

# E.

*E* long, or the ordinary sound of it in *ee*, *ea*, is, in the South of Scotland, changed into the diphthong *ei* or *ey*; hence, *beis* for bees, *tei* or *tey*, for tea, *sey* for sea, *feid* for feed, &c. The pronouns *he* and *me*, pronounced very broadly *hei* and *mei*, the voice rising on the last vowel, most forcibly strike the ear of a stranger.

**E, EE, s.** The eye; **S. ee.**

About hys hals ane quhissil hung had he,  
Was all his solace, for tinsale of his *E*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 90. 42.

“Quhat is the rycht keping of thir twa commandis?  
To haif ane cleir *ee*, and ane clein hart. A cleir *ee* is  
the rycht ingement of reasone, and intentioun of our  
mynd.” Abp. Hamiltoun’s Catechisme, 1551, fol. 73, a.

A.-S. *eag*, Isl. *auga*, id. A.-S. pl. *eagen*, Precop.  
*eghene*. Pers. *ine*.

**EA, adj.** One. **V.** the letter A.

**EACH, (gutt.) s.** A horse, Sutherland.

This is properly a Gael. word; but it may deserve notice, that it is one of these ancient terms which seem to have been common to the Gothic and Celtic nations.

Isl. *eik-ur*, equus, jumentum. This G. Andr. deduces from Gr. *ὄχεω*, veho; although it might perhaps rather be traced to Isl. *ek*, fero, veho, as the *s*. is properly applied to a beast of burden. Dan. *oeg*, id. Lat. *equ-us*, would appear to acknowledge the same root.

To **EAND, v. n.** To breathe. **V. AYND, v.**

**EAREST, adv.** Especially. **V. ERAST.**

**EARLEATHER-PIN, s.** An iron pin formerly used instead of a hook, on each end of the shaft of a cart, for fastening the chain by which the horse draws, Fife.

The first syllable would suggest that this pin was first used in *ear-ing*, or ploughing.

To **EARM.** To whine, to complain. **V. YIRM.**

**EARN, s.** The Eagle. **V. ERN.**

To **EARN, v. n.** To coagulate; also actively, to cause to coagulate, **S.**

It seems uncertain whether we ought to view the *v.* as *n.* or *a.* in the following passages :

Since naething's awa, as we can learn,  
The kirm's to kirm, and milk to *earn*,  
Gae butt the house, lass, and waken my bairn,  
And bid her come quickly ben.  
*Gabertunzie Man, Herd's Coll.*, ii. 50.

"Hang it up—for three weeks together ; in which time it will be *earned* [curdled] by the bladder." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 275.

To *earn*, to curdle ; A. Bor.

"Dan. *gaer*, yeast, *gerende*, fermenting ;" Sibb. But the idea of fermentation is very different from that of coagulation. The origin is Germ. *ge-rinnen*, Su.-G. *raenn-a*, Belg. *raenn-en*, A.-S. *ge-rannon*, coagulare. This is only a secondary sense of the *v.* literally signifying to *run*. It is transferred to what is coagulated, because thus parts of the same kind coalesce, and form one mass. This use of the *v.* is retained in S. When milk curdles, we say that it *rins*.

But as the A.-S. *v.* signifying to run, is often written *yrn-an*, the word *earn* resembles it most in this form.

**EARNING, YEARNING, s.** Rennet, or that which curdles milk, S. A. Bor.

A.-S. *gerunning*, Germ. *renn*. Hence also the E. word ; and *running*, Gloucest.

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or *earning* to the milk." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 276.

"Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or *yearning*, as she called it ; and—poured in what she thought a sufficient quantity," &c. Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 202.

**EARNING-GRASS, s.** Common butterwort, Lanarks.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, *Earning-grass*, Scotis austral." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

Although there is no affinity here, as in many instances, between the Sw. and S. names, there is an analogy between the Sw. and E. names. As this in Sweden is called *Fet-ört*, it has nearly the same meaning ; *fet* signifying fat, *q.* "the fat herb."

**EARN-BLITER, EARN-BLEATER, s.** The Snipe ; *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn. S. B. *earnbliter*, Gl. Shirr.

She was as fly'd as ony hare at night.  
The *earn-bleater*, or the muirfowl's crew,  
Was like to melt her very heart awa.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 58.

"The latter part of the word," according to Sibb., "may be a corr. of *bittern*, if this be not rather the true meaning of the term." But this word S. B. does not denote the bittern, which is called *Mirelumper*. *Bleater* undoubtedly respects the sound emitted. For as Pennant observes concerning snipes ; "when they are disturbed much, particularly in the breeding season, they soar to a vast height, making a singular *bleating* noise." Brit. Zool., p. 449. The origin of *ern*, in this connexion, is quite uncertain. Shall we suppose it analogous to the term frequently used, *mire-snipe*? Sw. *oren*, signifies miry ; (Seren.) A.-S. *aern*, a secret place. Or has it any relation to the *ern* or eagle, as if the snipe resembled this in its soaring, while it makes a bleating noise? It is called in Sw. *hors goek*, most probably from its cry, as if it resembled a cuckoo. Aelfric mentions A.-S. *haefen-blaete*, bugium, Gl., which Somner thinks is an error for *buteo* or *butio*.

**EARNY-COULIGS, s. pl.** Tumuli, Orkney ; especially in the Southern Isles.

Isl. *Arinn hella* denotes the rock on which the sacrifices were offered in the times of heathenism. But it seems to have no affinity. The term is undoubtedly comp. of Isl. *ern*, annosus, and *kulle*, tumulus, Su.-G. *summitas montis*, *q.* ancient tumuli. As this term in Orkney is synon. with *How*, *Howie*, and *Castle-howie* ; Verel. gives Sw. *hoeg* as the synonyme of *kulle*.

**EAROCK, s.** A heu of the first year. V. EIRACK.

**EARS, s. pl.** Kidneys, Dumfr., Loth.

This word may have a Celtic origin. Ir. *ara*, signifying a kidney, also C. B. *aren*, whence obviously Gael. *airne*, id., whereas *Neirs*, *q. v.*, is evidently from the Gothic.

**EAR-SKY, s.** V. under SKY.

**EARTH, s.** A ploughing of land, the act of caring, S. B.

"Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three *earths*, or furrows." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincaird. Statist. Acc., xi. 109.

This exactly corresponds to Sw. *ard*, aratio, from *aer-ia*, to ear, whence also *aerder*, a plough. V. Seren. vo. *Ear*. This suggests what is perhaps the most simple etymon of *Earth*. V. ERD.

**EASEL, EASSEL, adv.** Eastward, towards the east ; South of S.

"Ow, man ! ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kipletringan." Guy Mannering, i. 10.

Rather *eassil*, softened from *Eastil*. V. EASTILT.

**EASEFUL, adj.** Convenient. "Commodious and *easeful* ;" Aberd. Reg. V. ESFUL.

**EASING, EASINGDRAP, s.** That part of the roof of a house which juts over the wall, and carries off the drop, S. *eaves*, E.

Perhaps merely corr. from A.-S. *efese*, id. subgrunda ; Somner. Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. *auf*, or *oef*, ex, or Moes-G. *aquha*, Sw. *aa*, fluvius. This term, however, as Ihre observes, has been greatly varied in different Northern languages. In Isl. *upsir*, in Su.-G. it is *ops*, whence *opsaedrup*, stillicidium ; Belg. *oos*, whence *oosdruypp*, *hoosdruypp*, &c. V. Ihre, vo. *Ops*.

It is more probable, however, that it is allied to Dan. *aas*, "the ridge of a mountain or house," Wolff ; *q.* the drop which falls from the ridge. Sw. *aas*, Isl. *as*, id.

A. Bor. *easings*, the eaves ; Gl. Grose. Lancash. *easing* or *yeasing* ; Tim Bobbins.

**EASING, EISIN, s.** That part of a stack whence it begins to taper, S.

**EASIN-GANG, s.** A course of sheaves projecting a little at the *easin*, to keep the rain from getting in, Clydes.

**EASSIL, adv.** Towards the east, Roxb.

**EASSIL, adj.** Easterly, *ibid.* V. EASTILT.

- To **EASSIN**, **EISIN**, *v. a.* 1. To desire the male. In this sense, a cow is said to be *eassenin*, S.
2. Metaph. used to express a strong desire of any kind.

Weel does me o' yen, Business, now;  
For ye'll weel mony a drouthy mou',  
That's lang a *eisning* game for you,  
Withouten fill,  
O' dribles frae the gude brown cow.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 42.

Here the allusion to the rutting of a bull is obvious.

This word is also pronounced *neeshin*, S. B. The former, I apprehend, is the original mode; as allied to Isl. *ýena* or *œna*, virtula appetens taurum; G. Andr., p. 260, from Moes-G. *auhs*, Isl. *ose*, *uze*, a bull, A.-S. *esne*, however, simply signifies a malc. *Neeshin* might be derived, but not so naturally, from Su.-G. *nydsk*, *nisk*, avarus, Sax. *nydsh*, cupidus. Chaucer uses *neshe* as signifying soft; from A.-S. *hnesc-ian*, to soften, to assuage. It also occurs in Gower, in the story of Iphis and Anaxarete, as descriptive of a heart susceptible of ardent love.

He was to *nesshe*, and she to harde.

*Conf. Am.*, Fel. 83, b.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that Isl. *niosa* signifies, to smell out, to inquire after; Ol. Lex. Run. From the eagerness of an animal in this state, as well as from the acuteness of smell, the word, by a slight transition, might be used in that sense which it bears in S.

I am confirmed, however, in the idea, that the proper pronunciation is without the initial *n*, by a passage which I have met with since writing this article.

"In the parish of Calder, the country people call this plant [*Morsus diaboli flore albo*] *Eastning* wort, which they affirm makes cowes come to *bulling*, when they get of it amongst their meat." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 15.

A similar name is given by the Dalecarlians, in Sweden, to the Butterfly Orchis. It is called *ýne-græs*. The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. Tauri tardi provocantur in venerem, hujus radicibus a Dalis. Flor. Suec., No. 793.

Lightfoot says; "The roots of this and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal," p. 513.

*Eassint*, having taken the bull, Loth., Tweedd., Fife. It is also written *Eicen*.

"Item, the other calves preserved for breiding, extending to the number of fiftie sex calves, which within three years after the calving, as use is, would have *eicened*, and in the fourt yeer, which would have fallen out in the year 1653, would have proven milk kyne, and so would have been worth twentie punds the peece," &c. Acts Cha. II., 1661, vii. 183.

It should perhaps be added to the etymon, that Isl. *eista* signifies testiculus, and *eistna-pungr*, scrotum; Haldorson.

- EASTIE-WASTIE**, *s.* An unstable person, one on whose word there can be no dependence, Ang.

Q. one who veers about like the wind, or who goes first *east*, and then *west*.

- EASTILT**, *adv.* Eastward, towards the East; to which *westlit*, corresponds; pronounced *eassilt*, *wessilt*, Loth.

Bede, however, uses *east-led* as signifying eastern. V. Lye.

A.-S. *east-daele*, *west-daele*, pars vel plaga orientalis, —occidentalis. *Hij cumath fram east-daele and west-daele*, Luk. xiii. 29. They shall come from the east, and from the west.

- EASTLAND**, *adj.* Belonging to the east country: from *east* and *land*.

"Whiles—our bread would be too long a-coming, which made some of the *east-land* soldiers half-mutiny." Baillie's Lett., i. 176.

- EASTLAND**, *s.* The eastern part of Europe.

"Mr. Normand Galloway was brunt becaus he was in the *eastland*, and eam home and married ane wayff, contrair the forme of the Pope's institutioun;—bot if he had had ane thousand whores he had never beine quarrelled." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 357.

- EASTLE**, *prep.* To the eastward of; as, "*eastle* to know," to the east of the knoll, Roxb.

- EASTLIN**, *adj.* Easterly, S.

This shields the other frae the *eastlin* blast.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 84.

A.-S. *east-laeng*, oriente tenus.

- EASTLINS**, *adv.* Eastward, S.

—To the gait she got;

Ay hading *eastlins*, as the ground did fa'.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 53.

- EAT**, *s.* The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is *gude to the eat*, when it is grateful to the taste, S. B.

A.-S. *aet*, Teut. *aet*, *at*, food, edulium.

- EATCHE**, *s.* An adze or addice, S.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whamplie at him wi' mine *eatche*—that's a'." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 278.

- EATIN BERRIES**, Juniper berries, S. B. This is the common pronunciation. But Ross writes **ETNAGH**, q. v.

- EATIR**, *s.* Gore, blood mixed with matter. V. **ATIR**.

- EAVE**, *s.* The nave of a cart or carriage wheel, Roxb.

As in all the other dialects, the initial letter is *n*, this must be viewed as a provincial corruption; similar to the use of *est* for *nest*.

- EAVER**. V. **AVER**, **ARAGE**.

- EBB**, *adj.* Shallow, not deep, S.

"O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love?" Rutherford's Lett., Ep. 8.

"If you think proper to sow with any winter-grain, cause plow it in August or September at furthest,—with a narrow *ebb* fur, that the lime and ashes, being near the surface, may the better feed the young corn, and keep it warm." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 102.

From the same origin with the E. *v.* and *s.*

[Barbour uses *ebb* as a *v.* in the sense, *to strand*, *to sink by the ebbing of the tide*. V. Skeat's Ed., xvi. 421.]

EBBNESS, *s.* Shallowness.

"Their—*ebbness* would never take up his depth."  
Rutherford's Lett., P. I., Ep. 137.

EC, *conj.* Eke, also, and. V. AC.

ECCLEGRASS, Butterwort or sheeprat,  
*Pinguicula vulgaris*, Linn. Orkney.

"*P. vulgaris*, or common butterwort—in Orkney is known by the name of *Ecclegrass*." Neill's Tour, p. 191.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ecke*, *ecki*, angor, aegritudo; as being generally, although as would seem, unjustly, supposed to produce the rot in sheep.

ECHER, ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn; S., pl. *echeris*.

—How feil *echeris* of corn thick growing  
With the new sonnys hete birssillit dois hyng  
On Hermy feildis in the someris tyde.

*Doug. Virgil*, 234. 24.

A.-S. *aeccer*, *aeccera*, *aechir*, Germ. *ahr*, Su.-G. *aaker*, Moes-G. *akran*, id. Hence *aikert*, *yaikert*, having ears, *weel-yaikert-corn*, having full ears, Tweedd.

ECHT, *s.* Ought; used *adv.* *Echt lang*, considerably long.

It is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 252, Pink. edit. But in MS. it is:

Bot I think to se, or *ocht lang*,  
Him lord and king our all the land.

Thus it is still used, S. *Will ye be ocht lang*, will ye be tedious, or delay for any length of time? A.-S. *ah*, aliquid.

ECHT, the same as *Aucht*, Aberd. "Fa's *echt* the beast?" to whom does it belong?

I am at a loss whether to view this as the pret. of the *v.* signifying "owned," or as the noun, on the supposition that the *v.* subst. is to be supplied, q. "Whose *aucht* is the beast?"

The word in this form more nearly resembles Su.-G. *aeg-a*, Isl. *eig-a*, than A.-S. *ag-an*, possidere.

ECKIE, EKIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Hector*, S. Sometimes *Heckie*, S. O.

"*Ekie*, Dick and Wat Litilliss;" Acts, 1585, iii. 398.

EDDER, *s.* 1. The udder of a beast, Aberd.  
2. Used by the lowest class of the vulgar to denote the breast of a woman, *ibid.*

This term in Sw. has the form of *juder*.

ECKLE - FECKLE, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, merry, gay, Ayr's.

2. Applied also to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgment, *ibid.*

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the origin of this reduplicative term; it is perhaps allied to *Eekfow*, q. v.

[This is surely a local, if not a slang word, and without authority.]

EDGAR, *s.* The half-roasted, half-ground, grain of which *Burston* is made, Orkn.

Dan. *aed-e*, Isl. *oet-a*, to eat, and *gorr*, Su.-G. *goer*, made, prepared, from *gior-a*, anciently *giaer-a*, parare, facere; q. prepared food. Isl. *acte* signifies edulia; A.-S. *gearve*, paratus. Su.-G. *garfw-a* has also the

sense of parare, anciently *giarv-a*, *garwa*; *garra*, praeparata. V. Ihre in vo.

This must be radically the same with the word pronounced *Aigars* in Angus. A different etymon, however, is given under that word.

EDGE, EGE, *s.* The highest part of a tract of elevated moorland, generally lying between two streams; a kind of ridge, South of S. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as *Cavertonedge*, &c.

"North from Kingside is *Kingside-edge*; a ridge of hills rising gradually from the North Esk (on the north between and the Pentland hills) and the Tweed, over which the post road leading from Edinburgh to Peebles passes, 700 feet above the sea level." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 215, 216.

"Ande in lik maner at Soltray *ege*, fra thai see the fyr of Eggerhop castyll ande mak takyn in lik maner." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1455, Acts, Ed. 1814, c. 44.

I was on the point of concluding that this was merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting the thin part of a blade, when I observed that Isl. *egg*, acies, is expl. by Gudm. Andr. in its secondary use, *Occa seu crepido montium et petrarum acuta porrectio*, p. 57; and by Haldorson, *Summum jugum montis*. It does not appear that A.-S. *ege* was ever used in this sense.

EDGE or URE, *s.* Edge or point. V. URE, s. 3.

To EDGIE, *v. n.* To be quick or alert in doing any thing, Roxb.

Fr. *agir*, to operate; Lat. *age*, go to; or Fr. *aguiser*, according to Ihre, O. Fr. *ech-ech*, Isl. *egg-a*, Su.-G. *aegg-a*, incitare, acuere; q. to put an edge on.

EDGIE, *adj.* Clever, Upp. Clydes. [Still used in the sense of *quick-tempered*, *surlly*, *easily provoked*.]

EDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Adam*, S.

It would be quite unnecessary to refer to *Edie Ochiltree*. V. Antiquary.

EDROPPIT, *part. pa.* Under the influence of the dropsy.

"His wambe throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene *edroppit*." Bellend. Cron., B. ix., c. 21. *Instar hydropici inflatus*; Boeth. I need scarcely say that this points out the origin.

EE, *s.* *Ae ee*, a darling, chief delight, Aberd.; q. a person's "one eye."

There is some degree of analogy in the use of Belg. *oogelym*, literally, a little eye, used to denote "a lovely person;" Sewel. The metaphor S. B. evidently refers to the care one takes to preserve a single eye.

It is, however, nearly akin to the figurative use of Lat. *oculus*, and its diminutive *ocellus*.

*Ocule mi*, blandientis vox, Plaut. My deare heart. *Ocellus meus*, id. My little sweete heart. Cooper. Thesaur.

EE, *s.* Eye. V. E.

EE of the day, noon, mid-day, S B.

This is a beautiful metaphor, the allusion being evidently to the eye as the brightest part of the body.

—How daur ye come at the *ee o' day*  
To tread the fairy lea?

—For I hae power at dead o' nicht  
To work men wae and ill,  
And the *ee o' day* gies power to me  
O' Mays to tak my will.

*Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct., 1818, p. 327.*

An' sy we flew, and the faster we flew  
In the glowan *ee o' day*.  
*Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 526.*

EEBREE, *s.* Eyebrow, Aberd., Nithsdale.

Her bonnie *eebree's* a hollie arch  
Cast by no earthlie han'.  
*Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.*

O blessings on that bonnie wee facis,  
And blessings on that bonnie *ee-bree!*  
*Song, Havermeal Bannock. V. BRE, BREE.*

EE-FEAST, *s.* 1. A rarity, any thing that excites wonder, Ayr.; q. a *feast* to the eye.

2. A satisfying glance, what gratifies one's curiosity, *ibid.*, Renfr.

EE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, *s.* 1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"You shall not doe amisse to set before your owne eyes for your present use the following Articles of the Lord's Supper, as straight rules to rectify the uncomely *eye-lasts* required to be introduced upon the sound work of this sacrament." Epistle of a Christian Brother, 1624, p. 12. See also Bruce's Eleven Sermon, B. fol. 7. *Omission, Eng. edit.*

I have outsgit and insight and credit,  
And from ony *ee-list* I'm free.

*Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 147.*

2. An offence.

"It is known that these two lived after from thenceforth in good friendship, as prince and subject without suspicion, grudge or *eye-list* on either partie." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 87.

"—To this hour not the least difference, the smallest *eyelist* botwixt any of us, either state or church commissioners, in any thing, either private or publick." Baillie's Lett., i. 450.

3. "A break in a page, the beginning of a paragraph, or rather of a section or chapter," Sibb., S.

4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term.

—"And on nawayes to be trublit tharin, or to be querrellit in his richt thairof be ony maner of occasion bigane, or throw ony defaulte or *ee-list*, be the quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challengeit, or the said Mr Alexander or his foirsaidis trublit tharin," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 357.

5. A cause of regret, Dumfr.

This derives from A.-S. *laettan*, impedire, obstare. But it is evidently from A.-S. *eag*, oculus, and *laest*, defectus, "want, defect, a lacking;" Somner. Su.-G. *last*, *id.* used both in a physical and moral sense; *last-a*, to blame, to charge with a fault.

EE-STICK, EISTACK, *s.* 1. Something rare, singular, or surprising; that which arrests the eye, q. causes it to *stick* or adhere, S.

Ah! willawins for Scotland now,  
Whan she maun stap ilk birky's mow  
Wi' *eistacks*, grown as 'tware in pet  
In foreign land, or green-house het.

*Fergusson's Poems, ii. 79.*

2. *Eesticks*, dainties, Aberd.

Or shall we suppose that the last syllable is radically the same with Isl. *stygð*, an offence?

EE-SWEET, EYE-SWEET, *adj.* Acceptable.

"It is easy to put religion to a market and public fair; but alas! it is not so soon made *eye-sweet* for Christ." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., Ep. 178.

EE-WINKERS, *s.* The eye-lashes. *To weet* one's *winkers*, S. to weep, from E. *wink*.

EEAN, *s.* A one-year-old horse or mare, Aberd.; perhaps from Gael. *eang*, a year, like the synon. term, *Year-auld*.

EEBREK *Crap*, the third crop after lea; as the second is called the *awat*, S. B.

EEGHIE NOR OGHIE. *I can hear neither eeghie nor oghie*, neither one thing nor another, Ang.; *neither ocht nor what*, synon.

'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw:  
For now the lads are sleeping horn hard,  
The door upon the dogs securely barr'd  
*Ichie nor ochie* now ye winna hear,  
The best time in the ward for you to steer.

*Ross's Helenore, p. 53.*

This perhaps literally is, "neither no nor aye." For *eeghie* is certainly the Goth. *igh*, or *eighi*, not. The change of the vowel in *oghie* may correspond to the alteration, either in vowels or consonants, which is so common in our language, as *mish-mash*, *clish-clash*, &c. And if it must be viewed as of the same meaning with *eeghie*, what Ibric observes concerning *ei*, *igh*, and *eighi*, is still more applicable. The Su.-G. negative, he says, is merely Gr. οὐχι, non. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. *och*, *et*, is often used in the sense of *etiam*, as expressing a cheerful affirmation; Moes-G. *auk*, bene. V. *Och*, 3. Ihre.

EEK, *s.* An augmentation, S. V. EIK.

EEKFOW, *adj.* 1. Expl. "blythe, having an affable demeanour, Ayr.

Most probably a secondary sense of the *adj.* signifying equal; as we say that one possesses "a very equal temper."

2. Equal; also, just, Ang.

This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of the E. word. It seems to have more affinity to Su.-G. *ekt-a*, Germ. Belg. *eicht*, justus, similis.

EEKFULL, *s.* A match, an equal, Ang.

Awa', says Colen, that'll never do,  
A cuintra littleane for the like o' yon;  
'Tis nae feer for feer, sae poor fouk dinna jock,  
Ye'll get your *eeekfull*, an' she'll get her luck.

*Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 105.*

*Equal*, Edit. Third, p. 110. This is the only example I have met with of this ancient word.

EESIE-PEESIE, *adj.* Equal, applied to things compared to each other, when viewed as perfectly alike; Ang. V. EEK-FOW.

EEL. *A nine-ee'd eel*, a lamprey, S.

This exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *neionogon*, and Germ. *neunauge*, murena; i.e. having nine eyes, from the vulgar opinion concerning this animal.

"*Petromyzon fluviatilis*: Lesser Lamprey; *Nine-eyed-eel*. This is abundant in the rivers Leith, Almond, and Esk. The popular name *Nine-eyed-eel* arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 30.

**EEL-BACKIT**, *adj.* A term applied to a horse of a light colour, that has a black line on his back from the mane to the tail, S.

Su.-G. *aal* has a similar sense. *Stria nigra, quae dorsum quorundam equorum a juba ad caudam transit*: ratio denominationis sumitur a similitudine hujus piscis; Ihre, vo. *Aal*.

**EELPOUT**, *s.* The viviparous Blenny. V. GUFFER.

"*B. viviparus*. Viviparous Blenny; Greenbone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of *Eelpout* and *Guffer*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 8.

Germ. *ael-pute, ael-moder*; Schonevelde.

**EELA**, *s.* A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Shetl.

Isl. *aall* signifies gurgis fluminis, et profundiora loca maris; *allda, unda, fluctus*. The term, however, may be softened from *elfa*, fluvius, the mouth of a river being generally good fishing ground.

**EEL-DROWNER**, *s.* A term negatively used in regard to one who is by no means acute or clever, who is far from being capable of performing a difficult task. It is said; "Atweel, he's nae *eel-drowner* mair than me," Roxb.; *synon.* with the *E.* phrase; "He'll never set the Thames on fire."

**EELIST**, *s.* A desire to have possession of something that cannot easily be obtained, Ayrs.

This term, from its signification, must be viewed as radically different from the preceding; and is undoubtedly from *ee*, and *list*, desire; q. "the desire of the eye;" from A.-S. *lyst*, desiderium, like *earde lyste, patriae amor*. Our term exactly corresponds with Dan. *oeyens lyst*, "the lust or delight of the eye;" Wolf. V. under *Ee*.

**EEMOST**, *adj.* Uppermost, Aberd.; *Yimost*, Moray.

But wi' a yark Gab made his queet  
As dwabil as a flail,  
And o'er fell he, maist like to greet,  
Just at the *eemost* ga'ill  
O' the kirk that day.

*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 126.

This is opposed to *Newmost*, and merely a provinciality for *Umast*, q. v.

**EEN, ENE, EYEN**, eyes; pl. of *E. ee*, S.

His glottonyt and fordouerit *ene* tuo  
He closit has, and sound gart slepe also.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 157. 8.

K. James I. writes *eyen*.

— Thy brestis wete  
Were with the teres of thyne *eyen* clere.  
*King's Quair*, ii. 36.

"Thanne he touchide her *yghen*." Wiclif, Mat. ix. v. E.

**EEN**, *s.* An oven, Aberd., Mearns. Hence,

**EEN-CAKE**, *s.* A thick cake made of oatmeal with yeast, and baked in an *oven*, *ibid.*  
*Oon-cake*, S.

**EENBRIGHT**, *adj.* Shining, luminous.

—"The brown bristly skin on the outside of it was all standing thick o' *eenbright* beaming drops like morning dew." Perils of Man, ii. 190.

This is an erratum for *ee-bright*. But even this has no authority.

**EEND**, *adj.* Even, straight, Roxb., apparently q. *even'd*.

To **EENIL**, *v. a.* To be jealous of; applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband. She is said to *eenil* him; Fife, nearly obsolete.

This is undoubtedly the same word with *Eyndill*, part. *Eyndling*, q. v. It seems to be softened from *Indilling*, used by Dunbar. V. the quotation under **ELDING**. I have been able to throw no light on the origin of the term; and, after a second examination of the cognate dialects, have met with nothing more satisfactory.

**EENKIN**, *s.* Kindred in all its extent, Dumfr.; *synon.* with *Kith and Kin*.

Perhaps from A.-S. *aegen*, proprius, and *cym*, propago, cognatio; or the first part of the word may be from *aeu*, legitimus, germanus, like *aeven-brother*, germanus.

**EENLINS**, *s. pl.* Of equal age, Perth.

This more nearly approaches the original form of the word than *Eildins*, q. v. It seems a contr. of *even-eildins*. The termination might seem to be formed from A.-S. *ealdinge*, did not this denote old age, senectus.

**EENOW**, *s.* Presently, S. B.

Grose mentions A. Bor. *inoo* as used in the same sense; which, however much disguised, is merely a corr. of *evennow*, just now.

"I hae some dainty caller haddies, and they sall be but three shillings the dozen, for I haena pith to drive a bargain *e'enow*, and mann just take what ony Christian body will gie wi' few words and nae flyting." Antiquary, iii. 215.

Perhaps I ought to mention that Dan. *endnu* signifies, still, to this very day; as, *Elders klæder ere endnu faerdig*; Your suit of clothes is not yet done. *Det er endnu koldt*; It is cold still. This is from *enda*, still, and *nu* now, at present.

**EENS**, "even as." Gl. Sibb., S., properly *e'en's*.

**EENT**, a common abbreviation among the vulgar, used in affirmation. If it be said, "That's no what I bade you do," or "bring," the answer is, "It's *eent*," S.

Probably a corr. of *even it*, i. e. "It is the very thing."

To **EER**, *v. n.* To squeak as a pig, Shetl.

**EERAM**, *s.* A boat-song, a rowing song.

"Think yourself, dear Morag, how my own heart warms to hear them singing the *eeram* of their clan; that fine deep Gaelic which none but a clansman can fee." Saxon and Gael, iv. 49.

This is properly a Gael. word, although it is written and pronounced *urrambh*, the oar song. It is apparently the same with *Joram*.

**EERIE**, *adj.* Timorous, lonely. V. ERY.

**EERTHESTREEN**, *s.* The night before yesternight, S.

I wrought it *e'erthestreen* upo' the plain,  
A garlan' o' braw spinks an' crawfeet made.  
*Macaulay's Poems*, p. 120.

Here the orthography is improper, as if *e'er* were a contr. of *ever*. V. HEREYESTREEN; and for the etymon HEREYESTERDAY.

**EESOME**, *adj.* Attractive or gratifying to the eye, S.

"Look at them now, my leddy—Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 159.

**EET**, *s.* A custom. V. ETT.

**EETNOCH**, *s.* A moss-grown precipitous rock, Ayr.

—"Their succar notes soocht awa along the howe o' the glens, and bonniely echo't amang the auld gray *etnocks* [leg. *etnochs*] like evermair." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

**EEVENOO**, *adj.* Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete, Roxb.

Apparently changed from C. B. *newynog*, *newynoug*, hungry; famished; from *newyn*, hunger, famine; Ir. and Gael. *nuna*, id.

**EEVERY**, *adj.* Hungry, Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 691. *Every*, Roxb.

This seems to be the same with *Yevery*, used by Bellenden, as signifying greedy, voracious. We may add to etymon, Isl. *gifur*, vehemens, avidus.

**EFFAULD**, *adj.* Upright, honest. V. AFALD.

**EFFAULDLIE**, *adv.* Uprightly.

"We bind and obleiss ws—*effauldlie* and faithfullie—to joyne—in the maintenance of the friedome and lawfulness of the foirsaid parliament." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 318.

It is also absurdly written *efoldly*.

—"The tenour thereof to be followed out *efoldly* as the samine is laid out in the said proclamation." Act General Assembly, A. 1638, p. 31.

**EFFE**, **ELFIE**, abbrev. of the name *Euphemia*, as is also *Famie*. Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 189.

**EFFECFULL**, *adj.* Effectual.

—"Our souerane Lady in her parliament—maid actis for ordouring of Notaris and punischement of falsaris, quhikis as yit hes tane na dew and *effecfull* execution." Acts Mary, 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

From the form of this word there is great reason to suppose that it is the origin of the modern S. term *Feckfoie*, q. v. under FECK.

**EFFECTUOUS**, *adj.* 1. Affectionate.

Gif any thoct remordis your myndis alsua  
Of the *effectuous* pietie maternals,  
Lous hede bandis, schaik doun your haris al.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 221. 2.

L. B. *effectuos-us*, id. V. AFFECTUOUS.

2. Powerful, efficacious.

"Thir ar thay quha albeit thay be ay learnand, yit thay cum never to the knaledge of the veritie, becauss thay resauit not the treu cheritie, that thay might be saif. Thairfor God vil send thame ane *effectuous*, and strang delusion of error, that thay vil gif credite vnto leis." Nicol Burne's Disputation, oppos. p. 1.

**EFFECTUOUSLIE**, *adv.* Affectionately.

"The chancellour requested his graco *effectuouslie* that he wold be so good to declair him self out of that prisone quherin the governour most wickedlie detained him." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 26.

To **EFFEIR**, **EFFERE**, *v. n.* 1. To become, to fit.

He cheist a flane as did *effeir* him.  
*Chr. Kirk*, st. 8. Ed. Callander.

Swa all his fulsome form thereto *effeirs*,  
The which for filth I will not file your ears.  
*Polwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 24.

2. To be proportional to. V. NAIPRIE.

—"And because the proportional parts are to be paid by us,—therefore it is hereby declared, that the debtor shall have retention frae his creditor in the first end of his rent or annual rent of his due proportional part of the said sum, *effeiring* to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden, payable by the said debtor to him or them." Band, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 205.

[3. As an *impers. v. Efferis*, it behoves, is customary, belongs.

It is generally used *impers.* For examples, V. Barbour, xii. 413, xi. 28, 77, Skeat's Ed.]

**EFFEIR**, **EFFER**, **EFFERE**, *s.* 1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

Quhy sould thay not have honest weidis,  
To thair estait doand *effeir*?  
*Maitland Poems*, p. 323.

2. A property, quality.

Than callit scho all flouris that grsw on feild,  
Discryving all thair fassious and *effeirs*.  
*Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 5, st. 19.

This, however, may signify appearance. V. APPER.

[3. Behaviour, demeanour, &c. V. Gl. Barbour, Skeat's Ed.]

**EFFEIRANDLIE**, *adv.* In proportion.

—"And for the feird fault to be banist or put in waird for the space of yeir and day,—and siclyke of all vther estatis efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischit *effeirandlie*." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

[Isl. *atfeð*, conduct; from *at* and *fara*, to go.]

To **EFFERE**, **EFFEIR**, *v. a.* 1. To fear, to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,  
Extolland your humans traditioun,  
Contrair the instructioun of Christ;  
*Effeir* ye not diuins punitioun!  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 74.

2. To affright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys *effere*.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 337. 20.

A.-S. *afaer-an*, terrere. V. APPERD.

To EFFEIR, *v. n.* To fear.

Quhairfoir *effeir* that he be not offendit,  
 Quhilk hes exaltit thee to sic honour,  
 Of his pepill to be ane gouernour.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 194.

[EFFRAIT, *part. p.* Afraid, Barbour.]EFFRAY, EFFRAYNG, *s.* Fear, terror.

The King—saw thaim all commounaly  
 Off sic countenance, and sa hardy,  
 For owt *effray* or abaysing.  
*Barbour*, xi. 250, MS.

And quhen the Inglis compuny  
 Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly  
 Sik folk, for owtyn abaysyng,  
 Thay war stonayt for *effrayng*.  
*Ibid.*, ix. 599, MS.

Fr. *effray-ir*, to affright.

[EFFRAYIT, *part. p.* Afraid, Barbour.]EFFRAYITLY, *adv.* Under the influence of fear.

Quhen Scottis men had sene thaim swa  
*Effrayitly* fle all thair way,  
 In gret hy apou thaim schot thai;  
 And slew and tuk a gret party,  
 The laiff fled full *effrayitly*.  
*Barbour*, xvii. 577, 580, MS.

EFFORE, *prep.* Before, afore.

“Our souerane lorde, &c. now reintegratis & reponis  
 him to the samin state as he wes *effore* the samin.”  
*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 336.

## EFREST.

—Braid burdis, and benkis ourbeld with bancouris  
 of gold.  
 Clede our with clene claithis,  
 Raylit full of richis,  
 The *efrest* wes the arris  
 That ye se schold.  
*Houlate*, iii. 3, MS.

By *arress*, as in MS., arrace or tapestry is certainly  
 meant, as Mr. Pink. expl. the word. As to *efrest*, the  
 sense requires that it should signify, best, most ex-  
 cellent; “the finest tapestry that could be seen.” It  
 seems indeed to be merely Isl. *efri*, *yfri*, superior, used  
 in the superlative. This in Isl. is *efstr*; G. Andr., p.  
 56. 137. But the superlative of *yppare* is *ypprist*,  
 Su.-G. *ypper*, praecellens, *ypperst*, praestatissimus;  
 Ihre, vo. *Yppa*, elevare.

EFT, *adv.* After.

Schyr Amar said, Trewis it wordis tak,  
 Quhill *eft* for hym prowisioune we may mak.  
*Wallace*, iii. 272, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously *eftir*.

For neur syne with ene saw I hir *eft*,  
 Nor neuer abak, fra sche was loist or reft.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 63. 25.

The put him forth a pylour before Pilate and said;  
 This Jesus apou Jewes temple iaped & despised  
 To fordo it on one day, and in thre dayes after  
 Edifie it *eft* new; here he standes that saide it.  
*P. Ploughman*, Fol. 97, a. b.

A.-S. *aest*, *eft*, post. O. Sax. *aupt*, Isl. *eptir*, id.;  
 but there is an older form, *ept* or *est*.

EFT-CASTEL, EFT-SCHIP, “the stern or hin-  
 der part of the ship,” Rudd.

And to the goddis maid this vrisoun,  
 Sittand in the hie *eft-castell* of the schip.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 86. 7.

Furth of his *eft-schip* ane bekin gart he stent.  
*Ibid.*, 85. 47.

E. *abaft*, is used in the same sense. V. EFT.

EFTER, EFTIR, *prep.* After.

“With quhat ordour followit the saxt command  
*efter* the fift?” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551,  
 Fol. 52, a.

“Bot & we *eftir* Baptyme fal in synnis, suppose thai  
 be neur sa greuous and mony, we haue the secund  
 remeid quhilk is the sacrament of Penance.” *Ibid.*,  
 Fol. 119, a.

A.-S. *eftyr*, post. Mr. Tooke views *after* as the  
 compar. of *aft*, A.-S. *aest*, Divers. Purl., i. 444. Of  
 this I can see no proof. It is opposed by the analogy  
 of the cognate languages; Moes-G. *aftra*, Su.-G. *efter*,  
 anc. *iftir*, Isl. *eptir*, *aptur*, *aeptir*, Alem. *after*, all  
 having the same meaning. Even Isl. *efstre*, when used  
 as a compar., posterior, differs only in orthography  
 from the prep. *epster*, post; *epterra*, postea.

EFTIR ANE, *adv.* Uniformly; q. having the  
 same exemplar, S.

Ful wele I wate my text sal mony like,  
 Syne *eftir ane* my toung is and my pen,  
 Quhilk may suffice as for our vulgar men.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 452, 30.

EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.

“James duick of Chattellarault—protestit in his  
 awne name, his *efter cummaris*, & remanent rychtuiss  
 bluide that may succede to the crone of Scotland,”  
 &c. *Acts Mary*, 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 605.

This is formed in the same manner as A.-S. *efter-*  
*genga*, a successor, “one who goes after.”

EFTIR-FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains,  
 residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds,  
 results.

—“Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment  
 of the said soume, allsmekle as the *eftir-fallis* of the  
 teis of the schip, callit the Katrine, is prufit of avale,”  
 &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1488, p. 113.

EFTIR HEND, *adv.* Afterwards, S.

And *eftirhend*, in the same cheptour God sais thus to  
 the same peple: *Et dixisti, absque peccato et innocens*  
*sum*, &c. Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Prol. Fol.  
 1, b.

As Su.-G. *efter* has the same meaning with A.-S.  
*aefter*, *haen* is often contr. from *haedan*, hence. Thus  
*haedan efter* signifies dehinc, posthac. In the same  
 manner, Belg. *oorheen*, before, is formed: A.-S. *heona*  
 corresponds to Su.-G. *haedan*, *haen*.

EFTER HEND, *prep.* After.

“*Efter hend* all this, thai turnit thame to the bre-  
 karis of the law, & spak to thame mair scharly saying:  
 Cursit and warit sall thow be in the cite & cursit in  
 the feild.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 8, a.

“The Apostil sanct Paul rehersand the deidis of the  
 flesche, reckins manslauchter among thame, sayand  
*eftir hend* thame all, Quha sa dois thame & siclik, sall  
 nocht get the kingdome of God.” *Ibid.*, Fol. 50, b.

EFTREMESS, *s.* A desert.

Thai seruyt thaim on sa gret wane,  
 With scherand swerdys, and with knyffis,  
 That weile ner all left the lyvys.  
 Thai had a felloun *eftremess*;  
 That sowl chargis to chargand war.  
*Barbour*, xvi. 457, MS.

*Intermais*, Ed. 1620.

A.-S. *aefter* and *mess*, a meal. To this Sw. *efter-*  
*maate* corresponds, also signifying a desert.



**EFTSONYS, adv.** Soon after, in a short time.

—I say yow sekyrly  
Thar sall na perell, that may be.  
Dryve me *eftsonys* to the se,  
Mine auentur her tak will I,  
Quhethir it be esfull or angry.

*Barbour, V. 68, MS.*

**O. E. *eftsoons*.** This Dr. Johns. says is formed of *eft* and *soen*, "by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning." But although both words denote posteriority as to time, they are by no means synon. *Soen* gives the idea of brevity; but *eft*, i.e. *after*, respects the future quite indefinitely. It is immediately formed from A.-S. *eft-sona*, cito post. But it is also rendered, iterum, deintegrò, rursus, "forthwith or againe;" Somner. It may bear this latter signification here; "I shall not again go to sea."

**EFTSYIS, adv.** Oftimes. This is mentioned by Rudd. But I have not marked any place in Doug. Virgil.

As A.-S. *eft* signifies iterum, rursus, it has been viewed as the origin of E. *oft*, S. *ast*. *Syis* is the pl. from A.-S. *sithe*, vice.

**EGAL, adj.** Equal, Fr., Mearns.

—In shape and size that were most *egal*,  
To make the louse-race fair and legal.

*Meston's Poems, p. 116.*

**EGE OR VRE.** Edge or point.

"And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felloun assail-yeing with *ege* or *vre*, he sal remayn in presoun," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1432, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 21. V. VRE, s. 3.

[**EGG, v.** To incite, to urge. *Barbour.*]

[**EGGING, s.** Urging, incitement. *Barbour.*]

\***EGG.** One of the childish modes of divination, used on Hallowe'en, S. B., is to drop the white of an egg in wine, or any pure liquid. According to the form that the substance assumes, the future lot of the person is understood. If a fine landscape with trees, &c., appears, as interpreted by the lively workings of an excited fancy, one is fated to enjoy a country life: if high houses and steeples meet the eye, it is to be a town life.

Melted lead is dropped in water, in the West of S. on the same evening. Although I do not recollect that any particular reason is assigned for it; there can be no doubt that it has originally been done with a similar intention.

To DREAM OF EGGS, is viewed as foretoking anger. But if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviotd.

**EGG-BED, s.** The ovarium of a fowl, S.

Sw. Dan. *egg-stock*.

**EGGLAR, s.** A hawk, who collects *eggs* through the country for sale, S. A.

"The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendieters, 10—*Egglers*, 2." Statist. Acc. P. Mertoun, xiv. 589.

**EGGS, s. pl.** *Ye're aff your eggs*, a phrase applied to one who is under a mistake as to any matter of fact, or who forms an unjust conclusion from facts. It is sometimes thus expressed, "*Ye're a' aff your eggs*, and on cauld chuckiestanes."

The allusion is evidently to a fowl leaving her eggs, or sitting on something else, supposing that they are under her.

**EGG-SHELL.** *Breaking of an Egg-shell.*

"Here [in Angus] *Noroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an *eggshell*, if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." Edin. Mag., Feb. 1818, p. 117. This custom is as ancient at least as the time of Pliny. "For feare likewise of some harme, see wee not that it is an usual thing to crush and breake both *egge* and fish *shels*, so soone as ever the meat is supped and eaten out of them; or else to bore the same through with a spoone stele or bodkin?" Hist., B. xxviii. e. 2.

He is here speaking of the power of "the infernall fiends."

**EGGTAGGLE, s.** 1. The act of wasting time in bad company, Ayr.

2. Expl. as denoting inmodest conduct, *ibid.*

The latter part of the word is obviously from the v. to *Taigle*, q. v. Shall we suppose that the term is formed from the idea of a servant being *hindered*, or pretending to be so, in seeking for *eggs*?

**EGYPTIANIS, s. pl.** The name formerly given to Gipsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from *Egypt*.

—"The *Egyptianis* & George Faw their capitane," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 16.

"George Faw & Johnne Faw *Egyptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrowne, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egyptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne." *Ibid.*

**EGLIE, s.** Some peculiar kind of needle-work.

"A clait of estait of gold damaskit spraingit with reid *eglie* in breadis of clait of gold and erammosin satine furnissit with ruif and taill, thre pandis all frenyeit with threidis of gold and reid silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Fr. *aiguille*, *equillé*, wrought or pricked with needles, from *aiguille*, a needle. *Aiguillée*, as a s., is also applied to the thread, silk or wool, used in the needle; Certaine quantité de fil, de soie, de laine, qu'on passe dans une aiguille, proportionnée a l'étendue du bras qui la tire. Diet. Trev.

**EGYPT (or EGYPTIAN) HERRING,** a name given on the Firth of Forth to the Saury Pike. V. GOWDANOOK.

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. V. EASSIN, v.

**EIDENT, adj.** Busy, diligent. V. ITHAND.

**EIDER DOUN,** properly the down of the eider duck, or anas mollissima, Liun.

"This usefull species is found in the Western Isles of Scotland,—and on the Farn isles; but in greater numbers in Norway, Iceland and Greenland: from whence

a vast quantity of the down, known by the name of *Eider* or *edder*, which these birds furnish, is annually imported. Its remarkably light, elastic and warm qualities, make it highly esteemed as a stuffing for coverlets, by such whom age or infirmities render unable to support the weight of common blankets. The down is produced from the breast of the bird in the breeding season." Pennant's Brit. Zool., p. 581.

Sw. *eider*, also *aada*, *anas molissima*; *ciderdum*, the down of the eider.

**EIFFEST**, *adj.* used *adv.* Especially.

"Heirfore we believe it to be worthie, godlie and meritable to mak just witnessing to the veritie; that the veritie be not hide nor smurit down, that veritie *eiffest* throw laik of the quhilk prejudice ma be ganerit contrair ane innocent." Diploma, Barry's Orkney, App., p. 405. *Presertim*, Orig. Deed.

Isl. *efstur*, supremus.

To **EIK**, *v. a.* 1. To add; **E.** *eke*.

—"And that thai *eik* no covbille for the said fischingis bot as vse & wont wes of before." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 216.

To **EIK**, *v. n.* To add, to subjoin.

"Besides these answers, which the judicious reader may easily perceive whether reasonable, to elude his majesty's just grievances or not, they *eik* thus: 'As we are most unwilling to fall upon any questions which may seem to import the least contradiction with his majesty,' &c. Spalding, i. 185. *V.* the *s.*

**EIK, EEK, EKE, s.** An addition, **S.**

"Concerning the removal of this larger *eek*, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing *eeks*." Maxwell's Bee-Master, p. 52.

"Likely from them a great *eke* will be put to Traquair's process, which before was long and odious enough." Baillie's Lett., i. 323.

A.-S. *eac-an*, *ec-an*, Moes.-G. *auk-an*, Su.-G. *ock-a*, Belg. *oock-en*, addere.

[Isl. *auka*, to add, *auki*, addition.]

The *v.* and *conj.* are both used in **E.**

**EIK**, *pron.* Each; **Doug.**

A.-S. *elc.* Teut. *elck*, *id.*

**EIK, s.** 1. The liniment used for greasing sheep, **S. A.**

2. A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather, **Roxb**; often called *Sheep-eik*.

—"That all sheip be marked with keill, and not with tar or pick.—That none quho sellis wooll shall weit the samyne, or put in any worse wooll or filthe to mak vp weight thairin.—And that becaus the *eik* and filthinnes of the samene is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof, and causes the samen wooll or yearne maid thairof to rot in a short space." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 392.

*Eik* is used in the same sense in Northumberland.

This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgæ into Britain. It is obviously allied to Teut. *eck*, *ack*, *res foeda*, *et nauseam movens*; Mod. Sax. *eck*, *pus*, *sanies*, *eck-en*, *exulcerare*; **Kilian.** Isl. *age* is expl. *caries soli*, *ab aqua*.

A.-S. *eaca*, *additamentum*, from *eac-an*, *addere*; *q.* something *added* to the natural covering of the sheep, an additional defence from the cold.

**EIKWEDER, s.** A wedder of a particular description.

—"Confirms the gift—of the few maillis, few duties, caynes, *eikweders*, teind lambes, and other mentioned in the mortificatioun—to Mr. Johne Duncane Minister at Culros." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 578.

Whether this refers to these wedders being covered with *eik*, i.e. besmeared; or to their being given in *addition* to some former gift, is uncertain.

**EIKEND, s.** The short chain which attaches the *theets* or traces to the swingletrees in a plough, **Clydes.**

This might seem to resemble A.-S. *egcgung*, a word given by Aelfric, in the sense of *occalio*, which denotes harrowing. *Eikend* may, however, be compounded of A.-S. *ec-an*, to *eke*, and *end*, *finis*, *q.* to join the ends of the traces.

To **EILD, ELD, v. n.** To wax old.

"Thairfore said the moral poete Horace; He that *eildis* in his awin cuntre, not following sic thingis as bene done afore him, for laik of experience is bot ane barne." Bellend. Cron., Concl., F. 249, b.

This ald hasard caryis ouer fludis hote  
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit bote,  
All thoct he *eildit* was, or step in age,  
Als fery and als swipper as ans page.

*Doug. Virgil*, 173. 53.

He [Valeriane] was tane be Sapore kyng of Pers, & his army discomfyst, & *eildit* in sa miserabyll seruitude that Sapore maid ane stule of his bak to leip on his hors." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 1. *Consenuit*, Boeth. A.-S. *eald-ian*, *vetascerere*, *senescere*.

**EILD, ELD, s.** 1. Any particular period of human life, in relation to the time of birth, **S.**

Giff ony deys in this bataille,  
His ayr, but ward, releff, or taile,  
On the fyrst day sall weld;  
All be he neur sa young off *eld*.

*Barbour*, xii. 322, MS.

Gyf Jupiter my ying yeris bewent  
Wald me restore, in sic strenthis and *eild*,  
So as I was quhen first in battell feild  
The armes of the oistis doun I dang!

*Doug. Virgil*, 262. 50.

Used also in **O. E.**

Sigbert, kyng of Estsex, in *elde* was he more.

*R. Brunne*, p. 2.

*Euin eild*, of the same age, or equal in age.

And gif he war on life quhil now in fers,  
He had bens *euin eild* with thé, and hedy pere.

*Ibid.*, 84, 50.

A. Bor. *eald*, *id.* "He is tall of his *eald*, he is tall of his age;" **Grose.**

2. A generation.

Nor Ceculus was not absent, traist me,  
—Quham al *eildis* reputis and schawis us  
Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

*Doug. Virgil*, 232. 23. *Actas*, *Virg.*, vii. 680.

3. A division of time in chronology, including many generations, an era.

Now have yhs herds on quhatkyn wyis,  
I have contenyt this tretys,  
Fra fyrst fourmyt wes Adam,  
Tyl this tyme nowe of Abraham,  
And bath the *eldys* has tane ende,  
As in all storys wells is kende,

Contenand hale thre thowsand yhere  
Nyne scowre and foure oure passyt clere.  
*Wyntown, Cron. ii., Prol. 5.*  
In thryde *eylde*, wytht-owtyn les,  
In Spaynyhè the Scottis cumyn wes.  
*Ibid.*, ii. 9. 75.

#### 4. Age, the advanced period of life.

Behaldis this my vyle vnweyldy age,  
Ouerset wyth hasert hare and faynt dotage,  
Quhame *eldd* vode of al treuth and verite  
Be fals drede dissausis sa, quod sche.  
*Doug. Virgil, 222. 55.*

*Eld* is given by Ben Jonson as a North-country word, in this sense.

Who scorns at *eld*, peeles of his owne young haire.  
Shakespear uses *eld* in one passage where the sense is dubious.

—Well you know,  
The superstitious idle-headed *Eld*  
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age  
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.  
*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Some understand old age, others old peoplo, as meant. It seems rather to signify antiquity, ancient times.

Rudd. derives this word from *old*; Sibb. with more propriety from A.-S. *eald*, senex, vetus. But it is more immediately allied to *yld*, *yldo*, used in most of the senses mentioned above; "Aetas, *Cnillie-u yldo*, puerilis aetas, Guthl. Vit. Aevum saeculum, *Seo forme yld thisere worulde*, primum saeculum hujus mundi; Aelfr. Senectus; *Yldo ne derede*, senectus non laederet, Caedm. ap. Lye, "Eild did na dere," S. Moes-G. *ald*, progenies, Isl. *alld*, *alder*, Sw. *aelder*, aetas. These *Seren*. derives from *ala*, gignere; G. Andr. from Heb. *הלד*, *halad*, aevum.

Sibb. observes that this term "is also used in the sense of barren; *eild cov*, one that yieldeth no milk." But the words are quite different. V. YELD and ELDING.

#### EILD, *adj.* Old.

Ane hundreth maydynis had sche young and *eild*,  
And als mony of the sam age young swanys.  
*Doug. Virgil, 35. 36.*  
A.-S. *eald*, senex.

#### EILDINS, EELDINS, YEALINGS, *s. pl.* Equals in age; often pron. *eillins*, also *yeildins*, S.

For you, a species by yoursell,  
Near *eildins* with the sun your god,  
Nae ferly 'tis to hear you tell,  
Ye're tired and inclin'd to nod.  
*The Phoenix, Ramsay, ii. 493.*

*Yealings* resembles A.-S. *ge-eald-an*, to grow old.  
O ye, my dear-remembered, ancient *yealings*,  
Were ye but here to share my wounded feelings!  
Ye worthy Proveses, an' mony a Bailie,  
Wha in the paths of righteousness did toil ay.  
*Burns, iii. 57.*

This, I suspect, is merely the classical phrase *euid-eild* inverted, q. *eild-euin*. V. EILD, senso I. A.-S. *efen-eald*, coaevus, *efn-eald*, Gl. Aelfr. from *eald* and *efen*, equalis. Isl. *jafnaldre*, coaetaneus, *jafnaldrar*, acetate pares.

#### EILDIT, *part. pa.* Advanced in years, aged. V. EILD, *v.*

EILD, EILL, *adj.* Applied to a cow that ceases to give milk, whether from age, or from being with calf, Border. *Eill*, Annandale. V. YELD.

#### EILDING, *s.* Fuel. V. ELDIN'.

EIND, *s.* Breath. To *tak* one's *eind*, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe, S. B.

The pensy blades doss'd down on stanes,  
Whipt out their snishin millies;  
And a' were blyth to *tak* their *einds*,  
And clab a pint o' Lillie's  
Best ale that day.  
*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 184.*

*Einds* is rendered "refreshment" by the Editor of these poems. But this must be a mistake. The word is evidently the same with *End* and *Aynd*, q. v., both signifying breath.

#### EIR, *s.* Fear, dread, Ang. Hence *eiry*. V. ERY.

[\* EIR, *adv.* Ere, formerly, Barbour.]

[EIR-QUHIL, *adv.* Erewhile, ere this, Barbour.]

EIRACK, EAROCK, ERACK, ERRACK, *s.* A hen of the first year; one that has begun to lay. S. Hence an *earock's egg*, one of a small size. *Howtowldie*, synonym.

"*Eirack*, a chicken." Statist. Acc., xv. 8, N.

He has a clunker on his croun,  
Like half an *earack's egg*,—and youn  
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.  
*The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.*

What? hae you ony eggs to sell?

*Jan.* No ane.  
I wat our tappet *erock* laid but twa,  
An' Jean au' I baith took them to our dinner.  
*Donald and Flora, p. 84.*

The writer of this account refers to Gael. *eirag*. This indeed signifies a chicken; a pullet, a young hen; Shaw. But notwithstanding the coincidence, I have a strong suspicion that our term is properly *yearock*, q. of the first year. Germ. *jahrig*, one year old.

#### EIRD AND STANE. V. SASINE.

[EIRDED, *past pa.* Buried, Barbour, xix., 203, Hart's Ed., 1616.]

EISDROP, *s.* The eaves. "The *eisdrop* of the said hous;" Aberd. Reg. V. EASING.

[EISS, *v. a.* To comfort, to satisfy.

Of mete & drink and othir thing,  
That mycht thame *eiss* thai had plente.  
*Barbour, v. 291, Skeat's Ed.]*

#### EISSEL, *adj.* Easterly, S. A.

"On Monanday night he cam yont to stop the ewes aff the hogg-fence, the wind being *eissel*."  
Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.  
A.-S. *east-dele*, ortus; as *eastill*, Loth., is from A.-S. *east-led*, orientalis.

EISTIT, *adv.* Rather; also pron. *astit*, Ayrs. V. ASTIT.

EISTLAND, *adj.* A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence, *eistland tymmer*, wood from Norway, &c.

"Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed of *eistland* tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

**EITCH, s.** An instrument used by a cooper, S.; *addice* or *adze*, E.

"*Eitches* for cowpers, the dozen—iill xii s." Rates, A. 1611.

—"Axes, *eitches*, drug saw, bow saw," &c. Depreciations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. DRUG SAW.

A.-S. *adesa*, "an axe, an addice, or cooper's instrument," Somner.

**EITH, EYTH, ETH, adj.** Easy, S.

The folk with owt, that wer wery,—  
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;  
And saw it wes not *eyth* to ta  
The toun, quhill sic defence wes mad.

*Barbour*, xvii. 454, MS.

In Pink. Edit. *syth*.

—This displeure suld haue bene *eith* to bere.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 114. 32.

To tell, as I thame wrytyn fand,  
Thai ar noucht *eth* til wndyrstand.

*Wyntown*, viii. 4. 234.

*Eth*, id. R. Brunne, p. 194.

Wild thei bicom Cristen, full *eth* I were to drawe,  
Bot I dar not for thaim alle one to leue our lawe.

"[It's] *eith* to keep the castle that was never besiegd;" S. Prov. "spoken with bitterness, by a handsome woman, when an ugly one calls her a w—e; intimating that nobody will give her the temptation." Kelly, p. 96.

A. Bor. A.-S. *eath*, facilis; Isl. *aud*, Su.-G. *od*, *oed*, Alem. *od*, Mod. Sax. *oede*, id. This, according to Junius, may be derived from Gr. *ebos*, mos. Ihre supposes that the root is obsolete. It may perhaps be deduced from Su.-G. *ed-a*, cupere, placere; or Isl. *ae*, pret. *aude*, pausare, quiescere. It properly signifies, to rest with cattle, to give them time to breathe. V. G. Andr., p. 5.

*Eith* is also used adverbially:—

—Sic troubles *eith* were born;  
What bogles, wedders, or what Mausy's scorn?  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 4.

"*Eith* learned, soon forgotten;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 24.

A.-S. *eathelic* is used as an *adj.* in the same sense with *eath*; whence this might be originally formed.

**EITHAR, ETHAR, comp.** Easier.

For *ethar* is, quha list syt down and mote,  
Ane vther sayaris faltis to spye and note,  
Than but offence or falt thame self to write.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 435. 41.

**EITHLY, adv.** Easily, S.

**EITHER, adv.** Or.

"By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, *either* auditors of the same." Knox's Appell., p. 432.

This word is still occasionally used in both senses, Ang. Isl. *eda*, *edr*, aut, seu, sive; Alem. *athe*, aut, vel; Schilter. These have more the appearance of primitives than A.-S. *aegther*. V. **ATHIR**.

**EIZEL, AIZLE, ISIL, ISEL, s.** 1. A hot ember, S.

She fuff'd her pipe wi' sic a lunt,  
Iu wrath she was sae vap'rin,  
She notic'd na, an *aizle* brunt  
Her braw new worsset apron.

*Burns*, iii. 131.

2. A bit of wood reduced to the state of charcoal, S. In this sense the phrase, *brunt to an eizel*, is used as to any body that leaves a residuum possessing some degree of solidity.

3. Metaph. for the ruins of a country desolated by war:

Had not bene better thame in thare natyue hald  
Haue sittin styll among the assis cald,  
And lattir *isillis* of thare kynd cuntré.  
Extremos cineres, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 314. 41.

A.-S. *ysle*, favillae; "embers, hot ashes. Lane. hodieque *isles*;" Somner. Isl. *eysa*, carbones candentes sub cinere. G. Andr. refers to Heb. *ash*, *ash*, ignis, p. 60. Goth. *isletta*, calx.

**EKIE, s.** A proper name. V. **ECKIE**.

**ELBOCK, ELBUCK, s.** Elbow, S. Rudd.

Hab fidg'd and leugh, his *elbuck* clew,  
Baith fear'd and fond a sprit to view.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 529.

"She brake her *elbuck* at the kirk door;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61; "spoken of a thrifty maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife." Kelly, p. 293.

A.-S. *elboga*, Belg. *elle-boege*, Isl. *alboge*, Alem. *elboga*, *ellenboege*, id. from A.-S. *eln*, Alem. *el*, *elin*, Belg. *elle*, Moes-G. *alleina*, Lat. *ulna*, a word originally used to denote the arm, and *boge*, curvatura, from A.-S. *bug-an*, Teut. *bojh-en*, to bow.

**ELBOW-GREASE, s.** 1. Hard work with the arms, S., a low word.

"He has scantit and dintit my gude mahogany table past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow grease* to smooth." The Entail, iii. 84.

It is also a provincial E. word.

2. Brown rappee, Ang.

**ELBOWIT GRASS, Flote Foxtail-Grass.** *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Linn., Lanarks.

It has obviously been denominated *elbowit*, or *el bowed*, for the same reason for which it bears the name of *geniculatus*, as being *kneed*, or having many joints.

[ELD, ELDE, s. Age. V. **EILD**.]

**ELDARIS, ELDRYS, s. pl.** Aneestors, *forbears*, synon. *Barbour*, iii. 223. *Wyntown*, Prol. iii. 12. *Doug. Virgil*, 91. 49.

But examples are unnecessary, *elders* being still used in the same sense in E.; A.-S. *aldor*, senior, pater familias; Su.-G. *aeldre*, senior; from *ald*, old.

\* **ELDER, s.** Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a *ruling elder*, S.

"The *Elders*, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publicke affaires of the Kirk; *to wit*, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge." First Buik of Discipline, c. 10, § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should "be made every yeare once,—lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk." *Ibid.*, § 3. Now both are chosen *ad vitam aut culpam*.

A different reason is assigned, Knox's Hist., p. 267.

"Quhilk burdane thay patiently susteained a yeir and mair. And then becaus they culd not (without neglecting of thair awen private houses) langer wait upoun the publick charge; they deayred that theyir might be releaved, and that uthers might be hurdeined in thair roume: Quhilk was thocht a petitionou ressona-bill of the hail Kirk."

- \* **ELDERSCHIP**, *s.* 1. A term anciently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

"When we speik of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mein not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have their awin particular *Elderschips*, especially to Landwart, bot we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particular Kirks, may have ane common *Elderschip* to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical causes.—"

"The power of thir particular *Elderschips*, is to use diligent labours in the boundis committit to thair charge, that the kirks be kept in gude order.—It pertains to the *Elderschip* to take heid that the word of God be purely preichit within their bounds, the sacraments rightly ministrat, &c." Second Buik of Discipline, c. vii. s. 10–12.

No intermediate court, between this Eldership and what is now called a Provincial Synod, is mentioned as either existing or necessary.

"Assemblies ar of four sortis. For aither ar they of particular Kirks and Congregations ane or ma, or of a Province, or of ane hail Nation," &c. *Ibid.*, s. 2.

It occurs as synon. with *Presbytery*, Aets Ja. VI., 1592, c. 14; although there we find the phrase *particular Sessions* used distinctively.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session of a particular congregation, S.

"We gave in, long ago, a paper to the great committee, wherein we asserted a congregational *eldership*, for governing the private affairs of the congregation, from the 18th of Matthew. Mr. David Calderwood, in his letter to us, has censured us greivously for so doing; shewing us, that our books of discipline admit of no presbytery or *elderschip* but one." Baillie's Lett., ii. 16.

A.-S. *caldor-scipe*, princeipatus, "principality, seniority,—superiority whether in ago or place;" Somner.

- ELDFADER**, **ELDFADIR**, *s.* 1. Grandfather.

The King hys douchtre, that was far,  
And wes als aperand ayr,  
With Waitre Stewart gan he wed.  
And thai wele sone gat of thair bed  
A knaw child, throw our Lordis grace,  
That eftre hys gud *eldfadyr* wes  
Callyt Robert; and syne wes King.

*Barbour*, xiii. 694, MS.

Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy be name,  
Wes *eldfadyre* til oure kyng Willame.  
*Wyntown*, vii. 8. 230.

2. Father-in-law.

Cesar the *eldfader* ———  
Hys msich Pompey sall stracht agane him went,  
With rayit oistis of the oryent.

*Socer*, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 195. 26.

A.-S. *cald-fader*, avus.

VOL. II.

- ELDIN**, **ELDING**, **EILDING**, *s.* Fuel of any kind; but more generally applied to peats, turfs, &c., S. A. Bor. Lincoln.

Cauld Winter's bleakest blasts we'll eithly cower,  
Our *eldin's* driven, an' our har'st is ower.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 6.

"The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering *elding*, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom, for fuel, and the evening in warming their shivering limbs before the scanty fire which this produces." P. Kirkinner, *Wigton's Statis. Ace.*, iv. 147.

"Aye, said I, and ye'll be wanting *elding* now, or something to pitt ouer the winter." Guy Mannering, iii. 104.

A.-S. *aeled*, Su.-G. *eld*, Isl. *eld-r*, fire. Sibb. renders the Sw. word not only ignis, but pabulum ignis. I have met with no authority for this. In Isl. subterraneous fire is called *jardeldr*, from *jard*, earth, and *eldr*. *Tha kram madr laupandi, oe sagdi at jardelldr var uppkvamin i Olfusi*; Then came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Olfus. *Kristnisaga*, p. 88.

The ancient Persians called fire *ala*; whence most probably Goth. *al-a*, A.-S. *ael-an*, Isl. *eld-a*, to kindle.

- ELDIN-DOCKEN**, *s.* Rumex aquaticus, Linn.; the Water-dock, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as *eldin* or fuel by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name, Roxb.

- ELDING**, *s.* Age.

For so said wourthy Salomon,  
*Elding* is end of erthlie glie.

Welcum eild, for youth is gone!

*Maitland Poems*, p. 193.

A.-S. *caldunge*, senectus, vetustas; old age;—also the waxing or growing old or ancient; *Somn.* V. *EILD*, *v.* and *s.*

- ELDIS**.

From that place syne vnto ans caus we went,  
Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern went,  
With treis *eldis* belappit round about,  
And thik harsk granit pikis standand out.

*Doug. Virgil*, 75. 23.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., may perhaps signify, entirely, on all sides, corresponding to *circum*.

*Arboribus clausi circum*.—Virg.

A.-S. *eallis*, Moes.-G. *allis*, omnino, omnimodis.

- ELDMODER**, *s.* Mother-in-law.

*Eldmoder* to ans hunder thar saw I Heecuba.

*Doug. Virgil*, 55. 43.

It must have properly denoted a grandmother; A.-S. *calde-moder*, avia. A. Bor. *el-mother*, a step-mother. V. **ELDFADER**.

- ELDNING**, **ELDURING**, *s.*

Quhen I heir mentionat his name, thsn mak I nyne croces,  
To kelp me fra the commerance of that carle msangit;  
That full of *elduring* is, and anger, and all evil thewis.

I dar nocht luik to my luif for that lens gib;  
He is sa full of jelosy, and ingyne fals.—

I dar nocht luik to the knaip that the cop fillis.

For *indilling* of that auld shrew, that ever on ewill thinkis.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 49.

In edit. 1508, it is *eldnyng*. This seems to have the same meaning; and has perhaps been originally the same word, with *indilling* also used in the passage. Both appear to denote jealousy. *Eldnyng*, if the true

reading is nearly allied to A.-S. *elning*, zeal, emulation. V. *Eyndlyng*, which is evidently the same with *indilling*.

**ELDREN, ELDEREN, adj.** Growing old, elderly. *An eldrin man*,—one considerably advanced in life, S.

Or like the tree that bends his *eldren* braunch  
That way where first the stroke hath made him launch.  
*Hudson's Judith*, p. 49.

—The *eldern* men sat down their lane,  
To wet their throats within.

*A. Nicol's Poems*, 1739, p. 73.

Colin and Lindy, Bydby says, they're ca'd,  
The ane an *elderin* man, the niest a lad,  
A bonny lad, as e'er my een did see,  
And dear he is and sall be unto me.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 63.

Dan. *aldrende*; Isl. *aldræn*, senex, Olai Lex. Run.  
V. EILD, *v.* and *s.*

[ELDRIS. V. ELDRIS.]

**ELDURING, Dumb.** V. ELDNING.

\* **ELEMENTS, s. pl.** The sky, the firmament, the heavens, S.

**ELEST, s.** An offence.

—“How in hir Hienes last parliament, all penall lawis and statutis repugnant and prejudiciall to the said forme of religion, and professionis thair of, are abolischt to their surtie, all men knawis, and swa at this present can justlie pretend na caus of mislyking nor discontentationn: Yit heiring sum *elest* to be tane, and consavit be the people in sum partis of this realme, —hir Maiestie, with avyis,” &c. Sed<sup>t</sup>. Counc., A. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 572.

“The Quenis Majestie having ressavit ane letter from hir guid Sister the Quene of England,—tending to the pacification of all *elestis* and controversies standing betwix their Majesties,” &c. Keith's Hist., p. 317. V. EE-LIST under EE.

**ELEVEN-HOURS, s.** A luncheon, S.; so called from the time that labourers or children get their meridian.

\* **ELF, s.** A puny creature, S.

For wary-draggle, and sharger *elf*,  
I hae the gear upo' my skelf.

*R. Forbes's Poems*.

**ELF-BORE, s.** A hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped, or been driven; by the superstitious viewed as the operation of the Fairies, S.

“If—you were to look through an *elf-bore* in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out,—you may see the elf-bull—butting with the strongest bull in the herd.” Northern Antiq., p. 404.

Evidently from *elf*, and *bore*, to pierce; or the aperture made. V. AWIS-BORE.

**ELF-CUP, s.** This name is given to small stones, “perforated by friction at a waterfall, and believed to be the workmanship of the Elves,” Dumfr.

“*Elf-cups* were placed under stable-doors for the like purpose;” i.e. as a safeguard against witchcraft. Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 290.

**ELFMILL, s.** The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch, S. B.

This is also called the *Chackie-mill*.

From *elf*, A.-S. Su.-G. *aelf*, a fairy, and *mill*. Aelfric, in his Gl., p. 79, enumerates various kinds of elves. These are *Munt-aelfen*, mountain-elves, Oreades; *Wudu-elfen*, wood-elves, Dryades; *Feld-elfen*, Moïdes, field-elves; *Wylde-elfen*, Hamadryades, or wild elves; *Dun-elfen*, Castalides, or elves of the hills. Somner and Benson also mention *Berg-aelfenne*, Oreades, or rock-elves; *Land-aelfenne*, Musae ruricolae, land-elves, *Waeter-aelfenne*, Naiades, the nymphs of the fountains; and *Sae-aelfenne*, sea-nymphs, Lat. Naiades, Nereides, V. Somn.

**ELFSHOT, s.** 1. The name vulgarly given to an arrow-head of flint, S.

“*Elf-shots*, i.e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have.” Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 115.

These are also called *elf* or *fairy stones*. “Arrow points of flint, commonly called *elf* or *fairy-stones*, are to be seen here.” P. Lauder, Berwicks. Statist. Acc., i. 73.

The name given to the elf-arrow in Gael. is *sciathee*; from *siat*, an arrow, and *shee*, a fairy.

The *elfshot*, or *elfin arrow*, is still used in the Highlands as an amulet.

“While she spoke, she was searching about her bed, and at length produced a small stone, shaped somewhat like a gun flint. ‘Now,’ proceeded she, ‘ye’ll just sew that within the lining of your stays, lady; or, with your leave, in the band of your petticoat; and there’ll nobody *can* harm you.’—These bolts are believed to be discharged by fairies with deadly intent. Nevertheless, when once in the possession of men they are accounted talismans against witchcraft, evil-eyes, and elvish attacks. They are especially used in curing all such diseases of cattle as may have been inflicted by the malice of unholy powers.” Discipline, iii. 16. 279.

2. Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits, S.

“There are also several things in Agnes Simpson's witchcraft, such as there scarce occur the like in the foregoing stories. As her skill in diseases. That the sickness of William Black was an *elfshot*.” Trial of Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadducimus Triumph, p. 398.

This vestige of superstition is not peculiar to our country. We learn from Ihre, that in Sweden they give the name of *skot*, i.e., *shot*, to that disease of animals which makes them die as suddenly as if they had been struck with lightning; and that the vulgar believe that wounds of this kind are the effect of magic. The same disease is, in Norway, called *allskaadt*, and in Denmark, *ellekud*, i.e. *elfshot*. V. Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 224, N. Thus, these terms are originally the same with ours; in which indeed *f* is also almost entirely sunk in pronunciation. V. Ihre, vo. *Skiuta*.

According to Keysler, that disease, which instantaneously affects a person by depriving him of his senses, is, in Upper Germany, called *Alp*, or *Alp-drucken*, literally the pressure of a demon. *Alp* is also a designation for the nightmare. The same learned writer observes, that, with the ancients, *alp* and *alf* equally denoted a mountain, and a mountain-demon. He adds

that there are stones of the class of *Belemnites*, which the Germans call *Alpenschoss*. This is the same word with *elf-shot*, only formed after the Germ. idiom. V. Antiq. Septentr., p. 500, 501.

To **ELFSHOOT**, *v. a.* To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, S.

Next you'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride,  
Open a broom, and travel on the tide;  
Or on a black cat mid' the tempests prance,  
In stormy nights beyond the sea te France;  
Drive down the barns and byars, prevent our sleep,  
*Elfshoot* our ky, an' smear 'mang drift our sheep;  
Till the foul fiend grew tir'd, or wi' you quarrel;  
Syne you'll be reasted quick in a tar barrel.

*Falls of Clyde*, p. 120.

**ELF-SHOT**, *adj.* Shot by fairies, S.

My byar tumbled, nine brow nout were smeerd,  
Three *elf-shot* were, yet I these ills endur'd.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 66.

"Cattle, which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some similar disorders are said to be *elf-shot*; and the approved cure is to chafe the parts affected with a blue bonnet which, it may be readily believed, often restores the circulation." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 225.

"In order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an *elf-shot*, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped." Pennant, ubi sup.

A literary friend informs me, that the disease consists in an over-distention of the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.

The *basting*, as it is called, or beating, is performed for an hour, without intermission, by means of *blue bonnets*. The herds of Clydesdale, I am assured, would not trust to any other instrument in chafing the animal.

**ELGINS**, *s. pl.* Water-dock, Loth. Rumex aquaticus, Linn. V. **ELDIN-DOCKEN**.

\* To **ELIDE**, *v. a.* To quash.

"And gif they nicht and had comperit, thay wald haue *elidit* and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probation." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Edit. 1816, p. 126.

"Quhilk allegesnce, in cace the same had bene proposit in the first instance, wald haue bene sufficient to haue *elidit* the said summondis of forfaltre." *Ibid.*, p. 131.

*E. elide* is expl. by Johns. "to break in pieces, to crush." It seems originally the same word. But as the *E. v.* retains the sense of Lat. *elid-ere*, as denoting the act of stamping or pounding small; this is more nearly allied to another, "to dash against," fully expressing that of Fr. *elid-er*, to quash. I do not find that it is used in *E.* exactly in this sense.

**ELIKE**, *adj.* Alike, equal.

Yene tna saulis, quhilkis thou seis sans fale,  
Schynand with *elike* armes paregale,  
New at gude concord stand and vnite,  
Ay quhill thay stand in myrk and law degree.

*Doug. Virgil*, 195. 18.

"That the *elike* lettre of naturalitie be—grantit be the King and Quene of Scotland—to all and sindrie the said maist cristin king of France subiectis being or sal happin to be in the realme of Scotland." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

**ELIK WISS**, **ELIKWYS**, *adv.* In like manner, likewise, *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548.

—"The quhilk the said Laurence is *elik wiss* bundin be his hand writt forsaide," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 113.

And as he twitchis greis sere in pane,  
In blis *elikwys* sindry stagis puttis he.  
*Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 160. 6.

**ELIMOSINUS**, *adj.* Merciful, compassionate.

—Ane pepill maist hyronius,—  
And na wais *elimosinus*,  
Bot huriers in blad.

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

Lat. *eleemosyna*, mercy; Gr. *ελεος*.

**ELIWISS**, *adv.* Also; *Aberd. Reg.*; apparently for *elikwiss*.

**ELLANGOUS**, **ELLANGS**, *prep.* Along. "*Ellangous* the calsie," i.e. causeway: *Aberd. Reg.* V. **ALANG**.

**ELLER**, *s.* The Alder, a tree, S. A. Bor. *Betula alnus*, Linn.; also *Arn*, q. v.

"The Alder Tree, Anglis. *Eller*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 576.

Apparently corr. from the *E.* word; *alar*, however, is the Sw. name, Isl. *elvir*.

**ELLEWYNDE**, *adj.* Eleven; *Brechin Reg.*

**ELLION**, *s.* "Fuel chiefly of peat;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn*; evidently a corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

**ELLIS**, *adv.* Otherwise, else.

Examples are unnecessary; this being the same with *elles*, Chauc. A.-S. id. Alem. *alles*, Moes-G. *alia*.

**ELLIS**, **ELS**, *adv.* Already, S. A. Bor. *else*.

Mycht nane eschap that euir come thar.  
The quethir mony gat away  
That *ellis* war fled as I sall say.

*Barbour*, xiii. 358, MS.

Hir feirs stede stude stamping ready *ellis*,  
Gnyppand the femy golden bit gingling.

*Doug. Virgil*, 104. 26.

"Heir it is expedient to descriue quha is ane heetyk, quhilk discription we will necht mak be our awin propir innencion, bot we will tak it as it is *els* made and geuin to vs be twa of the maist excellent doctouris of haly kirk, Hierome and Augustine." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 18, a.

She is a maiden certainlie.

Sir Alistoun that gentle knight,

She and he *else* hath their troth plight.

*Sir Egeir*, p. 35.

There is no evidence that A.-S. *ealles* was ever used in this sense. Nor have I observed any cognate term; unless we view this as originally Moes.-G. *allis*, A.-S. *eallis*, omnino, (plenarie, Benson.) used obliquely. The phrase in *Virg. reddi ellis*, if thus resolved, would signify, "completely ready." It merits consideration, that this is evidently analogous to the formation of the *E.* synon. *already*, q. omnino paratum.

**ELNE**, **ELL**, *s.* A measure containing thirty-seven inches, S. The English ell is different; containing three feet and nine inches.

"In the first thai ordanit ande deliuerit the *Elne* to contene xxxvij Inche as is contenit in the Statute of king Dauid the first playnly maide tharvpon." Lh. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 12.

To Measure with the lang ell or elwand, to take the advantage of another, by taking more goods than one gives value for, S.

—“Sometimes the souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the marchants with the long ell.” *Monro's Exped.*, P. II., p. 46.

To Measure with the short ell or elwand, a phrase used to denote the dishonesty of a merchant or chapman, who slips back his thumb on part of the cloth he has already measured, taking perhaps an inch from every ell, S.

**ELPHRISH, adj.** Inhabited by *elves* or spirits.

“*Shee is become, &c.* So to shew a horrible desolation: such as should not onely make her waste & solitarie, but also detestable and abominable: as are ghostly and *elphrish* places full of panike terrour, and the ordinarie retrait of all these things, which both flee humane societie, and the sight whereof men most abhorre.” *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 181.

This form of the word throws further light on the origin of *Eltrische*, q. v.

**ELRICHE, ELRISCHE, ELRAIGE, ELRICK, ALRISCH, ALRY, adj.** 1. As expressing relation to demons or evil spirits; equivalent to *E. elvish*.

Thair was Pluto, that *elrick* incubus,  
In cloke of grene, his court usit unsable.

*Dunbar, Bunnatyne Poems*, p. 12, st. 14.

First I conjure thé by Sanct Marie,  
Be *altrisch* king and quene of farie.

*Pink. S. P. Repr.*, iii. 45.

2. As applied to sound, it suggests the idea of something preternatural; S. synonym. *wan-earthly*.

Thus it is said of the screech-owl:—

Vgsum to here wes hir wyld *eltrische* skreik,  
*Doug. Virgil*, 202. 3.

Betwixt the hours of twelve and one,  
A north wind tore the bent;  
And straight she heard strange *elritch* sounds  
Upon that wind which went;  
—And up there raise an *elrish* cry—  
“He’s won among us a’.”

*Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 256, 257.

To thé, Echo! and thow to me agane.  
Thy *elrish* skirlis do penetrat the roks,  
The roches rings, and renders me my crys.

*Montgomery, MS. Chron.*, S. P. iii. 497.

3. Hideous, horrid; respecting the aspect or bodily appearance; corresponding to Lat. *trux, immanis*.

Of the Cyclops it is said:—

Thay *elriche* brethir with thair lukis thrawin,  
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;  
An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschol beik.

*Doug. Virgil*, 91. 16.

4. Wild, frightful, respecting place, S.

“Many haly and religious men for feir of thir cruelteis fled in desertis and *elraige* placis, quhair thay wer exonerit of all trubel and leifit ane haly life.” *Bellend. Cron.*, B. vi., c. 9. In *eremos ac ferarum lustra*; *Boeth.*

Ye houlets, frae your ivy bow'r,  
In some auld tree, or *eldritch* tow'r—  
Wall thro' the dreary midnight hour,  
Till waukrife morn.

*Burns*, iii. 309.

5. Strange, uncouth; used in relation to dress.

“Be auenture Makbeth and Banquo wer passand to Fores, quhair kyng Duncane hapnit to be for the tyme, & met be the gait thre wemen clothit in *elrage* & uncouth weid. Thay wer jugit be the pepill to be weird sisteris.” *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xii., c. 3. *Insolita vestitus facie*, *Boeth.*

6. Surly, severe in temper and manners.

7. Chill, keen; applied to the weather, S. V. **ALLERISH**; also **ELPHRISIL**.

8. Painful, fretted; applied to a sore or wound. *Ane alry sair*, Ang.

This term has most probably been formed from A.-S. *Su.-G. aelf*, genius, daemonium, and A.-S. *ric*, *Su.-G. rik*, rich; q. abounding in spirits; as primarily descriptive of a place supposed to be under the power of evil genii. It greatly confirms this etymon, that the term, as more generally used, conveys the idea of something preternatural.

**ELS, ELSE, adv.** Already. V. **ELLIS**.

**ELSHENDER, s.** A corruption of the name *Alexander, S.*

**ELSHIE, 1.** The abbreviation of the female name *Alison*; now more commonly *Elsie, S.*

2. That of the masculine name *Alexander*; *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 89. V. **CANNIE**, sense 21.

**ELSPETH, Act. Concil.**, p. 208, col. 2.

This I am inclined to view as a corr. of the name *Elizabeth*, although it has been considered as itself a proper name, which is abbreviated into *Elspet, Elspa, Eppie* and *Eps*.

**ELSYN, ELSIIN, ELSON, s.** A shoemaker’s awl, S. A. **Bor**.

—Nor hinds w’ *elson* and hemp lingle,  
Sit soleing shoon out o’er the lingle.

*Ramsay’s Poems*, ii. 203.

In Shetland the term is pronounced *alison*.

This word was not unknown in O. E. “*Elson* for cordwayners [Fr.] *alesne*.” *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 31. *Teut. aelsene, elsene*, id. *Goth. aal, terebellum*.

**ELSIN-BOX, s.** A box for holding awls, S.

Ane ca’s a thing like *elsin-box*,  
That drools like corn pipes  
Fu’ queer that day.

*A. Scott’s Poems*, p. 57.

**ELSON-BLADE, s.** The awl itself.

“*Elsone blades*, the thousand,—xl.” *Rates, A.* 1611.

**ELSON-HEFT, s.** 1. The handle of an awl, S.

“*Elsone hefts*, the groce containing 12 dozen—xvi.”

2. The old designation for a jargonelle pear, from its resemblance to the *haft* of an awl, S.

**ELWAND, ELNWAND, s.** 1. An instrument for measuring, S.

“Ane burges may haue in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane *elwand*, ane stane, ane pound to wey.” *Burrow Lawes*, c. 52.



According to Dr. Johns. the ell consists of a yard and a quarter, or forty-five inches. The S. ell, however, exceeds the E. yard by one inch only.

"They ordained and delivered, that the Elne shall conteine thrittie seven iuche." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 68. Murray.

2. The constellation called Orion's girdle.

The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charlewane  
The *Elwand*, the elementis, and Arthuris hulfe.—  
Doug. *Virgil*, 239, b. 3.

From *eln* and *wand*, Dan. *vaande*, a rod.  
"The commons call it our Lady's, (i.e., the blessed Virgin's), *Elwand*;" Rudd.

What is called "our Lady's *Elwand*," S. B. is denominated the *King's Elwand*, Roxb., Clydes.

It is a striking coincidence, that in Su.-G. Orion's girdle was called *Friggerock*, the distaff of Freya or Frigga, the Venus of the Goths. After the introduction of Christianity, it was changed to *Marirock*, or Mary's distaff. V. Mareschall Observ. ad Vers. A.-S., p. 514.

To ELY, *v. n.* 1. To disappear, to vanish from sight; always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance, Roxb., Selkirks.

"It *elyed* away o'er the brow, and I saw nae mair o't." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 36.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, *ibid.*

Shall we view this as from a common fountain with Germ. *eil-en*, Su.-G. *il-a*, proferare, to haste; which Ihre deduces from *il*, *planta pedis*? Or, shall we rather trace it to Alem. Teut. *hel-en*, A.-S. *hel-an*, Su.-G. *hæl-a*, Moes.-G. *hul-jan*, eclare, to conceal.

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, *s.* An almoner.

"His brother, Sir Elias Lighton, and the queen's *elymosiner*,—interpose for him and mediat with the king and Laderdale, that at lest he [Abp. Leighton] might remain yet in his office for a yeir's time, but in vain, for it was otherways resolved by Laderdale." Law's Memorials, p. 71.

—"The bishop of Murray, as *elymosinar* rode beside the bishop of London, somewhat nearer the king." Spalding's Troubles, i. 24.

L. B. *elemosynar-ius*, *id.*

ELYTE, ELITE, *s.* One elected to a bishopric.

Ryehard Byschape in his stede  
Chosyn he wes *concorditer*,  
And *Elyte* twa yhere bad *efftyr*.  
*Wyntown*, vii. 7. 300.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 209.

The pape at his dome ther *elites* quassed down,  
Eft he had tham chese a man of gode renoun,  
Or thei suld ther voice lese of alle ther eleccoun.

O. Fr. *elit-c*, Lat. *elect-us*.

EMAILLE, *s.* Enamel. V. AMAILLE.

[EMANG, *prep.* Among, Barbour.]

[EMBANDOWNYT, *part. pa.* Abandoned, Barbour, i. 244.]

EMBER-GOOSE, the *Immer* of Pennant, Gesner's *greater Doucker*, a species which inhabits the seas about the Orkney islands.

"The wild fowl of the islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the *Ember Goose*." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc., vii. 546.

Anser nostratibus, the *Ember goose* dictus. Sibb. Scot., P. 2., lib. iii. 21. *Immer*, Brunnich ap. Penn. Zool. 524. It is called *Ember goose* also in Shetland; Statist. Acc., vii. 394.

Barry informs us, that this name is also given to the Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, Linn.

EME, EYME, EAM, *s.* Uncle.

Thar leyff thai tuk, to Dunipace couth gang.  
Thar duelt his *eyme*, a man of gret riches.

Wallace, B. I., v. 299, MS.

This word was commonly used, in former ages, both by S. and E. writers, so late as the time of Spenser. Kelly expl. it improperly, when giving the S. Prov.; "Many aunts, many *emms*, many kinsfolk, few friends;"—"spoken by them that have many rich friends and are little the better for them." P. 251. He renders it "relations," N. *Eme*, unele; Palsgr., B. iii., F. 31.

An intelligent and learned correspondent understands this term as signifying a nephew; referring to these words:—

"This William—tarried upon opportunity of time to be revenged upon his enemies, and namely upon Sir William Chrichton chancellor, who so mischantly had put down his *comes*, William earl of Douglas, and David his brother." Pitseottie, p. 19, Ed. 1728. *Eame*, erroneously, p. 49, Ed. 1814.

It is unquestionable, however, that both these were uncles of the Earl William here mentioned. V. p. 18, also Godseroft, p. 161.

A.-S. *eam*, Franc. *oheim*, Germ. *ohm*, avunculus. Martinus derives the term from Arab. *am*, an uncle by the father's side.

It is still used A. Bor. "Mine *eam*, mine unele; North." It also bears the sense of Gossip; Grose.

EMENYTEIS, *s. pl.* Immunities.

"That the fredomez & liberteis of halikirk, with all priuelegis & *emenyteis* thairof, and of all spirituale personis be obseruit," &c. Acts Ja. V., A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

EMERANT, *s.* Emerald.

—Her golden haire, and rich atyre,  
In fretwise couchit with perlis quhite,—  
With mony ane *emerant* and faire sapphire.  
*King's Quair*, ii. 27.

EMERANT, EMERAND, *adj.* Green, verdant.

Mayst amyabil waxis the *emerant* medis.  
Doug. *Virgil*, 401. 46. V. AMERAND.

To EMERGE, *v. n.* To appear unexpectedly.

"An heritor afterwards *emerging*, could not be heard to claim, upon a better right, the lands adjudged from the defender, without quitting his ground inclosed." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 28.

EMERGENT, *s.* Any sudden occasion, a casualty, E. *Emergency*.

—"Conceiving that the process laid against Mr. David Black wronged the privileges of their discipline, —they, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head," &c. Guthry's Mem., p. 5.

EMMELDYNG, *s.*

"I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies,—gin ye thought it they war young deils or what, snoukin' for a sappy *emmeldyng* about the harigals o' ye." Saint Patrick, ii. 243.

EMMERS, *s. pl.* Red hot ashes, Dumfr.

Not corr., as might be supposed, from the E. word, but retaining the original form; A.-S. *aemyrian*, cineres; Isl. *eymyria*, (not *einmyria*, as in Johns.) *favilla ignita, minutae prunae*, from *eime*, ignis, and *aer*, *aer*, *particula terrestris minima*; Seren.

EMMIS, IMMIS, *adj.* 1. Variable, uncertain, what cannot be depended on, Ang.

This term is applied to seed that is difficult of culture, or is frequently unproductive. Ground which often fails to give a good crop, is called *immis land*. The term is also used with respect to changeable weather.

2. The term is used in an oblique sense, Banffs. *An immis nicht*, a gloomy or dark night.

*Immis* is used in the same sense, Ayr., signifying chill, and having every appearance of rain. It is pron. *yeemmis* by very old people, especially in Renfr.

3. It is also used in relation to an object that is placed insecurely, or threatens to fall; as, "*That steen stands very eemis*," that stone has not a proper bottom; Ang.; *Coglie, Cockersum*, synon.

There can be no doubt that this is from the same root with Su.-G. *ymsa, oemsa*, to vary, alternare, reciprocare; whence *ymsom*, alternatim. Isl. *yms*, pl. *ymsar*, singuli et varii per vices, nunc hic, nunc alter. Hence *ymist*, alternatim; *ymislegr*, mutabilis, varius; G. Andr., p. 138. *Ymiss*, varius, diversus, Rymbegla, p. 202. V. Gl.

Ihre supposes, although rather fancifully, that the Germ. have hence formed their *misslich*, signifying uncertain. The root, he says, is *om*, a particule denoting variation; as, *Gora om en ting*, to change a thing.

EMMLE-DEUG, *s.* Something flying loose, some loose piece of dress; spoken in derision or with contempt, Galloway.

Shall we view this as allied to A.-S. *ameallud*, exinatus, "emptied;" Somner? *Deug* denotes a rag. V. DEWGS.

EMMOCK, *s.* A pismire, an ant, Loth., Roxb.; corr. from A.-S. *aemete*, id.To EMPASH, EMPESCHE, *v. a.* To hinder, to prevent. Fr. *empescher*, id., O. E., id.

"Thair stomok was neutr surfetly chargit to *empesche* thaim of vthir besines." Bellend. Cron. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

"I *empeshe* or let one of his purpose;" Palsgr. F. 222, b.

EMPASCHEMENT, *s.* Hindrance.

"The pluralitie of clerkis, gif the samyn sall exceid and exeresce over the number of thrie, cannot eschape bot to prove more chargeabill to the subjectis, and to breid confusioun and *empaschement* to the lordis in examining and decyding of materis moved hefoir thame." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 696. V. EMPASH, *v.*

EMPHITEOS, *s.* A grant in feu-farm.

"Gevand, grantand, and to feu-ferme and perpetuall *emphiteos* lattand—all and sindrie the foirsaidis landis and Iyllis callit the Lewis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

"Though the body of the Roman law was finished before the feudal law had its existence, Craig and other writers, with great propriety, express a grant in feu-farm by the Roman vocable *emphyteusis*." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., T. iv., sect. 6.

"*Emphyteusis* was a right known in the Roman law, by which the perpetual use of land was given to a person for the payment of rent; and although the holder could not sell without first offering the property to the *dominus*, yet he was entitled to the full profits of the subject, and was at liberty to impignorate them for his debt." Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

Our term is immediately from Fr. *emphyteose*, "the making of a thing better then it was when it was received;—or, an estate upon condition to improve it;" Cotgr. It is more properly defined, Bail d'héritage à perpétuité; du Grec *emphyteusis*. Roqnef. Gl. Rom. *Ἐμφύτευσις*, insitio, from *ἐμφυτεύω*, insero.

To EMPLESS, *v. a.* To please.

—"The said Schir William to folou vther personis for the said soume as it *empless* him. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 61.

—"The quhilk abbot grantit that he was *emplessit* of the said five chalder xiiij bollis of mele, & that he had assignit the samyn to Dene Gilbert Buchquhanane." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 184.

It is used as synon. with *content*.

"And bathe the saidis partiis ar *emplessit* and content to stand, abid, & vnderly the sentence & deliuerance of the lordis of Consale," &c. Ibid., p. 190.

EMPESANCE, *s.* Pleasure.

"It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to take the desisioun of any actiounne that cumis before him at his *empesance*, like as it was wont to be of before." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

EMPLESEUR, *s.* The same with *Empesance*.

"And this ye failt not to do, as ye will do us singular *empleseur*." Lett. Ergyll, &c. Knox's Life, i. 437.

EMPRIMIT, *s.* V. ENPRUNTIS.

"Swa in all extents, *imprimitis*, contributions, and the like subsidies to be imposit upon the burgh, merchants and crafts-men to bear the burden and charge thereof indifferently overheid." A. 1583, Blue Blanket, p. 126, Maitl. Hist. Edin., p. 233.

EMPRIOURE, *s.* 1. A general.

—"He wald gladly ressave the glore of triumphe, gif sic thingis might be that his armye nicht triumphe, quhen thay had beryit thair empioure and maister." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 181. *Imperatore*, Lat.

## 2. An emperor.

Full soir weypanyng with vocis lamentabill,  
Thay cryit loud, O *emprour* Constantine?  
We may wyte thy possessioun poysounabill  
Of all our greit punitioun and pyne.

*Lyndsay's Dreame.*

EMPRISE, EMPRISS, EMPRESS, ENPRESS, ENPRIS, *s.* Enterprise.

Quhen Roxburgh wonnyn was on this wiss,  
The Erle Thomas, that hey *empriss*  
Set ay on souerane hé bounté,  
At Eydnyburgh with his mengne  
Was liand.

*Barbour*, x. 507, MS.

Tharfor he said, that thai that wald  
Thair hartis undiscomfyt hald  
Suld ay thynk entently to bryng  
All thair *empress* to gud ending.

*Barbour*, iii. 276, MS.

Chaucer, *emprise*, id. Fr. *empris*.  
Gower uses *emprise* for estimation, respectability,  
rank in society.

—And humbled hym in such a wyse  
Te them that were of none *empryse*.  
*Conf. Am.*, Fol. 19, a.

ENACH, *s.* Satisfaction for a fault, crime,  
or trespass.

“Gif the maister has carnal copulation with the  
wife of his bond-man, and that is proven be ane law-  
full assise; the bond-man sall be made quite and frie  
fra the bondage of his maister; and sall receave na  
other mends or satisfaction (*Enach*, Lat. *eop.*) bot the  
recoverye of his awin libertie.” Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 12,  
§ 7.

“Item, the Cro, *Enach* and Galnes of ilke man, are  
like in respect of their wiuens.” *Ibid.*, B. iv., c. 36, § 7.  
Sibb. thinks that “the word may have some affinity  
with Gael. *éiric*, ransom, money.” But Dr. Macpherson  
says that this word, in Gael., sometimes signifies  
bounty, and sometimes an estimate or ransom; *Dissert.*  
13.

ENANTEEN, *s.* An emmet, an ant, Aberd.  
Junius thinks that from A.-S. *aemette* was first  
formed *aemt*, and afterwards *aent* and *ant*.

ENARMED, *part. pa.* Armed.  
*Enarmed* glaidlie mous and hadd your way  
Toward the portis or hauynns of the se.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 222. 6. V. ANARM.

ENARMOURE, *s.* Armour.  
—This richt hand net the les  
Thay saulis al bereft, and thara express  
Of als mony *enarmouris* spulyeit clene.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 263, 11.

\*ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest; Spenser.  
My worthy friend Archdeacon Nares has said;—“A  
word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or anti-  
quated, has not been made out.”  
Had the learned writer happened to cast his eye on  
AUNTER, adventure, in the Scottish Dictionary, he  
would have seen that this must be the same with *in*  
*aunter* used by Gower. It seems generally to include  
the idea of contingency, as equivalent to, if peradventure,  
if perchance. *Anawntrius*, if so be, A. Bor., is  
merely the provincial eorr. of *in aunter*, or *enaunter*.  
It is probable that *en aventure* had been used by the  
old Provençal writers, in the same sense with modern  
*l'aventure*, and *par aventure*.

[ENBANDOWNYT, *part. pa.* Subjected,  
made subject, *Barbour*, i. 244, *Skeat's Ed.*]

ENBRODE, *part. pa.* Embroidered.  
The swardit soyle *enbrode* with selkouth hewis.—  
*Doug. Virgil*, 400. 15. Fr. *broddé*.

To ENBUSCH, *v. a.* To place or lay in  
ambush.  
And we sall ner *enbuschyt* be,  
Quhar we thar outecome may se.  
*Barbour*, iv. 360, MS.

Fr. *embusch-er*, *embusqu-er*, id. q. *en bois*, to lie or  
secret one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHYT, *s.* Ambuscade.  
Thar *enbuschyt* on thaim thair brak,  
And slew all that thair mycht our tak.  
*Barbour*, iv. 414, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *embuscade*, or formed, from *embusche*,  
id.

[In *Skeat's Ed.* this passage standis thus:—  
Thair *buschement* amon thame brak,  
And slew all that thair mycht outak.]

ENBUSCHMENT, *s.* 1. Ambush.  
Thair haff sene our *enbuschement*,  
And again till thair strowth ar went.  
Yene folk ar geuernyt wittily.  
*Barbour*, xix. 465, MS.

2. This word is used in describing the testudo,  
a warlike engine.

—Abone thara hedis hie  
Sa aurely knyt, that manere *enbuschement*  
Semyt to be ane clois volt quhare thay went.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 295. 8.

This, however, is rather a description, than a descrip-  
tion.

To ENCHAIP, *v. n.* Perhaps, to cover the  
head, Fr. *enchapp-er*, id.

That I haue said I sall hauld, and that I tell the plane;  
Quhair eny coilyear may *enchaip* I trow till *encheif*.  
*Rauf Coilyear*, B. ij b.

[ENCHAUFYT, ENCHAWFYT, *part. pa.*  
Chafed, heated, made furious.

Bot the gude, at *enchaufyt* war  
Off ira, abade and held the stour  
To conqyr thaim endles honour.  
*Barbour*, ii. 395, *Skeat's Ed.*]

ENCHESOUN, *s.* Reason, cause.

A fals leurdane, a losyngour,  
Hesbarne te name, maid the tresoun,  
I wate necht for quhat *enchesoun*;  
Na quham with he maid that conwyn.  
*Barbour*, iv. 110, MS. V. also B. i. 173. 203.

Mr. Pink. views this as the same with O. Fr. *ache-  
son*, used in Rom. Rose, as denoting occasion, motive.  
He is certainly right. This in Fr. is sometimes writ-  
ten *achouison*. *Achoise* has the same sense, Cotgr. It  
occurs in O. E. in the sense of occasion.

The kyng ene on the morn went to London,  
His Yole forte hold was his *enchesoun*.  
*R. Brunne*, p. 49. V. CHESOUN.

To ENCHIEF, *v. n.* V. ENCHAIP.

*Encheif* may signify to achieve, accomplish. The  
O. Fr. *v.* has assumed a variety of forms; as *achaif-  
ver*, *achevir*, &c. It may also have had the form of  
*enchevir*. Or it may have been originally written  
*escheif*. This seems to have been a Fr. proverb, trans-  
lated as literally as possible; which, with a variety of  
other phrases in this tale, affords a strong presumption  
of its having been borrowed from some old French or  
Norman work.

[ENCRELY, *adv.* Especially. V. ENKERLY.]

END, EYNDING, *s.* Breath. *Doug.*

His stinking *end*, corrupt as men well knawa;  
Contagious cankers cleaves his sneaking snout.  
*Poltwart, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 24. V. AYND.

In the same sense, it would seem, must we under-  
stand *end*, as occurring in *Ane sang of the Croce*.

The goddes dreidis sair to die;  
Bot quhen he can no farther flie,  
And faine his sinfull lyfe wald mend;  
They grip sa fast his gair to get,  
The sillie saul is quyte foryat,  
Quhilk haistelic gais out his *end*.  
*Poems of the Sixteenth Century*, p. 29.

The last line ought certainly to be read,  
*Quhill haistelic gais out his end*.

The meaning plainly is, that the relations of the afflicted man are so eager to secure his effects, that they neglect the use of any means for the salvation of his soul, *till* it be too late, "till unexpectedly *his breath goeth forth.*"

ENDAY, *s.* "Day of *ending*, or of death;"  
Gl. Wynt.

He chasyd the Romayns al away,  
And wes King til hys *enday*.  
*Wyntown*, v. 10. 408.

Su.-G. *and-as* not only signifies to breathe, but also to die, from *ande*, halitus, spiritus. This seems preferable to deriving it from *end* E., especially as *aynd*, breath, is often written *end*. [Isl. *andi*, breath, spirit.]

ENDFUNDEYNG, *s.* [Lit., benumbment; here prob. meaning rheumatism. V. To FUNDY.]

This malice of *endfundeyng*  
Begoneth, for throw his cold lying,  
Quhen in his gret myscheiff wes he,  
Him fell that hard perplexité.

*Barbour*, xx. 75.

His sickness came of a *fundying*. Edit. 1620.

In MS. *enfundeing*; [in Skeat's Ed., *ane fundying*.] A highly respected friend observes that the term in MS. *enfundeing* may, he thinks, be viewed as denoting rheumatism; as the term *fundy* might be naturally enough, though not elegantly or scientifically, applied to this distemper.

One is said to *foundy* or *fundy*, when benumbed with cold, S. The term is especially applied to a horse. Fr. *morfondre*, is to catch cold. But it is not improbable that the term signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su.-G. *andfaadd*, cui spiritus praeclusus est, ut solet asthmaticis; from *ande*, breath, and *fat-as*, to fail, or *fatt-as*, to seize, to lay hold of. However, the primary sense of A.-S. *-fund-ian*, is anhelare; whether it was used literally, or not, does not appear.

[Prof. Skeat, in Gl. to Barbour, says, "Jamieson's explanation, 'asthma,' is a bad guess, and wrong. The word is perhaps Celtic, Cf. Gaelic, *funntainn*, extreme cold, severity of weather."]

END-HOOPING, *s.* The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, Roxb., Ayr.; used also metaph. like *Lagen-gird*.

— She sprung an *end-hooping*,  
Which banish'd poor Sandy from bonny Dundee.  
*Song by Burns*.

ENDIE, *adj.* 1. Attached to one's own interest, selfish, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Full of schemes, fertile in expedients, Roxb.

3. Also expl. shuffling, shifting; as, "*an endie man*," a man of devices, *ibid.*; q. one who has still a selfish *end* in view.

ENDLANG, ENDLANGIS, *adv.* 1. Along; S. *enlang*; O. E. ENDLONG.

Tharfor, *endlang* the louch his syd  
Sa besyly thai socht.— *Barbour*, iii. 414, MS.

Thir tangs may be of use;  
Lay them *enlang* his pow or shin,  
Wha wins syn may make roose.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 272.

When Chryst was borns of a mayden clene,  
The temple [of Peace] fell down *endlong* the grene.  
*MS. Poems*, penes W. Hamper, Esq.

2. "*Endlang*, in uninterrupted succession;"  
Gl. Antiq.

[3. Used as a *prep.*, along, beside. V. Gl. to Skeat's Barbour.]

To ENDLANG, *v. a.* To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end; as opposed to *thortering*; Clydes. This *v.* is evidently from the adverb.

A.-S. *andlang*, *andlong*, ad longum, per; Su.-G. *aendalongs*, id. *Fara aendalongs stranden*, littus legerere, Ihre; from *aende*, usque, and *lang*, longus. Ihre observes, that *aende* denotes continuation of action, as in *aendalongs*. [Isl. *endilangur*, from one end to another.]

ENDORED, *part. pa.*

—Thus Schir Gawayn, the good, glades hor gest,  
With riche dayntees, *endored* in disshes bydene.  
*Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal.*, ii. 10.

"Heaped," Pink. But it is evidently from Fr. *endore*, beset, enriched; properly adorned with gold. Lat. *inauratus*.

ENDRIFT, *s.* [Prob. snow driven by the wind.]

— Perforce of *endrift* styth,  
He is oblig'd to seek a lyth  
Amo' the byres and barns.

*W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 31.

But soon as he sets forth his nose,  
The first thing meets him is a dose  
Of styth *endrift* and hail.

*Ibid.*, p. 35.

It has been supposed that *endrift* is an erratum for *Erdrift* or *Erd-drift*, *q. v.* But it seems to be merely the abbreviation of the more ancient form of *Ewin-drift*, *q. v.*

ENDS, *s. pl.* Shoemakers' threads; more fully, *Roset-ends*, S.

His dreaded foe, in red and blue,—  
Leapt plump directly down his throat,  
Laden with tackle of his stall,  
Last, *ends*, and hammer, strap, and awl.

*Meston's Poems*, p. 98.

To PACK up one's ENDS and AWLS, a proverbial phrase evidently borrowed from the last, signifying to make ready for departure, S.

"They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent—to *pack up* her *ends and awls*, and make what speed she could with them to Dunbar." R. Gilhaize, i. 271.

END'S ERRAND, the special design, S.

"Did they say nothing of the *end's errand* they had come upon?" Sir A. Wylie, ii. 158.

This phrase has always appeared to me to be pronounced *anes errand*, i. e. "the single errand;" from A.-S. *anes*, the genit. of *an*, unus, solus, and *aerend*, nuntium, legatio, *q.* "having no message to deliver, or business to do, save one."

ENDWAYS, *adv.* To get *endways* with any piece of work, to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking, Roxb.

ENE, *pl.* Eyes. V. EEN. A. Bor. id.

**ENEMY, s.** A designation for the devil, S.

—“For that Inch-Grabbit; I could whyles wish myself a witch for his sake, if I were na feared the *Enemy* wad tak me at my word.” Waverley, iii. 235.

The peasantry in S., in former times at least, having a strong impression of the necessity of decency of language, and not having learned that there could not be a more proper use of the devil's name, as some express themselves, than to *mak a bauchle of it* in their common discourse; have employed a variety of denominations, to avoid that familiar use that might either indicate or produce trivial views of the eternal world. Thus he is sometimes called, *the Ill man, the Fiend, the Sorrow, the Foul Thief, &c.*, and as here, *the Enemy*.

**ENEMY, s.** An ant, Fife; probably corr. from A.-S. *an aemet*, id.

**ENERLY. V. ANERLY.**

**ENEUCH, YNEWCH, s.** Enough, S.

Rise and raik to our Roy, richest of rent,  
Thow sal be newit at neid with nobillay *eneuch*.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, iv. 6.

This gud knycht sald, Deyr cusing, pray I the,  
Quhen thow wanttis gud, cum fech *ynewch* fra me.  
*Wallace*, i. 445, MS.

*Ynewch*, most nearly resembles A.-S. *genog, genoh*, satis; as does pl. *ynew*, sometimes used.

Of ws thai haiff wnoynde may than *ynew*.  
*Wallace*, ii. 191, MS. V. ANEUCH, ANEW.

**ENEUCH, ENEUGH, adj.** Enough, *Weel enough*, pretty well, S.

The lads on Tweed are *weel enough*,  
But O there's few like my dear fallow, &c.  
*A. Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 150.

**ENFORCELY, ENFORSALY, adv.** Forcebly.

—That bataill, on this maner,  
Wes strykyn, on ather party  
That war fechtand *enforcely*.  
*Barbour*, xiii. 227, MS.

[ENFUNDEYING, s. V. ENDFUNDEYING.]

**ENGAIGNE, s.** Indignation, spite.

And quhen he saw Jhens of Bretagne,  
He had at him rycht gret *engaigne*;  
For he wes wont to spek hychtly  
At hame, and our disputisly.  
*Barbour*, xviii. 508, MS.

Edit. 1620, *disdaine*.

Fr. *engain*, anger, cholera; Cotgr. Can this have any affinity to A.-S. *angean, ongean*, contrs; or *ange*, vexatus; Su.-G. *ang-a*, Germ. *ang-en*, to press?

**ENGLISH and SCOTCH**, a common game among young people, S.

The company is parted into two bands; each of these is put under the conduct of a chief chosen for this purpose. The baggage, or object of spoil, lies behind the line. One of the leaders advances, defies the foe, and cheers his troop. On the signal being given, the opposite parties rush forward, and endeavour to seize the spoil. He, who is taken within the line, is carried off as a prisoner, and kept at a distance. He obtains no relief from captivity, unless one of his comrades can touch him and return to his own party unmolested by his assailants.

“The *English and Scots* used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a *wad* (the coats or hats of the

players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance.” Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

This game has obviously originated from the mutual incursions of the two nations, in those unhappy times when a river or ideal line converted into enemies those whose situation invited to the closest ties of friendship. It is said, that when the artful and acute Elizabeth of England had any suspicion of the effect of her politics on the Scottish nation, she used to inquire how the boys were amusing themselves. If they were acting as soldiers, she considered it as a proof that it was time for her to arm.

**ENGLISH WEIGHT, Avoirdupois weight**; thus denominated because the pound in England contains sixteen ounces, S.

To **ENGRAGE, v. a.** To irritate, especially by holding up to ridicule by means of satire, Aysr.

This seems to be the same with *Engrege*, to aggravate.

\* **ENGRAINED, part. adj.** Any thing is said to be *engrained* with dirt, when it cannot be cleaned by simple washing, when the dirt is as it were incorporated with the *grain*, or texture of the substance referred to, S.

To **ENGREG, v. a.** To aggravate.

Perchance gif that ye understude  
The gude respectis hes them muft,  
To mak this ordour, ye wald lufe it,  
And not *engrege* the cace sa hie.

*Diall. Clerk and Courtier*, p. 4.

From Fr. *engreg-er*, id. or *s'engreg-er*, to grow worse, used actively.

To **ENGREVE, ENGREWE, v. a.** To vex, to annoy.

—The Scottis archeris alsua  
Schot among thaim sa deliuerly,  
*Engrewand* thaim sa gretumly,—  
That thai wandyst a little wei.

*Barbour*, xiii. 210, MS.

Fr. *grev-er*, to vex, to oppress. There may, however, have been an O. Fr. *v. comp.* with the prep. prefixed.

**ENGYNE. V. INGYNE.**

**ENKEERLOCH, adj.** Having a difficult temper, Aysr.

Allied perhaps to Tent. *ont-keer-en*, immutare; or, as signifying avertere; or from Germ. *ent*, against, also used intensively, and *kehr-en*, to turn.

**ENKERLY, ENCRELY, INKIRLIE, adv.** 1. Inwardly. This at least seems the natural meaning of the following passage:—

The Dowglas then his way has tane,  
Rycht to the hors, as he him bad.  
Bet he that him in yhemsell had,  
Than warnyt hym dispitously:  
Bet he, that wreth him *encrely*,  
Fellyt him with a snerdys dynt.

*Barbour*, ii. 138, MS.

[The meaning is not *inwardly* but especially, extremely.]

## 2. Ardently, keenly, carefully.

—He has sene  
The Erle sua *enkerly* him set,  
Sum sutelté, or wile, to get,  
Qahar throw the castell have mycht he.  
*Barbour*, x. 534, MS.

Douglas writes *inkirlie*, V. 164. 29, as corresponding to, *pectore ab imo*, Virg. The derivation given by Rudd., from Fr. *en coeur*, q. in heart, is confirmed by sense first. *Inkert* is still used in the sense of anxious, earnest, and *inkertlie* as an *adv.*

[This is a mistake; the following is more correct. "Cf. Isl. *einkanliga*, especially; the prefix *einkar* meaning specially, very." V. Gl. Skeat's *Barbour*.]

ENLANG, *adj.* What regards the length of any object, S.

He—cocking, takes  
An *enlang* aim, to hit baith lugs and tail.  
*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 27. V. ENDLAND.

ENNER, *adj.* Nether, having an inferior place, Lanarks.

I do not know the origin of this provincialism, if it be not merely a corr. of *under*; *d* being often left out in the western counties.

ENNERMAIR, *adj.* More in an inferior situation, ib.ENNERMAIST, *adj.* Nethermost, *ibid.*ENORM, *adj.* Very great, excessive.

"All contractes,—made by minoris in thair les age, to thair *enorm* hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail, and aucht to be annullit," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 179.  
Fr. *enorme*, Lat. *enormis*.

ENORMLIE, *adv.* Excessively, enormously.

"We reuok all giftis—be the expreming of ane fals causs, quhare gif thair [thar?] had bene expremitt ane trew causs, and the verite, we had nocht gevin the samin. And tharethrow we are gritumlie and *enormlie* hurt." *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

"The Kingis Maiestie—ffindis himself—*enormlie* hurt be dispositioun maid be his hienes in tyme bygane throw importune and indiscrete sutaris." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 307.

ENPRESOWNE', *s.* A prisoner.

—*Enpresowneys* in swilk qwhile  
To kepe is dowt, and gret peryle.  
*Wyntown*, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. *emprisonné*, imprisoned.

ENPRISE, ENPRISS, *s.* Exertion of power.

In Vere that full of vertu is and gude,  
Quhen nature first begyneth hir *enprise*,  
That quhilum was be cruel frost and flude,  
And schouris scharp opprest in mony wise, &c.  
*King's Quair*, ii. 1.

Literally, enterprise. V. EMPRESS.

ENPRUNTEIS, EMPRUNTIS, *s. pl.*

"The haill fourtene deaconis of craftis salbe callit—to gif thair speciall voit and consultatioun—in granting of extentis, contributionis, *Enprunteis*, and siclyke bigging of common, werkis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362-3.

—"That as thay watche and waird togidder, swa in all extentis, *Empruntis*, contributionis, and the like subsides it be impositt vpon the burgh, merchantis and craftismen to beir the burdene and charge thairorf indifferentlie," &c. *Ibid.*

From the connexion with extentis, or taxations, and *contributionis*, and subsides, it seems to denote the act of borrowing, or rather levying money. Fr. *emprunt*, a borrowing, *emprunt-er*, to borrow. The phrase, *Mis à l'emprunt*, "charged with a privie seale," Cotgr., may perhaps point out *empreinte*, a stamp, as the origin; because such deeds required the impression of a seal.

ENRACINED, *part. pa.* Rooted.

—"He knew weil (as one who had tryed them divers tymes, and had often reconciled them), that to end a quarrell betuein tuo pairties of such qualitie, deiplic grounded, and *enracined* for many other preceeding debates, without disgrace or wrong to either syd, wes almost impossible, without extraordinarie discretion and indifference." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 295.

Fr. *enraciné*, *id.*

ENS, ENZE, *adv.* Otherwise, S. This is used in vulgar conversation for E. *else*.

Su.-G. *annars* signifies alias, otherwise, from *annan*, alias.

ENSE, ENSE, *conj.* Else, Loth., S. O.

"A bony impruvement or *ens* no, to see tyleyors and sclaters leavin, whar I mind Jewks [Dukes] an' Yerls." *Marriage*, ii. 124. V. ANSE.

ENSEINYIE, ENSENYE, ANSENYE, *s.* 1.

A sign, mark, or badge.

—Mony babbis war makand drery mone,  
Becaus thay wantit the fruitioun  
Of God, quhilk was ane greit punitioun:  
Of Baptisme thay wantit the *Ansenye*.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 235.

## 2. An ensign, a standard.

—"Quhen sche perceived the overthrow of us, and that the *Ensenyeis* of the French was again displayit upoun the walls, sche gave ane gawf of lauchter," &c. *Knox's Hist.*, p. 327. V. GAULF, GAWF, *s.* under GAWF, *v.*

"The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie *Ansenye* (whiche are now sex in number) to 290 l. sterl." *Lett. H. Balnauis*, Keith's *Hist.*, App., p. 44.

## 3. The war-cry.

The King his men saw in affray,  
And his *enseny* can he cry.  
*Barbour*, iii. 28, MS.

In edit. Pink. it is printed *ensonye*.

## 4. A company of soldiers.

"Sche tuk ourdour that four *Ensenyeis* of the souldiers sould remain in the toun to mantein idolatrie, and to resist the Congregatioun." *Knox*, p. 139.

Fr. *enseigne*, literally a sign, mark, or badge, denotes not only the ensign or banner under which a company of infantry serves, but also the band or company itself. V. Cotgr.

ENSELYT, *pret.* Sealed.

The king betaucht hym in that steid  
The endentur, the selle to se,  
And askyt gyff it *enselyt* he?  
*Barbour*, i. 612, MS.

Fr. *seill-er*, to seal.

To ENT, *v. a.* 1. To regard, to notice, Shetl.2. To obey, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *ans-a*, signifies to regard, to take notice of, from *ann-a*, laborare, *ann*, or *and*, labor rusticus, *cura rustica*, Isl. *id.* *ann-ast*, curare. It may, however, be allied to *ande*, anima.

**ENTAILYEIT, part. pa.** Formed out of.

—I saw within the chair  
Quhair that a man was set with lymnis squair,  
His bodie weill *entailyeit* eueris steid.

*Pabice of Honour*, i. 39.

Fr. *entail-er*, to carve, metaph. applied to the form of the body. Thus Chaucer uses *entaille* for shape.

**ENTENTIT, part. pa.** Brought forward judicially.

"The lordis findis, because the electe of Cathnes is vnder summondis befor his ordinar for diuerss crimes, tharfor thinkis thai can noeht proceid vpon the summondis of tresoun *ententit* aganis him, bot that the samin summondis suld desert at this tyme." Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 456. V. **INTENT, v.**

**ENTENTYVE, ENTENTIF, adj.** Earnest, eager, intent. Fr. *ententif*.

He, that hey Lord off all thing is,  
—Graunt his grise, that thair ofspring  
Leid weill [the land,] and *ententyve*  
Be to folow, in all thair lyve,  
Thar nobill eldrys gret boundé.

*Barbour*, xx. 615, MS.

O. E. "*ententyfe*, busy to do a thyng, or to take hede to a thyng;" Palsgr., B. iii., F. 87, a.

**ENTENTELY, adv.** Attentively. V. *adj.* and **EMPRESS.****ENTRAMELLS, s. pl.** 1. Expl. bondage, the chains of slavery, Ayr.2. Prisoners of war, *ibid.*

This seems to be merely *in trammels*, E. Mr. Todd has inserted *entrammelled*, but as signifying curled, frizzled. The origin is Fr. *tremaille*, a net for partridges.

**[ENTREMASS, s.** Course of delicacies, Barbour, xvi. 457, Skeat's Ed.]**ENTREMELLYS, s. pl.** Skirmishes.

Now may ye her, gif that ye will,  
*Entremellys*, and juperdyis,  
That men assayit mony wyss,  
Castellis and peyllis for to ta.

*Barbour*, x. 145, MS.

Fr. *entremel-er*, to intermingle. V. **MELL, v.**

**ENTRES, ENTERES, s.** Access, entry.

"Olyuer set an houre to geif *entres* to erle Dauid with al his army in the toun.—The houre set, erle Dauid come with ane gret power of men to the toure afore rehersit, quhare he gat *enteres* with his army." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. e. 7. Fr. *entrée*.

**ENTRES, s.** Interest, concern.

"Albeit the ssid commission hath maid a gude progress in the said matter of Ereectioun and Teyndes, and that a great number of our subjectis haveing *entres* tharein, have subscriyvit to us general submissiouns;—yet it is certain that many of these who have *entres* in Ereectiouns and Teyndes, lyit furth, and have not subscriyvit the saids generall submissiouns." Acts Seder., p. 4.

Fr. *interessé*, interested.

**ENTRES SILUER, the same with Ger-some, q. v.**

—"That efter the deceiss of the rentallar, his Maiestie haif power—to sett, vse and dispoñe thair-

opoun at his plessour of new in few, ather for augmentatioun of the former rentale, or for new *entres siluer*." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 456.

**[ENTYRIT, part. pa.** Interred, buried, Barbour, xix. 224, Skeat's Ed.]**[ENVERONYT, ENVEREMYT, ENWEROUND, pret. and s.** Environed, surrounded. V. Skeat's Gl. Barb.]**ENVYFOW, adj.** Invidious, malicious, malignant, S. B.**EPHESIAN, s.** The name given, in some parts of Galloway, to a *pheasant*.

"An *Ephesian* cam into the kirk the day!" said an honest proprietor to some of his neighbours, who had been absent from public worship,—wishing to communicate to them the most memorable *note* that he had brought home with him.

**EPIE, YEPIE, s.** A blow; as, with a sword, Roxb.; supposed to be from Fr. *épée, épée*, a sword.**EPISTIL, s.** Any kind of harangue or discourse.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!  
Scho roundis than ane epistil intill eyre.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 72.

Mr. Pink. gives this among passages not understood. We have the phrase nearly in the same words in Chaucer.

The rownd she a pistel in his ere.

W. *Bathe's Tale*, v. 6603.

The term still occurs among the vulgar, in the sense given above, S. B., evidently from Lat. *epistol-a*, used obliquely.

**EQUAL-AQUAL, adj.** Alike, Loth., Dumfr.**To EQUAL-AQUAL, v. a.** To balance accounts, to make one thing *equal* to another, Loth.

"If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals equals*." Heart M. Loth., i. 194.  
"*Equals equals*, makes all odds even;" Gl. Antiq.

**EQUALS-AQUALS, adv.** In the way of division strictly equal, South of S.

"They say that a' men share and share *equals-aquals* in the creature's ulye." The Pirate, ii. 72.

**EQUATE, pret. and part. pa.** Levelled.

"The Romanis—*equate* the wallis thair of to the ground." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 54.

"Baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane communitie to leif in Rome, and the ciets Alba *equate*—to the ground." *Ibid.*, p. 39.

From Lat. *aequa-re*; *aequat-us*, id.

**EQUYRIER, s.** An equery.

"Our souerane lorde—having considerit the guid, trew, and thankful seruices done and perfermit to his Majestie be his hienes domestick seruitouris James Maxuell ane of the gentlemen ischearis, and Robert Douglas ane of the *equyriers* to his hienes derrest sone the Prince," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 329.  
Corr. from Fr. *escuyer, ecuyer*, id.

ER. 1. The termination of many words expressive of office or occupation, both in S. and E.; as, *wauker*, a fuller, *skipper*, a shipmaster, *baker*, &c.

Wachter views this termination, which is also used in Germ. and the other northern languages, as having the same signification with Lat. *vir*, and C. B. *ur*, a man. This idea receives powerful confirmation from what he subjoins, that *er* and *man* are used as synonymous terminations; as, Belg. *schipper* and *schipman*, *nauta*, *plower* and *ploughman*, *arator*, *kauffer* and *kauffman*, *mercator*, &c. We may add, that Moes-G. *wair*, A.-S. *wer*, Isl. *ver*, Su.-G. *waer*, Fr. Theot. *uara*, Germ. *wer*, and Fenn. *uro*, have the same meaning. Ihre agrees with Wachter in his hypothesis; observing that in A.-S. *Romvare* signifies, *vir Romanus*; in O. Goth. *Vikveriar*, *Vicenses*, the men of *Vika*; and according to Verelius, that the *Ripuarii*, of the Latin writers, are merely the *Ripperiar* of the Icelanders. He has also remarked that, according to Herodotus, *ἄιωρ*, among the ancient Scythians, must have signified a man. For this father of history says, *ἄιωρ γὰρ καλέουσι τὸν ἀνδρα*. V. vo. *Waer*.

2. In other words, into which the idea of man does not enter, it is simply used as a termination, like Lat. *or* in *candor*, *splendor*, &c. V. Wachter, *Prol.*, sect. vi.

ER, *adv.* Before, formerly.

—Schyr Amery, that had the skait  
Off the bargane I tauld off er,  
Raid till Ingland.

*Barbour*, ix. 542, MS. V. A1R.

ERAR, EARER, *comp.* of *Er*. 1. Sooner.

Or thay be dantit with dreid, *erar* will thai de.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, ii. 16.

2. Rather.

Swa *erare* will I now ches me  
To be reprovyd of simpilnes,  
Than blame to thole of wnkynednes.  
*Wyntown*, vii. *Prol.* 32.

In this sense it is very frequently used by Bellend. "The common meit of our eldaris was fische, nocht for the plente of it, bot *erar* becaus thair landis lay oftymes waist throw continewal exercition of cheuelry, & for that caus thay leiffit maist of fische." *Descr. Alb.*, c. 16.

"God commandis the—to forgeue him al his offensis as thou wald be forgeuin of God. Quhilk and thou do nocht, thou prayis *erar* agane thi self [in the Pater-noster] than for thi self." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, Fol. 172, a.

These senses, although given as distinct, are very intimately connected.

It merits observation, that, as *erar* is formed from the idea of priority as to time, E. *rather* owes its origin to a similar idea. For it is derived from A.-S. *rath*, quickly; compar. *rathior*.

ERAST, *superl.* 1. Soonest.

Than war it to the comowne lawe,  
That is Imperyale, *erast* drawe.  
*Wyntown*, viii. 3. 38.

2. *Erast* is used by Ninian Winyet, in the sense of chiefly, especially, most of all.

"Albeit it chance oft to the infirmitie of man, that he fall on sleip quhen he suld *erast* walk [watch], and be gevin to pastyme quhen he suld maist diligentlie labour," &c. *First Tractat. Keith's Hist.*, App. p. 206.

It occurs in the same sense in an Act of Ja. VI.

—"Hes fund the same les in proportione nor it aucht to be, beand comptrollit be the rest of the wechtis and measuris abonewrittin; and this as apperis *erast* be errour of the prentair." A. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

Here it might signify, "most probably."

ERANDIS, *s. pl.* Affairs, business.

"And als—he maid and constitute Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c., speciale frendis, familiare seruandis, and principale intromettouris of the gudis & *erandis* of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas sumtyme of Kil-spindy, &c., his pretendit cessionaris and assignais." *Acts Ja. V.*, A. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

A.-S. *aerend*, negotium; Leg. Cnut. Caedmon. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAND-BEARER, *s.* A messenger.

"Thairfoir hes nominat and appointit the said Michaell Elphinstoun off Querrel his commissioner and speatiall *erand bearer* to the effect abone-writtin." *Contract A. 1634*. Dr. Wilson v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813.

ERCHIN, (gutt.) *s.* A hedgehog, Fife; *ur-chin*, E.; *Armor. heureuchin*, id. V. HURCHEON.

ERD, ERDE, YERD, YERTH, *s.* 1. The earth, S. pron. *yird*.

Gret howssys of stane and hey standand  
To the *erde* fell all downe.

*Wyntown*, vii. 5. 179.

O caitife Creseide, now and eivmare!  
Gon is thy joie and al thy mirth in *yerth*.

*Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P.*, i. 170.

2. Ground, soil, S. *Dry yerd*, dry soil.

"You have been long on little *erd*," S. Prov. N. "Ground." "Spoken to those whose diligence, about their business, we find fault with." Kelly, p. 361.

A.-S. *eard*, Isl. *jörð*, Su.-G. Dan. *jord*, Alem. *erd-a*, Germ. *erde*. Some have traced *erd*, or *earth*, to Heb. *אֶרֶץ*, *aretz*, id. G. Andr. seems to derive it from Isl. *aer-a*, *er-ia*, to plough; Lat. *ar-are*; Lex., p. 120. This is the etymon given by Mr. Tooke. *Earth*, he says, is the third pers. of the indicative of A.-S. *erian*, *arare*, to *ere*, or plough—that which one *ereth*, or *ear-eth*, i. e. *ered*, *er'd*, that which is ploughed. *Divers*. Purley, ii. 417, 418. He also derives Lat. *tell-us*, the earth, from A.-S. *til-ian*, q. that which is *tilled*; *ibid.*, 419.

To ERD, YERD, *v: a.* 1. To bury, to inter, to commit a dead body to the grave, S. B. pronounced *yird*.

Thai haiff had hym to Dunferlyne;  
And him solempley *erdyt* syne  
In a fayr tumb, in till the quer.

*Barbour*, xx. 286, MS.

2. Sometimes it denotes a less solemn interment, as apparently contrasted with *bery*, i. e. bury.

—The gret lordis, that he fand  
Dede in the feld, he gert *bery*  
In haly place honorably.  
And the lave syne, that dede war thar,  
Into gret pyttis *erdyt* war.

*Barbour*, xiii. 666, MS.

3. To cover any thing with the soil, for preservation or concealment. Thus potatoes



put into a pit under ground, that they may not be injured by frost, are said to be *erdit*, or *yirdit*, S.

An' wi' mischief he was sae gnib,  
To get his ill intent,  
He howk'd the goud which he himsell  
Had *yerded* in his tent.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 7.

I have not observed that there is any A.-S. v. of a similar formation. But in Su.-G. there is not only the comp. *iord-saetta*, but also *iord-as*, used in the same sense, *sepeliri*; Ihre. Isl. *jard-a*, id.

**ERD-DRIFT, ERDRIFT, s.** A word commonly used in the counties of Aberd. and Mearns, to denote snow or hail driven violently by the wind from off the *earth*; opposed to *Yowden-drift*, which signifies snow or hail blown directly and forcibly from the heavens. V. **ENDRIFT** and **YOWDEN-DRIFT**.

**ERDDYN, YIRDEN, s.** 1. An earthquake.

*Erddyn* gret in Ytaly  
And hugsum fell all suddanly,  
And fourty dayis fra thine lestaud.

*Wyntown*, vii. 5. 175.

2. It seems to be originally the same word, which is sometimes used in Ang., and pretty generally through the Northern counties, for thunder.

In Fife there is a proverbial phrase denoting expedition, although the meaning of the allusion seems to be lost among those who use it: "The wark gaes on like *yirdin*."

A.-S. *eorth-dyn*, terrae motus, q. the din made by the earth. It is also called in the same language, *eorth-beefung*, the trembling of the earth. The latter corresponds to the Su.-G. and Isl. designation, *iord-haefning*, the heaving of the earth; and *iord-skalf*, Isl. *iardskjalft*, from *skelf-a*, to shake, to tremble, to cause to tremble.

As transferred to thunder, it is evident that the term is used very obliquely. The well-known effect of thunder in the air, however, seems to have suggested to our ancestors the idea of some sort of resemblance to the imagined effect of a concussion of the earth.

**ERDE AND STANE.** *Process of erde and stane*, the legal mode of giving validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the right of property returned to the superior.

—"The process of recognition of landis and tenentis [tenementis] within burgh, for non payment of annuereentis, hes bene vsit in all tymes bigane,—be hauing recurs to the landis and tenementis addettit in the saidis annuellis, *proces of erde and stane* in four heid court[s], as is preseruiet be the form of law," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

Hence Erskine, speaking of Recognition, says; "This casuality—was not incurred, either if the deed was not perfected by *seisin*,—or if the *seisin* was null." Inst. B. ii. tit. 5, § 13.

**ERD HOUSES**, habitations formed under ground.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call *eird houses*. These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterraneous

mansions are faced up with dry stones, to the height of about 5 feet, they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiii. 182. N.

These subterraneous structures are by some called *Pictish*. V. Statist. Acc., xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed to the Picts seem to have been originally covered with earth. Ibid., P. Dunnet, Caithn., xi. 257. N.

The description, as has been observed, corresponds to that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

The name, in this instance, is the same still used in Iceland: *Jardhus*, domus subterranea; G. Andr., p. 129. The designation given to a castle, in that interesting country, also bears a striking analogy to a name still more commonly given in S. to these subterraneous buildings. *Jardborg*, castellum vallo munitum, Verel., i.e. an *erd-burg*. This also illustrates what is said concerning the Pictish Buildings, DISSERT., p. 29. It is most probably to an *erthe house* of this description that Thomas of Ereidone alludes, Sir Tristrem, p. 149, as he says that it was *wrought by Etenes*, or giants, in ancient days. V. the passage, vo. WOUCH.

[**ERDING, ERDYNG, s.** Burial. Barbour, iv. 255. 295, Skeat's ed.]

**ERDLY, EIRDLIE, adj.** Earthly.

"Nathing *eirdlie* is mair joyous and happy to us nor to se our said derrest sene, in our awin lyfetime, peciablie placit in that rowme and honorabill estate quhairto he justlie acht and man succiid to." Instr. of Resignation, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 431.

To **ERE.** V. **AR, v.**

**ERE, EIR, s.** Fear, dread; Ang. V. **ERY.**

**ERF, ERFE, adv.** Expl. "Near, approaching to;" as, "What time is it?" "It's *erfe* twal o'clock," Roxb.

I suspect, however, as *Erf* is viewed as synon. with *Erg*, and the latter is used to denote what is insufficient or scanty, the proper signification may be, scarcely, not fully; q. "not fully twelve."

**ERF, adj.** 1. Averse, reluctant. *Erf to do* any thing, Loth. Fife. *Ise arfe*, I am afraid, Gl. Yorks.

2. Reserved, distant in manner, Loth.

This seems merely a corr. of *Erg*, q. v.

To **ERGH, ARGH, ERF, v. n.** 1. To hesitate, to feel reluctance, S.

"Yet when I had done all I intended, I did *ergh* to let it go abroad at this time, for sundry reasons." Baillie's Lett., i. 367.

Thy verses nice as ever nicket,  
Made me as eanty as a cricket;  
I *ergh* to reply, lest I stiek it.

*Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 334.

2. To be timorous, to be reluctant from timidity, S.

Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let,—  
And yet I *ergh*, ye'r ay sae scornfu' set.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 126.

That gars me *ergh* to trust you meikle,  
For fear you shou'd prove false and fickle.

*Ibid.*, p. 549.

A.-S. *earg-ian*, torpescere pro timore. *Erf*, as cxpl. in Fife, retains the original sense, to be anxious to do a thing, yet afraid to venture on it.

**ERGH**, *adj.* 1. Hesitating, scrupulous, doubtful, S.

2. Timorous, S. B.

3. Scanty, not sufficient, not full; as, "Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is *ergh*;" Loth., Roxb.

4. Parsimonious, niggardly, reluctant to part with one's property, Roxb.

**ERGH**, *adv.* Insufficiently, not fully; "I canna eat that meat; its *ergh* boiled;" Loth.

*Erg*, as denoting hesitation, or timidity, is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *ergi*, *ergia*, impotens et affectuosus conatus; q. such a feeble and ineffectual attempt as proceeds from want of determination. Hence *ergiumadr*, vir impotentis conaminis; q. an *erghing* man. *Erg-iaz*, animum demittere. So *ergiz hver sem elldiz*, pavor senectutis comes; Halderson. Here it evidently denotes timidity; as if it were said, "The *erghness* is in proportion to the *elld*," or age. In Heims Kringla, T. i., p. 667, the same proverbial phrase is thus expressed: *Sva erygst hvor sem elldist*; Ita quisque ignavior fere sit, ut acetate provecior; Ihre, vo. *Arg*.

I am convinced, indeed, that our *Erg* is radically the same with this term, which, as has been observed, (vo. *Arch*, *Arg*h,) carried in it the idea of such infamy, in the minds of the ancient Goths. To what is there observed, it may be added, that as they attached so much honour to fortitude in war, as this was deemed a superabundant compensation for the want of every moral virtue; even an indisposition for warfare, though proceeding from the inactivity produced by age, was considered as highly disgraceful. Hence, in Su.-G., he is said, *arg-ast*, cujus consensescit animi robor. The term sometimes assumed a guttural sound, like our *ergh*. *Ware man thes arghar*; Jus Aulic. Margaretae, § 18., ap Ihre.

As this term was transferred at length to the person who tamely submitted to the highest disgrace to which a husband can be subjected, it is thus explained. *Arga* is dicitur, cujus uxor moechatur, et is tacet. This term had been brought into Italy by the Longobardi. V. Du Cange, vo. *Arga*.

My late friend, Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry, than whom few were better acquainted with the ancient language and manners of his country, or took a more cordial interest in them, in a communication made to me after the publication of the former volumes, says, in regard to *Arch*, *Arg*h; "In confirmation of the observations under this head, I remember when a boy at Dundee in 1758, *Erg* being used as a term of reproach by an old woman whom we were wont to tease."

**ERGH**, **ERGHING**, *s.* 1. Doubt, apprehension, S.

2. Fear, timidity, S.

A.-S. *yrhth*, denotes both laziness and fear.

**ERIE**, **EERIE**, *adj.* V. **ERY**.

To **ERLE**, *v. a.* To betrothe.

O wha will sit on yere toom saddle  
O wha will bruik yere gluve;

An' wha will fauld your *erled* bride  
I' the kindlie clasps o' luvie?

*Mermaid of Galloway*, *Cromek's Niths.*, p. 237.

"*Erled*, betrothed," N. V. ARLE, v.

**ERLIS**. V. **ARLES**.

**ERLISH**, *adj.* Elvish, preternatural. V. **ELRISCHE**.

**ERLSLAND**, *s.* V. **ERYSLAND**.

**ERMIT**, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

"Spiders, wasps, hornets, earwigs or *ermits*, toads, ants and snails, are all of them enemies to bees." Maxwell's *Bee-master*, p. 23.

This seems originally the same with Sw. *oermark*, id., i. e., a worm or maggot that enters the ear."

**ERN**, **ERNE**, **EIRNE**, **EARN**, *s.* 1. The eagle, S. B.

For *Jouis* foule the *Eirne* come sorand by,  
Fleand vp heich toward the bricht rede sky.

*Doug. Virg*il, 416. 51.

The term occurs in O. E.

—In eche roche ther ys

In tyme of yere an *erne's* nest, that hi bredeth in ywys.

*R. Glouc.*, p. 177.

In another MS. *egle's*.

In some parts of S., at least, this name is appropriated to the Golden Eagle, or Falco Chrysaetus, Linn.

"The golden eagle used formerly to build in our rocks, though of late it has discontinued the practice; but we have a visit of them annually for some months; they are commonly known among the shepherds by the name of the *earn*, a visit of which among the flock is dreaded as much as that of the fox." P. Campsie, *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 323, 324.

2. The osprey; Falco haliaetus, Linn.

Holland, after mentioning the *Egill* as Emperour, says:—

*Ernis* ancient of air kingis that crounid is  
Next his Celstitude forsuth second apperd.

*Houlate*, ii. 1.

It is accordingly observed by Run. Jonas; *Ern* Scotis est grande genus accipitrum. *Dict. Island. ad Calc. Gramm. Isl.* Many writers, indeed, have classed the osprey among hawks.

The term is general in the Northern languages. A.-S. *earn*; Moes-G. *arans*; Belg. *arn*, *arend*; Isl. *aur*n, *oern*, *ern*, Sn.-G. *oern*, ant. *arn*; Lapland, *arne*. Sw. *oern*, properly denotes the golden eagle. *Faun. Suec. Penn. Zool.*, p. 161. *Are* in Edda also signifies aquila; in nominativo speciali, *aren*, whence *oern*, according to G. Andr., p. 15. Alem. *aren*, *arin*, id. *Arn*, *avem* quamvis ex raptu vivere solitam notat. Schilter.

The osprey, Su.-G. is *haf-oern*, i. e., the sea eagle. Hence indeed the Linnæan designation, *haliaetus*. It is also denominated *fish-oern*, or the fish-eagle; *Faun. Suec.*

To **ERN**, *v. a.* *Nae sae muckle as would ern your ee*, a phrase used to denote the least bit, or smallest particle; sometimes equivalent to, not a drop, Aberd.

My intelligent correspondent, who communicates this term, conjectures that *ern* may signify to enter, because it is sometimes said in the same sense, "Nae sae muckle as would enter your ee." But there can be no doubt that this must be viewed as the same with *Urn* (Angus), only pronounced after the manner of the more northern counties. It signifies to pain, to torture; and is used, precisely in the same connexion,

To *urn* the *ee*. V. URN, *v.* Under this *v.* I have referred to *Isl. orne*, calor, and *orn*, focus. These are also written, perhaps more properly, *arn*, *arin*, and *aren*. Dan. *arne* denotes "a chimney, a fire-place;" Wolf. G. Andr. and Haldorsen deduce *arn*, focus, from the old primitive *ar*, signifying fire. If the relation of our *Ern* or *Urn*, to *arn*, *orne*, focus, as referring to the painful sensation produced by heat, or inflammation in the eye, should not satisfy; we might perhaps trace the word to another ancient primitive, *aar* or *aur*; Minutissimum quid, et *ro áróuon* significans; G. Andr. Pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus, Haldorsen; q. "a mote in the eye."

### ERNAND, *part. pr.*

The Day, befor the suddane Nichtis chaice,  
Dois not so suiffle go;  
Nor hare, befor the *ernand* grewhound's face,  
With speid is careit so.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 217.

This may signify, running; from A.-S. *ge-earn-an*, *earn-an*, *yrn-an*, *currere*. Or does it mean, keen, eagerly desirous, A.-S. *georn-an*, concupiscere, *georn*, cupidus; *Isl. giarn*, desiderans; Moes.-G. *gairn-an*, *Isl. girn-ast*, cupere?

### ERN-FERN, *s.* The Brittle fern, or polydody, *Polypodium fragile*, Linn.; found on high rocks, S.

It might hence seem to have received its designation, these being the abode of the eagle or *ern*. But it may be corr. from *eafer-fern*, the A.-S. name of this plant.

### ERNISTFULL, *adj.* Eager, ardent.

—"And hes be his grit labouris, vihemcent expensis & daylie danger of him self, his kyn and freyndis, releivit our soueranis maist noble personn fra the cruell *ernistfull* persute of the king and counsell of England," &c. Acts Mary, 1554, Ed. 1814, App., p. 604.

A.-S. *eorneust*, *eornuust*, studiosus, serius, vehemens. As *eorneust* signifies duellum, a single combat; it might be supposed that *eorneust*, as signifying eager, might have originated from this, as this again might be traced to *earn-an*, to run, knights always appearing in the lists on horseback. But Lye (Jun. Etym.) supposes *eorneust* to be the superlative of A.-S. *georn*, cupidus, studiosus, which frequently appears in the form of *earn*. We find no word corresponding with *ernistfull*, which is indeed a tautology, as *earnest* of itself properly signifies "very desirous;" but we have *earnfullice*, and *geornfullice*, studiose, from *geornfull*, studiosus, cupidus.

### [ERNYSTFULLY, *adv.* Earnestly, seriously.

Barbeur, viii. 144, Skeat's Ed.]

### ERN-TINGS, *s. pl.* Iron tongs, South of S.

"Gin I wad rue an' save her life, it wadna be lang till I saw her carrying you out liko a taed in the *ern-tings*, an' thravin' ye ower the ass-midden." Brownie of Bodsbeek, ii. 332.

### To ERP, *v. n.* To be constantly grumbling on one topic; as, *an erpin thing*, one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode on one point, Fife.

This has precisely the same signification, and seems originally the same term with *Orp*, used in Angus.

*Isl. erp-r* signifies a wolf; also, a gigantic woman. This term may have primarily denoted the growling of a wolf.

### ERRASY, *s.* Heresy.

"That na maner of persoune strangear that happynnis to arrive with thare schip within ony part of

this realmo bring with thaim ony bukis or werkis of the said Luthere, his disciples, or servandis, disput or reheris his *errasyis* or opinieunis, bot gif it be to the confusioune tharof, and that be clerkis in the sculis alauerlie, vnder the pane of escheting the schippis and gadis, and putting of thair persounis in presoune." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 342.

### ERSE, *adj.* used as a *s.* The name vulgarly given to that dialect of the Celtic which is spoken by the Highlanders of S.

This name has originated from their Gothic neighbours, from the idea of their being an *Irish* colony: for the Highlanders invariably call their language *Gaelic*.

### ERTAND, *part. pr.* [Prob. excitable; hence, pushing, ambitious.]

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and graciuss,—  
Egir, and *ertand*, and ryght anterus,—  
Melis of the message to Schir Gelagrus.

*Gawan and Gol.*, ii. 7.

This may signify ingenious in forming a proper plan, from *Airt*, *v.* to aim. As conjoined with *egir* and *anterus*, it may, however, have some meaning analogous to high-spirited, mettlesome; *Isl. ert-a*, irritare, *ertim*, irritabundus.

### [To ERT, *v. a.* To direct. V. AIRT.]

To ERT, *v. a.* To urge, to prompt; Gl. Davidson. V. AIRT, *v.*

To ERT *on*, *v. a.* To urge forward.

To ERT *up*, *v. a.* To incite, to irritate, Upp. Clydes.

This is radically different from *Ert*, as signifying to aim, to direct, being evidently the same with *Isl. ert-a*, irritare. It seems, indeed, to be the *v.* from which the old participle *Ertand* has been formed.

### ERTIENIG, *adj.* Ingenious, having the power of laying plans, &c., Ayr.; a deriv. from *art*.

### ERY, ERIE, EERY, EERIE, EIRY, *adj.* 1. Affrightened, affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described:—

Swift as the wynd he fled, and gat away,  
And to his caue him sped with *ery* sprete;  
The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.

*Doug. Virgil*, 248. 50.

My fatall weird, my febill wit I wary,  
My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary,—  
With *ery* curage febill strenthis sary,  
Bowmand me hame and list ns langer tary.  
*Palace of Honour, Prol.*, st. 12, Edit. 1579.

### 2. Under the influence of fear, proceeding from superstition excited by the wildness and rude horrors of a particular situation.

Fra thyne to mont Tarpeya he him kend,  
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end,  
Quhare now standis the goldin Capitole,  
Vmquhile of wyld baskis rouch skroggy knoll,  
Thocht the ilk tyme yit of that dreadful place,  
Ane fereful reuerent religioun percace  
The *ery* rurall pepyll dyd affray,  
So that this crag and skroggis wourshipit thay.

*Doug. Virgil*, 254. 13.

3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

'Tis yet pit-mark, the yerd a' black about,  
And the night-fowl began again to shout,  
Thro' ilka limb and lith the terror thirl'd,  
At ev'ry time the dowie monster skirl'd.  
At last the kindly sky began to clear,  
The birds to chirm, and day-light to appear:  
This laid her *ery* thoughts.—

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 24.

I thers wi' *something* did forgather,  
That put me in an *erie* swither.

Burns, lii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomy, gloomy, was the night,  
And *ery* was the way.

*Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitious dread." N. *Ibid.*

Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin,  
Wi' *erie* drone.

Burns, iii. 72.

5. [Causing sorrow or sadness.] Used in a general sense, as suggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy affecting the mind, from the influence of something which, although not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course, and tends to excite the feelings, or to awaken painful recollections, S. O.

"Ye may think it is an *ery* thing to me, to see my poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 260.

I the *erie* field o' Preston your swords ye wadna draw;

His lies i' cauld iron wha wad swappit ye a'.

*Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics*, ii. 34.

When I came next by merrie Carlisle,

O sad sad seem'd the town, and *erie*!

The auld auld men came out and wept:

"O maiden, come ye to seek your dearie?"

*Ibid.*, ii. 198.

6. Melancholy, dreary; in a more general sense, as applied to what is common or quite natural, S.

Loud loud the wind did roar,

Stormy and *erie*. *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 212.

"Every thing was quiet, except now and then that the hum of an ox was to be heard which missed his neighbour, or the *ery* whistle o' the moss-plover." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

It is not improbable that Belg. *eer*, reverentia, and *eer-en*, venerari, vereri, colere, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Isl. *ogr-a*, terreo; G. Andr. Lex., p. 188. *Egryn* in like manner signifies fear, (Verel.) as also *uggir*; *ogurlegur*, terribilis; Ihre, vo. *Oga*. Ir. Gael. *earadh*, denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, *Erg*, adj.

- ERY-LIKE, EERY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of that which causes fear, dreary, S.

At last, and lang, when night began to gloom,

And *ery* like to sit on ilka hown,

They came at last unto a gentle place,

And wha aught it, but an auld aunt of his?

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33. V. ERY.

- ERY-SOME, EERISOME, *adj.* Causing fear, that especially which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.

—"She tauld us, that *sae* sune as I enter the vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowan' their cud, and gied a dowt an' *eerisome* crune." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

- ERYNESS, EIRYNESS, *s.* Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Thy graining and maining  
Haith laillie reikd myne eir;  
Debar then affar then  
All *eiryness* or feir.

*Vision, Evergreen*, i. 215, st. 6.

- ERYSLAND, ERLSLAND, EUSLAND, *s.* A denomination of land, Orkn.

"Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every *Erysland* of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, but now all are in ruins." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 323.

"Here, the entries are first by islands and parishes, then by towns and villages, and lastly by marklands, *erlslands*, or *ouncelands*, *pennylands*, and *farthinglands*; and these divisions were observed, in order to fix and limit this tax, which is supposed to have been paid to the town for protection." Barry's Orkney, p. 220.

"The islands were divided into *Euslands*, or *Ounce-lands*, every one of which made the eighth part of a *Markland*, and was deemed sufficient for the support of a chief and his soldiers." *Ibid.*, p. 187.

*Erysland* is evidently the same with Su.-G. *oeresland*, which Ihre defines as denoting the eighth part of a *Markland*.—Ita ut *markland* octonis partibus superet *oeresland*; vo. *Taelja*, p. 864. *Oere*, signifies an ounce. V. URE. The same division was sometimes called *oeretal*. V. Ihre, vo. *Mark*. Perhaps *erlsland* is q. *oeretalsland*. *Oere*, in the Laws of Gothland, is written *er*, Isl. *auri*, *eyri*; *Ibid.*, vo. *Oere*; from *eir*, *eyre*, acs, brass. *Eusland* is probably an *erratum* for *erlsland*. *Uns* is indeed used in Sw. for *ounce*. Thus it might be a corr. of *unsland*. But it seems, at any rate, a word of modern use.

- ESCH, *s.* The ash, a tree.

The hie *eschis* soundis thare and here.

*Doug. Virgil*, 365. 10.

- ESCHIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ash.

Grete *eschin* stokkis tumbillis to the ground.

*Doug. Virgil*, 169. 19.

- TO ESCHAME, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

*Eschames* of our sleuth and cowardise,  
Seand thir gentilis and thir paganis auld  
Ensew vertew, and eschew euery vice.

*Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 358. 4.

A.-S. *ascam-ien*, ashamed, Moes.-G. *skam-an*, erubescere.

- [ESCHAP, ESCHAIIP, *v. n.* To escape. Barbour, iii. 618, x. 81, Skeat's ed.]

- [ESCHAP, *s.* Escape. *Ibid.*, ii. 65.]

- ESCHAY, *s.* Issue, termination.

—"To complett fiftene yeris, quihilk beand completit was in the yere of God LXXXIII yeris; and the *eschay* of his terme at Witsunday." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 113.

**ESCHEL, ESCHÉLE, ESCHÉLL, ESCHÉILL, s.**  
 "A division of an army arranged in some particular manner; but its form I cannot find;" Pink.

In II *eschelis* ordanyt he had  
 The folk that he had in leding :  
 The King, weile sons in the mornynge,  
 Saw fyrst cummand thar fyrst *eschele*,  
 Arrayit sarraly, and weile :  
 And at thar bak, sumdeill ner hand,  
 He saw the tothyr followand.

Barbour, viii. 221, MS.

In edit. 1620, instead of II *eschelis*, it is, *In Battells* *boa*, &c.

The word is evidently O. Fr. *eschele*, a squadron. Concerning this, Caseneuve observes; C'est ce qu'ils appelloient *Scaræ*, Hincmar, Epist. 5. Bellatorum acies, quas vulgari sermone *Scaras* vocamus. Aymoinus, Lib. iv., c. 16., collegit e Franciæ bellatoribus, *Scaram*, quam nos *Turnam*, vel *Cuncum*, appellare possumus.

It would appear that L. B. *scala*, merely denoted a division of an army: Manipulus militaris, seu quævis militum turma, sive equitum, sive peditum dicitur, Gall. *escadron*,—olim *eschelle*. Summum exereitum in duas *Scalas* seu *partes* divisit. Charta, A. 1393, ap. Du Cange.

As, however, the word *echellon* is a modern military term, it has been said, that *eschele* is "used in modern tactics, and means the oblique movement of a number of divisions." Edin. Rev., Oct. 1803, p. 206. But there is not any proof, I imagine, that it was used in this sense when Barbour wrote.

The use of the term, Barbour, xii. 214, confirms the idea, that, in a general sense, it denoted a division of an army.

Schaip we ws tharfor in his mornynge,  
 Swa that we, be the sone rysing,  
 Haff herd mass; and buskyt weill  
 Ilk man in till his awn *eschell*,  
 With out the pailyownys, arayit  
 In bataillis, with baneris displayit.

Also, B. xvi. 401, MS.

—And Richmond, in gud aray,  
 Come ridand in the fyrst *eschell*.

In the same general sense it is used, Wyntown, viii. 40, 155, 159.

Thare Ost than all affrayid was :  
 But noucht-for-thi the worthy men  
 Thare folk stowtly arayid then,  
 And delt thame in-til *Eschelis* thre :  
 The Kyng hym-self in ans wald be ;  
 And to the Erle syns of Murrawe  
 And to Dowglas ane-othir he gawe ;  
 The Stwart had the thryd *Eschele*,  
 That was the mast be mekil dele.

This is confirmed by its signification in O. E.:

In thre parties to fight his oste he did deuse.  
 Sir James of Anenu he had the first *eschele*,  
 Was non of his vertu in armes did so wele.

R. Brunne, p. 187, 188.

To me it appears, that both Fr. *eschele* and L. B. *scala* are originally Goth.; and may have been introduced through the medium of the Frankish. Su.-G. *skael* signifies disermen, and may properly enough have been applied to the squadrons into which an army was divided; *skil-ia*, distinguere, separare; from the Isl. particle *ska*, denoting division, and corresponding to Lat. *dis*; Germ. *schel-en*, A.-S. *scylan*, id.

**ESCHELLIT, ESCHÉLLETT, s.**

"Ane *eschellit* schod with yron without ane bolt." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ane *eschellitt* schod without ane bolt." Ib., p. 258.

VOL. II.

Fr. *eschellette* signifies "a little ladder, or skale;" Cotgr. But whether this be the meaning here seems doubtful.

[**ESCHEVE, ESCHÉWE, v. a.** To eschew, to shun. Barbour, i. 305, iii. 292. Skeat's Ed.]

O. F. *eschiver*, to avoid.]

To **ESCHEVE, ESCHÉWE, v. a.** To achieve.

But he the mar be unhappy,  
 He sall *eschew* it in party.

Barbour, iii. 292, MS. Fr. *achever*, id.

**ESCHIEW, ESCHÉWE, s.** An achievement.

—Thar a siege set thai  
 And quhill that thir assegis lay,  
 At thir castellis I spak off ar,  
 Apert *escheweys* oft maid thar war :  
 And mony fayr echalry  
*Eschevyt* war full doughtely.

Barbour, xx. 16, MS.

In edit. 1620, *assaults* is substituted. But it is evidently a more general idea that is conveyed by the term: as afterwards expl. by the *v.* from which it is formed.

[In the Edin. MS. it certainly means *assault* or *sally* in the passage corresponding with xiv. 94 of Skeat's Ed.]

**ESCHEW, pret.** Showed, declared.

"C. Claudius, as afore we *eschew*, detesting the injuris and oppressioun done be thir ten men,—fled to Regill, his suld cuntre." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 288.

**ESEMENT of HOUSHALD**, apparently lodging, accommodation by living in a house.

—"That Schir William Charteris of Cagnore—pay to Richard Safftone the some of iii. l. viii s. aucht to him for mett & drink—& x merkis for *esement of houshalde* of iiij yeris bygain," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 79.

L. B. *aisiament-um*, vox forensis, facultas quam quis habet utendi, in alieno prædio, rebus non suis. Du Cange.

**ESFUL, adj.** "Producing ease, commodious."

Til Inghland he wes rycht specysale,—  
 Hawand the Papys full powere  
 In all, that til hym *esful* were.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 66.

[**ESIT, ESYT, pret., s. and pl.** Eased, comforted, relieved; and, *reflectively*, took their ease.]

Barbour, ii. 555, xiv. 387, xvii. 483, 797. Skeat's Ed.]

**ESK, s.** An eft or newt, S. V. ASK.

To **ESK, EESK, YESK, v. n.** To hiccup, S. B.

A.-S. *gisc-ian*, Isl. *hyggt-a*, *hyxt-a*, Germ. *gax-en*, *gix-en*, Belg. *hix-en*, id. Junius mentions E. *yez* as used in the same sense.

**ESKIN, EESKIN, s.** The hiccup, S. B.

A.-S. *geocsung*, Isl. *hixte*, Belg. *hickse*, id. V. the *v.*

**ESKDALE SOUPLE**, a figurative designation for a broad sword, or a two-handed one.

"Gin I were but on Corby's back again,—and the *Eskdale souple* o'er my shoulder (that was the cant name of Charlie's tremendous sword), I might then work my way." Perils of Man, ii. 46.

From its resemblance to that part of a flail which strikes the grain. V. **SOUPLE**. A very natural meta-

W

phor; both on account of its size, and because the Borderers were better acquainted with the use of this than of any other kind of flail. The term, however, is not authorized by use.

**ESPANYE, s.** Spain.

"That the said sending to France be supercedit and delayit quhill the cuming of the ambaxiatouris of *Espanye*, quhillkis are now in the realme of England," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

Fr. *Espagne*, Lat. *Hispania*.

**ESPED, part. pa.** The same with *Expede*, dispatched, issued from an office without delay.

"That all signatouris—and all vthiris letteris ellis *esped* be subscriptioun of oure souerane Ladyis derrest moder, &c. cum to the seilis—to be past throw the samyn betuix this and the first daye of Marche," Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

*Ellis esped*, already expedited.

**ESPERANCE, s.** Hope, Fr. id.

This is the term commonly used Bellenden.

"The Pychtis—wer ereckit in *esperance* of better fortoun." Cron. F. 40, a.

It is used by Shakspeare.

**ESPINELL, s.** A sort of ruby.

Syne thair was hung, at thair hals bane,  
The *Espinell*, a precious stane.

*Burel, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 11. Fr. *espinelle*.

**ESPLIN, s.** A stripling, Mearns; synon. *Callan*.

This seems to be originally the same with *Haspan*, *Haspin*, South of S., q. v.

**ESPOUENTABILL, adj.** Dreadful.

The thunder raif the cloudis sabill,  
With horrihill sound *espoventabill*.

*Lyndsay's Mon.*, 1592, p. 39.

O. Fr. *espoventable*, id.

**ESPYE, s.** Scout or spy.

Welcum celestially myrrour and *espye*,  
Atteiching all that hantis sluggardry.

*Doug. Virgil*, 403. 50. Fr. *espie*, id.

**ESPYELL, s.** A spy.

"The Quein had amongis us hir assured *Espyellis*, quho did not onelie signifie unto hir quhat was our estait, bot also quhat was our counsaill, purpois, and devyses." Knox, p. 188.

**ESS, s.** Ace. V. SYIS.

**ESSCOCK, s.** The same with *Arscockle*, Aberd.

**ESSIS, s. pl.** Ornaments in jewellery, in the form of the letter S.

"A chayn with knoppis of rubyis doublit contening saxtene knoppis of perill, every ane contening tua perill, with *essis* of gold emallit reid." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293.

Fr. *esse*, "the letter S; also, the forme of an S. in any workmanship;" Cotgr.

**ESSONYIE, ESSOINYIE, s.** An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"There is ane other kinde of excuse or *essonyie*, quhilk is necessare; that is, quhen ane is *essonyied*,

because he is beyond the water of Forth or of Spey." Reg. Maj. B., i. c. 8, § 12.

Fr. *essoine, excoim*, id. V. ASSOINYIE.

**ESSONYIER, s.** One who offers an excuse in a court of law for the absence of another.

"—He sall be summoned to compeir, and to answeire vpon fiftene dayes warning, and to declare quhy he compeired nocht, to warant his *essonyier* sent be him, to be harmeles and skeathles, as he sould doe of the law." Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 8, § 6.

**ESSYS, pl.**

—To the kyrk that tyme he gave  
Wyth wsuale and awld custwmys,  
Ruchtis, *Essys*, and fredwmys,  
In Byll titlyd, and thare rede.

*Wyntown*, vii. 5. 108.

*Eyssis, Asiments*; Var. Read. This is what in our old Laws is called *easements*, advantages or emoluments. Fr. *aïse*.

**EST, s.** A corruption of *nest*, Roxb. Hence, a *bird-est*, a bird's nest.

By leke, or tarne, scho douchtna reste,  
Nor bygge on ths kloftis hirre dowys *este*.

*Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 71.

**ESTALMENT, s.** Instalment, payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

"They would theirfor think of some wther way how satisfactiounne—may be made, &c. Or ellis by *estalmment* at four equal payments." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 38.

Fr. *estalon*, the just quantity fixed by authority; *estalonement*, the assizing of measures; Cotgr.

\***ESTATE, ESTAIT, s.** One of the constituent branches of parliament. *The three estatis*, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses.

"To the thre *estatis* of the realme thar gadderyt war proponyt sindry articlis for the quiete and gud governance of the realme." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 7.

This is a Fr. idiom; *Les estats*, and *les gens des trois estats*, "the whole body of a realme, or province; consisting of three severall—orders; the Clergie, Nobility, and Commonalty;" Cotgr.

**ESTER, s.** An oyster.

My potent pardonnis ye may se,  
Cum fra ths Can of Tartarie,  
Weill seilit with *ester* schellis.

*Lyndsay, S. P. Repr.*, ii. 69.

Belg. *oester*, id. The modern pronunciation is *oester*, S.

To **ESTIMY, v. a.** To form a judgment of, to estimate.

—"And thare the said personis sall *estimy* & consider the price & avale of the said iiiij daker & a half of hidis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 139.

Fr. *estimer*, to prize, to value; *estimé*, prized, valued.

**ESTLAR, ESTLER, adj.** Polished, hewn. "Sa mony *estlar* stanis;" Aberd. Reg. V. AISLAIR.

Braw townes shall rise, with steeples mony a ane,  
And houses biggit a' with *estler* stane.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 60. V. AISLAIR.

ESTLINS, *adv.* Rather, Ayrs., Renfr.

Had I the power to change at will,  
I'd *estlins* be a rattan still.  
We follow Nature's law, while man  
Neglects her dictates a' he can.

*The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, i. 68.*

This seems to be a very ancient Gothic word; as apparently deducible from A.-S. *aest*, *est*, *estimatio*, "estimation, value, esteem," Somner; *beneplicitum*, *amor*, *gratia*, *benevolentia*, Lye; *aestas*, *deliciae*, *estelice*, *benigne*, *courteously*, *kindly*; "*estfull*, *devoted*," Somner; Su.-G. Isl. *ast*, *amor*, *astwin*, *carus*. *Lins* is the termination of adverbs which is so common in our vernacular language, as denoting quality. V. LINGIS, LINGS.

This *estlins* is equivalent to willingly, with good will, benignantly, lovingly; and has an origin completely analogous to another S. word, as also signifying *rather*, which assumes a variety of forms. This is *lever*, *Leuer*, *Leuir*, *Loor*, *Lourd*, &c., corresponding with E. *as lief*, of which it is merely the comparative. While *as lief* signifies "as willingly," *lever* is stronger; the literal meaning being, "more willingly," or "with greater affection."

ETERIE, ETRIE, *adj.* 1. Keen, bitter; applied to weather, Roxb. "An *etrie* sky," Dumfr.

May nipping frosts that heary fa',  
Nor angry gusts wi' *eterie* blaw,  
E'er hurt them, either root or shaw.

*On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 106.*

Instead of *nor*, the writer, to express his meaning properly, should have used *or*, and *ne'er* for *e'er*.

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, Roxb.

3. Hot-headed, fiery, having an angry look, Dumfr., Roxb.

This term, though here used metaph. seems to be merely Teut. *etterigh*, Belg. *etterig*, *saniosus*, from *etter*, *venom*. When the cold is very keen, it is sometimes said to be venomous.

ETH, *adj.* Easy. V. EITH.

To ETHER, EDDER, *v. a.* To twist ropes round a stack, or fence it with ropes, Aberd.

A.-S. *heather-ian*, *arcere*, *cohibere*.

ETHERCAP, *s.* A variety of *Etter-cap*, Lanarks.

—"'Tis dafter-like to thole  
An *ether-cap* like him to blaw the coal.  
*Gentle Shepherd.*

ETHERINS, *s. pl.* The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or of a stack of corn, S. B. synon. *Bratbins*.

A.-S. *eder*, *edor*, *ether*, a fence, an inclosure, a covert; *edoras*, *covertures*; Somner. *Heather-ian*, *arcere*, *cohibere*; Lye.

"*Eitheren*, the straw rope which catches, or lumps round the vertical ropes, in the thatch of a house or corn-stack, forming the meshes of the netting. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It is also used in sing., Aberd.

ETHERINS, *adv.* 1. Either, S. O.

2. Rather, Berwicks.

ETHIK, ETICK, *adj.* 1. Hectic.

"*Quhil sic thungis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kyng of Britonis fell in ane dwynand seiknes namyt the Ethik feuir.*" Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 1. *Hecticum* febrem; Boeth.

2. Feeble, delicate. In this sense *etick* is still used, S. B.

Fr. *etique*, *hectic*, *consumptive*; also, *lean*, *emaciated*.

ETIN, *s.* A giant. V. EYTTYN.

ETION, *s.* Kindred, lineage, S. B.

But thus in counting of my *etion*  
I need na mak sic din,  
For it's well kent Achilles was  
My father's brither sin.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.*

This is probably allied to Isl. Su.-G. *aett*, *ett*, family; whence *etar*, relations, *aetling*, a kinsman, *aetllaeg*, a progeny or race, &c. It appears that in O. Goth. *aett-a*, signified to beget.

Ihre has observed, that almost in all languages a word of this form denotes a parent; as Gr. *arra*, Moes-G. *atta*, Lat. *atta*, C. B. *aita*, Belg. *hayte*, Teut. *aetta*, and Isl. *edda*, a grandmother.

[ETLYNG, *s.* Endeavour. V. ETTLE.]

ETNAGH BERRIES, Juniper berries; also called *eatin berries*, Ang.

With the cauld stream she quench'd her lowan drouth,  
Syne of the *Etnagh-berries* ste a fouth;  
That black and ripe upon the busses grew.  
And were new watered with the evening dew.

*Ross's Helenore, p. 62.*

Ir. *aiteann*, Gael. *attin*, signify furze.

It is written *eaten berries*, according to the common pronunciation, *Helenore*, First Ed., p. 53.

ETNAGH, ETNACH, *adj.* Of or belonging to juniper, made of the wood of the juniper-bush, S. B.

Brave Jessy, wi' an *etnach* eud,  
Than gae her daddie sie a thud,  
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud.

*Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.*

ETT, EET, *s.* Habit, custom, Ang.; more generally used in a bad sense, as *ill etts*, bad habits; *ill eets*, id., Fife.

This phrase, I have often heard, but hesitated to insert it, supposing that it might properly be *ill laits*. The term, however, is given me by a friend, well acquainted with the Angus dialect, as totally distinct from the other. It seems originally the same with Isl. *hatt*, *haette*, manner, nature of a thing; dispositio, mores, modus; Verel. Ihre views Su.-G. *het*, the termination of many words, corresponding to Germ. and Belg. *heit*, A.-S. *had*, E. *hood*, as originally the same; as they are all used to express quality.

To ETTER, *v. n.* To emit purulent matter, S.; also, used metaphorically.

"He—thought that it would be a public service,—if a stop could be put—to the opening of such an *ettering* sore and king's evil as a newspaper, in our heretofore truly and royal borough." The Provost, p. 286. V. ATRIE, ATTRIE.

ETTERCAP, *s.* 1. A spider, S. V. ATTIRCOP.

2. An ill-humoured person, S.

A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractious chiel,  
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

*Waverley.*

"I'm really fleyed the lassie fling hersel' awa' upo' the *ettercap*." Campbell, i. 334.

"*Ettercap*, *adder-cap*, *atter-cope*,—a virulent, atrabillious person;" Gl. Antiq.

ETTERLIN, *s.* A cow which has a calf, when only two years old, Renfr., Perth. The term *Ourback* is elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf when three years old.

This term might seem to be compounded of Tent. *aet*, *esca*, or *ett-en*, pascere pecus, and *iaerlingh*, anniculus, unius anni; q. a heast that has been already pastured for one year, or fed as a *yearling*. It may, however, be an abbreviation of A.-S. *enetere*, *enetre*, anniculus, of a year old, with the addition of *lin*, the mark of diminution.

To ETTIL, ETTLE, ATTEL, *v. a.* 1. To aim, to take aim at any object; as, *to ettle a stroke*, to *ettle a stane*, to take an aim with it, S. It is, however, more frequently used as a neuter *v.*

The *v. ettle* is sometimes used as an auxiliary *v.*, as, *I'm ettlin to do such a thing*, synon. with the *v. Mint*. Runolph Jonas shews that the Isl. *v.* is used in the same manner. *Eg aetla ad giora thed, ego faciam vel facturus sum hoc*; Gramm. Isl., p. 67, 4to Ed. Our idiom is somewhat different, as it expresses, not so much the resolution, as the aim or endeavour.

He *atted* with a slenk haf slayn him in slight;  
The swerd swappd on his swange, and on the mayle slk.  
*Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, ii. 22.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,  
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie  
Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 144. 43.

He *ettit* the bernes in at the breist.  
*Chr. Kirk*, st. 11.

2. To make an attempt, S.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,  
They dit their lugs, syne up their leglins cleek.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 66.

3. To propose, to design; denoting the act of the mind, S. A. Bor. id. to intend; also corr. *eckle*.

This goddess *ettillit*, gif verdes war not contrare,  
This realm to be superior and maistres  
To all landis.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 13. 34.

Quhat purpossis or *ettis* thou now lat se?  
*Ibid.*, 441. 25.

Hickes shows the use of this word in Yorkshire by the following examples; *I never etted that*, nunquam hoc intendi; *I never etted you't*, nunquam hoc tibi destinavi. Gram. A.-S. et Moes-G., p. 113, 4to.

"*Ette*, to intend; North." Grose.

4. To direct one's course.

By diuers casis, sere parrellis and snfferance  
Unto Itail we *ettill*, quhare destanye  
Has schap for vs ane rest, and quiet harbrys.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 19. 23.

Holland, having said that the Turtle wrote letters, adds that he

———— planelye thame yald  
To the swallow so swift, harrald in hede  
To *ettill* to the Emprour, of ancestry ald.

*Houlate*, i. 23.

This, at first view, might seem to denote information, or the act of communicating intelligence. But perhaps it merely signifies, that the messenger was to direct his course to the Emperour.

5. To aspire, to be ambitious, Ayrs.

"Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavours." The Provost, p. 237.

6. To expect; as, "I'm *ettlin'* he'll be here the morn," I expect that he will be here to-morrow, Upp. Clydes.

7. To reckon or compute, Roxb.

Isl. *aetla til*, destinare; Verel. Ihre observes, that this word indicates the various actings of the mind, with respect to any thing determined, as judging, advising, hoping, &c. and views it as allied to Gr. *εθελεω*. It would appear that the primary sense of the Isl. *v.* is puto, opinor. It also signifies, deputo, destinor; G. Andr. *Mihi est in propositis*; Kristnisag. Gl.

ETTLER, ETLING, ETLYNG, *s.* 1. A mark, S.

But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast,  
Made me [to] tak the *ettle* when it keest.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 112.

2. Aim, attempt, S.

For Nannie, far before the rest,  
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,  
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.

*Burns*, iii. 335.

3. Aim, design; respecting the mind.

But oft failyeis the fulis thoct;  
And wyss mennys *etting*  
Cummys nocht ay to that ending  
That thai think it sall cum to.

*Barbour*, i. 583, MS. V. the *v.*

It is still used in this sense, Ayrs.

"But there was an *etting* beyond discretion perhaps in this.—No to dwell at o'er great a length on the *etting* of the Greenockians, I'll just mention a thing that was told to me by a very creditable person." The Steam-Boat, p. 125, 127.

4. Expectation, Upp. Lanarks.

*Ettlement*, intention, A. Bor.

[ETTLEMENT, *s.* Intention, A. Bor.]

ETTLER, *s.* One who aims at any particular object, or has some end in view, S. O.

"Carswell, she tells me, is a man of the dourest idolatry, his mother having been a papistical woman, and his father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent *ettler* for preferment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 298.

EUERILK, *adj.* Every.

—Of all foulis of the air  
Of *euerilk* kinde enterit ane pair.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, p. 39.

A.-S. *aefre ealc*, semper unusquisque, which Johns. views as the origin of E. *every*. But it is rather from *aefre eac*. V. EVERICH.



**EUIRILKANE**, *adj.* Every one; *euver ilkone*, R. Brunne.

—Be north the Month war nane,  
Then thair his men war *euirilkane*.  
*Barbour*, ix. 305, MS.

**EUILL-DEDY**, *adj.* Wicked, doing *evil-deeds*.

“This contentiou rais be *euill dedy* men that mycht suffer na peace.” *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 53, b. Scelerum conscii; *Boeth*.

Se quhst it is to be *evyll deidy*.  
*Lyndsay*, *S. P. R.*, ii. 188.

A.-S. *yfel-daeda*, *yfel-daede*, prava agens, malefactor; formed like Lat. *maleficus*. *Yfel-daed*, indeed, is used in the sense of prava actio; and *yfel-doen*, malefacere. Teut. *evel-daed*, scelus, *evel-dadigh*, facinorosus, sceleratus; *Kilian*.

**EUILL-WILLIE**, *adj.* Evil-disposed, malevolent, S. *Ill-willie*.

“It is vryttin [In maleuolam animam non introibit sapientia] In ane *euill villie* mynd or vickit man visdome sal not enter.” *Nicol Burne*, F. 112, b.

V. preceding word, and *ILL-WILLIE*.

**EUIN-EILD**, *adj.* Equal in age. V. *EILD*.

**EUIRILKANE**, every one. V. under *EUIRILK*.

[**EUIRMAR**, *adv.* Evermore; *Barbour*, i. 155.]

**EULCRUKE**, *s.* Apparently, oil vessel; *Ulie* being the term for oil, S. B. and *cruke* the same with E. *crook*, a vessel made of earth.

“Gif ane Burges man or womans deceis,—his heire sall haue to his house this vtensell or insicht,—ane barrcell, ane gallon, ane kettill, ane brander, ane posnett, ane bag to put money in, ane *euleruik*, ane chimney, ane water pot.” *Burrow Lawes*, c. 125, § 1.

*Skinner* supposes that this signifies a vessel for holding ale, from A.-S. *aele*, *ale*, or water, *ea* or Fr. *eau*, water, and A.-S. *crocca*, Belg. *kruycke*, an earthen vessel.

*Sibb* conjectures that it may signify “the largest *crook*, or that which was used at Christmas or Yule.” *Uncum* is the corresponding term in the Lat. Now *uncus* certainly denotes a hook or crook. But the reason of *eul* being prefixed is quite uncertain.

**EUOUR, EVEYR**, *s.* Ivory; *euour bane*, id.

Up stude Enee in clere licht schynnyng faire,  
—Als gratius for to behald, I wene,  
As *euour bane* by craft of hand wele dight.

*Doug. Virgil*, 31. 39.

*Euirbone*, Palice of Honour, i. 34.  
Fr. *yvoire*, Lat. *ebur*.

**EUPHEN**, *s.* An abbreviation of *Euphemia*, S. V. *FAMIE*.

To **EVAIG**, *v. n.* To wander, to roam.

“The Equis—durst nocht aventure thameself to the chance of batall, bot sufferit thair enemyis to *evaig*, and pas but ony resistance, in depopolioung and heirship of thair landis.” *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 200. *Vagari*, Lat. Fr. *evag-uer*, id.

**EVANTAGE, AVANTAGE**, *s.* A term borrowed from the laws of France, expressive

of certain rights belonging to children after the decease of their parents, or to a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties.

“And mairattour to desyre certane dowery to be gevin to our souerane Lady with the *evantage*.—And to marye gife scho pleissis be the awyse of hir estaitis, and to brouke and joiss hir dowery and *avantage* quhair scho passes or remanis.” *Acts Mary*, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L. B. *avantag-ium*, jus praecipuum, quidquid a parentibus alicui e liberis, vel a conjugibus sibi invicem datur praerogativo jure; Gall. *avantage*. Ille qui supervivet omnia praemissa habeat in quantum de jure vel consuetudine dare et *Avantagium* facere possum. *Testam. Guidon. Cardinal. A.* 1372, ap. *Du Cange*.

**EVASION**, *s.* Way of escape, means of escaping.

It occurs in this sense in our metrical version of *Psal. lxxxviii. S.*

And I am so shut up, that I  
Find no *evasion* for me.

The term, as used in E., always implies the idea of artifice. Even in regard to escape, it denotes “artful means of eluding or escaping,” *Johns., Todd*.

**EVE-EEL**, *s.* The conger eel, *Muraena conger*, Linn.

“*Muraena conger*; conger eel; seemed to be much better known than at present: the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it *Eve-eel*.” *Agr. Surv. Forfars*.

Most probably by a slight change, in the aspirate being left out, from Dan. *hav-aal*, id., i.e., the sea-eel; Su.-G. *haf-aal*, id.

**EVELIT**, *adj.* 1. Nimble, active. V. *OLIGHT*.

2. *Eveleit* is rendered, handsome, *Ayrs*.

3. Also expl. “sprightly, cheerful, vivacious,” *ibid.* V. *OLIGHT*.

To **EVEN**, *v. a.* 1. To equal, to compare, S. with the prep. *to* subjoined.

“To *even* one thing to another; to equal or compare one thing to another.” *Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.*, p. 29.

Shame fa' you and your lands baith?  
Wad ye e'en your lands to your born billy?  
*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 202.

2. To bring one down to a certain level.

“God thought never this world a portion worthy of you: he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.” *Rutherford's Lett.*, Ep. 6.

*I wou'd na even myself to sic a thing*, I would not demean myself so far, as to make the supposition that I would do it.

3. To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage, S.

“*To even*, is sometimes made use of in Scotland, for to lay out one person for another in marriage.” *Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 29.

“‘It would be a marriage that nobody could say any thing against.’ ‘What!’ roars *Macdonald*—‘would any Christian body *even* yon bit object to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like *Miss Catline*?’” *Reg. Dalton*, iii. 119.

The vulgar phrase is, *They are even'd thegither.*  
Isl. *jafn-a*, *acquare*, *quadrare facere*, Moes-G. *ibn-an*, *ga-ibn-an*, Teut. *effen-en*, id.

**EVENDOWN, adj.** 1. Straight, perpendicular, S.

2. It is used to denote a very heavy fall of rain. This is called an *evendown pour*, S. q. what falls without any thing to break its force.

"Before we were well out of the Park, an *evendown* thunder-plump came on, that not only drookit the Doctor to the skin, but made my sky-blue silk clothes cling like wax to my skin." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 258.

For now it turns an eident blast,  
An *evendown pour*.

*The Har'st Rig*, st. 83.

3. Honest; equivalent to **E. downright**, S.

"This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *evendown* truth." *The Entail*, ii. 119.

4. Direct, plain, express, without reserve or qualification, S.

"There is not a Scotch landlady,—who in such a case, would not have shaken her head like a sceptic, if she didna charge me with telling an *even down* lee." [lie]. *The Steam-Boat*, p. 172.

The ither threep'd it was a fiction,  
An *ev'n down* perfect contradiction.

*Sillar's Poems*, p. 186.

"And wha,' cried the wife, 'could tell such an *even down* lie?'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 209.

This is equivalent to the E. phrase, "a *direct* lie."

5. Mere, sheer, excluding the idea of any thing but that mentioned, S.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,  
Wi' *ev'ndown* want o' wark are curst,  
They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy.

*The Two Dogs, Burns*, iii. 10.

"What kind o' havers are thae Tibby?" said Mrs. Baillie. "Ye are speaking *even down* nonsense." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 291.

6. I find it used, in one instance, in a sense, concerning which I hesitate if it has the sanction of custom,—as signifying confirmed or habitual.

"I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an *even down* drinker." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 288.

**EVEN-HANDS, adv.** On an equal footing, S. A.

"I's be *even hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them." *Perils of Man*, i. 325.

**EVENNER, s.** An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam, Loth. V. RAIVEL.

**EVENTURE, s.** Fortune, L. B. *eventur-a*, fortuna.

"But the earle gloried in his happie *eventure*, and conveyed the king's majestie in the north;" *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 123.

Synon. with *Aventure*, E. *adventure*; from Lat. *adven-ire*, q. "what comes to one."

**EVER, IVER, adj.** Upper; denoting the higher-situated, where two places have the same name; as, *Iver Nisbet, Iver Crailing, Teviotd.*

This is originally the same with *Uver*, and *Ouer*, q. v.; with this difference only, that the pronunciation more nearly resembles that of the A.-S. word, which is less common; *Yfer*, says Lye, pro *Ufer*, superior. *Yfer hus*, superior domus. This is analogous to Isl. *yfir*, and *efri*, superus, superior. *Ever* is pronounced like Germ. *über*, Isl. *yfir*, id., Su.-G. *ocfwr*.

To **EVER, v. a.** To nauseate, Clydes.

**EVER BANE, ivory.**

"A belt of counterfute amerauldis and knottis of *ever bane* betuix, with a fas of threidis of silver." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 266. V. *Evour*.

**EVERICH, adj.** Every; *everichone*, every one.

The bird, the beste, the fisch eke in the see,  
They lyve in fredoms *everich* in his kynd.

*King's Quair*, ii. 8.

And, eftir this, the birds, *evirichone*  
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.

*Ibid.*, ii. 45.

A.-S. *aefre eac*, id. *Euerych*, R. Glouc.

**EVERLIE, adv.** Constantly, perpetually, without intermission, Ang., Fife., Roxb.

**EVEROCKS, s.** The cloudberry, knout-berry, or *rubus chamaemorus*.

"Here also are *everocks*, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard, and sour." *Papers Antiq. Soc.*, p. 71.

This is the same with *Averin*, q. v. It more nearly approaches to the Gael. name *eighreag*, *Lichtf.*, 266.

**EVERSIVE, adj.** Causing, or tending to, the overthrow of.

"Mr. Renwick and those with him lamented their breach of covenant—as complying with, and conniving at many others *eversive* of the covenanted reformation," &c. *Crookshank's Hist.*, ii. 224.

**EVERYESTREEN, s.** Used for *Here-vestreen*, the evening before last, Galloway.

**EVIDENT, s.** A title-deed, S.

Gif it likis the King, he may ger summonde all and sindry his tenandis—to schawe thar charteris and *eidentis*; and swa be thar haldingis he may persae quhat pertenyis to thame." *Acts Ja. I.*, A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"He craved his *evidents* from his mother, as he that was put in fee of the lands of Gight of his goodsire, and his father was never infest thereintil, who was now out of the kingdom." *Spalding*, ii. 39.

"Christ is my life and rent,  
His promise is my *eident*."

"The word *eident* alludes to the owner's title to the house, the same signifying, in Scotland, a title-deed." *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S.*, i. 75.

**EVIL, EVILL, adj.** In bad preservation, nearly worn out.

"Item, ane *evill* litle burdelaith of grene." *Inventories*, A., 1561, p. 141. "Worne away," *Marg.*

"Item, foure litle burdelaithis of grene claith, part gude part *evill*." *Ibid.*, p. 155.

A.-S. *yfel* is used as signifying vilis, inntilis.

**EVIL-HEIDIT, adj.** Prone to strike with the *head*; a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt.

"And gif the awiner of the beist that dois the harm knew that he was *evil heidit* or cumberksom, and did not hald him in keiping, he sall give the quick beist for the deid." Balfour's Pract., p. 490.

**EVIL MAN**, a designation given to the devil.

"Whilist some fell asleep, and were carelesse, and others were covetous and ambitious, *the evil man* brought in prelacy, and the ceremonies," &c. Warning, A. 1648, Acts Ass., p. 463. V. ILL MAN.

**EVILL-WILLER, s.** One who has ill will at another, or seeks his hurt.

"We sall in that behalfe esteime, hald and repute the hinderaris, aduerseris, or disturbaris thairof, as our commone enimyis and *evill willeris*." Bond to Bothwell, Keith's Hist., p. 381.

A.-S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere; part. pr. *yfel-willende*, malevolus.

**EVIN, adj.** Equal, indifferent, impartial; synon. *Evinly*.

"That the soumes of money, quhilkis ar in depose in *evin* handis for the lowsing of ane parte of the saidis landis, And als the money that salbe gevin to the said Gabriell—salbe layit in ane *evinly* manis hand to be kept ay and quhill it be warit as said is." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 361.

Su.-G. *jaemn*, aequus. *En jaemn man est vir probus*, qui nihil inique molitur; Ihre in vo. Isl. *jafn á báðar vogir*, aequus in utramque partem.

**EVINLY, EUINLY, adj.** 1. Equal, not different.

The prince Anchises sen Eneas than  
Tua *evinly* burdeuns walis, as commoun man.  
Doug. Virgil, 141. 48. *Aequus*, Virg.

Thus we speak of *wark* that is carried on *evinly*; and of an *evinly course*, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct, S.

2. Indifferent, impartial, not engaged to either party.

"Forsamekle as proclamatoun hes bene maid sen the setting up of my first letter, desyring me to subscriue and avow the same, For answer, I desyre the money to be consignit into ane *evinly* man's hand, and I sall compeir on Sunday nixt with four sum with me, and subscriue my first letter, and abyde thairat." Detect. Qu. Marie, H. 7. a.

This is the same with *ewynlyk* used by Wynthown.

*Ewynlyk* he wes in rychtwysnes,  
Til all men myrrowrs of meknes.  
Cron., vii. 7. 136.

"And that thar be prelatiis, erlis, lordis & baronis, & vtheris personis of wisdom, prudence, & of gude disposicioun, & vnsuspect to his hienes, & *evinly* to all his liegis, dayly about his nobill persoune, to the gude giding of his realme & liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

It is written *evinly*, Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

A.-S. *efen-lic*, acqualis, aequus. Isl. *jafn*, Moes-G. *ibn*, id.

**EVINLY, adv.** Equally.

"That tharfor the said Donald & Johne of Spens sall one baith thair expensis *evinly* ger summond & call the partij that distrublis thaim in the said land." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 18.

**EVIRLY, adv.** Constantly, continually, S. B.

To **EVITE, v. a.** To avoid, Lat. *evit-are*.

—We're obleidg'd in conscience,  
Evill's appearance to *evite*,  
Lest we cause weak ones lose their feet.  
Cleland's Poems, p. 79.

[**EVOUR, EVEYR, EVIR, s.** Ivory. V. **EUOUR.**]

**EVRIE, adj.** Having a habitually craving appetite, Dunfr. V. **YEVEERY**.

[**EVYNSANG - TIME, s.** Vespertide. Barbour, xvii. 450, Skeat's Ed.]

**EW, s.** Yew. "Thrie scoir hand bowis of *ew* coft be him;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

**EWDEN-DRIFT, s.** Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

When to my Meg I bend my tour,  
Thro' *ewden drifts*, or snawy show'r,  
It neither maks me sad nor sour,  
For Peggy warms the very snaw.

*Shirreff's Poems*, p. 285.

**EWDER, EWDRUCH, s.** 1. A disagreeable smell, S. B. *A mischant ewder*, Clydes.

This seems from Germ. *oder*, Fr. *odeur*, Lat. *odor*. The compound designation has Fr. *mechant*, *meschant*, ungracious, vile, prefixed.

"He was sae browden'd apon't [his pipe], that he was like to smore us a' in the coach wi' the very *ewder* o't." Journal from London, p. 2.

2. The steam of a boiling pot, &c. Aberd.

3. *Ewdroch*, Ayrs., is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms; as, "There's a *ewdroch* here like the mottie sin [sun]."

4. "A blaze, scorching heat," S. B., Gl.

Ye ken right well, when Hector try'd  
Thir barks to burn an' scowder,  
He took to speed of fit, because  
He cou'd na bide the *ewder*.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 2.

From the sense given, this would seem to have a different origin from the preceding. But I suspect that it is merely used obliquely.

**EWE-GOWAN**, The common daisy, S. B.

V. **GOWAN**.

**EWEL, interj.** Indeed, really, Ettr. For.

A.-S. *wel* is used in the same sense; Vere, revera, sane, equidem; Lye. Su.-G. *wael* has also this signification; Quidem, equidem; Ihre.

**EWENDRIE, s.** The refuse of oats after the grain has been fanned, weak grain, M. Loth. This is called *grey corn*, E. Loth.

I know not whether there can be any affinity to Teut. *evene*, avena, oats; *gebaerde evene*, aegylops, festuca, q. bearded oats. Isl. *drif* signifies sparsio, dispersio; q. *evenedrif*, the light grain that is easily driven away by the wind in fanning.

**EWER, adv.** Ever.

"That George Robiscous movable gudis, that is decessit, in quhais handis that *ewer* thai be,—be com-

pellit & distrenyeit for the soume of vj skore of pundis Scottis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 205.

**EWEST, adj.** Near, contiguous.

"—The Manse, outh pertaining to the Parson or Vicar, maist *ewest* to the Kirk, and maist commodious for dwelling, perteines and sall perteine to the Minister or Reader, serving at the samin Kirk." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 48.

*Ewest* or *Yewest* is still used, on the Scottish Border, in the sense of nearest, or most convenient; expl. "adjacent, standing or lying convenient," Dumfr.

It is written *ewoss* and *ewous*, Aberd. Reg. "Causing of your folkis that ar maist *ewoss* wss to be in redendes.—I haf gewin command & charge to my freindis & folkis maist *ewous* yow," &c. A. 1543, V. 18.

This might seem to have some affinity with A.-S. *aeve*, signifying german; as *aeven-brother*, a brother german. Perhaps the same root might originally or derivatively denote propinquity of situation, as well as of blood; Su.-G. *fast* is used precisely in the same sense. *Thair sum aighn aighu a fasta*; Who have contiguous lands; Leg. Gothland, ap. Ihre.

**EWHOW, interj.** 1. Ah, alas, South of S.

"*Ewhow*, sirs, to see his father's son, at the like of these fearless follies! was the ejaculation of the elder and more rigid puritans." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 48. V. HEGH HOW.

2. Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise, Roxb.

Its resemblance of Lat. *ehu* seems to be merely accidental.

**EWIN, adv.** Straight, right, directly.

And in the eist he turnit ewin his face,  
And maid ane croce; and than the freyr outh lout;  
And in the west he turnit him ewin about.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 77.

**EWINDRIFT, s.** Snow driven by the wind.

"The morning wes fair when they partied; bot as they wer entered into the Glen of Loth, ther fell such an extream tempest, *ewindrifft*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces,—that they wer all lyklike to perish by the vehemencie of the storme; the lyke whereof has not bene sein ther since that tyme." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 246. V. EWENDRIFT, YOWDENDRIFT, and ENDRIFT.

**EWTEUTH, prep.** Without.

"—He nocht being lauchfully wernit for his defenss, & the said brefe scheruit *ewteuth* the said schire, & within the schirefdome of Edinburgh." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 54. V. OUTWITH.

[**EWYN, s.** Evening, eventide. Barbour, i. 106.]

[**EWYN, adv.** Evenly, directly. Barbour, i. 61.]

**EWYNLY, adv.** Equally.

I trow he suld be hard to sla,  
And he war bodyn *ewynly*.  
Barbour, vii. 103, MS. V. EUENLY.

[**EWYR, adv.** Ever. Barbour, iii. 160, Skeat's Ed.]

To **EXAME, EXEM, v. a.** To examine, S.

Thairfoir befoir ye me condampne,  
My ressonis first ye sall *exame*!  
Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 3.

Than this Japis sage and auld of yeiris,—  
Begouth for tyl *exam*, and till assay  
The wound with mony crafty medicyne.  
Doug. Virgil, 423. 55.

Evidently corr. from Fr. *examin-er*, id.

**EXAMINE, s.** Examination, S.

"Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*." Lamont's Diary, p. 195.

Fr. *examen*, id., Cotgr.

To **EXCAMBIE, v. a.** To exchange, sometimes *scambie*, S.

Ital. *camb-iare, scamb-iare*, L. B. *excamb-iare, excamb-ire*, id.

**EXCAMBION, s.** Exchange, barter, S.

"He did many good things in his time to his church, —and acquired thereunto divers lands, as the town of Crawmond, with the lands adjoining, for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo in the same parish, and the lands of Muchler besides Dunkeld." Spotswood, p. 100.

L. B. *excambium*; *escambio*, Leg. Angl.

**EXCRESCCE, s.** Increase, augmentation.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excrecce* on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 56.

"The *excrecce* of the excise of the inland salt and forraign commodities," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots Acts, p. 14.

Lat. *excrec-ere*, to grow out, to increase.

**EXECUTORIAL, s.** Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"—Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther *executoriallis* against the excommunicat prelat and all vthers excommunicat persones." Act. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 302.

"That the registration of the bond which was the warrant of the apprising, bore only, that *executorialls* horning and poinding should pass thereon, and did not mention comprising." Fount. Suppl. Dec., p. 91.

O. Fr. *executorial*, the same with *executoire*, referring to a writ of execution.

To **EXEME, EXEEM, v. a.** To exempt; Skene. Lat. *exim-ere*.

—"Therefore—the glorificatioun of his bodie *exemes* it not fra the rules of physicke." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., M. 3, a.

To **EXERCE, v. a.** To exercise. Acts Ja. VI.

"To *exerce* the office," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.  
Fr. *exerc-er*, Lat. *exero-ere*, id. V. EXERCITIOUN.

**EXERCEISS, EXERCISE, s.** 1. The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching Presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exlibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *add*.

"It is most expedient that in every towne, where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a

time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which S. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge,*" &c. First Book of Discipline, c. 12.

"That all doctouris and regentis nocht being pastouris in the kirk, professing ather philosophic or theologic, and astricit in daylie teaching and examination of the youth, sal be—exemit fra all employment vpon sessionis, presbytries, generall or synodall assemblies, and fra all teiching in kirkis and congregations, except in *exercissis* and censuring of doctrine in *exercissis.*" Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

2. This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself.

"The Ministers of the *exercise* of Dalkeith fand the best meane for repairing of the said kirk and—Reuestrie, to be the dispositioun of the same Reuestrie to sum gentleman of the said parochin for ane buriall." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

3. The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained, S.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry,—they shall first *add* and make the *exercise* publickly," &c. Dundas's Abr. Acts Ass., p. 97.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licens'd to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.—3. The Presbyterial *Exercise* and *Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths," &c. Pardovan's Cell., p. 30.

4. Family-worship, or as expressed in E., family-prayers, S.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening." St. Ronan, iii. 26.

"I went down stairs again to the parlour to make *exercise.*" The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

It is sometimes called *family-exercise*.

- EXERCITIOUN, *s.* 1. Bodily exercise; Lat. *exercitio*.

"The hail Lordis refers the *exercitioun* of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis being with him for the tyme." Order of Parl., A. 1525, Keith's Hist., App., p. 10.

2. Military exercise, the act of drilling.

"That *exercitioune* may be had throwout all the realme amangis all our souirane lordis liegis for exercising of thare personis in ordeure, sa that be lering of ordeure & bering of thare wapnis in tyme of paice thai may be mair expert to put thame selfis in ordeure hastaly, and keip the samin in tyme of neid. It is thoct that this artikle is warray necessar to be prouidit." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

- EXHORTANS, *s.* Exhortation; part. Lat.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rellock] was extraordinarily painful;—and with most pithy *exhortans* setting them on to vertue and pietie." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 45.

- EXIES, *s. pl.* The hysterics, South of S.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet, the

skirl at the tail of the guffá, for twa days successively." Antiquary, iii. 116.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of the Northumbrian term *aizes*, which denotes the ague? V. TREMBLING EXIES.

- EXINTRICATION, *s.* The act of disemboweling a dead body.

"As to sear-cloths,—since they [chirurgeons] expressly reserved the application, the apothecaries have no pretence thereto; for they could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec., p. 282.

This term has been borrowed from that part of the execution of a sentence on a traitor, in which he is said to be *drawn*. L. B. *exenteratio*, *excentricatio*, poenae species in laesae majestatis reos, apud Angles, apud quos eorum *enteranea* seu viscera extrahuntur et comburuntur. *Exinterare*, intestina eruere. Du Cange. From the prep. *ex*, out, and *interanea*, the bowels; and this from *intus*, q. "taking out what is *within*." Afterwards, by medical practitioners, it had been transferred to the preparatory steps necessary before embalming.

- To EXONER, *v. a.* To exonerate, to free from any burden or charge; Lat. *exonerare*.

—"Found, seeing he had made use of it to constitute his charge, it behoved also to be taken complexly to *exoner* him." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec., p. 95.

- [EXORCIZACIONES, *s. pl.* Exorcisings. Barbour, iv. 750, Skeat's Ed.

L. *exorcizo*, to drive away evil spirits.]

- EXPECTANT, *s.* A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel.

"No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner,—which is enjoyned by the act of the Assembly of Glasgow, 7 Aug., 1641.

Under the term *Probationer*, this is improperly mentioned as synon.

- EXPECTAVIS, *s. pl.* [Appar. in reversion or expectance.]

"That quhat tyme it be declarit—that ony persone or personis, be gracies, *expectavis*, acceptis or purchesis ony beneficez pertenying to our soucrane lordis presentacionne, the sege vacand in the court of Rome,—the chancellor sall mak the panis contentin in the saidis act of parliament to be execut apoune the brekaris of the saidis actis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

*Gracies* seems to denote donations, (as Fr. lettres de grace signifies), to which, if we view the terms distributively, the *v. acceptis* corresponds; and *expectavis*, an expectaney proeured by money, is connected with *purchesis*. Fr. benefices conferez en *expectative*, "in reversion, or expectance; or which must be waited for;" Cotgr. Perhaps the term should have been written *expectativis*. It may, however, have been formed from the Lat. preterite *expectavi*, as referring to the phraseology of the papal deed.

- To EXPEDE, *v. a.* To dispatch, to expedite, S. *Expede*, part. pa.; Fr. *exped-ier*, id.

"And that the said infettment be *expede* in dew forme, with extensionn of all clausis neidfull." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

"The publication to be *expede* by the moderators of ilk presbytery." Spalding, ii. 252.

"This work is either more violent and suddenly *expede*, or it is more sober and lent, protracted through a greater length of time, and so as the steps of it are very discernible." Guthrie's Trial, p. 83.

To **EXPISCATE**, *v. a.* "To fish out of one by way of a discovery," S.

This does not seem to be an E. word, although it has found its way into some of the later editions of Bailey's Dictionary. It has been originally used in our courts of law.

"It is very evident, this method was fallen upon to *expiscate* matter of criminal process against gentlemen and others, to secure their evidence, and keep it secret likewise, till it was past time for the pannels to get defences." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 292.

Lat. *expisca-ri*, id.

**EXPLOSIOTIUNE**, *s.* Disgraceful expulsion.

—"Vnder the pane of perpetuall *explosiotiune* & superacioun of him of this guid towne." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Fr. *explod-er*, Lat. *explod-ere*, to drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands; part. pa. *explos-us*; from *ex* and *plaud-ere*.

To **EXPONE**. 1. To explain.

"The council had subscribed the King's covenant as it was *expone*d at the first in the 1581 year.' Baillie's Lett., i. 91.

2. To expose to danger.

"They lying without trench or gabioun, war *exponit* to the force of the haill ordinance of the said castell." Knox, p. 42. Lat. *expon-ere*.

"I tell thee, harlotrie is a greate sinne indeede, that offenes God; but the *exponing* of this christian calling, to be euill spoken of, is a greater sinne." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent, to characterize.

"He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *expone*d than they were indeed." Spalding, ii. 200.

To **EXPREME**, *v. a.* To express, Doug.

**EXPRES**, *adv.* Altogether, wholly.

To mak end of our harmes and distres,  
Our paneul laubour passit is *express*;  
Le the acceptabil day fer euermore;

Doug. Virgil, 456. 31.

Fr. *par exprés*, expressly; chiefly.

To **EXTENT**, *v. a.* To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment; S. *to stent*.

"He sall cheiss lele men and discret—quhilkis sall byde knowlege befor the king gif thai haif doune thair deucir at the end of the taxacione; and that alls mony personys as may sufficiently *entent* the cuntre," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

L. B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare. Du Cange views this use of the term as of English origin.

To **EXTENT**, *v. n.* To be taxed.

"The merchant prenteis, and sic kind of people as were went to *extent* with them,—to pay at his entres—thirtie shilling." A. 1583, Maitl. Hist., Edin., p. 234.

**EXTENT**, *s.* An ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment.

"Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis in forme as is abone writyne." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"Several ancient valuations of the whole kingdom of Scotland, called *extents*, took place at different periods, for the purposes of fair apportionment of revenue upon particular occasions." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 63. V. STENT.

**EXTENTOUR**, *s.* An assessor, one who apportioned a general tax; now S. *stent-master*.

—"That the *extentouris* sall be sworne before the barronis of the schirefdome, that they sall do thair full power to the said extent," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1566, c. 11.

L. B. *extensor*, aestimator publicus.

**EXTERICS**, *s. pl.* A common corr., among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called *Hysterics*, S.

**EXTERMINIOUN**, *s.* Extermination.

—"Thair is nothing les intendit againes this kirk and kingdome nor ane vtir *extermioun* and total destructionioun." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 309.

This word, in its formation, resembles L. B. *extermium*, banishment.

**EXTERNE**, *adj.* Outward; Lat. *extern-us*.

—"To the quhilkis heidis my new King Kinloquhy —maid sindry promissis of an ansuer;—bot as yit, that we mot know his inwart religioun be his fidelitie (I will nocht say be his leis) in *externe* materis, we heir nathing of his promis fulfillit." N. Winyet's Quest. V. Keith, App., p. 220.

To **EXTINCTE**, *v. a.* To erase; used as synon. with *deleit*; Lat. part. *extinct-us*.

—"It is our will that ye *extincte* and *deleit* furthe of the said summondis the saidis Vthreid M'Dowgall and his sone," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 333.

To **EXTIRPE**, *v. a.* To extirpate; Fr. *extirp-er*.

—"Mekle les can the samin preve in great and weichtie caussis of treassoun, quhilk concernis lyfe, landis, gudis, and *extirping* of the posteritie." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

To **EXTORSS**, *v. a.* To exact upon, to use extortion.

—"Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferrit to *extors* the people as thai haue done in tymes past." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, App., Ed. 1814, p. 42.

From the Lat. *supine* or part. pa. *extors-um*, or *extors-us*.

To **EXTORTION**, *v. a.* To charge exorbitantly; part. pa. *Extorted*.

—"The generall sent for the provost Mr. Alexander Jaffray, and told him that his soldiers who went to the town could not get welcome nor meat,—and for such as they got they were *extorted*." Spalding, i. 123-4.

**EXTRANEANE, EXTRANEAR, adj.** *Extraneane cordanaris*, cordwainers coming from a distance, or not enjoying the liberties of a burgh. *Aberd. Reg., A. 1565, V. 26.*

"Idill and *extranear* beggares." *Ibid.*

To **EXTRAVAGE, v. n.** To deviate in discourse from the proper subject; to speak incoherently as one deranged.

"The Duke of Albany desired, that he might be permitted to speak, where he *extravaged* so that they inclined to assoiye John his brother, and find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house." *Fountainhall, i. 137.*

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

**EXTRE', s.** Axle-tree, S.

—Quham tho, allace, gret pieté was to se  
The quhirland quhele and spedy swift *extre*  
Smate doum to ground.—

*Doug. Virgil, 422. 53. V. AX-TREE.*

**EXULAT, part. pa.** Exiled.

"Seperat & *exulat* fra," &c. *Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25. L. B. exul-are.*

**EY, a term used in the formation of the names of many places; signifying an island.** It is sometimes written *ay, a, or ie.*

This is not only the term, of the general, but of most of the peculiar names of the islands of *Orkney*; as *Grams-ey, Sand-a, Strons-a*, &c. It is retained also in the names of many of the Western Isles, as *Tyr-ee, Isl-a, Jur-a, Ily* or *I-colmkill*, &c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; *Micker-y, Sibbald's Fife*, p. 93. *Fidr-a*, *ib.*, p. 105.

*Isl. ey, insula, Su.-G. oe.* It properly denotes a larger island, while *holm* is restricted to a small one, such as that surrounded by a river. *V. Holme.* *Germ. ey, A.-S. eage, ig, Fris. og, Ir. oghé.* [The original form is preserved in *eyot, ait*, a small island in a river.]

**EYE-LIST, s.** A flaw. *V. EE-LIST.*

**EYEN, pl.** Eyes. *V. EEN.*

**EYE-WHARM, s.** An eyelash, *Shetl.*

*Isl. hvarmur, palpebrae; in Su.-G. oegen-hvarf, from hwerfva, ire, motitari, says Ihre, as the Lat. term seems to be a palpitando. Isl. hvarm-a, is used as a v., signifying to move the eye-lids or eye-lashes, movere palpebras; Halderson.*

**EYLL, s.** The aisle of a church; *Aberd. Reg.*

[**EYM, EYME, s.** Uncle. *Barbour, x. 305, xiii. 697, Skeat's Ed.*

*A.-S. eam, an uncle. V. EME.]*

**EYN (ey as Gr. u), adv.** Straight forwards, *Clydes.*

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial pronunciation of *even, A.-S. efen*; as signifying "not having an inclination to any side," and thus as equivalent to *straight*.

To **EYNDILL, v. n.** To suspect, to be jealous of.

My wyf sumtyme wald talis trow,  
And mony leisings weill allow,  
War of me tauld:  
Scho will not *eyndill* on me now;  
And I sa ald. *Maitland Poems, p. 319.*

*Eyndling*, according to *Sibb.*, is perhaps q. *intelling*, nearly akin to *inkling*. I have observed no term that seems to have any affinity, save *A.-S. and-ian, Alem. ant-on, Germ. and-en, zelare; A.-S. andig, envious. Isl. indaela* signifies, delectamen; *indael, volupis, volupe, G. Andr., p. 132. V. next word, and ELBUR-ING.*

**EYNDLING, EYNDLAND, part. pr.** Jealous.

As for his wife, I wald ye sould forbid her  
Hir *eyndling* toits; I true thar be nae danger.  
*Scuple, Evergreen, i. 76, st. 12.*

"Thir ar Goddis wordis; Ego sum dominus deus tuus, fortis, zelotes.—I am the Lord thi God, stark and iolious or *eymulland*." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 27, a. V. the v.*

**EYRE FALCONS, Houlate, ii. 1. Leg.**  
*Gyre* falcons, as in MS.

[**EYSS, s.** Ease. *Barbour, iii. 362, Skeat's Ed.*]

[**EYT, EYTE, pret.** Ate. *Ibid., ii. 495, iii. 539.*]

[**EYTH, adj.** Easy. *Ibid., xvii. 454.*  
*A.-S. eath, id.*]

**EYTTYN, ETTYN, ETIN, s.** A giant.

This term was not unknown in E., although I have remarked only the following instance, as used by *Beaumont and Fletcher*,

—"They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the Giants and the *Etins* will come and snatch it from him." *Burning Pestle.*

"Sum var storeis, and sum var flet taylis. Thir var the namis of them as eftir follous.—The tayl of the reyde *eytyn* vith the thre hedis. *Compl. S., p. 98.*

The propheceis of *Rymour, Beid, and Marling,*  
And of mony vther plesand hstory,  
Of Reid *Elin* and the *Gyre Carling;*

Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.

*Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 225.*

*Dr. Leyden* thinks that the term may be from *A.-S. etan, to eat, adding; "hence an anthropophagus. The Berserkers of the North were accustomed, in the paroxysms of their fury, to devour human flesh, and drink human blood; and hence probably the romances of giants and etens, that devoured quick men." Gl., p. 332.*

But I need scarcely observe, that when nouns are formed from verbs, the infinitive termination is thrown away. Besides, although in *A.-S.* there is an accidental coincidence in respect of orthography, between the *v. et-an*, and the substantive *eten, gigas*, it is otherwise in the Scandinavian dialects. In *Isl.* it is *jautun, jotun, Su.-G. jatte, jette*; whereas *Isl. et-a*, and *Su.-G. aet-a*, signify to eat. Accordingly, it has not occurred to any of the Northern etymologists, that there is the least affinity between the terms. It must be acknowledged, however, that in *Su.-G.* the letter *i* is sometimes prefixed to words beginning with a vowel, where it has no particular meaning. Thus *jaeta* is sometimes put for *aeta*, to eat. In other instances, it is used intensively, as *ge* occasionally occurs in *A.-S.*

Although the etymon above referred to is very doubtful, I have met with none that is not liable to exception. *G. Andr. and Spegel.* derive *jotun* from *Heb.*

אָתח, *aethan*, strong, powerful; and Stiernhelm, from Gr. *αἰτ-ος*, great.

Nor can it reasonably be supposed, that "the romances of giants and *ætens*, that devoured quick men," originated from the accounts given of the *Berserkers*, (or more properly, the *Berserker*; for this in Isl. is the pl. of *Berserk-r*, or *Berserk-ur*. V. Ol. Lex. Runic.) in Lat. denominated *Berserki*. As far as I can observe, they are mentioned by Isl. writers only, and as peculiar to their country. Their writings were by no means sufficiently known, and at any rate were of too late a date, to have given rise to the romances mentioned. Nor does it appear, that the *Berserker* devoured human flesh. It is said, indeed, that some of them at first took a draught of human blood, in order to procure that extraordinary strength by which they were afterwards distinguished; and that others, under the same idea, drunk of the blood of a wild beast which they had slain, and eat part of its heart.

The character of these extraordinary men having been necessarily introduced, it may not be unacceptable to the reader to have some further account of them. As their strength was remarkable, they were actuated by such fury as to pay no regard to anything that was in their way. They rushed, it is said, through the flames, and tore up trees by the roots. They provoked the noble and the rich to single combat, that they might make a prey of their wives, daughters, and possessions; and they were generally successful.

Their strength and fury are, by Northern writers, ascribed to very different causes. In some instances, they have been attributed to witchcraft; in others, to a sort of diabolical possession or impulse; and in many cases, they have been viewed as merely the effect of a vicious temperament of body. Some of the *Berserker* were, in their general conduct, wise and peaceable men; but occasionally seized by this unaccountable fury. It was preceded by an extreme coldness and rigour, by gnashing of the teeth, and bodily agitation. After the attacks, they felt an excessive weakness and languor. The accounts given of these symptoms plainly indicate a nervous affection, in some respects very similar to that called *St. Vitus's Dance*, in Angus *the louping ague*: with this difference, indeed, that the patients in the latter, notwithstanding their extraordinary exertions, discover no inclination to hurt others; although when seized with the fit, if disposed to run, they overturn every object that is in their way. V. Annot. de Berserk. ad calc. Kristnisag. Ol. Lex. Runic. vo. *Berserkur*. Bartholin. Ant. Dan., p. 345, and Hervarar S. pass.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the Northern writers in general, and even the most learned among them, consider this affection as preternatural. Sturleson traces this fury back to the times of heathenism. "Odin," he says, "was believed to have such power in battle, that he struck his enemies blind, and deaf, and stupid, so that their arms were blunted like so many staves. But his soldiers rushed forward without being covered with mail, and raged like dogs or wolves, gnawing their shields. Strong as bears or bulls, they mowed down their foes; but neither fire

nor steel could injure them. This quality is called the *Berserki* fury." Heimsk. Ynglinga S. c. b. "They appear," says Verel., "as demoniacs under the impulse of the devil. The strength of ten other men seems scarcely equal to theirs. When the evil spirit departs from them, they lie weak and exhausted." Not. in Gothr. & Rolf. S. c. 27, ap. Bartholin. ubi sup.

Some derive this word from Isl. *ber*, bare, and *serk-r*, a shirt, metaph. used for a coat of mail; because they generally fought without armour, as it was believed that, by the force of enchantment, they were secure from wounds. Others, from *berse*, a wolf, and *yrk-ia*, to exercise; because they were not afraid of wolves when they met them. Others again, from *ber-ias*, to fight, and *yrk-ia*, mentioned above; as they were prone to fighting. V. *Berserk*, Ihre. One thing which strikes against all these derivations is, that *Bergrisi*, saxicola, a term entirely synon., has its first syllable from Isl. *berg*, a rock or mountain; Ol. Lex. *Rise*, gigas, Cyclops, G. Andr., p. 199. Shall we suppose, that, according to this analogy, *berserker* is q. *berg-serkiar*, from *berg*, mons, and *serk-iar*, Saraceni, as probably denominated from their impetuosity and ferocity, in which they might be supposed to resemble the Saracens, who in a short time overrun so many countries? *Saerkland* is the name given by Scandinavian writers, not only to Arabia, but to Africa in general. V. Heimskr., ii. 60. 236.

RED EITIN. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in some other counties, to denote a person of a waspish disposition.

2. *Redeaten* occurs, as if equivalent to *cannibal*.

—"They prefer the—friendship of the Guisians & the rest of these monstrous *redeatens* in France who celebrat that bloody druken feast of Bartholomew in Paris," &c. Mellvill's MS., p. 109.

EZAR, *adj.* Of or belonging to the tree called Maple.

He's tane the table wi' his foot,  
Sae has he wi' his knee;  
Till silver cup and ezar dish  
In flinders he gar'd flee.

*Gil Morrice, Herd's Coll., i. 4.*

*Ezar* also occurs in Pink. Trag. Ballads, i. 38. Z. Boyd, and Ritson, give *maser*, *mazer*. As this difference does not seem to have originated from the carelessness of transcribers, or the inaccuracy of recitation, it would appear that both terms had been used without any corruption; *maser* exhibiting the Teut. or Goth. form, and *ezar* that of the western languages; Ital. *acero*, Hisp. *acer*, L. B. *acerus*, all acknowledging Lat. *acer* as their source. V. MASER.

It must be remarked, however, that in C. B. it is *masarn*.

EZLE, *s.* A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. V. EIZEL.