

FORENAIL, *v. a.* To spend money before it is gained; *part. pa.*, *forenail'd*, *S.*

Q. nailed before, because it cannot be applied to another purpose? *Teut. ver-naeghel-en*, *id.* or perhaps from *verniel-en*, *consumere*, *dissipare*.

FORE-NAME, *s.* The christian name, as distinguished from the surname, *S.*

Teut. veur-naem, *praenomen*.

FORE-NICHT, *s.* The evening, the portion of the time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed, *S.*

"We heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the gingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs. We banged up, thinking they wad ryde owre us; we kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fare, i' the *fore night*." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, *App.*, p. 298. 299.

"The secret, by far too good to be kept, was in a short time known over the country side, and even yet bids fair to form the subject of much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter." *Dumfr. Courier*, Sept. 1823.

No other word is used in *Angus*, in the sense above given, to denote the early part of the night; where this term is never applied to the twilight, which is distinctively denominated the *glomin*. It corresponds to the *A.-S.* term *Foran niht*, *primum noctis*. *Lyc* also adds, *crepusculum*. But *Sommer* more properly expl. it, "the first, or beginning of the night." In the same manner, the *A.-Saxons* said *farendæg*, *tempus antelucanum*, "before break of day;" *ibid.* *Teut. veur-nacht*, *conticinium*, *prima pars noctis*, *secunda vigilia*, *Kilian*; *Belg. voor-nacht*, *id.* The analogous term in *Moes.-G.* is *andanahiti*, *vesper*. *Jnnius* derives it from *andais* or *andi*, *finis*, and *nahts*; and thus, he says, the term was anciently used to signify the later part of the evening, *de vespera profundiore*, *q. d.* *circa finem vesperae*. *Goth. Gl.* But as *nahts* never denotes the evening, but invariably the night, it is obvious that the meaning of the word is changed in order to support the etymon. The *end* of the *night* can never be the *end* of the *evening*. *Anda* here is evidently the prep. so frequently used in composition, in the sense of *before*; plainly signifying, *before night*, or the first part of it. It cannot signify the *end* of the evening; for the sense is expl. *Mark* i. 35: "At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased," &c. Thus the term denotes the whole of the evening from sun-setting till it can be properly said to be night.

The *Isl.* approaches nearly to the *Moes.-G.* in the formation of *andverdar* or *onverdar vetur*, the beginning of winter; as *ofanverdur* denotes the end of it. *Onverd* is in like manner used to signify the beginning of any thing; as, *Tha jord, er at onverdu bar illgræsi*; That land, which in the beginning, or at first bore cockle, &c. *Hirdskra*, *ap. Ihre*, *Spec.*, p. 289. From *and* or *on*, denoting priority, commencement, and *verd-a*, to be.

Teut. veur-nacht, *prima pars noctis*.

FORENICKIT, *part. pa.* Prevented by a trick: *A* and *B* both intend to purchase a horse. *A*, knowing *B*'s design, takes the start of him and concludes a bargain with the dealer. When *B* comes to buy him, he finds that he has been sold to *A*. Thus *A* has *forenickit B*; *Fife*.

FORENOON, **FORENOON-BREAD**, *s.* A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c., *Roxb.*; *synon. nacket, nocket, 'levn-hours, twal-hours*.

FORENTRES, *s.* **V. FORE-ENTRESSE.**

FORES, *s. pl.* Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages, *Selkirks*.

These are considered as his due, being included in the bargain. **V. FORE**, *s. Help*.

Teut. te veuren geven, in *sumptum dare*.

FORESEENE, **FOIRSENE**, *part. pa.* 1. Provided, supplied.

"This leaguer—at all sorting ports, being well *foreseene* with slaught-bones and triangles; well fastened and close; his Majesty—made the retrenchment go likewise round the city." *Monro's Exped.*, *P. II.*, p. 133.

Sw. foerse id. *Han har foersett dem med full magt*; He has provided them with a full power. *Belg. voor-zien*, *id.*

2. Acquainted.

"The garrison of Heidelberg coming towards Wisloch,—by casting fire in the town sets three houses on fire, whereof the Felt-marshal *Gustavus Horne* being made *fore-seene*, he with all his forces did break up, and marched." *Ibid.*, p. 139.

3. Thoroughly understood.

"Thairfoir and for dyuers vtheris wechtie caussis and guid considerationis *foirsene* be his hienes and estates,—off his *certane knaulege* and proper motiue,—*Ratifies*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, *Ed.* 1814, p. 627.

Teut. ver-sein, *munitus*, *instructus*, *Kilian*.

FORE-SHOT, *s.* The projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built.

"The street of the town of *Stirling* was formerly broader than at present, the proprietors of the houses on both sides having made encroachments on the same by building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet in breadth, made of wood, and supported by pillars, in the same manner that this was executed in *Edinburgh*, which are called *Fore-shots*, or *Forestairs*, though they do not ordinarily serve for this last purpose." *Petition of John Finlayson to the Lords of Council and Session*, 1752.

Teut. veur-schoot denotes what is worn before; *Sw. foerskiut-a*, to advance. The *Sw.* term for the projection of a building is *utskintande*, exactly corresponding with *S. outshot*. Perhaps the phrase *out-shot* window receives light from *Fore-shot*, *q.* the window in that part of the house which projects.

FORESHOT, *s.* 1. The *whisky* that first runs off in distillation, which is always the strongest, *S.*

2. In *pl. foreshots* is the designation given to the milk which is first drawn from a cow, *Lanarks*.

FORESICHTIE, *adj.* Provident, *Fife*.

FORESKIP, *s.* 1. Progress made in a journey, in relation to one left behind, *S. B.*,

from A.-S. *fore*, before, and the termination *skip*, E. *ship*, Sw. *skap*, denoting state or condition.

2. The advantage given to one in a contest, or trial of strength, agility, &c., Dumfr.

To FORESPEAK, *v. a.* V. FORSPEAK.

FORESPEAKER, FOIRSPEIKAR, *s.* 1. An advocate,

"Gif the over-lord of the defender is essonyied at thrie courts; nevertheles he sould compeir at the fourt court, or else send ane *forespeaker* for him." Reg. Maj., B. i. c. 25, § 2.

"That all men that ar *foirspeikaris* for the coist, to haue habitis of grene, of the fassoun of a Tunikill, and the sleuis to be oppin as a Talbert. And quhilk of the *foirspeikaris* that wantis it in the tyme of the said Parliamentis, or generall counsallis, the said habitis, and efterwartis speikis for meid, sall pay v. pund to the King." Acts Ja. II., 1454, c. 52, edit. 1566.

Foirspeikaris for the coist, "are advocates who plead before the Parliament, called *for cost*, to distinguish them from those who *plead for nothing*, as friends and relations, who were termed Prolocutors." View Feud. Law, Gl., p. 127.

The word is still used in this sense, S. B.
Mind what this lass has undergane for you,—
How she is catch'd for you frae wig to wa',
And nae *forespeakers* has her cause to ca'.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 104.

2. *Forespekar*, the foreman of a jury; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

A.-S. *forespeca*, prolocutor; *veur-spraeke*, Sw. *foersprackare*, id. an advocate; A.-S. *foespraecan*, Teut. *veursprek-en*, to intercede.

To FORESTA, *v. a.* To understand. V. FORSTAW.

FORESTAM, *s.* 1. The prow of a ship.

Thay seuch the fludis, that souchand quhar thay fare
In sunder slidis, ouer weltit eik with airis,
Fra thare *forestammis* the bullir brayis and raris.

Doug. *Virgil*, 132. 19.

2. "The front," or forehead, Rudd. I have not marked this sense in Douglas. *Forestum*, id. Shirr. Gl.

His enemy in afore him cam,
Ere ever he him saw;
Raught him a rap on the *forestam*,
But had na time to draw
Anither sae.

Christmas *Ba'ing*, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 132.

Su.-G. *stamm*, pars navis prima velultima; *framstam*, prora, *bakstam*, puppis. Anc. *stamm*, Isl. *stafn*, Teut. *veur-steve*, Belg. *voor-steven*, E. *stem*. This is derived from Su.-G. *staf*, tabula, asser.

FORESTART, *s.* "A start in running a race;" Roxb. It would seem to denote the advantage gained in leaving the goal first.

[FORE-STOOPS, *s. pl.* The fore-legs, and "Hind-stoops," the hind legs of a chair, S. Edmondston's Gloss. Orkn. and Shet.]

FORESUPPER, *s.* The interval between the time that servants leave off working

and that of *supper*, when they gather round the fire, Lanarks. The interval between supper and the time of going to bed is called *Aftersupper*, *ibid.*

This, in the South of S., is called *Foresupper-time*, also the *Winter-e'ening*; in Renfr. *Foresippers*.

Hale foresippers, the whole evening before supper, Renfr.; synon. *Forenicht*.

Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook,
Sit hale *fore-sippers* ovr a book,
Striving to catch, wi' tentie look,
Ilk bonny line,
Till baith our kittelt sauls flee up
Wi' fire divine. J. Scott's *Poems*, p. 316.

FORETERES, *s.* Fortress.

Turnus the prince, that was baith derf and bald,
Ane birnand bleis lete at the *foreteres* glide.

Doug. *Virgil*, 296. 20.

[FORETHINKING, *s.* Repentance, Zach. Boyd.]

FORETHOUGHTIE, *adj.* Cautious, provident, Fife, Roxb.

FORE-TROOPES, *s. pl.* The vanguard of an army.

—"We were well seconded by Ramsay's men, seeing those were ever commanded on desperat exploits, being still appointed the *fore-troopes* of the army." Monro's *Exped.*, P. II., p. 116.

Germ. *vortrouppen*, Sw. *foer-troopar*, id.

FOREWORNE, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue, S.

Hard did she toil the hare to save,
For the little wee hare was sair *foreworne*.

Hogg's *Hunt of Eildon*, p. 325.

Rather *forvorne*; from *for*, privative, and *wear*, *q. worn out*.

FORE-YEAR, *s.* The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.

Teut. *veur-jaer*, annus incipiens; et ver; Kilian.

To FORFAIR, FOREFAIR, *v. a.* To waste; as denoting fornication, to abuse.

"Wemen,—gif they *forfair* or abuse their bodies in fornication, and are convict thereof: all they quaha hcs committed sic ane trespas, sall be disherissed." Reg. Maj., B. ii. c. 49, § 1.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to destroy.

—In that ilk toun did he krie a krie,
That alle that him serued, & of his meyne ware,
Man, woman & childe, suld thei alle *forfare*.

Kastels suld thei bete down, kirkes suld thei brenne.

R. Brunne, p. 42.

"*Forisfactum*—is taken for fornication committed be ane woman being aire femaill within waird, *ut cum femina dicitur forisfacere de corpore suo*, to *fore-fair* or abuse her bodie." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Forisfactum*.

A.-S. *forfar-an*, perdere; Su.-G. *foerfar-a*, desperdere, to squander, to waste. One might suppose that this were composed of A.-S. *for*, Su.-G. *foer*, Belg. *ver*, negative, and *far-en*, *far-a*, *vaer-en*, valere. But as Ihe observes, the simple term *far-a* has the sense of *perdere*, in the O. Goth. and Isl.; whence *firifar-a*, to lose, and *firifar-ast*, to perish.

To **FORFAIR**, **FORFAR**, *v. n.* To perish, to be lost.

Bot and thow will, son be the hour off three,
At that ilk tryst, will God thow sall se me.
Quhill I may lest, this realm sall nocht *forfar*.
Wallace, x. 521, MS.

Without God punis their cruell vice,
This world sall all *forfair*.
Spec. Godly Ball., p. 22.

Improperly rendered by Lord Hailes, *offend*.

Forfayr, part. pa. Lost, Barbour.

This Lord the Brwyss I spak of ayr,
Saw all the kynryk swa *forfayr*,
And swa trowblýt the folk saw he,
That he thar off had gret pitté.

Barbour, i. 478, MS.

A.-S. *forfar-an*, Teut. *vervaer-en*, perire.

FORFAIRN, part. pa. This is mentioned distinctly, because used obliquely by modern writers. 1. Forlorn, destitute, S.

"Tis right we together sud be ;
For name of us cud find a marrow,
So sadly *forfairn* were we.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 150.

Syne I can ne'er be sair *forfairn*,
When I hae a plaid of haslock woo',
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 205.

2. Old-fashioned, Gl. Ross, S. B.

Up in her face looks the auld hag *forfairn*,
And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be my bairn.
Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

Now, Sir, you hae our *Flaviana's Bracs*,
And well, ye see, our gossip did me praise,
But we're *forfairn*, and sair alter'd now.
Sic youngsome sangs are sareless frae my mou !
Ibid., p. 119.

3. Worn out, jaded, S.

This mony a year I've stoo'd the flood an' tide ;
And the' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a *Brig*, when ye're a shapeless cairn !
Burns, iii. 55.

To **FORFALT**, **FORFAULT**, *v. a.* To subject to forfeiture, to attain.

"This Roger of Quineinis successioun (familia) was disherit and *forfaltit* for certane crymes committit aganis the kingis maieste." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 15.
Fr. *forfaire*, L. B. *forisfacere*.

FORFALT, *s.* Forfeiture.

"Eftir his *forfalt* the constabillaty was geuyn to the Hayis of Arroll." Bellend. Cron. ubi sup.
Fr. *forfait*, L. B. *forisfact-um*, id.

FORFAULTRIE, **FORFALTOURE**, **FORFAULTURE**, *s.* Forfeiture.

"Our nobles, lying up in prisons, and under *forfaultries* or debts, private or publick, are for the most part either broken or breaking." Baillie's Lett., ii. 410.

"The said sentence of *forfaltoure* was gevine vpon the fift day of the samin moneth, & tho granting of the suire passage to cum and defend thar caus was bot proclamit the seound day of the samin moneth." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

"Considering that it was against all equitie—that the vassals, cautioners, &c. of any—*forfaulted* in this parliament—should be prejudged by the *forfaulture* of the saids persons off their right of propertie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 167. Also *forfaultier*, *ibid*.

FORFANT, *adj.* Overcome with faintness.

Astonisht I stud trymbing thair,
Forfant for verie feir ;
And as the syllic huntit hair,
From ratchis maks reiteir.
Burel, Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 83.

For intensive, and faint, which is derived by Junius from Fr. *feind-re*, properly to dissemble; by Skinner and Johnson from *fan-er*, to fade, to wither. Su.-G. Isl. *faene*, however, signifies *fatuus*; Isl. *faan-a*, *fatue* se gerere, from *fae*, brutum. V. G. Andr. and Seren. vo. *Faint*.

FORFAUGHLIT, part. *adj.* Worn-out, jaded with fatigue, Roxb.; nearly synonym with *Forjesket*.

Teut. *ver*, our *for*, intensive, and *wagghelen*, agitare, motitare, continuo motu huc illuc ferre; Kilian. V. WAUCHLE, *v.*

[To **FORFAYR**, *v. n.* To perish, go to ruin. V. **FORFAIR**.]

[**FORFECHT**, *v. a.* V. **FOREFIGHT**.]

FORFLEET, part. pa. Terrified, stupified with terror, Clydes.

Forleet wi' guilt * * * * *
In a swarf on the grun' she fa'a.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

FORFLITTEN, part. pa. "Severely scolded;" Gl. Sibb.

To **FORFLUTHER**, *v. a.* To disorder, Lanarks.; from *for*, intensive, and *Fludder*, *q. v.*

FORFORN, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate, Perth.

The doctor ply'd his crookit horn,
Wi' wondrous art ;
But, oh ! puir Tamey look'd *forforn*,
An' sick at heart.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 85.

The same with *Forfairn*. V. **FORFAIR**, *v.*

FORFOUCHT, **FORFOUCHTEN**, **FORFAUGHTEN**, part. pa. 1. Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. V. **FOREFIGHT**.

Forfouchtyn thair war and trowald all the nycht ;
Yeit feill thair slew in to the chace that day.
Wallace, vii. 604, MS.

Sair sair he pegh'd, and feught against the storm ;
But aft *forfaughen* turn'd tail to the blast,
Lean'd him upo' his rung, and tuke his breath.
The Ghaist, p. 2.

2. Greatly fatigued, from whatever cause.

I wait [nocht] weil quhat it wes,
My awin grey meir that kest me :
Or gif I wes *forfouchtin* faynt,
And syn lay down to rest me.
Pebbis to the Play, st. 18.

Into great peril am I nought ;
Bet I am sore and all *forfought*.
Sir Egeir, p. 52.

It occurs in the first sense in Hardyng.

Where than he foughit, against the bastard strong,—
In battail sore *ferfoughten* there ful long.
Chron., Fol. 186, a.

Belg. *vervecht-en*, to spend with fighting; *vervocht-en*, spent with fighting.

FORFOWDEN, *part. adj.* Exhausted, greatly fatigued, Aberd.; *synon.* *Forfouchten*.

—My breath begins to fail,
I'm a' *forfowden*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 13.

A.-S. *forfyliden* is rendered, obstructus, Lye; and Dan. *forfyld-er*, to stuff. Thus the idea may be closed up as one is with cold; as it is an apology for had singing. Dan. *forfalden* signifies decayed; *forfald*, an impediment.

To **FORGADER**, **FORGATHER**, *v. n.* 1. To meet, to convene.

And furth sche passit wyth all hir cumpany,
The Troiane pepill *forgaderit* by and by,
Joly and glaid.—*Doug. Virgil*, 104. 38.

It is still used in this sense, at least in the So. of S.

—The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd, for their Siller Gun
To shoot ance mair. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 9.

2. To meet in a hostile manner, to encounter; improperly written *foregather*.

“Sir Andrew Wood—past furth to the Frith well manned, with two ships, to pass upon the said Englishmen, whom he *foregathered* withal immediately before the said castle of Dunbar, where they fought long together with uncertain victory.” *Pitcottie*, p. 100.

3. It is now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting, S.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He there *foregather'd* with a gossip.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

4. It signifies the union of two persons in marriage, S. B.

And though for you sic kindness yet she had
As she wad you afore anither wed;
How could she think that grace or thrift cud be
With ane she now does soe mansworn see?
Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud *forgader* ne'er sae bair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

Teut. *ver-gaeder-en*, congregare, convenire.

FORGATHERIN, *s.* Meeting, S.

“You're awing me a pint o' gin for this *forgatherin*, the neist time your brig sails to Schiedam.” *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 32.

FORGANE. V. **FOREGAINST**.

To **FORGATHER**, *v. n.* V. **FORGADER**.

FORGEIT, *pret.*

With that ane freynd of his cryd, fy!
And up ane arrow drew;
He *forgeit* it sa fowrwusly,
The bow in flenders flew!

Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

“Pressed, Isl. *fergia*, in praet. *fergde*, fremere, compingere;” *Callander*. But I am much inclined to think that it rather signifies to let go, let fly; from A.-S. *forga-n*, Belg. *verga-en*, dimittere.

FORGET, *s.* An act of forgetfulness, S. A.

“The pair demented body—has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither black fasting, whilk is a mere papistrie, though he does it just out o' *forget*.” *St. Ronan*, ii. 61.

FORGETTIL, *adj.* Forgetful, S. B.

A.-S. *forgytel*, *forgytol*, obliviosus, Isl. *ofergeotol*, Belg. *vergeetelyk*, id.

FORGETTILNESS, *s.* Forgetfulness, Clydes.

R. Brunne uses *forgetilschip*, as denoting an act of forgetfulness.

So did kyng Philip with santes on tham gan pres,
Bot for a *forgetilschip* R. & he bothe les.
Philip left his engynes withouten keepyng a nyght.

R. Brunne, p. 176.

FORGEUANCE, **FORGENYS**, *s.* Forgiveness.

—“Sa mony personis—that were committaris of the said slanchter sall—cum to the merkat corses of Edinburgh in thair lynyng claithis, with her swerdis in thair handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis *forgiuance* of the deth of the said Johne.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 153. V. **KINBOT**.

Forgenys, id., Aberd. Reg.

To **FORGIE**, *v. a.* To forgive. This is the common pronounciation in vulgar language, S.

—“He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.—*Forgie* them that would touch sic a pair silly auld body!” *Waverley*, iii. 239.

FORGIFFYNE, *s.* Donation.

“We charge yhu straytly and commaundis, that bute delay thir letteris sene, not agaynstanding ony relessing, gyft, *forgiffyne*, or accordyng, we hafe made with ony of our leeges of warde, relefe, marriage, or ouy uther profyt fallyn to us, of the quhilkis the said Bischop and kirk ar in possessioun, or war wont to hafe the second tende of, ye mak the said bischop be content and payit of his tende peny,” &c. Lett. Ja. II., Chart. Aberd., Fol. 62. M^{Farl.} MS.

This term is borrowed from A.-S. *for-gif-an*, the primary sense of which is to give; concedere; dare, donare. Teut. *ver-gheev-en*, Germ. *vergeb-en*, condonare. *For* and *ver* are here merely intensive.

FORGIFINS, *s.* Forgiveness, Aberd. Reg.

FORGRANTSIRE, **FOREGRANTSCHIR**, *s.* Great-grandfather. V. **FOIRGRANDSYR**.

FORHOUS, *s.* A porch, or an anterior building, as referring to one behind it; more properly *Forehouse*.

—“Quhen he remoife furth of the said *forhous*.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. *veur-huys*, primæ ædes, atrium, vestibulum; Sw. *ferhus*, portal, gate-house.

To **FORHOW**, **FORHOY**, *v. a.* To forsake, to abandon, S. B. [*Forhooie* is the form in Banffs., *part. pa.*, *forhooiet*. V. *Gregor's Gloss.*]

Thare housis thay *forhow* and leuis waist,
And to the woddis socht as thay war chaist.

Doug. Virgil, 220. 37.

Mind what this lass had undergone for you,
Since ye did her so treach'rously *forhow*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

In the same sense, a bird is said “to *forhow* her nest,” when she deserts it, S. B.

Su.-G. *foerhafwa-a*, aspernari, contemtim habere; from *foer*, negat, and *hafwa*; or, as Ihre supposes, in

the sense of *gerere*, to conduct one's self; more probably in its original sense, to have, as *forhow* denotes the reverse of possession.

Since the publication of this work, I have observed that *Forhow* may with equal propriety be traced to A.-S. *for-hog-ian*, *for-hog-an*, *spernere*, *negligere*. Part. pa. *forhoked*, *spretus*. *Heora ecre haelo forhogedon*; They despised their eternal salvation. Bed. Hist., ii. 2.

FORHOWARE, s. A deserter, one who forsakes a place.

—Owthir sal I with thir hndia twa
Yone ilk Troiane *forhoware* of Asia
Do put to deith—
Doug. *Virgil*, 405. 52.

FORINGIT, part. pa. Banished, made a foreigner; formed from Fr. *forain*.

—As the conde I no better wyle,
Bot teke a boke to rede upon a quhyle :—
Compillit by that nobil senatoure
Of Rome quhilome that was the warldis floure
And from estate by fortune a quhile
Foringit was, to povert in exile.

King's Quair, i. 3.

FORJESKET, FORJIDGED, part. pa. Jaded with fatigue, S. id., Gl. Shirr.

These are given as synonym. I have heard *forjided* used in this sense, S. B.

Forjesket sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin the corn out-owre the rigs,—
My awkwart muse sair pleads and begs,
I would na write.

Burns, iii. 243.

Can *forjeskit* have any affinity to Teut. *ver-jaeghen*, conjicere in fugam, profligare?

The latter seems merely a metaph. use of O. Fr. *forjug-er*, "to judge or condemn wrongfully; also, to disinherit, &c. to out by judgement;" Cotgr.; or of L. B. *forjudicare*, corr. from *forisjudicare*, both used in the same sense. V. Spelman, and Du Cange.

FORK. To stick a fork in the waw. Some are so foolish as to believe, that a midwife, by doing so, can throw the pains of a woman in labour upon her husband, S.

That this act of fixing a fork in the wall was supposed to be of great efficacy in witchcraft, appears from the account given of it, in relation to the carrying off a cow's milk, in *Malleus Maleficarum*. V. the passage, vo. NINEVEN.

[To **FORK**, v. n. To search. Followed by the *prep. for*, and implying care for one's own interest; as, "He'll *fork for* himsel';" i.e., he'll seek out what suits him best. V. Banffs. Gloss.]

FORKIN', s. The act of looking out or searching for any thing; as, "*Forkin'* for siller," being in quest of money; *Forkin'* for a job," looking out for employment in work, Aberd.

As the v. *to Fork* signifies to work with a pitchfork, it has been supposed that this may be a metaph. application of the v. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *neur-kenn-en*, *praeognoscere*, A.-S. *for-cunn-an*, tentare.

FORKIN, FORKING, s. 1. Synon. with *Cleaving*, or the parting between the thighs, Roxb.

Now we may p—ss for evermore,
An' never dry our *forkin*,
By night or day.

Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 187.

C. B. *fforch*, "the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body," Owen.

2. In *pl. Forkings*. Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called *the Forkings of the water*, Roxb.; synon. *Grains*, S. It is often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a larger one near its source.

FORKIT-TAIL, FORKY-TAIL, s. The earwig, Aberd.

FORKY, adj. Strong, same as *forcy*; Dunbar.

FOR-KNOKIT, part. pa. Worn out with knocking, completely knocked up. V. **FORCRYIT**.

[**FORLAITHIE, v.** and *s.* V. **FORLEITH** and **FORLETHIE**.]

To FORLANE, v. a. To give, to grant; Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *foerlaen-a*, concedere, donare; Belg. *verleen-en*, Germ. *ver-leih-en*. Su.-G. *laen-a* was anciently used in the same sense; from Moes-G. *lew-jan*, Isl. *li-a*, praebere, donare.

FORLANE, part. pa. "Alone, left alone, all alone;" Rudd. But the learned writer seems to have mistaken the meaning of the word, as used by Doug. I have observed it only in one passage, where it undoubtedly signifies, *fornicata est*.

— He porturit sls ful weilawa,
The luf abhominabil of quena Pasphe,
Full priuely with the bull *forlane* was sche.
The blandit kynd, and birth of formes twane,
The monstus Mynotaure doith thare remсне.

Doug. Virgil, 163. 16.

In the same sense it is used by Thomas of Ereil-doune.

As women is thus *for lain*,
Y may say bi me;
Glif Tristrem be now sleyn,
Yuel yemers er wa.

Sir Tristrem, p. 47. V. **FORLY**.

It is used, however, in the former sense by Henry-sone, Test. Creseide.

The sede of luve was sowin on my face :—
But now alas! that sede with frost is slaine,
And I fro luvirs leste and al *forlaine*.

Chron. S. P., l. 161.

FORLANE, adj.

He lykes not sic a *forlane* loun of laits,
He says, thou skaifs and begs mair beir and aits,
Nor ony cruple in Carrick land about.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 11.

The term as here used seems to signify importunate, one who in asking will not take a refusal; as corresponding to Su.-G. *foerlaegen*, *solicitus*, qui anxie rem

aliquam cupit; qui anxius est, ut re, quam desiderat, potiat; Teut. *ver-legen*, incommodus, importunus. The phrase may be, "so covetous a fellow: one whose manner discovers so much greediness."

[FORLAT, *v. a.* To deal a blow, Banffs. V. Gloss.]

To FORLAY, *v. n.* To lie in ambush. Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *verlaegh-en*, insidiari; Su.-G. *laegg-a*, Alem. *lag-on*, Germ. *lag-en*, id.

[FORLE. The Banffs. and Aberdeensh. form for *whorl*, *s.*, a wheel, a turning, and *whorl*; *v.* to turn, to twist. V. Gregor's Banffs. Gloss.]

[FORLE-BANE, *s.* The hip joint, Banffs.]

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, *v. a.* 1. To forsake, to quit, to leave off. R. Brunne, Chaucer, id.

Thome Lutar wes thair menstral meet;—
Auld lychtutts than he did *forleit*,
And counterfutin Franss.

Chr. Kirk, st. 6. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 361.

E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear,
Forletting malice deep.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 236.

Wer he alyve, he wald deploir
His folie; and his love *forleit*,
This fairer patrane to adoir,
Of maids the maikles Margareit.

Montgomerye, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

It is also written *foreleit* and *forleat*.

"Some were for declaring that the king had *abdicated*, as they had done in England.—Others were for declaring that the king had *forleited* the kingdom (an old obsolete word for a bird's forsaking her nest)," &c. *Life of Sir G. Mackenzie*, Works, i. xiii.

"The speech is from common sense, whereby wee esteeme these desolate and *foreleited* places to bee full of foule spirits: which resort most in filthy rooms, as the demoniacke of a legion abode amongst the graues." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 181.

Forlaten, desolo; *Forlatyn*, desolatus; *Forlate place*, absoletus; *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To forget, Aysr.

For sleep—I could na get a wink o't,
An' my hair yet stauns up to think o't.
Sae let's *forleat* it—gie's a sang;
To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.

Picken's Poems, i. 121.

A.-S. *forlaet-an*, Su.-G. *foerlaet-a*, id. Isl. *forlaet-a*, deserere, *forleit*, pret. Teut. *verlaet-en*, Germ. *verlassen*, id. Ulph. *fralet-an*, dimittere. It is from *for*, *foer*, *ver*, intens., and Moes-G. *let-an*, A.-S. *laet-an*, Su.-G. *laet-a*, to leave.

To FORLEITH, [FORLAITHIE], *v. a.* To loath, to have disgust at; Gl. Sibb. [*Forlathie* is the form in Banffs. V. Gloss.]

Teut. *ver-leed-en*, fastidire, A.-S. *lath-ian*, Sw. *led-as*, id.

FORLETHIE, [FORLAITHIE], *s.* A surfeit, a disgust, S. B.

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very brownden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a *forlethie* o't." *Journal from London*, p. 9.

Lethie is used in the same sense, Loth., [*forlathie* in Banffs.]

FORLOFF, *s.* A furlough.

"Mr. William Strachan minister in old Aberdeen,—read out of the pulpit certain printed acts anent runaways, and such as had got *forloffs*, for furnishing of rick-masters," &c. *Spalding*, i. 299.

Su.-G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerloefw-a*, despondere, from *loefw-a*, promittere.

To FORLOIR, *v. n.* To become useless, q. to lose one's self from languor.

My dulé spreit dois lurk for schoir.

My hairt for langour dois *forloir*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 125.

FORLORE, FORLORN, *part. pa.* Forlorn, utterly lost; a word common in O. E.

It is used in two more ancient forms by R. Glouc.

Theroure gode lond men ne beth nogt al *verlore*.

P. 260.

He vndude alle luther lawes, that me huld byuore,
And gode lawes brogte vorth, that er were as *uorlore*.

Ibid., p. 281.

i. e. "that were formerly as it were lost."

[*Forlorn* occurs in *Barbour*, x. 246, *Skeat's Ed.*]

A.-S. *forleor-an*, Su.-G. *foerlor-a*, Teut. *verloor-en*, perdere. Hence the Fr. phrase, *tout est frelore*, all is lost.

FORLOPPIN, *part. pa.* Fugitive, vagabond; an epithet applied to runaways.

The terrour doublis he and fearful drede,
That sic *forloppin* Troianis at this nede
Suld thankfully be resett in that ryng.

Doug. Virgil, 228. 7.

Me thoct a Turk of Tartary
Come throw the boundis of Barbary,
And lay *forloppin* in Lombardy,
Full long in wachman's weid.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 1.

Perhaps *wachman* should be *wathman*, a wanderer. V. WAITH.

"Ye conclude the kirk of God to tak the wingis of ane egle, and flee in the desert, ye cleirlic declare your self ane fals propheet.—For as to ws, we haue sene nane of thame, quhome ye say to haue bene in the desert, bot ane *forloppen* companie of monkis and freris, nocht out of the desert, bot of the closter to embrace the libertie of your euangell: suay I feir grethumlee, that in quhatsumeur desert your kirk wes afoir you, it do as yit thair in remane." *Tyrie's Refutation of ane Ansuer made be Schir Johnne Knox*, fol. 44, a.

"Is it nocht thoct, that the preist monk or fleschelye *forloppin* freir, followis treulie the verray doctrine of S. Paule: quhilk is rynnegat fra his religioun, & makis ane monstrous mariage, and it wer with ane Non? and yit he wyll sweir, and saye, that all that he dois, is for the glore of God, & the libertie of the Euangell. O intollerabyl blasphemation, fury, & wodnes. Now ar the wordis off the cheiff apostole Peter cum to in effect, sayand, that his deirly beluffit brother Paule, had wryttin mony thyngis, in the quhilkis ar sum harde to be vnderstand, quhilk men vnlernit, and inconstant peruertis (as vtheris scripturis) to thair awin dampnatioun." *Kennedy, Commendator of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue*, p. 78.

Teut. *verloop-en*, to run away, *verloopen knecht*, seruus fugitivus; *loop-en*, Su.-G. *loep-a*, Germ. *lauff-en*, to run. V. LOUP.

To FORLY, *v. a.* To lie with carnally; [*part. pa.*, *forlane*, *forlyne*.]

Thar wyffis wald thair oft *forly*,
And thar dochtrys disputisly:

And gyff ony of thaim thair at war wrath,
Thai watyt him wele with gret skaith.

Barbour, i. 199, MS.

The quhilk Anchemolns was that ilk, I wene,
Defoult his faderis bed incestuoslie,
And had *forlyne* his awin stepmoder by.

Doug. Virgil, 330. 5.

By seems superfluous. A.-S. *forliġ-an*, Sn.-G. *foerligg-a*, Alem. *furlig-an*, fornicari; A.-S. *forleg-en*, fornicata est; *forlegani*, in Leg. Fris. scortatores et adulteri. V. FORLANE, *part.*

FOR-LYIN, *part. pa.* Fatigued with lying too long in bed.

For-wakit and for-wallonit thus musing,
Wery *for-lyin*, I lestnyt acdaynlye,
And sone I herd the bell to matins ryng,
And up I rase, na langer wald I lye.

King's Quair, i. 11.

Very here seems redundant. Teut. *verleghen*, fessus; Kilian.

FORLYNE, *part. pa.* V. FORLY.

FORMALE, FORMALING, *s.* Rent paid per advance. V. under MAIL, tribute, &c.

[FORMAST, *adj.* Foremost, first, *Barbour*.

FORMEKIL, *adj.* Very great, *Rudd*.

FORMER, *s.* A kind of chisel, S.

Fr. *fremoir*, *fermoir*, "a joyner's straight chisell;" Cotgr.

FORMOIS, *adj.* Beautiful; Lat. *formos-us*.

In to my gairth, I past me to repois,
This bird and I, as we war wont a forrow,
Among the flouris fresch fragrant, and *formois*,
Formous, Chaucer. *Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 137.

FORN, *pret.* Fared, S. B.; pron. q. *forin*.

But they that travel, monie a bob maun byde,
An' sae to me has *forn* at this tide.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 60.

And sae with me it happens, &c. Ed. Third.

A.-S. *foron*, third person *pl.* of the *v. for-an*; transivimus, Lyc.

[FORNACKIT, FORNACKET, *s.* A sharp blow, Banffs.]

To FORNALE, *v. a.* To mortgage, by pledging the future rents of a property, or any sums of money, for a special payment before they be due, S.

—"That Archibald of Craufurde—sall gife ane obligacioun—that he sall nouthir sell, analy, na wedset, na *formale*, langar na seven yeris, nane of his landis of Craufurdeland," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 13.

The most proper orthography seems to be *Formale*. V. FORENAIL.

FORNE, *adv.* To *forne*, before, formerly.

He wes fer balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he followit Virgillis lantern to *forne*,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Doug. Virgil, 10. 37.

Su.-G. *forn*, praeteritus; A.-S. *forne*, prius; *foran*, ante. V. FERNYEAR.

FORNENT, *prep.* 1. Opposite to. V. FOREANENT.

2. Concerning.

But we will do you understand
What we declare *fornent* Scotland.

Rob. III.'s Answer to Henry IV. of Eng., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 4. V. FOREANENT.

3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. "Such a one is to be married."
"Ay! Wha *fornent*?" i.e., to whom, *Roxb.*

To FORNYAUW, *v. a.* To fatigue, *Ayrs*.

This seems originally the same with Teut. *vernoey-en*, id. taedere, taedium adferre, pertaedere; molestia afficere; or perhaps, Belg. *vernaauw-en*, to narrow. Hence,

FORNYAW'D, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, *Ayrs*; given as synonym. with *Disjaskit*, *Forjeskit*.

This might seem to claim affinity with Teut. *vernoyt*, pertaesus.

FOROUCH, FOROUTH, *prep.* Before, as to time.

I sall als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it afferis to king;
Or as myn eldris *forouch* me
Hald it in freyast rewate.

Barbour, i. 163, MS.

In to that tyme the nobill King—
Is to the se, owte off Arane,
A litill *forouch* ewyn gane.

Ibid., v. 18, MS.

A litill *before* the even was gane.
Edit. 1620.

FOROUT, FOROWT, FOROUTEN, FOROWTYN, *prep.* 1. Without.

—Quha taiss purpos sekyrly,
And followis it syne entently,
For out fayntice, or yheit faynding,—
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 289, MS.

This form of the *prep.* seldom occurs.
In *Rauchryne* leve we now the King
In rest, *for outyn* barganyng.

Ibid., iv. 2.

For is generally written in MS. distinctly from *out* or *outyn*.

2. Besides.

He had in-til his company
Foure scor of hardy armyd men,
For-out archeria that he had then.

Wyntoun, viii. 42. 126.

Sw. *foerutan* signifies both *absque* and *praeter*.

FOROUTH, FORROW, A FORROW, *adv.* 1. Before, as to time.

In to Galloway the tothyr fell;
Quhen, as ye *forouth* herd me tell,
Schir Edunard the Bruyss, with L,
Wencussyt of Sanct Jhone Schyr Amery,
And fyfty hundre men be tale.

Barbour, xvi. 504, MS.

For oft with wysure it hes bene said a *forrow*,
Without glaidnes awsilis no tressour.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 54, st. 1.

i.e. in times of old. *Lyndsay*, id. V. FORMOIS.
Forou occurs in the sense of *before* without a being prefixed.

"In presens of the lordis auditoria Dugal M'Dowel of M'Kerston chargit & bad Schir William the Hay cnm & resaaue the castel of Morham on Friday *forou* Witsunday." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35.

2. Before, as to place beforehand.

Syne tuk thai southwartis thair way.
The Erle Thomas wes *forouth* ay.

Barbour, xiv. 242, MS.

This seems a derivative from Moes.-G. *faura*, before. The form of *forouch* is nearly preserved in Germ. *vorig*, prior. S. *forat*, as to *go forat*, to go on, if not a corr. of E. *forward*, may be the same with *forouth*. It seems doubtful, however, whether *forouth* may not have crept in, instead of *forouch*, from the similarity of c and t in MSS. If not, it may be viewed as the same with Sw. *foerat*, *foerut*, before; *gaa foerut*, go before; *Se vael foerut*, a sea phrase, keep a good look out, S. *look weill forat*. Ihre writes *foerrut*, antea, vo. Ut.

FOROWSEIN, seen before, foreseen.

Walys ensample mycht have bein
To yow, had ye it *forow sein*.

Barbour, i. 120, MS.

Forow is written distinctly from *sein* in MS.

FORPET, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. It seems merely a corr.

I hae brew'd a *forpet* o' ma't,
And I canna come ilka day to woo.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 184.

"People from a considerable distance will cheerfully pay 2s. 6d. for as much land as is requisite for sowing a cap-full or *forpet* of seed, 40 of which measures are allotted to an acre; each *forpet* generally produces from 11 to 25 lb. of dressed flax from the mill." P. Culter, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., vi. 77.

This measure is designed in our laws a *fourth part Peck*.

"The wydnes and breadnes, of the which Firlot under and above even over within the buirds, shall contain nynteen inches, and the sext part of ane inche; and the deipnes, seven inches, and ane thrid parte of ane inche: and the Peck, halfe-Peck, and *fourth part Peck* to be made offeirand thereto." Acts Ja. VI., 1618, Murray, p. 440.

FORPLAICHT, [a mistake for SARPLAICHT, s. A denomination of weight applicable to wool = 80 stones. Fr. *serpilière*, a packing-cloth.

Jamieson gave as authority the Records of Aberdeen, but without an example. In the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1495, Vol. I., p. 220, occurs the following:—

"Item, tane fra Jhonne Williamsonne x *sarpleth* of pakkit woll; price of the *sarpleth* xl ti; summa iij^{ti}." V. SERPLATHE.

FOR-PLEYNT, *part. pa.* Worn out with complaining or mourning.

So lang till evin for lak of mycht and mynd,

For-wepit and *for-pleynit* piteously,

Ourset so sorrow had both hert and mynd,

That to the cold stone my hede on wrye

I laid, and lenit.—

King's Quair, ii. 54.

[FORRA, *adv.* Forward, Banffs.]

[FORRA-GATE, s. A forward movement, a forwarding, Banffs.]

[FORAT, v. a. To forward, Banffs. V. FORRET.]

FORRA COW, one that is not with calf, Fife; *Ferry Cow*, Angus. V. FORROW.FORRARE, *adv.* Farther; or for *farrer*, q. more far.

"He has done his exacte diligence, spendit his awin geire, & may sustene na *forrare* tharvpone." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

To FORRAY, v. a. To ravage, to pillage.

Than gert he *forray* all the land;
And sesyt all that euir thai fand.

Barbour, xv. 511, MS.

Thir lordis send he furth in by.
And thai thar way tuk hastily:
And in Ingland gert bryn, and sla:
And wroucht tharin sa mekill wa,
As thai *forrayit* the countré,
That it wes pité for to se
Till thaim that wald it ony gud.
For thai destroyit all as thai yhud.

Ibid., xvii. 527, MS.

Yone detestabil and myscheuous Ence—
Ane certane horsmen, licht armyt for the nanis,
Has send before, for to *forray* the plaus.

Doug. Virgil, 382. 3.

Rudd, apprehends that the term, as here used merely signifies "to over-run, to take a view, what the Fr. call *reconnoître*." But it is meant to expl. the phrase used by Virg., *quater campos, to scour the country*.

It occurs in the same sense in our Laws.

"—Sum quha nightlie and dailie rievis, *forrayis*, and committis open thief, rief and oppression."—Ja. VI., 1593, c. 174. Here it is expletive of *rieving* or robbing.

In latter times, it was written *forrow*, *furrow*.

"Creighton—*furrowed* the lands of Corstorphin—and drave away a race of mares, that the Earle Douglas had brought from Flanders." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 167.

The word seems immediately from Fr. *fourrag-er*, *fourr-er*, which signify, not only to forage, but to waste, to ravage. Both Spenser and Shakespeare use the E. word in the same sense. It is probable, therefore, that as foraging parties lived as freebooters, the term might thus come to denote deprecation. Dr. Johns. supposes that *fourrage* is from Lat. *foris*. Du Cange, with far greater probability, deduces it from L. B. *fodrum*, fodder, which Spelman and Somner derive from A.-S. *fodre*, pabulum, alimentum; whence *foderare*, *forrare*, *fodrum exigere*; *fodrarii*, qui ad fodrum exigendum, vel toliendum pergunt; nostris *Fourriers*; also *fortiarii*, praedatores militares.

FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging, or a search through the country for provisions. In this sense it occurs more rarely.

—Quhill thai went to the *forray*;
And swa thair purchesyng maid thai:
Ilk man treweillyt for to get

And purchess thaim that thai mycht ete.

Barbour, ii. 578, MS.

2. A predatory excursion, a foray.

—Quhen the Newill saw that thai
Wald nocht pass furth to the *forray*,
Bot pressyt to thaim with thair mycht,
He wyst weill than that thai wald fycht.

Barbour, xv. 468, MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says:—

Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill hys men sealyt be
Throw the countré, to *tak thair pray*.

Ibid., ver. 457.

Thir four hundredth, rycht wondyr weyll arayit,
Befor the toun the playn baner displayit:—
A *forray* kest, and sesit mekill gud.

Wallace, ix. 462, MS.

i.e., "planned a predatory excursion, and seized a valuable prey."

3. The party employed in carrying off the prey.

The *forray* tuk the prey, and past the playn,
Tewart the park. —

Wallace, ix. 467, MS.

V. the *v.* and next word.

4. It seems also to denote the prey itself.

That rad noucht gretly skathful was
Til the cuntré, that thair throwcht-rade
For thair na gret *forrais* made.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 264.

5. It would almost seem occasionally to signify the advanced guard of an army.

Willame of Dewglas, that than was
Orlanyd in *forray* for to pas,
And swa he dyd in the mornyn
Wyth the maist part of thare gadryng,
And towart the place he held the way
All strawcht, qwhare that ldis fais lay.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 136.

- FORRAYOURS, FORREOURS, *s. pl.* A foraging party, or those employed to drive off a prey.

Than Wallace gert the *forreouris* leyff the prey;
Assenblyt sone in till a gud aray.

Wallace, ix. 472, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously *ferreours*.

The word is certainly from L. B. *forariii*. V. the *v.*
O. Fr. *forrier* and *fourrier*, often occur in the same
sense.

Par li pijs corroient le *Forrier*.

Roman d'Aubert.

Li *Fourriers* viennent, qui gastent le pais.

Roman de Garin; Du Cange, vo. *Forarii*.

This word occurs, in different forms, in most of the languages of Europe, as denoting a quarter-master; Ital. *foriero*, Hisp. *forerio*; Teut. *forier*, mensor, designator hospitiorum sive diversorium; *forier-en*, designare hospitium; Kilian.

Su.-G. *foerare* denotes an inferior kind of military officer, to whom the charge of the conveys of provisions belonged. Ihre says that he was anciently called *fourrier*. This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a derivative from Su.-G. *foer-a*, to lead, to conduct; often applied to the conduct of an army; *foera an enskeppshaer*, ducere exercitum, *foera krig*, gerere bellum, *anfoerare*, dux. Hence also *fora*, vectura, carriage of any kind. The root is *far-a*, ire, proficisci, corresponding to A.-S. *far-an*; whence *for*, a journey, an expedition.

- FORREST-WORK, *adj.* A term used as descriptive of a species of tapestry, distinguished from *Arras*. "*Forrest-work* hangings," Linlithgow Papers.

I have not met with the phrase elsewhere. But as *Arras* denotes tapestry "woven with images," the other seems to signify that which represented the vegetable kingdom, like that described in the Coll. of Inventories, p. 211.

"Aucht peces of tapestrie of grene velvot qhairin is the figures of greit *treis*, and the rest droppit with scheildis aud *branches* of *holene* all maid in broderie."

- FORRET, *s.* 1. "Front, forehead, corr: from *fore-head*," Rudd.

Alecto hir thravin visage did away, —
And hir in schape transformyt of ane tret,
Hir *forret* skorit with runkillis and mony rat.

Doug. Virgil, 221. 35.

2. Metaph. used to denote the brow of a hill.

Rycht ouerforgane the *forret* of the bra,
Vndir the hingand rokkis was slsua
Ane coif, and tharin fresche wattr springand.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 16.

- FORRET, FORRAT, *adv.* Forward, S.

--Tweesh twa hillocks, the poor lambie lies,
And aye fell *forret* as it shoote to rise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in, —

Ran *forrat* wi' a furious din.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

- To GET FORRAT, *v. n.* This phrase is used in a singular way in Dumfr. "*He's gettin' forrat*," He is becoming intoxicated, getting on. *He's makin'* is sometimes used in the same sense, S.

- [FORRET, FORRAT, *v. a.* To forward, to advance, Clydes.]

- FORRETSOME, *adj.* Forward in disposition; a *forretsome lass*, one who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way, Roxb.

- To FORREW, FORRUE, *v. n.* To repent exceedingly, *Forruyd*, pret.

The Kyng of Norway at the last
And hys men *for-royd* sare
That eyvre thair arrywyd thare.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 203.

For, intens., and A.-S. *hreow-an*, Alem. *riuw-on*, Teut. *rouw-en*, poenitere.

- FORRIDEN, *part. pa.* Worn out with hard riding, Clydes.

—Sare *forridden*, my merry menyie
Left my livan' lane.

Murmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., June, 1820.

- FORROW.

—Me think thou will be thair efter, as thow tellis,
Bot gif I fand the *forrow* now to keip my cunnand.

Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

Perhaps the same with *Forrow*, *v.*, to repent very much.

- FORROW COW, one that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk; the same with *Ferry Cow*, q. v., Roxb.

"Plundered be the Laird of Lochyell and Tutor of Appyne, — 7 tydic coues with their calves, at 16 lb. 13s. 4d. for each coue and calf. — Sex *forrow coues* and sex stirks, at 13 lb. 6s. 8d. the peice." Acc't. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 61.

- FORROWN, FORRUN, *part. pa.* Exhausted with running.

Feill Scottis horsis was drewyn into trawall,
Forrown that day so irkyt can defaill.

Wallace, x. 704, MS.

From *for*, denoting excess, and *rin*, to run.

- FORRYDAR, *s.* One who rides before an armed party, to procure information.

Their *forrydar* was past till Ayr agayne,
Left thaim to cum with pouer of gret waille.

Wallace, iii. 76, MS.

Sw. *foerridare*, Dan. *forridere*, one who rides before.

FORS, FORSS, s. A stream, a current.

On hors he lap, and throch a gret ront raid,
To Dawryoch he knew the *fors* full weil;
Befor him come feyll stuffyt in fyne steill.
He straik the fyrst but baid in the blasouns,
Quhill hors and man baths flet the wattr doune.
Wallace, v. 265, MS.

In going from Gask to Dalroch, Wallace had to cross the river Earn. The word is *fors*, Perth edit., in others *ford*.

Su.-G. *fors* denotes not only a cataract, but a rapid stream. Isl. *fors*, *foss*; Verel. vo. *Foss*. *Fiskia alla fors*, piscaturum aut flumina; Ost. Leg. ap. Ihre. *Han com midt i forsen af stroomen*; He got into the mid-stream of the river; Wideg. Hence Sw. *fors-a*, to rush.

It is used in the same sense in Lapland.

"There being still new torrents to stem, and new cataracts to overcome, we were often obliged to land and drag our boats upon the shore beyond one of these cataracts, so that we could not reach *Kingisfors*, or the Torrent of Kingis, which is 11 miles further, till the 30th." Mortraye's Travels, ii. 289.

Skinner mentions *forsses* as occurring in Eng. Dictionary in the sense of *waterfalls* (V. Philips); but expresses great doubt whether this word was ever in use. Here, however, he is certainly mistaken: for it occurs in this sense in the composition of the names of several waterfalls in the vicinity of the Lakes of Cumberland; as *Airey-force*, *Scale-force*.

"We should have visited the waterfall at *Scale-force*, but were told that there had been so little rain as to prevent the effect." Mawman's Excursion to the Highlands and Lakes, p. 223. V. also p. 206.

Grose gives *foss* as signifying "a waterfall;" A. Bor. "*Foss*; (perhaps a corruption of *Force*); a waterfall;" Yorks. Marshall, ii. 320. Johnstone expl. *Fossway* (the name of a parish in the county of Kinross), q. *Fosvege*, "the place near the cataracts." Lodbroskar-Quida, p. 100. Perhaps, "the way near the cataracts." This explanation exactly corresponds to the local situation; as the *Cauldron linn* and *Deil's Mill* are in the vicinity.

Ihre derives it from Su.-G. *fors*, vehementia. He thinks that in Isl. it is softened into *foss* for the sake of a more agreeable sound. G. Andr., however, under *Fors*, furor, gives *fossar* as signifying, effunditur praeceps; and *fors* is still used in Isl. for a cataract.

To FORS, v. n. To care.

So thay the kirk had in thair cair,
Thay *fors* but lytill how it fuir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 105.

This *v* is often used impers. *It forst nocht*, it gave us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Till rychtwyss men he dois full mekyll teyn,
Mycht we be saiff, it *forst* nocht off our gud.

Wallace, x. 819, MS.

—We *rek* not for our good. Edit. 1648.

i. e., "We value not our substance."

[—*Ma na for*, make no account, Barbour, v. 85.]
I do no force, I care not, Chaucer. This *v* is formed from the Fr. phrase, *Je ne fait point force de cela*, I care not for, I am not moved by, that.

FORS, FORCE, s. Necessity. *Off fors*, on *force*, of necessity: [*mast fors*, most especially, Barbour, viii. 11.]

"Sir Patrick's horse entered with him, and could no wise encounter his marrow, so that it was *force* for the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on foot." Pitscottie, p. 104.

Be our party was passit Straithfulan,
The small fute folk began to irk ilkane;
And hors, of *fors*, behuffyt for to fail.

Wallace, vii. 765, MS.

So lamp of day thou art, and shynand sone,
All vtheris *one force* mon thar lycht beg or borowe.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 9.

One is certainly an *erratum* for *on*.

* **To FORSAKE, v. a.** To leave off, [to shrink from, to avoid.]

Syn thair *forsuk*, and drust him nocht abid.

Wallace, B., xi. 11, MS.

[———— that in to fycht

Forsuk na multitud off men,

Quhill he had ans aganys ten.

Barbour, xiv. 315.]

FORSAMEKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that *forsamekill* as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyme, of siluer; that thairfoir ana new cunye be strikin." Stat. Dav. II., c. 46, s. 1.

From *for*, *sa*, *so*, and *mekill*, much, q. v.

FORSARIS, s. pl. Galley slaves.

"These that war in the galayis war threatnit with torments, gif thay wald not gif reverence to the Mess; for at certane tymes the Mess was said in the galayis, or ellis hard upoun the schore, in presence of the *Forsaris*, bot they culd niver mak the purest of that company to giv reverence to that idolle." Knox's Hist., p. 83. Id., MS. i. *Foraris*, MS. ii.

The latter is an error. For the word is undoubtedly from Fr. *forsaire*, a galley slave; Cotgr. As it is synon. with *forçat*, the origin is probably *force*, as denoting that they are detained in servitude by violence.

FORSCOMFIST, part. pa. 1. Overcome with heat, S.

2. Nearly suffocated by a bad smell, S. V. SCOMFIST.

To FORSEE, v. a. To overlook, to neglect.

To FORSEE one's self, to neglect what respects one's own interest; as, "I maun tak care, and no *forsee mysell* about this," Ang.

A.-S. *forse-on*, spernere negligere, "to despise, to neglect," Sommer; Teut. *versi-en*, malè observare, negligere, prætermittere, non advertere; negligenter præterire, Kilian.

[**FORSENS, s. pl.** The refuse of wool, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FORSEL, s. An implement formed of *gloy* and bands [or ropes made of *bent*, &c.] used for defending the back of a horse, when loaded with corn, hay, peats, *ware*, &c., Orkn. *Flet*, synon., Caithn. V. CLIBBER.

Su.-G. *foer*, ante, and *sele*, helcium, the breeching of horses; or Isl. *sile*, ansa clitellis affixa; q. something placed *before* the *dorsets*.

To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower, to overburden one with work, S.

2. To surfeit, S.

Teut. *ver-sæt-en*, saturare, exsaturare, obsaturare; Kilian. In the first sense, however, the term seems to have mere affinity to A.-S. *for-swith-en*, reprimere. V. OUESSET.

FORSET, s. The act of overpowering or overloading. *A forset of work*, an excess of labour above one's strength; *a forset of meat*, a surfeit, S.

FORSLITTIN, part. pa. Left for expl. by Mr. Pink.

I have been threatnit and *forslittin*
Sa oft, that I sm with it bitin.

Philotus, S. P. R., i. 38, st. 101.

If not an *errat*, for *Forflittin*, perhaps it should be expl. worn out; Sw. *foersliten*, id.

This, I suspect, is an error for *forflittin*, scolded. If not, it might signify, worn out, q. with abuse. Su.-G. *foerslitt-a*, deterere, distrahere, from *foer*, intens., and *slit-a*, rumpere; Teut. *verslyt-en*, id. A.-S. *forsliten*, ruptus.

FORSLITTING, s. Castigation, chastisement; also expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayr.

A.-S. *for-slicht*, internecio; *for-sliten*, ruptus, fissus; *for-slitnys*, desolatio; Teut. *verslyt-en*, terere, atterere.

To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence.

—"Besides that, [we] have advertised them of the daungier that may follow, if they *for-slowe* the tyme." Sadler's Papers, i. 552.

A.-S. *for-slaw-ian*, *for-slaew-ian*, pigere.

FORSMENTIS, s. pl. Acts of deforcement.

"Ordanis the said Johne Lindissay to—pay to the said lord Hammiltoun the soume of sex pundis for vulwis of grenewod, mureburne, *for-smentis*, & vtheris takin vp be said Johne of the said office." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

Fr. *forcement*, "a compelling or constraining; also, a bursting open, or breaking through;" Cotgr.

[FORSMO, v. a. To affront, insult; *part. pa.*, *for-smo*, taken aback, disappointed, Orkn. and Shetl.; Isl. *for-smá*, to despise.]

[FORSMO, s. An affront, insult, Orkn. and Shetl.]

To FORSPEAK, FORESPEAK, v. a. 1. "To injure by immoderate praise," Gl. Sibb.

One is said to *for-speak* another, when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. If one highly praises a child for sweetness of temper, and the child soon after betrays ill humour; the person, who bestowed the praise, is said to have *for-spokin* the bairn, S.

The word, in the same sense, assumes the form of a s. "Some charms are secretly used to prevent evil; and some omens looked to by the older people.—The tongue—must be guarded, even when it commends; it had more need, one would think, when it discommends. Thus to prevent what is called *forespeaking*, they say of a person, *God save them*; of a beast, *Luck sair it*," [i.e., *preserve it*.] P. Forglen, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xiv. 541, N.

2. To bewitch; hence, *for-spoken* water, Orkn.

"But whie should there be more credit giuen to witches, when they saie they haue made a reall bargain with the diuell, killed a cow, bewitched butter, infeebled a child, *for-spoken* hir neighbour, &c. than when she confesseth that she transubstantiateth hirselfe, maketh it raine or haile, flieth in the aire, goeth inuisible, transferreth corne in the grasso from one field to another?" Reginald Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, B. iii., c. 11.

"Parting with her, he immediately, by hir soecerie, fell so strangely sick, that he was able to go no furdur; and being carried on a coal horse to Newbiggin, he lay there till the morrow, at which time a wife came in to him, and told him he was *for-spoken*." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, i. iv.

The idea is sometimes extended to praise given in ridicule or banter.

"We'll be screwing up our bit fiddle, doubtless, in the ha' the night, amang a' the other elbo' jiggers for miles round—let's see if the pins haud, Johnnie,—that's a', lad."

"I take ye a' to witness, gude people," said Mort-hugh, "that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *for-speaks* me. If ony thing but gude happens to me or my fiddle this night, I'll make it the blackest night's job she ever stirred in." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.

The orthography should have been *for-speaks*; as the v. to *Fore-speak* has quite a different signification and origin.

I hesitate as to the propriety of the use of this term in regard to Allan, in the Legend of Montrose, who is said to *for-speak*, when positively predicting the fate of others. V. Tales of my Landlord, 3rd Ser. iii. 270.

The word occurs in the same sense in O. E.

"*For-speken*, or charmyne, fascino." Prompt. Parv.

3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evilspirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed by the vulgar to have the effect of making them appear, South of S.

"Ah! the Brownie, the Brownie!—We hac *fore-spoke* the Brownie.—They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear. 'Tis an unsensy and dangerous thing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 278.

"Ye thinkna how easily he's *for-spoken*. It was but last night I said he hadna wrought to the gudeman for half his meat, an' ye see what he has done already. I spake o' him again, and he came in bodily." Ibid., ii. 9.

4. "A person is said to be *for-spoken*, when any sudden mischance happens on the back of a series of good fortune; or when a child, formerly promising, suddenly decays, the child is said to be *for-spoken*." Gl. Shirr.

5. *Fore-spoken water*, charmed or consecrated water.

"When the beasts, as oxen, sheep, horses, &c., are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them, which they call *fore-spoken water*; wherewith likewise they sprinkle their boats, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 62.

As used in sense 1. it may seem related to A.-S. *for-specen*, spoken in vain; or legally reckoned of no account, as it occurs in the Laws of Canute. "He, who in a controversy shall presume to defend himself or his vassal by means of calumnies, *habbe that ealle for specen*, the whole of this shall be accounted for-

specen;" c. 24. Du Cange renders it *interdictum, forbidden*, but the term seems here to preserve the A.-S. sense literally, in *cassum, vel frustra dictum*.

In sense 3, it denotes *consecrated* water. It has been rendered *bewitched*; as in sense 2, it evidently respects the supposed power of incantation. Whether in this sense it simply signifies, q. *spoken against*, or has any relation to Germ. *spok*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre, I shall not pretend to determine. The latter idea might seem to have some degree of probability, as Belg. *voorspook* signifies a portent, an omen.

[FORST, *adj.* Embanked, Banffs.]

FORSTARIS, *s.* A female forester, or inhabitant of a forest.

Pandarus and Bitias, twa brethir germane,
By Alcanor engendrit that Troyane,
Quhame Hiera, the wilde *forstaris* knaw,
Bred and vpbrocht in Jouis haly schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 302. 10.

Q. *forstare*ss, from Fr. *forestier*, a forester.

To FORSTAW, FORESTA', *v. a.* To understand, *S.*

A cripple I'm not, ye *forsta* me,
Tho' lame of a hand that I be;
Nor blind is there reason to ca' me,
Altho' I see but with ae eye.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 150.

Su.-G. *foersta-n*, Teut. *versta-en*, Germ. *versteh-en*, intelligere. Ihre thinks that these Goth. words were formed in resemblance of Gr. *επισταμαι*, scio, intelligo, which he derives from *επι* and *στηναι*, sto. But, indeed, the reason of this strong figure is extremely uncertain.

To FORSTAY, *v. a.* To forestall.

"*Forstaying* & regrating of this gud towne." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

To FORSURNE, *v. a.*

—Gif that ye be ane counsellar sle,
Quhy suld ye sleuthfullie your tyme *forsurne*?

K. Hart, Mailland Poems, p. 29, st. 24.

Left by Mr. Pink, as not understood. But, either simply, or as conjoined with *sleuthfullie*, it signifies to waste, to spend, to consume. Singly, it may signify to care for; Teut. *veursorgh-en*, also, *versorg-en*, curare, procurare, prospicere; Moes-G. *saur-jian*, A.-S. *sorgian*, Alem. *suorg-en*, to be careful; Moes-G. *suarja*, care.

[FORSWAT, FORSWAYT, *part. pa.* Covered with sweat. *Barbour*, vii. 2, *Skeat's Jamieson's Eds.*]

FORSWIFTIT, *part. pa.* Bewildered, strayed.

Forswiftit from our rycht cours gane we ar,
Among the wyndy wallis wauerand fer.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 14.

This is rendered "driven swiftly," *Rudd. Add.* But it is certainly from *for*, intens., and Alem. *swif-an*, vagari, oberrare; Teut. *sweyv-en*, *sweyff-en*, id. Sw. *swæfw-a*, to fluctuate, to wander.

FORSY, FORSYE, FORCY, FORSS, *adj.*
Powerful, full of force. Superl. *forseast*.

In warldynes quhy suld ony ensur?
For thow was formyt *forsye* on the feld.
Wallace, ii. 214, MS.

With retornyng that nycht xx he slew,
The *forseast* ay rudly rabutyt he.

Ibid., v. 291, MS.

Perth edit. *fersast*.

Vnto an *forcy* man ar to be wrocht
Harneis and armour.—

Doug. Virgil, 257. 55.

I was within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als *forss*, and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

This may be immediately from Fr. *force*. Sn.-G. *fors-a*, however, signifies to rush. *Seren.* mentions Goth. *fors*, ira, furor, vehementia, as a cognate term, under *Force*, E.

FORTAIVERT, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, Fife. V. TAIVER.

[FORTAK, *v. a.* To aim and deal a blow, *pret., fortook*; as, "He *fortook* him a lick on the lug." *Clydes., Banffs.*]

FORTALICE, *s.* A fortress.

—"All and hail the lands of Newhall, with the toure, *fortalice*, maner place, orchards," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 123.

"The erles of Mortoun, &c. gaif command to the said Williame Dowglas,—to ressaif our souerane Lordis mother in keping within his *Fortalice* and Place of Lochleuin." *Anderson's Coll.*, 225.

L. B. *fortalit-ium*, id. *Roquefort* gives *fortalisa* as used in Provence.

To FORTE, *v. a.* To fortify.

"We are also—informed, that the Frenches are to take summe other part of the country, and *forte* it." *E. Arran, Sadler's Papers*, i. 647.

L. B. *fort-are*, fortem reddere; *Fort-iare*, munire.

FORTELL, *s.* Benefit.

"The enemy also had another *fortell*, or advantage by reason of a new work, which was uncomplete, betwixt the raveline and the outward workes, where he did lodge himselfe." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 74.

This ought to be *fordel*, still used in a similar sense, S.; Dan. *fordeel*, advantage, profit, gain. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

"Under Lochrien at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easilie till it come to Clyddes-*forth*." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande*, 1593-6.

FORTH, FOIRTH, FORTHE, *s.* A fort.

—"Thair hes bene of befoir diuers large and sumptous expensis, maid be our souerane lordis predecesouris, & him self, in keiping, fortifying, and reparatioun of the castell of Dunbar, and *Forth* of Inchekeith, &c. The said Castell, and *Forth*, ar baith becumin sa ruinous, that the samin sall allutterlie decay," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

—"The *foirthis*, castell steid, and baill precinct thairof [Dunbar]." *Ibid. IV.*, p. 293.

"They brunt the castle of Waster Powrie,—and the *forthe* was biged on Balgillow law." *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 505.

FORTH, *adv.* *The forth*, without, out of doors, *Aberd.*

Some ventur'd in, some stood *the forth*,
And some the houses ca't.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81. V. FURTH.

FORTHENS, *adv.* At a distance, remotely situated.

Thare lvis ane werlye cntre weill *forthens*,
With large fieldes lauborit ful of fens.

Doug. Virgil, 67. 32.

Q. *forth thence*, A.-S. *forth*, and *thanon*, hinc inde.

FORTHERSUM, FORDERSUM, adj. 1.
Rash; acting with precipitation, S. B.

Gin ye oe'r *forthersome* turn tapsie turvy,
Blame your ain haste, and say net that I spur ye.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

2. Having a forward manner, S. B.

The ither was a richt setting lass,
Though *forthersome*; but meek this lassie was.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

3. Of an active disposition; as, *forthersome* w^o *wark*, S. B., opposed to dilatoriness.

FORTHERT, adv. Forward; pron. *fordert*, S. B.

—'Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies,
An' ay fell *forthert*, as it shoepie to rise.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 8. V. FORDWARTE.

FORTHGENG, s. The entertainment given at the departure of a bride from her own, or her father's house, Ang.

Forth, and *gang*, to go. A.-S. *forthgang*, progressus, exitus.

FOR-THI, FORTHY, conj. Therefore, A. Bor.

Agayne hym thal ware all irows:
For-thi thal set thame hym to ta
In-til Perth, or than hym sla.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 207.

Nocht for thi, notwithstanding.

— The tethyr failyeit fete;
And *nocht for thi* his hand was yeit
Wadyr the sterap, magre his.

Barbour, iii. 124, MS.

This is properly the A.-S. pronoun signifying *this* or *these*, governed by the prep. *for*. Ihe has made the same remark with respect to Su.-G. *foerty*, vo. *Ty*. A.-S. *forthon*, nam, igitur, used as an adv., has been formed in the same manner from *for* and *thon*, hoc, the ablative of the article. Dan. *fordi* has the same meaning with our *forthi*.

To **FORTHINK, v. a.** To be grieved for, to repent of.

The day will cum that thou *forthink* sall it,
That thal have put sic lesings into writ.
Maitland Poems, p. 316.

Scho tauld him hir treasoun till ane end.—
At hir he speryt, gif scho *forthocht* it sar.
Wa, ya, scho said, and sall de enirnar.
Wallace, iv. 759, MS.

Thal *forthocht* that thal faucht.
Houlate, iii. 16.

He sighed and said, Sere it me *forthinketh*
For the dede that I haue done, I do me in your grace.
P. Ploughman, Fel. 93, a.

"*Forthought*, repented;" Lancash. Gl. T. Bobbins.
"*Forthinken*, penitet. *Forthinkinge*, penitudo."
Prompt. Parv.

It is often used by Chaucer. A.-S. *forthenc-an*, perperam cogitare de. Su.-G. *foertank-a*, aliquid male factum censere. Belg. *zich verdenck-en*, to grudge, to waste away with thoughtfulness.

FORETHINKING, s. Repentance.

"Such a man also may haue—some secreto checkes of remorse for his bygone follies, euen Judas bis μεταμελεια, repenting or *forethinking*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 447.

VOL. II.

FORTHIR, adj. Anterior, fore; S. B. *forder*. [*Forthirmar*, further, further on.]

"Item, ane uther coit of black velvot, cuttit out on blak velvot, with ane small walting traies of gold, and lynit the *forthir* quarteris with blak taffiteis, and the hinder quarteris with blak bukrum furnist with hornis of gold." Inv. A. 1539, p. 36. V. FORDER.

This is opposed to *hinder*. *Foir* is elsewhere used as synonyms,—"*the foir* quarteris lynit with blak velvot." *Ibid.*, p. 34.

FORTHIRLYARE, adv. Furthermore, still more.

"And *forthirhyare* it is accordit that al the froytis and revenowes belangand half the erldome of Marre—sall remayne withe the said lord on to the ische of the said terme," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1440, Acta Ed. 1814, p. 55.

A sort of compar. adv. formed from *Forthirly*, which has been used as a derivative from *Forthir*, further.

FORTHWART, s. Prudence, precaution; used perhaps in the general sense of, deportment.

A ryoll King than ryngyt in to France,
Gret werschip herd off Wallace gouernance,
Off prowis, pryss, and off his worthi deid,
And *forthwart* fair, commendede off manheid;
Bath humyll, leyll, and off his priwytt pryss,
Off honour, trewth, and weid of cewatiss.

Wallace, viii. 1618, MS.

A.-S. *for-ward*, precautio. But perhaps the word is allied to Su.-G. Isl. *ford-a*, precaveere.

FORTHY, FURTHIE, adj. Forward; or perhaps frank, familiar in manner.

"Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they, that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure." *Pitscottie*, p. 1. V. FURTHY.

In the Edit. of *Pitscottie*, 1814, it is *Furthie*, p. 1.

In one passage it would seem to be used in the sense of brave, valorous.

"They war faine to thig and crave peace and guid will of the Scottismen, when thair was peace and vnitie amongst the nobles, leiving vnder the subjectionn and obedience of ane *furthie* and manlie prince." *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 138. This word is omitted in Ed. 1728.

FORTHILY, adv. Frankly, freely, without embarrassment, S.

"I remember, in Mr. Hutchison's time, whan words and things baith war gaen about the college like peas and groats, and a'the lads tauked philosophy then just as *forthily* as the Hiland lads tauk Greek now." *Donaldsoniad*, Thom's Works.

FORTHYR, s. Assistance, furtherance, any thing tending to accomplish an end in view.

The lokmen then thal bur Wallace, but baid,
On till a place his martyrdem to tak;
For till his ded he wald na *forthyr* mak.

Wallace, xi. 1344, MS.

A.-S. *furthrung* occurs in the same sense, expeditio negotii. V. FORDER.

[**FORTIFEE, v. a.** To pet, indulge; *part. pa.* and *adj.*, *fortifcet*, petted, Banffs.]

[**FORTIFNEA, s.** Petting, the act of petting, Banffs.]

[FORTIG, s. Fatigue, S.]

[FORTIGGED, *part. pa.* and *adj.* Fatigued, S.]

To FORTOUN, *v. a.* To cause to befall, to allot.

"How can ye hold vp your faces, if God sall *fortoun* you to leive till the king our sovereign come to perfectione of yeiris, or what answir can ye give him, why ye have vnquyetit this his cuntries so lang with weir, by fyre, sword, and slaughter of his subjectis!" Bannatyn's Journal, p. 454.

Fr. *fortun-er* is used actively; to bless with good hap. Here the *v.* denotes allotment in a general sense.

FORTRAVALIT, FORTRAWAILYT, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, in consequence of travelling, and especially from watching, S.

Than danger to the duir tuik gude keip,
Both nycht and day, that Pitie suld nocht pas:
Quhill all fordwart, in [the] default of sleip,
Scho bissilie as *fortravalit* scho was.

King Hart, i. 45.

The first *scho* is certainly by mistake for *swa*, so.

"I mon scourne, quhar eyr it be
Leuys me tharfor per charyté."
The King saw that he sa wes failyt,
And that he *ik* wes for *trawailyt*.

Barbour, iii. 326, MS.

Ik is used for *eik* also.

—To slepe drawys hewynes.
The King, that all *fortrawailyt* wes,
Saw that him worthy slep nedwayis.

Barbour, vii. 176, MS.

Fr. *travaillé*, tired, fatigued; formed after the Goth. manner with *for* intens. prefixed.

FORTY, *adj.* Brave, valiant.

O you of Grekis maist *forty* Diomede,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?
Doug. Virgil, 16. 10.

Fortissime, Virg. from Lat. *fortis*, or Fr. *fort*, id. Both Rudd. and Sibb. have conjoined this with *foris*; but they evidently differ as to origin as well as signification.

To FORVAY, FORUEY, FORWAY, *v. n.* 1.

To wander, to go astray,

Full soberlie their haknays thay assayit,
Efter the faitis ould and not *forwayit*.
Palice of Honour, i. 9.

O. E. id. "I *forwaye*, I go out of the waye; Je me forvoye." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 241, b.

2. To err, either in judgment or practice; metaph.

The names of cieteis and pepyll bene so bad
Put be this Caxtoun, hot that he had bene mad,
The flude of *Touer* for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he *forueyit* quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7. 8.

Ans brutell appetite makis young fulis *foruay*.
Ibid., Prol. 96. 15.

It seems comp. of *for*, negat. and *way*, or A.-S. *waeg*; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. *verwaey-en*, vento agitari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknawis the crede, and threphis vthir *forwayis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 25.

i.e., "Affirm other false doctrines." Rudd. by mistake cites this as the *v.*

FORWAKIT, *part. pa.* Worn out with watching, much fatigued from want of sleep, S.

Sum of thare falowys thare were slayne;
Sum *for-wakeyd* in trawalyng.

V. FORWALLOUIT. *Wyntown*, viii. 16. 141.

Belg. *vervaakt*, "exceeding sleepy, having watched much beyond one's ordinary time;" Sewel.

FORWALLOUIT, *part. pa.* Greatly withered. The term is used with respect to one whose complexion is much faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c., S.

For-wakit and *for-wallouit* thus musing
Wery for-lyin, I lestnyt sodaynlye.

King's Quair, i. 11.

FORWARD, s. Paction, agreement.

Trestrem com that night;—
To swete Ysonde bright,
As *forward* was hem bitvene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 124.

R. Brunne uses the term in the same sense:—

Me meruailles of my boke, I trowe, he wrote not right,
That he forgate William of *forward* that he him hight.
Neuerles the *forward* held what so was in his thought.

Cron., p. 65.

Chaucer, *forward*, id. Same with FORWARD, q. v.

"*Forwarde* or counaunt. Conuencio, pactum." Prompt. Parv.

Forthy is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the same sense. In the MS., both of Bruce and of Wallace, it is almost always written as two different words. Sw. *foerty*, id. A.-S. *forthi*, *forthy*, ideo, propterea.

FORWEPIT, *part. pa.* Disfigured, or worn out with weeping. V. FOR-PLEYNIT.

FORWONDRYT, *part. pa.* Greatly surprised, astonished.

—He agayne to Lothyane
Till Schyr Amer his gate has tane;
And till him tauld all hale the cass,
That tharoff all *for wondryt* wass,
How ony man sa sodanly
Mycht do so gret chawalry.

Barbour, vi. 10, MS.

It occurs in O. E.

That was alle *forwondred*, for his dede com tene.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

Teut. *verwonder-en*, mirari.

FORWORTHIN, *part. pa.* "Unworthy, ugly, hateful;" Rudd.

Yone was ane cauerne or caue in auld dayis,—
Ane grisly den, and ane *forworthin* gap.

Doug. Virgil, 247. 35.

But it seems rather to signify lost, undone, cast away; and in its full extent, execrable.

Forworthin fule, of all the world refuse,
What ferly is thocht thou rejoice to flyt?

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

A.-S. *for-weorth-an*, perire; *forworden-lic*, dam-nabilis; *forwyrd*, an accursed thing; comp. of *for*, in the same sense in which Belg. *ver* is often used, directly inverting the meaning, and *weorth-ian*, to be.

I suspect that A. Bor. *forewarden*, overrun, is merely a corr. of this word. "*Forewarden* with dirt;" Grose.

FORWROCHT, *part. pa.* Overtired, worn out with labour.

Eneas and his feris, on the strand
Wery and *forerocht*, sped them to nerrest land.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 3.

Sa famlst, drowkit, maint *forevrocht*, and walk.
Forvrocht, edit. 1579. *Pallice of Honour*, lii. 10.

Belg. *verwerck-en*, to consume with working; *He heest zich verwerkt*, he has hurt (or tired) himself with working. A.-S. *forwyr-an* is used differently; signifying to destroy, to lose.

FORYAWD, *part. adj.* Worn out with fatigue; nearly obsolete, Loth.; perhaps q. *foryede*, much fatigued with walking.

To **FORYEILD**, *v. a.* To repay, to recompense.

—For that cruell effence,
And outragious full hardy violence,—
The goddis met condingly the *foryield!*
Doug. Virgil, 57. 2.

Here it is used in relation to punishment, as *foryelde* by Chaucer.

A.-S. *for-geild-an*, *for-gyld-an*, reddere, compensare.
Teut. *vergheld-en*, id. from *for* and *gild-an*, *gheld-en*,
Wedergheld-en is synonym., as also Su.-G. *wedergild-a*.

FORYEING, *part. pr.* Foregoing, taking precedence.

—*Foryeing* the feris of sne lord,
And he sne strumbell, and standford.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

A.-S. *forga-n*, *praere*.

To **FORYET**, **FORYHET**, *v. a.* To forget, S. B.; *foryettin*, *foryet*, *part. pa.*, forgotten, S.

Se on this wise sche can *foryet* nething,
Chaucer, id. Doug. Virgil, 122. 31.

Feryet is also used as the *part. pa.*
Leill, loif, and lawtē lysis behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyt *foryett*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

Quha will befer thire bukis rede,—
Sall find discendand lyealy,
Na persewne, that I fand, *foryhete*
Till Malcolm the spews of Saynt Margret.
Wynntoun, vi. 19. 69.

FORYOUDENT, *adj.* Tired, out of breath, overcome with weariness, Ang.; synonym. *forfouchtin*.

From *for*, intens., and the old pret. *yode*, went, like *Foryawd*; or *yoldin*, q. yielded, given up.

FOS, **Foss**, *s.* A pit for drowning women.
V. **PIT** and **GALLOWS**.

FOSSA, *s.* The grass that grows among stubble, Ang.

Su.-G. *boss*, signifies stubble. But *fossa* is undoubtedly the same which occurs in a Lat. charter, A. D. 1205.—*Nen vidimus tempore Henrici et Richardi quondam Regum Angliae quod quis redderet decimas de sertis aut de genestis aut de fossis ubi prius fuerint demosnatae.* Du Cange thinks this an error, instead of *frosais*, which he renders, "waste and barren ground;" vo. *Fraustum*. But Cowel seems rightly to render the passage:—"We never saw that any one paid tith of furze or broom; or of *Lattermath* or *after pasture*, where the grass or hay had been once mowed before." Law Dict. vo. *Fossae*.

FOSSET, **FOSSETIN**, *s.* A mat of rushes or *sprots*, laid on a horse, to prevent his skin from being fretted by the *Currack*, Aberd.

Germ. *folse*, *fozt*, villus, pannus villosus?

FOSTEL, *s.* A vessel, a cask.

Grein Lust, I leif to the at my last ende
Of fantisie sne *fostell* fillit fow.
King Hart, ii. 61.

Fr. *fustaille*, L. B. *fustail-la*, a wine cask; from Teut. Fr. *fuste*, id. derived from Lat. *fusti-is*, Diet. Trev.

FOSTER, *s.* Progeny, Gl. Sibb.

Sw. *foster*, child, embryo, foetus.

To **FOTCH**, **FOUTCH**, *v. a.* 1. To change one's situation; also written **FOCII**.

"Look in what maner wee see the sheepchards tents flitted and *foched*, efter the same maner I see my life to be flitted and *foched*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., K. 4. b.

—Bet flittis and *fochis* ever to and fra;
Than vane it is ic thame for to confyde,
Sen that we se thame asweill cam as ga.
Davidson's Breif Commendatioun, st. 6.

2. To shift or change horses in a plough. It is said that farmers begin to *foch*, when the day is so far lengthened that the plough is twice yoked in one day, Loth. Fife.

3. To exchange in whatever way, *I'll fouch with you*, I will make an exchange, S. B.
Su.-G. *byt-a*, mutare? V. next word.

To **FOTCH**, *v. n.* To finch.

They band up kyndnes in that toun,
Nane frae his feir to *foch*.
Evergreen, ii. 180, st. 11.

i. e., "to finch from his companion."

The only words which seem to have any affinity are Isl. *fat-ast*, Su.-G. *fat-as*, *fatt-as*, deficere, deesse, fugere; Isl. *eg fette*, retrorsum flector, G. Andr. As *finching* is a change of conduct, a shifting of one's course, the senses formerly mentioned may be traced to this or *vice versa*. Or *foch*, as signifying to finch, may be radically the same with Su.-G. *puts-a*, decipere, circumvenire.

FOTCH-PLEUCH, *s.* 1. Apparently, a plough employed by more tenants than one.

—"That every pleugh of aicht oxen betwixt Lithgow and Haddington, in the sherifdome of Lithgow and Lowthian, furnisch ane man boddin as said is, for the space foirsaid; and ilk *foch-pleuch* furnisch twa men, under the pene of 40 sh. to be upliftit be the saidis Commissioners for ilk pleuch." E. of Haddington's Coll. Keith's Hist., App., p. 57.

This denotes a plough which was the conjunct property of several smaller tenants, and alternately used by each of them. The design of this appointment was for erecting a fort at Inveresk, A. 1548.

2. A *Fotch-pleuch* now signifies one that is employed in two yokings each day, Loth.
V. **FOTCH**, *v.* sense 2.

3. The term is also used as denoting a plough used for killing weeds, as in the dressing of turnips; also called a *Harrow-plough*, Loth.

In the memory of some still alive, eight oxen were yoked in a plough of this description.

The term *Fatch-pleuch* is used Aberd. for a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together.

FOTHYR, *s.* A cart-load. V. FUDDER.

FOTINELLIS, *s. pl.* The name of a weight of ten stones.

"For ane char of leid, that is to say xxiiii. *fotinellis*, iii. d." Balfour's Practicks, Cnstumis, p. 87.

This word occurs in three different forms. It is written by Selden as here. Item, *charrus plumbi consistit ex triginta fotinellis, & quodlibet fotinellum continet sex petras minus duabus libris.*—*Sic ergo fit rectum fotinellum ex septuaginta libris.* *Fleta*, Lib. ii., c. 12, sect. 1.

It is also written *Formella*. La charre de plumbo constat ex 30 *Formellis*, et quaelibet *Formella* continet 6 petras, &c. *Stat. de Ponder.* Henric. III., A. 1267, ap. Du Cange.

Cowel writes *Fotmel*, from an old chartulary; and this is most probably the original form. He defines *Fotmeli* "a weight of lead of ten stone or seventy pounnds." Quaelibet *Wye* continet 26 petras, scil. 2 *cuttles, fotmel, & 6 petras*; quaelibet *petra* continet vii. *libras cereae*; & x *petrae faciunt fotmel, ac fotmel ponderat 70 libr.* *Cartular. S. Albani*, ap. Cowel.

This term seems to have been borrowed from measurement with the *foot*; from Su.-G. *fof*, *foot*, and *mal*, measure.

FOTS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Ettr. For.; synon. *Loags*.

FOTTIE, *s.* One whose stockings, trowsers, boots, &c., are too wide, Roxb.

Teut. *voudigh*, *plicatilis*, from *voude*, *plicatura*, *ruga*; q. having many *runkles* or folds.

FOTTIE, *s.* Any person or animal that is plump and short-legged; applied to a child, a puppy, &c., Ettr. For.

FOTTIE, *s.* Formerly used to denote a female wool-gatherer, one who went from place to place for this purpose, *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Dan. *foeite*, "a gadder, a gadding hussy; *foeit-er*, to ramble;" Wolff.

FOTTIT THIEF, a thief of the lowest description, q. one who has only worn *fots*, *hoeshins* or *hoggars* on his legs in his early years, Dumfr.

Or shall we view *fottit* as a remnant of the Belgae? Thus we might consider it as allied to Teut. *vodde*, a rag, *panniculus*, *pannus vilis*, *atritus*, et *laceratus*; whence *vodde*, mulier *pannosa*, *ignava*. Isl. *vod*, *pannus*.

FOU, Fow, *s.* A firloft or bushel, South of S.; q. the full of a measure; as, "a *fou* of potatoes," "onions," &c., Clydes.

This is always supposed to be heaped, unless the term *sleek* be used, which is equivalent to *straike* or stroke.

— My last *fou*,
A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.

Burns, iii. 144.

V. FULL and HALF-FOU.

[FOU, *adj.* Full. V. Fow.]

[FOU, *adv.* How. Ork. and Shet.]

[FOU'S-A-WI'-DEE, how is all with you? Ork. and Shet.]

FOU, *s.* A pitch-fork, Buchan. V. Fow.

FOUAT, *s.* A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish *bun*, Roxb.

This must have been originally the same with Fr. *foiace*, "a thick cake hastily baked on a hot hearth [hearth], by hot embers layed upon it, and burning coales over them; a round bunne;" Cotgr. L. B. *fogat-a*, *fugat-ia*, *focac-ia*, &c., from Lat. *foc-us*, the hearth. A.-S. *foca* signifies, "panis subcinericius, a cake baked under the ashes;" Somner. Thus the term is used in Aelfric's version, Gen. xviii. 6. "Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and *wirc focan*, and make cakes upon the hearth." V. FADGE, which seems to claim a common origin.

FOUAT, FOUET, *s.* The houseleek, S. Sem-pervivum tectorum, Linn.

"The kings leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the grass-market." Nigel, i. 43. V. FEWS.

[FOUD, *s.* The thatch and dyvots of a house when torn from the roof; also, foggage, Banffs.]

FOUD, *s.* The name given to the president of the Supreme Court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

"The President, or principal person in the *Lawting* was named the Great *Foud* or *Lagman*, and subordinate to him were several little *fouds*, or under sheriffs or bailiffs." Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

"Givand—to the said Lord Robert Stewart and his *foirsaidis*, heretabill iustices, schereffis and *fowdis* foir-saidis, full power, special mandment and charge," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

Brand writes *feud*, but it would seem erroneously.

"It was in this parish, in a small holm, within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal *Feud* or Judge of the country used to sit and give judgment," &c. Descr. of Zetl., p. 121. V. THING.

In MS. Expl. of Norish Words, one fact is specified which I have not met with elsewhere. This is the number of the inferior *Fouds* or Bailiffs.

"*Foud*, the name for the cheife Governour of the contry, invested with all power in civill and criminall maters. He had ten *Fouds* or Bailives under him. Their respective jurisdiction was called *Sucken*."

In addition to what is said as to the origin of this term, V. DUNIWASSAL.

Su.-G. *fodge*, anc. *fogat*, *fogati*, *fougte*, *praefectus*, Germ. *vogd*, *vogt*, *praefectus regionis*, *nrbis*, vel *castris*. I have seen no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin.

FOUDRIE, FOWDRIE, FAUDERIE, *s.* 1. The office of chief governor in Orkney and Shetland.

"Our sonerane lord—hauand perfytlie sene and considerit the infetment, &c. of the schirefschip and *fowdrie* of Yetland, with all privilegeis," &c., "Genis and grantis to the said Lord Robert Stewart—to exerce

the saidis offices of iusticiarie, schirefeschip and *foudrie* be thame selfia and thair deputtis ane or ma, And with power alsua clerkis, seriandia, dempsteris, and vtheris memberis of court, to creat and deprive," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 254, 255.

2. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Foud, Orkn., Shetl.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—the tua charteris—to umquhile Patrick Cheyne of Essilmouth;—off all and sundrie the landis lyand within the parochin of Ting-wall and *fauderie* of Yetland." "The uther—of all the temporall landis—lyand within the diocie of Orkney, within the *fauderie* of Orkney and Yetland." Acta Ja. VI., 1592, *ibid.*, p. 610.

"Approves—the dispositioun maid be umquhile Patrick erle of Orknay—of the lands of Fluagarth, &c. within the said countrie and *foudrie* of Zetland and schirefome of Orknay." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 527.

Su.-G. *foegderi*, praefectura; Dan. *fogderie*, "a bailiwick, a stewardship." The termination seems to be properly *rike*, regnum, juridiatio, the same with A.-S. *ric* in *bishopric*, in our old writings *bishopry*.

[FOUDAL, *adj.* Procrastinating, Ork.]

To FOUGE, FOODGE, *v. n.* To take undue advantage in the game of *marbles* or taw, by moving the hand forward before projecting the bowl, Roxb.

FOUGE, *s.* The act of playing in this unfair manner, *ibid.*

FOUGER, *s.* The person who takes this advantage, *ibid.*

Teut. *vuegh-en*, *voegh-en*, aptare, accommodare. *Fouge*, however, seems radically the same with *Fotch*, *v.* to change situation.

FOUGE. V. FOG.

[FOUK, *s.* Folk, people, Clydes.]

* FOUL, *s.* Used as equivalent to evil or ill; generally as a sort of oath or imprecation; as *foul a bit*, not a whit; *foul a styme*, not a gleam; *foul fa' me*, evil befall me; *foul tak ye*, &c., S.

It is evidently from the *adj.* *Foul*; and may perhaps be viewed as an ellipsis for a designation often given to the devil. V. FOUL THIEF.

O, aucht-pence drink, thou saul o' grain,
Thou makes the bardie blyth an' faim :—
O' a' the Nine, the *foul* a' ane
Inspires like thee.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 81.

Poor Picken himself was a striking example of the danger of this inspiration.

* FOWL, FOUL, *adj.* 1. Wet, rainy, S.

—She was not sae skeegh,
Nor wi' her answer very blate or dreegh;
But says, I'm wae, ye've got so *foul* a day.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

—An' glowerin round the lift, to see
Gif fair or *fowl* the morn wad be,
Trudg'd wi' his collic, to his cot.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

This is a Sw. idiom. *Fult waeder*, bad, or rainy weather; S. *foul weather*.

2. Guilty; a forensic term.

—"The second of the aforesaid thré offences sall be understuid to be committit efter the offendar be ania fund *foul* of the first offence; and the thrid offence to be takin ane offence to be committit efter the offendar be fund *foul* of the second offence." Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 611.

This corresponds to the sense of the *v. Fyle*, to find or pronounce guilty.

FOUL-BEARD, *s.* A blacksmith's mop for his trough, Dumfr.; a ludicrous name, evidently from its being always begrimed or *foul*.

FOUL EVIL, an antiquated phrase, apparently of the same meaning with *Foul Thief*.

—"Answer was made that the bishop of Ross lodged there. 'I say,' quoth the king, 'in the *foul evil*, dislodge the bishop, and see that the house be fairly furnished against the embassadour's coming.'" Sadler's *Papers*, i. 46.

This resembles the use of Gr. *πονηρος*, as a designation of the devil.

FOUL FARREN, *adj.* Having a bad appearance. V. FARAND.

FOUL FISH, fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves, S. V. SHEDDERS.

FOUL THIEF, the devil, S.

The *foul thief* knotted the tether,
She lifted his head on hie,
The nourice drew the knot
That gar'd Laird Warristen die.

Jamieson's Ballads.

As A.-S. *ful*, Teut. *vuyf*, signify what is literally unclean or impure, the term is here used metaphorically. Shall we suppose that this originated from the scriptural phrase, "unclean spirit," as applied to the devil?

If we can trust the testimony of the author of *Scots Presbyterian Eloquence*, some of the old Scottish ministers gave the devil this name in their discourses.

"What now, *Fuch-cape*, whither are you going?' 'I am going, said I, to preach to the people of God.' 'People of God!' said the *foul thief*; 'they are my people.' 'They are not your'a, thou *foul thief*,' said I," &c. P. 126.

* [FOULY, FOWLY, FOWLELY, *adv.* Foully, cowardly, disgracefully. Barbour.]

[FOUMART, *s.* V. FOWMARTE.]

FOUND, *s.* 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S.

"Our milkhouse—had wa's sae dooms strang that ane waud hae thoct it micht hae stude to the last day; but ita *found* had been onnerminit by the last Lammaa apait." *Edin. Mag.*, Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. The area on which the foundation is laid; as, *I'm clearin out the found of my house*, S.; synon. *Stance*.

3. Foundation, in a moral sense, as denoting consistency with truth; as, *That story never had ony found*, Ang.

Fr. *fond*, "a bottome, floore, ground, foundation, &c.; a plot, or peece of ground;" Cotgr.

FOUNDMENT, s. 1. Foundation of a building.
Fr. *fondement*.

—"Ordanis, that the Castell of Dunbar and Forth of Inchekeith be demolischt, and cassin downe vterlie to the ground, and destroyit in sic wyse, that na *foundment* thair of be occasioun to big thair upon in tyme cuming." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

2. Foundation, in a moral sense.

"Hir Majestie nevir consavit ony sic opinionis of hir guid sister;—and gif the contrairie hes bene reportit, the samyn hes na *foundment*." Ans. Q. Mary to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist., App., p. 101.

FOUND. *Cannonis of found.*

"Item, in the first on the fairwall foure new cannonis of *found* mountit upoun thair stokis quheillis and aixtreis garnisit with iron quhilkis wer brocht last out of France." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

This undoubtedly denotes artillery that had been cast, as contrasted with some then used, which consisted of different pieces hooped together; or perhaps rather with others of forged iron, as in p. 250. Of this description one is mentioned, p. 253, "Ane grit peece of forgit yron callit *mons*." This is undoubtedly what was vulgarly called *Monts-meg*.

Fr. *fond-re*, to melt or cast. Hence *Founder*, the designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

To FOUND, v. n. To go. V. FONDE.

To FOUNDER, FOONER, v. a. To fell, to strike down, to give such a blow as to stupify one. It is also said, that one is *founded*, when he receives a stroke, as by a fall, which causes stupefaction, S.

It occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

He *founded*'d the Saracens o' twain,
And fought as a dragon.

R. Brunne, *Ellis's Spec.*, i. 122.

Mr. E. renders it *forced*. But he conjectures that "it is a mistake of the transcriber for *sonder*'d, i. e., sundered, separated."

Perhaps from Fr. *fondre*, to fall; *fondre d'enhaut*, to fall down plump; converted into an active transitive v.

FOUNDIT. *Nae foundit*, nothing at all, nothing of any description; as, *I hae nae foundit*, or, *There's nae foundit i' the house*, language sometimes used to a beggar by those who have nothing to give, or pretend that this is the case; Ang.

In this form, it might seem allied to Fr. *Il n'a point de fond*, "he wants wherewithall; he hath made no provision, or hut small provision in money."

But it elsewhere assumes another form the term being used without the negative. This is,

FOUNDIT, also **FOUNDIT HATE**, used for forcibly expressing want in any particular respect, Berwicks.

In this form, the term or phrase would seem originally the same with *Fient hate*, *fient a bit*, &c., used in other places of S.; q. *fient whit*; *fient* being synon. with *deil* or *devil*. V. HATE.

To FOUNDY. V. FUNDY.

FOUNE, adj. Of, or belonging to, fawns.

And sum war cled in pilchis and *foune* skynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 220. 42.

[**FOURAREEN, s.** A four-oared skiff, S.]

FOURHOURS, s. The slight entertainment taken between dinner and supper; denominated from the hour commonly observed in former times, which was *four* o'clock P.M. The term is now vulgarly appropriated to *tea*, although the hour is changed. Formerly, it denoted some stronger beverage, S.

Thus Aulus hath for ten years space extended
The plea; and furthermore I have expended
Vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—
For morning-drinks, *four-hours*, half gills at noon,
To fit their stomach for the fork and spoon;—
For rolls, for *nackets*, roundabouts, sour cakes,
For Cheshire cheese, fresh butter, cookies, bakes,
For panches, saucers, sheepheads, *cheats*, plack-pyes.

Client's Complaint, Watson's Coll., i. 22, 23.

This poem, written some time in the seventeenth century, gives a curious picture of manners, and particularly of the means employed by clients to keep their lawyers in good humour.

From a passage in Knox's Hist. it seems probable that the custom of *four-hours* had its origin in the tavern.

"The craftsmen wer required to assemblh thame-selvis together for deliverance of thair Provest and Bailyes, bot they past to their *four houris pennie*." p. 270.

This pl. mode of expression is generally used by the vulgar. "It's nine hours," It is nine o'clock,—"*twall-hours* at een," midnight, S. This is evidently a Fr. idiom.

The slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a *four o'clock*.

FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular, having four corners, S.

"The mone beand in opposition (quhen it is maist round) aperit suddanly as it war *foure nukit*." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 18.

Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete,

Thare fatale *foure nukit* truncheouris for til ete.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 52. *Quadræ*, Virg.

Belg. *vierhoekig*, id. E. *nook* has been viewed as formed from Belg. *een hoek*, angle, S. which Lye approves. Add. Jun. Etym. Shaw mentions Gael. *nuc*, id. But I have not observed it in any other Celt. Dictionary.

FOURSUM. 1. As a *s.*, denoting four in company.

The *four-sum* baid, and huvit on the grene.—

With that the *foursum* fayn thai wald have fed.—

King Hart, i. 25. 26. V. SUM.

2. As an *adj.*, applied to four acting together; as, "a *foursum* reel," S.

FOUSEE, FOUSY, s. A ditch, a trench.

An oist of tentis, stentit on the grene,

With turetts, *fousy*, and erds dykis ilk dele,

He gan addres to closin wouder wele.

Doug. Virgil, 210. 35.

"The Proveist assembles the commonaltie, and cumis to the *fouseis* syde, crying, Quhat have ye done with my Lord Cardinall?" Knox, p. 65.

Fr. *fossé*, Lat. *fossa*.

[FOUSOME, FOUSUM, *adj.* V. FOWSUM.]

FOUSTICAIT, *s.* A low and foolish term to denote any thing of which the name is forgotten, S.

This must be resolved into, *How is it they call it?*

FOUT, *s.* A mother's fout, a petted, spoiled, pceevish child, Roxb.

"Fout, an indulged or spoiled child; North." Grose. This is certainly the same with our old term *Fode*, Food, *Fiede*, brood, offspring, q. v.; also *Fud*. Dan. *foed* signifies "born, brought into the world;" Wolff.

To FOUTCH, *v. a.* To exchange. V. FOTCH.

FOUTCH, *s.* An exchange of one thing for another, S. B.

To FOUTER, FOOTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To bungle, Aberd.

FOUTER, FOUTRE, FOUTTOUR, *s.* [A bungler, a silly, useless person.] A term expressive of the greatest contempt, S.

I trow the *Fouttour* lysis in ane transs.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90.

Mr. Pink. renders it *rascal*. But the sense is more general. It has evidently been borrowed from the Fr.

FOUTH, FOWTH, *s.* Abundance, plenty, fulness, S.

Of Helicon so drank thou dry the flude,
That of thy copious *fouth* or plenitnde
All men purchesse drink at thy suggerit tone.
Doug. Virgil, 4. 6. V. ALMOUS.

"Ye sal eit your bred with *fouth*, & sall dwell in your land without feir." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 10, a. b.

It does not appear that there was any subst. noun resembling this in A.-S.

Rudd. derives it from *fovo* for *full*, q. *fulth*. It is indeed from *full*; for Wyntown uses it in its primary form, *Fulth of mete*, abundance of meat. V. BRIST. But Teut. *vulle* is used precisely in the same sense; plenitudo, saturitas.

FOUTH, *adj.* Abundant, copious.

When the wind's in the West, the weather's at the best.
When the wind is in the East, it is neither good for man
[n]or beast.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth*.
Kelly's S. Prov., p. 353.

FOUTHY, (pron. q. *Foathy*), *adj.* Having the appearance of fulness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food, Lanarks.

FOUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose circumstances show no symptoms of poverty; Loth. V. FOUTH.

FOUTY, FUTIE, *adj.* 1. Mean, base, despicable, S.; pron. *footy*.

—He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,

And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 353.

An' Paean's sin was left, ye ken,
At Lemnos, to be sear'd
Wi' Vulcan's ir'ns; then to blame me
Is *futie* and mislear'd.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

Fr. *foutu*, a scoundrel, from *foutre*, to lecher.

2. Unchaste, indecent, indecorous, as applied to language, Lanarks., Roxb.; *Smuttly* synon., E.

FOUTILIE, *adv.* 1. Meanly, basely, S.

2. Obscenely, Clydes.

FOUTINESS, *s.* 1. Meanness, baseness, S.

2. Obsceneness, Clydes.

FOUTRACK, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, S. B. It is the same with *Whatreck* in the South of S. One, who hears any unexpected news, exclaims, *Foutrack!* i.e., "Indeed! Is it really as you say?"

The phrase may have been originally used as expressive of indifference, real or affected; and having come into common use in this sense, may have gradually been employed as an exclamation denoting surprise. For I can find no reason to view it as different from *What rack*, i.e. What care. V. RAIK. It may, however, admit of a different etymon. V. WATRECK.

FOUTRE, FOOTER, *s.* Activity, exertion, implying the idea of the end being gained, Fife; synon, *Throw-pit*.

Gael. *fuadar*, haste, preparation to do a thing. This is evidently allied to C.B. *fuad*, a quick motion or impulse; *fuadan*, bustle, hurry, agitation. We may add Isl. *fudr*, precipitantia manuum, *fudr-a*, flagrare.

FOUTSOME, *adj.* Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviotd.

Perhaps from *foot*, *pes*, and *sum*, *some*, expressive of abundance, q. prompt in action.

FOUTTOUR, *s.* V. FOUTER.

FOW, *s.* A houseleek.

"Sedum majus, a *fow*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18. V. FEWS, FOUETS.

To FOW, FŪ, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill, Aberd.

Moes.-G. *full-jan*, Alem. *full-en*, Belg. *vull-en*, id.

FOW, FOU, FŪ, *adj.* 1. Full, S.

Bot thir lawmakers that ar now,
Thinks that the saull will be sa *fow*,
Anis in four oulks, it will neid nane
Quhill the fourt Sunday cum agane.
It is ane takin, I yow tell,
Saulis honger they feill nane thame sell,
And thairfoir dois the word disdane;
They ar sa *fow*, now they neid nane.

Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 20.

"It is usual in S.," as Rudd. has observed, "to change *u* or *l* into *w*." This, however, has prevailed far more generally in conversation, than in writing.

2. Saturated with food, S.

"He's unco *fou* in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 33.

"You are never pleas'd *fou* or fasting;" *S. Prov.*, Kelly, p. 376.

3. Drunk, inebriated.

Na, he is drunkin I trow;
I persaive him weill *fou*.

Lyndsay, Pink., S. P. R., ii. 28.

For this our grief, Sir, makes us now
Sleep seldom sound, till we be *fou*.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 2.

"A *fou* heart is ay kind," spoken when one in his cups shews impertinent fondness; Kelly, p. 44.

Awa, she says, fool man ye're growing *fu*'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117. V. DAFT.

Haaf-fou, fuddled, S. This corresponds to Sw. *half-full*, id., *Seren. vo. Tipped*.

4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "a *fou* body," Roxb.

Sw. *hafra fullt up*, to have plenty; Wideg. Belg. *vol op hebben* has precisely the same sense.

This idiom, which seems unknown in E., is found on the continent. Su.-G. *full*, ebrius; hence, *fyll-a sig*, se inebriare, *fyllbut*, helluo, *fylleri*, ebrietas, Ihre. Germ. *voll*, literally full, also signifies drunk; *Er war voll*, he was fuddled.

[FOU-HAN'T, FOU-HANNIT, *adj.* Having the hands full, having a sufficiency, Clydes., Banffs.]

FOWIE, *adj.* Possessing a comfortable independence, Roxb. It is never used like *Bene*, as a term of respect; but always in such connection as to suggest a different idea; as, "He's a *fowie* body," expl. as equivalent to "an old hunk." It is deduced from *Fow*, full.

[FOU-MOOT, *adj.* Having the teeth complete and sound, Banffs.]FOW, *s.* Apparently for *few*-duty.

"Said, that the kingis *fow* mycht not be pait [paid];" *Aberd. Reg.*

FOW, (pron. like E. *how*) *s.* A corn-fork, a pitch-fork, *Aberd., Moray, Dumfr., Roxb.*

"*Fow*, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack." *Gl. Surv. Nairns*.

This must be the sense of the word, as used in *The Priests of Peblis*.

Sumtyme, when husbandmen went to the weir,
They had ane jak, ane bow, or els ane speir:
And now befor quhair they had ane bow,
Ful fain he is on bak to get ane *fow*:
And, for ane jak, ane raggit cloke hes tane;
Ane sword, sweir out, and roustie for the rane.

Priests Peblis, S. P. R., i. 13.

"He who formerly carried a bow is glad to bear a pitchfork, on his back, as an offensive weapon." This, although now provincial, seems to have been anciently a term of general use. Mr. Pink. renders it

a "club." Mr. Sibb. "perhaps a knapsack." The first is by far most probable. Perhaps it is from Fr. *just*, *füll*, a staff or baton, as the staff of a spear.

To FOW, *v. n.* To throw sheaves with a pitch-fork, *Aberd., Mearns.*; [also, to kick, to toss, *Banffs.*]

FOW, *s.* A mow or heap of *corn* in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being thrashed, *Ayrs.*

Isl. *falga*, foeni camera; G. Andr.; probably from *ful*, plenus.

[FOWAN, *s.* 1. The act of throwing with a pitch-fork, *Banffs.*2. The act of kicking or tossing, *ibid.*][FOWDRIE, *s.* V. FOU DRIE.]

FOWE and GRIIS.

Robbers, for sothe to say,
Slough mine felawes, Y wis,
In the se;
Thai raft me *fowe* and *gris*,
And thus wounded thai me.

Sir Tristrem, p. 77.

"*Fowe*, from the Fr. *fourure*, signifies furs in general; *Griis* a particular kind of fur, so called from its grey colour." Note, p. 280. But it is not probable, that *fourure* would be softened into *fowe*. Might not *fowe* rather refer to the fur of the polecat, Fr. *foine*, *fouine*? V. FOWMARTE.

To FOWFILL, *v. a.* To fulfil, *Aberd. Reg.*FOWMARTE, FOU MART, *s.* A pole-cat, S. A. Bor. *Mustela putorius*, Linn.

"It is ordanit, that na man have Mertrik skinnis furth of the realm; and gif he dois, that he pay to the King 11s. for the custome of ilk skin, and for x. *Fowmartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566.

Ben Jonson uses *full-mart* in the same sense, although metaphorically.

Was ever such a *full-mart* for an Fluisher,—
Who, when I heard his name first, Martin Polcat,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounc'd
In any ladies presence, my very heart eene earn'd.

Works, ii. 76.

"Fulmarde beast. Pitooides." Prompt. Parv.

Junius views *fullmer*, id. as comp. of O. Fr. *ful*, fetid, and *merder* a martin, observing that in Belg. it is called *vissc*, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. *visse*, *fisse*, *vitche*, *mustelae* genus valde putidum; hence *fitchat*. In O. E. it is also written *fulimart*, and distinguished from the *fitchat*.

"The beasts of the chase in some [books] are—divided into two classes: The first, called beasts of *sweet flight*, are the *buck*, the *doe*, the *bear*, the *reindeer*, the *elk*, and the *spytard* [i.e., an *hart* one hundred years old]. In the second class are placed the *fulimart*, the *fitchat* or *fitch*, &c., and these are said to be beasts of *stinking flight*." *Strutt's Sports*, p. 14.

FOWN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a fawn.

"Tua dowsone of *fownskynnis*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

FOWRNIT, *pret.* Furnished, supplied, Fr.

This penny, that xv veir it nocht *fowrnit*,
He mvlteplyit moir than a thowsand pound.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 883.

"This penny, which had no increase for fifteen years," &c.

FOWSUM, FOUSUM, adj. 1. Luscious, ungratefully sweet, S.

—Glaikit fools, owr rife o' eash,
Pamper their weyms wi' *foussum* trash.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 18.

2. Obscene, gross; as E. *fulsome* is used.

Qnhat is your lufe bot Inst,—
Ane *foussum* appetyte,
That strenth of persoun waikis;
Ane pastance unperfyte,
To amyte you with the glaikis!
Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 144.

3. Nauseous, offensive; like E. *fulsome*.

Kind Seota heard, and said, Yonr rough-spun ware
But sounds right douff and *foussome* i' my ear.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

According to Sibb. "q. *foulsome*." It has evidently the same origin with E. *fulsome*; which has been generally derived from A.-S. *ful*, impurus, also, obscoenus, and *sum*, denoting quality, q. v.

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.

"His clething, throw filth of persoun, wes vile and horribil, the habit of his body wes richt *foussum*; for he was lene, and nere consumit throw hunger." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 140. *Poedior, corperis habitis*, Lat.

FOWSUMLIE, adv. Loathsomely large; applied to what is overgrown in size.

"Howbeit thow wer accompanyt with thaym all thair tender age, thow sall fynd thaym throw thair intemperance and surfet diet sa *foussumlie* growin in thair myd or latter age, that thay sall appeir als vncouth to thy sycht, as thow had neuir knawin thaym in thair tender age." Bellend. Desc. Alb. c.
In tantam evadunt *deformatem*; Boeth.

FOWSUMNESS, s. Lusciousness, Clydes.

FOWSUM, adj. Somewhat too large; often applied to a garment, S. B., apparently from *fov*, full.

To **FOX, v. n.** To employ crafty means, to act with dissimulation.

"The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and the other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear." Baillie's Lett., ii. 175, 176.
Isl. *fox-a* signifies fallere, to deceive; *fox*, false, adulterated; *Ved fox, kaup fox*, Falsa et fraudulenta venditio; Verel. Ind. Wachter views the Isl. v. as the origin of the name *fox*, in the various forms which it assumes in the Gothic dialects.

FOXTERLEAVES, s. pl. The fox-glove, an herb, Roxb.

"They (the fairies) 'll hac to—gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' *foxterleaves* till the gloaming come again," Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 183.

FOY, s. 1. An entertainment given to a friend who is about to leave any particular place of residence, or go to another country. Those, who are attached to him, meet to drink his *foy*, S.

Sailors lives are, my boy,
Full of pleasure and joy.—
Ere we sail there our *foy*.
Morrison's Poems, p. 178.

Foi is used in Kent, as denoting "a treat at going abroad or coming home;" Gl. Grosce.
[In Ork. and Shet. *foy* has the more general sense of a feast, a festival. V. Gloss.]

Perhaps the origin of Teut. *voye*, also *foye*, given by Kilian, is to be preferred. As he expl. the term vinum profectitium, symposium viac causa, "a computation before setting out on a journey," he traces it to Fr. *voye*, a way.

2. Used metaph., as equivalent to wishing one a good journey in an ironical sense.

I hope we now may drink a *foy*
To frogs, wha did our trade destroy.
R. Gallocoay's Poems, p. 105.

Belg. *de foori geeven*, coenam profectitiam dare; Skinner. Sw. *drieka foi*, id. Seren.; perhaps originally from Teut. *foey*, foedus; as this entertainment is meant as a seal of friendship, and it was customary among ancient nations, to confirm the covenants into which they had entered, by eating and drinking together.

FOYARD, s. A fugitive, Ayrs.

Fr. *fuyard*, a flyer, a runaway, from *fu-ir*, to fly.

FOYNYIE, FUNYIE, s. That species of polecat, called the wood-martin, or beech-martin, S.

There sawe I—
The bugill draware by his hornis grete,
The martrik sable the *foynye*, and mony mo.
King's Quair, v. 6.

"Na man sall weir clathis of silk, na furringis of Mertrikis, *Funyeis Purray*." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 133. Edit. 1566, c. 119. Murray.
Fr. *fouine*, id. Teut. *fowyne*, mustela focmaria.

[FOYSOUN, FOYSOUNE, s. V. FOISON.]

To **FOZE, v. n.** To lose the flavour, to become mouldy, Perth. s.; E. *rust*. Fr. *rusté*, taking the cask, from *juste*, a cask. Isl. *fue*, however, signifies putredo, *fuen*, putridus.

To **FOZE, v. n.** To emit saliva, Fife.

"He freathes (froths) and *fozes* ower muckle at the mou' for me; The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 116.

[To FOZE, FOZLE, v. n. To wheeze, to wheezle, Banffs.]

[FÔZE, FOZAN, s. Difficulty in breathing; *fozlan*, continued difficulty in breathing; *fozle*, a wheeze, Banffs.]

[FOZIN, FOZLIN, adj. Affected with difficulty in breathing, caused by exertion, cold, or asthma, Banffs.]

[FOZLE, s. The weasel, Banffs.]

FOZIE, FOZY, adj. 1. Spungy, soft. As, a *fozy peat*, a peat that is not solid; a *fozy neep*, a spungy turnip; a *fozy stick*, a piece of wood that is soft and porous, S.

2. "A fat full-grown person," Shirr. Gl., more properly one who is *purpled*, or as we say, *blawn up*, S. B.

3. Deficient in understanding; metaph. applied to the mind. *A fozy chield, an empty fellow, S. B.*

A.-S. *vosig*, humidus, succulentus; Teut. *voos, vooghs, voosch*, spongiosus; *voose torven*, cespites fungosi, S. B. *fozy tures*. *Vodsigh*, palustris, marshy; Isl. *vos*, aquositas, *vaese, veskia*, humiditas. *Foss*, id. Verel. Ind. vo. *Vos*.

FOZINESS, *s.* 1. Sponginess, *S.*; *Duffiness* synon.

2. Metaph. obtuseness of mind.

"The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at foot-ball." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 753.

FRA, FRAY, FRAE, *prep.* 1. From, *S. O.E.*
A. Bor.

—Thai na mete thar within had,
Bot as thal *fra* thair fayis wan.
Barbour, iii. 447, MS.

The third tellis how *fray* Troyis cite
The Troianys carryit wer throwout the se.
Doug. Virgil, 12. 33.

The speat may bear away
Frae aff the houms your dainty rucks of hay.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

2. After, from the time that; used elliptically.

Than thocht he to have the leding
Off all Scotland, but gane saying,
Fra at the Brwce to ded war brocht.
Barbour, i. 581, MS. V. also ix. 110. 710.

Syne neyst he thowcht to be kyng,
Fra Dunkany's dayis had tane endyng.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 29.

3. Since, seeing. It is still used in this sense,
S.

The king, *fra* Schyr Aymer wes gane,
Gadryt his menyie euirlikan.
Barbour, viii. 1, MS. V. Wyntown, ix. 7. 3.

Thai said it suld ful der be boght,
The land that thai war fleimid *fra*.
Minot's Poems, p. 3.

Callander derives this from Su.-G. *fram*, prorsum. But it is more natural to trace it to *fraa*, a, ah, ex, A.-S. Isl. *fra*, id. It seems almost certain, that the origin is Moes.-G. *fairra*, longe, which Ulp. often uses in the same sense with *fram*; as, *Ni affidja fairra alh*, departed not from the temple, Luke, ii. 37. Thus *fra* seems merely an abbreviation of *fairra*, as denoting a place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this and Lat. *pro*, as well as Gr. *παρα*.

FRA TYME, *adv.* From the time that, forthwith, as soon as.

"But *fra tyme* the said Monsieur Derbine knew the King of France suspituous in that matter, he was not myndit to stay longer in the realme, bot haistilie departed." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 250. *From time that* Monsicur Daubiney, &c., Ed. 1728.

To AND FRA, to and fro.

—"Messingeris and passingeris carying lettrez to and *fra* of maist dangerous effect and consequence." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 95.

FRAAT, *conj.* Nevertheless, however; a corr. of *for a that, S.*

That's unco luck, but gees I sanna ca't;
And yet intill't there something outhie *fraat*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

[FRACK, *s.* A weak, delicate person, Ork.]

FRACK, FRAK, FRECK, *adj.* 1. Ready, active, diligent.

The riche and pure he did alyke regaird,
Punist the euill, and did the gude rewaird.
He wald not lat the Papists cause ga bak,
Gif it were just, bot wald be for him *frak*.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 12.

—I am assurit had ilk preichour
Into the mater bene as *frak*
As ye haue bene heir, sen ye spak,
It had not cum to sic ane heid
As this day we se it proceed.

Bot I can se few men among thame,
Thocht all the world suld clene ouirgang thame,
That has ane face to speik agane
Sic as the kirk of Christ prophane.

Ibid., p. 29.

2. It is still used in a sense nearly allied. *A freck carl*, or a *freck auld man*, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; *S. B.*

It denotes stout; as, a *freck chield*, often including the idea of recovery from a state of debility; Dumfr.

3. Stout, firm; without regard to the time of life, *Ayrs.*

—Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 159.

4. Open, ingenuous; as *E. free* is used.

"The first Lord that ever was specified in the summons, was Lord David Lyndesay of the Byres, because he was most familiar with King James III. and was *frackest* in his opinion, and used himself most manfully in his defence against his enemies." Pitcottie, p. 96.

To FRACK, FRAK, *v. n.* To move swiftly.

—The Troianis *frakkis* ouer the fude.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 11.

Now quha was blyth bot Mnestheus full yore,
Quhilk—*frakkis* fast throwout the opin see,
Als swiflye as the dow affrayit dois fle.—
Ibid., 134. 33.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *fraec*, profugus, or Teut. *vraht*, vectio. Sibb., without the slightest reason, refers to *staggis* of fire, as if synon. The origin is certainly the same with that of *Frack*, q. v.

To MAIK FRACK, to be diligent in preparation, to make ready.

"Thir thingis newlie ratefeit, the merchantis maik *frack* to sail, and to thair traffique, quhilk be the trouble of weirs had sum yeirs bein hinderit." Knox, p. 35.

"The said Johnne [Chatirhous] maid *frack* for the persuit; and upoun the Magdalene day, in the morning anno 1543, approachit with his forcis." *Ibid.*, p. 39.

Lord Hailes views *urak, wreik* as the same with this; observing, that it is frequently used by the Scottish writers. "Knox," he observes, p. 35, "says, *The merchantis maik frack to sail*.—This is plainly the same word. To *maik frack*, is to load a cargo. Hence the modern word *freight*." Bann. P. Note, p. 304. But this learned writer has mistaken the sense of *frack*. This appears from the structure of the language. The phrase, *maik frack*, governs these words, "to thair traffique," as well as "to sail." Besides, it follows in the next sentence, "From Edinburgh were *frauchtit*

twelf shippis," &c. According to analogy, Knox must therefore have written, "maik fraught." According to Lord Hailes's interpretation, in what sense did Chatirhous "maik frack for the pursuit?" Did he bring his forces by water? The contrary is evident from the passage.

I may add, that in a MS. of Knox, apparently as old as the first edition, the phrase is rendered, "The merchantis made *preparationis* to sail."

Frek occurs in O. E. in the sense of *ready* or *eager*.

Oure king and his men held the felde—
With lordes and with knyghtes kene,
And other doghty men bedene,
That war full *frek* to fight.—
Both arblast and many a bow
War ready railed upon a row,
And full *frek* for to fight.

Minot's Poems, Warton's Hist., iii. 104.

The term is certainly allied to Su.-G. *fraeck*, alacer, strenuus. [A.-S. *frac*, *fraec*, bold.] Isl. *frek-r*, strenuus, citus, innitens operi; *frek-a*, celero, at *freka sparid*, accelerare gradum, to quicken one's pace.

FRAKLY, FRACKLY, adv. Hastily.

Na mare he said: bnt wounder *frakly* thay
Vnto thare labour can thame al address.

Doug. Virgil, 258. 6.

FRACTEM MENTAR, equivalent perhaps to usufructuary; one who has the temporary use or profit of a thing. *Fractem* must be for *Fructum*.

"Besse Efelek *fractem mentar* of the said land."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

FRACTIOUS, adj. 1. Peevish, fretful; applied to the temper, S.: ["*fratch*, to squabble, to quarrel, to chide with another." Atkinson's Cleveland Gl.]

"They ca'd his Grandfather the wicked Laird; but, though he was whiles *fractious* anench, when he got into roving company, and had ta'en the drap drink, he would have scorned to go on at this gate." Guy Mannering, i. 96.

2. Irritable, irascible, S.

"The baron observed—he was the very Achilles of Horatius Flaccus.

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer. Which has been thus rendered vernacularly by Struan Robertson:

A fiery ettercap, a *fractious* chiel,
As hot as ginger, and as stievs as steel."

Waverley, iii. 241, 242.

FRACTIOUSLIE, adv. Peevishly, S.

FRACTIOUSNESS, s. Peevishness, S.

FRAEMANG, prep. From among; contraction of *frae amang*.

Mordac, thy eild may best be spaird
The fields of styffe *fraemang*.

Hardyknute, Pink. Trag. Ball., i. 7.

FRAESTA, adv. "Do sae, *fraesta*," by some given as synonym with *Pray thee*; by others, with *Frihit*; Roxb. [Signification, doubtful.]

FRAGALENT, adj. 1. Advantageous, profitable, Aysr.

2. It bears a very different sense, Renfr.; for it signifies undermining.

To **FRAIK, FREAK, v. n.** To cajole, to wheedle, to coax, Loth.; [*part. fraikin, wheedling, coaxing.*]

Yet soms will *fraik*, an' say, "My dear,
O how I do adore you."

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 79.

FRAIK, s. Much ado in a flattering sort of way. *He maks a great fraik*, he pretends great regard, Ang.

FRAIKIN, s. Flattery; sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by conviviality, S.

Now ithers' hands they're shakin',
Wi' friendship, love an' joy;
Ye never heard sic *fraikin'*,
As does their tongues employ.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 135.

Isl. *fraeg-ia*, celebrare, laudare; *fraig-ur*, celebris; *fraegd*, celebritas.

FRAIL, s. Expl. *flail*, Gl.

The sheep, the plough, the *frail*, declare
The employments whilk they courtit.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 5.

This seems merely a provincial corr. S. A.

FRAIM, adj. Strange; [in Ork. and Shet. *fram.*] V. **FREM**.

FRAINE, Poems 16th Cent., p. 350, an errat. for *Frame*, q. v.

To **FRAIS, v. n.** To make a crackling or crashing noise.

Soms efter this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis, grassillis, cabillis can frate and *frais*.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 45.

Rudd. offers various conjectures as to the origin of this word; Fr. *ceuser*, conterer, *croissir*, crepitare, *froisser*, contundere; Germ. *rauschen*, strepitum edere. But it is allied, as Sibb. has observed, to Su.-G. *fras-a*, crepitare. It may be added, that *fraes-a* signifies, stridere. This exactly corresponds to *stridor*, the word here used by Virg. *Fras-a* particularly denotes the sound of dry wood, when it catches fire. A. Bor. *frase*, to break.

FRAISE, s. A cajoling discourse, *To make a fraise*. V. **PHRASE**.

[To **FRAISE, FRAIS, v. a.** To flatter, to praise, in order to gain some end, Clydes.]

FRAISER, s. A wheedler, a flatterer, Clydes.

FRAISIE, adj. Addicted to flattery, using cajoling words, *ibid*.

FRAISILIE, adv. In a cajoling way, *ibid*.

FRAISINESS, s. Wheedling, flattery, *ibid*.

FRAISE, s. A calf's *fraise*, the pluck of a calf, S.

Teut. *frase*, vituli lactantia fissa intestina; Germ. *id*. Fr. *fraise*, a calf's pluck.

FRAIS'T, FRAIZ'D, part. adj. Greatly surprised, having a wild, staring look. One, overpowered by astonishment, is said to "look like a fraiz'd weasel;" Roxb.

This is obviously a very ancient word; and probably allied to Teut. *vrees-en*, pavere, horrere, inhorre; *vrees*, timor, pavor, terror; *vreesachtigh*, meticulous, pavidus. Thus it would indicate the appearance of terror. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *frys-a*, fremorem naribus spirare; *frys*, equorum fremitus; as expressive of the noise made by a startled horse.

To FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a.
To try, to prove, to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,
That will with fairnes fraist frendschip to fynd.

Gawan and Gol., i. 10.
He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;
Quhair he sould *frastyn* his force and faugin his fight.

Ibid., iii. 20.
—Woudir freschly thair force thai *frest* on the feildis.

Ibid., iii. 4.
Twa rynnynng renkis raith the riolyse has tane;
Ilk freik to his feir to *frestin* his fa.

Ibid., iii. 21.

i. e. "Each took," literally, "two running races, with an intention to make an effort against his foe." It seems to be the same word which R. Brunne uses, p. 119, although Hearne renders it *fraughts*.

Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes,
Bi messengers trowe, forto procore frendes,
To burgeois & citez (the wardeyns alle scho *freistes*)
& to lordes of feez, that scho on treistes.

Su.-G. *frest-a*, Isl. *freist-a*, anc. *freiz-a*, Dan. *frist-er*, A.-S. *fras-igean*, Moes-G. *frai-an*, id. Ihre refers to Gr. *νεραζ-ουα*, id.

To FRAITH, v. n. To foam, to froth, Buchan., Clydes.

Hail, nappy *fraithin* on a day!
Whan Phoebus glintis sae brisk in May.
Tarras's Poems, p. 135. V. FREITH.

[**FRAITH, s.** Froth, foam, Clydes.]

To FRAK, v. n. To move swiftly. V. under FRACK.

[**FRAMBORD**, the name applied to the fishing boat lying furthest out to sea; *by fram*, seaward, Ork. and Shet.]

* **To FRAME, v. n.** To succeed, to result.

"—That indeed the defender did express his dislike with their enterprise, as a business which could not *frame*, and that it had been wisdom to have stayed all moving till the event of the Dutch war had been seen." Information for Marq. Argyll, Wodrow's Hist., i. 50.

There can be no doubt that this ought to be the reading, where *frame* is used, *Poems 16th Century*, p. 350.

Quhen they wnto Strathbolgie came,
To that castell but dreid
Then to forsee how thingis might *frame*,
For they had melke neid.—

It is expl. in Gl. "happen."
Teut. *vram-en*, O. Flem. *vrom-en*, prodesse; Isl. *frem-ia*, promovere. Sw. *be-fraem-ja* signifies to promote. A.-S. *frem-ian*, valere, prodesse; "to profit, to serve or be good for;" Somner.

FRAMET. V. FREMYT.

To FRAMPLE, v. a. 1. To swallow or gobble up.

"When thou hast beene an idle vagabound, and hes done no good, and yet stops to thy dinner, and *framples* vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating." Rollock on 2 The. p. 146.

2. To put in disorder, Ayrs.; [*part. pa.* *frampled*, confused, fankled.]

[**FRAMPLE, s.** A confused mass, a fankle, Ayrs.]

"*Frample*, disordered yarn or clothes," Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 691.

Teut. *verrompel-en*, corrugare.

FRANCHIS, s. pl. Frenchmen.

"It is reported here, there should be 800 *Franchis* in readines;—and if it so be, it shulde be a greate furtherance to our affaires to have them cutt of." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 632.

The vulgar still use the term *Frenches* in the same sense, S.

FRANCHIS, s. Sanctuary, asylum.

The king syne schew to him the haly schaw,
Quhilk strang Romulus did reduce and draw
In manere of *franchis* or of sanctuary,

Doug. Virgil, 253. 52.

Fr. *franchise*, id. Rudd., on the authority of Hottoman, mentions L. B. *francisia*, as used in the same sense. The origin is Germ. *frank*, liber.

FRANDIE, s. A small rick of sheaves, such as a man standing on the ground can build, Fife; synon. *Hand-hut*, S.

Abbreviated, perhaps, from *fra hand*; q. erected from the hand.

To FRANE, FRAYN, v. a. To ask, to inquire, to interrogate. Part. pr. *franand*.

Quhen it dois cum, all men dois *frane*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 118.

And al enragit gan efter harnes *frane*,
Armour al witles in his bed sekis he.
Doug. Virgil, 223. 15.

Now speris he *franand* with all his might,
To knaw Eneas wandring be the se.
Ibid., 319. 36.

Freynd, enquired; P. Ploughman. Somner observes that *Frane* is used in the same sense, Lancash.

This occurs in O.E. as a *v. a.*, signifying to interrogate.

Than thought I to *frayne* the first of this fowre ordres,
And pressed to the Prechoures, to prouen her wille.

P. *Ploughmanes Crede*, B. iii. a.

A.-S. *fraegn-ian*, Moes-G. *frain-an*, Su.-G. *fraegn-a*, Isl. *fregn-a*, interrogare. It occurs in a more primitive form in Alem. *frak-en*, Teut. *vraegh-en*, Isl. Su.-G. *fræe*, id.

FRANE, s. Interrogation, inquiry.

Quhen that scho spak, her toung was wonder slé,—
Hir *frane* was cuverit with ane piteous face,
Quhilk was the causs that oft I cryit, allace!

Bannatyne MS., Chron. S. P., iii. 235.

V. the *v.*

To FRANE, FRAIN, v. n. To insist, to urge warmly; the *v. to Orp* being given as synonymous, Fife.

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of *Fryne*, q. *v.*

FRANENTE, *prep.* Opposite to.

—"Mr. Gray of Chillingham, Wardane of the Est-bordouris of Ingland, within the boundis of quahis office the said Capitane of Norhame, reiffar of the said fischemen, dwellis, hes bene diverse tymes requirit tharefor, alswele be my Lord Governouris awn special wrytting as be the Warden of Scotlande *franente* him." Instructionis for Ross Herald, A. 1552, Keith's Hist., App. 68.

Contr. from *Fore-ament*, q. v.

FRANK, *s.* A piece of French money worth tenpence.

"Assignis to David Quhithed—to preif sufficiently that he has contentit & payit to William Knox—xiiij *frankis* & a half;—and how mekle of it com to his vse mare thane the said xiiij *frankis*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., 1494, p. 361.

Fr. *franc*. "a piece of money in old time worth only one Sol Tournois;" Cotgr. It is now equivalent to twenty.

FRANKTENEMENTARE, *s.* One who possesses freehold lands.

—"Allegeit be the said lord Setoun, that the said Archibald, clamand him tennant to him, wes nocht entrit, quharethrow he intromett with the saidis landis bot be his grantschir, quhilk wes but *franktenementare* alanerly." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.

L.B. *franc-us*, liberus, and *tenementar-ius*, tenens, feudatorius; Fr. *tenement-ier*, id.

TO FRAP, *v. a.* To blight, to destroy, Ayrs.

Fr. *frapp-er* signifies not merely to strike, to dash, but to blast.

FRA'T, *conj.* Notwithstanding, S.

But yet there's something couthie in it *fra't*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 43.

V. FRAAT, the reading of the Third Edit. This, however, is the preferable orthography.

TO FRATE, *v. n.* Prob. to fret, to gnaw, to corrode.

The takillis, grassillis, cabillis can *frate* and frais.

Doug. *Virgil*, 15. 44.

Rudd. renders this word as if it denoted a noise or cracking, that made by the rubbing of cables, and were synon. with *fraise*. It might indeed be traced to Isl. *frat-a*, fremere. But it seems rather to signify the rubbing itself (and *frais* the noise made by it) corresponding to A.-S. *freoth-an*, fricare; Su.-G. *fraet-a*, to wear, to gnaw, to corrode.

FRATERIE, **FRATOUR**, *s.* The room, or hall, in a monastery, in which the monks eat together.

—"Confernes the charteris, infestmentis—grantit be William Commendator of Pettinveme—to the Baillies, &c., of Pettinveyme,—of all and hail that greit hous or greit building of the monasterie of Pettinveme, vnder and abone, with the pertinentis; contented the channonis or monkis *fraterie* and dortour of the said monasterie, with the cellaris beneth and loftis abone the samyn *fraterie* and dortour." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

Their loukers durst not kyth thair cure,

For feir of fasting in the *Fratur*,

Any tynsaill of the charge they bure.

Davidson's *Schorl Discurs*, st. 4.

The only word that resembles this is L.B. *frateria*, fraternitas. But I find no proof of its being used in this sense. It is evident, however, that in O.E. *fra-*

trie had been used as explained above. For Cotgrave, or Howell, thus defines Fr. *refectouër*, "a refectuarie, or *Fraterie*; the room wherein Friers eat together." *freytoure*, refectorium; Prompt. Parv. The remains of the Refectory belonging to the Monastery of Dunfermline are still called the *Frater-hall*. V. Fernie's Hist. of Dunfermline, p. 111.

FRATH, *adv.* Distant in manner, reserved, Berwicks. *Freff*, Fife, seems synon.

Undoubtedly the same with Old Teut. *wreyt*, *wreed*, *austerus*, *acerbus*; Kilian. V. FREFF.

FRATHYNE, *adj.* Thence.

—"And taking of him furth of the said hous, &c. And thair haistely causit spulye the said Peter of the saidis lettrez. And *frathyne* send him agane to the said burgh of Hadingtounne," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451. V. THINE, THYNE.

FRATHYNEFURT, **FRATHINFURTH**, *adv.* From thenceforth.

"Elizabeth Piores of Hadyngton—bindis and obliissis hir to cast down and destroy the samyn, swa that na habitatioun salbe had thairintill *frathynefurt*." Sed. Counc., A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App., p. 56.

Frathinfurth, Aberd. Reg., A. 1598, V. 20.

Comp. of *Fra*, from, and *Thine-Furth*, q. v.

FRATT, *s.* Synon. with E. *fret-work*.

"Item, ane paelott of crammesey satene with ane *fratt* of gold on it with xii. diamantis," &c. Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

L. B. *fret-a*, id. *Fretis* et scutis breudatus, &c. Visitat. S. Paul, London, A. 1295, ap. Du. Cange. The origin seems to be A.-S. *fraet-wan*, ornare.

TO FRAUCHT, **FRAWCHT**, *v. a.* To freight, S.

—"And at nane of our Souerane Lordis liegis tak schippis to *fraucht* vnder colour to defraud our Souerane Lord nor his liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, c. 11, Edit. 1566, c. 3, Murray.

Johnson mentions this as a *v.* used in E. "for freight, by corruption." But it is evidently the ancient form.

Teut. *vracht-en*, vectare, vectura onerare, Mod. Sax. *fracht-en*, Sw. *frakt-a*, id. Germ. *fretten*, onerare, whence Seren. derives Isl. *fracke*, rudens, a cable.

FRAUCHT, **FRAUGHT**, **FRAWCHT**, *s.* 1. The freight of a vessel, that with which it is loaded, S.

A bate suld be on ilk syde
For to wayt, and tak the tyde,
Til mak thame *fraucht*, that wald be
Fra land to land be-yhond the se.

Wynntown, vi. 18. 217.

[In Banffs. *fraught* has a more general meaning, (1) two cart loads of anything; (2) two pailfuls of water—called "a *fraught* o' wattir." V. Gregor's Gl.]

2. The fair, or price of a passage, S.

"Tarry breeks pays no *fraught*;" S. Prov. "People of a trade assist one another mutually." Kelly, p. 318. Teut. *vracht*, Sw. *frakt*, freight.

FRAUCHTISMAN, *s.* One who has the charge of loading a vessel.

—"And this to be serchit be the officiaris of the burgh, and the heid *frauchtismen* of the schip." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 130, Edit. 1566. *Fraughtesmen*, Murray, c. 103.

FRAUGHTLESS, *adj.* Insipid?

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim
An' doun their haffits kaim;
They're maughtless, they're *fraughtless*
Compar'd to our blue bonnets.
Turra's Poems, p. 139. V. MOW-FRACHTY.

FRAWART, FRAWARTIS, *prep.* From, contrary to.

Sche thame fordruiis, and causis oft go wyll
Frawart Latyne.—

Doug. Virgil, 14. 6.

Thy self or thame thou *frawartis*. God remonis.

Ibid., 95. 43.

A.-S. *framweard*, *aversus*, Rudd. Rather from *fra*, and *weard*, Germ. *wart*, a termination denoting place or situation.

FRAWFU, FRAWFUL, *adj.* 1. Bold, impertinent; Ayrs.

2. Sulky, scornful, Renfr.

3. "Forward, untoward," Lord Hailes.

How evir this waird do change and vary,
Lat us in hairt nevir moir be sary;
Bot evir be reddy and address;
To pass out of this *frawfull* fary.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 59.

A.-S. *fraefel*, *fraefol*, *procaax*, *protervus*. It may, however, be allied to Sw. *fraagsom*, inquisitive, from Moes.-G. *fraihn-an*, pret. *frah*, Sw. *fraag-a*, Teut. *vraag-en*, interrogare; q. full of interrogations, a common mark of presumption.

* To FRAY, *v. n.* To be afraid.

"This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of division.—Thir thingis make us *fray*." Baillie's Lett., i. 80.

The E. *v.* formed from Fr. *effray-er*, thus receives a neut. sense. It is used actively by the same writer.

FRAY, *s.* Fear, terror; Fr. *effray*, *effroy*.

"Great were the *frays* of this people, and their tears to God plentiful." Baillie's Lett., ii. 69.

FRAYDANT, *adj.*

Quhateir thair wyfes dois them demand,
They wrik it many wayis;
Ar *fraydant* at the man,
Quhil thay bring him our stayis.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

This, according to Mr. Pink. may be *quarrelsome*; which indeed seems to be the sense. But I would not derive it from *fray*, but A.-S. *freoth-an*, to fret, to chafe, of which it may be the *part. pr.*: q. *freothend*. "They are still fretting, till they make him surmount all his obstacles, or every thing that *lets* their designs." Or there may be an allusion to the nautical term *stays*.

FRAYING, *s.* [Clashing: O. Fr. *freier*, *froier*.]

Bot or all wp clumbene war thal,
Thai that war wachys till assay,
Hard stering, and priue speking,
And alswa *fraying* off armyng.

Barbour, x. 653.

This may signify, rubbing of armour, or the rattling occasioned by collision; Fr. *fray-er*, Belg. *vryv-en*, to rub. This is mentioned by Johnson as one sense of E. *fray*; although he gives no authority. The word in MS., however, seems rather *fraping*; from Fr. *frapper*, to hit, to strike. In edit. 1620, it is rendered *framing*, which is more obscure than any of the other readings.

FRAYIT, *part. pr.* Afraid; Wall. Doug. V. FRAY.FRAYL, *s.* A basket made of rushes; in mod. E. *frail*.

"Gif ony schip come with wad, he sall give for ilk *frayl*, at the entrie, xxii. penies, and at the furthur passing, xxv. penies." Balfour's Practicks, p. 85.

"*Frayle* of frute. Palata; carica." Prompt. Parv.

"*Fiscina ficorum*, a *fraille* of figges;" Elyot Biblioth.

Minshew derives it from Lat. *fragilis*; Skinn. from Ital. *fraguli*, which denotes the knots of the reed of which the basket is made. As *freau de figues* is an O. Fr. phrase, Kennet views L. B. *frællum ficorum*, as formed from this.

FRAYOR, *s.* That which causes terror; Fr. *frayeur*, affrighting.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *frayor* and vehemency that ever I saw fyre do, notwithstanding that I saw London burne." A. 1700, Culloden Pap., p. 27.

To FRE, *v. n.*

Be thou vexit, and at undir.

Your friends will *fre* and on yow wondir.

Maitland Poems, p. 134.

Given by Mr. Pink. as not understood. It may signify, make enquiry; Su.-G. *fra*, Isl. *frae*. V. *Frane*. Or perhaps for *fray*, take fright, stand aloof.

FRE, *adj.* Noble, honourable.

Schir Ranald come son till his sister *fre*,
Welcummyt thaim hayme, and sperd of hir entent.

Wallace, i. 329, MS.

It seems to bear this sense in the following passage, as being connected with *noble*, and contrasted with *pure*.

To play with dyce nor cairts accordis
To thé, bot with thy *noble* lords,
Or with the Quene thy moder *fré*;
To play with pure men disaccordis.

To King James V. *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 146, st. 5.

Mr. Ellis observes that "free, in old English, is almost constantly used in the sense of noble or genteel." Spec. ii. 32. The same observation, I think, applies to S.

Moes-G. *fri-ja*, liber, A.-S. *freak*, Belg. *vrij*, Germ. *frei*, id.

FRE, *adj.* Beautiful, handsome.

The Archebyschape of Yhork than—
Crownyd with solempnyté
Dame Malde, that suet Lady *fre*.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 48.

The term, however, may here signify, noble.

Of Ysonde than speketh he,

Her prise;

Hou sche was gent and *fre*

Of love was non so wise.

Sir Tristrem, p. 83.

Su.-G. *frid*, pulcher, anc. *fri*; Isl. *fryd*, Germ. *frey*, Belg. *fraai*; C. B. *ffrau*, Arm. *frau*, id. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that the term as used in this sense, has some relation to *Frey-a*, the Gothic name of Venus, whence our *Friday*, Lat. dies *Veneris*; whence also, according to Ihre, the word *fru*, originally denoting a woman of rank, although now applied indiscriminately; Isl. *fry*, matrona; Teut. *vrouue*, domina, hera, magistra.

FRE, *s.* A lady.

I followit on that *fre*,
That semelie was to se.
Maitland Poems, p. 205.

This is merely the *adj.*; apparently, as signifying noble, which both in S. and O. E. is often used subst. like *briht*, *clere*, &c. V. FRELY.

To FREAK, *v. n.* To cajole, to coax, to wheedle, Loth. V. FRAIK.FREARE, *s.* A basket made of rushes or reeds.

"The duko of Alva, at this tyme, be command of his prince, hade directit sum gold in Scotland be a Frenchman callit Sorvie, quhill was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a *freare* of feggis." Hist. James the Sext, p. 166.

"Fywe [five] half *frearis* of feggis;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1565, V. 25. "Ane dossand *frearis* of feggis;" *ibid.*, V. 17.

Apparently the same with E. *frail*, "a *frail* of figs;" and perhaps corr. from this as we find that the term, (L. B. *fraell-um ficum*), was used in E. so early as the year 1410. V. Du Cange. "Frayle of frute. Palata; carica." *Prompt. Parv.* It has been traced to Ital. *fragli*, which signifies the knots of a reed, the material whence such baskets are made.

To FREATH, *v. n.* To foam, to froth, S.

O rare ! to see thee fizz and *freath* !
Burns, iii. 15.

To FREATH, FREATHE, *v. a.* 1. To work up into froth, to make suds for washing, S.

See the sun
Is right far up, and we've not yet begun
To *freath* the graith.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 86.

2. To *Freethe claes*; applied to clothes which have lain some time after being washed and dried, without having been smoothed with the iron or otherwise properly dressed. A *graith* is made in which the clothes receive a slight washing, that they may be put into a fit state for being dressed, Clydes.

I hesitate whether to view this as an additional sense of *Freath*, *v. a.* to work up into froth, or as derived from A.-S. *freoth-an*, *fricare*, to rub.

FREATH, *s.* Froth; as that of soap for washing clothes, S.

Su.-G. *frada*, Dan. *fraade*, *fræe*, spuma.

To FRAZOCK up, *v. a.* To coax, to wheedle, to cajole, Ayr.; apparently a provincial diminutive from the *v.* to *Fraise*.

FRE BLANCHE. V. BLANCHE.

FRECHURE, *s.* Coolness.

The breathless flocks drawes to the shade,
And *frechure* of their fald;
The startling nolt, as they were madde,
Runnes to the rivers cald.

A. *Hume*, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 388.

Fr. *fraischüre*, id.

FRECK, *adj.* V. FRACK.FRECKLE, *adj.* Hot-spirited.

But this sad fraye, this fatal daye,
Mey breid baith dule and payne,
My *freckle* brithren ne'er will staye
Till they're avengit or slaine.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 44.

FREDE. Appar., freed, liberated.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes, —thar to remane quhill thai be puinist for thair contemptioun & *frede* be the kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 116.

At first view this might seem to be a designation of crime as illustrating or aggravating that of contempt. But I suppose that it merely signifies *freed* or liberated.

FREEDOM, *s.* Liberality, generosity.

Quhen Wallace saw the *freedom* off the queyn,
Sady he said; "The suth weyll hes beyn seyn,
Wennen may tempt the wysest at is wrocht.—
For your *freedom* we sall trowbill us na.
Wallace, viii. 1453. 1462, MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chancer.

—He loved chevalrie
Trouthe and honour, *freedom*, and curtesie.
Prologue, v. 46.

This Phebns—was flour of bachelerie;
As wel in *freedom*, as in chivalrie.
Manciple's Tale, v. 17075.

FREDFULL, *adj.* Read *frendfull*. Friendly.

Gud Wallace sene throu a dyrk garth hym hyit,
And til a hous, quhar he was wont to ken,
A wedow duelt was *frendfull* till our men.
Wallace, ix. 1379, MS.

FREE, *adj.* 1. Brittle, as applied to stones, wood, &c., S. B.

—"In many places, the oatte seide was sooner done this yeire than many yeirs formerly: for the long frost made the grounde very *free*, and the whole husbandmen, for the most part, affirmed they never saw the ground easier to labowr." *Lamont's Diary*, p. 224.

2. *Free corn* is that which is so ripe as to be easily shaken, S. B.

Sw. *fron*, friabilis, anc. *fraekn*; hut our term, I suspect, is merely E. *free*, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting what may be easily liberated by a change of its present state.

* FREE, *adj.* 1. Often used singly as denoting liberty of conscience to do anything, S.

"Craving your pardon, Mr. Sharpitlaw,—that's what I'm not *free* to do." *Heart M. Loth.*, ii. 101.
Sometimes it is fully expressed.

"If ye arena *free* in conscience to speak for her in the court of judicature—follow your conscience, Jeanie, and let God's will be done." *Ibid.*, p. 186.

2. Single, not married; i.e., free from the bond of matrimony, S.

3. *Made free of*, divested of.

"The marquis was very loth to quit these offices, purchased for singular services done to the kings of Scotland.—The marquis *made free of* these sheriffships, resolved to look about his own affairs, and behold all," &c. *Spalding*, i. 12.

This is nearly the same with sense 12 of the E. word "Exempt."

FREELAGE, s. An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, Roxb.

FREELAGE, adj. Heritable, *ibid.*

Altho' he had a *freelage* grant
O' mony a tree, herb, flower, and plant,
Yet still his breast confessed a want,
But coudna say,
After what thing, wi' secret pant,
His heart gae way.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 42.

Teut. *vry-laet*, libertinus; *frilass-us* in *Lege Salica*; Kilian. *Frilazin*, Leg. Boior. per manum liberi dimissi: Franc. Theotisc. *frilaza*, libertine; Gl. Lindenbrog. Germ. *frey lassen*, to enfranchise one, i.e., to let him go free. Du Cange, however, deduces *frilazin* from A.-S. *fre*, or *freoh*, and *lesan*, dimittere. *Frilasia*, id. Our term seems thus to have originally denoted the land or other property held by a freeman, which he could transmit to his heirs, as contradistinguished from that which a *nativus* or bondman possessed.

***FREELY, adv.** Used as a superlative, very, Ang.

"Ye'r a braw spoken man, I hear; an' by the siller ye sent me, I doofna bit ye've been *freely* lucky." St. Kathleen, iii. 163.

FREE-MARTIN, s. A cow naturally incapable of having a calf, Loth.

To **FREESK, FREISK, v. a.** 1. To scratch, to rub roughly, to curry, Ang. A. Bor. *fridge*, to fret, to rub in pieces.

[2. To work heartily.]

[3. To walk hurriedly.]

[4. To beat soundly.]

Teut. *vryv-en*, to rub.

FREESK, s. A hasty rub; metaph. any piece of work done expeditiously, Ang.

[**FREISKAN, s.** 1. The act of rubbing, working, or walking with energy.]

[2. A sound beating, Banffs.]

FREET, s. A superstition. V. **FREIT.**

[**FREEVALOUS, adj.** Weak, sickly, delicate, Orkn. and Shetl.]

FREFE, adj. 1. Shy, Roxb.; probably formed from *fra* or *frae*, from; like *S. fram*, strange, *fraward*, froward, and many Goth. words: or contr. from *fer*, or *far aff*, q. distant, like *frat*, "for a' that."

2. Intimate, as synon. with *chief*, *ibid.*

FREIK, FREKE, FRICK, s. 1. Mr. Pink renders this, *man*. But it is certainly too indefinite. For the term is frequently used in such connexion as to suggest the idea of a strong man, or an intrepid man, one who is fit to appear with honour on the field of battle.

Had never leid of this land, that had been levand,
Maid ony fenté before, *freik*, to fulfil
I suld sickirly myself be consentand.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 10.

—Wondir freschly thai *freikis* fruschit in feir.

Ibid., st. 20.

It is applied to Arthur and all his noble attendants.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes *frekes* unfayn.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7.

I sall boidword, but abaid, bring to you heir,
Gif he be *frick* on the fold, your freynd, or your fay.

Gawan and Gol., i. 5.

Freik, edit. 1508.

Than Wallace said, with sobir wordis, that tid,
Schir, I am seik, for Goddis luff latt me ga.
Langcastell said, Forsuth it beis nocht sa;
A felloune *freik* thow semys in thi fair.

Wallace, ii. 395, MS.

Derfly to dede feyle *freikys* thar he dycht.

Ibid., v. 965, MS.

I was within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane *freik* ou feld, als forss[y], and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

Qnhat *freik* on feld sa bald dar maniss me?

Henryson, Ibid., p. 134, st. 2.

This designation is given to Conscience, in P. Ploughman.

I am fayne of that forward, sayd the *freke* than.

Fol. 17, b.

Su.-G. *fraeck*, alacer, strenuus. Isl. *frek-r*, id. *Tho at badi vaeri sterker oc frekner*; although they were at the same time robust and active; Ol. Tryggu. S. ap. *Ihre*; Dan. *frek*, daring.

2. A fellow; but, as Sibb. has observed, "more commonly a petulant or forward young man.

—Quod I, Lonne, thou leis.

Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis.

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 27.

The wyffs keist up ane hiddwous yell,

Quhen all thir younkeris yokkit;

Als ferrs as ony fyre flauchts fell,

Freiks to the field thay flokkit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 21, Chron. S. P.

"*Freik*, a fool, a light impertinent fellow;" Gl. Shirrefs, S. B.

Su.-G. *fraeck*, in like manner, is used in two different senses; signifying not only strenuus, but timidus, insolens. The first may be viewed as the original sense. In different Northern dialects, it seems primarily to have denoted a man of real valour, and afterwards to have been applied to one who only pretended to be so, who acted in a thraasonical way. Wachter indeed defines Germ. *frech*, nimis liber, metu et pudore solutus; deriving it from A.-S. *freah*, *freoh*, free. If this be the etymon, the hypothesis given above must be inverted.

A.-S. *fraec-genga*, denotes a fugitive, a renegado; also, a glutton; and *ge-frec-nan*, exasperari, which Hiekes derives from Goth. *fraeck*. This has also been viewed as the origin of E. *freak*.

FREIR KNOT, FRERE KNOT, some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones.

"Item, ane bonet of clayth, with ane tergat and fourtie fyve settis lyk pillaris, and *freir knottis* betuix." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 69.

Freire knottis, ibid., p. 9.

FREIRIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

"Als sone as the Bruce had read thir writingis, he inquirit diligentlic quhair the Cumin wes. The seruant suspekand na euill, schew that he wes in the

freiris of Dunfreis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 7. Choro Fratrum Minorum; Boeth. Fr. *frerie*, id. *frairie*, *frairies*, L. B. *fratrea*; Du Cange.

FREIS, *adj.* *Freis claiith of gold.*

"Item, ane gowne of *freis* claiith of *gold*, heich nekkit, lynit with martrikis sabill, furnaist with buttonis of *gold*." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. Hence,

FRESIT, *part. pa.*

"Item, ane gowne of claiith of *gold*, *fresit* with *gold* and silvir, lynit with blak jonettis." Ibid., p. 32.

At first view this might seem a translation of Fr. *frange d'or*, L. B. *aurifrigia*, *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisium*, *fimbria aurea*, *limbus aureus*, Du Cange; as denoting a fringe of gold. This sense might correspond with the participle. But the *adj.* will not admit of it. It might therefore seem that we were under a necessity of viewing these terms as denoting cloth resembling *frizee*; from Fr. *friser*, to crisp; to raise. *Frisii Panni*, concerning which Du Cange queries; An quod *crispati lanci essent*, *Draps Frizee?* *Frissatus Pannus*, *Pannus lancus crispus*, &c. It must be observed, however, that *Aurifrigium* was not always confined to fringes of gold. *Aceptum fuit Aurifrigium non pro fimbria tantum, aut limbo aureo, sed pro omni genere operis acu pieti*, Gall. *Broderie*. Ibid., vo. *Aurifrigia*. It is proved, under the same article, that Fr. *orfroys*, *orfroys*, was used with the same latitude.

FREIT, FREET, FRET, *s.* A superstitious notion, or belief, with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen, *S.* It is pronounced *fret*, *S. B.*, Loth.; *freit*, generally elsewhere.

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantown *fretis* had gret fay,
And trowth had in awyik fantasy,
Be that he trowyd stedfastly
Nevyre dyscumfyt for to be,
Quhil wyth hys eyne he suld se
The wode browcht of Brynnane
To the hill of Dwnsynane.

Wynntown, vi. 18. 362.

2. A superstitious observance or practice, meant to procure good or evil, a charm, *S.*

"His [the diuels] rudiments, I call first in general, all that which is vulgarly called the vertue of word, herbe, and stene, which is vsed by vnlawful charmes, without naturall causes; as likewise all kind of practiques, *freites*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason.—Unlearned men (being naturally curious, and lacking the trew knowledge of God) finde these practises to proue trew, as sundrie of them will doe, by the power of the diuell for deceiving men, and not by any inherent vertue in these vaine wordes and *freites*." K. James's Works, Daemonologie, p. 99, 100.

3. Any thing performed as an act of religious worship, that has no other origin than superstition.

—In hys lettrys said he thane,
That the pepil of Ireland
Wynfaythful wes and mystrowand,
And lede thame all be *fretis* wyle,
Nowcht be the lauche of the Ewangyle.

Wynntown, vii. 7. 223.

But holie water in the ayre to tesse,
And with the finger here and there to crosse,
Scorne thou, as fruitlesse *fretis*, least Sathan slight,
And scorne such weapons should resist his might.

More's True Crucifix, p. 170.

4. This word is also used in a kind of metaph. sense. *To stand on frets*, to stickle at trifles, to boggle at slight matters, which deserve as little attention as any superstitious notion or rite, *S. B.*

Fouk need not on *frets* to be standing,
That's woo'd and married and a'.

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

The idea thrown out by K. James occurs in the old ballad, Adam o' Gordon.

Wha luik to *fretis*, my master deir,
Fretis sy will follow them.

Pink. Select *S. Ballads*, i. 49.

It is thus expressed in prose:—

"He that follows *frets*, *frets* will follow him;" *S. Prov.*, Kelly, p. 128.

This Proverb contains an observation founded on experience. We are not to suppose that those who framed it believed in the efficacy of superstitious rites. But they must at least have meant to say that those whose minds are under the influence of superstition, being continually on the watch, will observe many things as ominous or fatal, which are entirely overlooked by others; and thus produce to themselves a great deal of unhappiness. It may have been meant, however, to express something farther, which is not less true; that God, in his righteous providence, often suffers those who neglect a more sure testimony, and give their minds to omens and superstitious observances, to meet with such things as seem to confirm them. Thus he threatens to *choose* the *delusions* of a disobedient and idolatrous people, and to give them what they seek, *altars for sin*.

Mr. Macpherson on this word refers to Alem. *frist-an*, to interpret. But there seems to be no affinity. According to Sibb., "perhaps from Seand. *fraeyd*, fama, rumor; or quasi *frights*." There is not the least foundation for the latter hypothesis; which is that given by Ritson, who, referring to the *Prov.* already mentioned, thus explains it: "Those to whom things appear *frightful* or ominous, will be always followed by *frightful* or ominous things;" Scottish Songs, Gl. In mentioning *fraeyd*, Sibb. has come nearer to the truth. For Isl. *fretl*, which signifies a rumour, in the plural denotes oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead; Edda Saemund. It is used in the same sense, Landnamabok, p. 13. This is very nearly related to our term; as it seems primarily to denote a notion founded on oracular authority; and in a secondary sense, an omen, or one thing portentous of another. The Isl. term, by some Northern Etymologists, has been derived from *freg*, audio; imperf. *frae*, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. *fragen*, interrogation. The connection, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the Northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. *fraett*, *fretl*, an omen or oracle, is immediately from *fraette*, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquirō; G. Andr., p. 78, and that both are allied to Su.-G. Isl. *fraede*, wisdom, erudita institutio; from *fraede*, erudio, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid., p. 76. *Kenna heilög fraedi*, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ihre. This corresponds to Moes.-G. *frath-jan*, cognoscere, sapere; *frathi*, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people to appropriate the character of *wisdom* to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a *wyss wife*, for denominating a witch. The very term *witch* has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. *wit-vrouwe*, *witlike wyfe*, mulier seiola.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of

Isl. *frett*. For Ihre traces *fraada*, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to *fraa*, *fraag-a*, interrogare.

FREITTY, FREETLY, FRETTEY, adj. 1. Superstitions, given to the observation of *freits*, S.

Ah, Meg! fell weel I kend the other day,
You wad grow fause, an' gie your lad foul play!
For no lang syne, while beeking i' the sun,
I leuch to see my lambs scud o'er the lin,
Syne saw a blade fast sticking to my hose,
An', being *freetly*, stack it up my nose.
But, lack-a-day! although it sair did bite,
Nae blood cam out but what was unco white.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 122.

2. Of or belonging to superstitious ideas or observances, S.

"I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitious and *freetty* observances of his native land." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 154.

To FREITH, FRETTH, v. a. 1. To protect, to assist.

Nouthir Troianis, nor Rutulianis *freith* will I;
Lat aithir of thame thare awin fortoun stand by.

Doug. Virgil, 317. 25.

2. To secure.

In an old MS. belonging to the burgh of Ayr, the tenants are prohibited "to *tape* or sett in aikerdaillis the landis *frethit* to them by the towne."

A.-S. *frith-ian*, Su.-G. *frid-a*, *tucri*, *protegere*; often used to denote legal protection or security. *To tape* seems here to signify, to inclose in smaller divisions. The passage illustrates what is said in giving the etymon of the *v. to Tape*. V. ACKER-DALE.

A.-S. *frith-ian*, *protegere*.

To FREITH, v. a. 1. To liberate, to set free.

The rycht is ouris, we suld mor ardent be;
I think to *freith* this land, or ellis de.

Wallace, ix. 820, MS.

In other editions it is changed to *free*.

Quhen thai had hrynt all tre werk in that place,
Wallace gert *freith* the women, off hys grace;
To do thaim harm neur his purpos was.

Ibid., ix. 1513, MS.

Frethit, Wyntown, ix. 24. 59.

This word is used by Hardyng, to denote the liberation of a captive.

Then was Humfrey erle of Herford *frethed* clene,
And enterechanged for kyng Robertis wyfe,
That holden was in England then full ryfe.

Chron., Fol. 170, a.

2. Used as a forensic term, signifying to release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden.

"And that thay quha ar challengit or attachtit, for ony trespass, sall be thair present, to *freith* and receive thair borghis, except thay have a lauchfull esonye." Assis. Dav. II., Balfour's Practicks, p. 18.

"And attour the lordis ordanis the lord Cathkert to *freith* the said landis of Vchiltre of the *v mercis* [marks] that he grantis he promist to pay to Robert of....." Act. Dom. Audit., A. 1466, p. 3.

Su.-G. *frid*, *libertas*, (whence *frid-a*, *tucri*), admits of different forensic significations; as denoting immunity from those who had a legal right to avenge a crime; also, judicial immunity from the consequences of *borrowgange* or suretyship, if I do not mistake the meaning of Ihre, when he defines the term, *Immunitas forensis a vadimonicis sistendo*.

I have not observed that A.-S. *frith-ian* is used in this sense. The *v.* is *ge-frith-ian*, *liberare*; Su.-G. *freet*, *free*, *frid*, *liberty*.

To FREITH, v. n. To foam, Roxb.

FREITH, s. 1. Foam, froth, *ibid.*

2. A slight and hasty washing given to clothes which have been soiled in the bleaching or drying, S. V. **FREATH, v.**

Su.-G. *frad-jas*, to froth.

FRELAGE, s. Freedom, power; privilege.

Quhat God has to him grantit sic *frelege*!

Doug. Virgil, 277. 31.

Still used in Sheffield, Ray. *Freelege*, A. Bor. id. Rudd. derives it from Fr. E. *privilege*. But it seems more closely allied to Germ. *frilatz*, *free*; *frei-gelassen*, a free man; Alem. *frilazin*, *frilazin*, a free girl. Du Cange derives *frilatz* from A.-S. *freoh* and *les-an*, to send away, manumittere. Su.-G. *fraels*, Isl. *frials*, *free*.

FRELY, [adj.] Noble. V. FRE.]

Then schippyt thai, for owtyne mar,
Sum went fill ster, and sum till ar,
And rowyt be the ile of But.
Men mycht se mony *frely fute*
About the cost, thar lukand,
As thai on ayris raiss rowand.

Barbour, iii. 578, MS.

This seems for *frely fode* or *fude*, a common phrase in ancient poetry, denoting a person, and especially a female of high birth. These may be here poetically introduced, as witnessing the exertions of Bruce and his men. V. **FODE**.

FRELY, s. A beautiful woman; the *adj.* used as a *s.*

To Kerle he thus argownd in this kind,
Bot gret desyr remaynyt in till his mynd,
For to behald that *frely* off fassoun.

Wallace, v. 663, MS.

A.-S. *freolic*, *liberalis*, *ingenuus*; Teut. *frayelick*, *belle*, *pulchre*, *elegant*; Kilian. Isl. *fridleik-r*, *beauty*. V. **FRE, adj. 2.**

FRELY, FREELY, adv. Entirely, completely, S.

Then quho sall wirk for world's wrak,
Quhen fluds and fyre sall our it frak,
And *frely* frustir feild and fura,
With tempest kene and hiddous crak?

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

Used in the same sense by Wyntown; and S. B. as augmenting the sense, *freely weil*, quite well, very well.

[She] did her jobs sae *freely* canny,
That mony ana laments poor Nanny.

Shirref's Poems, p. 266.

Su.-G. *friliga* is used as an affirmative, *ntique*, *omnino*; Germ. *freylich*, assuredly.

FREM, FREMET, FREMYT, FREMMYT, adj.

1. Strange, foreign; S. *frem*, S., Roxb.; A. Bor. *fremd*, Ork. Gl.

—O fader maist dera
Anchises, desolate why left thou me here
Wery and irkit in ana *fremmyt* land?

Doug. Virgil, 92. 29.

Frem folks, strangers, S. A *fremd body*, a stranger, S. B. *Fremed*, *frim*, peregrinus, Lincoln.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me *framet*, than *fashionis*;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 72, i.e., it is better that one should

see his friend seldom, than be troublesome with his visits.

3. Having no relation or affinity. *Quite fremd*, nowise related, S. "Scotis *frem*, cui *sibb* opponitur;" Rudd. A. Bor. *frem'd*, *fremt*, "far off, not related to;" Gl. Grose. V. FREN'D.

"Robert Grame, one of the murderers of James I., when on his trial, accused his prince of "tiranny inmesurable, without pite or mercy to *sibbe* or to *freme*, to hie or to lawe, to poure or to riche." Shirley's Account of his Murder, Pink. Hist. Scot., I. App., 473.

"A stranger, or *fremmit* man *in blude* may be procuratour for ane uther, and the husband for the wife." Balfour's Pract., p. 298.

4. Expl. as signifying unfriendly, South of S. "*Fraim, frem, frem'd* ;—unfriendly;" Gl. Antiq.
5. Unlucky, adverse.

Ss infortunate was ws that *fremyt* dsy,
That maugre plainly quethir we wold or no,
With strong hand by forse schortly to say,
Of inymis taken and led away

We weren all, and broucht in thalre contrée,
King's Quair, ii. 5.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Langland.

That chyld wax so wel & ythen, as seids *fremde* & *sybbe*,
That he wolde be a noble men, yf he moste lybbe.
P., 346.

Lightlys that they leanen, losels it habbeth,
Or dieth intestat, and the bishop entreth,
And makith mirth theirmidde, and his men bothe,
And siggen he was an niggard that no good might spare
To frend ns to *fremid*, the finde haue his soule.

P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 79, a.

- [FREM'D, FREMMED, s. A stranger, a foreigner, Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

This is simply the *adj.* used as a s.]

Germ. A.-S. *fremd*, Alem. *fremder*, Belg. *vremd*, Su.-G. *fraemmande*, Moes-G. *framathja*, peregrinus; all from the Goth. prep. *fram*, signifying *from*; as Gr. *εξωρος*, from *ek*; and Lat. *exterus*, from *e, ex*, to which fountain the E. word, *stranger*, may also be traced, as corr. in passing through the medium of Fr.; from Lat. *extraneus*.

- FREMITNES, FREMMITNES, s. Strangeness, distance of conduct.

My collar rent is he Dame *Fremitnes*,
The prenis thairof are reft be sad Nysenes.

Lament, Lady Scott., A. iii. b.

i. e., niceness, pride, personified.

Bot outhir man I use scurrilitie;
Or else sic strange and uncouth *fremmitnes*,
That I wait nocht quane to mak merines.

Maitland Poems, p. 152. V. *Fremyt*, 2.

A.-S. *fremdnysse*, peregrinitas.

- FREM-STED, *part. adj.* Left or deserted by one's friends, depending on strangers, Roxb.

From A.-S. *fremd*, or Teut. *vremd*, alienus, and *sted-en*, *sistere*, or *be-sted-en*, locare, q. "placed among strangers."

- FRENAUCH, s. Expl. a great number, a crowd.

Quhere the proude hiche halde, and heveye hand beire,
Ane *frenauch* shall feide on ane faderis *frene* feire.

Perils of Man, i. 16.

This word is not in use. *Frene* refers to pasture; Isl. *froen*, solum editius, elevated ground, *fron*, terra amoena; Gael. *fraon*, places of shelter in mountains. *Feire* must mean fair.

- FRENCH-GOWS, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps *gause*.

For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;—
French-gows cut out and double banded, &c.

Watson's Coll., i. 30. V. TURF.

- FREND, FRIEND, s. 1. A relation, S.

The Lordys that tyme of England,
That than remanyd quik lyvand,
Meyd be-for the Kyng rycht sare
Thare kyne, thare *frendys*, that peryst ware.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 354.

- "*Friends* agree best at a distance;" S. Prov. "This is spoken of relations, who agree best when there is no interference of interests." Kelly, p. 103.

2. A connexion, one allied by marriage, S.

"Make *friends* of framet folk; S. Prov., spoken to dissuade people from marrying those who are their kindred." Kelly, p. 247.

Su.-G. *fraende*, *fiende*, Isl. *frendi*, a kinsman. This is the proper sense; although it is extended both to allies and to friends. V. Ihre, and G. Andr., p. 77.

Teut. *vriende*, agnatus, cognatus. Rudbeck derives *fraend*, consanguineus, from *froe*, semen, quasi sanguine eodem nati; Atlantic, P. II., 570.

A.-S. *freond* is merely the part. pr. of *fre-on*, amare; amans, amicus, Lye; q. a loving person. Wachter views Alem. *friunt*, and Germ. *freund*, id. as contr. from the part. of *frey-en*, to love.

Moes-G. *frijonds* occurs only in the sense of amicus. But it has the same relation to the v. *fri-jon*, amare, being the part. pr. For the sentiment, expressed by it, applies to the term as used in both senses; as we are bound by the ties of love both to relations and to friends.

- To FRENNE, v. n. To be in a rage, Ang.

- FRENNISIN, s. 1. Rage, violent passion, Ang.; perhaps from Fr. *phrenesie*, madness, E. *phrensy*.

A. Bor. "*frandish*, passionate, obstinate," (Grose) would seem allied.

2. It seems to be the same word, although pronounced *Frenishen*, which is used in a different sense in Roxb. When a person awakes suddenly out of a sleep, and is not altogether collected, or aware of what is passing, he is said to be *in a frenishen*. This applies more particularly to children.

- [FRENNEZIE, s. A trifling thing, a trifle. Ork.]

- FRENYIE, s. A fringe.

—*Frenyeis* of fyne silk frettit full fre.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 1.

Teut. *frenzie*, *frenie*, fimbria, lacinia; Kilian.

"Item, ane gowne of blak velvot, heich nekkit, with ane *frenye* of gold, lynit with blak satyne, furnist with bornis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

To FRENIE, *v. a.* To fringe, *part. pa. frenyeit.*

"Item, ane coit of quhite velvet *frenyeit* with gold lynit with quhite taffeteis, & furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, ut sup., p. 35.

FRENSCHE LEID, probably black lead.

"He producit ane procuratorie wrytin in *Frensche leid.*" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

FRENSCHLY, *adv.* Frankly, readily.

—Cast this vther buke on syde ferby,
Quhilk vnder coulour of sum strange wycht
So *frenschly* lyes, vneth tuo wurdis gais rycht.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 54.

Germ. *frank*, liber.

FRENSWN, *adj.* Friendly.

—The Kyng of England
Held sic *frenschepe* and company
To thare Kyng, that was worthy.
Thai trowyd that he, as gud nychtbore,
And as *frenswm* compositore,
Wald have jugyd in lawte.

Wyntown, viii. 2. 52.

To FREQUENT, *v. a.* To acquaint, to give information, Ang.

An improper use of the E. or Fr. *v.* instead of *acquaint*.

*FREQUENT, *adj.* Great; as respecting concourse of people; q. well-attended.

"The noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers of the West and South, did meet in *frequent* number." Baillie's Lett., i. 16.

"To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a *frequent* council," *Ibid.*, p. 37.

FREQUENTLY, *adv.* In a great or considerable number.

"The noblemen—came in *frequently* against the afternoon." Baillie's Lett., i. 34.

FRER, FRERE, *s.* A friar.

Leryd and lawde, nwn and *frere*,
All wes slayne wyth that powere.

Fr. *frere*, id. *Wyntown*, viii. 11. 87.

FRERIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars.

"Tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj fuderis of pettis in the said *freris*;—& yerely in tyme to cum one his expensis fre within the said *freris*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 181. V. FREIRIS.

FRESH, *adj.* 1. Open; applied to the weather, as opposed to *frosty*, S.

"*Fresh weather*; open weather." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 49.

"Our winters—have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319. N.

A. Bor. *fresh* means rainy. "How's t' weather to-day? Why *fresh*; i. e., it rains;" Grose.

2. In a state of sobriety, opposed to that of intoxication, S. "Ye needna speak to him when he's *fow*; wait till he be *fresh*," S. "You'll seldom find him *fresh*."

"There is our great udaller is weel enough when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae." The Pirate, ii. 278.

The term is more generally applied to one who is habituated to inebriety; and has indeed properly a

retrospective meaning, as denoting a state of recovery from intoxication.

FRESH, *s.* 1. An open day, open weather, not a frost, S. B.

2. A thaw, Aberd.

3. A smaller flood in a river, S.

A. Bor. "*fresh*, a flood, or overflowing of a river. This heavy rain will bring down the *freshes*;" Grose. Teut. *vorsch*, udus, madidus, *vorsch-en*, humectare.

"Interrogated, Whether the river, when there is a *fresh* in her, does not partly run down said Allochy Grain?—depones, that when the river is in a *speat*, as much of her will run down the Allochy Grain as would make an ordinary summer water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 62.

"Whether, when there is a *speat* or *fresh* in the river, it is not his opinion that the said dyke has a tendency to throw the waters of the river over upon the Fraserfield side." *Ibid.*, p. 164, 165.

Here used as synon. with *speat*. But I apprehend that it is not, in its general use, quite so strong, but more properly synon. with *Fluther*, q. v.

FRESH WATER MUSSLE, the Mytellus Margaritifera, S. B.

"Mytellus M., Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called—*Fresh Water Muscle*." Arbuth. Peterh. Fishes, p. 32.

FRESIT, *part. pa.* Invent., p. 32. V. FREIS.

FRESON, FRESONE, *s.* [A Friesland horse.]

A freke, on a *freson*, him folowed in fay:
The *freson* was afered for drede of that fare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Gawan, his steed being skilled, orders his *freson* to be brought, st. 17.

Go feeche me my *Freson*, fairest on fote,
He may stonde thé in stoure in as mekle stede.

From the connexion, it certainly denotes a horse of some kind, perhaps a palfry, as being used in place of the charger. Fr. *frison*, "a man, or horse, of Frizeland;" Cotgr.

To FREST, FRESTIN. V. FRAIST.

FREST, *s.* Delay.

With that thar bowys away thair kest,
And come on fast, but langer *frest*.

Barbour, vii. 447, MS.

This consaill thocht thaim wes to hest.
Then send thair furth, bot langer *frest*,
The woman that suld be thair spy.

Ibid., ver. 547, MS.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.-G. *frest*, *frist*, temporis intervallum. *Trigga natta frist*, the space of three days; Ihre. A.-S. *frist-an*, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; *fyrst*, *frist*, time, respite, truce. Hence, according to Somner, *furst*, in the laws of Henry I., c. 46. *Nisi de furto, vel capitalibus sit, in quibus statim oportet responderi, de quibuscunque implicetur aliquis, furst et fondung habeat.* These words, he adds, "denote the respite granted to the criminal, or time for deliberating whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment." He does not distinctly expl. *fondung*. But it seems to signify trial as to the means of exculpating one's self from a charge; from A.-S. *fund-ian*, *niti*, or rather from *fand-ian*, tentare, whence *fonde*, Chaucer, to search. V. FRIST, *v.*

To FRET, *v. a.* To eat ravenously, to devour.

—In sic hunger thou stad sal be,
As thou art caryit til ane strange coist,
That all the meissis consumit ar and loist,
Thou art constrenyt thy burdis gnaw and fret.
Doug. Virgil, 209. 18.

A.-S. *fret-an*, Teut. *fret-en*, *vret-en*, id. Moea-G. *fret-an*, Su.-G. *fraet-a*, Alem. *frez-en*, Germ. *fress-en*, comedere.

FRET, *s.* A superstition, an omen. V. FREIT.

FRETCH, *s.* A flaw, Roxb.

Old Teut. *vraet*, intertrigo, a galling; Su.-G. *fraet-a*, terere, rodere.

FRETE, *s.* Prob., a ring, band, hoop.

"Item, a *frete* of the quenia oura set with grete perle sett in fouris & fouris." Inventories, p. 9.
Fr. *frete* significa "a verril or iron band or hoope," Cotgr. Can this term denote a large ring?

FRETHIT, *part. pa.* Liberated. V. FREITH.

FRETMENT, *s.* Freight, load of a ship.

"The shippea arrived yesterdaye in the Frythe. John of Forrett—cam this morning,—whome they had retayned to this tyme by them, to conveye them in [into] the Frythe, which he hath doone; and now we are directing him again towards them with our mynde; and if you have advertised me of touching their *fretment*, shall not be forgotten." E. of Arran, Saddler's Papers, i. 697.

Apparently, freight; from Fr. *fret-ir*, to fraught.

FREUALT. Read *serual*.

Graym pressyt in and straik ane Inglis knycht,
Before the Bruce upon the basnet brycht,
That *seruall* stuff, and all his othir weid,
Bathe bayn and brayn the nobill suerd through yeid.
Wallace, x. 375, MS.

Frivole, edit. 1648, 1673 and 1758. But *servile* is certainly meant, as denoting the insufficiency of the metal of which the basnet was made.

FREUCH, FREWCH, FROOCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.*

1. Frail, brittle; applied to wood, also to flax in spinning, when the fibres are hard and brittle, S. B. A. Bor. *froogh*, id.

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *freugh* as kail-castacks." Journal from London, p. 5.

2. Dry; applied to corn, that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest, Ang.

3. Metaph. referring to friendship, fortune, &c.

Ha, quha suld haue affyance in thy blis,—
Whilk is alace sa *freuch* and variant?
Palice of Honour, i. 7.

Wo worth this warldis *freuch* felicitie!
Ibid., st. 56.

—This warld is verry *freuch*,
And auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 185, st. 5.

This is probably from the same root with Su.-G. *fraekn*, friabilis, qui cito dissilit. Rotten hay in Isl. is denominated *frack* and *frugg*, G. Andr. The term more generally used for brittle is *Frusch*, q. v.

FREVOLL, FREWELL, *adj.* 1. Frivolous.

"The said reuerand faider sall nothir be him aelf, his procuratouris, nor nain vtheris in his name propone ony exceptione of cursing led or to be led agane the said James, nor yit allege nor schew the retour maid & gevin in the said mater of be fore in stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 246. *Frivoll*, id. Reg. Aberd.

2. Used in the sense of *fickle*.

Fy on fortoun, fy on thi *frewall* quheyll,
Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest.
Wallace, vi. 87, MS.

Teut. *frevel*, *wrevel*; Fr. *frivole*, Lat. *frivolus*.

FREW.P.

Cryand Crawis, and Kais, and that crewis the corne,
War puir *frewp* forward
That with the leve of the lard
Will into the corne yard
At even and at morne.

Houlate, l. 15.

Dele the second *and*, in line first, according to MS.

The poet here represents the Romish clergy under the notion of different kinds of birds. While *pik-mawis* are priors, *herons*, chanters, &c., *crawis* and *kais* are only expectants. For they are still *crying* and *craving* the corn. The expression used must therefore correspond to this allegorical exhibition. The meaning evidently is, that they are far behind the rest; as they can have nothing without the *Laird's* permission.

The only idea I can form of *frewp* is, that it is from Fr. *fripe*, broker's ware, frippery; also, worn to rags. *Puir frewp* may have been a phrase used in S. to denote either such trumpery, or a tatter-de-mallion. Thus to be *puir frewp forward*, is to get no farther access than a person of this description, i. e., to be far behind, to be kept at the back of others.

FREZELL, *s.* An iron instrument for striking fire.

"He is euer readie to strike fire with his *frezell* and his flint, if wee will find him tinder." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1266.

FRIAR-SKATE, *s.* The sharp-nosed Ray, Frith of Forth.

"Raia *oxyrhinchus*. Sharp-nosed Ray; *White-skate*; *Friar-skate*, *May-skate*, or *Mavis-skate*. This is now and then got, when the neta are shot near the mouth of the Frith." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

To FRIBBLE, *v. a.* To frizzle, Ayrs.

"The mistress—said to me, the minister had a blockhead whereon he was wont to dress and *fribble* his wig." The Steam-Boat, p. 297.

Teut. *frevel*, vanitus; *frevel-en*, perturbare.

FRICK. V. FREIK.

FRICKSOME, *adj.* Vain, vaunting, Aberd.

A stranger bra', in Highland claise,
Lett meny a sturdy aith,
To bear the ba, through a' his faes,
And nae kep meikle skaith.
Rob Roy heard the *fricksome* fraise.—
Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 130.

"*Fricksome Fraise*, vain, idle talking," Gl. This, if not allied to E. *freakish*, may be traced to S. *Freik*.

FRIDOUND, *pret. v.* Quavered.

Compleitly, ma'ir sweetly,
Scho *fridound* flat and schairp,

Nor Muses, that uses
To pin Apollo's harp.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 7.

Fr. *fredonn-er*, to warble or quaver, in singing, or playing on an instrument; *fredon*, a semi-quaver, warbling, quavering, Cotgr. The origin of the Fr. word is quite obscure.

FRIED CHICKENS, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, S.

"*Fried chickens*, properly, Friar's chickens. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 150.

The phrase is thus traced to the monastic times.

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the *friar's chicken* mysell, and to the crappit-heads too." Guy Manning, ii. 178.

"My lady-in-waiting—shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 224.

***FRIENDS**. *To be friends with one*, a Scottish idiom, signifying, to be on good terms with one, after some difference or degree of animosity; as, *I'm friends with you*; I'm in a state of amity with you; *I'm no friends with you*, I am displeased with you; *I'll be friends with you*, I will be reconciled to you; S.

"Will you be *friends with me* again, Mary? and if ever I give you advice again, it will be in a better spirit." M. Lyndsay, p. 190.

This phraseology has not been unknown in E. It is used by Shakespear.

But say, is Warwick *friends with* Margaret?

Post. Ay, gracious Sov'reign, they're so link'd in friendship.

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.

Third Part Hen. VI.

FRIEND-STEAD, *adj.* Possessing a friend.

"I am sure, while Christ lives, I am well enough *friend-stead*; I hope he will extend his kindness and power for me." Rutherford's *Lett.*, P. 1., ep. 144.

FRIGGIS, *s. pl.*

With forks and flakes they laik grip flappis,
And flang togidder lyk *friggis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

This seems to mean, stout men, fit for war. According to this view, *frigg* is the same with *freik*, sometimes written *frick*. In Mr. Pinkerton's copy, from Maitland MS. it is, with *friggis*. This would totally alter the sense.

FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, *s. pl.* Toys, trifles, gew-gaws, often used to denote vain pieces of dress; as, "There's routh of *friggle-fraggles* on that kimmer's cockernonie," Aysr.; corr. from *Figgle-faggle*.

FRIM-FRAM, *s.* Expl. "trifle."

This word seems to occur only in a work, which breathes so much of the spirit of a party, as to destroy its own credibility.

"Criticks with their *frim-frams* and whytie whaties, may imagine a hundred reasons for Abraham's going out of the land of Caldea."—Scotch Presb. Eloq., p. 145.

It is given as synon. with *whytie whatie*, and seems to denote a kind of silly shuffling or tergiversation;

formed perhaps by a reduplication of Su.-G. *fram*, forward, or as conjoined with *fram*, from, q. going forward and then backward, *to and fro*.

To FRIST, *v. a.* 1. To delay, to postpone.

In some remarks on Ramsay's Gl., it is said, that "*Frist* is a mistake for *Traist*, to trust." Works of Sir D. Lyndsay, i. 191.

But this is a singular assertion; as the term is so frequently used by our writers.

"I but beg earnest, and am content to suspend and *frist* glory while supper time." Rutherford, P. i., ep. 91.

"We *frist* all our joys of Christ, till he and we be in our own house above." *Ibid.*, ep. 122.

It is also used as *v. n.* in this sense.

"But let faith *frist* and trust a while." *Ibid.*, P. iii., ep. 48.

It may be observed, however, that in these examples, the *v.* does not signify a simple delay, but one submitted to with confidence and hope.

2. To give on credit, to grant delay as to payment; implying the idea of confidence in a person, S.

Will ye frist me? Will you give me credit for some time, or not ask ready money? Perth. In some parts, at least, of this county, it is pronounced *frist*.

Sen *fristed* goods ar not forgivin,
Quhen cup is full, then hold it evin.

Montgomerye, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 504.

This refers to the S. Prov., "The thing that's *fristed* is no forgiven;" Kelly, p. 305.

"That debt is not forgiven, but *fristed*: death hath not bidden you farewell, but hath only left you for a short season." Rutherford, P. ii., ep. 6.

"I am content, my faith will *frist* God my happiness." *Ibid.*, P. 1., ep. 156.

Here there is only a slight deviation from the primary sense. For to give on credit, is merely to *delay* the exaction of what is owing by another.

A. Bor. *to frist*, to trust for a time. Ray observes, that "*fristen* in Dutch is to give respite, to make a truce." *Coll.*, p. 28.

"*Frestyn* or lendyn. Presto; commodo; accommo; mutuo." *Prompt. Parv.*

Su.-G. Isl. *frest-a*, to delay. *Beiddu han fresta till morgin*; Orabant, ut spatium illis daret in diem posterum; "They bade him *frist* them till the morn," S. Ol. Tryggv. S. ap. Ihre. *Frestmark* is the time allowed to a buyer to try the cattle he has purchased. *Mark* denotes a boundary or limit, whether respecting time or place. Thus the word signifies the *term* during which the goods are allowed on *credit*. V. *Frestmark*, Verel. Ind., p. 170. Germ. *frist-en*, prorogare tempus agendi vel patiendi, Wachter.

FRIST, FRISTING, *s.* 1. A delay, suspension.

"I would subscribe a suspension, and a *fristing* of my heaven, for many hundred years, (according to God's good pleasure) if you were sure in the upper lodgings in our Father's house before me." Rutherford's *Lett.*, P. i., ep. 2.

2. *To frist*, on credit.

Ane dyvour coffe, that wirry hen,—
Takis gudis to *frist* fra fremit men;
And brekis his obligatioun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 6.

A *frist*, *afrist*, is used in the same sense, according to Kelly, p. 32, "a trust."

"All ills are good a *frist*;" S. Prov. "The longer a mischief is a coming, the better." *Ibid.* But the phrase is rather an illustration of sense first; as signifying, "when delayed."

"*Frest*, or to *frest*. Mutuum." Prompt. Parv.

Pitcottie, according to one MS., gives us this proverb in a more original form.

"All thir lordis war verrie blyth, thinking that all evil was guid of *frest*." Cron., p. 238. Absurdly in Ed. 1728, "all evil was good of *thirst*;" p. 99.

Isl. *frest-ur*, Germ. *frist*, a delay. V. the *v*. and *FREST*.

FRITHAT, FRITHIT, adv. Notwithstanding, nevertheless; *Fife, Dumfr., Roxb.*

This term is of pretty general use, and seems merely a corrupt abbreviation of *for a' that*, i.e., for all that, V. *FRAAT*.

FRITTE, s.

Hale muder of our makar, and medecyn of miss!
Hale *fritte* and salve for the synnis sevin!

Howlate, iii. 7.

This is part of an absurd address to the Virgin Mary. *Fritte* is left by Mr. Pink, as not understood. So much merit being ascribed to the Virgin by the church of Rome, it may denote compensation, satisfaction; Germ. *friede*, Alem. *frido*, id.: or security, protection, as the same Germ. word also signifies. Su.-G. *frid*, id. A.-S. *frith*, peace, *froot*, liberty, manumission. This term is retained in O. E. as signifying peace, or rather security from death.

That bataille was hard, so men has no *frith*,
Slayn was that coward, & his sonne him with.

R. Brunne, p. 90.

Isl. *froc*, however, and *frygd*, signify recreatio, morbi vel doloris lenimen; G. Andr., p. 79, which approaches most nearly to the sense of the conjunct term *salve*.

To FRIVOLE, v. a. To annul, to set aside; from Fr. *frivole*, frivolous.

"Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him, than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit—and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tro." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 45.

FRIZZLE, s. 1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint, *Roxb.* V. *FREZELL*.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol, *ibid.*

Apparently corr. from Fr. *fusil*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box, Cotgr. Ital. *fuile*, id.

[**FROAD, s.** Froth, *Ork.*; Isl. *froda*, foam.]

FROATHSTICK, s. A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub, *S. B.*

My bairn has tocher of her awn,—

A shode-shool of a holin club,

A froathstick, a can, a creel, a knock,

A break for hemp, that she may rub,

If ye will marry our Jennie, Jock.

Country Wedding, Watson's Coll., iii. 47.

* **FROCK, s.** A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt, *S.*

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent.—Besides stockings, they make *frocks*, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery." Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 250.

This is often called a *Guernsey Frock*.

FROCK, s. A term used in distinguishing the different pairs of a team of oxen in a plough; *Hind-Frock, Mid-Frock, Fore-Frock*, Aberd. V. *FIT-NOWT*.

FRODY, adj. "Cunning," *Pink.*

Quhen freindis meltis, hairtis warmis,
Quod Johnie that *frody* fude.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 105.

Teut. *vroed*, wise, prudent; *Leg. frelie*.

FROE, s. Froth, *S. O.*; *Froie, Roxb.*

This pronunciation, which is universal among the vulgar, renders it probable that the *th* was never used; and that our term is immediately allied to Moes.-G. *frain*, Isl. Dan. *froe*, semen. I apprehend that it has been primarily used in relation to animals, and may be traced to Moes.-G. *fri-jon*, amare, whence Su.-G. *fri-a*, procri. In Isl. the term is applied indiscriminately to animals and vegetables; and in Su.-G. the *frog* is supposed to have its name *froe*—acopioso semine quod vere emittit; *Ihre*.

FROG, s. An upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock.

In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.
With black *frogis* helyt war thai.

Barbour, x. 375, MS.

As I that grippit with my crukit handis,
The scharp rolkis toppio at the schore,
In heuy wate *frog* stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with irn wappynnis me inuade.

Doug. Virgil, 176. 2.

i.e. "Bestead with a heavy wet coat."

Ten thowsnd ells yied in his *frog*,
Of Hielsnd plaidis, and mair.

Interlude, Droichrs, Bannatyne Poems, p. 174.

O. Flem. *frock*, lena, suprema vestis, Kilian. Fr. *froc*. L. B. *frocus, froccus*.

Nil toga ruricolae, nil *frocus* religioso.

Will. Brito, Philipp., p. 108.

I had conjectured that *frog* or *frock* was of Goth. origin, as formed from A.-S. *rocc*, Su.-G. Germ. *rock*, Belg. *rok*, an outer garment; and observe that the learned Spelman has thrown out the same idea. Teut. *rock* and *huf-rock*, signify a coat. *F* or *v*. is often prefixed, when a word passes from one language to another. *Ihre* derives Su.-G. *rock*, from *rauh*, Belg. *ruych*, rough; as the inhabitants of the Northern countries generally wore the skins of animals in their rough state.

"*Frog, Frogge*, monkes habyte. Flocus, Cuculla. Prompt. Parv." Du Cange expl. *Floc-us*, as denoting a garment of monks, having wide sleeves, vulgo *Froc*.

Isl. *frikia*, pannus vilis—grossus, et apertus, *Burillum*; G. Andr., p. 79.

To FROG, v. n. To snow or sleet at intervals, *Ang.* This word is frequently used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, especially of snow, in the Gram-pian mountains, to those residing in the plain. Thus they say, *It's froggin in the hills*.

Unless we suppose *r* to have been inserted, it cannot be viewed as allied to Dan. *fog*, nimbus, nix vento agitata. V. Seren. vo. *Fog*. It has more resemblance to Germ. *verrauch-en*, to evaporate, to rise in steam or smoke.

FROG, s. A flying shower of snow or sleet, *Ang.*

This is certainly the sense of the word as used by Sir D. Lyndsay, although overlooked by Mr. Pink.

Quhat kin of a woman is thy wyfe?

S. ————A storm of stryfe;

A frog that fylis the wind ;
A filland flagg ; a flyrie fuff ;
At ilka pant sche lattis a puff.

Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 71.

This sense corresponds to *storm, flagg, fuff*.

FROG, s. A young horse, more than a year old, but not two, Buchan.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *vroegh*, properly denoting the morning, but used in composition to signify what is early ; *Vroegh ryp*, praemeturus, praecox. Or, to Su.-G. *frogth*, laetitia, because of the playfulness of colts.

I find the term defined somewhat differently. "Froque, a colt, male or female, about three years old." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

FROICHFU', (gutt.) *adj.* Denoting a state of perspiration, Ayrs.; evidently allied to E. *froth*; Su.-G. *fragga*, spuma; Mod. Sw. *fradga*, id.; whence *fradgig*, foamy, frothy.

FRONE, s. A sling, Ayrs.

C. B. *ffwyn*, denotes a bridle, a restraint; but the analogy is not satisfactory.

To **FRONT, v. n.** Meat is said to *front*, when it swells in boiling, Ang.

FRONTALE, s. 1. Perhaps, the curtain in front of a bed.

"Rufis of beddis.—Item, ane rufe of gray dammas with the heid, thre pece of curtingis of the samyne, with ane *frontale* frenyeit with gold and silk, ane stikit coveratour of gray taffatiis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 47.

In another place, mention is made of an "over *frontale* of cramasay velvott with the story of the life of man upoun the samyne, comparit to ane hart, all of raisit werk in gold, silver, and silk." Also of a "nether *frontale* of the samyne bed." *Ibid.*, A. 1542, p. 92.

2. A curtain hung before an altar.

"Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapell, of dammes of the hew of the orange and purple. Item, ane *frontale* of the samyne dammas frenyeit with silk." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

L. B. *frontale*, et *frontalis*, Linwodo est apparatus, pendens in fronte altaris, qui apparatus alias dicitur *Palla*; Du Cange. From the extracts which he gives it may be seen what astonishing expence must have been lavished on ecclesiastical ornaments of this description. *Fruentell*, *Frontellus*. Prompt. Parv.

FRONTER, s. A name to a ewe four years old, Roxb. V. **FRUNTER**.

[**FRONTLY, adv.** Face to face; Fr. *de front*, in front; Barbour, xvi. 174, Skeat's Ed.

Both MSS. have this reading: *stoutlynys*, as given by Jamieson, is a mistake. V. Gl. and note in Prof. Skeat's Ed.]

[**FROOTERY, s.** Superstitious observances, Ork.]

To **FROST, v. a.** To injure by frost; as, "the potatoes are a' *frostit*," S.

To **FROST, v. n.** To become frost-bitten, S. *Frostit*, frost-bitten.

[**FROST, s.** Difficulty; to *fin' frost*, to meet with difficulties, Banffs.]

[**FROTHE, v. a.** To wash slightly, Banffs. V. **FREATHE**.]

[**FROTHE, FROTHAN, s.** A slight washing, Banffs.]

[**FROTHY, adj.** 1. Good at early rising.

2. Early at work, and showing energy. V. **FURTHY**.

This Banffs. word is used chiefly in a disrespectful sense. V. Gl.]

FROUNSIIT, part. pa. Wrinkled.

His face *frounsit*, his lyre was lyk the lede,
His tethe chattrit, and shiveret with the chin.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 162.

Fr. *frons-er*, to wrinkle; also, to frown. Chaucer uses *frounceles*, as signifying without wrinkles.

FROW, s. A lusty woman, S.

Froe seems used in the same sense, Beaumont and Fletcher.

—They are now

Bucksom as Bacchus *Froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet,
Awaiting the meeting of permonish'd friends.

Wit at several Weapons, p. 3439.

It is singular that it bears a much worse sense A. Bor. "*Frow*, an idle, dirty woman; North." Grose.

The word, although used in this peculiar sense in S., is evidently the same with Germ. *fraw*, Belg. *wroove*, a woman. Wachter and Ihre view these as derived from Moes-G. *frauja*, a lord, as originally denoting domestic authority. Su.-G. *fru* properly signifies a woman of rank. V. **FRE, adj.** 2.

FROWDIE, s. 1. A big lusty woman, S. B.

This form may be accepted as a dimin. from *Frow*. But perhaps it is immediately allied to Sw. *frodig*, plump, jolly. *En fet och fredig karl*, a fat and plump man, Wideg.

2. A cap for the head, with a seam in the back part of it, worn by old women, Ang.

Perhaps q. Su.-G. *fru-tyg*, a lady's cloth or cap, as *natt-tyg* denotes a nightcap.

This piece of dress is also called a *sow-back*; most probably from the resemblance of the hinder part of the cap to the *back* of a *sow*, both being curved.

To **FRUCT, v. n.** To bear fruit.

How suld a penny *fruct* contrair nature,
Sen gold, siluer mettell, and silken vre,
Fynit be folkis, vsnisis and nocht inrecessis?

Colkelbie Sone, v. 766.

FRUCT, s. Increase, fruit.

—He wald preve the thrid penny, quhyle hid
Quhilk for the tyme no *fruct* nor proffit did.

Ibid., v. 763.

Fr. *fruit*, Lat. *fruct-us*.

FRUCTUOS, adj. Fruitful.

There is ane place quham the Grekis they sa,
Vnto his name clepis *Hesperia*,
Ane nobill land, richt potent in bstall,
And *fructuos* grund, plentuus of vittall.

Lat. *fructuosus*, id. *Doug. Virgil*, 29. 44.

FRUESOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking, frowzy, Roxb.

“Werc you at the meeting of the traitors at Lanark on the 12th of January?” “I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day—Let them take that! bloody *fruesome* beasts.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 103.

Johnson rather rashly pronounces E. *frowzy* to be a cant term; which he has often done in other instances, when he did not find an etymon in Junius or Skinner. He gives as its first sense, “fœtid, musty.” Now this exactly corresponds with Isl. *frugg-a*, *mucescere*, *frugg*, *foenum mucidum*, *frugt*, odor, *fruggad-r*, *mucidus*.

* **FRUGAL**, *adj.* This bears a sense in Aberd. which is seldom conjoined with our idea of that of the E. term; frank, kind, affable.

Shall we rather trace it to Su.-G. *froegd*, *laetitia*, *frogd-a*, *exhilarare*? Isl. *frials*, *largus*.

FRUMP, *s.* An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one's clothes, Dumfr.

To **FRUMPLE**, *v. a.* To crease, to crumple, Upp. Lanarks. V. **FRAMPLE**.

To **FRUNSH**, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, Roxb.; [to gloom, to frown, to distort the face, as when one is displeas'd, Clydes.]

Teut. *frons-en het veir-hood*, *contrahere supercilium*, to knit the brows. Fr. *fronser le front*, id. The S. verb had been originally applied to that change of the countenance which indicates ill humour, or precedes crying.

FRUNTSIT, *part. pa.* Puckered, crumpled.

“Sevintene *fruntsit* ruiffis of layn cordonit with gold silver and silk of divers enllouris.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 234.

Fr. *froncé*, *froncé*, id., from *fronc-er*, *fronser*, “to gather, plait, fold,—crumple, frumple;” Cotgr. It is originally the same with *Frumsit*, wrinkled, which is one of the significations given of the Fr. *v.*

FRUNT, *s.* In *frunt*, in the front.

Fergy in *frunt* past,

And Fynny followit him fast.

Colkbbie Sow, F. I, v. 217.

FRUNTER, **FRONTER**, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year; also pronounced *Thrunter*, Roxb.

From A.-S. *feoner-wintra*, *quadriennis*,—“of four years;” Sommer. I can hardly view *Thrunter* as a corruption of *Frunter*. For although both terms have precisely the same meaning, it appears to me that they have originated from different modes of reckoning the age of the animal. One would call the ewe a *Frunter*, as having entered into her fourth year, (the Anglo-Saxons and other northern nations reckoning the whole year from the winter, when it commenced); while another would denominate the same animal a *Thrunter*, as having actually seen three winters only, or lived three years complete. V. **THRUNTER**. This also accounts for the different definitions given of *Twinter*, one explaining it “a beast that is two years old,” another, “a ewe in her third year,” i.e., the second year being elapsed, and the third running. I find that the Bishop of Dunkeld, who well knew the force of his vernacular language as well as of the Latin, when he used the phrase, “*fine twinteris*,” thus renders Virgil's

language, *quintas bidentes*. Now, I need scarcely say, that *bidens* signifies a sheep two years old, as Cooper adds, “a hogrell, or hogatte.” V. **TWINTER**.

FRUNTY, **FRONTY**, *adj.* 1. Free in manner, spirited; implying the idea of forwardness, Fife.

Davy's a decent thrifty chield,

A winsome lad, an' *frunty*.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 95.

It is not improbable that *Frunky* may be an old Belg. word, transmitted from our ancestors, as in modern Belg. *wantig* signifies “froward, cross, peevish;” Sewel. Fris. *wrantigh*, litigious, querulus, morosus; Kilian.

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health, Kinross.

Sw. *frodig* signifies plump, jolly. But this seems merely an oblique sense of *Frunky*, as signifying “free in manner.”

This seems formed from Fr. *effronté*, impudent, overbold; although used in a softer sense. I need scarcely add, that it is radically allied to E. *effrontery*.

To **FRUSCH**, **FRWSCH**, *v. a.* 1. To dash, to strike with violence.

Sa wondir freschly thai frekis *fruschit* in feir,
Throw all the harnes thai hade,
Baith birny and breist plade,
Thairin wappynis couth wade.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 20.

Fruschit in feir, i.e., “crushed, dashed, knocked, together.”

Togidder duschis the stout stedis attanis,

That atheris counter *fruschit* vtheris banys.

Doug. Virgil, 386. 17.

2. To break in pieces. Part. pa. *fruschyt*, to *fruschyt*.

—The crag wes hey, and hidwous,
And the elymbing rycht peralous:
For hapnyt ony to slid and fall,
He suld sone be to *fruschyt* all.

Barbour, x. 597, MS.

O. E. id. “I *frusshe* or brose a thing; Je brise. I hane wyst hym *frusshe* a hard appell at a stroke with his fyste.” Palsgr. B. iii. F. 243, a.

3. To overthrow, to discomfit; to *fruschit*, pret.

The Sothroune part so *frusched* was that tide,
That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide.

Wallace, lii. 197, MS.

On thame we shout, and in thar myd rout duschit,
Hewit, hakkit, smyte down, and all to *fruschit*
They fey Gregious, on ilk syde here and there.

Sternimus, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 53.

Immediately allied to Fr. *froiss-er*, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also, to crash, burst, or break in pieces; to quash; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth.; as Su.-G. *frus-a* signifies, cum fremitn et effusè procidere. This, however, properly denotes the violent fall of water; although Ihe views it as allied to *fraes-a*, stridere. V., however, the *adj.*

To **FRUSCH**, *v. n.* To break, to fall in pieces.

Ane othir he straik on a basnat of steille;

The tre to raiff and *fruschit* euire deille.

His steing was tynt, the Ingliss man was dede.

Wallace, ii. 52, MS.

O bruckle sword, thy mettal was not true,
Thy *frushing* blade me in this prison threu.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 28.

FRUSCH, FRUSH, *adj.* 1. Brittle; as *frusch wood*, S.

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand!
And wae betide the bush of briar!
It brake into my true love's hand,
When his strength did fail, and his limbs did tire,
Minstreley Border, ii. 153.

2. Dry, crumbling; applied to soil, Roxb.

3. Fragile, as applied to the human frame, especially in childhood.

"Supposing—they were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-custock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility," &c. The Entail, i. 59.

In Prompt. Parv. the orthography differs from that of Palsgr. "*Fres*, or brokyll or broyille. *Fragilis*."

FRUSCH, *s.* Breaking, or noise occasioned by it.

Ther wes off speris sic bristing,
As athir apou othyr raid,
That it a wele gret *frusch* hes maid.
Hors come thar fruschand heid for heid,
Swa that fele on the ground fell deid.
Barbour, xvi. 160, MS.

FRUSHNESS, *s.* Brittleness; applied to plants, woods, &c., S.

Teut. *broosch*, *bruytsch*, Belg. *broos*, Germ. *bros*, C. B. *braa*, Arm. *bresg*, Gael. *brìsg*, id. Alem. *bruzt*, brittleness. Kilian not only explains the Teut. term as signifying *fragilis*, *caducus*, but also, *praeceps*, *ferox*. The latter sense would seem to mark some affinity with Su.-G. *frus-a*. I need scarcely remind the reader, that *f* and *b* are very frequently interchanged. V. the *v*.

FRUSH, *adj.* Frank, forward, Aberd.

Be wha ye will, ye're unco *frush*
At praising what's nae worth a rush,
Except it be to show how flush
Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

It has been observed under *Frusch*, brittle, that Teut. *broosch*, *bresch*, signifies *praeceps*, *ferox*. Isl. *frisk-r* signifies *benevolens*, *vegetus*.

[FRUSHIE-BAA, *s.* A mushroom. *Agaricus campestris*, called also *Fresti-baa*, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]

To FRUSTIR, *v. a.* To render useless, to destroy.

Than quho sall wirk for warld's wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre sall ourt it frak,
And frely *frustir* feild and fure!

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

i.e., "Render both field and furrow, or every furrow of the field, completely useless."

Fr. *frustr-er*, to disappoint, to frustrate; Lat. *frustr-are*.

FRUSTIR, *adj.* 1. Frustrated, disappointed.

Thy modyr and thow rycht heir with me sall bide,
Quhill better be, for chance at may betyde.—
Quhat suld I spek of? *frustir* as this tyde,
For gyft of gud with him he wald nocht bide.

Wallace, i. 313, MS.

Edit. 1620, *frustrate*. It may, however, be used as a *s. q.* Quhy suld I spek of *frustir*? i.e., of his disappointment.

2. Vain, empty, inferior in worth.

The *frustir* luvs it blindis men so far,
In to thair myndis it makis thame to vary;—
All luvs is lost but upone God allone.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92, st. 12.

[FRUTT, *s.* A superstitious notion, a predilection, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]

FRY, *s.* 1. A disturbance, a tumult.

It sets them well into our thrang to spy;
They'd better whisht, reed I sud raise a *fry*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

This term is used both in N. and S. of S.

[2. Trouble, distraction, worry; as, "That laddie keeps us ever in a *fry*," Clydes.]

This may be merely E. *fray* varied in pron. But Isl. *frya* signifies *querela*, and *fry-a*, *fryg-ia*, *carpere*, *vilipendere*.

FRYME, Houlate, ii. 5, "seems *ryme*, prophecy," Pink.

But *fryme* is a palpable error of the copyist. In MS. the passage is:—

Our Souerane of Scotlandis armes to knaw,
Quhill sal be Lord and Ledar
Of bred Britains all quahair,
As Sanct Margarethis air,
And the *signe schaw*.

Holland gives two proofs that the king of S. should be sovereign of all Britain; first his being heir to S. Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmore, who was of the Saxon blood-royal; secondly, his armorial *sign*, the lion rampant.

He bure a lyoin as lord, of gowlis full gay,
Maid maikles of mycht, on mold quhare he movit.

To FRYNE, *v. n.* To fret from ill-humour or discontentment. "A *frynin'* body," a peevish, discontented person, Lanarks., Loth.

FRYNIN, *s.* The act of fretting, *ibid*.

This is probably an oblique sense of A.-S. *fraegn-an*, *frin-an*, interrogare; Moes-G. *frainn-an*, id.; especially as close interrogation is often not only an indication of a peevish humour, but also conducted in a fretful way. It may be added, that the Teut. synonym *vraegh-en* not only signifies interrogare, but laborare, angere, sollicitum esse de re aliqua; Kilian. I know not whether the *v.* may be a derivative from Isl. *fry-ia*, *fryg-ia*, *carpere*, *exprobare*, *vilipendere*; as *frynlaust* signifies, *sine exprobare*; Verel.

FRYST, *adj.* First.

This wes the *fryst* strak off the fycht,
That wes perornyst douchtely.

Barbour, xii. 60, MS.

This may be an error in MS. as I have met with no other instance. A.-S. *fyrst*; Su.-G. *foerst*, id. which, as Ihre observes, is a superlative formed from the part. *foer*, before.

To FRYTHE, *v. n.* To fry; also, metaph., to feel great indignation, Renfr.

Owre lang I've borne your bleth'ring;
I've lain a' *frythin'* on the grass,
To hear your nonsense gath'ring.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 60.

FRYTHING-PAN, *s.* Frying-pan.

He's in a' Satan's *frything-pan*,
Scouth'ring the blood frae aff his han's.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 200.

This is one, among innumerable specimens, of the spirit of that party that endeavoured to expel the family of Brunswick from the British throne. From the general strain of the poems, all who were not faithful to the Chevalier, or who openly opposed him, had no other doom to expect than eternal misery. Did we judge from some of them, the only consolation of the writers under their disappointment, was the hope that the *devil* would superabundantly avenge them on their enemies.

FU', *s.* A firloft. V. FOW, and FULL, *s.*

FU', *adv.* The provincial pronunciation of *How*, in Aberd. and some other northern counties.

I wat right well he was fu' brain,
And fu' could he beither?
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.
Fu' in the first line is for full.

FUD, FUDE, *s.* 1. The matrix.

O worthi byrth, and blyssyt be thi *fud*;
As it is red in prophecy befor,
In happy tym for Scotland thow was born.
Wallace, viii. 1640, MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered *food*, in editions, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee;" Luke xi. 27.

A.-S. *foth*, matrix. But we have the very form of the S. word in Isl. *fud*, id.; G. Andr., p. 79. Hence Isl. *foed-ast*, to be born, Dan. *foed-er af sig*, to breed, *misfoed-er*, to miscarry, *foedsel*, nativity, *foede-by*, *foede-sted*, the place of one's nativity; Su.-G. Isl. *faed-a*, to bring forth, Germ. *foden*, *foed-en*, id. also to be born. Ital. *potta*, rendered by Veneroni, la nature de la femme, and *puttana*, a whore, have been traced to the same Goth. origin. The affinity of Gr. *φύρεν-ειν*, to generate, and *βύρρος*, matrix, has also been remarked.

2. The backside, or buttocks.

They'll fright the *fuds* of the pockpuds,
For mony a buttock bare's coming.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 56.

The English soldiers are here ludicrously denominated from their supposed partiality for *pock-pudding*.

An' fras the weir he did back hap,
An' turn'd to us his *fud*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

O an I war but where I wad be,
Just where a straik I cannie cud gie,
I aiks, and wad yir heavy *fud* gie
A piercin pike. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 99.

3. A hare's, or rabbit's, tail or brush, S. Rudd.

Ye maukns, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
Withouten dread.
Your mortal fae is now aw's'.
Burns, iii. 119. V. FODE.

C. B. *fietog*, a seat; a short tail; which Owen deduces from *fud*, an abruptness; a quick motion.

4. A queuc, or the hair tied behind, Loth.

To FUD, *v. n.* To send, to whisk, to drive on speedily, [to walk with a short quick step]; as, "He *fuds* very fast." "Saw na ye the bawd, man, *fuddin* throw the funs?"

Did you not see the hare whisking through the furze? *Fuddin*, *Fuddan*, *part.*, *adj.*, and *s.* Aberd.

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Quhid*, q. v.

To FUDDER, *v. n.* To move precipitately, Aberd.

Sae aff it *fudder't* owre the height,
As flest's a skullat.
Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

FUDDER, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, a flurry, Aberd.

2. The shock, impulse, or resistance, occasioned by a blustering wind, *ibid.*

3. Impetuous motion, rapid force, *ibid.*

Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang
Gat o'er him wi' a *fudder*.
"Hurry;" Gl. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 123.

4. A sudden noise of any kind; as, "The tod ran by wi' a *fudder*," Aberd.

5. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Isl. *fudr* is rendered *præcipitantiâ manuum*, and *fudr-a*, citus moveor. But *fudder*, I suspect, is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Quhidlin*, a whizzing noise, q. v.

Isl. *hvidr-a*, cito commoveri.

FUDDER, FOTHYR, FUTHIR, FIDDER, *s.* 1.

A large quantity, although indefinite. It seems primarily used to denote a cart-load. This is also written *Fuder*.

"That Lyone of Logy of that ilke has done wrang in the detencioune & withhaldin fra the prior & convent of the Frieris predicatouris besid the burgh of Perth fourtj *fuder* of pettis [peats] of ans yere bipast: And tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj *fuderis* of pettis in the said *freris*," &c. Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1490, p. 180.

—With this Bunnok spokyn had thai,
To lede their hay, for he wes ner:
And he assentyt but daunger:
And said that, in the mornyng
Wele sone, a *fothyre* he suld bryng,
Fayrer, and gretar, and weile mor,
Than he brocht ony that yer befor.
Barbour, x. 193, MS.

Futhir, as used by Douglas, has been rendered "a thing of little or no value," Rudd.

Is nane bot thou, the Fadder of goddis and men,
Omnipotent eternal Joue I ken:
Onlie thy help, Fader, thers is nane vthir;
I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane *futhir*,
Quhais power may not help ane haltand hene.
Doug. Virgil, 311, 29.

If this, mentioned by Rudd., be the proper meaning, it must be quite a different word, allied perhaps to Fr. *feutre*, a skin, a piece of felt, Su.-G. *foder*, Germ. *futter*, id. But it is doubtful, if the expression does not refer to the multitude of the heathen gods as contrasted with the unity of the true God. In this sense, Douglas might say, "I make no account of a whole cart-load of such contemptible deities."

2. A certain weight of lead.

"The *fiddler* of lead contains neerby sexscore and aucht stane." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplath*.

It is used by Dunbar nearly in this sense, as denoting a certain weight of metal.

Out of thair throttis they shot on udder
Hett moltin gold, methocht, a *fudder*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 6.

3. A great number.

Quhen all wes done, Dik with ane aix
Cam furth to fell ane *fudder*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 23. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 336.

Fodder, fother, E. "Fodder, or fother of lead, a weight of lead containing eight pigs, every pig three and twenty stone and a half." Cowel.

The weight seems to differ in different counties of E. Chaucer, *fother*, "a carriage-load; an indefinite large quantity." Tyrwhitt.

4. Equivalent to E. *pack*, a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c.

Amang the first I favour flattering Brand,
Nixt men [man] be Craig Apostat, paillard brother,
I can not mark tua meater of the *futher*.
N. Burne's Admonition.

A.-S. *fother, fothur*, "a cart, a wain load, a fother, as of lead;" Somner. *Fother wudu*, a fother or cart-load of wood, Leg. Canut. Germ. *fuher*, id.; mensura vecturæ maxima, vini, foeni, lignorem, lapidum, &c. Wachter; Tent. *voeder*. Wachter objects to the derivation of it from *fur-en*, to carry; as being contrary to analogy, and without any respect to the insertion of the letter *d*. He prefers Moes-G. *fidur*, quatuor, (A.-S. *feother, fyther*), as he says, we understand by *fuher*, as much as one *quadrige*, or carriage, having four wheels, and drawn by four horses, can bear. In confirmation of this, he mentions what had been remarked by Festus, that *Petorium* was the name which the Gauls gave to a carriage; and that the name originated from the use of four wheels; adding that Celt. *pedwar* signifies four.

Although the origin is doubtful, yet Wachter seems not to have observed, that Kilian mentions *voer, voeyer*, as synon. with *voeder, vehes, vectura*; and Germ. *fuher, fahre*, as used precisely in the same sense. It may also be observed, that Tent. *voeyer* is equivalent to *voeder, pabulum, our fodder*; which, as Wachter himself observes, is in Germ. *fur*, per syncop. from *futer*. This, then, may be sufficient to set aside his objection as to the letter *d*. It must be evident, that the derivation from *voer-en, far-en*, to carry, is far more natural, than that from *fidur*, four. Thus it will correspond to Su.-G. *fora*, a cart-load; whence *foersel*, carriage.

FUDDER, s. Lightning.

—The wind, with mony quhyd,
Maist bitterly thair blew,
With quhirling and dirling,
The *fudder* fell so thick,
Doun dryuing and ryuing,
The leiuus that thay did lick.
—Than fled thay, and sched thay,
Euery ane from ane vdder;
Doun louching, and coutchings
To fle the flichts, of *fudder*.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

Fr. *foudre*, id. which is used by Chaucer in the same sense, H. of Fame, ii. 27. Some have derived the Fr. word from Lat. *fulgur*. But it certainly claims a Goth. origin; Isl. *fuðra* denoting a rapid motion, like lightning; eflagro, citus moveor, more *fulguris*; *fuðr*, calor, motus; G. Andr., p. 79. Ihre has observed this affinity. Isl. *fuðr* is calor, and *fuðr-a*, flagrare, to blaze.

Probably from *Fud*, s., sense 2.

FUDDIE, s. A hare, Aberd., Banffs. V. WHIDDIE.

FUDDIE-HEN, s. A hen without a tail; Ang., awkwardly characterised, as would seem, rather from what she wants, than from what she retains. V. FUD.

FUDDUM, s. Drift continued for a few moments, and returning after a short interval, Ang., most probably from the same Goth. origin with *Fudder* or *Fuddy*, q. v.

FUDDY, s. A designation given to the wind, Aberd.

A puft o' wiud ye cudna get,
To gar your canvass wag;—
Till I advis'd the King to sell
His daughter to the moon;
Synne *Fuddy* raise and flit your sails;
Ye gat your pipes in tune.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

In Caithness a sudden gust is called *fud*, *feud*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *fuð-r*, motus. V. *Fudder*, 2. But, because of the change of *wh*, *quh*, into *f*, by the inhabitants of the Northern counties, *fuddy* is perhaps q. *whuddy* or *whiddy*. Thus it would resemble Isl. *hwida*, aer; also, *fervida actio vel passio pressa*; G. Andr. V. QUHD, and Note on this word, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 102, 103.

FUDDY, s. The bottom of a corn-kiln, the *kill-fuddy*, Aberd.

FUDGEL, *adj.* Fat, squat, and plump.

This is the orthography of Herd's Coll., ii. 82.

And I'm a fine *fudgel* lass. V. FODOEL.

FUDGIE, *adj.* Thick, gross, Loth., apparently the same with FODGEL, q. v.

FUDING, FUDDIN, *part. adj.* Gamesome, frisky, engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were *fudin* about their mother," South of S. V. FUD.

Dan. *foeil-er*, signifies to ramble. But perhaps rather from C. B. *fuod*, a quick motion, whence *fuod-an*, agitation, and *fuodan-u*, to be restless.

To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops.

"Our Proforce or Gavilliger, brings in the complaints, and desires justice, in his Majesties name, to the party offended, and to his Master the Kings Majesty or Generall, that *fuers* or leads the warre." Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 45. V. FURE, v.

To FUF, FUFF, v. n. 1. To blow, to puff, S.

This word is used by Doug., although overlooked by Rudd.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
Can bysse and quhissil; and the hate fire
Doth *fuf* and blaw in bleisses birmand schyre.

Virgil, 257. 17.

Fuff and *blaw* is the phrase still commonly used in S.; sometimes *fuff* and *peg*.

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and pegling, he wad gang,
And crave their pardon that sae lang
He'd been a coming.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 235.

"He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and *fuffing*." Perils of Man, i. 39.

Fuff is used in the same sense, Yorks. "To *Fuff*, to blow in puffs;" Marsh. Yorks., ii. 318.

[*Fuffin*, *Fuffing*, is used as a *part.*, an *adj.*, and a *s.*, thus, *fuffin* an' greetin', the *fuffin* lowe (blaze), the *fuffin* o' the cat.]

- Applied to a cat, when she makes a puffing sound, or spits at one, S.
- To sniff, as conjoined with *Greet*, to make a noise through the nostrils when one is about to cry, *Ettr. For.*

"I should hae said something in return, but—I was like to fa' to the *fuffing* and *greeting*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 231.

Germ. *puuff-en*, id., the initial letter being thrown away. A. Bor. *fuff*, to blow in puffs, is evidently from the same source.

To FUFF, *v. a.* To blow intermittently, S.

She *fufft* her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She notie't na, an aizie burnt
Her brow new worsset apren—

Burns, iii. 131.

Teut. *puuff-en*, *pooff-en*, id. The letters *b*, *f*, *p*, being nearly allied, the Fr. have changed this to *bouff-er*. E. *whiff* retains more of the form of C. B. *chwyth*, *halitus*, *flatus*.

FUFF, *s.* 1. A blast, *synon.* with *puff*, S.

—A filland flagg, a flyrie *fuff*.—

V. Froo, 2.

Lindsay, *S. P. Repr.*, ii. 71.

- A sound emitted resembling a blast of wind, S.

Lang winnow't she, an' fast, I wyte,
An' snodly clean't the stuff,
Whan something hin' her, wi' a skyte,
Gat up, an' gied a *fuff*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

This refers to the three *wechtfuls* of *naething*, one of the unchristian rites of *Halloween*.

- Used to express the sound of powder, not in a confined state, when ignited, S.

Fuff played the priming—heels owre ither,
They fell in shairn.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

- A sudden burst of passion, Fife.

- Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person.

"The first puff of a fat haggish is the worst;" S. Prov. "If you wrestle with a fat man, and sustain his first onset, he will soon be out of breath." Kelly, p. 304.

FUFFARS, *s. pl.* Bellows, Ang.

Formed from *fuff*, *v.* in the same manner as Teut. *poester*, *puyster*, and Su.-G. *puist*, id. from Teut. *poest-en*. Su.-G. *puist-a*, to blow.

FUFFIN, FUFFING, *s.* 1. The noise made by a cat when she spits, S.

—"Mioling of tigers, bruzzing of bears, *aussing* [*r. fuffing*] of kitnings," &c. *Urquhart's Rabelais*. V. CHEEPING.

- A puffing, S.

FUFF, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt, *Aberd.*; equivalent to E. *Pshaw*.

Fuff, Robie man ! cheer up your dowie saul ;
The ley's nae grey, nor is the weather caul.

Tarras's Poems, p. 4.

To FUFFLE, *v. a.* To put any thing in disorder. It is particularly applied to dress, when creased or disordered, from being roughly handled. *Carfuffle*, comp. from this, and *tuffle*, are *synon.*

These terms are especially used in reference to the dress of a female, when put in disorder in consequence of romping, or toying with young fellows. Hence one might also suppose that *fuffle* was originally the same with Isl. *fift-a*, and stuprum allicere; also, infatuare. This is derived from *fift*, *fust*, a fool; Landnamab. Gl. Montrosé blennus, et extremè stultua homo; G. Andr., p. 69. By the way, it may be observed, that this is probably the true origin of E. *whistle* and *whisfler*.

Fuffle, indeed, may with great propriety be traced to Isl. *fjpla*, often confounded with *fjta*, to touch frequently; contrectare; atrectare, libidinosè tangere. *Fiplar hond*, his hand frequently touchea; Landnamab. Gl. Isl. *fjpa* also signifies, turbare. It is evidently, in a similar sense that Lyndaay uaca *fuffilling*, in his *Answer to the Kingis Flyting*.

FUFFLE, *s.* Fuss, violent exertion, Roxb.

Wheu muckle Pate, wi' desp'rate *fuffle*,
Had at Poltowa wan the acuffle,
Then all around the Swedes dominions—
On him turn'd a' their arms anon.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 14.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, *s.* A foster-father, Fife.

Apparently of ludicrous origin; *q.* one who plays the fool with a child by indulgence; Isl. *fjsta-a*, ludificare.

FUG, *s.* Moss, Ayr., Renfr. *Fog*, S.

—Green *fug*, mantlan' ewre the selates,
Held out the air.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

FUGGY, *adj.* Mossy, *ibid.*

I spy'd a bonny wee bit wren,
Lone, on a *fuggy* stane.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 187.

FUGE, *s.*

—That wer ane mervale huge !

To by richt blew, that never ane hew had sene !
Ane servand be, that never had sene ane *fuge* !

King Hart, ii. 30.

Perhaps the same with Fr. *fouaige*, expl. by *Roquefort*, *fouille*; which signifies an instrument of husbandry not unlike a pick-axe.

FUGE', FUGIE, *adj.* Fugitive.

Ye *fuge's* lynnage of fals Laomedone,
Addres ye thus to mak bargane anone ?

Doug. Virgil, 76. 2.

FUGE', FUGIE, *s.* 1. A fugitive, S.

How foul's the bibble he spits out,
Fan he ca's me a *fugee* !
Achilles played na triumph about
Wi' him, he says ; but judge ye.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Hence the vulgar phrase, applied to a legal deed, a *fugie warrant*, S.

- A coward, one who flies from the fight; a term well known to those who amuse themselves with the *humane* sport of cock-fighting, S.

"This custom [cock-fighting] was retained in many schools in Scotland within this century; perhaps it is

still in use. The schoolmasters were said to preside at the battle, and claimed the run-away cocks as their perquisites. These were called *Fugees*." Brand's Popular Antiq., p. 234.

To the disgrace of our country, this custom is still retained in some schools. It is, however, I believe, more generally abolished.

[This custom was extinct long before Dr. Jamieson's death.]

[3. A term of taunt and defiance used by school-boys, and accompanied with a blow on the shoulder, when they are urging each other to fight; also, if one refuses to fight, the other strikes him and shouts *fuge*, to declare his superiority, Clydes.]

[FUGGIE, *v. a.* To run away from, to play the truant, and the truant is called *fuggie-bell*, or *fuggie-the-squeel*. Banffs. Gl.]

FUGIE WARRANT, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is in *meditatione fugae*, S.

"The shirra sent for his clerk; and as the lad is rather light o' the tongue, I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been on a *fugie warrant* for debt." Antiquary, i. 129.

FUGITOUR, *s.* A fugitive; Lat. *fugitor*.

—"Traisting thaim to be some advertist thairof be sindry *fugitouris* daly departing of the cieté." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 123. *Perfugae*, Lat. Lat. *fugi-o*.

TO FULYIE, *v. a.* To "gett the better of," Gl. Aberd.

Tam Tull upon him cuist his ee,
Saw him sae mony *fulyie*;
He green'd again some play to pree,
And raise anither bruilie.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

In Edit. 1805, *foolyie*.

This is evidently the old national pronunciation of liquid sounds borrowed from the Fr., like *bruilie* for *broil*, *fulyie* for *foil* (gold foil), &c. It is from Fr. *fouler*, to presse, oppresse, *foyle*, overcharge, extremely; Cotgr.

FUILTEACHS, *s. pl.* A name given to the two weeks preceding, and the two following, Candlemas; Menteth. This division of the year is also called the *Dead Month*.

The peasantry prognosticate from this period the character of the Spring. If the weather be very favourable, especially before Candlemas, they conclude that it will afterwards be proportionally bad. Hence it is commonly said, that they wish the *Fuilteachs* to come in with an adder's head, and to go out with a peacock's tail, i. e., to be stormy in the beginning, and mild towards the end.

The Gael. term is *Faoilteach*, or according to Shaw *Faoilteach*, "half of February and January, bad weather." Ir. *Faoilliah*, the name of February.

This mode of prognostication partly corresponds with that which is common in the Lowlands.

If Candlemas day be bouny and fair,
The half of the winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas day be rainy and foul,
The half of the winter's gane at Yule.

FUIR, *s.* The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time.

"Capons, n. 140. Hens, n. 106. Cheese, 260 st. Peats, 9 *fuir*." Rcnt. Abb. Kilwinning, Keith's Hist. App., p. 186.

Su.-G. *fora*, vectura. Ponitur tam pro actu vehendi, quam pro ipso onere currus vel vehi; from *foer-a*, ducere; Ihre. *En fora med jaern*, several cart-loads of iron going the same way; Wideg.

FUIR-NIGHT, FUIRE-NIGHT, far in the night.

"Jam provecta nox est, it is now will [r. *well*, as in later editions] *fuire-night*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 34.

A.-S. *forth-nihtes*, nocte longe provecta. V. FURE-DAYS.

FUIISH, *pret.* of FESS or FESH. Fetched, brought; part. pa. *fuishen*, *fushen*, S.

But someway on her they *fuish* on a change,
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

"I'm glad to hear you hae gotten your lint again.' 'I hae nae just gotten it yet,' said Tibbie; 'but Lody tell't me it wad be *fushen* the day.'" Glenfergus, ii. 161.

FUISSSES, *pl.* Ditches.

—"All and hail the said burgh of Aberdeine with the precinct walles, *fuissea*, ports, wayes, streitts, passages," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 86.

O. Fr. *fousseis*; fossé, retranchement. Lat. *fossa*; Roquefort.

FUIST, *s.* A fusty smell, S.

TO FUIST, *v. n.* To acquire a fusty smell, S. Whence,

FUISTIT, *part. adj.* Fusty, S.

TO FULE, *v. n.* To play the fool.

But he *fulyt* for owtyn wer,
That gaiff through till that creatur.

Barbour, iv. 222, MS.

Isl. *fol*, fatuus. V. THROUGH.

This is the ancient form of the word. Goth. *fol*, Su.-G. *foll*, fatuus; C. B. *fol*, Fr. *fol*. Hence Su.-G. *fioll-a*, ineptire, Anc. Goth. *foel-a*, lascivire, catulire.

FULE, *adj.* Foolish; as, *Fule thing*, foolish creature, S.

FULEGE, *adj.* Foolish.

"Thir thingis I spek in na *fulege* confidence in my eruditoun, but in sinceritie of conscience," &c. N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 223.

FULEGENES, *s.* Foolishness.

—"The *fulegenes* of thame salbe maid manifest to all men, as wes the *fulegenes* of Jannes and Mamores." N. Winyet, ut sup., p. 224.

FULE-THING, FOOL-THING, *s.* A foolish creature; often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females, S. Thus it is applied to one who has refused good offers of marriage.

They jest it till it's dinner's past ;
Thus by itself abus'd,
The *fool-thing* is oblig'd to fast,
Or eat what they've refus'd.

Herd's Coll., li, 192.

*To FULFILL, *v. a.* To complete, to fill up.

"*Conscripti* war callit the new Faderis chosin at this time to *fulfill* the auld noumer of Faderis afore minist." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 107.

*FULL, *s.* A firloft or bushel of grain, South of S.

"They commonly yield between 11 and 12 stone of meal to the boll of corn which in this country is 5 *fulls* or firlofts for oats and barley, and 4 firlofts for wheat, rye, and pease." Stat. Acc., viii, 23.

This is rather an absurd mode of spelling a word which was never pronounced in this way. V. Fow, Fow.

[FULLDIN, *s.* A length of time, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FULLIT, *part. pa.* Fulfilled.

—"That the saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of the said decrett be *fullit* efter the forme of the samyn, & of the indenturis maid tharapone." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 247.

Moes-G. *full-jan*, Teut. *vull-en*, implere. Su.-G. *fyll-a*, id. Est verbum juridicum, notans omnes probationis numeros implere ; uti, *fullit*, dicitur id, quod iudicium perfectum est ; Ihre, vo *Fylla*.

FULLYERY, *s.* V. under FULYIE.

FULLYLY, FULLELY, *adv.* Fully.

—Thai mycht nocht se thaim, by,
Fer myst, a bowdraucht *fullyly*.

Barbour, ix, 579, MS.

It is sometimes written *Fullalie*.

"Bot quhow ony historical narratioun culd haue correspondit to ane inuisibill kirk, I can nocht *fullalie* perceaue." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 39, a.

FULMAR, *s.* A species of Petrel, Procellaria cinerea, common in St. Kilda.

"The *Fulmar* in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate ;—it picks food out of the backs of living whales ; it, as is said, uses sorrel with it, for both are found in its nest ;—it comes in November, the sure messenger of evil tidings, being always accompanied with boisterous W. winds, great snow, rain or hail." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 30, 31.

The term would seem to have some analogy to its Dan. name *hav-hest*, Sw. *haf-haest*, i.e., sea-horse ; for Isl. *fula* signifies a foal, and *mar*, the sea, q. the colt of the sea.

*FULSOME, *adj.* Applied to the stomach when overcharged with food, South of S.

Destin'd by fate who thus on those must feed,
Emetics sure their stomachs seldom need,
For luxury by them sets never health adrift,
Nor fall their victims to a *fulsome* rift.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 40.

FULYE, *s.* 1. A leaf.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schroudis the scherand fur, and eucry fale
Ouerfrett wyth *fulyeis*, and fyguris ful dyners
The [s]pray byspret wyth spryngand sproutis dyspers.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400, 39.

2. Leaf gold, S. *foil*, E.

The *fulye* of the fyne gold fell in the feild.

Garvan and Gol., iii, 28.

"Item, a buke with levis of golde, with xiii levis of gold *fulye*." Inventories, p. 11.
We still use *fulye* in the same sense, without the addition of the term *gold*. Fr. *feuille*, id.

FULLYERY, *s.* Leaved work, that which is wrought like foliage.

Fullyery, bordouris of many precious stone—
Palace of Honour, iii, 17.

Fr. *feuille-er*, to foliate. V. FULYE and SKARSMENT.

To FULYIE, *v. a.* To defile.

"He with vnbridillit lust *fulyeit* his anttis." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 1.

Moes-G. *fuls*, A.-S. Isl. *ful*, foul ; Teut. *vuyt-en*, Su.-G. *fylsk-a*, to defile.

FULYIE, FOULYIE, *s.* 1. The sweepings and dung of a town, S.

This term has been used in this sense for nearly three centuries. "Ass [ashes] nor *fulye*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"The Lords—considered a representation made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, bearing that the muck and *fulyie* of the toune being now rouped and set in tack, the soum payable by the tacksmen for the same, is not sufficient to defray the expence of cleansing the streets." Act Sed't., 4th Aug. 1692.

2. Manure.

"The saidis personis sall content & pay—for the wanting of the tatht & *fulye* of the said nolt and scheip." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 289.

"The Master's foot is the best *fulyie* ;" S. Prov. "i.e., dung, *gooding* ;—signifying that the care and concern of a man will make his business prosper." Kelly, p. 308, 309.

Moes-G. *fuls*, putris, foetidus, Isl. *full*, *ful*, id. Belg. *vullis*, filth, dung.

FULYEAR, *s.* A defiler, one who pollutes.

"He was ane raisaur of virginis, *fulyear* of matronis, gret nurisar and fauoror of detractouris." Bellend. Cron., B. viii. c. 7.

FUM, the corr. pronunciation of *whom*, S. B.

New he will get his choice, *fum* he likes best.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 92.

This is the usual reading of this Edit., though changed in posterior ones.

"Be the sun was haf a mile frae the lift, I was at the orchard, and *fum* meets I—but just my lord i' the teeth ?" H. Blyd's Contract, p. 4.

FUMART. V. FOWMARTE.

FUMLER, *s.* *Caik fumler*, "turn cake, a parasite, or perhaps a niggardly fellow, that will give none of his bread to others ;" Rudd.

I am na *caik fumler*, full weil ye knawe ;
Ne thing is mine quhilk sall nocht yours be,
Giff it efferis for youre nobilité.

Doug. Virgil, Prol., 482, 34.

Rudd. conjectures, that this is for *whumble*, to whelm or turn over, according to the mode of pronunciation in the North of S. But neither does the sense favour this view, nor the analogy. For Doug. nowhere uses this corr. mode of writing. It seems to denote a niggard, by an oblique use of E. *fumble*, Su.-G. *fumia*, Belg. *vommel-en* ; q. one who *awkwardly* tries to conceal his *cake* when his friend calls. This is scarcely a

deviation from the use of *E. fumble up*. The primary sense of *fumble* is to grabble in the dark; transposed from *Isl. falma*, palpo in tenebris; *G. Andr.*

FUMMERT, *part. pa.* Benumbed, torpid, *E. Loth., Selkirks.*

FUMMILS, **WHUMMILS**, *s. pl.* A scourge for a top, *Aberd.*

Probably allied to *Sn.-G. hwiml-a*, vertigine laborare; and this from *Isl. hwim*, motus celer, *hwim-a*, cito movere. *Fum-a* also signifies, multum festinare, and *fum*, inconsiderata festinatio, as if there were an interchange in *Isl.* between *hw*, corresponding with our *wh*, and *f*.

[**FUMMLE**, *v. a. and n.* To poke, to work in an awkward manner, to search aimlessly; *part. pres. funlin, fummlin, funmlan*, used also as an *s.* and an *adj.* As an *adj.* it often means weak, silly, awkward, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[**FUMMLE**, *s.* A poke, poking, silly or careless handling, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[**FUMMLER**, *s.* A bungler, a careless or slovenly worker, a silly body, *Clydes.*]

[*Fommelen*, to fumble, to grabble.]

[**FUMMLE**, *v. a. and n.* To turn upside down, to turn over, *Aberdeens., Banffs. V. WHUMMIL.*]

[**FUN**, *s.* The whin. *Ulex Europæus. Banffs. Gl.*]

[**FUN**, *s.* Fire (*u* as in French). *Isl. funi*, live coals. *Ork. and Shetl. Gl.*]

To **FUN**, *v. n.* To speak in jest, *Aberd. V. FUNNIE.*

FUNABEIS, *adv.* However, *S. B.*

Funabeis on she gaes, as she was hown,
An' mony times to rest her limbs lay down.

V. WHEN'A'BE. Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 59.

FUNDATOR, *s.* A founder, *Lat.; Aberd. Reg.*

FUNDMENT, *s.* Founding, or foundation; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **FUNDY**, **FUNNY**, *v. n.* To become stiff with cold, to be benumbed.

"An eating horse never *funned*." *S. Prov., Kelly, p. 52. Fundied, Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 13.*

"The wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' *funied* wi' cauld, that she had neither farrach nor maughts." *Journal from London, p. 3.*

It is more generally pronounced *fundy*. The idea expressed, is that a horse will not catch cold while eating. *Kelly* renders this *foundered*; and as a horse is said to be *foundered*, when a stagnation of the blood, and stiffness of the muscles, are produced, in consequence of his being exposed to cold, after being very warm; it is not unlikely that *fundy* is the *O. S.* word for this. It is still used in the same sense with *founder*.

Fundred and *Funnit* are used in the sense of coldrife; "*A foundy'd body*, one that cannot endure cold; *Foundy'd with cold*, rigens frigore." *Rudd. A cat is*

said to be a *funnit creature*, perhaps because fond of lying near the fire.

Sibb. refers to *Teut. ghe-wondt*, saucius. But it has no connexion with the idea of being wounded. We might suppose that, as *E. founder* seems formed from *Fr. fondre*, to come down, the effect being put for the cause, the *S.* word had the same origin, only the termination of the *v.* being thrown away. But it creates a difficulty here, that *Doug.* uses *founder*, as borrowed from the *Fr. v.* in the sense of *fall down*.

The auld trymblyng towart the altare he drew,
That in the hate blud of his son sched new
Founderit,—

Virgil, 57. 22. V. also 394. 22.

We must therefore leave the origin as quite uncertain.

[**FUNDYING**, *s.* Benumbment with cold, *Barbour, xx. 75, Skeat's Ed.*

The *Edinburgh MS.* has *enfundeyng*, which is evidently a mistake of the translator for *ane fundeyng*, as in the *Cambridge MS. V. under Einfundeyng.*]

FUNDYN, *part. pa.* "Founded, settled," *Pink.* But *Barbour* uses it in two other senses. 1. *Found.*

Bot the King—in all assayis,
Wes *fundyn* wyss and awise.

x. 37, MS.

2. Supplied, furnished with the means of sustenance.

For he had na thing for to dispand,
Na thair wes nane that evir kend
Wald do sa mekill for him, that he
Mycht sufficiently *fundyn* be.

Barbour, i. 322, MS.

A.-S. find-an, suggerere, suppeditare, subministrare. *E. and S. find* is still used in the same sense, "*He finds me in money and in victuals*," *Johns.*

To **FUNG**, *v. a. and n.* [1. To strike, *Clydes;* to thrust, *Buchan.*]

2. To emit a sharp, whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn, *Mearns.*

Ye witeches, warlocks, fairies, fien's!
That squalloch owre the murky greens,
Daft *funging* fiery peats, an' stanes,
Wi' fuzzy glee;—
Sing out yir hellish unken't teens,
Yir en'my's dead!

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

FUNG, *s.* 1. A sound of this description, *ibid.*

2. A stroke, *Clydes., Aberd., S. O.; Funk*, synon.

— His lang lay, wi' fearfu' *fung*s,
Shook a' the roofing tim'er.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 200.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turned round;
And bash'd, wi' mony a *fung*,
The pack that day.

Ibid., Edit. 1816, p. 125.

Auld Kate brought hen the maskin rung,
Syn'e Jock flew till't wi' speed,
Gae Wattie sic an awfu' *fung*,
That maistly laid him dead.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

Probably so-called from the sound emitted.

[**FUNG**, *adv.* 1. With force, accompanied with a whizzing sound, as, "The cork gaed *fung* out o' the bottle," *Clydes., Banffs.*

2. Violently, as, "She ran *fung* oot at the door," Banffs. Gl.]

[FUNG, *v.* and *s.* V. FUNK.]

FUNGAR, FUNGER, *s.* A whinger, or hanger, Aberd.

"For persewyng & stryking him with ano drawin *fungar*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"A *funger* with furnyst schaytht." Ibid.; apparently, ornamented *sheath*.

FUNGIBLES, *s. pl.* A term used in our law to denote the moveable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction from those which must be judged of individually, S.

"Grain and coin are *fungibles*, because one guinea, or one bushell or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. 1, § 18.

"They are called *fungibles*," this learned writer remarks, "quae *functionem* recipiunt."

Fungibiles res, dicuntur apud Jurisconsultos, quarum una *fungi* protest vice alterius, ut eae sunt quae constant numero, pondere et mensura; Du Cange.

[FUNGLAY, FUNGLIE, *adj.* Large, great, "a *funglie-fu'* body," an obliging, generous person, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FUNYIE, *s.* A polecat. V. FOYN.

To FUNK, FUNG, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To strike, [to thrust, to kick; part. pres. *funkin*, *funking*, *fungin*, used also as a *s.* and an *adj.*,] S.

2. To kick behind, S.

Perhaps from Teut. *fuyck-en*, *pellere*, *pulsare*.

—You're right, Queen Anne, my dow;
You've curried the auld mare's hide,
She'll *funk* nae mair at you.

—The good auld yaird
Could neither *funk* nor fling.

Jacobite Relics, i, p. 68, 69.

The white an' the blue,

They *funkit* an' flew,

But Paterson's mare she cam foremost.

Ibid., ii. 254.

"Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn." M. Lyndsay, p. 294.

3. To *Funk off*, to throw off, by kicking and plunging, Loth.

"The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1821, p. 393.

[4. To provoke, displease, rouse to anger, S.]

[5. To take offence, to become angry, to display bad temper, S.]

6. To faint, to become afraid; part. pa. *funkit*; as, "You're *funkit*," you have lost courage, Lanarks.

[7. To die; used in a humorous sense, Banffs. Gl.]

VOL. II.

FUNK, FUNG, *s.* 1. A stroke, S.

2. A kick, S.

3. Ill-humour. *In a funk*, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion, Loth.

4. Fright, alarm, perturbation. To be *in a funk*, to be much afraid, S.

This exactly agrees with the sense of Teut. *fonck*; Turba, turbatio, perturbatio.

FUNKER, *s.* One that kicks or flings, a term applied to horses or cows; as, "Diinna buy that beast, she's a *funker*," Roxb.

[FUNKIE, FUNGIE, *adj.* Apt to take offence, short-tempered, Clydes., Banffs.]

FUNKIE, FUNGIE, *s.* One who shuns the fight. "He got the fugie blow, and became a *funkie*," *ibid.*

In the old language of Flanders, *in de fonck zijn* signifies turbari, in perturbatione esse; Kilian.

FUNKING, *s.* The act of striking behind, S.

"It's hard to gar a wicked eout leave off *funking*." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 313.

FUNNIE, *adj.* 1. Full of merriment, facetious, S.

Wi' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,

I wat they did na weary;

An' unco tales, an' *funnie* jokes,

Their sports were cheap an' cheery.

Burns, iii. 138.

2. Exciting mirth, S.

3. Causing ridicule. Thus it is said of a fantastic piece of dress worn by a female, "Wasna yon a *funnie* thing she had on?" S.

Mr. Todd has inserted the term *Funny* in this sense; rendering it by "comical;" and adding that "it is a northern word, now common in colloquial language."

Of the *s.* *Fun*, he says; "It is probably from the Sax. *faegn*, merry, glad." But O. E. *fonne*, to be foolish, whence *fonne*, a fool, (Chaucer), certainly supplies us with a more natural etymon. Su.-G. *faane*, (pron. *fone*), fatuus, Isl. *fane*, id., whence *fanast*, fatuè se gerere.

As the term is very often applied, in vulgar language, to what is ridiculous, it is more than probable that this has been its primary use, and that it has been transferred to merriment, as being caused by ridiculous objects.

To FUNNY. V. FUNDY.

[FUNSAR, *s.* An unshapely bundle of clothes, Ang.]

FUNSCHOCH, FUNSHICK, *s.* 1. Energy and activity in operation, Fife. *Throwpit*, synon.

2. A sudden grasp, Fife; synon. *Clatch*.

FUP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Buchan; the provincial pron. of *Whip*.

R 2

FUPPERTIEGEIG (*g* hard), *s.* A base trick, Banffs.

Here the initial *f* is merely the northern pronunciation of *wh*. The origin of the first part of the word must therefore be sought in *Whippert*, as primarily signifying hasty, sudden, curt in the mode of speaking or acting.

FUR, FURE, FEURE, *s.* 1. A furrow, S.

That Kyng off Kyll I can nocht wnderstand,
Off him I held neur a *fur* off land.
Wallace, viii. 22, MS.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure
All fruitt that growis on the *feure*.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 51, st. 3.

Hence *furlenth*, the length of a furrow. Here we see the origin of E. *furlong*.

To the lordly on left that lufly can lout,
Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
Salust the bauld herne, with ane blith wout,
Ane *furlenth* before his folk, on feildis sa faw.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 22.

2. Something resembling a furrow; used metaph.

Thare langwis ane streme of fyre, or ane lang *fure*,
Castaund gret licht about quhare that it schane.
Sulcus, *Virg.* *Doug. Virgil*, 62. 12.

3. A furrowing, ploughing. To get a fur, to be ploughed, S.

"It is advised to plow it with all convenient haste, that so it may get three *furs* betwixt and the latter end of April or beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross *fur*, the third to be gathered." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 21.

Dan. *fur*, Su.-G. *for*, *fora*, A.-S. *furh*, Belg. *vore*, id. Ihe derives Su.-G. *for* from *far-a*, terram exercere, to cultivate the ground.

FUR, FURE, *pret.* 1. Went, fared.

—Wallang with him *fur*,
Quhill he was brocht agayn our Carleill mur.
Wallace, x. 533, MS.

The wardane syne til his cuntrè
Fure and a qwhile thar restyd he.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 180.

A. Bor. "where *fured* you? whither went you?" Grose.

A.-S. *for*, *ivit*, *pret.* of *far-an*, ire.

2. Fared; with respect to food.

Yeit *fur* thair weill of stuff, wyn, aill and breid,
Wallace, xi. 441, MS.

FURAGE, *s.* Apparently, wadding; synonym. *Colfin*.

"George Fleman fir'd a pistol in at the north side of the coach beneath his left arm, and saw his daughter dight of the *furage*." Kirkton's *History*, p. 416.

FURC, *s.* Gallows. V. PIT AND GALLOWES.

FURCHTGEWING, *s.* The act of giving out; *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

[FURD, FURDE, *s.* A ford. *Barbour*, vi. 78.]

To FURE, *v. a.* 1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of frauchting and lading of schippis, mycht be put till executioun efter the tenour of the

samin, and at na gudis be *furit* be the maister vpon his ouerlott." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 130, edit. 1566. *Fured*, c. 109, Murray.

2. To conduct, to lead.

For thocht a man wald set his bissy curis,
Sae far as labour used his wisdom *furis*,
To file hard chance of infortunite,—
This cursid weird yet ithandly enduris,
Gien to him first in his nativitie.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 83, st. 5.

Or it may simply signify; "as far as labour and wisdom can go."

Su.-G. *foer-a*, to carry, also, to lead; Belg. *voer-en*, to carry.

FUREING, FURING, *s.* Fare, freight.

"Ane ship beand in ony strange cuntry, or sic place quhair the ship or gudis may, be suddane storm, or uther aventure, be in peril, it is defendit, that na man, quhilk takis hire and *fureing* tak upon hand to depart fra the ship, and ly upon the land on the shore, but the master's license, under the pane of ane doubill mendis." Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 615.

It is printed as if meant for *sureing*.

Su.-G. *fora*, vectura; Belg. *voering*, carrying.

FURE, *pret.* V. FUR.

FURE, *adj.* "Firm, fresh, sound, in good plight.—On *fute fure*, sound in the feet;" Gl. Sibb.

This is radically the same with *Fery*, q. v.

FURE, *s.* Apparently, a strong man, the word last mentioned used as a *s.*

—A forky *fure*—

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 47.

Mr. Pink. on this word refers to A.-S. *fur*, promptus, Lye's *Dict.* But the word is *fus*. Su.-G. *en foer karl*, vir fortis, is very nearly allied.

FURE-DAYS, FUR-DAYS, FOOR-DAYS. 1.

Late in the afternoon, S. B. *Furedays dinner-time*, a late hour for dinner. *Foor-days*, A. Bor. id.

Fur-days, or "*Furd-day*," is expl. in Roxb., by some, "The morning is advanced;" by others, "it is far in the day."

O. E. *ferre dayes*; also, *forth dayes*. Thus Robin Hood is introduced as saying:—

It is *ferre dayes*, god sende us a gest,
That we were at our dyners.

Ritson's R. Hood, i. 7.

"And whanne it was *forth dayes* his disciplis camen and seiden, this is a desert place and the tyme is now passide." Mark vi. 35. "The day was now far spent." Mod. Vers.

A.-S. *forth dages*, die longe provecta; *forth nihtes*, nocte longe provecta; *forth*, provectus, "advanced, farre spent," Somner; and *dages*, the genitive of *dag*, a day. He expl. *forth* as if he had viewed it as a part of the *v. far-an*; evidently distinguished it from *forth*, prorsum.

2. *Fair-fur days*, broad day-light, as contrasted with night, S.

Be that time it was *fair foor days*,
As fou's the house could pang,
To see the young fouk ers they raise,
Gossips came in ding dang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

Then lat Ulysses now compare
 Rhaesus an' maughtless Delen,
 An' Priam's sen, an' Pallas' phizz
 That i' the night was stolen:
 Fer [ne'er a protick] has he deen,
 Fan it was *fair-fair days*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This phrase seems radically different from the former. Sibb. in explaining the former, says; "The same word might, however, signify *before day-light*; from Teut. *veur-dagh*, tempus antelucanum." This is certainly the origin of the latter.

FURFELLES, *s. pl.* Skins with fur.

"Ik serplath of *furfelles*, containin 4000, iiij ounce burnt silver." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bullion*. From *fur* and *fell*, a skin.

FURFLUTHER'D, *part. pa.* "Disordered, agitated;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.

FUR-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's right hand; *q.* the horse that treads on the *furs* or ploughed land, S. B.

FURICH, *s.* Bustle. V. **FOOROCH**.

FURIOSITE, **FURIOSITIE**, *s.* Madness, as distinguished from *folly*, which is meant to express a lower degree or species of insanity.

—"That in tyme to cum the said breife be reformit, and a clauss put tharin to inquere of the foly and *furiousite*, &c.—The inquest fyndis that he was ouden [either] fule or furious," &c. Acts. Ja. III., 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

FURIOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary, excessive, Aberd.; pron. *feerious*. Also used as an adv. in the sense of uncommonly, excessively.

FURISINE, *s.* A steel to strike fire with.

"He that was found in the army but flint and *furisine*, or but his sward beltit fast to his sidis, was shamefully seurgit." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16. Igniario, Boeth.

Apparently corr. from Teut. *veur*, or *vier-ijser*, id. from *veur*, *vier*, fire, and *ijser*, steel.

FURK AND FOS, a phrase used in old charters, signifying *Gallows and Pit*.

Lat. *furca*, a gallows, and *fossa*, a pit. V. **PR.**

[**FURKIN**, *adj.* 1. Melting, Orkn.

2. Hungry, disposed to take a bait; applied to fish, S. V. Orkn. and Shetl. Gl.]

[**FURL**, *s.* 1. A short time of; as, "a *furl* o' rain."

2. A sharp attack of, as in the case of pain, disease, &c., Banffs.

This is evidently the local pron. of *whirl*, in the sense of a *turn*, a *round*, which is confirmed by the next word, *Furlie*, a turner; i.e., a whirler. Besides, a *whirlwind* is, in the same district, called a *furl o' fairy ween*, as it was believed to be the work of the fairies.]

FURLENTH, *s.* The length of a furrow. V. **FUR**.

FURLET. V. **FIRLOT**.

[**FURLIE**, *s.* A turner, Banffs.]

[**To FURLIEFA**, *v. n.* To make trifling excuses before beginning to do a thing; part. pres., *furliefaan*, *furliefain*, used also as a *s.* and an *adj.*, Banffs.

This is the local pron. of *Whirliecha*, *q. v.*]

[**FURLIEFA**, *s.* 1. A trifle, gew-gaw, a showy ornament of little value.

2. A trifling excuse, Banffs.]

[**FURLIEFAAN**, **FURLIEFAIN**, *adj.* Silly, trifling, fussy.]

FURMAGE, *s.* Cheese; Fr. *fourmage*.

Furmage full fyne scho brocht insteld of geil.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 150, st. 18.

FURME, *s.* A form or bench.

—Ane *furme*, ane *furlet*, ane *pott*, ane *pek*—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Item, in the hall thre stand burdis sett on branderis with thair *furmes*, with ane irne chimney." Inventories, A. 1550, p. 301.

FURMER, *s.* A carpenter's *flat chisel*.

Fr. *frempoir*, id. "a joyner's straight chisel," Cotgr.

FURRENIS, *s. pl.* Furs, or rather *furrings*.

This is the title of one of the divisions of the "Inventairis of the Movables pertening to the Quenis Grace Dowriare and Regent and to our Sovereane Lady the Quene," A. 1561–1564—"The *Furrenis*."

FURRIER, *s.* A quarter-master.

"Then having gotten waggons,—the several companies quarters dealt out, the *furriers* sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their owne guidis [guides], we marched off severally, by companies." Monro's Exped. P. I., p. 33. V. the etymon, vo. *Forreuris*, under **FORRAY**.

FURROCHIE, *adj.* Feeble, infirm; generally applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, or oppressed with age, Ayr., Renfr.

Gael. *fuaragh-am* is to cool. But there scarcely seems to be any affinity.

To FURROW, *v. a.* To depredate. V. **FORRAY**.

FURROW COW, a cow that is not with calf.

"Item, from him sex *furrow cows*, and sex stirks at 13lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb." Depredations in Argyll, p. 51. V. **FERROW-COW** and **FERROW**.

FURSABIL, *adj.* What can be carried or driven away.

"Rollent Foster Inglisman, kapitane of Wark—spulyeit—the hail tenmentis' insicht of the hail barreunio that was *fursabil*." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 306.

Fr. *forceable*, id. Perhaps it should rather be *tursabil*, which is used in this sense.

[**FURSCAM**. Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the old Orkney plough the

first or right hand one was called the *furhorse*, the second the *furscam*, the third the *volar-scam*, and the fourth the *outend horse*, Orkn. and Shetl. Gl.]

FURSDAY, FURISDAY, FOURISDAY, s. The vulgar corruption of Thursday, S.

Wow, Jamie, man, but I'd be keen,
Wi' canty lads like you, a when,
To spen' a winter *Fursday* teen.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 98.

"It is statute and ordanit, that thair be thre mercat days ouklie in the said towne [Edinburgh], for selling of flesche: that is to say, Sondag, Monunday, and *Furisdai*." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 104. *Foursday*, Skene, c. 122.

This is evidently a corr. of *Thursday*; from *Thor* the Son of Odin, this day being originally dedicated to him. But it is unusual thus to change *th* into *f*.

FURSIDE, s. The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the *furrow*; an old term, Teviotd. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

[FURSIN, s.] The cord to which the hook is attached, S.]

FURTH. "*The muckle furth*, the open air;" Gl. Shirr. This is merely the adv. *furth*, forth, abroad, out of doors, used as a s.

FURTH, adj. and adv. 1. Forth, abroad, out of doors, S.

Cauld nor hunger never dang her,
Wind nor wet could never wrang her,
Anes she lay an oak and langer
Furth aneath a wreath o' snaw.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., (*Ewie*) p. 142.

This is viewed as corresponding with Lat. *foras*, as, *The-furth* with *foris*.

[2. Forward, hereafter, continually; *do furth*, continue to perform, Barbour, i. 256. V. Skeat's Gl.]

FURTH OF, prep. Out of, in a state of deviation from.

"Verray desyrus—to hef reducit, sa fer as lay in me, the wilsum wandering unto the richt way agane; or to hef bene assurit be the licht of Godis word (quhilk our adversaris boistit thame to hef hald) that we had bene *furth* of that way in ony poynt, incontinent deliverit thame—to Johne Knox, as—principall patriark of the Calviniane court." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's App., p. 221.

FURTH-THE-GAIT. *Fair furth the gait*, honestly, without prevarication, or concealment of the truth; q. holding a straight forward course, S. B.

FURTH-BERING, s. Support, maintenance.

"Except it salbe leful to schireffis, stewartis, ballies, and vtheris the kingis officiaris to ryde with gretar novmer, for the excucioune of justice and *furth-bering* of the kingis autorite." Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351. V. QUHARE.

"The haill clergie, prelatiss and beneficed men of this realme laitlic grantit to my Lord Governour for the *furth-bering* of our soverane Ladyis auctorite, and

repressing of faltors,—the sowme of 2500 Lib. to be payit be thame to his Grace at the feist of Midsomer last bipast," &c. Sedt. Conc., A. 1547, Keith's Hist., App., p. 55.

A.-S. *forth-ber-an*, proferre, efferre, perhibere.

FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place.

"That nother prelatiss, erlis, &c. nor vtheris oure soueraue ladyis liegis that convenit at Striueling and Linlithqw for the *furth-bringing* of our souerane lady furth of the palice of Linlithqw—committit ony cryme." Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

FURTH-CASTING, s. Ejection.

"Anent the wrangwis *furth-casting* of Thomas of Lewis of Mennare, the lordis Auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 59.

FURTHFILLING, s. Fulfilling; Aberd. Reg. [To FURTHIR, v. a. To further, advance, Barbour, iv. 627.]

FURTH-PUTTING, s. 1. Diffusion, general distribution.

"It is—concludit anent the *furth-putting* of justice throw all the realme, that our souerane lord sal rid in proper persoune about to all his aieris." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

2. Ejection, expulsion.

"Toward the contravening of the ordinans in *furth-putting* of the tenentis of the said rowme," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

To FURTH-RUN, v. n. To expire, to elapse.

"It is devisit and ordanit that quhen thir five moneths ar *furt runnin*, and the Lordis hes bidden thair moneths,—the remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane be the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair awne rowme, efter the forme, order and maner before expremit." Strive-ling, A. 1546, Keith's Hist., App. p. 52.

Furt occurs here, and elsewhere (V. FURTHERING and DISSOLAT) most probably where *t* was written in MS. as an abbreviation for *th*; thus, *furt*.

"It salbe lesum to the annuellaris to persew thair annuellis,—or to recognosce the tenement for non-payment of the samin, the saidis twa yeiris being *furth-running*," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This should certainly be *furthrunnin*; the part. pr. being here used for the past.

To FURTH-SCHAW, v. a. To manifest, to display.

"Thus mouit of zele, but knowledge puttande my heale confidence in hym onelie, quha causit the dum to speke, the bynd to se, the ignorant to vnderstand, haue I *furthschawin* the sobir fruct of my ingine: nocht doutyng (gude redare) bot thow wyll luke on the samyne with siclyke fauour & gude mynde, as did the gude Lord on the pure woman, quha offerit hir sobir ferding with als gude hart, as vtheris that offerit mekil mair conforme to thair puissance." Kennedy of Crosragnell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 2, 3.

To FURTHSETT, v. a. To exhibit, to display; conveying the idea of splendour.

"And his saidis nobilitie, counsall, and esteatis foirsaidis promittit to honour, advance, and *furthsett* the said baptisme, with thair awne presens and vthir wayes according to thair habilitie and power." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 101.

FURTHSETTER, s. A publisher; sometimes an author, Ayr.

"I am assurit (benevolent redare) quhen thow dois mark and consider the tytlo of our lytle tractiue, thairefter persauis quha is the *furthsetter* and author of the samyn, thow wyl wounder gretlie and meruell: that I (quha am ane man void of all eloquence, rude of ingyue, and judgement) durst be sa baulde, as to attempt sua heych ane purpose, specialle in this miserable tyme, quhairinto there is sua gret diuersitie of opinioun amangis swa mony pregnant men of ingyue." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 2.

"What's the reason that the beucks whilk hao Scotch charicters are sae muckle tane tent o', when them that hae nane fa' nœochit for like a fleichen o' snaw on a red het aizie tho' they be written by the samo *furthsetter*?" Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 353.

FURTH-TAKING, s. The act of liberating from confinement.

—"Tueching the taking oute of twa personis furth of the kingis irlnis put in be the schiref,—the lordis auditors deliueris & findis that the sadis persons has done wrang in the *furth-taking* of the sadis persons oute of the irlnis." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 49.

[FURTHWARDIS, FURTHWARDE. adv. Forwards, Barbour, iv. 488.]

To FURTHYET, FURTHEYET, v. a. To pour out.

On thé fresche Venus keist his amourous ee,
On thé Mercurins *furtheyet* his eloquence.

Ballade, Stewart of Aubigny, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 139.

A.-S. *forth-geot-an*, profundere; *forth-get-en*, profusus, effusus. V. YET, v.

FURTHY, adj. 1. Forward.

He was a man of stout courage,
Furthy and forward in the field;
But now he is bonden with eild.

Sir Egeir, p. 53.

2. Frank, affable, of easy access, S.

"Weel an it be sae ordered—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, *furthy*, honest-like lad."—Saxon and Gael, ii. 34. V. FORTHY, *adj.*

This winsome wife, wha lang had miss'd him,
Press'd thro' the croud, caress'd and kiss'd him:
Less *furthy* dames—th' example take.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 53.

3. Expl. "courageous, unabashed."

Johnny said, Gin ye be civil
Come in owre; ye're welcoms here,
In he cam fu' blyth an' *furthy*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 102.

FURTHILIE, adv. Frankly, without reserve, S.

FURTHINESS, s. 1. Frankness, affability, S.

2. An excess of frankness, approaching to giddiness in the female character.

"By the Apostle, *Keeping at home* is joynd with chastity, modesty, and shamefastness; there is a gadding, and a so called *furthiness*, especially in women, more especially young women, which is exceeding offensive, and yet exceeding rife, it may be it were more fitly called impudence or imprudent boldness, which maketh them run to all spectacles and shews," &c. Durham, X. Commands, p. 360.

FUSCAMBULUS, adj.

"The end of August 1600, being in Falkland, I saw a *fuscambulus* Frenchman play strang [strange] and

incredible prattiks upon stented takell, in the palace clos, before the king, quein and haill court." Melville's Diary, Life of Melville, ii. 173, N.

Evidently an error for *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, from Lat. *funis*, a rope, and *ambul-are*, to walk.

FUSII, pret. v. Fetched.

Her aunt a pair of tangs *fush* in,
Right bauld she spak and spruce.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272. V. FUSH.

FUSHICA'D, s. A foolish term, used as an apology when the name of any thing is forgotten, S.

"As I cam near hand I thought it was a market, an' put my hand i' my *fushica'd*, for something to the cus-tom wife." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 3.

Here it is substituted for pocket. *Fushica'im* is used in the same way when a man is spoken of.

"Up by comes *Fushica'im* that dwells at the briggen [bridge-end]." *Ibid.*

I need scarcely say, that the first is a corruption of *How shall I call it*; the second of *How shall I call him*. From the use of *F* for *H*, one would suppose that the phraseology had originated on the north side of Tay.

FUSHLOCH, (gutt.) s. The waste of straw about a barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.

Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare. Isl. *fys-a*, flare, q. what is driven about by the wind. Had this term been applied to the waste of the barn itself, we might have traced it to C. B. *fust*, a flail, *fust-a*, to beat, to bang; Richards.

FUSHT, interj. Hush, tush, S. B.; synon. with *Whiste, uh* being changed, by provincial usage, into *f*.

FUSIE, s. A ditch; corr. from Fr. *fossé*.

—"And sall call before thame all suche persones as sall straithe these passages, or vther wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, sall mak that hie wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

FUSIONLESS, adj. V. FOISONLESS.

FUSIOUN, FUSOUN. V. FOISON.

FUSLIN', part. adj. Trifling; synon. *Pow-slin'*; Fife.

Teut. *futsel-en*, nugari, nugas agere, frivola agere. The v. to *Fissle* seems radically the same.

[FUSSCHACH, s. A bundle of anything made up carelessly; synon. *FUSHLOCH*, *Banffs*.]

[FUSSCHACH, v. n. To do work in an awkward, careless manner; part. pr., *fusschach-in*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, *Banffs*.]

[FUSSCHLE, s. A small bundle carelessly made up, *Banffs*.]

[FUSSLE, s. A sharp blow, *Banffs*. The local pron. of *whissle*.]

[FUSSLE, v. a. To beat smartly, *Banffs*.]

FUST, *adj.*

The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill or soddin,
And als the laverok is *fust* and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hame the brok.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"The lark is roasted and swollen." "It seems to be a cant proverbial phrase for, Dinner is ready;" Lord Hailes. On what grounds this interpretation is given, I do not perceive. The sense seems to be; "Make haste, the dinner is ready; it is so late that the lark is at rest and silent in her nest. As you must go home, you have no time to lose; and when you do so, take the fragments with you."

It is favourable to this view, that the woerer is represented, st. 1, as coming about evening. Ir. *fois-im*, signifies, to rest; *foistine*, resting, *foist-am*, to stop. *Loddin* appears to be *lowden*, the same as *Loun*, quiet, silent, q. v.

FUSTIE, **FUSTIT**, *adj.* Musty; "a *fustit* smell," a mouldy smell, S.

Fustit is indeed merely the part. pa. of the E. v. to *Fust*, according to our pronunciation.

[FUT-BREID, s. Foot's breadth. Barbour, xi. 365.]**[FUTE**, **Fut**, s. A foot.]**[FUTE**, s. A child. Barbour, iii. 578. V. under FODE.]**FUTE-ALE**, s. A sort of entertainment given to those present, when a woman, who has born a child, for the first time gets out of bed; pron. *fit-ale*, S.

It is analogous to this that, in Norfolk, the time when a lying-in woman gets up is called her *footing time*. A. Bor. *foot-ale* denotes "the beverage required from one entering on a new occupation;" Grose.

Su.-G. *oel*, *cerevisia*, is compounded in a great variety of ways. *Barnsoel* denotes the baptismal hanquet; *kirkgaangsoel*, that given after a puerperal woman has been at church, &c. Ihre, vo. *Oel*. V. KIRK, v.

FUTEBAND, **FUTBAND**, s. Infantry.

"The Lords had previously sent an envoy with their proposals to the Queen; which see Cal. B. vii. 25. Among other demands, they require the abolition of the *fut band*, or guard of infantry, which attended on James." Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., ii. 260, N.

"James Doig, who led the *futeband* or infantry, that burned Carnham and Cornwell, was cashiered." Ibid., 377-8, N.

FUTEBROD, s. A footstool, or support for the feet, S. Moes-G. *fofaborð*, id.**FUTEHATE**, **FUTHATE**, **FUTEHOTE**. 1. Straightway, immediately, without delay.

The king send a gret cumpany
Wp to the crag thaim till assaile,
That war fled fra the gret battaill:
And thai thaim yauld for owty n debate,
And in hand has tane thaim *fute hate*.

Barbour, xlii. 454, MS.

Sute hate, edit. Pink.

"King Athelstane to dant thir attemptatis come in Louthiane with mair diligence than was beleuit, and followit *hait fute* on the Pichtis." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 5. Hostium haerens vestigiis; Boeth.

And forth scho drew the Troiane swerd *fute hate*.
Doug. Virgil, 122. 51.

In this sense *foot hot*, *fote hote*, frequently occurs in O. E.

The table adoun riht he smot
In to the flore *foot hot*.

King of Turs, *Ritson's E. M. R.*, ii. 160.

Chaucer, Gower, id.

2. Closely, exactly, accurately.

Syne I defende, and forbiddis euery wicht,
That can not spell ther Pater Noster richt,
For to correct or yit amend Vyrghill,
Or the translater blame in his vulgar style:
I knaw what pane was to follow him *fute hate*.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 8. 16.

3. As denoting proximity of situation.

Vnder the montane law thare stude *fute hote*
Ane bing of erth, vphepit like ane mote.

Doug. Virgil, 396. 12.

Rudd., who has marked only the first and most common sense, explains it, "*e vestigio*, verbatim, with a hot foot, i. e., pede festinante, hard at the heels."

Mr. Tooke renders it, "—without giving time to the foot to cool; so our court of *Pie Poudre*, *pied poudre*, in which matters are determined before one can wipe the dust off one's feet." Divers. Purley, I. 487.

"*Haut le pied*, in Fr." says Tyrwhitt, "has the same signification.—So that I should suspect *hot*, in our phrase, to be a corruption of *haut*." Note, iv. 260. But this conjecture has not the least probability.

Fancy might trace this phrase to Isl. *folhuatur*, pedibus celer, from *fol*, foot, and *huatur*, Su.-G. *hwat*, swift. But it is undoubtedly a metaph. phrase borrowed from hunting, in which the dog pursues the track of animals, and is most successful, when the track is recent, i. e., when the footsteps of an animal are as it were *hot*. In like manner, sportsmen speak of the seat of a hare being warm, when she has lately quitted it. Thus, the expression, *fute hate*, primarily refers, not to the pursuer, but to the object of pursuit; while it necessarily implies that the pursuit is begun and carried on with all possible expedition. This phrase has some analogy to that of *reid hand*, used in our laws with respect to one who has committed slaughter. But it is more nearly allied to that of *hot-trod* used on the Border.

"The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and hagle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod*. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom."—Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. p. 308.

Sir James Balfour uses the phrase *hot tred*.

"It sall be lauchful to the said wardane to persew the chase in *hot tred*, until sic time and place as [the] fugitive or offendar be apprehendit," &c. Pract., p. 610.

FUTFAILL, **FUTFELL**, **FITFEAL**, s. A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland.

"Ane dossund of *futfaill* sufficient stuf," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15. "*Futvale* skynniss;" Ibid., A. 1541.

"*Fyulfells* & skaldings ilk thousand," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"*Fitfeals* and scadlings (*sic*)." Rates, A. 1670.

It is *futseels*, Rates, A. 1611.

"—Skynniss vnderwrittin callit in the vulgar toung scorlingis, scaldingis, *futefaillis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592. V. SCORLING.

Footfalls, I am informed, are the skins of those lambs that have died soon after they were dropped—perhaps q. *fallen* at the dam's *foot*.

FUTFAIL, FYTWALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the skins described above.

"Vij dossund of futfaill skynniss & vij dossane of Lentrene veyr skynniss." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.
"Vij dossane of fytuale skynniss." Ibid.

[FUTHIL, *v. n.* To work or walk in a hasty or awkward manner; part. pr., *futhilin, futhilan*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[FUTHIL, *s.* 1. Hasty, awkward working or walking, Banffs.

2. One who works or walks in a hasty, awkward manner, *ibid.*

3. A fat, dumpy person, *ibid.* V. FODYELL.]

FUTHIR, *s.* 1. The whizzing sound caused by quick motion, Aberd. Rudd. vo. *Quhidder, s.*

[2. Great haste, and little better than confusion resulting; *synon. flustir.*]

[FUTHIR, FUTTER, *v. n.* To make great haste and bustle with little or no result; part. pr., *futhirin, futhiran, futteran*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; as, "He's a feckless *futherin* body." Banffs.]

FUTHIR. V. FUDDER.

FUTIE, *adj.* Mean, base, despicable, S. V. FOUTY.

FUTIT, *part. pa.*

—"He was ordinit be oppin proclamatioun at the market corss of Edinburgh, the tyme that his compt wes *futit*, that he suld pay all the soumez awand be him the tyme he wes Comptroller." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 176.

Perhaps *q. footed*, i. e., [added up, audited. *To foot a sum* is still used in Clydes. for *to add, to sum up.*]

FUTITH, FUTOTH, FOOTITH, FUTTIH, *s.*

1. Bustle, pucker; as, "In a sad *futith*," in a great bustle, Dumfr.

2. A riot; as, "There was a great *futoth* at the fair," Roxb.

3. An awkward predicament, a dilemma; as, "He was in an unco *futith*," *ibid.*

This term, I suspect, especially as retained within the line of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom, is of C. B. origin. *Fud*, "an abruptness; a quick motion or impulse;" whence *fwdan*, "bustle, hurry; flurry or agitation;" *fwdan-u*, "to bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation or restless;" Owen; Richards. It may, however, be a corruption of *Futehate*, *q.* hot pursuit. [V. FUTHIR.]

[FUTRAT, *s.* A weasel, Banffs.; same as *quhittret, whittret.*]

[FUTTLE-THE-PIN, *s.* An idler, Banffs.]

To FUYN, *v. n.* Apparently the same with E. *foin*, "to push in fencing."

Ane young bullok of callour quhite as anaw—
With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht,
Can all reddy with hornes *fuyrn* and put,
And sraip or skattir the soft sand with his fut.
Doug. Virg., 1st. Ed. V. Jun. vo. *Frym.*

In Rudd. Ed. *kruyn*, which does not so well correspond with the preceding words, *with hornes*.

FUZZY, *adj.* Making a hissing or buzzing noise, Buchan.

— Fungin fiery peats, an' stanes,
Wi' *fuzzy* glead—
Tarras's Poems, p. 142. V. FUSO, *v.* and FIZZ.

[FWAIL, *s.* Fuel, Barbour, iv. 64; 170.]

FWDE. V. FODE.

FWLTH, *s.* Fulness. V. FOUTH.

FWYNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. V. SWYNGYT.

FY, *interj.* Make haste, quickly, Upp. Lanarks.

"I canna be fashed to argue wi' ye e'ennow. *Fy*, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out." Duncan's Young South Country Weaver, p. 155.

It is used in the same sense in a song of considerable antiquity.

Fy let us a' to the bridal.
Herd's Coll., ii. 24.

I find no similar term; and suspect that this is merely an oblique use of the E. *interj.*, as implying reproof of the tardiness of the person addressed.

[FYAK, *s.* A plaid made of wool; same as *flack* and *flaik*, Banffs.]

[FYANTICK, *adj.* In fair health; as, "I'm fell *fyantick* the day," Banffs.]

[FYARM, *v. a.* To phrase, to pretend great kindness; part. pr. *fyarmin*, phrasing, Ork.]

FYCHEL, (*gutt.*) *s.* A young foal; a kind of fondling term, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *fyh*, *id.* But whence the guttural sound? Sibb. gives *Feyhal* in the sense of *foal*.

[FYCHT, *s.* Fight, battle, Barbour, ii. 242.]

FYCHYT, *pret.* Fetched.

Ilkane of thir wyth thare streynth
Fychyd the tre ane akryleynth.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 162.

A. S. *fecc-an*, to fetch.

FYDRING, *s.*

Bewar now, ore far now
To pas into this place;
Consydring quhat *fydring*
Lyes in your gait alace;
—With sackles blud, quhilk heir is shed,
So ar thir placis hail orespred,
Lamentabil to tell.

Burek Pilgr., *Watson's Col.*, ii. 39.

This term, from what follows, seems to imply the idea of danger or hostility; *q.* *confederation*, abbr. from Fr. *confeder-er*. Or it may merely denote the collection of a multitude. V. FIDDER.

FYE, *adj.* On the verge of death, S.; Aberd.

The word is also used as a *s.*

"The *Fye* gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality.—The *Fye* has withdrawn his warning, and the elf his arrows." P. Montquhitter, Stat. Acc., xxi. 148, 149. V. FEY.

FYELL, PHOLL, *s.* "A cupola, or round vaulted tower," Rudd.

Pinnakillis, *fyellis*, turpekkis mony one,
—Thair nicht be sene.—

Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

Mr. Pink. has left this for explanation, not having observed that Douglas elsewhere gives a different orthography of the same word.

Towris, turettis, kimalis, and pynnakillis his,
Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire cieté,
Studs payntit, euey fans, *phioll* and stags,
Apoune the plane ground.—

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 400. 21.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *firole*, E. a vial, as Ital. *cupola*, according to Evelyn, is from Lat. *cupa* or *cuppa*, a large cup, which it resembles.

But the origin is certainly Lat. *Phalae*, which, according to Vitruvius, were towers of an oval form; denominated from the *Falae* or *Phalae*, the pillars erected in the Roman Circus, for marking how many rounds the charioteers had completed,—one being taken down for every round. V. Adam's Roman Antiq., p. 340. In later times wooden towers were called *Phalae*. Duo jubentur institui lignea castra, quae nos summus soliti vocare *Phalas*. Guibert, Hist. Hierosol., Lib. vii., c. 6. In an O. Fr. Gloss. cited by Du Cange, *Fala* is rendered, Tour de bois, Beffroi; or, a watch-tower. Lat. *fala*, a high tower made of timber, Plant.

FY-GAE-BY, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea, S.

It seems to receive the name from the haste which it causes; q. *fy*, an interjection, equivalent to, make haste; *gae by*, give me liberty to pass. For the same reason it is also called the *Backdoor-trot*. They are both low words. Other terms are used, the grossness of which forbids that they should be mentioned.

FYE-HASTE, *s.* A great hurry; used ludicrously, Upp. Clydes.; perhaps in allusion to the hurry occasioned by the *Fy-gae-by*.

[FYFFE, *adj.* Five, Barbour, viii. 181.]

[FYFT, *adj.* Fifth, Barbour, ii. 17, Herd's Ed.]

[FYFTEN, *adj.* Fifteenth, Barbour, ii. 17. Camb. MS.]

FYKE, *s.* The Medusa's head, a fish, Buchan.

"Medusa Cruciata, Medusa's head, Loch Lubberton, or *Fyke*." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 28.

Probably denominated from the pain or uneasiness caused by touching this fish.

FYLE, *s.* A fowl.

Fans wald I wit, quoth the *fyle*, or I furth fure,
Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and Paip?
Houlate, i. 7, MS.

The Houlate is the speaker. A.-S. *fugel*, Isl. *fugl*, id. *U* and *Y* are frequently interchanged in the Goth. dialects. The Su.-G. term *fogel* is often used metaph. A man of a bad character is called *enful fogel*, literally, "a foul fowl." By a similar metaph. when we speak of one who is descended of a wicked race, we call him "a hawk of an ill nest," S.

FYLE, *v. a.* V. FILE.

FYNKLE, *s.* Not periwinkle, as Mr. Pink. conjectures, but fennel.

The *fynkle* fadit in oure grene herbere.

Ball. Pink, S. P. R., iii. 127.

This pronounciation is also retained in "Dog *finkil*, maith-weed;" A. Bor. Grose.

A.-S. *fynol*, Germ. *fenchel*, Belg. *venckel*, Alem. *fin-achol*, Lincolns. *fenkel*; all from Lat. *foeniculum*, id. *Finkil* is the term still used, Moray.

FYNYST, *part. pa.* Limited, bounded.

Hale he is all quhars, not deuidit, na *fynyst*;

Without all thing he is, and nocht excludit.

Lat. *fnitus*.

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 310. 13.

[FYRE-GALDIS, *s. pl.* Barbour, xvii. 246, Hart's Ed.; *Spryngaldis* in Skeat's Ed., and in Jamieson's.]

FYRE-PIKIS, *s. pl.* Apparently lances used for setting fire to the advanced works of besiegers.

"Three *fyre-pikis* auld and of small avail." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

FYRIT, *pret. v.*

"Otheris kest thair ankeris to eschew the cragis, nochtelcs be stormy wallis thay *fyrir* thair takillis." Bellend. Crou., B. iv., c. 14. Illis *revulsis* (per saevientes undas), Boeth.

Perhaps it signifies, dragged, from Isl. *faer-a*, dueere.

[FYRTH, *s.* A firth, Barbour, xviii. 267.]

[FYSCHIT, *part. pa.* Fixed, Barbour, xx. 168.]

FYSIGUNKUS, *s.* Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity," Perth's.

Gael. *fiosaigh-am*, signifies to know, *fiosrach*, inquisitive; and *gunta*, an experienced, skilful, prying man. But thus the term would have a sense directly the reverse.

[FYTE, *v. a.* To cut; commonly used when one speaks of cutting wood with a knife; same as *quhyte*, part. pr. *fytin*, *fytan*, used also as a *s.*, cutting, the act of cutting, Banffs.]

FYVESUM, *adj.* Five together, or in company. V. the termination SUM.