holy Ghost is inspirer, which verily is the ground of all our sinful *debaurds*, (viz.) our unbelief, leaving off heavenly matters, if not acquired by a wish, a look.'" Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 118.

[DEBONAR, DEBONER, *adj.* Courteous, kind, gentle.

For he was off full fayr effer  
Wyse, curtaise, and *deboner*.  
*Barbour*, i. 362, Skeat's Ed.]

[DEBONARLY, *adv.* Courteously, kindly.

That levit him *debonarly*  
To do of his land his liking.  
*Barbour*, xix. 126, Skeat's Ed.]

To DEBORD, *v. n.* To depart, to go beyond proper bounds, to go to excess.

It is also written *deboard*.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their cloathing, which is the badge of their perfidionsness, and was at first appointed to cover their shame and nakedness." Durham, Ten Command., p. 362.

Thec, shadowing forth, my draughts may not *deboard*  
From sacred mirror of thy saving word.

*More's True Crucifixe*, p. 7.

Fr. *debord-er*, to overflow, to exceed rule; from *bord*, a border, brink, brim.

DEBORDING, *s.* Excess.

To DEBOSH, *v. n.* To indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. The prep. *wi'* or *with* is more generally used; in Aberd. *to debush upon*.

DEBUSH, *s.* 1. Excess, intemperance, Aberd.

2. One who is intemperate in the use of any thing, *ibid*.

To DEBOUT, *v. a.* To thrust from; Fr. *debout-er*, id.



"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he *debouted*, and put from that authority." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 264.

[DEBOWALIT, *part. pa.* Disembowelled.

And he *debowalit* wes clenly  
And bawlmtyt sync full richly.  
Barbour, xx. 285, Skeat's Ed.]

\* DEBT, *s.* To come in the *debt o'*, to break; to destroy; to kill; to make an end of; Aberd.

DEBTBOUND, *part. pa.* Bound by engagement, or legal obligation.

"That the saidis landislordis and baillies be *debtbound* to satisfie the pairtie skaithit, and to refund &c., thair heirschippis and skaithis of thair awin proper guidis and landis, to the avail and quantitie tane fra the complenaris." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 4612.

DEBTFULL, *adj.* 1. Due, honest.

—"The said nobill and mychtie Lord James Erle of Murray, &c., ressavit and acceptit—the office of Regentrie of our soverane Lord his realme and liegis, and gaif his aith for *debtfull* administratioun thairof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 553.

2. Indebted.

"That umquhile Patrick Keir, father to the charger, was *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c. Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 434. V. DERT.

To DEBUCK, *v. a.* To prevent any design from being carried out; a term chiefly used in the game of Nine-pins, Clydes. Hence,

DEBUCTION, *s.* In the game above mentioned, if a player strike down more pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a *debuccion*, *ibid.*

To DEBURSE, *v. a.* To disburse; Fr. *de-bours-er*.

"Thairfor sall the proprietor and land baith be bundin—to refund the thrid part of the money quhilkis thay *deburse* in bigging of the saidis tenementis." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

DEBURSING, *s.* Disbursement.

—"Be the daylie greit incress of necessar *debursingis* in thair hienes the prince and princessis maist honorabill effairis and furnissingis, his hienes thesaurarie is of the self hecum vnabill to discharge the burding quhilke presentlie it vnderlyis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.

DECAY, *s.* A decline, a consumption, S.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a *decay* or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call Casting of the heart." Brand's Orkney, p. 62.

To DECAID, *v. n.* To fail. "To fail or *decaid*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. Lat. *de* and *cad-o*.

DECADEN, *adj.* Apt to fall.

"*Decaden* & abill to fall dono [down.]" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. L. B. *decadentia*. "*Decad nocht*," do not fall, or be not lost, *ibid.*

DECANTED, *part. pa.* What is much spoken of.

"Therefore this *decanted* notion of a popular action, can never found a title in this country; where such actions are only known by sound." Forbes, Suppl., Dec., p. 79.

Lat. *decant-are*, "to report or speak often;" Cooper. The good Judge seems to have Latinized the common vulgar phrase, applied to any thing that is much extolled, or gives occasion to a great deal of talk; "That's a pretty affair to mak a *sang* about," S.

DECEDENT, *s.* Used to denote one who has demitted an office.

"In the vakance following Mr. James Fairly was called to the ministry at Leith.—The Provost, &c. having a particular design for Mr. Robert Rankin,—being also brother-in-law to Mr. James Fairly *decident*, had drawn a faction in the council," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 100, 102.

The term might seem properly to signify deceased; Fr. *decedé*, *id.* But the sense is evidently borrowed from that of Lat. *deced-ere*, to depart, to retire.

I am not certain whether we ought not to view it in reference to death in the following passage:—

"Mr. Andrew Young, besides an honorary for his pains, was appointed to succeed to the next *decident*." *Ibid.*, p. 52.

DECEIVERIE, *s.* A habit or course of deception, Clydes.

To DECERN, *v. a.* To adjudge.

"That the personis brekaris thereof be callit—before the kingis grace & his consale, to here thaim be *decernit* to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

"The lords *decernit* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the saids teinds." Spalding, i. 51.

To DECERN, *v. n.* To determine, to pass a decree; a forensic term; Lat. *decern-ere*, *id.*

"The saidis lordis and estatiss of parliament findis, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erl Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest tressoun aganis our said souerane lord," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

DECERNITURE, *s.* A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

—"Found—a minister's assignation to a tack-duty, being fortified with seven years' possession,—sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer *decerniture* against the heritors." Newbyth, Suppl., Dec., p. 517.

To DECEST, DECIST, DICEST, *v. n.* A strange orthography for *desist*.

—"Johnne Tynklare & ane callit Primross sall *decest* & cess [cease] fra the occupatioune and intrometting with the fischingis of the watter of Forth," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 200.

*Dicest* frequently occurs in the same sense.

DECHLIT, *part. pa.* Wearied out and wayworn, Roxb. or Clydes.

Perhaps of Welsh origin; C. B. *diffygiawl*, wearied. Shaw gives Gael. *duaigh* as signifying fatigue.

DECHT, *part. pa.* Dressed, cooked. V. DICT.

"For the taking out of his hous of ane hen reddi *decht* for his syppar [supper]." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, *s.* A legal or authentic declaration; a forensic term.

—"And thairfoir desyring our souerane lord, &c., to gif *deklaratour* to the said William Dowglas of Lochleuin, that he has done his detfull diligence, in ressaing, and keeping of our said souerane lordis derest mother." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

—"The rents forfeited by non-entry are computed in the maist favourable way for the heir, in the period from the death of his ancestor till he himself be cited by the superior in an action of general *deklarator* of non-entry." *Ersk. Inst.*, B. ii. Tit. 5, sec. 30.

According to our laws, there is both what is denominated a *general* and a *special deklarator*. *Ibid.*, sec. 36, 42.

DECLINATURE, DECLINATOR, *s.* An act by which the jurisdiction of any judge, or court, is declined; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts, *S.*

"*Declinature* is founded, 3rdly, *ratione suspecti iudicis*, where either the judge himself, or his near kinsman, hath an interest in the suit." *Ersk. Inst.*, B. i. T. 2, sec. 25.

"The earl of Rothes—and others that were with him, chose Arthur Erskine, &c., to go to the council, and make a *declinator* against the bishops, saying they should not be judges in the common cause." *Spalding*, i. 63.

*Fr. declinatoire*, "an exception taken against a judge, or to the jurisdiction of a court of justice;" *Cotgr.*

DECOIRMENT, DECORMENT, *s.* Decoration, ornament.

—"The erection of the port and toun of Brint Iland in ane frie burgh regall is—very commodious and convenient for the policie and *decoirment* of this realme," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

—"That parkis and plantingis ar great *decoirmentis*, and much profeitabill to the kingdome," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 500.

*Fr. decoirement*, *id.*

DECOMPONIT, *part. adj.* Decomposed, compounded a second time; *Lat.*

"How many figures is there is ane pronowe? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane simpil, & ane componit, and ane *decomponit*. The sympil as is, the componit as *idem* the *decomponit* as *identidem*." *Vaus' Rudiment.* Dd., iij. b.

DECOMPT, *s.* An account.

—"Thair obligationis and *decompt respectiue*, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie." *Acts. Ja. VI.*, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

*Fr. descompt*, "an account given for things received; a back-reckoning;" *Cotgr.*

To DECORE, *v. a.* To adorn, to decorate, *Fr. decor-er.*

This made me to esteime of her the more,  
Her name and rareness did her so *decoure*.

*K. James VI., Chron. S. P.*, iij. 479.

"They gifts, that *decores* and beautifies nature, they cannot hurt nor impair nature; but al supernaturall gifts, beautifies and *decores* nature." *Bruce's Serm.* on the *Sacr.*, M. 3, b.

DECOURTED, *part. pa.* Dismissed from court.

"The Earl of Huntly in the mean time procured a gift of the benefice of Dumfermline, which was lately taken from the Master of Gray now *decourted*." *Melvil's Mem.*, p. 175.

To DECREIT, *v. a.* To decree.

"Quhat they sall *decreit* and determine—declares that the same sall haue the force—of ane act of parliament." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 42.

*L. B. decret-are*, *decernere*, *Du Cange*.

DECREIT, DECREET, *s.* The final sentence or determination of a judge; *Lat. decret-um.*

"Frendraught crossed the marquis every way mightily, and as was said obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks, for the skaith he had sustained in thir troubles, and another *decreet* for 100,000 pounds for spoliatiion of the lands of Dumbleat and parish thereof." *Spalding* i. 51.

DEDE, DEID, *s.* 1. Death, *S.*

Syne *Deid* casts up his yettis wyd;  
Saying, 'Thir oppin sall ye byd.'

*Dunbar, Mailland Poems*, 126.

The term occurs in O. E.

Than *dede* his life sundred, the folk for him was wo.

*R. Brunne*, p. 28.

2. The cause of death, *S.*

Though I hae slain the lord Johnstone,  
What care I for their feid?  
My noble mind their wrath disdains,  
He was my father's *deid*.

*Minstrely Border*, i. 222.

3. It is, by way of eminence, used in this sense as denoting the pestilence.

"Gaf him to keip in the tyme of the *deid*." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

That ilke yere in-til Yngland  
The second *Dede* wes fast wedand.—  
The tothir yere next folowand,  
The *Del* was entret in Scotland,  
Begynnand at the Candilmes,  
To the Yule, or eft, it wedand wes.

*Wyntoun*, viii. 45. 92. 100.

That this is the sense, unquestionably appears from the mode of expression used elsewhere;

In Scotland that yere in wijolens  
Wes wedand the *thryd* pestilens.

*Ibid.* ix. 3. 56.

The *second* raged A. 1361.

*Su.-G. doed*, mors, as *Ihre* informs us, also denotes the pestilence. "Thus," he says, "that pestilence which wasted the whole of Europe, in the middle of the fourteenth century, is commonly denominated *diger-doadam*, i.e. the great death, from *diger*, ingens, grandis. It was also called the black death." *V. Von Troil's Lett.* on Iceland, p. 305, 306.

4. The manner of dying.

Sum tholyd wengeaus and hard payne  
Till thare endyng, but remede.  
Few war of tha, that deyd gud *dede*.

*Wyntoun*, ix. 12. 150.

A.-S. *ded*, *Su.-G. doed*, *Isl. daud*, *Belg. dood*, *id.*

DEDE-AULD, *adj.* Extremely old, *Aberd.*



**DED-BED, s.** Deathbed.

"The lordis assignis to Johne of Knollis, &c., to preif sufficiently that Alex<sup>r</sup> Halyburtoun haid in his possessioun the tyme of his decess, & quhen he lay on his *ded bed*, the gudis vnderwritten," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 284.

**DEDE-BELL, s.** 1. The passing-bell, the *bell of death*, S.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid  
It cry'd, Woc to Barbara Allan!  
*Herd's Coll.*, i. 20.

## 2. The designation given by the superstitious to a ringing in the ears, South of S.

O lady, 'tis dark, and I heard the *dead bell*,  
And I darena gae yonder for goud nor fee.  
*Hogg's Mountain Bard*, p. 17.

"By the *dead bell* is meant a tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry—regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease." *Ibid.*, N., p. 25.

**DEDE-CANDLE, s.** A preternatural light, like that of a candle, seen under night by the superstitious, and viewed as the presage of the death of some one. It is said to be sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and, at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the church-yard where he is to be interred, S. B.**DEDE-CHACK, s.** 1. The sound made by a woodworm in houses; so called from its clicking noise, and because vulgarly supposed to be a premonition of death, S. It is also called the *chackie-mill*, S. B., because of its resemblance to the sound of a mill. In E. it is designed the *death-watch*. V. CHAK, 2, and ELF-MILL.2. By a *paronomasia* rather of an unfeeling kind, this term has been transferred to the dinner prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution, S.

As it was thought that the entertainment itself was not quite consistent with nice feeling, it has of late very properly been disused in the metropolis of Scotland.

**DEDE-CHAP, DEAD-CHAP, s.** A stroke supposed to be a premonition of death, S.; *dead-swap*, synon.**DEDE-DEAL, DEAD-DEAL, s.** The stretching-board for a dead body, S.

"It is written on his brow, Annie Winnie,—that hand of woman, or of man either, will never straight him—*dead-deal* will never be laid to his back." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 231.

**DEDE-DOLE, s.** A dole given at funerals, S.

"I like to pack the *dead dole* in my lap, and rin o'er my auld rhyme." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 95.

"*Dead dole*, that which was dealt to the poor at the funerals of the rich;" *Gl. Antiq.* One sense of E.

*dole*, as used by itself, is, "Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time; formerly at funerals more especially;" *Todd's Johns*.

**DEDE-DRAP, s.** A drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, viewed by the superstitious as a premonition of death, S.**DEDE-ILL, s.** 1. "Mortal sickness," *Gl. Wynt.*

This seems to be the same with *dedal*, S. mentioned by *Rudd.* as synon. with *dede*; but properly denoting the cause of death. It may, however, be q. *dede-ail*, i.e. mortal ailment or disease.

Tharfor in-til Orknay  
In-til hys *dede-ill* quhen he lay,  
The lettrys selyd of that cownnand  
Till the Kyng Alysawndyr of Scotland  
In gret hy he gert be send,  
To mak hys mennys dedis kend.  
*Wyntown*, vii. 10. 230.

This is written *dede-euelle*, O. E.

Sithen at Gloucestre *dede-euelle* him toke.

*R. Brunne*, p. 32.

—"Yon's a hale and gausy carle, meat-like and claith-like.—Na, na! there's nae *dead-ill* about Loui." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 292.

2. A deadly hurt, a mortal injury, *Aberd.*

## 3. This term at times assumes a more modern form; as denoting the death of the soul.

"What may here be the *death-ill* of a natural unrenewed man may be the dangerous distemper of a child of God." *Durham, Ten Command.* To the Reader, d. 1. b.

**DEAD-KNACK, s.** A loud stroke as of a switch, upon the door or bed, the cause of which is unknown; supposed by the common people to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it, S.

"The *dead-knack* is now heard only by a few old women, who get very little credit from the discovery." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth.*, p. 168.

**DEDE-LIGHTS, s. pl.** The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always *dead lights* hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air; and it was a fact that two drowned men had been found in a field of whins, where the water had left the bodies, by means of the *dead lights*, a very little while before that." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 318.

**DEDE-MAN'S-SNEECHIN, s.** The dust of the common Puff-ball, *Mearns.*

The idea mentioned by *Linneus*, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.

**DEDLYKE, adj.** Mortal, deadly.

There is nane *dedlyke* Kyng wyth crowne,  
That our-larde til oure kyng suld be.  
In-til superyorytè.  
*Wyntown*, viii. 5. 74.

A.-S. *deadlic*, id. *Isl. daudleik-r*, mortality.

**DEDE-NIP, s.** A blue mark in the body, not produced by a blow, contusion, or any known cause, ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy; hence sometimes called a *witch's nip*, S.

"The *dead-nip* is viewed by the vulgar, in Clydesdale at least, as a prognostic of death.

Kilian says, that when the *dood-nepe* is observed on any person, the vulgar view it as a warning of the death of a relation.

This superstitious idea is not confined to our country. Kilian defines Teut. *doodle-nep* in a similar manner, observing that it is vulgarly viewed as a presage of the death of a relation. *Livor sive macula lurida: livor ultero proveniens, absque contusione aut dolore in corporis humani aliqua parte: qua mortem consanguinei coniectat vulgus.*

**TO GIE one THE DEDE-NIP**, suddenly and effectually to check one, Clydes.

**DEDE-RATTLE, DEATH-RATTLE, s.** The sound emitted by a person for some time before death, when he is unable to force up the phlegm which is collected in his throat, S. V. next word.

"She spake not a single word. There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 194.

**DEDE - RUCKLE, DEAD - RUCKLE, DEATH-RUCKLE, s.** The noise made by the phlegm in the throat, which the patient is unable to bring up, before death, Loth., Roxb.

"He has had a sair struggle—but his passing—I knew he would pass when ye came in. That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead." *Guy Mannering*, i. 89.

Teut. *ruchel-en*, raucō voce tussire, screare cum murmure, &c., *reeussel*, spuma lethalis. Sw. *rackl-a*, to hawk, to force up phlegm with a noise; Wideg. Isl. *krigla*, asthma, in speciali moribundorum; Haldorson.

**DEDE-SPALE, s.** That part of the grease of a candle, which, from its not being melted, falls over the edge in a semi-circular form; denominated from its resemblance to the shavings of wood, S. This, by the vulgar, is viewed as a prognostic that the person to whom it is turned will soon die. By the E. it is called a *Winding-sheet*.

**DEDE-SWAP, DEATH-SWAP, s.** A supposed warning of death, South of S.

"The *death swap*—is a loud sharp stroke." *Hogg's Mountain Bard*, p. 27, N. He distinguishes this from the *death-watch* and the *death-tap*.

**DEDE-THRAW, DEID-THRAW, DEITHT THRAW, s.** 1. The agonies of death.

"The hyllis, valis and lesuris resonndit all the night with maist terribyl spraichis of yammering pepyll in the *deid-thraw*." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. vi. c. 17.

"Kyng Alexander cam at that instant tyme quhen Darius vas in the agonye and *deitht thraw*." *Compl. S.*, p. 188.

The ingenious Glossarist to this work has made some curious remarks on the subject. Speaking of the contortions of death, he says; "These are regarded by the peasants with a species of superstitious horror. To

die with a *thraw*, is reckoned an obvious indication of a bad conscience. When a person was secretly murdered, it was formerly believed, that if the corpse were watched with certain mysterious ceremonies, the *death-thraws* would be reversed on its visage, and it would denounce the perpetrators and circumstances of the murder. The following verse occurs in a ballad, of which I have heard some fragments. A lady is murdered by her lover: her seven brothers watch the corpse. It proceeds—

"Twas at the middle o' the night,  
The cock began to crow;  
And at the middle o' the night,  
The corpse began to *thraw*."

The superstition is pretty general in S., that the soul of a dying person cannot escape from its prison, how severe soever the agonies of the patient, as long as any thing remains locked in the house. It is common, therefore, among those who give heed to such follies, to throw open drawers, chests, &c. This superstition still remains in Angus. From the following passage, it appears that it extends even to the border of England:—

"Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa' through bolts and bars like thae?" *Guy Mannering*, ii. 94.

E. *throe, throw*; A.-S. *thraw-an*, agonizare.

2. Meat is said to be in the *dead-thraw*, when it is neither cold nor hot, S.

3. Any thing is said to be "left in the *dead-thraw*," when left unfinished, S.

4. This term is used concerning the weather, when the temperature of the atmosphere is in a dubious state between frost and thaw, S. A.

"It was one of those sort of winter days that often occur in January, when the weather is what the shepherds call in the *dead-thraw*, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw." *Perils of Man*, iii. 199.

**DEDE, OR DEAD TIME, O' THE YEAR**, mid-winter, when there is no vegetation, S., Ruddiman vo. *Mort*; the same with the E. phrase, *dead of winter*.

**DEDE-WATCH, DEAD-WATCH, s.** The death-watch, S.; the same with *Dede-chack*.

An' when she heard the *Deed-watch* tick,  
She raving wild did say,  
"I am thy murderer, my child,  
"I see thee, come away."

*Train's Poetical Reveries*, p. 94.

**TO DEDEINYE, DEDANE, v. n.** To deign.

—I *dedeinye* not to ressaue  
Sic honour certis quihlk feris me not to haue.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 23. 30.

Not to displeiss your faderheid, I pray,  
Under the figur of sum brutal beist  
A moral fable ye wad *dedane* to say.

*Henryson, Chron. S. P.*, i. 93.

Fr. *daign-er*, id., *de*, as *Rudd.* observes, being superfluous.

**TO DEDEN, v. n.** To deign.

—My lordis to heir that will *deden*.  
*Cotkelbie Sow*, Prohem. V. DEDEINYE.

**DEE, s.** A dairy-maid, Loth., Tweedd.

And herds wi' bonnets, mauds, and kents,  
For loup'an' burus and dykes,



And *dees*, wi' snoods, and kirtles blue,  
As glaiked as their tykes.

*Comic Poems*, p. 132. V. DEY.

To DEE, *v. n.* To die. V. DE.

DEED, *adv.* A common abbreviation of the  
E. *adv.* *Indeed*, S.

DEED, *s.* *Upo' my deed*, upon my word,  
Aberd.

DEED-DOER, *s.* The performer of any act;  
in a bad sense, the perpetrator.

"Captain Arnot, with a party of musketeers, was ordered down to Fyvie, to take or kill him who had slain Forsyth the serjeant, as ye have heard before; but the *deed doer* was fled." Spalding, i. 272.

Printed as if two words, but properly one.

To DEEDLE, *v. a.* To dandle, as one does  
an infant, Fife; *doodle*, Lanarks.

C. B. *delyll-iaw* signifies to suckle; but it does not appear that there is any affinity. Gael. *dilil* denotes "great love, kindness;" and *deidhal*, "fond of;" Shaw.

To DEEDLE, *v. n.* To sing in a low key;  
generally, to *deedle and sing*, Fife.

No less than four different terms are used in this county, to express different modes of singing, or the various gradations of sound. These are *Crune*, *Deedle*, *Lilt*, and *Gell*. *Deedle* denotes an intermediate key between *cruning* or humming, and *lilting*, which signifies lively singing; while *lilting* does not convey the idea of the same elevation of voice with *gelling*. V. GELL.

I have found no word resembling *Deedle*, in this signification, unless we should view it as a different form of Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, nreium more infantibus occinere; q. *dill-a*.

DEEDS, *s. pl.* The gravel, or coarse soil,  
&c., which is taken out of the bottom of a  
ditch, S. A.

"The side of the ditch next the planting to be faced up with the sod raised in forming the ditch, and what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 131.

This term, like many others towards the south of S., must certainly be viewed as a remnant of the kingdom of Strathclyde. For to this day C. B. *dywod* and *tywod* signify "gravel, round little pebble stones, coarse sand, grit;" Lhuyd, vo. *Glareca*.

It is most generally written *tywod*.

To DEEK, *v. a.* To spy out, to descry. I  
*deekit him*, I descried him, Lanarks.

Germ. *entdeck-en*, to discover, to find out.

DEEMER, *s.* One who judges, or forms an  
estimate of the conduct of another.

"*Ill doers, ill deemers*," S. Prov. "suspecters." Kelly, p. 176. I have more generally heard it thus expressed, *Ill doers are aye ill dreeders*.

DEEMIS, *s.* A *deemis of money*, a great sum,  
Kinross.

O. Fr. *demiaus*, a measure of corn; L. B. *demens-um*. But I suspect, that although the negative prefix has been dropped, it is originally the same with *Undemus*, q. v.

DEEMIS, *adj.* A *deemis expense*, great cost,  
*ibid.* *Undeemis money*, a countless sum, Ang.

DEEP, *s.* The channel, or deepest part of a  
river, S.

"At the Ford-like the *deep* or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side." State, Leslie of Powis, p. 119.

Teut. *diepte*, Sw. *diup*, depth.

DEEPDRAUGHTIT, *adj.* Designing, art-  
ful, crafty, S., from *deep* and *draucht*, a plan,  
a scheme. It may be observed, however,  
that Su.-G. *drag-a*, primarily to draw, also  
signifies to deceive; and that there is even a  
synon. term in Su.-G., *laangdragen*, qui  
simultates diu servat alta mente repostas,  
Ihre; q. *langdrauchtit*.

DEEPIN, *v.* A net, Ayr. Hence,

DEEPIN-WORKERS, *s. pl.* Net-weavers, *ibid.*  
Gl. Picken.

Gael. *dipinn*, a net; Shaw. But this term seems to stand quite isolated, without a single cognate.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, *s.* The *Murex cor-  
neus*.

"*Murex Corneus*, Long Wilk, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Buckie*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 33.

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, *s.* The Cancer araneus.

"*Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Crab, Lobster Toad*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 30.

DEER-HAIR, DEERS-HAIR, *s.* Heath club-  
rush, S. *Scirpus cespitosus*, Linn.

At the Skelf-hill the cauldron still  
The men of Liddesdale can shew;  
And on the spot where they boiled the pot,  
The spreat and the *deer-hair* ne'er shall grow.  
*Minstralsy Border*, iii. 376.

"The *deer hair* is a coarse species of pointed grass, which, in May, bears a very minute, but beautiful yellow flower." *Ibid.*

"*Scirpus cespitosus*. *Deer's Hair*. Scotis australibus." Lightfoot, p. 1080.

"It is now some years since he has been missed in all his usual haunts, while moss, lichen, and *deer-hair*, are fast covering these stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 24.

To DEFAIK, *v. a.* 1. To relax, to remit.

"Thir nonellis maid Cesium to *defaik* sum part of his curage." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 39, a. *Remiserit ardorem*; Boeth.

2. To defalcate, in relation to money.

"The skipar aucht to *defaik* samekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to the port of Sanctandros." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Fr. *defalqu-er*, E. *defalc-ate*.

To DEFAIL, *v. n.* To fail, to wax feeble.

Feill Scottis hors was drewyn into trawaill,

Forrown that day, se irkyt can *defaill*.

*Wallace*, x. 704. i. e. "began to fail."

Fr. *defaill-er*, id.

To **DEFAISE, DEFESE, DEFEASE, v. a.** 1.  
To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"The lordis ordanis him to pay tha xxxvj merkis.— Because the thane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to *defese* him tharof, the lordis assignis him the x day of Maij, with continuacion of dais, to schew tha charteris, & sufficiand defesance, or ells to mak payment tharof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22.

"The awnar of the brint land, quha hes biggit and reparrellit the samin, sall not be haldin to pay mair of the saidis annellis *respectiue*, then cummis to the residew thair of, the saidis saxt, fyft and fourt parties *respectiue* being *defasit*." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 9. Edit. 1566.

*Defaised*, Murray, c. 10.

Fr. *se defaire*, to alienate, to quit.

Fr. *se defaire de*, "to rid or deliver himself from, to quit himselfe, or cleare his hands of." Cotgr.

2. To deduct.

"The Lords found that the same wadset came not under the compass of the Act of Parliament, notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be *defeased* to the defender upon the boll under and beneath the fiar of the year, which they found not to be an usury paction, but that the defendant ought to have *allowance* thereof conform to the contract." Newbyth, Suppl., Dec., p. 499.

The words, *to have allowance thereof*, seem to fix the sense of *defeased*, as above defined.

**DEFAISANCE, DEFASANCE, s.** 1. Acquittance from a claim.

"Because the Lordis vnderstandis, that thair is sum part of letters grantit be the King to spirituall Lordis, and Prelatis, and als to temporall Lordis, and to Baronis of discharge of part of the said taxt;—the saidis letters of discharge to be na *defasance* to thame." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 21. Edit. 1566. *Defaisance*, Murray, c. 9.

It is thought that it may denote the extinction or determination of a right, whether by discharge of the creditor, or by some other fact to which he may not be a party. It is therefore viewed as a more general word than *discharge*. O. Fr. *desfaicte*, a riddance; as *se desfaire* signifies to rid.

Fr. *defaite*, a shift, an excuse.

2. Defalcation, deduction in payment.

"It sall be lesum to the annuellaris, notwithstanding the *defaisance* made presentlie, gif thay pleis, to by in agane." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 9.

**DEFAIT, DEFAITE, part. pa.** A term used to denote the overpowering effect of sickness or fatigue, S. *Defett*, Aberd.

—"She got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, the pap o' her hass down, an' a' *defaite* thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

Fr. *defaict*, part. pa. of *defaire*, to defeat.

To **DEFAULT, v. a.** To adjudge as culpable; a forensic term.

"The court beand fensed, the seriand thereof sall call the soytes, and *default* the absentees, that ar not lauchfullie essoynied." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Sok*.

**DEFAME, s.** Infamy, disgrace.

Dcps in his hart holdynnys the felloun schame,

Mixit with dolour, anger and *defame*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 351. 55. Lat. *defam*-o.

**DEFAWTYT, part. pa.**

He was arestyt syne and tane.  
And degradyt syne wes he  
Off honour and off dignité.  
—Schyr Edouard, the mychty King,  
Had on this wyss done his likyng  
Off Jhone the Balleoll, that swa sone  
Was all *defawtyt* and wdnone.

*Barbour*, i. 182, MS.

"Defeated," Pink. But this does not properly express the idea. For an overthrow is not meant, according to the usual sense of the term *defeated*. The word here used is expletive of *degradyt*, and seems synon. with *fore-faulted*, which commonly occurs in our laws.

It seems to be from Fr. *defaill-er*, third pers. pres. *default*, "to want, to lack, to make a default," Cotgr., used in an active sense.

To **DEFEND, v. a.** To ward off.

For lo, the werk that first is foundit sure,  
May better bere apace and hyare be,—  
And stronger to *defend* aduersitee.

*King's Quair*, iv. 8.

In this sense S. B. they commonly speak of "defending a stroke." Fr. *defend-re*, id.

To **DEFER, DIFFER, v. a.** 1. This old law term seems used as nearly allied to *E. yield*, or pay regard to, in relation to the judgment of a cause, or the evidence necessary for this end.

"The said James Gibsone producit na preif in writt, bot certane witness [witnesses], to the quhilkis witness wald nocht *defer*, because it concernit fee & heretage." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 177.

"The lordis abone writtin wald nocht *defer* to the said excepcioun, bot tuk the mater one thaim, nocht-withstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to here the said act retreat." *Ibid.*, p. 194.

2. It is used where *refer* would be substituted in modern language; to submit.

"The lordis will *defer* the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht;" i. e. the oath of the spouse of Robert. *Ibid.*, p. 204.

Fr. *defer-er à un appel*, "to admit, allow, or accept of; to give way unto, an appeale;" Cotgr. *Rendre des respects*,—*lui ceder, acquiescer à ces sentiments*,—*avoir des egards*. *Alicui honorem deferre*. *Dict. Trev.* L. B. *deferre*, avoir de la deference; *Du Cange*.

3. It seems also to signify, to offer, to exhibit.

"The wife, compering, *deferred* a promise of quitting all to the oath of Margaret Wardrope, her mistress." *Food*, Suppl., Dec., p. 437.

Lat. *deferre*, to shew, to offer. *Pollicere et deferre*, to promise and offer, *Cic*.

To **DEFESE, DEFEASE, v. a.** V. **DEFAISE.**

To **DEFIDE, v. n.** To distrust. V. **DIFFIDE.**

To **DEFINE, v. n.** To consult, to deliberate; Aberd. Reg.

Lat. *defin-ire*, to determine, to discuss.

To **DEFORCE, v. a.** To treat with violence; as to take any thing out of the possession of another by forcible means, S.

"The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven." *Pitcottic*, Ed. 1768, p. 137.



It occurs in Aberd. Reg.—“And quha *deforcis* him,” &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *deforc-er*, “to dispossesse, violently take,” &c. Cotgr.

**DEFORCE, DEFORSS, s.** Violent ejection, in the E. law *deforcement*.

“That Johne Lindissay—sall restore to James lord Hammiltoun,—of the profitis & eschetis of the bal-yery of Cranfurde,—a kow of a *deforce*, a salt mert, a mask fat,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

That is, a cow taken by violence.

“The lordis—declaris that the said George has *deforcit* our sounerain lordis officiaris, & failyeing of that preif that he has made na *deforss*.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 38.

Fr. *deforc-er*, L.B. *deforc-iare*, per vim et contra jus auferre; whence *deforceamentum*, Reg. Mag. Lib. I. c. 6, s. 1.

To **DEFOUL, v. a.** 1. To defile; Doug.

2. To dishonour, to disgrace.

That doughty delit with hym sa, for dont he war *defold*.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, iii. 25.

Fr. *defoul-er*, to trample on, also, to reproach.

**DEFOWLE, s.** Disgrace.

Wys men suld drede thare innymys;  
For lychtlynes and succwdry  
Drawys in *defowle* comownaly.

*Wynnon*, viii. 26. 54.

To **DEFOUND, v. a.** To pour down.

————— The son schene  
Borghth *defound* his benes on the grene.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 293. 8. Lat. *defund-o*.

**DEFRAUD, DEFRAUDE, s.** Act of defrauding.

“That for the *defraude* done to our souerane lord in his custumis be strangearis and alienaris of vther realmes;—the maister or merchandis of the said schip sall tak his lugeing & innys in the principelle toune of the said port,” &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

“Ane article for thame that—makis assignationis of thare guidis in *defraud* of the execution of decreittis.” Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

“Anent escheittis gevin in *defraud* of creditouris.” *Ibid.*, p. 215.

**DEFTLY, adv.** Fitly, in a proper manner, handsomely, Aysr. Obsolete in E.

Indeed, Gudewife, the lad did weel enough,  
Was eident ay, and *deftly* hel' the plengh.

*Tannahil's Poems*, p. 12.

To **DEG, v. a.** 1. To strike smartly with a sharp-pointed object; as, “*Deg* the knife into the buird,” strike the knife into the table, Aysr., Upp. Lanarks.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument, *ibid.*

**DEG, s.** 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid.*

“He snored like one who was in haste to sleep more than enough, inso much that Winterton, when he lay down, give him a *deg* with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet.” R. Gilhaize, i. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced, *ibid.*

**DEGGER, s.** One who *degs*, *ibid.*

Teut. *dijck-en*, fodere, Dan. *dig-er*, *id.* may be the origin. Or it may have been primarily applied to the use of a dagger, Teut. *daaghe*, Fr. *dague*, whence *dag-uer*, to stab with a dagger.

To **DEGENER, v. n.** To degenerate; Fr. *degener-er*.

“Is he not able, though all the naturall seed should *degener*, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?” Forbes's Defence, p. 22.

**DEGEST, adj.** Grave, composed.

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.

*Doug. Virgil*, 321. 49.

King Latyne tho with sad and *degest* nynd  
To him ansueris.—

*Ibid.*, 406. 6.

Sedatus, Virg. Lat. *digest-us*. Hence,

**DEGESTLIE, adv.** Sedately.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,  
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,  
Unto thir woundis *degestlie* maid ansueris.

*Doug. Virgil*, 284. 3.

“My lord gouernour and lordis of parliament suld advise *degestlie* quhat is to be done herein, & nocht to hurt the quenis grace anent her privilege,” &c. Acts-Mary, 1544, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

**DEGESTEABLE, adj.** Concocted. Thus Harry the Minstrel speaks of

————— The flouris suete,  
*Degesteable*, engenered throu the hete.

*Wallace*, iii. 2, MS.

Fr. *digest-er*, to concoct, whence *digestif*, digested, or proccring digestion.

**DEGYSIT, part. pa.** Disguised.

And ay to thame come *Repentance* amang,  
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.

*King's Quair*, iii. 8.

Fr. *deguiser*, to disguise.

**DEGOUTIT, part. pa.** Spotted.

————— With this hong  
A mantill on hir schuldries large and long;  
That furrit was with erylmy full quhite,  
*Degoutit* with the self in spottis blake,

*King's Quair*, v. 9. 10.

**DEID, s.** Death; also pestilence. V. **DEDE.**

**DEIDIS PART**, that portion of his movable estate, which a person deceased had a right to dispose of before his death, in whatever way he pleased, S.

“As to the *deidis part*, the samin might have bene disponit be him the time of his deceis to quhatsumever persoun or persounis he pleisit: Bot gif he maid na lauchful dispositioun thairof in his lifetime, the samin part, all and hail pertenis to the bairn, as only lauchful bairn on life the time of his fatheris deceis; and swa twa partis of the said thré partis, viz. the said bairnis part and the *deidis part*, aucht and sould pertene to the said bairn; and swa consequentlie the said thrid part pertenis to the said wife,” &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 238-9, A. 1570.

“What remains over the *jus relictae*, and the children's legitim, the absolute property of the deceased, of which he has the free disposal, even to a stranger;—