

and it is called the *dead's part*, because the deceased had full power over it." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. T. ix. secg. 11.

To DEIGH, DECH, *v. a.* To build, applied to turfs; as "Ye're *deighin* your toors," Fife.

Merely a guttural pronunciation of the same *v.* with Teut. *dijck-en*, *aggerare*, *aggerem jacere*, *q.* to make a dike or wall of them.

DEIL, DEILLE, DELL, *s.* Part, quantity, E. *deal*. A *deille*, any thing, aught.

Schir Ranald said, Lordis, ye know this weill,
At my commande he will nocht do a *deille*.

Wallace, iii. 282, MS.

Half dele, the one half.

— All kind of vicis to comprehend *half dele*,
Nor all the names of tormentis and of panis,
I nicht not rekkin, that in yone held remanis.

Doug. Virgil, 186. 41.

Moes-G. *dail*, pars, portio; A.-S. *dael*, Belg. *deel*, id. *een deel*, partly; A.-S. *sum dael*, aliqua pars, Chron. Saxon. Su.-G. *del*; S. *dele*, "share, dividend, in partnership among fishermen;" Gl. Wyntown.

DEIL, DEILL, DEEL, *s.* The devil, S.

Betoocht-us-to! and well I wat that's true:
Awa! awa! the *deel's* owre grit wi' you.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The pronunciation of this word, and of many other words in which *v* was anciently written *u*, has originated from the soft sound given to this letter.

"Between the *Deel* and the deep sea; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous." Kelly's S. Prov., p. 58.

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as *betwixt the devill and the deep sea*; for sometimes our owne cannon would light short, and grase over us, and so did the enemies also,—till I directed an officer to our owne batteries, acquainting them with our hurt, and desiring they should stell or plant their cannon higher." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 55.

DEIL'S-BIT, *s.* The *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn., an herb; so denominated because it seems to have a *bit* or *bite* taken off the root, which by the vulgar is said to have been done by the *devil*; South of S.

In E. it is also called *Devil's-bit*; *Morsus Diaboli*. Linn. Flor. Suec.

DEIL'S BUCKIE, a person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. V. BUCKIE.

"It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through among the reises." Waverley, iii. 133.

DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, *s.* The name given to the Dragon-fly, Ayr.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. *dizen*. The number thirteen, S.

This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board: as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the *devil's* lot.

It has been supposed, rather whimsically, that this superstition has some connexion with card-playing, there being "thirteen cards in each suit of the *Deil's-book's*."

It is most probably borrowed from the last supper of our Lord and his twelve apostles, one of whom was Judas. A person is often dismissed from table, when this unlucky number happens to meet together.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafœtida, S.

So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *duyvels dieck*, *diaboli stercus*; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, *s.* Petty spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*, Linn. S. O.

"*Euphorbia peplus*, *Devil's Churnstaff*, or Petty spurge." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 675.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX, a name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. *Alisma Plantago*, Linn.

2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. *Potamogeton natans*, Linn.

DEILISMAN, *s.* Partner, apportioner, dealer.

"The awnaris and *deilismen* of the said schip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

This word is in common use Aberd., as signifying, "a divider, a distributor, an apportioner, a dealer." Here it would rather suggest the idea of a partner.

A.-S. *dael*, gen. *daeles*, a part, and *man*.

DEILPERLICKIT, *s.* Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, *deilperlickit*," Mearns.

DEIN, *adv.* Very, in a great degree; the provincial pronunciation of Aberd. for S. *doon*.

What tho' fowk says that I can preach

Nae that *dein* ill,

I tell you, man, I hae nae speech

For critic's skill.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179. V. DOYN.

DEIR, *adj.* Bold, daring.

Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and *deir*,

Sembillit to his sunnounge.

Gawan and Gol., i. 1.

It frequently occurs in Wallace.

Butler is slayne with dochty men and *deyr*.

B. v. 491, MS.

The same word is used substantively for a daring or bold man.

The *deir* dight him to the deid by the day dew.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 23.

This may be the same with *Derf*, *q. v.*, although if any one contend that it is the ancient form of *dear*, precious, it might be difficult to prove the contrary. Alem. *diur*, *carus*, and its derivatives, were used with considerable latitude. V. Schilter in vo.

Isl. *dyrr*, pretiosus, *carus*, is also used in the following senses; *praestans*, *venerandus*, Gl. Lodbrock, str. 25, p. 88, magnificent, Worm. Literat. Runic, p. 103.

DEIR, *adj.* Wild, not tamed.

They drive on the da *deir*, by dalis and doun.
Gawan and Gol., i. 18.

i.e. "the wild does;" Su.-G. *diur*, A.-S. *deor*, Alem. Belg. *dier*, Isl. *dyr*, a wild beast.

DEIR, DERE, *s.* A wild animal. V. DERE.DEIR, *s.*

The sylour *deir* of the deise dayntely wes dent
 With the doughtyest in thair dais, dyntis couth dele.
Gawan and Gol., i. 6.

Mr. Pink. understands this as signifying *door*. But if *syLOUR* mean canopy, as he seems to reckon probable, *syLOUR deir* is most likely, precious canopy.

To DEIR. V. DERE.

DEIS, DESS, DEAS, *s.* 1. "The place at the head of a hall, where the floor was raised higher than the rest, and which was the honourable part. A canopy was frequently spread over it; but it is not the *canopy* but the *elevated floor* which is meant by *deis*." Pink.

The lustie Quene scho sat in mid the *deis*;
 Befoir hir stude the nobil wourthy King.
 Servit thai war of mony dyvers meis.
K. Hart, i. 53. *Maitland Poems*, p. 20.

— The Quene was set at *deis*,
 Under hir glorious stentit capitall,
 Amang proude tapettis and mighty riall apparall.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 20.

According to Mr. Ritson, both the elevation and the canopy were called indifferently by this name. *Metr. Rom. Gl. vo. Deys*.

2. A long board, seat or bench erected against a wall. This, as Sibb. observes, is still called a *deiss*, S.

Scho gart graith wp a *burd* be the honss sid
 With carpettis cled, and honowryt with gret lycht.—
 —About he blent on to the *burd* him bye.—
 Scho had him wp to Wallace by the *dess*.
Wallace, ii. 279. 329. 341, MS.

Dess is here used as synon. with *burd*.

It is defined, "a long wooden settle, settee, or sofa, such as is found in the kitchens of farm-houses;" Gl. Pop. Ball.

In its auld *lerrock* yet the *deas* remains,
 Where the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease,
 A warm and canny lean for weary banes
 O' lab'rsers doil'd upo' the wintry leas.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

"I remember having seen in the hall of the ruined castle of Elna Stalker, in the district of Appin, an old oaken *deas*, which was so contrived as to serve for a settee; at meal-times the back was turned over, rested on the arms, and became a table; and at night the seat was raised up, and displayed a commodious bed for four persons, two and two, feet to feet, to sleep in. I was told, that this kind of *deas* was formerly common in the halls of great houses, where such oeconomy, with respect to bedroom, was very necessary." Jamieson's Pop. Ball., N. i. 213, 214.

The *deas*, in some farm-houses in Aberdeenshire, is still so constructed as to serve both for a settee, and for a table.

3. "A table," Gl. Pop. Ball. V. sense 2.

4. A pew in a church, S. B.

The priest afore the altar stood.—
 The Mer-man he stept o'er ae *deas*,
 And he has steppit over three.
Jamieson's Pop. Ball., i. 211.

"A *pew* in church,—in the North of Scotland, is still called a *deas*." N. *ibid.*, p. 213.

Deis, *dais*, *dees*, O. E. sometimes denotes a table. *Priore prandente ad magnam mensam, quam Dais vulgariter appellamus, &c.* M. Paris. Vit. 23, Abbat., p. 141. At other times it signifies an elevated part of the floor in a hall.

Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis,
 To sitten in a gild halle, on the *deis*.
Chaucer's Cant. T. Prol., ver. 372.

5. A seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage, S. A.

"The turf-seat, which occupies the sunny side of a cottage wall, is also termed the *dais*." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 229, N.

"The old man was seated on the *deas*, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage, busied in mending his cart-harness." *Heart M. Loth.*, ii. 158.

Tyrwhitt thinks that the word has been formed from Fr. *D'ais*, Lat. *de assibus*, of planks; Fr. *ais*, signifying a plank or board, *Chauc. N.*, ver. 372. Others derive it from Teut. *tisch*, mensa. According to Kilian, *disch* is mensa rotunda; A.-S. *disc*, Su.-G. *disk*, a table; *diskamaet*, a table companion. This, as has been seen, was the sense affixed to *dais* when Matt. Paris wrote, in the thirteenth century. Warton, however, adopts a different etymon. "There is," he says, "an old Fr. word *dais*, which signifies a throue or canopy, usually placed over the head of the principal person at a magnificent feast. Hence it was transferred to the table at which he eat." *Hist. E. Poetry*, i. 432.

CHAMBER OF DAIS. V. CHANBRA-DEESE.

DELACIOUN, *s.* Procrastination, delay.

"This outrage nicht suffir na *delacioun*, seu it was sa ner approcheand to the wallis and portis of the toun." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 25. *Dilationem*, Lat. Fr. *dilation*, id.

To DELASH, *v. a.* To discharge.

"Against this ground, they *delash* their artillerie siclike, and they bring their argument out of the same wordes of the Apostle quihilk I haue read." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., G. 3, b.

Fr. *deslach-er*, "to discharge, as a gun or crosse-bow;" *Cotgr.*

To DELATE, DILATE, *v. a.* To accuse; a term frequently used in our laws, and courts of justice.

"The Jews that persecuted him, they *delate* him not before Pilate for blasphemie.—Hee is *deleated* of treason against the Emperour." *Rollocke's Lect. on the Passion*, p. 52.

"Whoso happens after publication hereof to receipt or entertain any of these fugitives,—or shall not *delate* or deliver them in manner aforesaid, shall be reputed enemies to the good cause,—and the half of his moveable goods ipso facto forfeited; the one half thereof to be employed to the use of the public, and the other half to be given to him who *delates* the receptors, and qualifies the same." *Spalding*, i. 273.

—"Archibalde, sumtyme of Kilsbindy, than being *dilatit* of tresoune & crymes of less maiceste," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354. This is the usual orthography of the records.

L. B. *delat-are*, pro *deferre*, Gall. *deferer*, accuser, denoncer. *Du Cange*.

DELATION, s. An accusation.

"Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a *delation* given in against him to the said committee,—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, ii. 91.

This is given by Johns. as one sense of the E. word. Mr. Todd gives an example from Wotton.

DELATOR, s. An informer, an accuser, S.

"It is manifest, that they were *delators* of Christ to Pilate." Rollooke, ubi sup. V. the v.

To DELE, v. a. To divide, S. *Deal, E.*

Teut. *dele-en, deyl-en*, A.-S. *dael-en*, id. V. *DEIL, s.* 1, and *CAVELL, v.*

DELF, s. 1. A pit.

—He—drew me doun derne in *delf* by ane dyke.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 12.

2. A grave.

That *delf* thai stoppyd hastyly.
Wynatoun, vi. 4. 39.

It is previously donominated *grafe*.

This man, that we of speik, had freinds thrie,
And luft them nocht in ane degrie.
The first freind, quhill he was laid in *delf*,
He luft ay far better than himself.

Priests Peblis, p. 37.

i.e. "as long as he was in life;" or, "till he was buried."

Rudd. has observed that *delf* is still used S. to denote a place out of which green turves, (fail or divet) are *delved* or digged. It seems anciently to have denoted a grave, only in a secondary sense; the primary one being the same with that of Belg. *delve, dilve*, a pit. A.-S. *bedelf-an*, however, as well as Teut. *delv-en*, signifies to inter, to bury; Alem. *bedolben*, buried.

3. Crockery is vulgarly called *delf*, V. **DALLY**, and a pottery a *delf-house*, in allusion to the place from which this kind of ware had been originally imported, *Delft* in Holland, which has undoubtedly received its name from Teut. *delv-en, fodere*, because of the constant *digging* for the clay used in the manufacture of this article.4. A sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.; q. what is *delved*.

"If a *delph* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord." App. Agr. Surv. Banffs., p. 42.

The word, as signifying a pit, (V. sense 1.) is evidently the same with Goth. *daelf*, loens subterraneus; Seren.

DELF, adj. Of or belonging to crockery, S.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls, of different dimensions." Cottagers of Glenb., p. 144.

"A knife and fork, which had not been worn out by over-cleaning, flanked a cracked *delf* plate." Guy Mannering, ii. 93.

DELGIN, DALGAN, s. The stick used in binding sheaves, Fife; *Dally*, Border.

A.-S. *dalc*, a clasp; Gael. *dealg*, a pin, a skewer.

DELICT, s. A term used in the Scottish law to denote a misdemeanour.

They—sall punisehe severlie the dissobeyaris off the ordoure appoynted by thame accordyng to the qualitie of the *delict*." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 537.

"*Crime*—is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offenses, which do not affect the public peace so immediately; and therefore may be punished by a small pecuniary fine, or by a short imprisonment, as petty riots, injuries, offences against inferior judicatories," &c. Ersk. Inst., B. iv. t. 4, § 1. Lat. *delict-um*, a fault, an offence.

DELIERET, DELIRIE, adj. Delirious.

—Monie ane has gotten a fricht,
(An' liv'd an' di'd *delieret*,)
On sic a night.

Burns, iii. 131.

It has been supposed, that the word *delierit* has been formed before the use of *delirious*. Fr. *delir-er*, to dote, to rave. Some derive the Fr. *v.* from *lira*, an old word denoting the furrows drawn in a straight line; q. to deviate from the right course, a recto aberrare; Dict. Trev.

DELIRIETNESS, s. Delirium, Aysr.

"I won'er—that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this *delirietness* o' Charlie." The Entail, ii. 33.

To DELIUER, DELIVER, DELYVER, v. n.

1. To deliberate.

The Statis thare assemblyd hale,
Delyveryd, and gave hym for cownsale,
—Of fewtè til gyve up all band.
Wynatoun, viii. 10. 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

He "perswadit the kyng to send ane garyson of armyt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Pyehtis, quhillkis war *delyverit* (as he was cleirly informit) to reuenge the iniuris done be his army." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 12.

"We determit with *delyverit* mynd (sa far as may be done be ingyne of man) to amend all offenses." Ibid., c. 5.

Thus we find the phrase, "weill auisit and *deliuerit*," in our old acts. V. PLANE.

Lat. *deliber-are*, to resolve.

"In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *deliuerit* to departe hastelie of your ciete, and to returne hame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 164. In animo est, Lat.

Fr. *deliber-er*, to determine.

DELIVERANCE, s. 1. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen *deliverance* that thay usit in extreme necessite." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 212. Senatus consulti, Lat.

2. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the *deliverance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 14. *Sentence*, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

DELIUER, DELIVER, DELYUER, adj. 1. Light, agile. *Deliver of fute*, nimble, Barbour.

—He had thar in his leding
Men, that lycht and *deliuer* war,
And lycht armouris had on thaim thar.
Barbour, x. 61, MS.

Deliver he was with drawin swerd in hand.
Doug. *Virgil*, 296. 49. Levis, Virg.

“*Delyuer* of ones lymmes, as they that proue mas-
tryes, [Fr.] souple;” Palsgr. B. iii. f. 86, a.

2. Disburdened of a child.

He—gert a tent sone stentit he ;
And gert hyr gang in hastily,
And othyr wemen to be hyr by,
Quhill scho wes *deliuer*, he had.
The Bruce, xi. 285, Ed. 1620.

In other editions it is *delivered*. But *deliuer* is the reading of the MS.

O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, affranchi, débarrassé, quitte ;
Roquefort.
Chauc. id. O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, degagé ; Dict. Trev.

DELIUERLY, DELYUIRLY, *adv.* 1. Nimbly, cleverly.

Than buskyt he him, but delaying,
And lapp on hors *delyuirly*.
Barbour, ix. 566, MS.
—He—strak with spuris the stede in hy,
And he lansyt furth *delyuirly*.
Ibid., iii. 122, MS.

2. Incessantly, continually ; Gl. Surv. Nairn. A child is said to *greet deliuerly*, when it cries almost without intermission ; Caithn.

A phrase is used, S. B. ; “There’s a quinty ca’d the Cahrach, where it dings on *delyuerly* for sax ouks, un-ever uppiling.”

This term seems to resemble the Fr. phrase *à delivre*, at full scope.

DELL, *s.* The goal in games, Aberd. ; perhaps merely the provincial corr. of *Dule*, q. v. Teut. *dellte*, however, is expl. by Kilian, meta, a boundary.

To DELT, *v. a.* To fondle ; *deltit*, caressed, Moray ; synon. *Dawt*.

DELTIT, *part. pa.* Treated with great care and attention, for the prevention of any possible injury, Banffs. It is understood also in Aberd. as equivalent to *Dawtit* ; as, “a *deltit* brat,” a spoiled child.

Isl. *daellt* denotes any domestic property which is useful ; Domesticum familiare proprium, utile ; Verel. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. *daella*, indulgentius, id. ; or *dálaeti*, admiratio ; *Vera t dálaeti*, haberi in deliciis ; Haldorson. V. DALT, *s.*

DELTIT, *part. adj.* 1. Hid from public view, Ayr.

2. Applied also to the retired habits of one devoted to a literary life, *ibid.*

This may certainly be traced to Isl. *dyl-ia*, pret. *duldi*, celare, occultare. G. Audr. gives the pret. in the form of *dylde*. Su.-G. *doel-ja*, id. ; or we may view it as allied to C. B. *deall-u*, to understand ; *deallt*, intellect ; *deallturus*, intelligent, skilful.

To DELUGE, *v. n.* To dislodge, to remove.

In the law Land I come to seik refuge,
And purposit thair to mak my residence,
Bot singular Proffeit gart me sone *deluge*.
Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 255.

Fr. *deslog-er*, *delog-er*, to remove, to shift.

To DEMAINE, DEMANE, *v. a.* To treat ; generally in a bad sense, to maltreat, S. B. ; to harass.

Thus the mother of Eurialus laments over her son killed in battle :—

Sall I the *se demanit* on sic wyse ?
Doug. Virgil, 294. 1.

The temporale stait to gryp and gather,
The son disheris wald the father,
And as ans dyvour wald him *demane*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 116.

V. also Barbour, v. 229, xi. 624.

S. B. it is still said, that one is “*demaynt* with weet,” when he is drenched with rain, or injured by the effects of it.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *demen-er*, to toss ; Sibb. from Teut. *mank-en*, mutilare. But I suspect that it is rather from O. Fr. *demain-er*, traïter. Il se prend surtout en mauvaïse part.

Voilà comment fortune me *demaine*.
Marot, Dict. Trev.

To DEMAINE, DEMEAN, *v. a.* To punish by cutting off the hand.

—“The forcing of poor people by—exorbitant finings, imprisonments,—for the simple cause of non-conformity, to take arms in their own defence, as at Pentland, Bothwell-bridge, and then *demeaning* and executing them, what in fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors, &c.” Argyll’s Declaration, A. 1685. Crookshank’s Hist. Church of S., ii. 316.

This word is evidently from Lat. *de* and *manus*, or Fr. *main*, hand.

Demaine occurs concerning *fellonie*, Acts Ja. I., 1426. c. 96 ; Murray.

“Gif it be suddainelie done, *demaine* them as the Law treatis of before.”

But here it seems equivalent to *treat*, as above.

DEMANYT, DEMANIT, *part. pa.* 1. De-meaned.

—Thought thai be weil fer way ma
Than thai, yet euyr *demanyt* thaim sua,
That Edmound de Cailow wes ded.
Barbour, xv. 376, MS.

[2. Ill-treated, harassed.

Ibid., xi. 624.]

DEMELLE, *s.* Engagement, rencounter, Rudd.

Fr. *demel-er*, to dispute, to contest. Demeler un differend l’epée a la main ; Dict. Trev.

DEMELLIT, *part. pa.* Hurt, injured, disordered, Ang.

DEMELLITIE, *s.* A hurt, a stroke, an injury of what kind soever, Ang., q. the effects of a dispute or broil. Fr. *une chose à desmesler*, a thing to scuffle for, Cotgr.

To DEMEMBER, *v. a.* To dismember, to maim, to mutilate ; Fr. *desmembr-er*.

“Quhare ony mane happinis to be slane or *demem-berit*,—the schirref—sall pass & persew the slaaris or *demembraris* ane or maa, and raiis the kingis horne one him,” &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

DEMEMBRARE, *s.* One who mutilates or maims another. V. the *v.*

To **DEMENT**, *v. a.* To deprive of reason.

"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far *dement* them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play." Baillie's Lett., ii. 255.

DEMENTED, *adj.* 1. Insane, S.

"Tis known that, during that time I had no favour from those usurpers; it was inconsistent with, and repugnant to my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been *demented* and void of reason) that I should have had freedom or affection to be for them, who being conspired enemies to monarchy, could never be expected to tolerate nobility." Marq. Argyle's Supplic., Wodrow's Hist., i. 46.

2. Unsettled in mind to a degree resembling, or approaching to, insanity, S.

"All these are alarms, to make us, if we be not *demented*, as many the best men here are, to be the more wary of their toleration." Baillie's Lett., ii. 172, 173.

3. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastic, deluded, *demented*, nonsensical pamphlets." Walker's Peden, p. 14, 72.

I am at a loss whether the origin be Lat. *Jemens*, insane, or Fr. *dement-ir*, sibi non constare, deflectere a consuetudine.

DEMENTATION, *s.* A state of derangement.

"There was not the least thought of stirring up any to rise in arms, yea, we would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but *dementation* and madness." Wodrow's Hist., i. 75.

DEM-FOW, *adj.* Quite full. It is sometimes said that the hands are *dem-fow*, when one has too much work to do. Loth.

It would seem that this term had been originally applied to liquids, or the vessels containing them, q. as full as a *dam*.

To **DEMIT**, **DEMITT**, *v. a.* To resign, to abdicate, to give up; generally applied to an office, S. Lat. *demitt-ere*.

"The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Locheven, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son." Melvill's Mem., p. 85.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty, because our kirk would not suffer him to bruik it;—but he finds out moyan to be civilist." Spalding, i. 216.

"I Mr. A. B. Minister at C. for such causes *demitt* my ministry at the said parish of C. purely and simply in the hands of the Presbytery of D." &c. Pardovan's Coll., p. 25.

DEMISSION, **DIMISSION**, *s.* The act of laying down an office, S.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming, she subscribed the signature of renunciation and *demission* of the government to the prince." Melvill's Mem., p. 85.

"That old Ministers and Professors of Divinity shall not, by their *dimission* of or cessation from their charge thro' age and inability, be put from enjoying their old maintenance and dignity." Act Sess. 2, July 30, Ass. 1641.

To **DEMIT**, *v. a.* To give intimation of, to announce.

—"Thay *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhil thay war cummin with arrayit betall in their landis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 22. Statius uses the phrase, *Dmittere bellum*.

To **DEMIT**, *v. a.* To dismiss, to permit to depart.

"However Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh." Guthry's Mem., p. 12.

"The ministers were *demitted* for that time." Ib., p. 31.

DEMMIN, *adj.* Rare, occasional, Dumfr. V. **DAIMEN**.

"At a *demmin* time I see the Scotchman." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

To **DEMONT**, *v. n.* To dismount.

"This Tempanius—cryit,—'All horsmen that desiris the public weill to be saiffit, *demont* haistillie fra thare hors.'" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 361.

Fr. *desmont-er*, *démont-er*, id.

DEMPLE, *s.* An instrument for setting potatoes, a dibble, Aberd.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a corr. of the E. term; or as allied to Flandr. *dampel-en*, conculcare, from Germ. *demp-en*, id.

DEMPSTER, **DEMSTER**, *s.* 1. A judge, S. B.

"Ye'll no die as lang's he's your *demster*." S. Prov.

This sense is retained in the Isle of Man.

"*Demsters*, or *Demsters*, are a kind of Judges in the Isle of Man, who, without process, writings, or any charge, decide all controveries there; and they are chosen from among themselves." Cowel in vo.

According to Spelman they are two in number.

2. The officer of a court, who pronounced *doom* or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge.

"The court being affirmed, the *dempster* suld be called, and caused to be sworne, that he sall leilelie and truly vse and exeree his office." Justice Air, T. 9, e. 28.

"The sentence is read by the Clerk to the *Demster*, and the *Demster* repeats the same to the pannel." Louthian's Form of Proecess, p. 57.

This office is different from that of executioner. But it has been customary for the town of Edinburgh, in consequence of appointing one to the latter office, to furnish him with an extract of their deed, upon presenting which to the Court of Justiciary, he was chosen *Dempster*.

The petition of E. Hay sheweth, that "the office of *Demster* of the Court of Justiciary being now vacant—and the petitioner being now appointed by the town of Edinburgh their Executioner and Lockman, as appears by the act of Council in his favour, which two offices are commonly conjoined, this application is made to their Lordships, that they may be pleased to appoint him also *Dempster* of Court." Act, Court of Justiciary, 10th March, 1768.

As the repetition of the sentence, after the judge, has been of late years discontinued, the office of *Dempster* in the court is also laid aside.

A.-S. *dem-an*, to judge; whence *deme*, *dema*, judex.

DEMSTARY. *The office of demstary.* Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21; probably, that of pronouncing doom.

DEMPT, DEXT, judged, doomed, condemned.

Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men had dempt thaim for to do.
Barbour, xix. 53. MS. V. DEMFSTER.

[DEMYNG, s. Judgment, decision.

Barbour, i. 116, iv. 716.]

[DEMYS, pres. Deems of, judges.

Barbour, iv. 328.

2. Imper. Judge ye.

Barbour, vi. 233.

A.-S. *dem-an*, Isl. *daema*.]

DEMY, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S.

"Item, That the *demys*, the grot, and the half grot, that now rinnis, haue thair cours, that thay now haue vnto the tyme of the proclamatioun, and the cours of the said new money." Acts Ja. II., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item in *demyis* & Scottis crounis four hundreth & tuenti." Inventories, p. 1.

From the name, this appears to have been a French coin, allowed to be current in S. But although its designation imports, that it was the *half* of a certain denomination of coin, I cannot ascertain what this was; most probably half of the *Escu* or gold crown. By our old acts, it was equal in value to the *Lyon*, both being estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpennies below the French crown." Acts Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1566.

DEMYOSTAGE, s. A kind of woollen stuff.

"A hogtone of *demyostage* begareit with veluot." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

This seems to have been a kind of *temming* or *taminy*; corr. from O. Fr. *ostade*, *estame*, *sorte d'etoffe*, *Roquefort*; "the stuff worsted; *A demy ostade*, cut in panes, like a Spanish leather jerkin;" *Cotgr.* V. HOGTONE.

DEN, s. A hollow between hills, a dingle, S. V. DEAN.

DEN, s. 1. "A respectful title prefixed to names. It seems the same with O. Fr. *dame*, Lat. *dominus*, Hisp. *don*." Gl. Wynt. V. DAN.

Yet or evin enterit that bure offyce,
Obeyand thir Bischoppis, and bydand thame by,
Grit *Ganaris* on ground, in gudlie awyce,
That war demit but dout *Denys* duchtly.

Houlate, i. 16.

The Abbot of Abbybrothok than,
Den Henry, than callyd a cunnand man,
Be cownsale he wes chosyn thare
Of this charge to be berare.

Wyntown, viii. 10. 92.

"And for the keping of this said writ, as is before writin, *Den* Richart Scot Suppriour that tyme off the Abbay of Aberbroth, *Deyn* Thomas Hercas, *Den* Thomas Bet, *Den* Thomas Grinlaw, et *Den* Ihon Driburgh, monks of the said Abbay, war oblist to the said Maister Thomas to ger this writ and condicionis to be observit and keptit," &c. *Chart. Aberbroth.*, Fol. 127.

The person last referred to is "Maister Thomas Dekyson, Coronar of the Regalite of Aberbrothoc." The deed is dated A. 1428.

VOL. II.

At first I imagined that *Den* was equivalent to E. *dean*; but it appears from the Chartulary of the Abbey here referred to, that *Den* or *Deyn* was indiscriminately given as a title of honour to religious men.

To DEN, v. a. To dam, to shut up water.

This fals traytouris men had maid
A litill [bank,] quhar he herbryit had
Schyr Eduuard and the Scottismen,
The ischow off a louch to *den*;
And leyt it out in to the nycht.

Barbour, xiv. 354, MS.

This word seems to be a corr., as all the Northern languages use *m*.

To DEN, v. n. To get into a cavern or *den*, often applied to the fox, Roxb.To DEN, v. a. To conceal, to secrete, Ayr. *Den't*, pret.

—"That as often as they fell in with or heard any body coming up, the bailie should hasten on before, or den himself among the brechans by the road-side." R. Gilhaize, i. 86.

"'Hide yoursel,' said he, 'among the bushes.' And I *den't* mysel in a nook of the glen, where I overheard what passed." *Ibid.* ii. 302.

This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of *Dern*, id. Yet I see no better origin, unless we should trace it to Teut. *denne*, antrum, caverna.

DENCE, adj. Danish.

For Ingles prelates, Dutch and *Dence*,
For their abuse are ruttet out.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 16.

From the Dan. term. *Danske*, of or belonging to Denmark.

DENSMAN, s. A Dane.

Ersch brybour Baird, vyle beggar with thy bratts,
Ill-fart and dryit, as *Densman* on the Ratts,
Lyke as the gledds had on thy gule snowt dynd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50. st. 1.

This alludes to a barbarous mode of punishment used in several countries abroad. *Dunbar* had probably seen it in *Denmark* or *Norway*. For he speaks of *Eolus* *blowing* him

By Holland, Zetland, and the Northway coast.

Ibid., p. 52, st. 6.

Zeland certainly is meant. Kennedy refers to the same voyage, p. 67, st. 17. V. RATTIS.

Kennedy, in his reply, says:—

It may be verifeit thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts *Densmen* dryd upon the Ratts;
Densmen of Denmark are of the kings kin.

Ibid., 66, st. 14.

Kennedy would seem to have known that, in Scandinavia, *Dannesmaen*, sometimes *daendesfolk*, is a title of honour given to men of a respectable character. For he seems to play on the term, as admitting of a double sense. V. DANDIE.

DENEIR, DENNEYR, s. 1. A small coin formerly used in S.

"His maieitie—ordinis ane penny or pece of siluer to be cunyeit of the fynnes of elleven *deneiris*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 108. *Denneyris*, *ibid.*, p. 150.

As far as I have observed, no coin of the Scottish mint received this denomination. It seems to have been borrowed from France, merely as denoting the regulation given to the mint-master. Fr. *denier* properly signifies a penny, from Lat. *denarius*; the term being applied to a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny.

F

2. In *pl.* money.

Be symonie, was thair promotioun,
Mair for *deneiris* nor for devotioun.

Lyndsay's Dreame.

DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, gay, S. *dink*.

— Young lustie gallandis

— I held mair in dawtie, and deirar be full mekill,
Na him, that dressit me sa *denk*.—

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 53. V. DINK.

2. Saucy, nice.

Ane fayr blyth wyfe he had, of ony ane,
Bot scho was sumthing *denk*, and dangerous.

Dunbar, Ibid., p. 67.

DENNER, DENNARE, s. Dinner, S.

Thair hors thay tuik, and grathit thame full bane,
Out of the town, for *dennar* had thay nane.

Wallace, Ed. 1594, Fol. 45, b. V. DAGH.

“Quhy defend ye nocht that ane plebeane and ane
patriciane sitt togidder at ane *dennare*?” Bellend. T.
Liv., p. 317.

“Na consistorie may be begun or court fensit quhill
the sessioun be rissin. Be resonne the commissaris
ar owther Lordis of Sessioun, or procuratouris befor
the sessioun, and the aduocattis cane not attend one
the consistorie quhill the sessioun aryiss. And than,
for expeditioun to pass to thair *dennaris*, pure mennis
meteris ar schifftit, tyme not dewlie obseruit.” Acts
Ja. VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 41.

The gentlemen of the law must have had far keener
appetites then, than now-a-days; for no one can sup-
pose, that business is hurried over by them now, “for
expeditioun to pass to thair *dennaris*.”

This is still the vulgar pronunciation, S.

LITTLE DENNAR. An early breakfast, or a slight meal before the usual time of breakfast. When people rise earlier in the morning than usual, and take a repast before the usual time of breakfast, the food thus taken is called the *little denmar*, Roxb.DENSAIXES, s. *pl.*

“In 1643, a Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn, attests that—there were only aucht score—able bodied men, fit for bearing arms in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscaths, pickes, gunnis, halherds, *densaixes*, or Lochaber aixes.” P. Elgyn, Morays. Statist. Acc., v. 16, N.

Dens axes, i. e. Danish.

“A *Danish axe* was the proper name of a Lochaber-axe; and from the Danes the Islesmen got them.” Note, Sir W. S.

“Ane *densch aix*, and ane wobsteris quheill.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

DENSHAUCH, (gutt.) *adj.* Nice, hard to be pleased; applied especially to food, Berwick.

Gael. *deisdenach* signifies squeamish. But, besides the difference of form, this term seems derived from E. *disdain*. It may be allied to Isl. *daun*, odor; whence *daun-a*, odorare, *daunst-a*, olfacere, *daun-vis*, acris odoratus; the transition from one sense to another being very natural. Or shall we rather say, from Isl. *dáindi*, excellenter bonum quid, and *sæk-ia*, quaerere?

DENT, DINT, s. Affection, regard, favourable opinion. *To tyne dent* of a person or thing, to lose the regard one formerly had for the object, Ang.

Wer't na for it the bonny lasses
Wou'd—soon *tine dint* o' a' the graces
That aft convey
In gleefu' looks and bonny faces
To catch our ein.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 40.

To tyne daintie is used in the same sense, Perth. This seems to confirm the idea of its having the same origin with *Dandie*.

I know not if this be allied to Isl. *daeends*, excellent. V. DANDIE.

DENTA, s. Affection, regard, Aberd.; the same with *Dent*, *Dint*.

To DENT, v. a. To indent, to leave an impression, S.

—Now Crummie's cloots

Dent a' the lone: now to the coots
In meadow lawn, umquhile sae hard,
Ye'll sink, and ablin will be lair'd.”

Poems, Eng., Scotch, and Latin, p. 99.

O. E. id. “I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesses.” Palsgr. B. iii. F. 208, a.

DENT, *part. pa.* Indented.

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes *dent*.
Gawan and Gol., i. 6.

Fr. *denté*, id. from Lat. *dens*, a tooth.

LENTELION, DENTILION, s. The vulgar name in S. for the herb Dandelion, Leon-todon taraxacum, Linn.

Sere downis smal on *dentiloun* sprang.

Doug. Virgil, 401. 14.

Fr. *dent de lyon*, Lat. *dens leonis*. The word is still pronounced q. *dentie-lion*, S.

I do not think that it has been corrupted from the E. name, but immediately formed from Fr. *dent de lyon*.

DENTIS, *adv.* Equivalent to E. *very well*, *just so*; spoken in a careless and indifferent way, Mearns.

It seems doubtful whether we should trace this to the same Goth. origin with *Dandy*, or to Gael. *deontas*, willingness.

To DENUM, v. a. 1. To confound, to perplex, to stupify; used in a general sense, Aberd.

2. To stupify by incessant foolish talk, Mearns.

Formed perhaps from E. *numb*, or corr. from *benum*.

DEPAYNTIT, DEPEYNTIT, *part.* Painted.

And in a retere lytill of compas,
Depeyntit all with sighis wondir sad,—
Fond I Venus upon hir bed, that had
A mantill cast ouer hir schuldris quhite.

King's Quair, iii. 23.

To DEPAIR, v. a. To destroy, to ruin.

Your excellence maist peirles is sa knaw,
Na wretchis word may *depair* your hie name.
Palice of Honour, ii. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders it *impair*. But the term admits of a stronger sense; as being evidently derived from Fr. *deper-ir*, to perish, used actively.

To DEPART *with*, v. a. To part with, to dispose of.

—“Personis—that haid keipin and depois of gold, silver, &c. to schew how thair *departit with* the said

gold or jowellis, and quham to, and the avale tharof." Collect. of Inventories, p. 18.

Fr. *se departir de*, to quit, renounce, &c.

To DEPART, DEPERT, *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

Hys men *deperyt* hs in twa.

Barbour, x. 40, MS.

This chapter tellis, on quhat kyn wiis

This tretis hale *deparyt* is.

Wyntown, Cron. i. 1, *Rubr.*

Here is the place, quhare our passage in haist

Depertit is, and sched in stretis tuane.

Doug. Virgil, 183. 7.

It is also used as a *n. v.*

—And sum *departe* in freklis rede and quhyte.

Ibid., 401. 6.

It frequently occurs in O. E.

This folc hem armede anon, and baneres gonns rere,

And *departede* here ost in twolf partyes there.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

"Thei schulen *depart* yvel men fro the myddil of just men." Wiclif, *Mat.* xiii.

Fr. *depart-ir*, to divide, to distribute.

DEPARTISING, *s.* Division, partition.

"The lordis auditoris decretis—that the said William Bronne of Hartre as scherif—has inordourly profedit in the serving of the said breve of *departising* of the said half landis of Blyth," &c. Act. Andit., 1478, p. 86.

"To tak ane inquisicioone—gife the place & chemys, & biggin of Medope—be set & byggyt one the samyn landis, & within the boundis that war lymyt—the tyme of the divisioone & *departising* made betuix vmquhile Henry Levinstoun of Manderstone & vmquhile John Martin of Medope, quhilk *departising* was made the xx day of Julij," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 66. V. DEPART, *v.*

To DEPAUPER, *v. a.* To make poor, to impoverish; *E. depauperate*, Lat. *depauperare*.

—"Ye haue not onlie—*depaupereit* the inhabitantis of the tooun, bot hes maid your selfis contemptibill to this hail nation." Acts Ja. VI., 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

To DEPESCHE, DEPISCHE, *v. a.* To send away, to dispatch.

"For that caus thir oratouris war the mor plesandly *depeschit* of this realme;" i.e. dispatched from this realm. Bellend. *Cron.*, Fol. 17, a.

Fr. *despesch-er*, *depesch-er*, id. q. from Lat. *de* and *spatium*, place, or *spatior*, to walk abroad, to travel.

DEPESCHE, *s.* A despatch, a letter or message.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure." Lett. Q. to Abp. of Glasgow, 9th March, 1566, Keith's *Hist.*, p. 330.

"Bot always his Majestie maid ane *depesche* befor sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be inquest thairof." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow, *ibid.*, App. p. 135.

This *v.* occurs in O. E.

"Because your post, this berer, is very disyrrous to returne to his charge, we have thought good to *depeche* him with such matier as we here reported by the common brute of Scottisshmen," &c. Sadler's *Papers*, i. 45.

DEPOIS, DEPOSE, *s.* Deposit.

"Inventare of ane parte of the golde and silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, jowellis and uther stuff pertenyng to umquhile oure soverane lordis fader that he

had in *depois* the tyme of his deceis and that come to the handis of oure soverane lord that now is,—M. cccc. lxxxvjj." Collect. of Invent., &c. p. 1.

"Assignis to the barnes of David Purves—the avale of the proffitis of the saidis gudis, togidder with the somez of the money that was in *depose* the tyme of the deceis of the said David." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 54, 55.

In depois seems exactly to correspond with the modern Fr. phrase *en dépôt*, as denoting either what is in the keeping of another, or the place where this is kept. V. Dict. Trev.

To DEPONE, *v. a.* To deposit, Lat.

"The Lords,—in respect of a reason dipping upon David Gray his back bond, to umquhile Captain Gray, her spouse, who had *deponed* his money in David his hand,—thought good to try if the charger would have any more nor a third of that sum," &c. Foord, *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 394.

To DEPONE, *v. n.* To testify on oath, in a court whether civil or ecclesiastical, *S. to depose*, *E.*

"Marion Meason *deponed*, that she heard her say, Common thief, mony ill turn have I hindered thee from doing thir thretty years; mony ships and boats has thou put down; and when I would have halden the string to have saved one man, thou wald not." Trial for Witchcraft, *Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 654.

L. B. *depon-ere*, testari; Du Cange.

DEPONAR, *s.* One who makes oath in a court; *E. deponent*, the term now used in *S.*

"The Duik of Lennox—deponis, that—this *deponar* for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maiestie, he saw maister Alexander Ruthven speikand with his grace besyd the stabillis betuix sex and sewin in the mornyng." Acts. Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

DEPONTIOUN, *s.* Oath, the substance of what is deposited in a court.

"Ordinis the *deponitiouns* of the wites now takin to be closit in the meyn tyme," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 284.

DEPOSITION, *s.* The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, M. DCC. VII." Inventories, p. 331.

To DEPRISE, *v. a.* To depreciate, to undervalue.

Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie,

Be scho ressavit, then we will be *deprysit*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 206.

Fr. *despris-er*, Lat. *depreti-are*.

To DEPULYE, *v. a.* To spoil, to plunder.

—Thay *depulye* the mekil byng of quhete,

And in thare byik it caryis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 113. 49.

Fr. *depouill-er*, Lat. *despol-iari*.

To DEPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse.

—"With power—to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes,—and to give and prescryve ordor and directiones for *depurseing* thairof." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 479.

DEPURSEMENT, s. Disbursement.

"The remainder of the tua termes payment thairoff —is assigned to Sr W^m Dick for necessaric depursements bestowed be him." *Ibid.*, VI. 16.

Fr. *desbours-er*, id.

DEPUTRIE, s. Vicegerency.

—"Confirmis the gift—to Schir Robert Melvill of Murdocarnie knight of the office of *deputrie* and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

DEPYIT, *part. pa.* Cut off.

"He was *depyit* fra his craft & all exercitioune tharof." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

O. Fr. *depies*, mutilation. Hence the legal phrase, *depie de fief*, the dismembering of an inheritance. L. B. *depitare*, discerpere, in *petias mittere*, Fr. *depiec-er*. For the word is traced to Fr. *piece*, L. B. *petia*, *pecia*, fragmentum; although one might at first suppose that *depie*, both from its form, and from its signification, pointed out *pie*, a foot, as its origin, q. having a foot lopped off.

To DER, v. a. To hazard, to adventure.

The Kyng saw how his folk wes stad,
And quhat anoyis that thai had;
And saw wyntir wes cummand ner;
And that he mycht on na wyss *der*,
In the hillys, the cauld lying,
Na the lang nyctis waking.

Barbour, iii. 382, MS.

This is the same with E. *dare*; from A.-S. *dear-ian*, Belg. *derr-en*, id.

DERAY, s. 1. Disorder, disturbance, from whatever cause it proceeds.

———Lordingis, it war my will
To mak end off the gret *deray*
That Dowglas mayis ws ilk day.

Barbour, xv. 453, MS.

Ane multitude of commouns of birth law,
—He vmbeset, and put to confusioun;
—And Retus ilk lay walkand hard thaym by,
Behaldand al thare sterase and *deray*.

Doug. Virgil, 288. 16.

2. The mirthful noise or disorder that takes place at a banquet.

Of the banket and of this grete *deray*,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay.

Doug. Virgil, 35. 11. *Rubr.*

Was neutr in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor *deray*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

It is used in the general sense in O. E.; sometimes written as here, at other times *dysray*.

The realme to saue, and kepe out of *dysray*,
He waged Peightes an c. to serue the Kyng,
Alway upon his body abidyng.

Hardyng, Fol. 53, b.

Fr. *desroy*, disorder, disarray; like *desarroy*. O. Fr. *desrayé*, disordered; Cotgr. This is derived from *des*, disjunctive particle, and O. Fr. *raye*, *roye*, a line: which may be traced to Germ. *reihe*, a rank. The origin of this we have in Moes-G. *rah-nan*, to number. It corresponds with S. *raw*, E. *row*.

This term is oddly used in a sense directly contrary. "To be in thair best *deray* ilk persone." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1538, V. 16.

DERCHEDE, s. *Derchede male*, a phrase occurring in the old Chartulary of St. Andrews. V. CHUDREME.

I can form no probable conjecture as to the signification. Could we understand it of animal food, it might be traced to A.-S. *deor*, Isl. *dyr*, animal, and *ket*, caro. It might seem allied to Gael. *dearc*, a berry, as referring to some species. But I hesitate as to a Celt. origin. Indeed, Mr. Chalmers appears satisfied that *Male* "seems to be a Celtic term for some payment," *Caled.* i. 433. But he does not observe, that, according to this application, it more naturally claims affinity with Su.-G. *maal*, mensura.

To DERE, DEIR, DEYR, v. a. 1. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

——Eneadanis neutr from the ilk thraw
Aganis you sal rebell nor moue were,
Ne with wappinuis eftir this cuntré *dere*.

Doug. Virgil, 413. 52.

2. To *dere* upon, to affect, to make impression. In this sense it is said, "It never *der'd* upon him," S. B.

O. E. *dere*, to harm.

Alls that suerd mot bere, or other wapen weld,
Were sette R. to *dere*, embussed thorgh the feld.

R. *Brunne*, p. 187.

It is sometimes written *Dear*.

"When this ship past to the sea,—the king gart shoot a camon at her, to essay her if she was wight; but I heard say, it *deared* her not." *Pitscottie*, Ed. 1728, p. 108. In Ed. 1814, according to the older MSS. it is *deired*, p. 237.

A.-S. *der-ian*, Belg. *deer-en*, *der-en*, Franc. *der-an*, nocere.

DERE, DER, DEIR, s. Injury, annoyance.

The constable a felloun man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill *der*,
Selbye he hecht.—

Wallace, i. 206, MS.

For colour quhyt it will to no man *deir*:
And ewill spreittis quhyte colour ay will fe.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 82.

It is still used in this sense Dumfr.; as, "He'll do him no *dere*," i. e. no harm. It is pron. *deer*.

A. Bor. *dare*, harm or pain, Ray. A.-S. *dere*, damnum, O. Teut. *dere*, nocumentum. Kilian seems inclined to derive this from Gr. *δρησις*, pugna, rixa.

To DERE, v. a. To fear.

In ane concautie I sat,
Amasit in my mind;
Remembering me of Typhons traps,
How he the gods drew neutr,
Compelling thame to change their schaps,
And fle away for feir:
Fast fering, and *dering*
That hellhound auld and hair,
How he to, nicht me to,
Inuolue into his snair.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 43.

This word is sometimes pronounced as here written; at other times as *Dare*, q. v.

DERE, s. As it signifies *deer*, it also denotes any wild beast that is pursued by hunters.

Thare huntynge is at all kyne *dere*,
And rycht gud hawkyn on rywer.

Wyntown, Cron., i. 13. 19.

A.-S. *deor* is used with the same latitude; *wild deor*, *ferae*; wild beasts of all kinds, Somner. Su.-G. *diur*, Isl. *dyr*, Alem. *dier*, *tior*, Belg. *dier*, id.

DERE, used substantively for a precious or honourable person.

Yit induring the day to that *dere* drew
Swannis swonchand full swyith—
Houlate, i. 14, MS.

A.-S. *deor*, pretiosus. Hence *deor-boren*, illustri familia natus, one of noble birth, Somner; to which *dere*, as here used, nearly approaches. V. DEIR.

DEREGLES, *s. pl.* 1. Loose habits, irregularities, Aysr.

2. Also expl., "deceptions, fraudulent informations," *ibid.*

Fr. *se deregl-er*, to be disorderly.

To **DEREYNE**, **DERENE**, **DERENY**, **DERENYHE**, *v. a.* To contest, to determine a controversy by battle.

————— I tak on hand
For to *dereyne* the mater wyth thys brand.
Doug. Virgil, 436. 42. Certare, Virg.

————— In playne fechtung
Ye suld press to *dereynhe* [your] rycht,
And nocht with cowardy, na with slycht.
Barbour, ix. 745, MS.

O. Fr. *desren-er*, "to justifie, or make good, the denial of an act, or fact;" Cotgr. Menage and Du Cange derive it from L. B. *disration-are*, jus suum disceptare. But as this is generally viewed as a Norman term, it is not improbable that it had a Gothic origin. The Fr. particle *des* may have been prefixed to Isl. *rein-a*; the proper sense of which is *experiri*, to try, to prove. It is extended to a trial of strength in battle. Ihre, explaining Su.-G. *roen-a*, id. says; Usurpatur vox illa cum generaliter de quavis probatione, tum in specie de experientia virium inter certandum. Isl. *reina sin i milli*, pugnare, decertare; Verel. L. B. *runa* is expl. pugna, by Isidore, and *runata*, praelia.

DEREYNE, **DERENE**, **DERENYE**, *s.* Contest, decision.

On Saryzyns thre *dereyneys* faucht he :
And, in till ilk *dereyne* off tha,
He wencussyt Saryzyns twa.
Barbour, xiii. 324, MS.
Suffir me performe my *dereyne* by and by.
Doug. Virgil, 420. 9.

To **DERENE**, *v. a.*

Befoir no wicht I did complene,
So did her denger me *derene*.
Dunbar, Baanatyne Poems, p. 81.

Lord Hailes has given this among passages not understood. Mr. Pink. says; "*Denger me derene* is power overaw me, terrify me; to be in one's denger; is to be in his power.—*Derene* to terrify, by a common figure from *deir* to hurt." Maitl. P. Note, p. 536. The sense here given is doubtful, as the etymon is unnatural.

This word, although written in the same manner, seems entirely different from the preceding; and may be from Fr. *desrun-er*, to disorder, to put out of array. This sense agrees with the rest of the passage. *Denger* certainly does not here signify power. It may denote the fear the lover had of her frown; or perhaps *coynness*, as *danger* is used by Chauc. That this is nearly the sentiment, appears from the following stanza, *ibid.*

I haif a luve farer of face,
Quhoms in no *denger* may haif place,
Quhilk will me *guerdown* gif and *grace*.

DERETH, *s.* The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants, Symoni dicto Dereth filio quondam Thome Dereth de Kin-

glassy, officium vel *Dereth* loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes." Chart. Dunferml., Fol. 99.

DERF, **DERFF**, *adj.* 1. Bold, daring; conjoined with the idea of hardihood and resolution.

Turnus the prince, that was bath *derf* and bald,
Ane birmand bleis lete at the foreteres glide.
Doug. Virgil, 296. 19.

There is no correspondent epithet in the original. Both are thrown in by the translator; the second as expletive of the first, which is very common to our writers.

————— The hardy Cocles *derf* and bald
Durst brek the bryg that he purposit to hald.
Ibid., 266. 48.

These three epithets are all explanatory of *auderet*, Virg. *Lib.* viii.

————— Pontem *auderet* quod vellere *Cocles*.
The frer than furth his wayis tais,
That wes all stout, *derff*, and hardy.
Barbour, xviii. 307, MS.

Hardy seems to be added, as giving the sense of *derff* here, i. e., intrepid and determined. *Derf*, is still used in the sense of bold, intrepid, S. B.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of hardiness of body, as well as of mind; capable of great exertion, and of bearing much fatigue.

Here are not the slaw weremen Atrides;
Nor the fenyere of the fare speche Ulyxes.
Bot we that bene of nature *derf* and doure
Cummin of kynd, as kene men in ane stoure.
Our young children, the fyrst tyme borne thay are,
Vnto the nixt rynnand finde we thame bare,
To hardin thare bodyis, and to make thaym bald.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 7.

Durum, a stirpe genus.—Virg.

In this sense it is used in Aberd., and also in Loth.

His consin was a bierly swank,
A *derf* young man, hecht Rob. "Stout," Gl.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

3. Unbending in manner, possessing a sullen taciturnity. This is the most common sense, S. B.

4. Hard, severe, cruel.

It retains this sense, Aberd.

Whan warlocks rant wi bleezin' coves,
On Fairie knaps, an' Fairie knowes,
While *derf* auld Brookie's bone-fire lowes,
Wi' rampin' glead;
Wha'll guard us i' their haunted howes,
Sin Santie's dead?

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

Auld Brookie seems to be a cant term for the devil.

Mony yeid in, bot na Scottis com out
Off Wallace part, thai putt to that *derff* deid.
—Thus xviii scor to that *derff* dede thai dycht,
Off barronis bald, and mony worthi knycht.
Wallace, vi. 217. 239, MS.

This refers to the hanging of the barons of the West, in the Barns of Ayr.

In a similar sense, it is used to denote the violent effects of a shower of arrows.

The *derff* schot draiff as thik as a hail schour,
Contende tharwith the space ner off ane hour.
Wallace, x. 857, MS.

5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, Buchan.

—— I counted as a man,
At least for size an' art o' han',
To wield the *derf* fore-hammer.

Ibid., p. 28.

Rudd. derives this word from A.-S. *deorf-an*, laborare, q. *laborious*. For he renders it "active, strong, robust, vigorous." I have not, however, met with any passage in which the adj. can properly be explained by any of these terms. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *diarf-ur*, Su.-G. *diaerf*, daring; the E. word having the same general origin; as also Dan. *diaerv*, lively, mettlesome, fiery. Isl. *offdiarf* is expl., temerarie adax; Verel. These may be all traced to Isl. *dyrf-ast*, Teut. *derf-en*, audere. Sibb. derives the latter, but rather faucifully, from *deir*, fera.

DERFFLY, adv. Forcibly, vigorously.

Schir Jhone the Grayme s straik him tayne rycht,
With hys gud suerd, vpon the Sotberone Syr,
Derffly to ded draiff him into that ire.

Wallace, vi. 168, MS.

The phrase, *derffly to ded*, frequently occurs in Wallace, as denoting the force with which a mortal stroke is given.

DERGAT, s. Target, shield.

Thi wapnyng ar scharpe, and mare redy,
Than ony in-to this sted hawe I,
Dergat, spere, knyf, and swerd.

Wyntown, vii. 1. 61.

"Gael. *targaid*, A.-S. *targ*, *targa*, Isl. *tiarg-a*."
Gl. Wynt. Gr. Mod. *rapya*, L. B. *targa*, Fr. *targe*,
Ital. *targa*, Hisp. *adarga*, id.

DERGY, s. An entertainment or drink given after a funeral, S. V. DREGY.

DERYT, part. pa. Raised in price.

—"That na vittalis, mannys met, na horss met, be *deryt* apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place vythin the kynryk." Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 7.

From A.-S. *deor*, Dan. *dyre*, Isl. *dyr*, Teut. *dier*, carus, pretiosus. There seems to be no authority, from any of the kindred tongues, for using this word as a verb.

DERK, adj. Dark; the pronunciation of Roxb.

A.-S. *deorc*, id.

DERKENING, s. The evening twilight, *ibid.*
V. DARKENING.

To **DERN, v. a.** To hide. V. DARN, *v.*

To **DERNE, v. a.**

—Who will beleue that Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes *derne*,
Should be disceptred, slain, left in a midow,
By no great Gyant, but a feeble widow?

Hudson's Judith, p. 86.

Perhaps, "cause to secrete themselves." V. DARN.

Onlie to me, and to none vthir wycht,
The victory pertenis of sic ane knyecht;
Glaiddie I wold his fader stude hereby,
This interprise to *derne* and to espie.

Doug. Virgil, 332. 33.

Rudd. renders this, "to behold." Although his reasons for this explanation are not satisfactory, yet he has certainly given the sense of the passage. For in Elphinstoun's MS. A. 1527, the word is *decerne*, i. e., discernere.

DERRIL, DERLE, s. A broken piece of bread, as of a cake or *scon*. "Ye'll gae daft

upon *derrils*," a proverbial phrase spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread; Upp. Clydes.

As *farle*, a section of an oat-cake, is certainly from Teut. *vier-deel*, the fourth part; one might infer from analogy that *derril* were corrupted from Teut. *derde-deel*, triens, the third part. But as this term belongs to a district formerly possessed by the Welch, I suspect that we should rather trace it to C. B. *dryll*, a piece, a fragment, a part; Richards, Owen.

DERRIN, s. A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven, or on the hearth covered with hot ashes, Roxb.; synon. *Fadge*.

This term seems very ancient, and is most probably formed in allusion to the mode of preparation; Teut. *dar-en*, *darr-en*, *derr-en*, *dorr-en*, to dry, to parch, areferi, arefacere; whence *darine*, a term used in Flanders, Zeland, and Holland for a bituminous turf used for kindling up the fire. Isl. *thorn-a*, arescere; Dan. *torr-er*, id.

DERT.

Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde
Be froward oppoyst quharetill aspert,
Now sall thai turn, and luke on the *dert*.

King's Quair, Chron. S. P. i. 51.

"Perhaps *earth* or *soil*," Sibb. But there is no occasion for supposing a word destitute of all affinity, especially when it makes the meaning still more obscure. The sense evidently is, "dart a look on thee."

To **DESCRIBE, DISCRYVE, v. a.** To describe, S.

How pleased he was I scarcely can *describe*,
But thought himself the happiest man alive.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 341.

Pleas'd, they recount wi' meikle joy,
How aft they've been at sic a play;
Describe past scenes, re-act the boy,
And a' his wheems.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 39.

O. E. id. "I *descryue*, I sette forthe the facyons or maners of a thyng." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 309, a. V. also Narcs' Gloss.

To **DESERT the Diet**, to relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase, S.

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court *deserts the diet*, by which the instance also perishes." Ersk. Inst., B. iv., T. 4, § 90.

DESERT, part. pa. Prorogued, adjourned; used instead of *desertit*.

"That this present parliament proceide & stande our without ony continuacioun,—ay & quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto." Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

This seems borrowed from Fr. *desert*, used for *deserté*, as in the phrase *Appel desert*, an appeal that is not followed.

To **DESPITE, v. n.** To be filled with indignation, at seeing another do any thing improper, or esteemed such; S. B. Fr. *se despit-er*, id.

DESTRUCTIONFU, *adj.* Destructive, wasteful, q. full of destruction, Roxb.

DET, *s.* Duty.

Euterps—daily dois hir *det*,
In dulce blastis of pypis sweit but let.
Palice of Honour, ii. 10.

Fr. *dette*, from Lat. *debit-um*.

DETFULL, *adj.* Due.

Of battall cum sal *detfull* tyme bedens.
Doug. Virgil, 312. 44.

V. also Knox, p. 129. 133.

DETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted.

"We ar *dettit* to you, as faderis to thair chyldrin."
Bellend. Cron., Fol. 6. a.

DETBUND, *adj.* Predestinated, bound by a divine determination.

This mysfortoun is myns of ald thirlage,
As thereto *detbund* in my wrechit age.
Doug. Virgil, 366. 29.

This is not from *det*, duty; but from O. Fr. *det*, a die. V. DAIT.

DETERIORAT, *part. pa.* Injured, rendered worse; L.B. *deteriorat-us*.

"That all houses, &c., rewinit, cassin doun, distroyit, or *deteriorat*, within the fredome & libertie of the said burghes—all be reparit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 76.

To DETERME, *v. a.* To determine, to recede.

— "All the personis contenit in the said pretendit decrett wes nocht lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causis in the said parlyament." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 145.

"We now being all of one minde, are aggreit and *determit*, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII., Keith's Hist., App. p. 12.

DETFULLY, *adv.* Dutifully, as bound in duty.

"That oure souerain lord & his successouris, &c., sal—execut *detfully* the panys of proscriptioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis attemptand in the contrare of the said Indult." Acts Ja. III., 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 123.

DETRUSARE, *s.* Prob., a robber.

With help of Christ thou sall, or Peace,
Thy kyndlis prince possess:
Detrusaris, refusaris
Of hir authoritie.

R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 96.

Perhaps from Lat. *detrud-o*, *detrusi*, to thrust down, as denoting a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to Fr. *detrousseur*, a robber.

To DETURNE, *v. a.* To turn aside.

—"Considering the great skaith that James Durhame of Pittarro—sustenit in the distroying of his policie and parkis—by the neirnes and vicinitie of the kingis [way] passing throw the samin, ffor remede quhairof his majestie grantit his express license to the said James to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1607, Ed. 1816, p. 388.

Fr. *destourn-er*, *detourn-er*, to turn aside, to divert, &c.

To DEUAIL, DEUAL, *v. n.* 1. To descend, to fall low.

Thy transitory plesance quhat auailis?
Now thair, now heir, now his, and now *deuailis*.
Palice of Honour, i. 6.

Fludis monstouris, sic as mereswynis and quhalis,
For the tempest law in the depe *deuailis*.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 29.

2. *v. a.* To let fall, to bow.

And suerie wicht, fras we that sicht had sene,
Thankand greit God, their heidis law *deuail*.
Palice of Honour, ii. 53.

Fr. *deuall-er*, used in both senses; "from L. B. *deuall-are*, from *vallis*, for descendere; as *montre* comes from *mont-are*, from *mons*, ascendere;"—Rudd. *Deuallare* occurs in the Latinity of the eighth century; Dict. Trev.

DEUCH, TEUCH, *s.* 1. Properly a draught, a potation, S.

2. Drink in general; usually applied to that which is intoxicating, S. B. Gael. *deoch*, a drink. V. TEUCH.

Both are evidently from Gael. *deoch an doruis*, "the parting drink, bon aller, Shaw;" q. the drink at the door.

DEUCHANDORACH, DEUCHANDORIS, *s.* 1. A drink taken at the door of a house, S.

Franck, in the long account which he gives of the prosecution about the well known story of the Forfar cow, which drank up a tub-full of wort at a door, introduces this term in its proper sense. He makes the advocats for the defender reason in this manner;

"My Lord, quo' he, they produce no precedent; nor was it ever known in the kingdom of Scotland, that a cow paid a plack for a standing-drink: nay, more than that, she never call'd for't, and *Doh and Doris* is the custom of our country; where note, a standing-drink was never yet paid for." Northern Memoirs, p. 161.

This rule is still invariably observed in the town of Forfar; as the story seems indeed to be credited.

2. Hence it has been used as equivalent to the phrase "stark love and kindness;" the custom having been introduced as an expression of regard to a friend at parting, nothing being charged for the drink, and as denoting a sincere wish for a prosperous journey to him, S.

This transition may be remarked in the progress of Franck's narrative.

He introduces the Provost of the burgh acting as Judge, and interrogating the woman who prosecuted the owner of the cow.

"He demands to know of her how the cow took the liquor, whether she took it sitting, or if she took it standing? To which the brewster wife answered,—The cow took it standing. Then, quo' the Provost, your een [ain] words condemn ye; to seek satisfaction for a standing drink! This annihilates the custom of *Doh and Doris*. For truly sike another ill precedent as this were enough to obliterate so famous a custom as *stark love and kindness* for evermore." *Ut sup.*, p. 163.

By mistake Franck views the term as consisting of two words united by the copulative, and apparently, as literally signifying, *stark love and kindness*. The term is evidently Gael., &c.

DEUGIND, *adj.* Wilful obstinate; litigious, Caithn.

DEUK, *s.* Covert, shelter. *The deuk of a tree*, the shelter afforded by it from wind or rain, S. B.

Germ. *decke*, Belg. *dak*, id. operimentum, or perhaps from the same origin with *ЮУК*, q. v.

DEUKE, *s.* A duck, S.

"Mony a time he wad slip in to see me wi' a brace o' wild *deukes* in his pouch, when my first gudeman was awa' at the Falkirk tryst." Antiquary, i. 320. V. DUKE-DUB.

"It wad drive ane daft to be confesid wi' *deukes* and drakes," &c. Heart M. Loth. ii. 302.

The pronunciation of the word is like E. *duke*, Loth. and S. B.; *dyuck*, Perth. ; and S. O. *duk* (*u purum*) Roxb.

DEULE WEEDS, mourning weeds.

"It is likewise statute, that no moe *deule weedes* bee made at the death of any Earle, or Countesse, but twentie foure at the most; or for ane Lord of Parliament, or for ane Lordis wife, but sixteene only." Ja. VI., Parl. 23, 1621, Act 25, § 12.

To wear the *deule* is also an O. E. phrase. Hence Randolph, writing to Cecil concerning our Queen Mary, says;

"She observed the old manner in all her doings; she could not perswade, nor get one Lord of her own to wear the *deule* for that day [a Popish festival], nor so much as the Earl Bothwell." Keith's Hist., p. 207.

Fr. *il porte le deuil*, he wears mourning weeds.

Fr. *deuil*, *deuil*, mourning; also, a suit of mourning clothes.

TO DEUOID, DEWOID, DEWID, *v. a.* 1. To clear, to evacuate.

"That lettres be written the balye of Lawdirdale, chargeing him to *devoid* & red the saide landis of the saide Patric." Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 5.

"Ordanis our sovereign lordis lettres to be direkit to *devoid* & red the saide landis." Ibid., p. 7.

"To caus hir *devoid* & red the ground." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"To *devoid* the toune," to quit the town. Ibid.

Fr. *vuid-er*, id.

2. To leave, to go out from.

"He is ordanit to *devid* the tovnn within xxiiij houris, vnder the pane of birning of his cheik with ane hett irne." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

DEUORIE, *s.* A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

—"And ten pundis of annuell rent yeirlic be takin of the landis of Lochende, with all and sindrye landis, commoditeis, privilegeis, fies and *deuories* pertering to the keeping of the said castell," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 550.

O. Fr. *devoir*, *devoir*, denotes both the homage or act of submission done to a landlord or superior, and a fee or toll due.

DEVAILL, *s.* An inclined plain for a waterfall, Lanarks.

O. Fr. *devalée*, *devallée*, a descent; a fall in ground. Armor. *deval*, id.

TO DEVALL, DEVALD, *v. n.* To cease, to stop, to intermit, S.

Devall then, Sirs, and never send
For daintiths to regale a friend;
Or, like a torch at baith ends burning,
Your house 'll soon grow mirk and mourning!
Fergusson's Poems, li. 99.

According to Sibb. "q. *defails*; from Fr. *defailler*, *deficia aliqua re*." But this seems to be a very ancient word; and both in resemblance and signification approaches much more nearly to Isl. *dwal-ias*, Su.-G. *dwael-ias*, *dwal-a*, Alem. *dwal-en*, to delay. Ihre considers stupor, as the primary sense of *dwal-a*, a delay.

DEVALL, DEVALD, *s.* A stop, cessation, intermission, S. "Without *devald*; without ceasing," Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *dwala*, mora; *utan alla dwala*, sine ulla cunctatione; Isl. *duaul*, dilatio, mora; Verel. Ind. V. the v.

DEVALL, *s.* A sunk fence, a ha ha, Clydesd. Fr. *devallée*, a fall in ground.

TO DEVE, DEAVE, *v. a.* To stupify with noise or clamour, S.

To crak and cry alway quhill he hir *deve*,
That I command him straitlie quhill he de.
King Hart, ii. 60.

The red at rayss quhen sperys in sondry glaid,
Duschyt in gloss *devyt* with speris dynt.
Wallace, x. 285, MS. V. GLOSS.

—Wha tear their lungs and *deave* your ears,
With all their party hopes and fears.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 434.

Su.-G. *doef-wa*, obtundere, to deafen; Isl. *deyf-a*, surdum et stupidum facere; G. Andr., p. 47. V. DEAF.

Deeffe, O. E. "Thon *deeffest* me with thy kryeng so loude; Tu me assourdys," &c. Palsgr. B. iii., F. 206, a.

TO DEVEL, *v. a.* To give a stunning blow, Roxb.

DEVEL, DEVLE, *s.* A severe blow, *ibid.*

—"Tak the pick till't, and pit mair strength, man, ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye." Antiquary, ii. 258.

DEVELLER, *s.* 1. One celebrated as a boxer, *ibid.*

2. A dextrous young fellow; being transferred from eminence in pugilism, which appears an illustrious accomplishment to many young people, *ibid.*

TO DEVER, *v. n.* To be stupid, Roxb. V. DAUER, DAIVER.

DEVIL'S SPOONS. V. DEIL.

DEVILRY, DEEVILRY, *s.* 1. Communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was *devilry* among you, bnt I never thought he did visibly appear among you, till now I have seen it." Walker's Peden, p. 65.

"We think there was both *devilry* and villany in the affair of those oracles, though perhaps most of the latter." Brown's Dict. Bible, vo. Oracle.

"I hae heard a sough—as if Lady Ashton was nae cannie body."—"There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman,—than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew

by moonlight ower North Berwick Law." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind, or a disposition to this, S.

DEVILOCK, *s.* A little devil, an imp, Aberd. *Delie* is used in the same sense, S. O.

DEVINT, *part. adj.* Bound, under obligation; Lat. *devinct-us*.

"The said lady [the countesse of Mar] being alsua of his maiesteis blude, and swa be nature and dewitie the mair obleist and *devint* to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 81.

To DEVISE, DIUISS, DEUYSS, *v. n.* To talk, to communicate information, to narrate.

—Than the King, with outyn mar,
Callyt aue, that wes him prewe,—
And chargyt him in less and mar,
As ye hard me *diuiss* it ar.

Barbour, iv. 569, MS.

Fr. *devis-er*, to talk, to discourse together.

DEVORE, DEUORE, *s.* 1. Duty, service.

Be the *devore* of that day
Of Legis the Elect wes hidand ay
Pesehyl in his possessioun
Bot ony contrsdictioun.

Wynntown, ix. 27. 457.

Speik as ye pleis, it wes ane vailyeant sk (act),
And Drurie denly did his full *devoir*.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 295.

2. Good offices, exertions.

It occurs in the same sense in an Act Ja. VI., 1584.

—"It being permittit and licentiat to assist the Prince of Orange and estatis of the saidis Netherlandis in thair weris, the said Colonell, &c., for the maist part haning seruit for the space of ten or twelff yeiris, hes induring the said space omittit na *devoiris* to the advancement of the said caus," &c. Edit. 1814, p. 325.

"*Devore*—seems *achievement*, O. Fr. *devoier*, to finish, achieve;" Gl. Wynt. But perhaps it is merely *devoir*, anciently *devoir*, "a service, good office," Cotgr.

It is used in a similar sense by Abp. Hamilton:—

"Thus, we doand throch God's grace our *deuore* & diligens quihilk we aucht to do, God wil gife til vs his spret," i.e., duty. Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, b. V. DEWOR.

DEW, *adj.* Moist.

Ane hats fyry power, warme and *dew*,
Heuinly begynnyng, and original,
Bene in thay sedis quihilkis we sanlis cal.

Doug. Virgil, 191. 8.

From A.-S. *deaw-ian*, irrigare; having the same origin with E. *dew*, and corresponding to the *adj.* *dewy*.

DEW, *pret.* Dawned.

The ost agayn ilksne to thar ward raid,
Comaundynt wachis, and no mayr noyis maid,
Bot restyt still qnhill that the brycht day *dew*;
Agayne began the toun to sailye new.

Wallace, viii. 860, MS. V. DAW, *v.*

DEW-CUP, *s.* The herb called Ladies Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Linn., Selkirks.

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to—gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups*—till the gloaming come on again." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 183.

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"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling ill]—by giving them a decoction of the *Dewcup* and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 389.

DEWGAR, *s.* A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn;
Dewgar, gud day, hone Senyhour, and gud morn.
Wallace, vi. 130, MS.

"He cummis to the King, and efter greit *dewgaird* and salutatiounis, he makis as thocht he war to require sum wechtie thing of the Kingis Grace." H. Charteris Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. ii. b.

Fr. *Dieu garde*, "a salutation, or God save you;" Cotgr.

DEWGS, *s. pl.* Rags, shreds, shapings of cloth; small pieces, S.

"Speaking of the West of Scotland, after the insurrection at Bothwell, he said, But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in *dewgs*." W. Laick's Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence, Part I., p. 52, 4to.

Thus Europeans Indians rifle,
And give them for their gowd some trife;
As *dewgs* of velvet, chips of crystal,
A facoun's bell, or haubee whistle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. *doeck*, cloth; Isl. *duck-ur*, a rough cloth for covering a table.

To DEWID, *v. a.* V. DEUOID.

To DEWITT, *v. a.* To murder, to assassinate.

They say the pursuers were 4 brethern of the name of Sinclair, who coming to the Neip where the Parson had his ordinary residence, they apprehended and *dewitted* him, one of the brethern taking a sop of his heart-blood." Brand's Orkn. and Zetl., p. 116, 117.

The formation of this term affords a proof of the general detestation which the fate of the celebrated John and Cornelius *De Witt*, in Holland, excited in our country.

DEWOR, DEWOUR, DEUOUR, DEWORY, *s.* Duty. The first three forms are found in Barbour.

Dawery occurs in Wall, MS. for *dewory*.

The armyt men, was in the cartis brocht,
Raiss wp and weil thar *dawery* has wrocht;
Apon the gait thai gert feill Sothronn de.

B. ix. 72S. V. DEVORE.

DEW-PIECE, *s.* A piece of bread which in former times used to be given to farm-servants when they went out to their work early in the morning, S. B.

"The girl was called for, and asked, if she had given him any hard bread; 'No,' says she, 'but when I was eating my *due piece* [apparently meant for *dew-piece*] this morning, something come and clicked it out of my hand.'" Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

This is evidently from *dew*, or perhaps *daw*, the dawn; corresponding to O. Teut. *dagh-moes*, jentaculum.

To DEWYD, DEWOYD, *v. n.* To divide.

The grounden sper through his body schar,
The shaftt to schonkitt off the fruschand tre,
Dewoydyde sone.—

Wallace, iii. 14S, MS.

To DEWYSS, DIUISS, *v. a.* To divide.

And the King, quhen his mengne wer
Divysit in till bataillis ser,
 His awyne bataill ordanyt he.
Barbour, xi. 171. Fr. *devis-er*, id.

To DEWYSS, to talk. V. DEVISE.

DEWYT, deafened, stunned. V. DEVE.

DGUHARE.

The Douglas in thai daxis, duchtys *Dguhare*,
 Archibald the honorable in habitationis,
 Weddit that wlouk wicht, worthye of ware,
 With rent and with riches. —

Houlate, ii. 19.

In transcribing, *al* has been read as *D*, and *q* as *g*.
 For the word in MS. undoubtedly is *alquhare*, *q. v.*
 that is, "every where celebrated for his prowess."

DEY, DEE, *s.* A woman who has the charge
 of a dairy, a dairy-maid, S. B. *Dee*, Loth.

As they drew near, they heard an elderin *dey*,
 Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

There sing the gowans, broom and knows, —
 And blythsome swains,
 Wha rant and dance, with kiltit *dees*,
 O'er mossy plains.
Kamsay's Poems, ii. 399.

My mother she is an auld *dey*;
 And we'll sleep on a bed o' green rashes,
 And dine on fresh curds and green whey.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 157.

This word is used by Chaucer.

She was as it were a maner *dey*.
Nonne's Pr. T., 14851.

Tyrwhitt says; "A kind of *dey*; but what a *dey* was,
 it is not easy to determine precisely.—It probably
 meant originally a *day-labourer* in general, though it
 may since have been used to denote particularly the
 super-intendant of a *dayerie*." Note Vol. III., 278.

Day-house, Glocest., signifies dairy-house. This
 Marshall derives "from *dey* an old word for milk, and
house, the milk-house." Rural Econ. of Glocest. GI.

Palsgr. renders *dey wife*, by Fr. *meterie* [for *meta-*
yerie], *q. a* female who has the charge of a farm.

The very term occurs in a compound form in Dan.
Budeje, "a dairy-maid," Wolff. This seems to have
 been formed from Isl. *bu*, cattle, (for I do not find the
 term in Dan.) and *degg-ia*, or some similar verb; signi-
 fying "the person who milks cows."

Lye, (Addit. to Junius) derives it conjecturally from
 Isl. *degg-ia*, lac praeberre, lactare, *g* being changed into
y, which is very common. Although he speaks with
 uncertainty, he has evidently referred to a cognate
 term. Sw. *deja* has precisely the sense of *dey*; *a*
 dairy-maid, Wideg. Sibb. having mentioned *deya*,
 oconomia, refers also to A.-S. *theowe*, famula, serva,
 ancilla. But there is no sort of affinity between these;
 whereas Su.-G. *deja*, is evidently allied to a variety of
 terms, in the Northern languages, which have a similar
 meaning. Isl. *dia*, *dy*, Sw. *di*, to suck; Su.-G. *degg-ia*,
daegg-ia, to give milk, to suckle; Moes-G. *dadd-jan*,
 both to milk and to suckle. The root seems to be Isl.
dy, Dan. *di*, *die*, mamma; at *give barnet di*, to give the
 breast to a child; whence also *die*, concubina foeta;
 G. Andr., p. 49, and Sw. *di-barn*, a nurse-child. A.-S.
diende, lactantes; Benson. Ihre justly observes that
 E. *dug* preserves the root. Belg. *titte* and E. *teat* are
 viewed as having the same origin. V. Jun. Goth. GI.

DEY, (pron. as Gr. *dei*) *s.* A father; *Grand-*
dey, a grandfather; terms most commonly
 used by children; Fife.

In the language of Estonia, *die* or *thie* signifies a fa-
 ther, *diar*, fathers, whence Stiernholm supposes that the
 twelve companions of Odinn were denominated *Diar*.

To DEY, *v. n.* To die; Wyntown.

Isl. *dey-a*, id. *daen*, mortuus. G. Andr. and Ihre
 view Gr. *θανουμαι*, *θανου*, as radically the same. In
 another place, however, G. Andr. seems to consider
 Isl. *daa*, deliquium, as allied, explaining it, *semimex*,
iques morti similior, p. 44.

DIACLE, *s.* The compass used in a fishing-
 boat, Shetl.

"*Diacles* of wood, the dozen—xl s., of bone, the
 dozen—viii l." Rates A. 1611.

In Rates A. 1670, this is *dialls*, but obviously by
 mistake of the printer.

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provin-
 cially a *diacle*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 87.

L. B. *diecul-um* occurs in the sense of *dies*, a day.
 But I see no other term that has any resemblance.

DIB, *s.* A small pool of rain-water, Ayr.,
 Loth.; the same with *Dub*, *q. v.*

"He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway,
 as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dib*."
 Ayrshire Legatees, p. 100.

"The *dibs* were full, the roads foul," &c. Annals
 of the Parish, p. 312.

DIBBER-DERRY, *s.* A confused debate, S. B.

As they are at this *dibber derry* thrang,
 And Byddy still complaining of her wrang,
 Jean, wha had seen her coming o'er the moor,
 Supposing't Nory, steps in at the door.

Ross's Helenore, p. 181.

The only word that seems to have any affinity is
 Germ. *tob-en*, tumultuari, strepitum et fragorem edere
 instar furiosi; Wachter.

To DIBBLE, *v. a.* To plant by means of
 the instrument in S. and E. called a *dibble*.

An' he's brought fouth of foreign leeks,
 An' *dibblit* them in his yairdie.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

Although the *s.* occurs in E., I have not observed
 that the *v.* is used, in this sense at least.

DIBBLE-DABBLE, *s.* Uproar, accom-
 panied with violence, Fife.

The signal made, the culprit met his fate,
 When lo! there rose a mighty *dibble-dabble*.

MS. Poem.

Perhaps of Fr. origin, as intimating the frequent
 repetition of the term *diable*, an expletive of very va-
 rious use.

DIBLER, *s.*

"The heir sall hauc—ane dish, ane *dibler*, ane
 charger, ane cuippie." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 3.
Paropsiden, Lat.

Skinner justly views this as the same with O. E.
dobeler, Lincoln. *doubler*, which he explained as signi-
 fying a large wooden platter; *q.* duplex patina, from
double? But it is evidently allied to Lovan. *dobblier-*
ken, id. scutella, acetabulum; Kilian. V. DUBLAR.

To DICE, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to sew a kind of
 waved pattern near the border of a garment,
 S. B.

Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the
 border of a garment; but used more generally, S. B.

2. To weave in figures resembling dice, Loth.

"Dic'd, weav'd in figures like dice;" Gl. Herd's Coll.

This is perhaps the sense of the following passage in the Gentle Shepherd.

He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug;
Whilk pensylie he wears, a thought a-jee,
And spreads his garters *dic'd* beneath his knee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

It seems probable, that the term here does not respect the form in which the garters were tied, as if making a square figure, but that in which they were woven, q. "*dic'd* garters."

In reference to this passage from Ramsay, a literary friend remarks, that this seems to signify, to display, to shew off.

3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly, S. B., Roxb.

But you,
This blythsome sang we all had wanted now.
Then Colin said, the carline maid it nice;
But well I kent she cud it rightly *dic'd*.
Aft times unbid, she lilted it to me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 119.

O. Fr. *dis*, indeed, might seem more analogous to this signification of the term; *Diseours*,—vers, poesie; Roquefort; whence *Diseur*, "a speaker, a prater," Cotgr.; and O. E. *dysours*, story-tellers, Weber's Metr. Romanc.; used in the same sense by Gower, Lib. vii. But there is no evidence that this word was known in S.

DICHEL, (gutt.) s. A bad scrape, Ettr. For.

This, I think, must be allied to *Dichals*, q. v.

DICHEL, DIGAALS, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. Re-proof, correction. "I gat my *dichals*," I was severely reprov'd, Renfrews.; synon. *Dixie*.2. Used also to denote a drubbing, *ibid.*, Dumfr.; as, "Well, my lad, I think ye'll get your *dichels*."

Tell us how our auld frien's the ———
Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stanch;
And how the bonny Fernig foichals
Gie G——n thieves and slaves their *dichals*.

Poems, Eng., Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

Perhaps from Gael. *dioghla*, *dioghalt*, revenge, *dioghal-am*, to revenge.

But it seems more immediately akin to C. B. *digawl*, tending to anger, *dikl-honed*, displeasure; from *dig-iaw*, to offend, to be offended, to be angry. This word may be viewed as a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom of Stratclyde.

DICHENS, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. A beating, Gallo-way; synon. *licks*.

2. Severe retribution in whatever way, Selkirks.

"My master an' she hae this wark to answer for yet; they'll get their *dichens* for't some day.—They'll squeel for this—let them tak it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 127.

This seems to be only a local variety of *Dichals*, q. v.

To DICHT, ДУЧТ, v. a. 1. To prepare, to make ready, in a general sense; part. *dicht*.

Has thou attemptit me with sic dissait,
This bing of treis, thir altaris and fyris halte?
Is this the thing thay haif vnto me *dicht*?

Doug. Virgil, 123. 52. Parabant, Virg.

"Gif they [the fleshours] *dicht*, or prepar the flesh not well, they sall restore the skaith to the awner of the beast." Burrow Lawes, c. 70. § 3.

This general sense was retained in O. E.

The sent to seke many a schip wright
To the toum of Sandwiche, the nauie for to *dight*.

R. Brunne, p. 41.

A.-S. *diht-an*, Germ. *dicht-en*, parare.

2. To array, to deck; i.e., to make one's self ready for any purpose, by putting on proper apparel, S.

———He walkis, lo, so gloriously,
With the ryche spulye triumphale derely *dicht*.

Doug. Virgil, 196. 42.

In this sense the v. *dight* is retained in E.

3. To prepare food, to dress it.

Byfor me sat the lady bright,
Curtaisly my mete to *dyght*.

Ywaine, Ritson's M. Rom., i. 10.

"A friend's dinner is soon *dight*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 12.

4. To polish, to remove inequalities from a surface; i.e., to prepare any thing for its use, by dressing it properly.

Thay had into thare handis wirkand fast,
That ane parte polist, burnist wele and *dycht*.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 30.

I, a weak and feckless creature,
Am moulded by a safter nature;
Wi' mason's chissel *dighted* neat,
To gar me look baith clean and feat.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 69.

The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called, "*dichting* a deal," S. In the same sense carpenters speak of *dressing* wood. Junius renders E. *dight*, polire.

5. To make clean, to wipe, to remove nastiness, S.

Rnb my horse belly, and his coots,
And when I get them, *dight* my boots.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. I., p. 81.

It is metaph. applied to the mind.

Of Virtue it is said, that it

—does the saul frae all disorder *dicht*.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 44, st. 27.

In this sense it is very often used to denote the wiping away of tears, S.

But they canna *dight* their tears now, sae fast do they fa',
Our ladie dow do nougt now but wipe aye her een.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 35.

It is singular that this v., in Cheshire, has a sense directly inverted. "*To Dight*; to foul or dirty one;" Ray's Collect., p. 21.

A.-S. *diht-an* also signifies componere, to set in order; Northumb. *deeght*, extergere, mundare; Ray. *Dight*, to clean or dress, Gl. Grose.

6. To rub, in order to remove moisture, to dry by rubbing, S.

Be than the auld Menet oner schipburd slyde,—
Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis hicht,
Sat on the dry rolk and himself gan *dycht*.

Doug. Virgil, 133. 30.

A lass about him made an unco fike,
Drying and *digthing* at him up and down.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

I led him ben but ony pingle—
Dighted his face, his handies thow'd,
Till his young cheeks like roses glow'd.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

7. To sift, to separate from the chaff, S. Cumb.

The cleanest corn that e'er was *dight*
May hae some pyles o' caff in.
Burns, iii. 113. V. COME.

The lads the hyres and stables muck,
An' clean the corn is *dightit*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 26.

The full phrase is *to dight corn*, q. to cleanse it, by removing the chaff.

"*To dight corn*, to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing; Cumb." Grose.

8. To treat, to handle; used in the sense of maltreating.

Quha has, allace! the martyryt sa and slane
By sa cruell tormentis and hydduous pane?
How euer was ony sufferit the sa to *dycht*?
Doug. Virg., 131, 33. V. also 23, 13.

Cui tantum de te licuit?— Virg.

9. To handle, applied to the operation of the mind. A discourse is said to be *weil dicht*, when the subject is well handled, S. B.

This sense is nearly allied to that of Belg. *dichten*, Su.-G. *dickt-a*, to compose, to make verses.

10. To scourge, to exercise discipline; *I'll dight you*, or *gie you a dighting*, i.e., I will chastise you, S. B.

To dight one's doublet, to give one a sound drubbing, to curry his hide.

There Longoveil, that brave and warlike knight,
Nobly behav'd, and did their *doublets dight*.
Hamilton's Wallace, ix. 241.

It seems uncertain whether this is an oblique sense of the word, as signifying to deck, or to polish, the *v. dress* being used in the same way; S. or more immediately allied to sense 6.

11. To make an end of, to destroy.

Bot now this dolorous wound sa has me *dycht*,
That al thing dymmis and myrknyis me about.
Doug. Virg., 395. 10.

—Nunc vulnus acerbum
Conficit. — Virg.

This, however, may be only an ellipsis instead of the phrase, *to dicht to dede*; literally signifying, to prepare, or dispose for death.

Hys brothyr als, quhilk was a gentill knycht,
Othir gud men befor *to dede thai dycht*.
Wallace, iii. 244, MS.

And by consent cry cok, thy *dede* is *dicht*.
Doug. Virg., *Proh.*, 356. 29.

DICHTINGS, *s. pl.* 1. Refuse, of whatever kind, S. B.

For had my father sought the warld round,
Till he the very *dichtings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle, S. *synon. shag*. V. the *v.* senses 5 and 7.

DIGHTER, *s.* One who is employed in winnowing grain, S.

'Twas in a barn, where dihting bear,
A cloud of dust did hover;
The floating atoms did appear,
To dah the *dighters* over.
Dighting of the Barley, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 69.

DICKIE, *s.* Filth, ordure, Aberd.

Isl. *diki* denotes a marsh; palus. Or shall we view this as having any connexion with the delicate mode of expression often used in the country, for easing nature? This is called "gain to the *dike-side*."

DICKIES, *s. pl.* Severe reprehension, Upp. Clydes.

This is merely a variety of *Dixie*. V. also DICHELIS, DIGHALS.

TO DICT, *v. a.* To dictate. V. DITE.

DICTAY, *s.* Indictment. V. DITTAY, under DITE, DYTE, *v.*

TO DIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. "To act or move like a dwarf," S. Gl. Rams. *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily like a child; Gl. Grose. A. Bor.

How pleasant was't to see thee *diddle*
And dance sae finely to his fiddle.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 235.

In this sense it is probably allied to Fr. *dodelin-er*, to rock, or jog up and down.

2. To shake, to jog. Sometimes a *v. a.*

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle,
Lang may your elbuck jink and *diddle*.
Burns, iii. 375.

In his profession he had right good luck,
At bridal's his elbo' to *diddle*.
A. *Scott's Poems*, 1311, p. 34.

Isl. *dudd-est*, *segnipnes esse*; G. Andr. It seems nearly *synon.* with TODDLE, *q. v.*

DIDDLE, *s.* A jingle of music, Ayr.

As they through the reel are tost,—
Some old fam'd musician's ghost
Strikes up thunder to the dance.
In their ears it is a *diddle*
Like the sounding of a fiddle.

Train's Poet. Rev.

DIE, *s.* A toy, a gewgaw, Loth. also *wally-die*.

Isl. *ty*, *arma, utensilia*; Su.-G. *ty-a*, *sufficere*.

DIET, DYETT, *s.* 1. An excursion, a journey.

"Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him, and thought to have gottin him, bott they missed him." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 212. *Diet*, Ed. 1728.

—"The king—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming:—for his *diet* would be sooner perhaps than was looked for," &c. *Calderwood*, p. 248. V. CUN THANKS.

2. Used in an ecclesiastical sense, to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time; as, a *diet of examination*, a *diet of visitation*, on such a day, or at such an hour, S.

3. Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession; as, *A. has the first diet* of preaching, *B. the second*, S.

These may be viewed as oblique senses of the E. word, which is confined to "an assembly of princes or estates." But it seems rather transmitted from the sense in which L. B. *dieta* has been used in times of Popery. *Cursus ecclesiae ordinarius, seu officium quod quotidie celebrari solet in matutinis horis.* Thus twelve Psalms, which were sung, were called a *diet*. Du Cange, vo. *Dieta*. For etymon, V. DIET-BOOKE.

4. The fixed day for holding a market.

"At—the Gatehouse of Fleet, there is a market for good fat kine kept on the Friday, &c., this market being ruled by the *dyets* of the nolt-market of Wigton." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 26.

- DIET-BOOKE, s. A diary, a journal.

"It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare." Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624, p. 25.

L. B. *dieta*, *a, diet-a*, iter unius diei; diurnum spatium, opera diurna; Du Cange.

- DIFFAT, s. V. DIVOT.

- DIFFER, s. A difference; a low word, S.

"There is a great *differ* among market days." Ramsay, p. 70.

"I affirme, that no such material points are in *differ* betwixt vs, in common, wherefore wee both may not, and ought not, embrace others mutuallie as brethren." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 94.

- To DIFFER, v. a. To cause difference between, to divide, S.

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angus and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them." Saxon and Gael, i. 79.

- To DIFFER, v. a. To yield to, to submit. V. DEFER.

- DIFFERIT, pret. Submitted.

"—Decretis—that John Stewart—sall—pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx £ yerly of viii yeris bigain—because the said Archibald *differit* to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 90. V. DEFER.

- To DIFFERR, v. a. To delay; E. *defer*.

"Neither do I in ony point *differr* the caus, nor will nocht." Willock, Lett. to Crosraguell, Keith's Hist. App., p. 198.

Fr. *differ-er*, Lat. *differr-e*, id.

- DIFFERENCE, s. Delay, procrastination.

"—Utherwise the hail world may se that it is bot *difference* that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall."—Crosraguell, ut sup.

- DIFFERRER, s. Delayer, the person who delays.

"I saye, quhilk of both is the *differrer* of the caus?" Willock, ut sup.

- DIFFICIL, adj. 1. Difficult.

"—Fortoune hes schauen hyr rycht aduersc contrar me, as is hyr vse to do to them that vndirtakkis *difficil* entrepreicis." Compl. S., p. 23.

Fr. *difficile*, Lat. *difficil-is*.

2. Backward, reluctant.

"Quhair many persones were *difficill* and scroupulous to—len moneyes,—these—have given thair awin particular bandis." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 479.

The Fr. word is used in the same sense. I find indeed that it occurs in both senses in O. E.

- To DIFFICULT, v. a. To perplex, to render difficult to, S. Fr. *difficult-er*, id.

"What most *difficulted* the judges was, that the ar-rester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right." Kames, Suppl. Dec. p. 155. V. Todd, vo. *Difficultate*.

- To DIFFIDE, DEFIDE, v. n. To distrust, with the pret. *of* added.

"Albeit James Douglas was destitute of his brother, kindred and friends;—yet, not the less never *diffiding* of good fortune, he passed to Donald Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross, being in Dunstaffnage for the time." Pitscottie, p. 53, Ed. 1728. "Evir *defiding* vpoun," Ed. 1814. This is an error introduced by some ignorant copyist.

Lat. *diffid-ere*, id.

- To DIFFOUND, v. a. To diffuse.

In euery part the his wysdome deuyne
Diffoundit monys thys warldis hals iugyne.

Doug. Virgil, 190. 55.

Lat. *diffund-ere*.

- DIGESTLIE, adv. Deliberately.

"And for sindrie vtheris sene and profitable causis *digestlie* considerit,—have thairfoir ratefeit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

Fr. *diger-er*, mediter; Roquef. Gl. Rom.

- DIGGOT, s. A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty *diggot*;" frequently used among schoolboys; Roxb.

C. B. *dwgan* denotes a trull, a drab; in pl. *dugod*.

- DIGNE, adj. Worthy. V. DING.

- To DIGNOSCE, v. a. To distinguish; Lat. *dignosc-ere*.

"Who sall haus power to *dignosce* and tak cogitione whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificatioune," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 342.

- DIKE, DYK, s. 1. A wall, whether of turf or stone, S.

"The Gentlemen have begun to inclose with *stone dykes* or walls." P. Craig, Forfars. Stat. Acc., ii. 498.

"Murus ille lapideus—accolisque Anglis et Scotis dicitur *Grimisdike*." Ford. Scotichron., introd. p. 28.

"Long e'er the De'el lye dead by the *dike* side;" S. Prov.; "spoken when we are told that some wicked person is like to die." Kelly, p. 230.

Teut. *dijek*, agger; Heb. דִּיקָ, *daek*, antemurale.

2. Among coal-miners, a vein of *whinstone*, traversing the strata of coal; often also called a *trouble*.

"These *dykes* are sometimes observed upon the surface of the earth, from which they sink down to an unfathomable depth." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 329.

3. A ditch ; as in E. although not obsolete.

Deds owr the rock in to the *dyk* he fell.

Wallace, vi. 891, MS.

A.-S. *dic*, Su.-G. *dike*, Isl. *diki*, Gael. *dig*, id. These should perhaps be considered as different words.

"Rather ere thou be idle in this lyfe, put to thy hand to a spade, or shouell, and dig *dykes*." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 190.

"Goe keepe sheepe or nolt or digge *dykes* (if it please God thou haue no other trade) and be ay doing something." *Ibid.*, p. 201.

DRY STANE DYKE, a wall built without mortar, S.

FAIL DYKE, *s.* A wall of turf, S.

DYKIE, *s.* A low or little wall; or, perhaps rather a small ditch, Aberd. Hence the metaph. but unfeeling phrase.

To LOUP the DYKIE, to die, *ibid.*

To DYK, *v. a.* 1. To inclose with ramparts or ditches.

—With all mycht that hs mycht get
To the toune ane assege set ;
And gort *dyk* thaim sa stalwartly,
That quhill thaim lykit thar to ly,
Thai suld fer owt the traister be.

Barbour, xvii. 271, MS.

2. To surround with a stone wall, S.

"He may cause twa or thre of his nichtbouris—cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew, and *dike* and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie, quhill the first day of November, callit *Allhallowmass*." A. 1555, *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145.

DYKE-LOUPIN', *s.* 1. Primarily applied to cattle, that cannot be kept within walls or fences, S.

2. Transferred to loose or immoral conduct, Roxb.

I am informed, that the old Session records of the parish of Hobkirk take notice of a female who was commonly known by the *soubriquet* of Bessy *Loup-the-Dykes*; and who is said to have been brought before the Session for having been guilty of *dyke-loupin'*.

DYKE-LOUPER, *s.* 1. A beast that transgresses all fences, S.

2. A person given to immoral conduct, Roxb.

DIKER, DYKER, *s.* A person whose employment is to build inclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a *dry-diker*, S.

"The *dyker*, as he is called, gets from L.2 to L.3 Sterling, and some times more, for 3 months in Summer." P. Tarland, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 209.

"Commission for judgeing Elizabeth Crafford—Katharine Coupland spous to Thomas Johnstoun *dyker*,—dilate guilty of the abhominable cryme of witchcraft." *Acts Cha. II.*, Ed. 1814, VII. 235.

To DIKE, *v. n.* To dig, to pick; applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole; as, "to *dike* a bumbee-byke;" also, "to *dike out*, as, "to *dike out* the een," to pick the eyes out; Roxb.

But the Herone scho flappyt, and the Herone scho flew,
And scho dabbit the fayir mayds blak and blewe ;
And scho pykkit the flechs fre hirre honny breist-bens ;
And scho *dykkil oute* hirre cleir blewie ene.

Wint. Ev. Tales, li. 71.

Teut. *dyck-en*, fodere.

To DILATE, *v. a.* Legally to accuse. V. DELATE.

DILATOR, *s.* An informer; the same with *Delator*, q. v.

—"The ane half to our souerane lordis vse, and the vther half to the apprehendar and *dilator*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

DILATOR, *s.* A delay; an old forensic term.

"The answer he received from the town was a *dilator*, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 165.

L. B. *dilatate*, to delay; differre, moram texere; Du Cange.

DILATOURE, DYLATOUR, *adj.* Having the power to cause delay.

"And rychtswa to haue powar to call the said spul-year befor the schiref, and that thair sall be na exception *dilatoure* admittit agane that summoundis, it beand lauchfullie indorsat." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, Ed. 1566, c. 99. In pl. *dylatouris*, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

DILDERMOT, *s.* An obstacle, a great difficulty, Ayr.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, as *dolidh* and *dolleir* signify difficult, and *dollidh* damage. But the last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; *mot*, conventus, Isl. *duldur*, occultatus, q. a secret meeting; or from *dvelia*, pret. *dvalde*, cunctari, q. "a meeting which caused delay?"

DILIP, *s.* A legacy, Perth. This is merely Gael. *diolab*, id.

To DILL, *v. a.* To conceal; *Calland. A. S.* P. *Introd.* p. 13.

Isl. *dyll-a*, Su.-G. *doel-ja*, ant. *dylg-a*, A.-S. *digel-an*, occultare; Alem. *tougala*, also, in *dougli*, clam.

To DILL, *v. a.* To still, to calm, to mitigate.

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

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

The sense, according to Lord Hailes, is:—"Unless thou share my secrete woe." What has misled this learned writer, is the use of two words, bearing a resemblance, in st. 5 and 15. He views *dill* as equivalent to *daill*, *deill*, share. Makayne indeed says:—

Sen God sendis buts for baill,
And for murning remeid,
I dern with thé; bot gif I *daill*,
Dowbtles I am bot deid.

But it is evident that here she in some degree parodies her former language, which was spoken in derision. The sense given in the *Everg. Note*, is therefore nearer the mark, "to still, calm, or mitigate."

From the latter we may perhaps deduce "*dilling*, a darling, or best beloved child," mentioned by Ray among South and East Country words, p. 95.

As to the *v. Dill*, it may be observed, that its sense, as above expl., is retained in provincial language. A. Bor. "*to dill*, to soothe, blunt, or silence pain or sound;" *Grose*.

The term seems derived from A.-S. *dily-ian*, Teut. *dilgh-en*, delere; or Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, nutrienm more infantibus occinere, to sing lullaby.

To DILL DOWN, *v. n.* To subside, to cease, to die away.

“The noise of the Queen’s voyage to France has dilled down; no mensity for her furniture will be got in haste; and the Cardinal has no will of her mother.” Baillie’s Lett., i. 252.

Isl. *dyl-ia-st*, latere. It seems, indeed, to have the same origin with DILL.

DILLAGATE, DELAGAT, *s.* The provincial corruption of E. *delicate*, as signifying a dainty, Fife.

The greatest dillagate ava’
Was sandells fried wi’ bacon, &c.

MS. Poem.

DILLOW, *s.* A noisy quarrel; as, “What a great dillow thair twa mak,” Teviotdale.

Isl. *deila*, dissensus; *deil-a*, Dan. *del-er*, litigare, altercari, *deilugiarn*, contentiosus, *giarn* signifying eager; Su.-G. *dela*, lis.

To DILLY-DALLY, *v. n.* To trifle, to spend time idly, Fife.

Teut. *dill-en*, fabulari, garrere instar mulierum; Kilian. Germ. *dal-en*, nugari; ineptire. The E. *v. to dally* must be traced to the same origin.

DILLY, DILLY-CASTLE, *s.* A name applied by boys to a small mound of sand on the sea shore, on which they stand at the influx of the tide, until they are dispossessed of it by the waves demolishing it, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *digle*, *digel*, secretus. Su.-G. *doel-ja*, anciently *dylg-a*, occultare; *q.* a hiding-place.

DILLY-DAW, *s.* One who is both slow and slovenly, Fife.

“Then turning to Lord Glenlara, he added, ‘Our Jean’s thinkin’ o’ the auld by-word’ :—

Ilka day braw
Maks Sabbath s dillydaw.”

Saxon and Gael. i. 46.

“I’m no a man that’s near mysel;—an’ is it no anger-ness to see her like a dilly daw, an’ bits o’ creatures, that she could keep at her fireside, basket up like Flanders babies?” *Ibid.* iii. 59.

Dilly is most probably from Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, referred to under *vo. Dill*, *v. 2.* whence *dillildoo*, amplexatio, G. Andr., p. 49. It would seem to have originally denoted one who has been spoiled by fondling or indulgence; like the term *dilling*, mentioned above, which denotes a darling. The word, however, might admit of a different meaning. Teut. *dille* is given by Kilian as synonym with *klappeye*, garrula, lingulaca, mulier dicax; and *dill-en*, with *klapp-en*, *klappey-en*, garrere instar mulierum. Thus *dilly-daw* might mean a talkative sloven. But I prefer the former etymon. *V. DAW*, which itself denotes a slattern.

DILP, *s.* A trollop, a slattern, S. B.

But I see that but spinning I’ll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a da.

Song, Ross’s Helenore, p. 136.

Young Bess was her mammi’s ae dother,
Though neither a dilp nor a da.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball., i. 294.

Sw. *toelp*, an awkward fellow, a clown; Isl. *dauda doppa*, focmella ignava; Teut. *dwaep*, fatuus.

DILSER, *s.* The Rock or Field lark, *Alauda campestris*, Linn., Mearns.

It is supposed to receive this name from its frequenting rocks on the sea-shore, and feeding on the sea-lice among the *Dilse* or Dulse.

DIM, *s.* *The head of the dim*, midnight, Shetl.

Isl. *dimma*, tenebras, caligo, *at dimma*, tenebrescere. A.-S. *dim*, *dym*, tenebrosus.

To DIMIT, *v. n.* To pass into, to terminate.

“That he may not lead the water of his own land into the public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe, is *inauditum*.” Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 293.

Lat. *dimitt-ere*, to cease; also, to let pass.

To DIN, DYN, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise.

Than *dynnyt* the Duergh in angir and yre.
Gawan and Gol., i. 7.

2. To resound.

— In till hys malancoly,
With a tronsoun in till hys new
To Schyr Colyne sic dusche he gewe,
That he *dynnit* on his arsson.

Barbour, xvi. 131, MS.

A.-S. *dym-an*, Isl. *dyn-ia*, tonare, intonare.

DIN, *adv.* Dun, of a tawny colour, S.

“If it be snails and puddecks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as *din* as a docken, an’ as dry as a Fintrum speldin.” Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

C. B. *dy*, Armor. *diu*, Ir. *dunn*, id.

The Scottish language often changes *v* into *i*; as *bill* for *bull*, *pit* for *put* (Lat. *poncre*), *nut* for *nut*, &c.

DINE, *s.* Dinner.

We twa hae paidlet i’ the burn,
Frae mornin sun till *dine*:
But seas between us braid hae roar’d
Sin auld lang synce.

Burns, iv. 123.

I formerly left out this word, from the idea that it had been used by Burns merely *metri causa*. But I have since observed that it was in use before his time.

The king but and his nobles a’
Sat drinking at the wine;
He would ha’ none but his ae daughter,
To wait on them at *dyne*.
Brown Robin.

O by there came a harper fine,
That harped to the king at *dine*.

The Cruel Sister.

V. Ritson’s Scot. Songs, Gloss. and Corrections.

This term is still used by old people in Lanarks. and Ayr.

O. Fr. *dine*, repas que l’on prend à midi; Roquef.

To DING, *v. a.* 1. To drive, S.

Siclyk the Trojans with thair knychts strang
The valiant Greiks furth frae thair ruins *dang*.
Bellend. Vertue and Vyce, Everg. i. 46.

2. To exert one’s self, to expend force in labour.

For thow war better beir of stone the barrow,
Of sueitand, *ding* and delffe quhill thow may dre,
Na be macht with a wicket marrow.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122, st. 1.

i.e. Drive on in delving, do it with force, till thou hast suffered from the exertion.

3. To beat, to strike ; A Bor. id.

Thai hand him, *dang* hym, and wowndyt sare
In-to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 262.

"In this regioun is ane carnell of stanis liand to-giddir in maner of ane croun, and ryngis (quhen thay ar *doung*) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 10.

"He that *dang* ane priest suld want his hand." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 14. Sacerdotem manu *percussisset*. Boeth.

4. To strike by piercing.

"Skarslie wer thir wourdis said quhen scho, in presence of the pepill, or thay mycht aduert, *dang* hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid afore the pepill." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 29. Cultrum—in cor defigit. Boeth.

5. To scourge, to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sal be *doungin* opinlie at the mercat crocc, and throw the towne." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 85. Edit. 1566, c. 75, Murray.

"—Thair fathers or maisters sall pay for ilk ane of thame, ilk tyme committing ony of the said trespassis foirsaid, xiii. s. iii. d., or els deliuer the said childe to the Juge, to be leichit, scourgit and *dung*, according to the fault." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 103. Edit. 1566, c. 69, Murray.

6. "To smash, beat to powder," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

7. To overcome, S., like E. *beat*. The word is used with respect to broils. *Dung*, overpowered by fatigue, infirmity, or disease, S.

—Thrasher John, sair *dung*, his barn-dore steeks.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

Tho' joints he stiff, as ony rung,
Your pith wi' *pain*, he sairly *dung*,
Be you in caller water flung,—
'Twill make ye supple, swack and young.

Ibid. 39. 40.

8. To excel, S.

Among the lasses a' she bure the bell ;
— The modest glances o' her ein
Far *dang* the brightest beauties o' the green.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 2.

"He *dings*, or *dang*, is a phrase which means to excel." Ramsay's Poems, i. 216, N.

9. To discourage, S. B.

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in consequence of severity.

"It is a sair *dung* bairn that dare not greet ;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 22.

Here, however, it may signify, beaten.

10. To DING *aff*, v. a. To drive or knock off, S. V. DING *off*.11. To DING *back*, to beat back ; applied to a state of warfare.

"But all thir arguments misgave this noble marquis ; for the earls come in, and were *dung back* again, and such as he trusted in deceived him, and fled the cause, and left him in the mire, as ye shall hear. Others say they were not *dung back*, but recalled." Spalding, ii. 167.

12. To DING *by*, v. a. 1.) To thrust aside, to displace, Aberd.

2.) To set aside, to discard, to supersede, *ibid.*

3.) To reduce to a state of inability or disqualification ; to be frustrated, by some intervening circumstances, as to the accomplishment of one's purpose ; as, "I meant to hae gane to see my friends in the country, but something cam in the gait, sae that I was *dung byt* !" S.

4.) To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion. *To be dung by*, to be confined by some ailment, Aberd.

13. To DING *down*, to overthrow, S.

— The toun
Wes takyn thus, and *dongyn down*.
Barbour, ix. 473, MS.

And lefull is it yet of athir Kyng
The retinew in batall *down to dyng*.
Doug. Virgil, 217. 13. Exscindere, Virg.

— The burne on spait hurlis doun the bank—
Doun dingand comes, all the pleuch labor atanis.
Ibid. 49. 20.

"It is a sair field where a' is *dung down* ;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 22.

14. To DING *in*, to drive in, S.

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber *dung in* the end, on both sides, yet so that people standing without the samen might see well enough." Spalding's Troubles, i. 25.

In the Gloss. to Spalding, it is rendered improperly, as would seem, "bent in."

15. To DING *off*, or *aff*, to drive from.

— Quhilk manfully schupe thaim to with stand
At the coist syde, and *ding* thaim of the land,
That on na wyse thare thay suld arriue.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 8. Pello, Virg.

The carlin she was stark and sture,
She *aff* the hinges *dang* the dure ;
"O is your bairn to laird or loun,
Or is it to your father's groom ?"

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 131.

16. To DING *on*, to attack with violence, to strike with force in battle.

Than thai, that saw sua sodanly
Thair fayis *dyng* on thaim, war sa rad,
That thai na hart to help thaim had.

Barbour, xiv. 439, MS.

It also signifies to urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and *dung on* him, hee would not haue it, bot he cuist it off be ane shift." Bruce's Eleven Serm. E. 8. 6.

17. To DING *ouer*, to overturn, to overthrow, S.; also signifies to overcome, S. B.

Then Ajax, wha alane gainstood
Gods, Trogans, sword and fire,
See him that cudna be o'ercome
Dung o'er by his ain ire.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

18. To DING *out*, to expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common ennymes baith to Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaim to be reconceld [reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully *doung out* of Albion." Bellend. Cron., B. 1. Fol. 7. a.

"Ye may drive the de'il into a wife, but ye'll ne'er *ding* him out of her ;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80.

To ding out the bottom of any thing, to make an end of it, S.; a metaph. borrowed from the work of a cooper, or perhaps of a tinker.

"I am hopeful that the *bottom* of their plots shall be *dung out*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 68.

19. To DING *throw*, to pierce, to run through the body.

"At last king Edward tuke sic displeisr aganis this Heltane his brothir (because he brint the kirk of Sanct Bute with ane thousand personis in it) that he *dang* hym *throw* the body with ane sword afore the alter of Sancte Johne." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 9.

20. To DING *to dede*, to kill with repeated strokes.

Sene entrit thar quhar Sotheroune slepand war,
Apon thaim set with strakis sad and sar;
Feill frekis thar thair freris *dang to dede*.

Wallace, vii. 485, MS.

Isl. *daeng-ia*, Su.-G. *daeng-a*, A.-S. *deneg-an*, tundere, to beat; Belg. *dwing-en*, cogere, to constrain, to compel. Perhaps radically allied to Heb. דוּחַח, *doohh*, tundere, contundere. Ir. *ding-im*, Gael. *ding-am*, to press, to drive.

Ding occurs in O. E.; but it does not seem to be used by modern writers. It is mentioned by Ray as a provincial term. In P. Plowman it has the sense of *knock, drive*.

I am Christes creature, quod he, & christen in many a place;
In Christes court I know wel, & of his kin a party;
Is neither Peter the porter, ne Poule with his fauchon,
That will defende me the dere, *ding* I neuer so late.
At midnichte, at middaye, my voyce is so kweue,
That ech a creature of his court welcometh me fair.

Fol. 77, a.

21. To DING *up*, to break up, to force open.

"At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to *ding up* durres, and bring out prisoneria." Hist. James the Sext, p. 147.

[DING, s. A knock, a blow; as, "He gat a *ding* on the head," Clydes.]

To DING, v. n. 1. To drive.

—The hale schoure heppis and *dingis*
In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare,
Quhen trublit bene the heuynis and the are.

Doug. Virgil, 302. 3.

The modern phrase is synon., to *ding on*, used elliptically; *It's dingin on*. This respects a fall of rain, hail, or snow, S. Hence *on-ding, s.* having the same signification, S. B.

2. To *ding down*, to descend, to fall.

All fountains from the eirth upsprang,
And from the heuin the rain *down dang*
Fourtie days and fourtie nichtis.

Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 40.

Here it seems to signify falling with violence, or as equivalent to *ding on*.

3. To DING *on*. It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow; as, "Its *dingin' on*," or "*dingin' on o' weet*," S.

"Upen the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, *dinging on* night and day without clearing up while the 13th of October; waters and burns flowed over bank and brae, corn mills and mill houses washen down, houses, kills, cotts, folds, &c., all destroyed." Spalding, i. 59.

To DING *one's self*, to vex one's self about any thing, South of S., Loth.

DING-DANG, adv. This is used differently from E. *ding-dong*. 1. It denotes rapid

succession, one on the heels of another; as, "They cam in *ding dang*," S.

"*Ding-dang*, one thing coming hastily on the back of another." Gl. Picken.

2. Pell-mell, helter-skelter, in confusion; as, "They faucht *ding-dang*," S.

Ding-dong is used by Shakespear; but only in a limited sense, as denoting the sound made by the motion of a bell. The term has a far more general application in S.

It is evidently from the v. *to Ding*, as signifying to strike; and must therefore be viewed as radically different from Su.-G. *dingl-dangl*. V. DINGLE-DANGLE.

DING, Bar. xi. 615, Pink. Ed. V. ANEDING.

DING, DIGNE, adj. Worthy.

—I pray the, heuand vp my handis,—
And be thy welebeleit fader *ding*.

Doug. Virgil, 176. 10.

Fr. *digne*, from Lat. *dign-us*.

To DINGLE, v. n. To draw together, to gather, Gypsy language, Fife.

It might seem, however, to be allied to Isl. *dyngia*, a heap, or *dingl-a*, to be moved, to be in a pendulous state.

DINGLE, s. The state of being gathered together, a group, Fife.

The grey gudeman raught down the Beuk,
The cat sat crunin' i' the neuk
While we crap round in canty *dingle*,
Toastin' our taes at bleezin' ingle. MS. Poem.

DINGLE-DANGLE, adj. Moving backwards and forwards. The word would seem to have formerly borne this sense in S., as it is used by Urquhart, who loses no opportunity of paying respect to his native language.

"At this *dingle-dangle* wagging of my tub what would you have me to do?" Rabelais, B. iii., p. 11.

Mr. Todd, I observe, has embodied this in the E. Dictionary as an adv.

Su.-G. *dingl-dangl*, id. This is formed from *dingl-a*, to dangle. De rebus pendulis et huc illuc pendentibus. Ihre, vo. *Fick-Fuck*.

DING-ME-YAVEL, lay me flat, Aberd. V. YAVIL.

DINGLEDOUSIE, s. A stick ignited at one end; foolishly given as a plaything to a child; Dumfr.

Perhaps from Dan. *dingl-er*, Su.-G. *dingl-a*, to swing, to toss to and fro; and *dusig*, dizzy, as alluding to one who is swung till he becomes giddy. Or there may be an allusion to the motion of *will i' the wisp*, which Teut. is denominated *dwaes-licht*, A.-S. *dwas-liht*; *dwaes*, fatuus.

To DINGYIE, v. a. To deign.

—"The lait duck of Somerset—became so cald in hering Godis werd, that the yeir befor his last apprehensieum, hie wald ga visit his masenis, and wald not *dingyie* himself to ga from his gallerie to his hall for hering of a sermone." Knox's Lett. to the Faithful in London, Life, i. 396.

DINK, DYNK, DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, S.

The burges mous, sae *dynk* and full of pryde
Sayd, Sister myne, is this your daylie fude?
Evergreen, i. 146, st. 7.

"A *denk* maiden, a dirty wife;" Ramsay's S.
Prov. This seems to signify that those who are very
nice before marriage, often become slovens after it.

2. Precise, saucy, Fife.

She's far frae darty, dull, or *dink*,
But social, kind, an' cheery.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 24.

Sibb. views this as a corr. abbreviation of *decken*,
decked. Arm. *din*, pretty, and Alem. *ding*, gay,
are the only words I have met with which have any
resemblance.

To DINK, *v. a.* To deck, to dress neatly, often
with the *prep. out* or *up* subjoined, S.

In braw leather boots, shinin' black as the slae,
I *dink* me to try the ridin' o't.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 132.

"Ye may stand there,—*dinked out* and dished forth
a willing mouthfou to some gomerall." Blackw. Mag.,
Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Now, the saft maid, whase yieldin' heart,
O' luve's keen flame has dreed the smart,
Recksna, I trow, her want o' rest,
But *dinks* her out in a' her best.
Picken's Poems, i. 79.

Now, my wee book, whate'er betide,
Thou e'en maun face the world wide;
—*Dink'd up* in hamely russet claes,
Thou now must face thy friends and faes.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 11.

DINKET, *part. pa.* Finely dressed, Ang.DINKLY, *adv.* Neatly.

They stand sae *dinkly*, rank and file,
And crack sae crouse.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 163.

To DINLE, DINNLE, DYNLE, *v. n.* 1. To
tremble, to shake, S.

The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brays *dynlüt* and all down can dusche.
Doug. Virgil, 249. 30.

We say, *The floor's dynland*, to denote the quick
tingling occasioned by a stroke, or the fall of any heavy
body on it, S.

"The proud step of the chief piper of the *chlain Mac-
Ivor* was perambulating the court before the door of
his chieftain's quarters, and as Mrs. Flockhart, apparently
no friend to his minstrelsy, was pleased to
observe, 'garring the very stane and lime wa's *dinnle*
wi' his screeching.'" Waverley, ii. 318.

A. Bor. *dindle*, "to reel or stagger from a blow,"
seems originally the same word.

2. To make a great noise. This at least
appears to be the meaning in the following
passages:—

The birnand towris doun rollis with ans rusche,
Quhl all the heunnys *dynlüt* with ths dusche.
Ibid., 296. 35. Tonat, Virg.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screechs fu' loud.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28.

3. To thrill, to tingle. *My fingers are dyn-
land*, they tingle with cold, or in conse-
quence of a blow, S.

The notes his finer feelins wound ;
An' discord, *dinlin* thro' his head,
Strikes little warbler maistlie dead.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 86.

In this sense it is synonym. with *dirle*.
Perhaps from Isl. *dyn-a*, tanare; or rather Belg.
tintel-en, to tingle. *Myn vingers tintelen*, my fingers
tingle; Sewel.

To DINLE, DINNLE, *v. a.* To produce a
tremulous motion; as, "Diinna *dinnle* the
table," S.DINLE, *s.* 1. Vibration, S.2. A slight noise about any thing, a vague re-
port, S. B.; perhaps q., a *tingling* sound.3. A slight and temporary sensation of pain,
similar to that caused by a stroke on the
elbow, S.

4. A slight sprain, Roxb.

5. Thrilling sensation, as applied to the
mind, S.

"Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence,
they hae heart enough to die rather than bide ont the
sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a
that." Heart M. Loth., ii. 311.

DINMONT, DIMMENT, DILMOND, *s.* "A
wedder in the second year, or rather from
the first to the second shearing;" Gl.
Sibb. This is pronounced *dummond*, Tweedd.
dunmott, Berw.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the
fellis baytlt yonis and lammis, kebbis and dailis,
gylmyrs and *dilmondis*, and mony herueist hog."
Compl. S., p. 103.

"There are two different ages at which they are
sold; the first when they are 18 months old, after the
first fleece is taken off, when they are called *dunmotts*,
at which time, they usually sell at from 24s. to 34s." P.
Bonkle, Berw. Statist. Acc., iii. 155.

"Quas. *townmonds*, or twolmonds," Gl. Compl.
Dr. Walker expl. "*Dinman*, castratus trimus, Scot."
i.e. of the *third* year. Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 522.

Probably the most correct orthography is that of
dynmont, which occurs in our parliamentary register.

"Item, Gymmmer, *Dynmont*, or Gaitis, ilk ane to
xij d." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4. *Dunmund*,
Ed. 1566.

DINNA, do not, S.; the imperat. conjoined
with the negative particle.

"*Dinna* be chappit back or cast down wi' the first
rough answer." Heart of M. Loth., iii. 278.
Lancash. "*dunnaw*, do not;" Tim Bobbins.

DINNAGUDE, DO-NAE-GUDE, *s.* A disre-
putable person, one of whom there is no
hope that he will ever *do good*, Roxb.DINNAGOOD, *adj.* Worthless, in a moral
sense, ib.

"Sae ye haena heard o' his shamefn' connection wi'
the bit prodigal, *dinnagood* lassie, that was here?"
Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 163.

DINNEN SKATE, the young, as is supposed, of the Raia Batis, Linn.

"Others are broad fishes, as the *Dinnen Skate*; (so called by our fishers,) which is large and smooth in the back." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

To DINNER, *v. n.* To dine, *S.*; more commonly *Denner*.

Ken ye wha *dinner'd* on our Bessy's haggies?
Four good lords, and three bonny ladies,
A' to *dinner* on our Bessy's haggies.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 190.

DINNOUS, *adj.* Noisy, from *E. din*.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile *dinnous* goravich i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin'," &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

DINSOME, *adj.* The same with *Dinnous*, *S.*

—Block and studdle ring and reel,
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.

Burns, iii. 15.

DINT, *s.* An opportunity. *A stown dint*, an opportunity as it were stolen, *S.*

"*Stown dints* are sweetest;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 63.

That lad I liked aboon ony ane,
And like him yet, for a' that's come and gane;
And boot to tell for fear I lost the hint,
Sae that I on him hadna steal'd a *dint*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 102.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the word as properly denoting a stroke, which is the *E.* signification, from *A.-S. dynt*, ictus.

DINT, *s.* Affection. *V. DENT*.

DIPIN, *s.* 1. A part of a herring-net, Argylls.; Gael. *dipinn*, a net.

"Item, taken be the said M'Ilvorie from James Boill ferryer at Caillintraive, sex herring nets with sex *dipins*, extending both to 20 lb." Depred. Argyll, A. 1685.

2. The bag of a salmon-net, Loth.

DIPPEN, *s.* "The stairs at a river side;" Gl. Picken, *S. O.*; perhaps, *q.* steps for *dipping*, or the place where women *dip* their buckets to bring up water.

DIPPING, *s.* The name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by carriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness, *S.*

DIRA. Given as not understood in Gl.

Bot yit the menstrallis and the bairdis,
Thair trowand to obtene rewardis,
About his ludgene loudlie played;
Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid,
Gat Mitchell in an andl pocke nucke,
Save *dira* adew his leive he tuick.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.*, p. 329-30.

This, undoubtedly meant as a sort of French "*Save dira adew*," seems equivalent to "without saying adieu;" as we now say, "He took a French leave."

DIRD, *s.* A deed, an achievement; generally used ironically, *S. B.*; as, *That is a mighty dird*.

The famous Hector did na care
A doit for a' your *dird*;
But my wyles, an' Achilles' hands,
Gars him stink in the yerd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

Abbrev. perhaps from Teut. *dagh-vaerd*, Isl. *dagferd*, a day's journey; in the same manner as *dawerk*, *S. dawrk*, *darg*, from Teut. *dagh-werk*, the work of a day; Isl. *dagswerk*, *dagsyrkia*, id. It must be observed, however, that *Su.-G. dyrt* denotes any thing of importance, and *dyrd*, glory.

DIRDUM, *s.* Deed, achievement, *S. B.* "A *dirdum* of that," a mighty feat indeed! used ironically.

A dirten *dirdum* ye brag o'
Done on the Trojan shore,
Wi' mony ane to help you; I
Had just ane an' no more.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 34.

This is merely a dimin. from *dird*.

DIRDUM-DARDUM, *s.* A reduplicative term, used to denote one's contempt for an action which the agent seems to reckon of importance.

He chesit a flane as did affeir him;
The toder said, *Dirdum-dardum*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

DIRD, *s.* A stroke, a blow, a box, *Aberd.*

—He had fa'en a swoon,
His face got sic a *dird* upo' the ground,
An awful hole was dung into his brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

Yet when he did o' slaughter voust,
I len'd him sic a *dird*,
As laid him arselins on his back,
To wamble o' the yerd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

But keep me frae your travell'd birds
Wha never ance ken'd Fortune's *dirds*,
And only ken to gnaw at words.

Shirrefs' Poems, 293.

This seems to be a different term from *Dird*, a deed; probably allied to Fr. *dourd-er*, to beat, to thump. Sibb., without reason, views it as radically the same with *Gird*.

To DIRDOOSE, *v. a.* To thump, *Aberd.*

A.-S. dir-ian, laedere, "to hurt or harme, to annoy," Somner; and *douss*, *doyce*, *dusch*, a stroke or blow. Some, from the indelible recollections of their early days, might perhaps prefer Isl. *daus*, podex bclunus.

DIRDUM, **DIRDIM**, **DIRDAM**, *s.* 1. An uproar, a tumult, *S.*

Than rais the meikle *dirdum* and deray!
The barmekin birst, that enterit in at large.

King Hart, ii. 57.

—She heard a' the *dirdum* and squallin.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 299.

"There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means; the loss of one soul is more than to burn up the fabric of the whole world." W. Guthrie's *Serm.*, p. 17.

Durdum, a great noise or stir, *A. Bor.*, is evidently the same word; Gl. Grose. *Dordum* is used in the same sense; "A loud, confused, riotous noise. North." *Ibid.* C. B. *dourd*, sonitus, strepitus; Davies.

2. Damage, disagreeable consequences of any action or event. "To dree the *dirdum*,"

to feel the fatal effects, or to do penance ; often to bear severe reprehension, S. B.

"This is a waur *dirdum* than we got frae Mr. Gud-yill when ye gar'd me refuse to eat the plumb-parridge on Yule eve, as if it were ony matter to God or man whether a ploughman lad sopped on minced pies or sour sowens." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 155.

"*Dirdum*,—an evil chance ;" Gl.

"I'll gie you *dirdum*;" a threatening used to children, when they are doing what is improper, Roxb.

3. Passion, ill humour, Perth's.

Gael. *diardan*, surliness, anger.

4. A great noise, Roxb., pron. *Dirdam*. "*Dordum*, a loud, confused, riotous noise, North." Grose.

5. Severe reprehension, act of scolding, S.

"My word ! but she's no blate to shew her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might hae served her for a twelvemonth." Petticoat Tales, i. 280.

6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the Kirk's craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue. But I tell you news, Sirs, the poor man lost not all by that means," &c. Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 14.

7. It is used as if it had formerly been a personal designation, denoting a female who had been slighted by her lover.

But to the bridal I sall gang,
Although I'm sure I was nae bidden ;
I care nae though they a' should cry,
Hech, see, sirs, yonder comes the *dirdam*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 216.

Perhaps, q. "she who drees the *dirdum*, or experiences the damage ; who must wear the willow." V. sense 2.

8. In *pl. dirdums*, ridicule, sneering, scoffing ; sometimes disgustful slanderings ; Ayr's.

As this word, in sense 2, denotes the disagreeable consequence of any action or event, it deserves to be remarked, that it might seem allied to Isl. *dyradom-r*, a judicial sentence, properly one pronounced at the door or gate, judicium ad fores veterum ; or to *dyridom-r*, extremum judicium ; Haldorson.

DIRDY, s. An uproar ; the same with *Dirdum*, q. v.

Rowchrumps outran
Weil mo than I tell can,
With sick a din and a *dirdy*,—
The fulis all afferd wer.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v., 183.

DIREMPT, part. pa. Broken off ; Lat. *dirempt-us*.

—"Bodotria and Glota,—sum doe contend,—ar said to be clearlie *dirempt* on from the other, as Levinius and Glota ar not." Pitscottie's Cron., Intr. xvii.

DIRK, adj. Thick-set. V. DURK.

DIRK, s. A dagger. V. DURK.

DIRK, DYRK, adj. Dark, obscure.

Throw a *dyrk* garth scho gydit him furth fast.
Wallace, i. 257, MS.

Thare stood aue *dirk* and profound caue fast by,
Aue hidduous hole, depe gapand and gryslly.

Doug. Virgil, 171. 23. A.-S. *deorc*, id.

To DIRK, v. n.

Their fletchin words o'er late he sees,
He trudges hame, repines, and dies.
Sic be their fa' wha *dirk* thirben
In blackest business nae thar ain.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 35.

Perhaps, who as it were grope in the *dark* to the inner part of the house, from eagerness to pry into secrets.

To DIRKIN, v. n.

Upon the Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth alane, quhen as midnicht was past,—
I drew in derne to the dyke to *dirkin* eftir mirthis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 44.

"To *hide* myself in *obscurity*, after a merry day ;" Pink. N. It may signify, clandestinely to seek diversion, to do so, q. in the *dark*, as corresponding to *derne* which is conjoined, and to the preceding v.

To DIRKIN, v. a. To darken.

The dartis thik and fleand takillis glidis,
As dois the schoure of snaw, and with that flicht
Dirkynnyt the heuynnis and the skyis lycht.

Doug. Virgil, 386. 9.

DIRKIT, part. adj. Darkened, obscured.

The air was *dirkit* with the fowlis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 16.

DIRKNESS, s. Darkness.

To us be mirrors in your governauce ;
And in our *dirkness* be lamps of seying.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 106.

To DIRLE, v. a. To pierce, to penetrate, E. *drill*.

Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
Was *dirlit* with lufe of fair Meridiaue.

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 236.

Su.-G. *drill-a*, perforare.

To DIRLE, v. n. 1. To tingle, to thrill, S. It denotes the pain felt in consequence of a smart stroke, or of extreme cold. "I'll gar your daup [doup] *dirle*." Kelly, p. 396.

Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een
Gart Lawrie's heart strings *dirle*.

Ramsay's Works, i. 262. V. BIRLE, v.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not *dirl* or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink." R. Gilhaize, i. 131.

2. To vibrate, to emit a tingling sound proceeding from a tremulous motion, S. ; as, *He struck the table, till it aw dirled*.

To gie them music was his charge ;
He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.

Burns, iii. 332.

3. To move with the wind, Border.

This may be radically the same with E. *thrill*. Both may perhaps be viewed as from A.-S. *thirlan*, to pierce, to penetrate, used obliquely as denoting a sensation like that arising from the act of *piercing*. Sibb. says, that A.-S. *thirl*, foramen, is "also used for *tingling*." But I can discover no proof of this.

It seems preferable, however, to view our word as allied to Belg. *trill-en*, to shiver. *Hy trille van koude*, he shivered for cold; Sw. *darr-a*, to tremble, to quiver; *darra af koeld*, to shake with cold: *dallr-a*, to vibrate; *en straeng dallrar*, a string vibrates, S. *dirles*.

- DIRL**, *s.* 1. A slight tremulous stroke, S.
2. The pain occasioned by a stroke of this description, S.
3. A tremulous motion, vibration, S.

'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gaen,
I threw a noble throw at ane;—
It just play'd *dirl* on the bane,
But did nae mair.

Burns, iii. 45.

A curious derivation is given of *Dirleton*, the name of a Parish in E. Lothian.

"The village of Dirleton is nearly in the middle of the parish, standing on a rocky ground.—The rocks sound and shake, as carriages pass along, which circumstance probably gave rise to the name; the Scottish word *Dirl* signifying trembling." *Statist. Acc.*, iii. 194.

A *dirl* on the water, the motion caused by a slight wind, Border.

4. Applied to the mind, denoting a twinge of conscience, or what causes a feeling of remorse, S.

"A' body has a conscience, though it may be ill wunnin at it. I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folks are; and yet its just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit *dirl* on a corner." *Heart of Mid Lothian*, i. 103.

- DIRLING**, *s.* 1. A smarting pain of short duration, S.

Suddanlie the pane vanist als clene
Of his body, as thocht it had not bene
Bot ane *dirlin*, or ane littil stound.

Doug. Virgil, 424, 49. V. the v.

2. The sound caused by reiterated strokes on the ground, or on a floor, S.

"One of them [the Brownies], in the olden times, lived with Maxwell, Laird of Dalswinton, doing ten men's work, and keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy *dirling* of its elfin flail." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, App., p. 334.

- DIRR**, *adj.* 1. Torpid, benumbed, Loth.

2. Insensible, destitute of feeling; used in a moral sense, Loth.

To **DIRR**, *v. n.* *My fit dirrs*, a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation.

It seems originally the same with E. *dor*, to stun, which *Seren.* derives from Su.-G. *daer-a*, infatuare.

- DIRRAY**, *s.* Disorder.

Than dyn roiss and *dirray*.
Stok hornis blew stout.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 208. V. DERAY.

- DIRT**, *s.* 1. Excrement, S.

Upon her sydes was sein that those could schute,
The *dirt* cleaves till hir tows this twenty yeir.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 71.

2. A mean insignificant person; an expression of contempt often used towards a

troublesome child, or a troublesome person of any kind, Roxb.

The most common sense of this word confirms the derivation given by Johns. and Lye, of the term as used in E. from Belg., or rather Isl. *dryt*, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. *Tord*, says; *Hinc nostr. dryt*, i. stercus, sordes. Hence,

- DIRTIN**, *part. adj.* 1. Filthy in the sense of the *s.*, S.

Rotten crok, *dirten dok*, cry Cok, or I sall quell thee.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60.

2. Mean, contemptible; metaphor, used, S.

"The erlis of Buchquhan and Wigton returnit in Scotland. Sone eftir thair returnyng thai come with ane army to Berwiek, and lay lang at the sege thairfor bot ony werkis worthy to haue memory. And thairfor this jurnay wes callit the *dirtin raid*. *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xvi., c. 19. V. DIRDUM, 1.

This is one of the most contemptuous epithets to be found in the language.

- DIRTENLY**, *adv.* In a dirty way.

Kelly gives this as a surly reply to one who asks, How do you do?—"I do full *dirtenly*, I wish they had the skitter that speers." *Prov.*, p. 400.

This must surely be viewed as primarily the reply of one who was labouring under a severe diarrhoea.

- DIRT-FEAR**, *s.* Terror producing the same effect as that referred to under the *adj.*

How soon the boy, from heav'n's rigging,
Had cast his eye on earth's low bigging,
He trembl'd, and, which was a token
Of a *dirt-fear*, look'd dun as docken.

Meston's Poems, p. 131.

- DIRT-FEAR'D**, *adj.* So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so *dirt-fear'd*, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamiltoun's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. *rass* signifies culus, *rassragur* is expl. nimio timore percussus, from *rass* and *ragur*, timidus. Sw. *skitredder* is still more strongly analogous, from *skita*, stercus excernere, and *raed-as*, timere. V. Verel.

- DIRT-FLEE**, *s.* The yellow fly that hannts dunghills, S. *Musca stercoraria*.

The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman, who, from pride has long remained in a single state, and afterwards makes a low marriage." "Ye're like the *dirt-flee*, that flees heigh a' day, and fa's in a turd at even," S. B.

- DIRT-FLEYD**, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Dirt-fear'd*.

Obstupuit Vitarva diu, *dirtflaid*, &c.
Drummond's Polemomidinia.

- DIRT-HASTE**, *s.* A coarse and vulgar term, denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention, S.

The Selkirk Sutors aff their stools,
Ill-sitten but at the best,
In *dirt-haste* raise, dang down their tools,
Declaring for the test.

Linton Green, p. 6, 7.

DIRT-HOUSE, s. Apparently used for a close-stool; now a privy, S.

My daddie left me gear enough,—
A fishing wand with hook and line,
With twa auld stools and a *dirt-house*, &c.
W. *Winkie's Testament*, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 143.

DIRTRIE, s. A collective term expressive of the greatest contempt, denoting despicable good-for-nothing persons, Etrr. For.; from *Dirt*, q. v.

DIRTER (of a mill), s. A vibrating stick that strikes the large *Bolter*, Aberd.

To **DISABUSE, v. a.** 1. To misuse, to abuse, S. *Disabeeze*, id., Aberd.

2. The term is also used Aberd., as signifying to mar, to spoil.

DISABEEZE, s. Stir, disturbance, *ibid.*

To **DISAGYIS, DISSAGYSE, v. a.** To disguise.

We mon turne our clathis, and change our stylis,
And *disagyis* us that na man ken us.—
Ye sall se me sone *dissagysit*.
Gl. Compl. vo. *Disaguisit*. Fr. *disguis-er*.

DISAGRIEANCE, s. Disagreement.

"They sall within the foresaid threttic dayis report the groundis and causis of their *disagrieance* to his Maiestie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

To **DISSASSENT, v. n.** To disapprove, to dissent. *Dissassentit*, Aberd. Reg. A., 1525.

DISBUST, s. An uproar, a broil, Loth.

This word has undoubtedly been introduced by the French, while residing in the Lothians. *Desboisté*, "unboxed, out of its right box; or as *Desböté*," which is rendered, "unboxed, put out of joint; *desboisement*, the being out of joint;" Cotgr. Hence, the term has been transferred to society, or to individuals, when in a tumultuous or disjointed state.

DISCENSE, s. Descent, succession.

The anciant Kyng Saturne thar mycht thou se,—
With vthir princis porturit in that place,
From the begynning of thare fyrst *discense*.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 26.

Lat. *descens-us*, id.

DISCEPCIONE, s.

"The lordis—has now in this cessionne determyt, decidit, & declarit a part of summondis that come before thame, and vthir part has continewit [delayed].—And for the *discepcione* of the kingis leigis be aulde summondis, the saidis lordis has in speciale contenewit thir summondis & causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 298.

Though the phraseology has an awkward form, the term seems to signify the determination of causes referred to in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. Fr. *decept-er*, to debate or plead a cause; to arbitrate, or examine a controversy; Lat. *discept-are*, id.

To **DISCERNE, v. a.** To decree; the same with *Decerne*.

"I *decerne* and jugis all thir gudis—to be recoverit.—I consent hereto and *discernis* the samin to be done." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 60.
Fr. *decern-er*, id.

* To **DISCHARGE, v. a.** To prohibit, to forbid, S.

"Therefore the General Assembly—doth hereby *discharge* the practice of all such innovations in divine worship within this church, and does require and obtest all ministers of this church—to represent to their people the evil thereof." Act against Innovations in the Worship of God, 21 April, 1707.

"*Discharging* hereby all the lieges and subjects, that none of them, upon any pretence whatsoever, presume, nor take upon them to imprint, sell, buy," &c. Privilege prefixed to the Scottish Acts of Parliament, Edin., 1682.

The word is not used in this sense in E.

To **DISCHONE, v. n.** To take breakfast.

"And at his returning from his Majestie this deponar desyrty maister Alex^r to *dischone* with him, be resson his awin culd nocht be sason preparit." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. **DISJUNE**, from which this is corrupted.

DISCLAMATIOUN, s. The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with *Disclaimer* in the law of England.

—"Off new gaif and disponit, &c., togidder with all richt—to the few males—off quhatsumeuir yeris and termes bygane, be resson of ward, nonentres, releif, escheit, foirfaltour, recognitionis, purprusionis, *disclamatiounis*, bastardrie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 604. V. Skene de Verb. Sign. in vo.

[**DISCLAR, v. a.** To declare, to decide.

He suld that arbytre *disclar*.
Barbour, i. 75.]

DISCOMFISHT, part. adj. Overcome, Dumfr. Fr. *desconfiz*, id., Cotgr.

[**DISCOMFIT, v. a.** To defeat.

Zhe sall *discomfit* thame lichtly.
Barbour, xii. 459, Skeat's Ed.]

[**DISCOMFITE, s.** Discomfiture, defeat.

Barbour, ii., Rubric after l. 345, Skeat's Ed.]

[**DISCOMFORD, DISCONFORD, s.** Discouragement.

V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed. of *Barbour*.]

DISCONTIGUE, adj. Not contiguous.

"Landis lyand *discontigue* fra uther landis, and not annexit or unite to the samin, may not be callit pertinentis thairof." A. 1538, Balfour's Pract., p. 175.

DISCONVENIENCE, s. Inconvenience, Aberd.

To **DISCONVENIENCE, v. a.** To put to inconvenience, *ibid.*

DISCONVENIENT, adj. Inconvenient, *ibid.*

O. Fr. *desconvenüe*, *desconvenance*, malheur, defaite, douleur, &c. Roquefort. Cotgr. renders the former, "misfortune, inconvenience." Our S. terms seem more nearly allied to these than to Fr. *disconven-ir*, L. B. *disconven-ire*, non convenire.

[**DISCORDIT, pret.** Disagreed.

His consell fast *discordit* then.
Barbour, xvii. 842, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCOUIR, DISCOWIR, *v. a.* To discover, find out, to shew, to spy.

V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed. of Barbour.]

DISCOURSY, *adj.* Conversable, Aberd.

DISCREET, *adj.* 1. "Civil or obliging." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 100, S.

"Ex. He is a very *discreet* (civil) man, it is true; but his brother has more *discretion* (civility)." Ibid.

2. Not rude, not doing any thing inconsistent with delicacy towards a female, S.

In this sense, as would appear, it is used by a poet of our own nation:—

Dear youth, by fortune favoured, but by love,
Alas! not favoured less, he still as now
Discreet. Thomson.

Dr. Johns. renders it "modest, not forward." This, however, does not fully express its meaning, as used in S.

DISCRETION, *s.* 1. Propriety of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, S.

—"I maun say afore her face what I wad say behind her back, we hae been our lane's at a' hours of the night an' day, an' I never saw ony thing o' her but the height o' *discretion*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 96.

2. Kindness shown to a stranger in one's house; nearly the same with E. *Hospitality*, S.

DISCRETION. V. DISCREET.

To DISCRIUE, DISCRIF, DISCRYVE, *v. a.*
To describe.

The hattellis and the man I will *discrue*,
Doug. Virgil, 13. 5.

[I hop that nane that is on lif
The lamentatioune suld *discrif*,
Barbour, xx. 282, Skeat's Ed.

And till *discryve* zow his fassoun,
With part of his condieion.
Barbour, x. 279, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCUMFITING, *s.* Defeat.

To schir Eduard send fra the king,
Quhen that herd the *discumfiting*,
Barbour, xviii. 190, Skeat's Ed.

Barbour also uses *Discumfitour*, and *Discumfitur*.
V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed.]

To DISCURE, *v. a.* To watch, to observe accurately.

In the mene tyme of the nycht wache the cure
We gif Messapus, the yettis to *discure*,
Doug. Virgil, 280. 15.

Fr. *discour-ir*, to survey. Lat. *discurr-ere*.

DISCOURROUR, *s.* A scout, a sentinel.

The *discourrouris* saw thaim cummand,
With baneris to the wynd wawand.
Barbour, ix. 244, MS.

DISDOING, *adj.* Not thriving, Clydes.

DISEIS, DYSESE, DISSESE, *s.* 1. Uneasiness, want of ease.

It is gud that we samyn ta
Disse er ese, er payne er play.
Barbour, v. 73, MS.

2. Contention, state of warfare.

Of this *diseese* gret trettis past
To this Legate at the last.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 169.

Fr. *desaise*, "a being ill at ease," Cotgr.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Deformed, Aberd.

DISFREINDSCHIP, *s.* Disaffection, animosity.

"Gif the money that was offerit—be fals cunye and euill stuffe—the said officiaris sall clip and brek the said fals money,—sua that it mak na mar trouble nor *disfreindschip* amangis the kiugis liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

—"He wes neur myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra,—ay quhill the *disfreindschip* fell out be ressonne of the saidis compleneris abyding at the defence of his hienes authoritie." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

To DISGEST, *v. a.* To digest, S.

"We see here, how easie it is for a victorious armie, —to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are possessed instantly with a panicke feare,—before they have time to *digest* their feare." Moure's Exped., P. ii., p. 118.

DISGEST, *s.* The digestion. *An ill digest*, a bad digestion, S.

To DISH, *v. a.* To push or strike with the horn, Lanarks., Renfrews. *A dishing cow*, a cow that butts; synon. *Put*, and *Dunch*.

"I'm thinking he's no that weel versed in the folk o' London, mair than mysel; for he would hae gart me trew, that they hae horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon." Sir A. Wylie, i. 70. V. DUSIR, *v.*

If not originally the same word, it seems to have a common source, with the *v. Dusch*, to rush, whence *Dusche*, a stroke. It especially resembles Teut. *doesen*, to strike with force. V. DUSCH.

Norfolk, "to *doss*, to toss or push like an ox," (Grose), seems originally the same.

To DISH, *v. a.* To destroy, to render useless; as, "I'm completely *dish'd* wi' that journey," S.

This term has great resemblance to Isl. *dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, G. Andr.

To DISH, *v. a.* To make concave. This term is used by mechanics. The spokes of a wheel are said to be *dished*, when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely, S.

"Formerly the wheel was much *dished*, from a mistaken principle," &c. Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.
Dishing is used as a *s.* in the same sense, E.

To DISHABILITATE, *v. a.* Legally to incapacitate, S.

—"The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruike estate or dignity in Scotland," &c. Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

L. B. *habilit-are*, Fr. *habilit-er*, signify, idoneum, habilem reddere; although in neither of these languages have I found the term in its negative form.

DISHABILITATIOUN, s. The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed.

—“Dispenseand with all prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronoucit againes the posteritie of the said vmq¹ Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell,” &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 55.

DISHALOOF, s. A sport of children, Roxb.
To DISHAUNT, v. a. To leave any place or company.

“The small respect carried to Bishops in these Assemblies of the Church, made them *dishaunt*, and come no more into the same.” Spotswood, p. 303.

—“He, his wife, children, and servants, and hail family, had *dishaunted* his parish kirk of Birc, and had his devotion morning and evening within his dwelling-house.” Spalding, ii. 52.

This word is still occasionally used, Aberd.

Fr. *deshant-er*, id.

DISHEARTSUM, adj. Saddening, disheartening, Fife.

DISHERING, s. The act of disinheriting.

“That Andro Ogilby of Inchmertyn knyecht, as procurator for Elizabeth & Gelis Melvele of Glenbervy sisteris, resignit in our souerane lordis handis all & sindry the landis of the barony of Glenbervy, &c., to be gevin to Schir Johne of Auchinlek of that ilk knyecht, & the said Elizabeth, & to the langest levare of thaim twa, in distitutioun & *dishering* of the said Gelis,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 262.

Distitutioun is the same with Fr. *destitution*, a dis-appointing. It is possible that *dishering* may be an error of the original writer, for *disherising*.

To DISHERYS, v. a. 1. To disinherit.

—For yon man that he has slayn,
All Inglis men ar him agayn,
And wald *disherys* him blythly.

Barbour, ii. 103, MS.

Fr. *desherit-er*, id.

2. To put in disorder, to put any thing out of place, in consequence of a person's meddling with it who has no right to do so, Loth.

Apparently used metaph., from the idea of putting one out of the proper line of succession.

DISHERYSOWN, s. The act of disinheriting.

He—slw this Harald in-to fycht
That usurpyd agayne all rycht
The kynryk in *disherysown*
Of thame, that suld wyth all resown
Have had the crowne of herytage.

Wyntoun, vi. 20. 89.

DISH-FACED, adj. Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, S., q. “having the face so hollow as to resemble a *dish*.”

DISHILAGO, s. The vulgar name of Tus-silago or Colt's-foot, S. Tussilago farfara, Linn. Some smoke the leaves, supposing that they are a specific in coughs, &c.

DISHLINS, s. pl. A beating, a drubbing, Ettr. For.

This may be viewed as a derivative from the old v. *to Dusch*, q. v., also *Doyce*. It seems nearly allied to Teut. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

DISHORT, DISSHORT, s. 1. Displeasure, vexation.

—So grew their malice mair and mair;
Quhilk made her baith to rage and to despair,
First that, but cause, thay did her sic *dishort*:
Nixt, that she laiked help in any aort.

K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 482.

2. A disappointment, Aberd.

3. An injury, any thing prejudicial, S.

4. Deficiency; as, “A *disshort* in the weight,” S.

Perhaps from *dis* and *short*, v. to recreate; as opposed to the idea expressed by *Schortsum*, q. v.

DISJASKIT, part. pa. 1. *Disjaskit-like*, exhibiting every appearance of a decay in circumstances, S. B.

2. Having a downcast look, S. B. It is undoubtedly a corr. of *dejected*.

3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind, S. O.

“In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone,” &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

4. *Disjasked-looking, adj.* Having the appearance of neglect or disrepair.

—“Gae doun the water for twa miles or sae, as gin ye were bound for Milnwood-house, and then tak the first broken *disjasked-looking* road that makes for the hills.” Tales of my Landlord, iv. 264.

DISJUNE, DISJOON, DISOON, DISIONE, s.

1. Breakfast.

Than in the morning np scho gat,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 216, st. 5.

I trow ye cry for your *disjoon*;

When were ye wnt to cry so soon?

Watson's Coll., i. 54.

The term is still used S. B.

O'er mony heights and hows she scour'd ere noon,
And could have thold the chance of a *disjune*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

“With this being called to his *disione*, he desyrit vs earnestlie to tak part with him, as we did. He eat his *disione* with grit chearfulness, as all the cumpany saw, and as appeared in his speiking.” E. of Mortoun's Confession, Bannatyne's Journ., p. 513.

2. Metaph. *to make a disjune of*, to swallow up at a single meal.

“Forbeses, Frasers, &c. let be all the Campbells to a man, are zealous subscribers; and a fifth part of them were able to *make a disjune* of all the Gordons when at their best.” Baillie's Lett., i. 60.

O. Fr. *desjune*; id. Lat. *dis* and *jejun-ium*, a fast. Corn. *dishunich*, Arm. *disshun*, the time when one awakes.

To DISLADIN, v. a. To unload.

—“With power—als to laidin and *disladin* the saidis merchandice and gudis.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 580. V. LADEN, v.

To DISLOADIN, *v. n.* The same.

"That no ship, crear, boat, &c. aucht to *disloadin* or breake builk vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 630.

DISMAL, *s.* The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy.

They bad that Baich should not be but—
The Doit, and the *Dismal*, indifferently delt.
Pohcart, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. Feyk. V. next word.

DISMISSAL, *s.* Mr. Todd has introduced this as "a word of recent usage for *dismission*." But it is of long standing in S.

DISNA, does not.

"'Caleb, we should want little, if your ability were equal to your will,' replied his master. 'And I hope your Lordship *disna* want that muckle,' said Caleb." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 223.

—He that *disna* use you weel
Maun be an unco thoughtless cheel.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 130.

DYSOUR, *s.* A gambler, one who plays at dice.

—Druncarts, *dysours*, dyours, drevels.—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

DISPARAGE, *s.* Disparity, inequality of rank, Skene. Lat. *dispar*.

DISPARASSING, *s.* A term used in relation to marriage, as denoting a connexion below the rank of the person.

"The said lord Rothuen sall haue the proffite of the marriage of the said Henry [Broiss] to be disponit as it plessis him, in agreable & convenient place, but *disparassing*:" i.e. "Lord Ruthven, as superior, shall have a right, not only to choose a wife for his vassal, but to claim as his own her *tocher*; provided he do not marry him below his rank." Act. Conc., A. 1490, p. 162.

This refers to a feudal custom which prevailed in Scotland, and in most of the countries of Europe, during the dark ages, according to which the superior claimed the right above mentioned. In Quon. Attach. c. 91, it is granted to the superior, if his vassal has married while a minor, without his consent, that he may retain his lands till he be twenty-one years of age, if it can be proved that he offered to him rationabile maritagium, vbi non alias *disparagetur*, vel *dispersonetur*.

These terms are accordingly used as synonym. in L. B. Haeredes maritentur *sine disparagatione*; Chart. A. 1215, ap. Matth. Paris. The version of this is obviously, but *disparissing*; in O. Fr. *sans la disparager*. L. B. *disparagare*; also, *disperson-are*, injuria afficere.

DISPARIT, DISPERT, *adj.* Desperate, Doug. Bellend. The latter is used in the sense of keen, violent, incensed, S. B. Cnmb.

Dispert is often used as denoting excessive; and even as an *adv.* in the sense of excessively, S. B.

In the same sense *dispard* occurs.

Thea *dispard* birds of Bellall
Thocht nocht but to advance thame sell.
Grange's Ballat, Poems 16th Cent., p. 280.

To DISPARPLE, *v. n.* To divide, to be scattered.

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Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring decor'd her face.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55. V. SPARPELL.

Disparpyll occurs in the same sense in Lydgate. V. Palsgr. F. 214.

DISPEACE, *s.* Disquiet, dissension, S.

L. B. *dispacatus* is used for iratus, minime pacatus.

To DISPEND, *v. a.* To spend, to expend.

For he had na thing for to *dispend*.
Barbour, i. 319, MS.

He taucht him siluer to *dispend*.
Ibid. ii. 130, MS.

Fr. *despend-re*, id.

DISPENDING, *s.* Money to spend, expenses.

—The constabill, and all the laiff
That war tharin, bath man and knaiv,
He tuk, and gaiff thaim *dispending*;
And sent thaim hame, but mar grewing.
Barbour, viii. 509, MS.

DISPENCE, DYSPENS, *s.* Expense. O. E. id.

The Archebyschape of Yhork Willame,
That was commendyd of gud fame,
Recoveryd the benevolens
Wyth trawlaye, and wyth gret *dyspens*.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 158. V. CUNNING.

Fr. *despens*.

DISPITOUSS, DYSPYTUWS, *adj.* Despiteful, troublesome.

Bot til Scotland *dyspytuws*
He wes all tyme and grevus.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 123.

Fr. *despiteux*.

To DISPLENISH, *v. a.* To deprive of furniture of whatever kind, S.

"Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms, and many officers home, yet we were so sore *displenished* before, and so far out of use, that we had need of much more." Baillie's Lett., 1166. V. PLENYS, *v.*

DISPLESANCE, *s.* Displeasure.

—"That quhatsumeuer prelait or lord, that beis absent the saide day, sall—be punyst—as accordis to thaim that dissobeis his commandment & incurris his indignacioun & *displeasance*." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 180.

Fr. *desplaisance*.

To DISPONE, *v. a.* To make over, or convey to another, in a legal form.

"The samin to be *disponit* to the narrest of his kin." Acts Mary, Ed. 1814, p. 600.

"He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of Melgyne, and there *dispones* the same to—Maul of Byth." Spalding, i. 46.

To DISPONE *of*, to dispose of, used in a general sense.

"No casualty could fall to the king in Scotland but was *disponed of* by the advice of Cochran." Pitscottie, p. 120, Ed. 1768.

To DISPONE *vpoun*, synonym. with to *Dispose of*.

—"That James Hammiltoun, eldest lauchfull sone to my lord Governour—is withhaldin in the castell of Sanctandroiss be thame that committit the crewell and tressonable slauchter of vinqhill David archibishop

of Sanctandroiss Cardinale, &c. And it is vncertane how thai will *dispone* vpoun him, and qnether thai will let him to liberte or nocht." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

"That the airis, &c. sall frelie haif thair awin wardis, relevis, & mariages in thair awin handis, to be *disponit* thairupoun as thai sall think expedient." Ibid. App. p. 599.

DISPONEE, s. The person to whom any property is legally conveyed, S.

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the *disponee*, to whom he is bound in warrandice." Ersk. Inst., B. ii. t. 7, § 3.

DISPONER, s. The person who legally transfers property from himself to another, S.

"He who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the *disponer* or *author*; and he who acquires it, the *singular successor*." Ersk., ubi sup. § 1. V. **DISPONEE**.

To **DISPOSE** upon, *v. a.* To apply to any purpose or use, like E. *dispose of*, S.

"It was answered, that, by the bond, he had power to *dispose upon* the money, notwithstanding the joint liferent of his wife," &c. Gilmour, Suppl. Dec., p. 488.

DISPOSITION, s. Deposition, equivalent to *forfaltrie* or forfeiture.

"Where was William Sinclair—during this *disposition* and *forfaltrie* of Malesius, and during the *forfaltrie* of the Earl of Rosse?" Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 440.

"If the earl of Rosse was earl of Catteynes by the *disposition* of Malesius;—upon what ground can the earles of Catteynes, at this day, build such fantasies in the aire, and paint them upon their walles?" Ibid., p. 443.

Du Cange shows that *dispositum* is used in L. B. for *depositum*; though he gives no example of this use of *dispositio*. Statuimus de Monialibus Nigris, ne sliquem *dispositum* recipiant in domibus suis—nisi de licentia episcopi sui, &c. Constitut. Galter. Senonens. Archiep. A. 923.

[**DISPULZEIT, part. pt.** Spoiled, stripped.

Qwhen the feld, as I said air,
Wes *dispulzeit* and left all bair.

Barbour, xiii. 502, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *despoiller*, to despoil.]

To **DISPURSE, v. a.** To disburse.

"The estaits declares they will sie the said John Kenneday thankfully—repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, *dispurse*, or give out for outreiking of the said ship," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 9. V. **DEPURSE**.

[**DISSAF, v. a.** To deceive.

Tell *dissaif* thame that will thame trow.

Barbour, iv. 237.

O. F. *Decever*, id.]

DISSAIF, s. Insecurity, danger.

Quhill wald he think to luff hyr our the laiff,
And other quhill he thoct ou his *dissaif*,
How that hys men was brocht to confusioun,
Throw his last luff he had in Ssynet Jhonstoun.

Wallace, v. 612, MS.

From *dis* and *safe*.

To **DISSASSENT, v. n.** To dissent.

"He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates—*dissassentit* therto *simpliciter*." Keith's Hist., p. 37.

DISSASSENT, s. Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be given of thair *dissassent* approvyn be the Commissioneris." Append. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 677.

[**DISSAT, s.** Deceit.

—as he all tyme was wone,
Into *dissat* maid his ansuer.

Barbour, iv. 247.

L. *Deceptus*.]

DISEMBILL, adj. Unclothed.

Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht,
Was jugyt thus, be discretioun off rycht,
That saw him, bath *dissembill* and in weid;
ix quartaris large he was in lenth indeid.

Wallace, ix. 1924, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *deshabillé*, id.

In Edit. 1648, —on *chevill* and on weed. V. DYS-
CHOWYLL.

DISSSENTMENT, s. Dissent, disagreement.

"Among other things, the *dissentment* from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlstoun's going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division." Contend. of Societies, p. 21.

Fr. *dissentiment*, id.

DISSHORT, s. 1. Displeasure. V. **DISSHORT**.

To **DISSIMILL, v. a.** To simulate, to dissemble.

"The company of horsmen, that come with Romulus, wes impediment that he nicht nocht *dissimill* his fleing as weil as he desirit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 26.

From Lat. *dissimul-are*.

To **DISSLE, v. n.** To drizzle, Loth.; also, *It's disslin*'.

I question if this can be viewed as softened from E. *drizzle*, because the latter is scarcely ever used by the vulgar in S. It may perhaps be derived from Celt. *dós*, stilla, gutta, (Davies, Boxhorn); q. what falls in drops. Hence *dosawl*, "tending to trickle," Owen. To the same source most probably should we trace C. B. *distill*, stilla, guttula; which, as it signifies a small drop, seems to be a diminutive from *dós*, gutta. As *distill-are* signifies stillare, distillare; *dissil* may be immediately from this v.

DISSLE, s. 1. A slight shower, Lanarks., Loth.; a *drizzling* rain, E.

"Being some *dissle* of rain in the time, she went into a quiet place in the kirk." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 17.

2. Transferred to divine influence.

—"In the time of his sermon, there was a small *dissle* of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a *dissle* of the dew of heaven upon his own soul, and the souls of that people, as he saw the rain fall down upon their bodies." Ibid., p. 151.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of a *drizzling* rain, Lanarks.

DISSLE, s. Expl. as signifying an attack, Dumfr.; and as synon. with *Bensel*; as, "Ye bade an unco *dissle*."

This, I apprehend, is radically different from the preceding term, and may be merely a provincial variety of *Taisle*, *Teazle*, q. v. Isl. *dyst*, however, signifies equestre certamen; *thys*, tumultus.

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To run; as, "to dissle throw the dubs," Dumfr.

Isl. *thys*, citum ire cum susurro; *thys-ia*, cum susurro ferri. Verel. exp. *thys-a*, tumultuosè rucre. I need scarcely remark that *d* and *th* are often interchanged.

DISSOBESANCE, *s.* Disobedience; Fr. *desobeissance*.

—"Thareftir to call tha personis & tak knaulage of thar *dissobesance*; & quha that beis fundin culpable tharof sal—pay the expensis & damage that the partj sustenis be deferring of justice throw said *dissobesance* & gadering." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

DISSOLAT, *adj.* Desolate.

"And that his Grace suld not be *dissolat* of men, the second quarter to begin twa dayis before the outtryning of the said xx dayis, and sa furt quarterlie during the tyme of the said assege." Sed^t. Counc., A. 1546, Keith's Hist., App. p. 54.

DISTANCE, *s.* Difference, distinction, Aberd.

Lat. *distant-ia*, id.

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* To distinguish, *ibid.*

DISTYMEILLER. V. DUSTIE-MELDER.

DISTY-MELDER or MEILLER, *s.* 1. The last quantity of meal made of the crop of any one year, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote one's latter end, S. B.

"I began to think be this time that my *disty-meiller* was near made, an' wad hae gien twice fourty-pennies to hae had the gowan oner my feet again." Journal from London, p. 4.

To DISTINCT, *v. a.* To distinguish.

"Quhy conclud ye that fayth can na wayis be in a man but cheritie; sen S. Paull planelic *distinctis* the office and presence of the ane fra the uthir to be possible?" N. Wynyet's Quest. Keith's Hist., App. p. 288. A verb fermed from the part. pa.

To DISTRACT, *v. n.* To go distracted, S. B.

Like to *distract*, she lifted up his head,
Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

Ross's *Helene*, p. 15.

[DISTRENZIT, *part. pt.* Compelled, constrained.

—quhen fendis *distrenzit* ar
For till apper and mak ansuar.

Barbour, iv. 231.

L. *Distringere*, to pull asunder.]

DISTRIBULANCE, *s.* The same with *Disturbance*.

—"The schiref—sall devoide the ground bath of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare *distribulance* to the lorde nor his grovnde in tym to cum." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Although synon. with *Disturbance*, it would seem to have a different origin; Lat. *dis* and *tribul-are* to afflict.

To DISTRINYIE, *v. a.* To distrain; Spalding.

To DISTRUBIL, DISTROUBLE, *v. a.* To disturb; O. E., id.

—Scho had scharpit weil ynench, I ges,
The first furie of sa delorus rage,
Fer to *distrubil* the foresaid mariage.

Doug. *Virgil*, 221. 17.

Corr. from Fr. *destourb-er*, id.

DISTROWBLYNE, DISTRUBLIN, DISTROWBILLING, *s.* Disturbance.

—The Persy
Lap on, and went with thaim in hy
In Inghand his castell till,
For ewtyn *distrowblyne* or ill.

Barbour, v. 216, MS.

"That for the lychtlines, contempcion, & offence done to the kingis hienes be Alex^r Hume in the *distrublin* done be him in the schiref court of Berwic in presens of our souerane lordis schiref,—the said Alex^r sall pass and enter his person in ward in the castell of Blaknes," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 31.

DISTRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance.

—"Ordanis the said Sir Johne to restore to the said Eufame the twa termes male [rent] takin vp be him of the said landis, & to cess of all *distrublance* of the said Eufame in the joysing of the samyn in tyme to cum." Act. Audit., A. 1436, p. 8.

[DISWSYT, *part. pt.* Out of use, unaccustomed.

And quhen thai thus *disowsyt* ar,
Than may zhe move on thame zeur wer.

Barbour, xix. 183, Skeat's Ed.]

To DIT, DYT, DITT, *v. a.* To stop, to close up.

In litill space he left liand
Sa fele, that the wpcummin wes then
Dytyt with slayn hors and men.

Barbour, vi. 168, MS.

—His bening eris the goddes *dittit*,
That of thare asking thar was nocht admittit.

Doug. *Virgil*, 115. 20.

"*Ditt* your mouth with your mecat." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 89; spoken to those at table who talk impertinently.

When a's in, and the slap *dit*,
Rise herd, and let the deg sit.

Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 77.

A.-S. *dytt-an*, occludere, obturare; whence *ditten*, mortar, to stop up the oven, Northumb.

[DITTT, *part. pt.* Stopped up.

— the vpeom wes then
Dittit with slayn hors and men.

Barbour, vi. 168, Skeat's Ed.]

To DIT, DITT, *v. a.* To indulge, to caress, to make much of, Aberd.

The only idea I can form of this word, is that it is softened from *Delt*, to fondle, Banffs., or a modification of *Dawt*.

To DITE, DYTE, DICT, *v. a.* 1. To endite, to compose in writing, S.

To thaim he said, Ansner ye sall nocht craiff,
Be wryt or word, quhillk likis yowbest till haiff.
In wryt, thai said, it war the liklyast;
Than Wallace thus began to *dyl* in hast.

Wallace, vi. 377, MS.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was *dited* be the right spirit." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, C. 1. b.

2. To dictate to another as an amanuensis, S.

"This satisfied the English so fully, that they went to the King, and told him, the sense of disgrace of so frivolous objections were *dyted* by such men, to be proponed by them to the Scots." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

"That is strange, that [in] this great judicatory, nothing of all is *dicted*, but in a continued speech all spoken, and the clerks take what they can." *Ibid.* p. 266.

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis, quhatsumever estait thai be, to present requeistis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supplé, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure,—to na heretikis fugitivis therefor, or other condemnit personis," &c. 15 March 1540, Keith's Hist., p. 15.

3. To point out as duty, to direct; denoting the act of conscience.

—"Thinking these murderers would be discontent if he had given the king his counsel so far as his conscience *dyted* him." Pitscottie, p. 149, Ed. 1768.

4. To charge a man by a written accusation before a court of justice, to indict.

This Wolf I likin unto a scheref stout,
Quhilk byis a forfalt at the kingis hand,
And hes with him a cursit assyis about,
And *dytis* all the pure men up of land.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 113, st. 18.

We have a similar account of the dreadful perversion of power, in a poem supposed to be written during the reign of Ja. III.

Your Justice ar sa ful of suqedry,
Sa covetous, and ful of avarice,
That thay your Lords impaires of thair pryce.
Thay *dyte* your Lords, and heryis up your men.
The theif now fra the leillman quha cau ken?

Priests Peblis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 12.

Teut. *dicht-en*, Sw. *dickt-a*, to frame, to compose; Fr. *dict-er*, Lat. *dict-are*, to dictate how, or what one should write. It may have been transferred to courts of law, because it was requisite that the *indictment* should be *written*. It must be acknowledged, however, that Germ. *dicht-en*, signifies *sententiam dicere*, *litteris mandare*, and A.-S. *dyht-an*, *constituere*, Benson; *dihle*, *jussum*, Semn.

DITEMENT, s. Any thing endited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

—Which holy *ditements*, as a mirrour meete,
Jeynd with the prophesies in him compleet,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent.

True Crucifixe, p. 22.

DITTAY, DYTTAY, DICTAY, s. Indictment, bill of accusation; a term much used in our old Laws, S.

A gret *dyttay* for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the lawdayis in Dundee set ane Ayr.
Wallace, i. 274, MS.

Thou must not skarre upon thy soares to looks,
To read thy *dittay* in that sacred beeke;
As thou by nature art from grace exil'd,
With miserie surchargt, with sinne defyld.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 134.

This is also written *Dictay*.

—"The *dictay* was framit of ane murther supposit to be done the *nynt* day of February, quhen indeid the king was slane the x. day." Anderson's Coll., ii. 30.

2. Reprehension; as, "Ye'll get your *dittay*," you will receive a severe reproof, Mearns.

Lat. *dict-um*, *judicium*, *sive sententia arbitratorum*; W. Malmesh. ap. Du Cange. *Indictamenta*, however, is the word used in the L. B. of our old Laws, and translated *dittay*.

DITTON, s. Dominion, jurisdiction; Lat. *ditio*.

"The name of Mahomet has the sam signification, —*perdere*, because he destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vudir the *ditton* of the Turk." Nicol Burne, F. 129, b.

DITON, s. A motto.

—"As your arms are the ever-green holline leaues, with a blowing horn, and this *diton*, *Virescit vulnere virtus*; so shall this your munificence suitablye be ever-green and fresh to all ages in memory, and whyle this house standeth." Guild's Old Roman Catholik, Ep. Dedic., p. 9.

Fr. *dicton*, an inscription. Un mot notable, ou de grand sens, qu'on met en de tableaux; ou des inscriptions, qui tiennent lieu d'emblemes, ou de devises. *Dict. Trev.*

DIV, often used for *do*; *I div*, I do; *I div na*, I do not, S.

"*Div* ye think to come here, wi' your soul-killing, saint-seducing, conscience-confounding oaths, and tests, and bands—your snares, and your traps, and your gins?" *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 192.

"And *div* ye think—that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day—and get naething for their fish?" *Antiquary*, i. 252.

DIVAN, DEVAN, s. A large *divet*, or other turf of a larger size, Renfr.

DIVAN, s. A small wild plum, or kind of sloe, Renfr.

DIVE, s. The putrid moisture, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, and sometimes from the ears of a person after death, S.B. Hence,

They cudna touch him for a stink.—
With odours, an' the like, belyve,
They drown'd the dreadfu' smelling *dyve*.

Piper of Peebles, p. 16.

The Teut. term *freyssel* would seem to be synon. It is rendered by Kilian, *spuma* *lethalis*; as if it were formed from Sw. *fra*, *fradga*, (E. *froth*, our *Froe*, q. v.)

DIVIE, *adj.* Having much *dive*; "a *divie corp*," S. B.

I have observed no similar word. But this may be from Isl. *dey-a*, to die. In Belg. this is called *reeww*, *reewsel*, *doodschuym*, the foam of one that is dying; Sewel.

To DIVERT, v. n. 1. To turn aside; Lat. *divertere*.

"In his way, it is said, he *diverted* to York and Durham, and some other of the bishops." Baillie's Lett., i. 30.

This idiom also occurs in O. E. as far as we may judge from a letter of Secretary Cecil's.

"Sir Richard Lee hath missed me here by the waye, because he *diverted* here to St. Alban's directly." Sadler's Papers, i. 439. A Latinism for "turned aside." N.

2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife.

"Henry Hunter, to oblige his wife to return to his family,—granted a bond to pay to her yearly 400 merks, in case they should *divert* and live separately." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 60.

DIVERT, *s.* Amusement, Berwicks.

DIVE'S, *adj.* Luxurious; as, "a *divés* cater," an epicure, Edinburgh.

Evidently from the history of *Dives*, or the rich man, in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day."

DIVET, DIFFAT, DEVIT, DIVOT, *s.* 1. A thin flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages, and also for fuel, S.

"That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of foggage, pastourage, feworld, *diffat*, loning, frie ischue and entrie, and all uthers priviledges and richtes, according to use and wont of auld." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, c. 161. *Devit*, Ibid. 1609, c. 7. Skene, Murray.

By the way, it may be observed that *loning* seems to denote the privilege of a free passage for cattle to and from pasture, as well as of a proper place for milking the cows. V. LOAN.

"The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks wattled like a hurdle, built on the out-side with turf; and thinner slices of the same serv'd for tiling. This last they call *Divet*." Burt's Letters, ii. 41.

Sibb. derives *divot* from *delve*. It may have been formed, by the monkish writers of our old charters, from Lat. *defod-ere*, to dig in the earth. O'Brien derives Lat. *fod-io* from Ir. *fod*, turf; although the etymon may be inverted.

It had been an ancient custom in Scandinavia, to cover houses with turfs or *divets*. For Su.-G. *torff-skyrd* is expl. by Ihre, Jus sectionis caespitum, ad usum tectorum; from *torf*, a turf, and *skaera*, to cut. Lex. Su.-G. vo. *Ramaet*.

2. A short, thick, compactly made person, Ettr. For. *Sod* E. is metaph. used in a different sense. V. SOD.

To DIVET, *v. a.* To cover with *divets*, Aberd.

To DIVET, *v. n.* To cast or cut *divets*, *ibid.*

DIVOT-SEAT, *s.* A bench at the door of a cottage, formed of *divots*, S.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot-seat*, without the door, mending a shoe." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 153. V. DIVET.

DIVIE-GOO, *s.* "The Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*," Linn., Mearns.

This is obviously the great Black and White Gull. *Goo* is a corr. of *Gull*; *Divie*, as would seem, of Gael. *dubh*, black. V. GOW, *s.*

DIUINE, *s.* A diviner, a soothsayer.

O welaway! of spaymen and *divinis*
The blynd myndis!— Doug. *Virgil*, 101. 50.

Fr. *devin*, id. from *devin-er*, *divin-er*, to foretel.

DIVINES, *To serve you in the divines.*

—"And also the prebendareis of Arnetstoun, Myddelton, first and second prebendarie of Vogrie, and twa clerkis to *serve in the divines* within the College kirk of Creichtoun, ane yeirlic rent for thair sustentation foundit of auld," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

This seems a literal translation of the Lat. ecclesiastical language, *servire in divinis*, or *in officiis divinis*; Fr. *l'office divin*, c'est la culte de Dieu, et le service qu'on fait à l'église; Dict. Trev.

DIVISE, *s.* A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the *divisis*, meithis and merchis ar not namit and expromit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulationn, the process is of nane avail." Balfour's Pract., p. 438.

L. B. *divisa*, *divisae*, fines, limites, metae locorum et praediorum; Du Cange. It also denotes a portion of land, as defined by its boundaries. That it is used by Balfour in the former sense is evident from his speaking of "*divisis* betwix sic landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part;" p. 434.

DIUISIT, *part. pa.* 1. Appointed.

"The lordis *diuisit* on the secrete counsall with the queinis grace, to directe all materis," &c. Acts Ja. V., A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 285.

Fr. *devis-er*, to dispose of.

2. The same with E. *devised*.

"And that honest writings in this mater be *diuisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

DIXIE, *s.* Sharp chiding, severe reprehension, S., a term probably formed from the self-importance of a pedagogue who, in former times when Lat. was spoken in schools, might confirm his degrees by the use of the term *dixi*, I have said it, as declaring that there could be no reply.

DIXIE-FIXIE, *s.* An alliterative term, of a ludicrous kind, used to denote a state of confinement; intimating that one is imprisoned, or put into the stocks, Ayr.

Perhaps from *Dixie*, *s.*, q. v., and the E. *v. to Fix*, or S. *Fike*, to give trouble.

DIZZEN, *s.* 1. A dozen, S.

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, i. e. a dozen of *cuts*, S.

A country girl at her wheel,
Her *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.

Burns, iii. 10.

To DO, *v. a.* To avail; Wallace, iv. 437. V. DOW.

To DO *in-to*, to bring into.

Ns thai consent wald be na way,
That ony Ynglis mammys sone
In-to that honour suld be done,

Or succede to bere the crown
Of Scotland in succession.

Wyntown, viii. 45. 146.

To DO to dede, to kill.

Ay as thai come Jhon Watsone leit thaim in,
And down to dede with outyn noyis or din.

Wallace, v. 1042, MS.

Wndyr that kyng Henry Saynt Thomas
Done to dede, and martyryd was.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 162.

The same phraseology occurs in O. E.

—Jews hated him and haue done him to death.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 101, b.

—For to do him to death day and night they casten.

Ibid. Fol. 106. a.

Sometimes the *v.* is used singly.

As he was done the rood upon.

Richard Coeur de Lyon.

DO, *s.*, pron. *doe*. A piece of bread, a luncheon, S. A. as being a school-word, formed perhaps from Lat. *do*, *dare*, to give; or *dôt*, a portion.

Evidently O. Fr. *do*, in plur. *dos*, un don, un present; *donum*; Gl. Roqnefort.

* To DO, DOE *at*, to take effect, to make impression upon.

“Schoe was ten foot thik within the wallis of cutted risles of oak, so that no cannon could *doe at* her.” Pitscottie’s Cron., p. 257.—“Could go through her.” Ed. 1728, p. 107.

“They fand the earle of Glencairne fightand, and not thritie of his men alive, vnslaine and fled from: bot yit he was at sick ane strenth, that his enemies could not *doe at* him, so long as he had any to defend him.” Ibid., p. 327. “War him,” Ed. 1728, p. 138.

DOACH, DOAGH, *s.* A wear or cruive.

“But few of them [salmon] get above the works, termed *Doachs*, erected across the river,—excepting in very high floods.” P. Tunglan, Kirkeudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 320.

“The number of salmon,—caught in the *doaghs* or cruives,—is almost incredible.—The spars also, which are fixed across the river in those *doaghs*, to prevent the fish from getting up, instead of being perpendicular, are placed horizontally.” P. Kirkeudbright, Statist. Acc., xi. 10.

Gael. *daingnach* signifies a mound.

DOB, *s.* The razor-fish, Fife; synon. *Spout*.

This is often used as bait by the fishermen.

DOBIE, DOBBIE, *f.* 1. A soft inactive person, a stupid fellow, a dolt, Roxb., Berwicks. 2. A clown, an awkward fellow; as, “He’s a country *dobbie*,” Roxb.

“*Dobby*, a fool, a childish old man, North.” Grose.

Moes-G. *daubs* seems, as Ihre observes, to admit of the general sense of Lat. *stupens*; Su.-G. *doef*, stupidus; Alem. *toub*, Germ. *taub*, id.; Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a sot, a blockhead; Isl. *doft*, torpor, ignavia.

This term is also used in the North of E. to denote “a sprite or apparition.”

“He needed not to care for ghaist or bar-ghaist, devil or *dobbie*.” Rob Roy, ii. 24.

To DOCE down. V. DOSS down.

DOCHER, (gutt.) *s.* 1. Fatigue, stress, Aberd.

2. Injury, Mearns.

3. Deduction, *ibid.* It is used in the following traditional and proverbial rhythm:—

A maiden’s tocher
Tholes nae *docher*.

The meaning is, that the portion of a young woman is generally said to be more than what it really is; and, when paid, can admit of no deduction or *luckpenny*;

Ir. Gael. *dochar*, harm, hurt, damage. I suspect that *Docher* is originally the same with *Docker*, struggle.

DOCHLY, *adv.*

Dame Nature the nobillest nychit in ane,

For to fern this fetheren, and *dochly* hes done.

Houlate, iii. 20, MS., where *to* is found instead of *so* in edit.

Dochly may be a contr. of *dochtely*, from A.-S. *dohtig*, powerful; or immediately from the *v.* *dug-an*, Teut. *doogh-en*, valere.

DOCHT, *pret.* Could, availed, had ability. V. Dow, 1.

DOCHTER, DOUCHTYR, *s.* Daughter, S.

“He repudiat his nobil quene Agasia the kyng of Britonis *dochter*.” Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a. *Douhter*, R. Brunne, p. 95.

A.-S. *dohter*, Belg. *dochter*, Germ. *tochter*, id. It has been observed that Gr. *θυγατηρ* is evidently allied.

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, *s.* Grand-daughter.

Thai ordandyd message to send swne

Oure the se in-til Norway,

In-til Scotland to bring that May,—

The *douchtyr douchtyr* of our Kyng

Alysandyre of gud memore.

Wyntown, viii. 1. 80.

Sw. *doter doter*, id. *sone son*, grandson. In the same simple manner are the various relations by blood expressed in this language. V. *Brodier-Dochter*. Wyntown uses *sone sone* for grandson, viii. 3. 117.

DOCHTERLIE, *adj.* Becoming a daughter, Aberd. V. SONELIE.

DOCHTY, *adj.* Saucy, malapert, S., an oblique sense of E. *doughty*, *q.* affecting the airs of an illustrious person.

DOCK, *s.* A term used in Dumfries, to denote a public walk or parade on the bank of the Nith, composed of ground apparently alluvial. Small vessels come up to this bank.

I can scarcely suppose that it is the same with E. *dock*, as if it had ever been “a place where ships were built or laid up.” Isl. *dock* signifies vallicula, G. Andr.; and *dok*, locus voraginosus, paludosus, Verel. The *dock* of Dumfries might correspond with the signification of the latter before the ground was consolidated; *q.* a marshy place. Verel. gives *dok* as synon. with *dij*, which is defined by G. Andr.; Lacuna, seu parva aquae scatebra.

To DOCK, *v. a.* To beat, to flog the hips, S.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage:—

But mind with a neiper you’re yoked,

And that ye your end o’t maun draw,—

Or else ye deserve to be *docked*;

Sae that is an answer for a’.

Ross, Song, Wood and married and a’.