

## I.

[IAGGER. V. YAGGER.]

[IARTO, *s.* A term of endearment; used also as an *adj.*, Shetl. Dan. *min hjerte*, my heart.]

[IBBIE, *s.* Contr. for Isabella, Shetl.]

IC, Ik, *pron.* I.

The gud lord of Dowglas alsua  
Brought with him men, *Ik vndreta*,  
That weile war wyst in fechtung.

*Barbour*, xi. 221, MS.

The Scottis men chassyt fast, *Je hycht*,  
And in the chass has mony tane.

*Ibid.*, xviii. 482, MS.

A.-S. *ic*, Moes.-G. *ik*, Alem. *ich*, *ih*, Teut. *ich*, *ick*,  
Belg. *ik*, Dan. *jeg*, Sw. *jag*, Isl. *eg*, *ig*, *jag*, Gr. *εγω*,  
Lat. *ego*.

[ICELAND-SCOREY, *s.* A bird, Glaucous gull, Shetl.]

ICE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of *curling*, Lanarks.

ICHIE NOR OCHIE. V. EEGHIE.

ICHONE, YCHONE. Each one, every one.

Ye Musis now, sueit godessis *ichone*,  
Opin and vnschet your mont of Helicone.

*Doug. Virgil*, 230, 50.

ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn. V. ECHIER.

ICONOMUS, YCONOMUS, *s.* 1. The person especially employed for managing the temporalities of a religious foundation.

—“Dyuerss of the frie tennentis and heretable fewaris of the temporall landis of the priorie of Sanctandrois—hes bene enterit to thair landis be his hienes traist cousing and counsallour Ludouick, Duke of Lennox, Commendater of the priorie of Sanctandrois, and his *yconomus*, sen the making of the lait act of annexatioun,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

It is used as equivalent to *Administratour*.

“Our souerane lord—hes sene and considerit the pensiuon grantit be Johnne Stewart sone lauchtfull to Frances sumtyme erll Bothuill, commendater of Kelso, be aduise and consent of our said souerane lord, off his said father, off the *administratour* and *yconomus* of the said abbay and of certane vtheris,” &c. *Ibid.*, p. 620.

L. B. *inconomus* (used for *oconomus*) despenseur de choses de l'ostel, menager; Du Cange. Formerly, there was an *oconomus* in every cathedral; also, in monasteries, for the management of secular concerns.

2. One in a college more immediately deputed to take charge of its temporal concerns.

“That thair salbe in tyme cuming ano counsall of that vniversitie [St. Andrews] chosin be his maiestie to haif the cair and owijsicht of the effairis thairof, quihikis salhaif poware to haif the *yconimus* in euerie colledge with the consent of the maisteris thairof.—

That na actionis anent the rentis pertening to colledgis salbe persewit heirefter bot in the *Iconymus* names.” Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

ICTERICK, *adj.* Of or belonging to jaundice.

“He dyed the 53 year of his age in the moneth of June an. 1575, in an *icterick* fever.” Mr. James Mell-vill's MS. Mem., p. 8.

Fr. *icterique*, sick of the yellow jaundice.

IDDER, *adj.* Other, each other.

“Vpoun the same riuer is placed ane stone bridge—which bridge hath, rekonung the draw-bridge, twentie arches,—compact and joyned to *idder* with woltis and sellaris;” i.e., vaults and cellars. Pitscottie's Cron., Introd. xii.

IDIOT, *s.* An unlearned person.

“Therefore the translating of the bible in euerie common language is ordained, that the *idiots* who hes the mother tonge only, may understand what is the will of the Lord in the Scripture.” Rollock on 1 Theas., p. 344. Gr. *ιδίωτης*, id.

IDLESET, *s.* The state of being idle, S.

“When they [the affectious] appeare to be most quiet, yea, wholly rooted out and extinguished, the stumpes of them stiekie in the soule, and ane verie slight object or short *idleset* will enkindle them.” Bruce's Eleven Serm., p. 1591, Sign. Y. 8, a.

Q. *set* or *placed idle*, A.-S. *ydel*, Su.-G. *idel*, *vacuus*, *vanus*, and *sett-an*, *suelt-a*, *collocare*. Junius deduces the *adj.* from Gr. *ἰθλος*, *nugae*, *nugacitas*. It would be far more natural to view it as compounded of two Su.-G. words, *il*, *opus*, and *il-a*, *morari*, *q.* to delay or trifle at work, to *while* away one's time, for *il-a* and *while* have the same origin. Thus *idle* is the very reverse of *ydant*. V. ITHAND.

IDLESET, *adj.* Disposed to idleness, S.

IDLETY, *s.* 1. Idleness, Aberd.

2. *Idleties*, pl., idle frolics, *ibid.*

This is merely a softened pron. of *Idleteth*, *q. v.*

IE. The termination in S. corresponding with *y* in E. It is used in the composition of both adjectives and substantives.

As forming adjectives, it is from Germ. and A.-S. *ig*, or Teut. *igh*, which denotes possession of any quality, the abundance of it, or the influence of that thing with the name of which the termination is conjoined. Thus, *reekie*, signifies possessing or abounding with *reek* or smoke, &c., like *smoky*, E.; *atry* or *attrie*, purulent, abounding with pus, from A.-S. *aetter sanies*, &c., &c.

Wachter deduces this termination from Germ. *eig-en*, *habere*, *tenere*, *possidere*. It may perhaps be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that as Moes.-G. adjectives sometimes terminate in *ags*, as *aulags*, *beatus*, this carries a resemblance of the v. *aig-an*, *habere*. This I have elsewhere more fully illustrated. V. *Hermes Scythicus*, vo. Icos, p. 169, &c.

*Ie* is also the mark of many diminutives; as, *Bairnie*, a little child, from *Bairn*; *Lammie*, a small lamb, &c. For this I can assign no etymon.

IEASING, *s.* Childbed.

"Andro Lundie—openlie affirmet for treuth, that when the quene was lying in *ieasing* of the king, the Ladie Athole, lying thair lykways, bayth within the castell of Edinburgh, that he come thair for sum busines, and called for the Ladie Reirres, whome he fand in hir chalmor, lying bedfast, and he asking hir of hir disease, scho ans writ that scho was never so troubled with no barme that ever scho bair, for the Ladie Athole had cassin all the pyne of hir child-birth vpon hir." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 238.

This superstitious idea is not yet quite extinct. In the north of S. some seem still to believe that this can be done by a skilful *Howdie*; nay, that by fixing a fork in the wall with certain incantations, she can transfer the pains of labour from the wife to her husband. V. GIZZEN-BED.

[IELA, *s.* A fishing place, or ground for small fish near the shore, Shetl.]IEOPERD, *s.* A battle, an engagement.

"Thir Dauis that fled to thair schippis gaif gret sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis (that war slane at his *ieoperd*) to be buryit in Sanct Colmes Inche." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 2. *Pugna*, Boeth. V. JUPARTY.

IER-OE, *s.* A great grandchild, S. O.

May health and peace, with mutnal rays,  
Shine on the ev'ning o' his days;  
Till his wee eurlie John's *ier-oe*,—  
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow.

*Burns*, iii. 226.

*Heir-oye* was formerly used in the same sense.

"There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose *heir-oyes* do yet live there, who arrived at a great age." Brand's Descr. Shet., p. 71.

Perhaps, as *oye* is Celt., from Ir. *iar*, after, and *ua*, a grandchild, *q.* one who succeeds a grandchild.

IESKDRUIMIN, *s.* A species of salmon, Isl. of Harris.

"There be also several rivers here, which afford salmon: one sort of them is very singular, that is called *Marled Salmon*, or as the natives call it, *Ieskdruimin*, being lesser than the ordinary salmon, and full of strong large scales: no bait can allure it, and a shadow frights it away, being the wildest of fishes: it leaps high above water, and delights to be in the surface of it." Martin's West. Isl., p. 58.

From Gael. *iasg*, fish, and *druimineach*, speckled. This would seem, from the description, to be the *Grey*, or *Salmo eriox*, Linn., whose sides are "of a deep grey, spotted with numbers of dark purplish spots." Penn. Zool., iii. 248.

[To IGG, *v. a.* To incite to mischief, Shetl. Dan. *egge*, E. *egg*, id.]IK, *ic*, *pron.* I. V. *Ic*.IK, *conj.* Also.

The King saw that he sa was failyt,  
And that he *ik* was fortrawailyt.

*Barbour*, iii. 326, MS.

This is the same with *eke*; from A.-S. *ic-an*, which, as well as *ec-an*, signifies to add.

ILD, *v. imp.*

The grettast Lordis of oure land  
Til hym he gert thame be hound:  
*Id* thai, wald thai, all gert he  
Bowsun til hys byddyng be.

*Wyntown*, viii. 13. 121.

Supposing *ild* to be the proper reading, Mr. Macpherson refers to A.-S. *ylt-an*, Sw. *ild-a*, to delay. He asks, however, if this be not erroneously for *Nild*, would not. But the phrase S. B. is similar, *Il they, will they*. The term may be rather allied to Su.-G. *ill-a*, molestum esse, litem alicui movere; Isl. *ill-a*, controvertere; Verel.

ILE, *s.* One of the wings of the transept of a church.

—"For the ornament and enlarging of the said kirk of Dudingstoun thair was an *ile* appointit to be built for the vse of the said Sir James Hamiltoun his familie and tenents of the saids lands of Priestfield." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1822, V. 126. V. AYLE.

ILK, ILKA, *adj. pron.* Each, every; *ilkane*, every one, S.

He set leffaris till *ilk* bataille,  
That knawin war of gud gouvernaile.

*Barbour*, xi. 160, MS.

Bot the gud Lord Dowglas, that ay  
Had spys out on *ilka* sid,  
Had gud wittering that thai wald rid.

*Barbour*, xvi. 367, MS.

On *ilka* nycht thai spoilyeid besylé.

*Wallace*, iv. 500, MS.

V. also ver. 534.

*Ilka* is also used, O. E.

The Englis kynges turned, thei mot do nomore,  
Bot sojourned tham a while in rest a Bangore,  
That *ilk* a kyng of reams suld mak him alle redie.

*R. Brunne*, 3, 4.

The dikes were full wide,  
That closed the castle about;  
And deep on *ilka* side  
With bankis high without.

*Ibid.*, *Ellis*, *Spec. E. P.*, i. 119, 120.

Bot suddanly away they wisk *ilkane*  
Furth of our sicht.—

*Doug. Virgil*, 75, 50.

A.-S. *aelc, elc*, omnis, singulus, unisquisque.

ILK, ILKE, *adj.* The same.

—Thare men mycht the se,  
Invictand venemous schaftis the *ilk* tide.

*Doug. Virgil*, 318, 36.

*Thylke* and *that ylke* are very often used by Gower.

So harde me was *that ylke* throwe  
That oft sythes ouerthrowe  
To grounde I was withoute brethe.

*Conf. Am.*, Fol. 8, a.

A.-S. *ylc, ylca*, id.

Of *that ilk* or *ylk*, of the same; A.-S. *thael ylca*. This phrase is used to denote that the title of any one, to whom it is applied, is the same with his surname; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i.e., *Grant of Grant, Dundas of that ilk*, &c., S.

"In this battell war slane—Alexander Elphinstoun of *that ylk* with ii c. gentylmen and commonis of Scotland." Bellend. Cron., B. xvii. c. 7.

"This," as Rudd. observes, "is commonly reckoned a sign of antiquity of the family, and that the person is chief of the family, though sometimes it is otherwise." This title, indeed, has in various instances been assumed by one who was not the chief; in consequence of the family seat coming into his possession; or because the eldest branch had fallen into decay, and become unable to support the rank supposed to be necessary, or had lost the documents requisite for establishing the claim of superiority, or was unwilling to enter into contention with one who was more powerful.

Some have supposed, that where any family has this title, the family surname has originally been imposed

on the estate. Camden clearly shews, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England; as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names. Remains; *Surnames*, p. 154, 155.

It is highly probable that the same observation is, in most instances, also applicable to S. Such designations as *MacFarlane of MacFarlane*, *MacNab of MacNab*, and many others of the same kind, plainly declare that the lands have been denominated from the surnames of the families; because these are patronymics, and could not originally belong to possessions. This title, indeed, as used in the Highlands, seems more generally to signify, that he to whom it belongs, is chief of the *name*, or *clan* distinguished by this name, than to respect the *lands* possessed by him. But there are others, which afford the highest degree of probable evidence, that the surname has been borrowed from the place; as *Ralston of Ralston*. This certainly signifies, *Ralf's* or *Ralph's town*. *Fullerton of that ilk*, is another of the same kind. This name has undoubtedly originated from a place. Had it been English, we might have rendered it, *the Fuller's town*. But as the term *Waulker* is used in this sense in S., it may have been the *Fowler's town*. Many similar examples might be mentioned; as *Spottiswood of Spottiswood*, &c.

This corresponds to the accounts given by our historians, as to the introduction of surnames in this country. According to Boece, Malcolm Canmore, in a Parliament held at Forfar, rewarded the nobles who adhered to him, ordaining that, after the custom of other nations, they should take their surnames from their lands, which had not been the case in former times; *ut quod antea non fuerat, aliarum more gentium, a praeclis suis cognomina caperent*. Hist. Lib. xii., c. 9. At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, &c., and many other names of possessions, from which those brave men, who had received them from the king as the reward of their valour, derived their names. This account is confirmed by Buchanan, from the extract he had received from the records of Icolmkill. V. Hume's Hist. of Doug., p. 11.

**ILKA**, *adj.* Each, every. *Ilka day*, each day, every day; as, "*Ilka day* he rises he shall do it," S. "*Nae ilka body*," no common or ordinary person, no inconsiderable person; as, "He thinks himself *nae ilka body*," *Aberd.*

**ILKA-DAY**, *adj.* 1. What belongs to the lawful days of the week, S.

2. Ordinary, in common course; as opposed to particular occasions, S.

"Ye'll no tak me to an extravagant house—no that I mind, mair than my neighbours, to birl my bawbee at a time, but in *ilka-day* meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality." Sir A. Wylie, i. 282.

**ILKADAY**, *s.* An ordinary day of the week, what is commonly called a lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship, S., from *ilk*, every, and *day*.

Twa hours wi' pleasure I wad gi'e to heaven,  
On *ilka days*, on Sundays sax or seven.

*Falls of Clyde*, p. 34.

**ILKADAY'S CLAISE**, the clothes worn on ordinary days, by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath, S.

"Madge, my bonnie woman," said Sharpitlaw, in the same coaxing manner, "what did ye do wi' your *ilka day's claise* yesterday?" Heart M. Loth., ii. 94.

"Get my shoon, my wig, mystick, and my *ilka day's coat*. I'll alarm a' Embro." Saxon and Gael, iii. 113.

**ILK DAVIS GER**, is used by Blind Harry, most probably as opposed to warlike accoutrements.

Wallace than said, We will nocht soirme her,  
Nor change no weld, but our *ilk davis ger*.

*Wallace*, iii. 80, MS.

*Ger*, gear, was anciently used in a very general sense. Some editor, wishing to make the language more plain, has obscured it, by substituting a phrase never used in this country. In edit. 1648, it is:

Nor change no weed, but our *each dayes gear*.

The Swedes have a phrase, which is perfectly analogous; *Hwardags klader*, every day's clothes; from *hwardag*, a working day, *hwear*, every, and *dag*, day; *hwardags kost*, common fare. Su.-G. *yrkildag* also signifies a working day, from *yrka*, to work; pron. *yrkildag*.

**ILKA DEAL, ILKA DELE**, *adv.* In whole, altogether, S. B.

Says Ralph, Well neiper, I hae heard your tale,  
And even fairly at it *ilka deal*.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 90.

Literally, "in every part." From A.-S. *ile*, idem, and *dael*, pars; like *sonne dael*, paululum, *some deal*; Lye.

**ILL**, *s.* 1. The evil, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. *He's gotten ill*, he has been fascinated; S.

Isl. *illbragd*, *illbrygde*, maleficium, from *ill*, malum, and *bragd*, factum.

2. Disease, malady.

And quhen the lordis, that thar war,  
Saw that the *ill* ay mar and mar  
Trawallyt the King, thaim thought in hy  
It war nocht spedfull thar to ly.

*Bartour*, ix. 54, MS.

The E. *adj.* and *adv.* are used in a similar sense, but not the *s.* A.-S. *yfel* has merely the general signification of calamity; *adl* being the term which denotes disease, whence E. *ail*, *ailment*. Tent. *ebel*, however, sometimes occurs in composition, in this sense; as, *vallende evel*, the falling sickness, *lanck evel*, an iliac passion. It appears to me, that this Gothic term has been primarily used in a moral sense; Moes-G. *ubils* occurring in no other.

3. In one instance, used as synon. with *Fient*, *Foul*, *De'il*, &c.

And syne he het the milk sae het,  
That *ill* a spark of it wad yyrne.

*Wife of Auchtermuchty*, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 128.

In Lord Hailes' edit.—

—*Sorrow* a spark of it wald yyrne.

*Bann. Poems*, p. 217.

This seems to be elliptically used as equivalent to *Ill Man*, q. v.

**TO CAST ILL ON one.** To subject one to some calamity by supposed necromancy, S.

"Apprehensions are sometimes entertained, that witches, by their incantations, may cast *ill* upon the couple [recently married], particularly the bridegroom, if the bride has a rival. To counteract these spells, it

is sometimes the practice for the bridegroom to kiss the bride immediately after the minister has declared them married persons." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 412.

**TO DO ILL TO.** A modest phrase used generally in a negative form, in relation to unlawful connexion with a female. *I did nae ill to her*, or, *I did her nae ill*, I had no criminal intercourse with her, S.

In this form the term seems to denote harm, injury; as it is said in the same sense, *I didna wrang her*. Sometimes there is a variation of the phraseology, *ill* being used as an adj.; as, *to be ill with one*. *Bad* has a similar application.

**ILL, adv.** *Ill mat ye*, an imprecation; as, *Ill mat ye do that*, May ill attend you doing that! S. B.

**TO ILL, v. a.** To hurt, to injure; or perhaps, to calumniate.

"Item, Of thame that have spokin with Inglishmen in *illing* of Scotland specialle, or commounlie in tressounabill manner." Balfour's Pract., p. 600, i. e., for the purpose of *doing ill* to Scotland.

Su.-G. *ill-a*, molestum esse; Isl. id., *controvertere*.

**ILL, adj.** 1. Attended with difficulty, S.

"*Ill*, difficult. As, *Ill to follow*, difficult to follow." Gl. Antiquary.

*Ill to read*, applied to writing that is scarcely legible; *Ill to understand*, hard to be understood, not very intelligible; S. "*Ill to learn*," not easily taught. To the same purpose is the old S. Prov., "*Auld sparrows are ill to tame*."

Su.-G. *illa*, anc. *illt*, male. *Idem saepe notat ac difficulter, aegre; arduum. Apud Islandos illt etiam idem valet. Warth honom illt til liths; difficile ipsi fuit milites conquirere.* Heims Kringla, T. ii., p. 165.

2. Angry; "He was very *ill* about it;" He was much displeased; Ang., Lanarks.

This is nearly allied to one use of A.-S. *yfel*. *Yfel wraec*, acerba ultio; Lye.

3. Grieved, sorrowful, Ang.

This resembles Su.-G. and Isl. *illa wid*, which in S. would be *ill wi*, attonitus, consternatus. *Blifwa illa wid*, animo percelli.

4. *Ill about*, eager after, anxiously desirous of obtaining; also fond of, greatly attached to, Aberd.

Su.-G. *ill-faegn-as*, anxie appetere; *faegn-as*, conveying the same idea with E. *vain*.

5. *Ill for*, having a vicious propensity to, Aberd.

6. *Ill to*, or *till*, hard to deal with in a bargain, or in settling an account; as, "Ye maunna be *ill*, or *o'er ill*, to me," S.

Su.-G. *ill-a*, molestum esse.

7. *Ill to*, or *till*, unkind; as, "He's very *ill* to his wife," he treats her very harshly or cruelly, S.

**ILL-AFF, adj.** 1. In great poverty, in a miserable state, S.

2. Perplexed in mind, not knowing what to do, Clydes.

**ILL-BEST.** [The best of the bad.]

—"Let Hobbes, and such wicked men, be put from about him, and the *ill-best* there be taken into his service." Baillie's Lett., ii. 230.

[**ILL-BISTIT, adj.** Ill-natured, wicked; Dan. prov. *ildter bister*, id. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[**ILL-CONTRICKIT, ILL-CONTRIVET, adj.** Kuavish, full of tricks, Banffs.]

[**ILL-CONTRIVEN, adj.** Tricky, mischievous, Shetl.]

**ILL-CURPON'D, part. adj.** Having a cross temper, or bad disposition; a figure borrowed from a horse that will not bear to be touched under the tail or crupper, one that is apt to kick; Fife. V. **CURPON.**

**ILL-DEEDIE, adj.** Mischievous, S.

—"The little one who is making the felonious attempt on the cat's tail, is the most striking likeness of an *ill-deedie*,—wee, rumble-gairie, urchin of mine, whom, from that propensity to witty wickedness and manfu' mischief, which even at twa days auld I foresaw would form the striking features of his disposition, I named Willie Nicol."—Burns, iv. 235.

Then Cupid, that *ill-deedy* geat,  
With a' his' pith rapt at my yeat.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

V. **EUILL-DEDY.**

The last part of this word is retained in the provincial dialect of Berksh. "*Deedy*, industrious, notable." Grose.

[**ILL-DEREYD, adj.** In disorder, untidy, Banffs.]

[**ILL-DIVVAGED, adj.** Ill-arranged, slovenly, Shetl.]

**ILL DREAD, s.** An apprehension of something bad, either in a moral or physical sense, S.

"Do ye mind what I told you about the wraith?—I kent richt weel it hoded nae gude, an' had an *ill dread* that Kenny widna wait to meet his end in a contented manner, for he had never muckle grace gien him." St. Kathlecn, iv. 144.

**ILL-DREADER, s.** One who fears evil, whether physical or moral, S.

"That was not spoke like a bairn of Ellangowan," said Meg, frowning upon Miss Bertram. "It is the ill-doers are *ill-dreaders*." Guy Mannering, iii. 266.

This is a common S. proverb.

**ILL-EASED, adj.** Reduced to a state of inconvenience, put to trouble, S., corresponding to Fr. *mal-aise*, id.

**ILL-EE, s.** An evil eye, S.

"Some people are suspected of having an *ill-e'e*; otherwise, having an eye hurtful to every thing it looks upon. Blacksmiths pretend to know of many this way, and will not allow them to stand in their forges,

when joining or welding pieces of iron together, as they are sure of losing the *wauling heat*, if such be present." Gall. Encycl.

This superstitious idea has not only been generally prevalent in our own country, but seems to be of great antiquity.

"The ignorant mothers of many of the modern Egyptians, whose hollow eyes, pale faces, swollen bellies, and meagre extremities make them seem as if they had not long to live, believe this to be the effect of the *evil eye* of some envious person, who has bewitched them, and this ancient prejudice is still general in Turkey." Volney's Travels, i. 246.

"Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the *evil eye* of an enemy or infidel." Dalway's Account of Constantinople, p. 391.

The reader will find a curious article on this subject in Brand's Popular Antiq., ii. pp. 399—404.

I am much inclined to think that this phrase, as used in Scripture, which employs the common language of mankind, has been borrowed from that superstitious idea which appears to have been generally diffused through the nations. Even the language of Solomon would seem to contain an allusion to the supposed fatal influence of an eye of this description; as if the animal system could receive no benefit from the food that had felt its malignant influence, as if the stomach could not even retain it: "Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an *evil eye*.—The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up." Prov. xxiii. 6, 8.

ILLESS, *adj.* Innocent. V. ILL-LESS.

ILL-FASHIONED, *adj.* 1. Ill-mannered; *Weel-fashioned*, well-mannered, Aberd.

2. In Fife, applied to one who is of a cross temper, or quarrelsome.

ILL-FAUR'D, ILL-FAURT, *adj.* 1. Ugly, hard looking, S.

Sae proud's I am, that ye hae heard  
O' my attempts to be a bard,  
And think my muse nae that *ill-faur'd*;  
Seil o' your face!

*Skinner's Misc. Poetry*, p. 109.

2. Dirty, unseemly, unbecoming, S.

3. Improper, mean, S.

4. Discreditable, disgraceful, S.

5. Not elegant or handsome; applied to dress, S.

6. Clumsy, bungling, S.

7. Severe, not slight; applied to a hurt, S.

8. Hatel, causing abhorrence.

"Pair auld Scotland suffer'd aneugh by thae black-guard loons o' excisemen;—it's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o' something that will keep her auld heart, and that will they nill they, the *ill-fa'ard* thieves." Rob Roy, ii. 107.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a corr. of E. *ill-favoured*.

ILL-FAURDLY, ILL-FAURTLY, *adv.* 1. Ungracefully, clumsily, S.

2. Meanly, in a scurvy or shabby manner, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,  
*ill-furdly* wad she crook her mou,

Sick a poor man she'd never trow,  
After the gaberlunye man.

*Herd's Coll.*, li. 51.

[ILL-GAB, *s.* Insolent, impudent language; power or readiness to use such language, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To ILL-GAB, *v. a.* To use abusive, insolent language to a person; part. pr. *ill-gabbin*, used also as a *s.*

[ILL-GABBIT, *adj.* Having an abusive tongue, or, having a habit of using abusive, insolent language, *ibid.*]

ILL-GAISHON'D, *adj.* Mischievous. V. GAISHON.

[ILL-GAIT, *s.* A bad habit, S.]

ILL-GAITED, ILL-GAITIT, *adj.* Having bad habits; perverse, froward, S.

From *ill*, and *gate*, *gait*, a way. Hence *ill-gaitedness*, frowardness, perverseness, S. B.

ILL-G'EN, *adj.* Ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent, S.; *q. given* to evil.

[ILL-GRUN, ILL-GRUNYIE, *s.* A bad disposition, Banffs.]

[ILL-GRUNYIET, *adj.* Having a bad disposition, *ibid.*]

ILL-HADDEN, *adj.* "Ill-mannered;" Gl. Aberd.

An' then there's that *ill-hadden* ghaist,  
That Gerard has sae finely grac'd  
Wi' stately stile, and ca't her "Taste,"—  
She winna let a peor auld Priest  
Gain muckle henour.

*Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 178.

*Q. ill-holden*, not properly kept in, not restrained. *Sw. holla* is used in a moral sense, in relation to conduct; *Holla sig vael*, to behave well, to conduct one's self well; *Wideg*.

[ILL-HAINT, ILL-HAINED, *adj.* Saved to no good purpose.]

ILL-HAIR'T, *adj.* Ill-natured, Upp. Clydes.

Apparently in allusion to *hair* that will not lie but in one way; if not to the proverbial phrase used concerning a man of peculiar humour, that "he maunna be kaimed against the *hair*."

[ILL-HAUDEN-IN, *adj.* Saved to no purpose, Clydes., Banffs.]

To ILL-HEAR, *v. a.* To *ill-hear* one, to chide, to reprove, to scold one, S. B. *q.* to make one *hear* what is *painful* to the feelings.

[ILL-HEARTED, ILL-HEARTIT, *adj.* Illiberal, malevolent, Clydes., Perth.]

[ILL-HEARTEDNESS, *s.* Malevolence, *ibid.*]

[ILL-HYVER, *s.* Awkward behaviour, Shetl.; Isl. *hjavera*, presence.]

[ILL-HYVERED, *adj.* Awkward in manner, ungainly, *ibid.*]

[ILL-JAW, *s.* Abusive language, Clydes.]

[To ILL-JAW, *v. a.* To use abusive language to a person; *part. pr. ill-jawin*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

[ILL-JAWT, *adj.* Having the habit or the power of using abusive language, *ibid.*]

ILL-LESS, *adj.* 1. Harmless, inoffensive, S. This seems to be the signification in the following passage:—

“I was wae for her, and very angry with the servants for laughing at the fond folly of the *ill-less* thing.” *Annals of the Parish*, p. 310.

“Surely the man’s fey about his entails and his properties, to speak of the *ill-less* laddie, as if it were no better than a stirk or a stot.” *The Entail*, i. 62.

2. Having no evil designs, S.

“This great policy is unknown to the king, whereby the English lower house and our confederates were so tied to one another; however his majesty, as a most gracious *ill-less* prince, having no mind of such plots, addresses himself to keep the Scottish parliament continued to the 15th of July.” *Spalding*, i. 317. It ought to be *ill-less*.

ILL MAN, *s.* A periphrasis used by children, and often among the peasantry, to denote the devil, S.

“Give a thing, and take a thing,  
Is the *Ill Man’s* goud ring.”

“A cant among children, when they demand a thing again, which they had bestowed.” *Kelly*, p. 120.

It is most probable, that this designation has originated from a fear that children, from being familiarized to the name, might introduce it in their ordinary discourse in the way of imprecation. The precaution, however, has been unavailing. For although this, and a variety of other obscure designations are used, such as *Sorrow*, *Fiend*, *the Mischief*, &c., they have been as really appropriated for the purpose of execration. V. GOODMAN, sense 8, and ILL THING.

[ILL-MOU, *s.* A vile or abusive tongue, vile or abusive language, the ability to use such language, Banffs.]

ILL-MOU’D, *adj.* Impudent, insolent, S.

From *ill*, and *mou*, (*pron. moo*) the mouth, as immediately referring to pert and abusive language, S. B.

ILL-MUGGENT, *adj.* Evil-disposed, having bad propensities, S. B.

Nor do I fear his ill chaff taak,  
Nor his *ill-muggent* tricks;  
There’s nae a gentle o’ you a’  
But he taks o’er the pricks.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 30.

Su.-G. *mogande* signifies adult. It might therefore be rendered *q. ill-trained, ill-educated*. But I prefer Germ. *mogen, moogen*, to incline, to have a mind to; *sensus a potentia ad cupiditatem translatus*; Wachter.

[ILL-MYNT, ILL-MYINIT, ILL-MINDIT, *adj.* Evil-minded, Banffs.]

ILL-NATURED, *adj.* Expl. by Johns. “Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good will; mischievous; desirous of another’s evil.”

I take notice of this term merely to remark, that as used in S. it does not necessarily or even generally include the idea of malevolence, or of a mischievous disposition, or even of want of kindness. It strictly signifies, peevish, or cross-humoured. It is even said, “He has a very kind heart; but O! it’s hard to live wi’ him, he’s sae *ill-natured*.”

ILL-PAID, *adj.* Very sorry; as, “I was *ill-paid* to hear’t,” the intelligence was very painful to me, Mearns.

Equivalent to ill-pleased, from Fr. *pay-er*, to satisfy, to content.

[ILL-PAIR’T, *adj.* Not well-matched, ill-assorted, Clydes.]

ILL-PRAT, *s.* A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a roguish boy, S. B. V. PRAT.

ILL-PRATTIE, *adj.* Roguish, waggish, addicted to tricks rather of a mischievous kind, S. B. V. PRATT.

ILL-REDD-UP, *adj.* In a state of disorder, S.

—“Leta a’ things about the manse gang whilk gate they will, sae they dinna plague him upon the score. An awfu’ thing it is to see sic an *ill-redd-up* house.” *St. Ronan*, ii. 60. V. RED, *v.*, to clear, to put in order.

ILL-SAIR’D, *adj.* 1. Badly served, S.

2. Not having a sufficiency of food at a meal, S.

ILL-SAR’D, *adj.* Ill-savour’d. V. SAUR, *v.*

“Fresh fish, and poor friends become soon *ill-sar’d*.” S. Prov. “Spoken when we see poor relations slighted.” *Kelly*, p. 106. V. SAUR.

ILL-SCRAPIT, *adj.* Rude. *An ill-scrapit tongue*; a tongue that utters rude language, S. V. SHAMBLE, *v.*

ILL-SET, *adj.* Evil-disposed, ill-conditioned, having evil propensities, S. B.; “Spiteful; ill-natured,” Gl. Antiq.

Auld luckie cries; “Ye’re o’er *ill set*;  
As ye’d hae measure, ye sud met.

V. SET, *part. pa.* *The Farmer’s Ha’*, st. 33.

ILL-SHAKEN-UP, *adj.* Ill put in order; in regard to dress, *Aberd.*

ILL-SORTED, *part. adj.* Ill-arranged; ill-appointed, South of S.

“*Ill-sorted*, evil-fitted; evil-appointed; evil-satisfied;” Gl. Antiq.

ILL-TETH’D, *adj.* Ill-conditioned, Fife.

It properly signifies malevolent, prone to do another an injury. V. TETH.

ILL-THING, *s.* *Auld a' Ill Thing*, a periphrasis used to denote the devil, Ayr's.

"O! I'm fear't, fer I doubt he was the *Auld a' Ill Thing*." Spawwife, ii. 243.

[ILL-TONGUED, *adj.* Same as ILL-JAWT.]

ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, *adj.* Mischievous, habituated to mischievous pranks, S. B.

The taylor Hutehin he was there,  
A curst *ill-trickit* spark.  
*Christmas Ba'ing*, st. 21, First Ed.

ILL-UPON'T. 1. In bad health, Ang.; in poor circumstances, Banffs.

2. Applied ludicrously to one who appears much fatigued, spiritless, or wo-begone, *ibid.*

[ILL-VICKIT, *adj.* Full of tricks and mischief, perverse, Shetl.]

[ILL-VUXEN, *adj.* Ill-grown, ill-shaped, Shetl. Dan. *voksen*, grown.]

[ILL-VYND, *s.* An ill shape or manner, *ibid.*]

[ILL-VYNDIT, *adj.* Badly made, ill-shaped, ill-mannered, *ibid.*]

[ILL-WAN, *s.* A faint expectation, faint hope; Isl. *van*, Dan. *vente*, expectation.]

ILL-WARED, *part. adj.* Ill laid out, S.

"The Lord always making my love to him to abound, I thought no travel *ill-wared*, or any hazard too great on any occasion, whereby I might propagate his despised interest among you." Ja. Skene's Lett., Cloud of Witnesses, p. 96, Ed. 1720. V. WAR, *v. a.*

[ILL-WEEN, *s.* Impudent, abusive language; Banffs.]

To ILL-WILL, *v. a.* To regard with ill-will, Aberd.

Su.-G. *illwil-jas*, signifies altercari.

ILL-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes evil to another; an adversary, S.; opposed to *Good-willer* and *Weill-willer*.

A.-S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere.

ILL-WILLIE, ILL-WILLIT, *adj.* 1. Ill-natured, envious, spiteful, S.

"An *ill-willy* cow should have shert horns." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 11.

In this sense it is applied to brute animals that have a mischievous disposition, as inclined to butt.

Than thsr eummis ane *ill-willy* cow,  
And bredit his buttock quhill it bled.  
*Wife of Auchtermuchty*, *Bann. Poems.*, p. 217.

2. Not generous, niggardly, S.

"Little wats the *ill-willy* wife what a dinner may had in;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23.

3. Backward, averse, S. B.

We canna want plenty e' gear,  
Then Maggie, bena sae *ill-willy*.  
*Jamieson's Popul. Ball.*, i. 310.

A.-S. *yfel-will-an*, pravum velle; Su.-G. *illwilja*, Isl. *illwilit*, malevolentia.

ILL YETTO COMIN. A phrase used as an evil wish, "May ye come ill back," Orkn.; perhaps q. "*Ill gait to ye coming*."

ILLEGALS, *s. pl.* Used to denote illegal acts.

"That whatsoever *illegals* hath been used against his friends and subjects, by imprisoning them, &c., be disclaimed, and that persons so committed be forthwith discharged." Spalding, ii. 72.

ILLIQUID, *adj.* Not legally ascertained.

—"That, in such *illiquid* rights, where they had not obtained possession, it was hard to put an estimate and value thereon." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iv. 207.

This denotes the reverse of the idea conveyed by the phrase, in next sentence, "clear *liquid* accessible estates, whcreof they were in possession." The term *Liquid* is used by E. lawyers. But Dr. Johnson has certainly mistaken the meaning, when he thus expl. it; "Dissolved so as not to be obtainable by law." In Mr. Todd's ed. the definition is continued, with no other change than that of *attainable* for *obtainable*. The passage, quoted from Ayliffe's Parergon, does not regard a debt that is dissolved, but one clearly due, although not to be prosecuted at the expense of preventing the debtor's burial.

ILLUSTER, *adj.* Illustrious; Fr. *illustre*, *id.*

—"That all letteris, to be direct eftir the said marriage, sould be in the name of the said *illuster* Prince." He is before called "the rycht nobill and *illuster* prince Henry than Duke of Albany." Proclamation, 1665, Keith's Hist., p. 307.

I-LORE, ELORE, *part. pa.* "Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! Teut. *loor*, melancholicus;" Gl. Sibb.

"*Ylore*, lost; Gl. Ritson, Met. Rom. Chaucer uses *ilorn* in the same sense. V. URRY. As *y* or *i* is the vestige of the A.-S. prefix *ge*, *i-lore* seems to be modified from *ge-leor-an*, *ge-hlioran*, abire, obire, "to depart,—to go out of the world, to dy, or de cease;" Somner. *Ge-liored*, defunetus; Lye. V. LORE.

[ILTA, *s.* Malice, anger, Shetl. Isl. *illska*, *id.*]

[ILTA-FOO, *adj.* Full of anger or malice, *ibid.*]

[IMAK-UPO-ME. I got ready, I prepared myself, Shetl.]

IMAKY-AMAKY, *s.* An ant, a pismire, Etrr. For. V. EMMOCK.

IMBASSET, *s.* Leg. *inbasset*. An ambassador.

Pardoun me than, for I wend ye had beyne  
An *inbasset* to bryng ane uncouth queyne.  
Wallace, vi. 134, MS.

Fr. *embassade*, an embassy, a message.

To IMBREVE, *v. a.* To put into the form of a brief.

"The Coroner, the Schirref, or the Provost, shall visie the body of him quha is murtherit, and the

woundis thairof, and sall cause his clerk *imbrev* the samin in writ." Balfour's Pract., p. 512.

L. B. *imbreviare*, in *breves* redigere, describere. (Du Cange); from *brevis*, a brief or letter.

To **IMBRING**, *v. a.* To introduce; Chart. Ja. VI., Reg. Aberd.

**IME**, *s.* Soot, coating of soot on kettles, &c., Shetl.

Su.-G. *im, ime, em*, fumus tenuis. The sense given to Isl. *eim-ur* is still nearer; Reliquiae alicujus suffiti, aut vapor incensi; G. Andr. *Im-a*, vaporem emittente. V. OAM, which is from the same origin.

[**IMEY**, *adj.* Sooty, black, *ibid.*]

[**IMMANENT**, *adj.* Remaining. Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 3475.]

**IMMER GOOSE**. The Greater Ducker of Gesner, Orkn. Ember Goose, Sibb. Scot., p. 21.

"The *Immer* (Colymbus *immer*, Lin. Syst.) which is the *ember*, or immer goose of this country, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkn., p. 304.

*Immer* seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. **EMBER**.

**IMMICK**, *s.* An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. *emmet*.

To **IMMINISH**, *v. a.* To diminish.

"Euin sua the last Antichrist be operation of the deuil sal be generat of the seid of Dan, quhen the impyre of Rome salbe sua *imminished* that it sal skarslie haue the maiestie of ane impyre." Nicol Burne, F. 134, a.

Lat. *immin-uo, immin-ui*, id.

**IMMIS**, *adj.* Variable. V. **EMMIS**.

[To **IMP**, **YMP**, *v. a.* To graft, ingraft, insert. Lyndsy, Deith of Q. Magdalene, l. 198.]

**IMP**, *s.* 1. A scion that is ingrafted, S.

"Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been impeded into him, like an *imp* joined to an old stock.—The *imp* or scion revives when the stock reviveth." Brown on Rom., vi. 5.

2. One length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line; as, "Whether will ye put five or six hairs in the *imp*?" South of S., Northumb., Cumb.; synonym. *Snood*.

This seems merely an oblique use of E. *imp*, as signifying a graft; from A.-S. *imp-an*, Su.-G. *ymp-a*, inserere; q. what is inserted in forming a line.

[**IMMUNDICITIE**, *s.* Sensuality, uncleanness, corruption; Lat. *immunditia*.

O fals wyrd! fly on thy felycitie,

Thy pryde, avaryce, and *immundicite*.

Lyndsay, Test. & Comp. Papyngo, l. 212.]

To **IMPARK**, *v. a.* To inclose with a fence.

—"The kingis maiestie, for inlargeing the boundis of the park of falkland, caused the fewaris of the towne of Casche renunce the ane half of thair landis, to the effect the samyn mycht be *imparkit* with the said Falkland park." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

This seems formed from Fr. *emparch-er*, which properly signifies to inclose in a park, to shut up in an inclosure, as when cattle are pounded. L. B. *imparch-are*, *parco* includere animalia quae in damno sunt, quod etiam de reis hominibus usurpatum. Bracton, Lib. 3. Du Cange.

**IMPASSING**, *s.* The act of entering into; used in relation to a country; q. *passing in*.

—"And for the tressonable *impassing* of the said George within the partis of England, in Octobere & Novembere last bypast in tyme of weire, thaire commonand, tretand and counsaland with oure said auld inymeis and counsale of the king of England within the toune of Bervick," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451.

To **IMPEACH**, *v. a.* To hinder, to prevent. V. **IMPESCHE**.

To **IMPEND**, *v. a.* To lay out, to expend; Lat. *impend-ere*, id.

"May they not—also forbid all tennants and vassals to pay their lords and masters rent to them, because they know not how they will *impend* them?" Law's Memorials, p. 142.

[**IMPERIALL**, *adj.* Empyrean, highest.

His saull with joy angelicall,

Past to the Hevin *Imperiall*.

Lyndsay, Hist. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1588.]

\***IMPERTINENT**, *adj.* Petulant, insolent, S.

The term is used in this sense almost universally in vulgar language, S. Mr. Todd has adopted a sense of the word in E. formerly overlooked, which is very nearly allied. This is, "rude, unmannerly."

**IMPERTINENCE**, *s.* 1. Petulance, insolence, S.; also adopted by Mr. T. as signifying "sauciness, rudeness."

2. An insolent person, Aberd.

To **IMPESCHE**, **IMPASH**, **IMPEACH**, *v. a.* To hinder, to prevent.

"Se not hir quhais fenyeteir teiris suld not be sa mekle praisit nor estemit, as the trew and faithfull tranellis quhilk I sustene for to merite hir place. For obteneing of the quhilk aganis my naturall, I betrayis thame that may *impesche* me." Lett. Detect. Q. Mary, K. ii. a. Ego eos prodo—qui *impedimento esse* possent, Lat. Vers.

Fr. *empescher*, id. Lat. *imped-ire*.

"We will forbear to *impesche* your ma<sup>tie</sup> any further, bot remitting the relation of the particulars, occurring in this service to the gentleman himself,—wee will onlie presume to accompanie him with this our testimonie, that, in the prosecution of the service, he caried himself both with respect and credet." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 381.

"The earl should have my daughter in marriage, but the governour doth all he can to *impeach* it; 'for,' quoth he, 'he will have no alliance betwixt us.'" Sadler's Papers, i., p. 119.

To **IMPINGE**, *v. n.* To stumble; Lat. *imping-ere*.

"They still reason *ab autoritate negativè*, and so doe *impinge* foully, in all the sorts above specified." Forbes's Defence, p. 35.



To **IMPIRE**, **IMPYRE**, *v. n.* To rule, to exercise sovereign power, to usurp dominion.

"He further will *impire* ouer the conscience; and all his administrations, as the proper angel of the bottemlesse pit, is to plunge men in darknesse." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 110.

— I find ane King,  
Quibilk intill Europe dois ring:  
That is the potent Pope of Rome,  
*Impyrand* ouir all Christindome.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 22.

Lat. *imper-are*.

To **IMPLEMENT**, *v. a.* To fulfil or perform any engagement, S.; a forensic term.

"This was an obligation incumbent upon *him*, which the petitioners were entitled to insist that he should *implement*, but which, with great submission, they were certainly not bound to assist him in *implementing*." Petit. T. Gillies of Balmakewan, &c., 1806, p. 23.

**IMPLESS**, *s.* Pleasure; Reg. Aberd.

To **IMPONE**, *v. a.* To impose.

Adam did craftellie *impone*  
Ane speciall name to euerie one.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, p. 20, 1592.

**IMPORTABIL**, **IMPORTABLE**, *adj.* Intolerable.

"Nocht content to sitt with this *importabil* outrage, thay—send thair legatis to Tatius, king of Sabinis," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 19.

"Attour, the people war so burdenit with *importable* chaarges, that thair was no lyffe for thame." Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 96. Fr. *importable*, id.

**IMPOUERIT**, *part. pa.* Impoverished.

—"The vnice of siluer is at dowbill price that it wount to be at within thir lait dayis, quhairthrow the realme is vtterlie *impouerit* he euill cunye." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 29.

O. Fr. *empourr-er*, appauvrir, from *en*, in, and Fr. *pauvre*, *poivre*, poor.

**IMPORTANCE**, *s.* Means of support, source of gain.

"It is weall knawne till all yo<sup>r</sup> wisdoms, how that we uphold an altar situate within the Colledge Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mungo our Patron, and has nae *importance* to uphauild the same, but our sober oukleye penny and upsets, qu<sup>iks</sup> are small in effect till sustance and uphold our said altar in all necessary things convenient thereto." Seal of Cause, (Surgeons and Barbars) A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 53.

From Fr. *emport-er*, to win, to gain.

**IMPRESTABLE**, *adj.* What cannot be performed.

"We have long and patiently groned under the intolerable yoke of oppression—through a tract of several years bypast, particularly in the year 1678, by sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages upon free quarter, contrary to all law and humanity, for inforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and *imprestable* by us." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 60.

From Lat. *in*, neg., and *praest-are*, to perform.

To **IMPRIEVE**, **IMPROVE**, *v. a.* To disprove; also to disallow, to impeach; a forensic term.

"Quhair ony person—taks on hand to *imprieve* the execution of the precept, or ony vther title, or evident product, it sall be neidfull," &c. Acts Sed<sup>t</sup>., 15th June, 1564.

*Improve* is used in the same sense, not only in S., but commonly by those who wrote in E. two centuries ago.

"Where as he hath spoken it by his own mouth, that it is not good for man to be alone, they have *improved* that doctrine, and taught the contrary." Bale's Acts Eng. Votaries. V. Tooke's Div. Purl., I. 165.

Lat. *improb-are*, to disallow.

"Cristiane Balfoure—productit ane instrument—appreuaud & ratifiand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, & *imprevaud* James Bonare hir secund sone, & discharging him of the said office of assignaschip." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 90.

—"The extract of the whiche register sall mak faith in all caces except where the writtis so registrated ar offered to be *improvin*." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 546.

**INPROBATION**, *s.* Disproof, confutation; a forensic term, S.

—"Extractis thairoff—sall nak als gryit faithe as the principallis, except in cace of *improbation*." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 547.

Dr. Johns., on the authority of Ainsworth, expl. E. *improbation*, "the act of disallowing." This does not express the sense of the term as used in our law.

**IMPROPORTIONAL**, *adj.* Not in proportion.

—"A number *improportional* to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 scorc." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 99.

To **IMPROVE**, *v. a.* To disprove. V. **IMPRIEVE**.

[**IMPUDICITIE**, *s.* Shamelessness, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 279.]

[To **IMPUNG**, *v. a.* To impugn, Lyndsay, Test. and Comp. Papyngo, l. 13.]

[**IMPURPURIT**, *adj.* Purple, empurpled, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. and Courteour, l. 146.]

To **IMPUT**, **IMPUTE**, **IMPUTT**, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, to *put in*, to impose; the same with *Inputt*.

"To *imput*, output and remove." Aberd. Reg.

—"The kingis Maiestie, be preferring of the said duche at this tyme to the bearing of the croun, meanis nawayis thairby to *impute* or place ony vther persoun befor the said erll of Angus to bear the said croun in parliamentis in tyme cuning." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 588.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyeonr to *imputt* and outputt forgearis, prentaris, and all vtheris thingis belanging to the said office to do and vse alsrelie as ony vther maister cunyeonr vsit and exercit the same of befor." Ibid., A. 1593, p. 48.

"That the said Archibald, lord of Lorne—sall hane guid and vndonbted richt in all tyme coming, to mak, creatt, *imputt*, and outputt clerks of justuciarie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 78.

"The Quenis Grace and hir Counsall feirsaid, gevis thair full power and commissioun,—to ony fyve or sex of thame—to consider the habilities of the saids burghis particularlie and according thairto, to appoint,

*imputt* particular taxatioun or impositioun upoun everie burgh yeirlic." Sedt. Counc., A. 1566—7, Keith's Hist., p. 570.

Formed anomalously from *in* and *put*, in resemblance of Lat. *impono*.

[IMPYRE, *s.* Empire, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. and Courteour, l. 6121.

*Impyre* may here be a contr. for *imperiall* as used in Hist. of Sq. Meldrum, l. 1588. V. IMPERIALL.]

IMRIE, *s.* "The scent of roasted meat;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *innriomh* signifies preparation.

IMRIGH, *s.* A species of soup used in the Highlands of S.

"A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cogues, or wooden vessels, composed of staves and hoops, containing *inrich*, a sort of strong soup made out of a particular part of the inside of the beeves." Waverley, i. 255.

Gael. *canbhrith*, soup; Shaw.

IN. A termination denoting the feminine gender.

Ikre, vo. *Kaering*, *Kaerling*, seems at a loss to account for the termination, as he calls the word merely a dimin. from *karl*. But *in* is used in this sense in Germ., "Annexed to substantives," says Wachter, "it forms a feminine from the masculine; as from *mann*, *mannin*, virago, from *koenig*, a king, *koenigin*, a queen." Proleg., § 6. Although overlooked by the learned Ikre, it seems to be used in the same manner in the Scandinavian dialects. For Sw. *stotbraakin* denotes the female *brake*; Isl. *karlinna*, a woman, from *karl*. Thus *kaerling* may have been originally *kaerlin*; like S. *carlin*. V. BRACHEN.

[IN, *conj.* If, provided that, Shetl. V. GIN.]

IN, *prep.* 1. *In with one*, in a state of friendship with one. *I'm no in wi' ye*, I am not on good terms with you; I do not feel cordial towards you; I am displeased, S.; a common phrase among the vulgar, and with children.

From A.-S. Su.-G. *inne*, within. As this is sometimes used to denote the heart or inward part of man; in the phrase above referred to, we have only another shade of the metaphor, as regarding affection, or cordiality. From this *prep.*, indeed, various adjectives have been formed, of a similar signification; as Teut. *innigh*, intimus; religiosus, devotus; Isl. *innelig-r*, dilectus, and perhaps *innae*, penitere, repentance being an affection in which the heart is engaged; Su.-G. *innerlig*, from the bottom of one's heart, ardent, affectionate, hearty; Wideg.

2. Into.

Than Wallace said, he wald go to the toun;  
Arrayit him weil intill a preist lik gown.  
*In* Sanct Jhonstoun disgyyst can he fair.

Wallace, iv. 703, MS.

"So he came hastily *in* Scotland, and landed the tenth day of May, in the year One thousand five hundred and fifteen years." Pitscottie, p. 124.

Pitscottie, as well as Bellenden, generally uses *in* for *into*. This indeed is common with all our old writers.

Moes-G. *in* has the same signification: *In gaiannan*, into hell, Mat. xxv. 22, 29, 30. *In karkara*, into prison, Mat. v. 25. Sw. *in*, id. *Jag gick in i staden*, I went into the town. A.-S. *in* occurs in the same sense.

IN, INNYS, *s.* 1. A dwelling, a habitation of any kind.

Than said he lowd upone loft, the lerd of that *in*,  
To al the beirnys about, of gre that wes grete.

Gawcan and Gol., iv. 13.

The Bruys went till his *innys* swyth;  
Bot wyt ye weille he wes full blyth,  
That he had gottyn that respyt.

Barbour, ii. 1, MS.

In Aberd. *Inn* is still used simply for a dwelling, but generally in the plural.

Wi' strenyed shoulders mony ane  
Dree'd penance for their sins;  
And what was warst, scup'd hame at e'en,  
May be to hungry *innys*,  
And cauld that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., p. 134.

*Inns* is used, in vulgar language, S. for a house of entertainment. *Innys*, I apprehend, is merely the *pl.* of *in*, according to the first declension of the *s.* in A.-S. used in the same manner with the modern term *lodgings*.

"They came to the *inns*' to their dinner." Annals of the Parish, p. 294.

2. The tents of an army on the field of battle.

Than till thair *innys* went thair sone,  
And ordanyt thaim for the fechtng.

Barbour, xii. 330, MS.

The sense in which the word *inn* is now used, is comparatively modern.

A.-S. Germ. *inne*, domus, domicilium; Su.-G. id. *Kongs inne*, domus regia, the king's house, Isl. *inne*, domus; from *in*, in, within, or *inn-en*, to enter.

IN-ABOUT, *adv.* In a state of near approximation to any object, S.

Just as I enter'd *in-about*,  
My aunt by chance was looking out, &c.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

The term opposed to this is *Out-about*.

IN AN' IN. *To breed in an' in*, To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing, S.

"This [crossing] is repeated once in five or six years; but no regular system of crossing is followed, and the more ordinary practice is to *breed in and in*." Agr. Surv. Dunbart., p. 224.

"Tups are allowed to couple, even with their own progeny, which is called *breeding in and in*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 485.

IN ANE, *adv.* 1. Together, at the same time.

The detestabyl weris ener *in ane*  
Agane the fatis all thay cry and rane.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 16.

2. Uniformly, without cessation or interruption, always.

On sic wyse is he quhelmyt and confoundit,  
That ener *in ane* his bos helme rang and soundit.

Ibid., 307, 27.

Rudd, in both places renders it *anon*; but improperly.

*In an* is used in a similar sense in Sir Tristrem.

To censeil he calleth neighe,  
Roland trewe se stan;  
And ener he dede as the sleighe,  
And held his hert *in an*,  
That wise.

P. 21.

*An*, own.—“Kept his mind to himself,” Gl. But it seems rather to signify, “kept to his mind steadily.” *In ane* still bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not observed that *an* ever signifies *own*.

### 3. Anon, quickly.

Nyar that noyris in nest I nycht *in ane*,  
I saw a Houlate in haist, under ane holyng.

*Houlate*, i. 4.

Here, as Rudd. observes, “we discover the true origin of *E. anon*, q. *in* or *on one*, *S. ane*, i. e., *uno fere eodemque* supple *momento*, preferable to Skinner’s various conjectures;” he might have added, to those of Junius also.

A.-S. *on an* is used in all these senses; in unum, simul, jugiter, continuo; “allwayes, continually, together, at once;” Somner. It is surprising, that Skinner and Junius should have been so puzzled with the word *anon*, as Tent. *aeneen*, simul, unà, conjunctim, bears such resemblance.

### INAMITIE, s. Enmity.

“This *inamitie* wes jugit mortall, and without all hope of reconciliation.” Knox’s Hist., p. 51.

From *in*, neg. and Fr. *amitié*, friendship.

### INANITED, part. pa. Emptied, abased.

“They who saw him *inanited* in a vyle habite, judged, condemned, scourged, and crucified vnder Pontius Pilat, they shall wonder when they shall see that Lord (whom they thought once sa vile) exalted to such sublimity and height of glory.” Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 33.

Lat. *inanitus*, id.

### INANNIMAT, part. pa. Incited, animated.

—“Being yit of deliberat intention to continew in prosecuting the said actioun, quhairby vtheris—may be thair exampill be *inannimat* to the lyik interpryis for reducing of the remanent of his hienes lyllis [Isles] to his obedience, the saidis gentilmen,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

Itsl. and L. B. *inanimare*, animos addere, animare.

### [INARMIT, part. pa. Armed. Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. & Courteour, l. 2150.]

To INAWN, v. a. To owe; as, “He *inawns* me ten pund;” He owes me ten pounds, Lanarks.; either from the old part. pr. of the v. *Aw*, q. *awand*, or from *awn*, the part. pa., with the prep. prefixed.

INBEARING, part. adj. Officious, prone to embrace every opportunity of ingratiating one’s self, especially by intermeddling in the affairs of others, S.

Belg. *inbooring*, intrusive.

INBIGGIT, part. pa. Selfish, reserved, Shetl.; apparently from the idea of strictly inclosing one’s property, so as to deny access to others; q. *built in*.

To INBORROW, v. a. To redeem, to resume a pledge by restoring the money that has been lent on it.

“To requir Cristene Malisson to *inborrow* hir kirtill quhilk sche hes lyand in wed.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

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“And requyr him to *inborrow* & inquytt ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed.” Ibid.

From *in*, and *borgh* or *borow*, a pledge. The modern phrase is, “to lowse a paund.”

### To INBRING, v. a. 1. To import.

—“That na kynde of man nor woman,—be na maner of way, sould by, na *inbring* na kynde of poy-soun in the realme, for ony maner of vse vnder the pane of tresoun.” Acts Ja. II., 1450, c. 32, Edit. 1566.

### 2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing.

“We charge yow stratlie—thir our letteris sene ye and ilk sne of yow, within the boundis of your office—to raiss, uplift and *inbring* to the sad Den snd chap-tour of Aberdene—the tent peny of all the sadis Casu, aliteis,” &c. Chart. Aberd., Fol. 140.

### 3. To restore to the right owner effects which have been carried off, or dispersed, or to deposit them in the place assigned for this purpose.

—“And that for obeying of the command of the lettres past conforme to ane act of secreit counsale, according to ane act of parliament ordauing the said lord regent to serche, seik, and *inbring*, all our sovereign lordis jowellis to his hienes use, quhairvir they myecht be apprehendit.” Inventories, A. 1577, p. 200.

### 4. To collect forces.

“Lord Sinclair directed his brother lieutenant colonel Sinclair, with a party of 200 soldiers, from Aberdeen to Murray, Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, for *inbringing* of men to his regiment.” Spalding, i. 292.

### INBRINGARE, INBRINGER, s. One who brings in or introduces.

—“He is informit thar was ane bill gevin in to the quenis grace,—makand mentioun & proportand that he was bayth trstoure, theiff, and *inbringare* of Inglish-mene, and resettare of thift,” &c. Acts Mary, 1541, Ed. 1814, p. 460, 461.

“Word came to Aberdeen that the bishop of Ross was advanced to a fat bishoprick in Ireland; a busy man in thir troubles, and thought to be an evil patriot and special *inbringer* of thir innovations within the church.” Spalding, i. 267.

### INBROCHT, part. pa. Imported. V. INBRING.

[INBÛ, s. Welcome, Shetl.]

### INBY, adv. 1. Towards, nearer to any object, S.

Near to soms dwelling she began to draw;—  
That gate she halds, and as she weer *inby*,  
She does a lass among the trees espy.

Ross’s *Helene*, p. 66.

### 2. In the inner part of a house. To gae inby, is to go from the door towards the fire, S.

A.-S. *in*, and *bi*, near, Teut. *by*, id. S. *outby* signifies, at some distance from any object; also, out of doors.

INBY, adj. Low-lying; as, “*inby* land,” Ettr. For.; also, lying close at hand, Banffs.

### To INCALL, v. a. To invoke, to call upon, in the exercise of prayer.

“Now, as to the maner of the kything of thia miracle, it is said in the 2 Kings, 20, that it was pro-

cured be the Prophet's prair: It is said there that the Prophete *incalled*, that the sun should be brought bak." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, F. 4, b.

"None can *incall* on him in whome they trust not." *Ibid.*, l. 7.

This *v.* is formed like Lat. *in-vocare*, id.

**INCARNET**, *adj.* Of the colour of a carnation.

"Item, ane bed of *incarnet* velvot garnisit with heid pece and thre single pandis and thre curtenis of reid taffety all freinyeit with reid silk. It is to be understand that the ruif of this bed is bot of quhite taffetie." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 125.

Fr. *incarnat*, "carnation; and more particularly, light, or pale carnation; flesh-coloured, or of the colour of our damask rose;" Cotgr. Lat. *incarnatus color*, flesh-colour, or carnation colour. I need scarcely say that this is obviously from *car-o*, *carn-is*.

**INCAST**, *s.* Quantity given over and above the legal measure or sum, S. A.

"It is still usual in several places to give a pound of *incast*, as it is here called, to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every pack sold, a sheep or lamb to every score, and an additional one to every hundred. Part only of this *incast* is allowed by many sheep farmers." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 357.

[INCEP, *prep.* Except, Shetl.]

**INCH**, **INCHE**, *s.* An island, generally one of a small size, S.

"Thir Danis that fled to thair schippis gaif gret sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis—to be buryit in Sanct Colmes *Inche*." Bellend. Cron., B. xii. c. 2.

"After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes narrower; and there are some beautiful islands which are called *Inches*." P. Alloa, Stat. Acc., viii. 597.

C. B. *ynis*, Corn. *ennis*, Arm. *enezen*, Ir. *innshe*, Gael. *insh*, id.

[INCH-MUCKLE, *s.* A piece an inch in size, Banffs.]

**INCLUSIT**, *part. pa.* Shut up, inclosed. "Beyng *inclusit* within the consellhous of the tolbuith," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

\* **INCOME**, *s.* Any bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from an external cause, S.

"How did he lose the power of his leg?" "It was by an *income*." The meaning plainly is, that the affection as it were *came in*, as not being caused by a sprain, a contusion, a fall, or any thing of this nature.

"Her wheel—was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and couldna spin." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 191.

"In the course of the winter the old man was visited with a great *income* of pains and aches." R. Gilhaize, ii. 151.

\* **INCOME**, *s.* One who has recently come to a place; metaph. applied to the new year, Aberd.

The new year comes; then stir the tippie;  
I see the auld ane craz'd an' cripple,  
Gangs aff wi' mony a rair:

Lat's try this *income*, how he stands  
An' eik us sib by shakin hands.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

**INCOME**, *s.* Advent, arrival; as, "the *income* of spring," S. B.

Teut. *inkomste*, introitus, ingressio.

**IN-COME**, *part. adj.* 1. Introduced, come in.

"This gentleman is cruelly executed for words, not before our ordinary justice or sheriff court, according to our Scottish laws, but before a new *income* court." Spalding, i. 316.

2. What is thrown in by the sea. Hence the phrase, *Income Ware*.

"What I have hitherto observed is only of ware thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call *income ware*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 116.

**INCOMER**, *s.* 1. One who enters into a place, either for a time, or for permanent residence, S.

"No man of that time was more famous among roisters and moss-troopers for the edge and metal of his weapons, than that same blasphemous *incomer*, who thought of nothing but the greed of gain." R. Gilhaize, ii. 78.

2. One who adjoins himself to a company or society, S.

"There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party with him, and Mr. Welsh with the new *incomers*, with others who came in afterwards; and such as were drawn aside from the right state of the testimony in their corrupt ways, which made up a new and very corrupt party." Howie's Acc<sup>t</sup>. Battle of Bothwell-bridge.

**INCOMING**, *s.* 1. Arrival.

"The Covenanters understanding the hail proceedings, laid compt before the *incoming* of this general assembly, to bear down episcopacy." Spalding's Troubles, i. 81.

2. Entrance, S.

"Aberdeen carefully caused tuck drums through the town, charging all men to be in readiness with their best arms to defend the *incoming* of thir ships lying in the road, and to attend the *incoming* of the army from Gight, who came in about five hours at even." *Ibid.*, i. 168.

"The Lord Loudoun—brought an order from his majesty, requiring fourteen of the Scots to repair to his court at Berwick, with whom he might consult anent the way of his *incoming* to hold the assembly and parliament in person." Guthry's Mem., p. 61.

3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conversion to the Christian faith, and accession to the church, S.

"This third *Halleluiah*—is a nearer degree of v<sup>p</sup>-stirring, and step of *in-coming*,—to sing *Halleluiah* with us." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 194.

**INCOMIN**, *part. pr.* Ensuing, succeeding; as the *incomin ook*, the next week, S.

**INCOMPASSIBLE**, *adj.* Apparently for *incompatible*.

"It seemed to be *incompassible* in the persone of any subject derogative to the king's honor, and insupportable grievous to the leidges." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 413.

**INCONTINENT**, *adv.* Forthwith, without delay, Fr. *id.*, also O. E.

**INCONTRARE**, *prep.* Contrary to.

"Anent impetraciouns made in the Court of Rome in *contrare* our souerano lordis priuilege, the sege vacand,—that the actis made concerning his patronage—be put into excecuciou apeune the brekaris of the said actis." Acts Ja. III., 1484, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

*Incontar*, *id.* Aberd. Reg.

It is probable that formerly *en contraire* had been used in the same sense in Fr.

**INCONVENIENT**, *s.* Inconvenience.

"Hir Majestie persaving the evill exampill and greit *inconvenientis* that may ensew heirof—ordanis," &c. Act. Sedt. 1562, Keith's Hist., p. 225.

[**INCORMANT**, *s.* A share, a portion, Banffs.]

**INCORPORAND**, *part. pr.* Incorporating, embodying.

—"The said vmquhile maister Gilbert delinerit nocht to the said Johne a confirmacioun *incorporand* a charter of selling of the landis of Schethinrawak," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 259.

Fr. *incorpor-er*, Lat. *incorpor-are*, *id.*

**INCOUNTRY**, *s.* The interior part of a country.

"In the Isles and Highlands were likewise great troubles; nor was the *incountry* more quiet."—Spotswood's Hist., p. 411.

"That quhilk befor we suspeetit hes now declarit itself in deidis, for oure rebellis he [have] retiterate thame to the *in-cuntre*, the suffering quhairf is na wayis to us honourabil." Lett. Q. Marie, Keith's Hist., p. 313.

*Retiterate* is undoubtedly an error for *re-iterate*.

To **IN-CUM**, *v. n.* To enter; with the prep. *in*, *i. e.*, into, subjoined.

"I say the king should not sitt in judgment againes his lordis and barrones, becaus he has maid his oath of fidelitie, quhen he receaved the croun of Scotland, that he should not *incum* in judgment—in no actioun, quhair he is pairtie himself." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 236.

A.-S. *incum-an*, *introire*, *ingredi*; Teut. *in-kom-en*, Sw. *inkomma-a*, *id.*

**INCURSS**, *s.* Invasion, hostile attack, incursion.

"And gif it sal happin thame to be transportit or drawin furth of the boundis thairof in ony tyme cuming, vpoun his maiestie and his successouris proclamatiounis for forayne or intestine rsidis or weiris, the samen landis and iles wil be in perrell and hazard of *incurs* of the hieland and brokin men." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1816, p. 163.

To **INCUS**, *v. a.* To drive in, to inject forcibly.

"Tarquine—set him—to sla this Turnus; to that fine, that he might *incus* he his deith the samin terroure to tho Latinis, be quhilkis he opprest the mindis of his awne cieteyanis at hame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 88. *Injicerat*, Lat.

Lat. *incut-ere*, *incuss-um*.

To **IND**, *v. a.* To bring in. *Inding the corn*, is the phraseology, Dumfr., for leading the corn, V. **INX**, *v.*

**IND**, used for *in*, prep. To come *ind*, to come short, to alter one's method in the way of diminution.

Preif nevir thy pith so far in play,  
That thew forthink that thew come *ind*,  
And murn quhen thew no mendis may.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 187, st. 5.

*i. e.* "Regret that thou art deficient."

To come *in*, is still used in this sense, S.

[**INDEFICIENT**, *adj.* Not deficient, in plenty, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. & Courteour, l. 847.]

**INDELIGENCE**, *s.* Want of diligence, remissness; Lat. *indiligentia*.

"And gif thai be notit of *indeligence*, or slenth tharin, that thai be punyst be the kingis gude gracc," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

**INDENT**, *s.* An obligation in writing, an indenture.

"4. Whither it is meittar to mak it as it were a contract, to be subscryvit be both the parteis; or rather everie partie to subserve thair awin part of the *indent*? Bannatyne's Journal, p. 346.

**INDENTOURLY**, *adv.* Made with indentures.

"That all gudis and artilyery, specifiyt in ane *Indentoure* delinerit to the said Maister Alex.—sall be put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene, &c., he auctentick *Indentoure* *indentourly* maid and befor wites." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 302.

This intimates that there should be at least two copies of the inventory, exactly corresponding with each other, one to be retained by the one party, the other by the other.

For the greater security, and to prove the identity of the writing, the one copy was not only written in the same form with the other, but they were so notched, that when put together the one exactly fitted the other. L. B. *indentura*, Fr. *indenture*; Lat. *indentare*, Fr. *enderter*. This was also denominated *Syngrapha*. Spelman says that he finds no proof of the use of indentures in England before the reign of Henry III. V. Du Cange and Spelman, *vo. Indentura*.

To **INDICT**, *v. a.* To summon, authoritatively to appoint a meeting.

"The Commissioner brought with him power to *indict* a General Assembly, with a Parliament to follow thereupon." Spalding, i.

"But the covenanters protested,—saying, his majesty had *indicted* this General Assembly, whilk he nor his commissioner could not dissolve without consent of the same Assembly." *Ibid.*, i. 91.

**INDILAITLIE**, *adv.* Forthwith, immediately.

"And incaiss of the refuiss or inhabilitie of ony persone offending in the premissis to pay the saidis panes respectiue, presentlie and *indilaitlie*, vpoun thair apprehensioun or convietieun efter lauchfull triall, he or she salbe put & haldin in the stokkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 138.

This is not from the E. *v. to delay*, or Fr. *delay-er*, *id.*, but from the Lat. root of both, *differo*, *dilat-us*, delayed, with the negative prefixed.

**INDILLING**, Dunbar. V. **ELDNYNG**.

INDING, *adj.* Unworthy.

—I was in service with the king,—  
Clerk of his compts, althocht I was *inding*.  
*Bellenden, Evergreen, i. 33, st. 4.*  
Fr. *indigne*, Lat. *indignus*.

\* INDISCREET, *adj.* Uncivil, rude, S.

“Others—gave me *indiscreet*, upbraiding language, calling me a vile old apostate.” Walker’s Life of Peden, Pref., p. 3.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Uncivilly, rudely, S.

INDISCRETION, *s.* Incivility, rudeness, S.

INDOWTIT, *adj.* Undoubted; Reg. Aberd., xv. 619.

INDOWTLIE, *adv.* Undoubtedly.

“And to indevoir—to remove all impediments, and earnestlie to advance all meanis & occasionis of his maicesteis resorte to this cuntrey, as may beir witness—how thankfullie—they acknowledge and foirsie the infinite commoditie and contentment, quhilk *indowtlie* they sall ressaue be the same,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1816, p. 291.

INDRAUCHT, *s.* Toll or duty collected at a port.

“Grantit—the port and harberie of the said burgh of Bruntland, callit the port of grace, with the *indraucht* thairof, and prymegilt of all ships coming to the said port.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.  
Teut. *in-draugh-en*, inferre; q. “the money that is drawn in.”

INDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. Suction, S.

“So slight was the *indraught* of air, that the reek, after having filled all the roof, descended cloud after cloud to the very floor.” Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 281.

2. A strong current, a sort of vortex.

“The other part [of the flood tide] slips down by Sandwick shore, till it get in to the *indraught* of Hoy Sound, where it becomes very strong.” P. Birsay, Orkney Statist. Acc., xiv. 315.  
Su.-G. *indrag-a*, to draw in.

INDULT, *s.* A papal indulgence, Fr. id.

“At this tyme mony *indultis* & privilegis war granted be the Paip for the liberte of haly kirk in Scotland.” Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 8.

INDURAND, INDURING, *prep.* During; properly the *part. pr.* of the verb, S.

“That Cuthbert lord of Kilmawris sall werrand to Archibald Cunynghame of Walterstoun the said landis of Walterstoun, & the malez of the samyn, &c., *indurand* the tyme of the ward of the samyn.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 172.  
*Induring*, Aberd. Reg. *pass.*

INDURETNES, *s.* Obstinacy, induration.

“I—inlykmaner for christiane cheriteis saik, prase God with all my hart, for his *induretnes* and pertinacitie, gif swa be that he be in error,” &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, C. iii. a.

To INDWELL, *v. n.* To reside in.

“He hath thought it fit that some relicts of sin (but exauctorated of its ringe and dominion) should *indwell*.” Durham, X. Command., Ep. Ded.

To INDWELL, *v. a.* To possess as a habitation.

We aw him nought but a grey groat,  
The off ring for the house we *indwell*.  
*Herd's Coll., ii. 46.*

INDWELLAR, *s.* An inhabitant, S.

“Here me, O ye *indwellaris* and inhabitantis of this land to quhilk I am direckit.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 59.

INDYTE, *s.* Apparently used to denote mental ability, q. the power to *indite*.

My dull *indyte* can not direct my pen;  
And thocht it culd, it wald contene ane buik  
To put in paper all the panis he tuik.  
*Sege Edinburgh Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 298.*

To INEASE, *v. a.* To allay, to set at rest.

“It was expedient for them to give place till all injuries were set at rest, and *ineased*, and the commonwealth in tranquility and peace.” Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 33.

INEFFECTIONAT, *adj.* Candid, impartial.

“Now wyl I appple the conscience of the *ineffectionat* & godly redare diligentlie to consider quhilk of thir twa biggis maist trewlye and maist godlye conforme to Goddis worde on this fundament? quhair neur twa of thir seditius men aggreis togidder, nor yit ane of thaim with hym self.” Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 94.

“I mark twa heides,—quhilk dois not onely giue apperance for my pretence, bot plainlie dois conuict, as the—*ineffectionat* readr may cleirly perceave.” Ressoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, Fol. 20, b.

From *in*, neg. and *affectionate*, q. without particular attachment. L. B. *inaffectio*, affectionis defectus.

[To INEURE, *v. n.* To happen, to arise, to demand attention, Lyndsay, Satire Thrie Ests., l. 4641.]

[INEW, *adj.* Enough, Barbour, i. 558. V. ENEUCH.]

[INEWCH, *adv.* Enough, *ibid.*, i. 286.]

INFAL, *s.* An attack made in a hostile manner.

“It is informed the rebels were at Drumclog the first of June being Sunday, upon Monday at the *infal* upon Glasgow, and at night they came to Hamiltoun.” Memorand. ap: Wodrow’s Hist., ii. 54.

Teut. *in-val*, illapsus, ingressus; *in-vaell-en*, incidere, irruere, illabi; Kilian.

Sw. *infall*, invasion, incursion, inroad; as *utfall* denotes a sally.

INFAMITE, *s.* Infamy.

“And as sall be deliuerit & ordinit be the said jugis, arbitouris, & amiable componituris, the saidis partiis ar oblist to abid & vnderly, but ony exceptioun, reuocatioune, or appellatioune, vnder the pain of periure & *infamite*.” Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 176.

“*Infamite* & periure.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1543.  
Fr. *infameté*, id.

To INFANG, *v. a.* To cheat, to gull, to take in, Upp. Clydes.

From A.-S. *in*, and *feng-an*, capere; part. pa. *fangan*, captus. V. FANG.

**INFANGTHEFE**, *s.* 1. A thief apprehended, by any baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own domain.

Some define this term, among whom is our Skene, as respecting a thief, who is one of a baron's own vassals. V. Extract. Spelman views it as regarding the territory on which he is taken.

"*Infangtheffe* dicitur latro captus de hominibus suis propria, saisitus de latrocinio: and *out-fang-thief* is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands perteinand to him quha is infest with the like liberty." Skene, Sign. in vo.

These terms have been borrowed by us from the O. E. laws, in which they are commonly used. The former occurs in the Sax. Chron., A. 963, where it is *infangenthesf*. It is expl. by Lye, as both signifying the thief, and the right of judging him. It literally signifies a *thief taken within*, i.e., within a man's jurisdiction; *infangen* being the part. pa. of *fangen*, capere, to take, to apprehend, comp. with the prep. *in*; as *outfangen* literally signifies, *taken without* one's bounds.

2. Used, in a secondary sense, to denote the privilege conferred on a laudholder, of trying and pursuing a thief taken within his territories. *Outfangtheffe* had a similar secondary signification.

It bore this sense, not only in the time of Edw. the Confessor, (V. Leg., c. 26) but even before his time; as appears from the passage already referred to in the Sax. Chron., where it is mentioned as a privilege, in the same manner as *Saca and Soene, Toll and Team*; Lambard. Hence in the laws of the Confessor it is thus expressed; *Justitia cognoscentis latronis sua est, de homine suo si captus fuerit super terram suam.* Wheloc., p. 144.

Whether it was indispensably requisite, that the thief should be, in all cases, the proprietor's liege man, does not certainly appear.

From what Skene observes, it would seem that some have supposed, that the phrase, used in our law, *taken with the fang*, i.e., with the stolen goods, had some relation to the terms under consideration. But they have no affinity, save that which arises from a common origin, both being from the same A.-S. *v. V. FANG.*

**INFAR, INFARE**, *s.* 1. An entertainment given to friends, upon newly entering a house.

This word, as it occurs in *The Bruce*, in relation to Douglas, Mr. Pink, has rendered *inroad*. But the passage will not admit of this sense.

He gert set wrychtis that war sleys,  
And in the halche of Lyntailé  
He gert thaim mak a fayr maner.  
And quhen the boussis biggit wer,  
He gert *purwoy* him rycht weill thar;  
For he thought to mak an *infar*,  
And to mak gud *cher* till his men.  
In Rychmound wes wonnand then  
The Erls that men callit Schyr Thomas.  
He had inwy at the Dowglas.—  
He herd how Dowglas thought to be  
At Lyntailé, and *fest* to ma.

*Barbour*, xvi. 340, MS.

2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, S.; as that given, before she leaves her father's, or her own, is called the *forthgeng*, S. B.

"The Lord Gordon, &c., convoyed thir parties, with many other friends and townsmen to their wedding. They got good cheer, and upon the 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly *infare*." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

The term is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

For sec an *infair* I've been at,

As has but seldom been,

Whar was sec wallopin' au' war k

As varra few hev seen

By neeght or day.

*The Bridevoun, Stagg's Poems*, p. 2.

3. The name of the day succeeding a wedding, including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests, Ang.

"The day after the wedding is the *infare*.—This may be considered a second edition of yesterday, only the company is less numerous, and the dinner is commonly the scraps that were left at the wedding-feast. On this occasion every one, of both sexes, who has a change of dress, appears in a garb different from that worn on the preceding day." Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 414.

A.-S. *infare, infære*, entrance, ingress; *infaran*, to enter; Belg. *invaar-en*, id.

**[INFEOCACIONE**, *s.* Infestment, giving formal possession of heritable property.

"Item composit with Adame Mure for a new *infecacione* of his landis of Barnagehane within the Stewartry of Kirkeudbrith, to be haldin of the king in ward and relef and commoune soyt: composicio xxvj li. xiiij s. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 5, Dickson.]

**[INFETCHING**, *s.* Introduction, Lyndsay. Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 2652.]

**[INFFEANE**, an err. for **JUFFLANE**, *adj.* Shuffling; ane *jufflane jok*, a shuffling, fumbling fellow, Lyndsay, Inter. Auld Man, l. 218.]

**INFIELD**, *adj.* *Infield land*, arable land which receives manure, and, according to the old mode of farming, is kept still under crop, S. It is distinguished from *outfield*. Both these terms are also used subst. *Infield corne*, that which grows on *infield land*.

"The ancient division of the land was into *infield*, *outfield*, and *fauchs*. The *infield* was duned every three years, for bear; and the two crops that followed bear were oats invariably. The *outfield* was kept five years in natural grass; and, after being tathed by the farmer's cattle, who [which] were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore five successive crops of oats." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 533.

"Since the introduction of turnips, the farmers make it a general rule, not to take more than one, and never more than two crops of oats in succession, in their *infield* grounds." *Ibid.*

—"In all teynding of cornes, that the same be teynded at three severall tymes everie yeare, if the owners of the cornes shall think it expedient: To wit, the croft *infield* corne at ane tyme, the beere at ane uther tyme, and the *outfield* corne at the third tyme." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, c. 8, Murray.

**[INFIT, INFITTAN, INFITTIN**, *s.* 1. Introduction, reception, Bauffs.

2. Influence, power, *ibid.*]

[INFORCELY, *adv.* With great force or strength, Barbour, ii. 310, 314.]

[INFORSIT, *pret.* Strengthened, Barbour, iv. 65. Skeat's Ed.; *enforcyt*, Edin. MS.]

INFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune, calamity.

What was the caus God did destroy  
All creature in the time of Noy?  
Quod he, I trembill for to tell  
That *infortune*, how it befell.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, p. 33, 1592.

Fr. id.

INGAAN, INGÄIN, *s.* Entrance; as, "the *ingäin* of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for public worship, S.

A.-S. *ingang*, introitus, ingressus.

INGÄIN, *part. adj.* Entering; as, "the *ingäin* tenant," he who enters on possession of a farm, or house, when another leaves it, S.

A.-S. *in-gan*, Teut. *inga-en*, intrare, introire; *part. pr. ingaende*.

INGAAND-MOUTH, *s.* The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in the horizontal direction, Clydes.

To INGADDER, *v. a.* To collect, to gather in.

—"They best knaw thair awin valuatioun and estaitis, and ar willing to *ingadder* thair pairt of the said taxatioun vponne thair awin expenssis and charges." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 694.

[INGADDERIN, INGATHERAN, *s.* The collecting or gathering together, Banffs. V. INGGETTING.]

INGAN, *s.* Onion, S.

And if frae hame,  
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,  
To please my wame.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 305.

—"There was an unco difference between an anointed king of Syria and our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an *ingan*." Leg. Montrose, p. 187.

This metaphor is proverbially used to denote any thing very light, or that may be easily blown away, S. A proverb is used in the north of S., expressive of high contempt, as addressed to one who makes much ado about little; "Ye're sair stress'd stringing *ingans*." V. INGOWNE.

INGANG, *s.* Lack, deficiency, S. B. V. To GAЕ in.

INGANGS, *s. pl.* The intestines, Gall.

"The worms are eating up their empty *ingangs*, and holding their bodies." Gall. Encycl., p. 274.

This must be from A.-S. *in-gang*, introitus, although used obliquely. The Teut. synonyme *in-ganck* signifies, not only introitus, but receptaculum.

INGARNAT, *adj.* The same with INCARNET.

—"The uther tablit contening seven peirlis and ane jassink with ane sapheir *ingarnat*." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 279.

Du Cange refers to our celebrated Michael Scott, as, in his work, De Physionomia, c. 46, using *Ingranatis* to denote a rose of the colour of a pomegranate, S. Garnet, q. v.

[INGER, *s.* A gleaner, Loth.]

INGER'S POCK. A quantity of all kinds of grain, as oats, barley, pease, &c., dried in a pot, and ground into meal, Loth.

*Inger* is understood as signifying a gleaner; perhaps allied to Teut. *inghe*, *enghe*, angustus, Su.-G. *aeng-a*, precre; whence O. Teut. *ingher*, *engher*, exactio; as denoting one in necessitous circumstances; or, one who procured his sustenance by exaction, q. the *Sorner's* pock.

INGGETTING, *s.* Collection.

"Anent the artikle proponit touching the *ingetting* of the contributioun grantit to the sete of sessionne, &c. That the quenis grace lettrez be directit to poynd and distrenye thair temporale landis and guidis, conforme to the actis maid of befoir, for *ingetting* of the said contributiounne," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 476.

"The officiaris—hes bene in vse of allowung to thame selfis of greit and extraordinier feis for thair seruice, quihilk was ane greit imparing of the formar taxatioun, thair being ane greit pairt thair of bestoutit vpon the chairges in *ingetting* of the samyn." Acts Ja. VI., 1697, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

INGEVAR, INGIVER, *s.* One who gives in, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another.

"If anye persoun, impeadit by reasoun of seiknes, &c., it salbe lauchfull for him to caus anye honest responsall man—giff vp his inventar,—whiche the *ingevar* sall declar to be a trew deid, and abyid at the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 599.

"It salbe lauffull—to the *ingiveris* of the saids articles to propone the samen againe in plaine parliament." Acts Cha. I., 1640, V. 291.

INGLE, INGIL, *s.* Fire, S., A. Bor. *Beet the ingle*, mend the fire, Perth.

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,  
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.

*Doug. Virgil*, 410, 55.

"The word *Ingle*,—to this day, is very often used for a fire by the common people all over this country." P. Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., iv. 532.

Some silly superstition is connected with the use of this term in relation to a kiln. For the fire kindled in it is always called *the ingle*, in the southern parts of S. at least. The miller is offended, if it be called *the fire*. This resembles that of brewers as to the term *burn*, used for water.

A. Bor. *ingle*, "fire or flame;" Grose. Hence it has been observed, that "*Engle* or *Ingle-wood* signifies wood for firing." Ritson's Anc. Popul. Poet. Introd. to *Adam Bel*.

Thy reason savours of reck, and nothing else,  
Then sentences of suit sa sweetly smels;  
Thou sat so near the chimney-nuik that made 'em,  
Fast by the *ingle*, among the oyster shells.

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

"The derivation of the word is unknown, if it be not from Lat. *ignis*, which seems rather improbable;" Gl. Sibb. But Gael. *aingeal* is rendered fire; Shaw.



INGLE-BRED, *adj.* Homebred, q. bred at the fireside, S. O.

—Mony an *ingle-bred* auld wife  
Has baith mair wit an' senses  
Than me this day.  
*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 112.

INGLE-CHEEK, *s.* The fireside, S.

They a' drive to the *ingle-cheek*,  
Regardless of a flan o' reek,  
And weill their meikle fingers beek.  
*The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 4.

—Ilk ane by the *ingle-cheek*  
Cours down, his frozen shins to beek.  
*T. Scott's Poems*, p. 323.

INGLE-NOOK, *s.* The corner of the fireside, S.

The *ingle-nook* supplies the stamer fields,  
An' aft as mony gleefn' maments yields.  
*Fergusson's Poems*, II. 6.

INGLE-SIDE, *s.* Fire-side, South of S.

—"It'a an auld story now, and every body tells  
it as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingle-side*."  
Guy Mannering, i. 193.

INGLIN, *s.* Fuel, Dumfr.; synon. *Eldin*, S.;  
evidently a derivative from *Ingle*, fire, q. v.

INGOEING, *s.* Entrance.

"After the *ingoeing* of the Scottiah army to the  
assistance of the parliament of England, in the end of  
the year 1643, he went to court the King's Majesty,  
then residing at Oxford." Craufurd's Hist. Univ.  
Edin., p. 154.

INGOTHILL. A term used in Dumfr.,  
equivalent to, *In God I'll do this or that*,  
i.e., God willing—or rather, *An God will*,  
i.e., If, &c.

INGOWNE, *s.* An onion.

"Requirit to tak out the *ingownis* quhilk ves in  
the schip in poynt of tynsale," i.e., on the very point  
of being lost. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

[INGREVAND, *part. pr.* Annoying, Bar-  
bour, xiii. 210, Skeat's Ed.; *engrewand*,  
Edin. MS.]

INGYNE, ENGYNE, ENGENIE, *s.* 1. In-  
genuity, genius. *A fine ingyne*, a good  
genius, S.

Maist rarerend Virgil, of Latine poetis prince,  
Gem of *ingyne*, and flude of eloquence.

*Doug. Virgil*, Pref. 3. 7.

"Some monuments of his *engenie* he [Gawan  
Douglas] left in Scottish meeter, which are greatly  
esteemed, especially his translation of Virgil his books  
of *Aencida*." Spotswood's Hist., p. 101.

2. Disposition, habitual temper of mind.

"This he did, not so much to please James Douglas,  
as he did rejoice to foster mischief, cruelty and wik-  
kitness, to which he was given allenarly, through the  
impiety of his own *ingyne*." Pitscottie, p. 55.

3. Mind in general.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever  
ready to the just, has caused the victory to inclyne to  
us by [i.e., beside, or beyond] the expectation of man's  
*ingyne*." Pitscottie, p. 30.

4. Scientific knowledge.

— I the behecht  
All manere thing with solist diligence,—  
Sa fer as fyre and wynd and *hie engyne*  
Into our art may compas or deuyne.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 256, 27.

Fr. *engin*, esprit, Gl. Romm. Rose. Tent. *engien*,  
Kilian, Append. Lat. *ingen-ium*.

To INGYRE, INGIRE, *v. a.* To ingratiate  
one's self into the favour of another, or to  
introduce one's self into any situation, by  
artful methods.

Qnhat maner man, or qnhilk of goddis, lat se,  
To moue batale constrenit has Enee ?  
Or to *ingire* himself to Latyne King,  
As mortale fo, wythin his propir ring?  
*Doug. Virgil*, 315, 13.

Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *inger-er*, to  
thrust in, to intrude, to insinuate. I am doubtful, if  
it be not rather from Lat. *in*, and *gyr-o*, to turn round,  
q. to wind one's self into favour.

To INHABILL, *v. a.* To enable.

"To the effect the saidis Thomas and Robert may  
—væ all lesun means and diligence to *inhabill* thame-  
selfis to aatisfie the saidia creditouris,—His Maiestie  
—takis the saidis Thomas, &c., in his peacebill pro-  
tectionioun and saulfguard." *Acta Ja. VI.*, 1597, Ed.  
1814, p. 167.

To INHABLE, *v. a.* To render unfit.

"I speake not of they common faults quhilk are  
common to all : but of sik fault as *inhables* the person  
of the giuer, to be a distributor of the sacrament, &  
taks the office fra him." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr.,  
E. 2, b.

Fr. *inhabile*, L. B. *inhabilis*, id. *inhabilitare*, *inhabil-*  
*em et incapacm declarare*; Gall. *declarer inhabile*;  
Du Cango.

INHABILITIE, *s.* Unfitness.

"And because of his tender youth, and *inhabilitie*  
to vse the aaid gouernement in his awin persoun, dur-  
ing his minoritie, we haue constitute our derrest  
brother James Erle of Murray, &c., Regent to our aaid  
sone, realme and liegia foressaidis." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567,  
Ed. 1814, p. 11.

"Mr. Robert Pont Commissioner of Murrey, En-  
nerness and Bamf, declared how he had travelled in  
these parts, but confessed his *inhabilitie* in respect  
of the laicke [lack] of the Irish tongue." Keith's Hist.,  
p. 528.

Fr. *inhabilité*, insufficiency. This word has been in-  
serted by Mr. Todd on the authority of Dr. Barrow.  
V. INHABLE, *v.*

INHADDIN, *s.* Frugality, S. B., q. *holding*  
*in*. V. HALD.

That kind of fuel is called *inhaddin eldin*, S. B.  
which must be constantly *held in* to the fire, because  
so quickly consumed; as furze, thorns, &c.

[INHADDIN, INHAUDDIN, *adj.* 1. Frugal,  
penurious, Banffs.

2. Selfish, fond of flattery, *ibid.*]

INHAVIN, INHAWING, *s.* The act of  
bringing in; denoting the introduction of  
a vessel into a haven.

"That the said Vigentis awin folkis war compellit agan thair will to the weying of thair ankir be the said personis abone writin, in the *inhavin* of hir in the port & havin of the Elye at the Erlis ferry," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 201.

"The *inhaving* of the said schip in the Williegaitt." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Belg. *inhebb-en*, to take in; *inhebben goderen*, to take goods into a vessel.

**INHOWS**, *s.* "Ane *inhows*," Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Whether this denotes an interior apartment of a house, like *ben-house*, as distinguished from *but-house*; or an inner house, in contradistinction from an *out-house*, I cannot pretend to say.

**INIQUÉ**, *adj.* Unjust, Fr.

"I could not either be so *inique* to the honourable fame of the godlie author: either so ingrate to the louing propiners."—Vautrollier. H. Balnaue's Conf. Ep. Ded., A. 4, a.

**TO INISSAY**, *v. a.* Trouble, molest, menace.

—"That none pas vpon the feildis to any farmes or stedingis, to tak hors, meiris, oxin, kye, or any vther bestiall, gudis, cornes, nor ony thing whatsumever, nor *inissay* the laboureris of the grund, but lat thame in peax exerce thair laboris in all assurance, conforme to vocationn, vnder the panes forsaide." Bannatync's Journal, p. 391.

Apparently, trouble, molest. It seems as if formed from *in*, negative, and Fr. *aiser*, resembling *mal-aiser*. But I see no proof that a term of this form was used in Fr.

**INJUSTIFIED**, *part. pa.* Not put to death.

"The king was adwysed—to have justified all, war not the counsall of the duik of Albanie his brother, and the earle of Angus—to saiff the lordis *injustified* in the tyme of the kingis furie." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 201. —"from *justifying* in the king's fury." Ed. 1728.

**INKIRLIE**. V. ENKERLY.

**INK-PUD**, *s.* An inkholder. V. PUD.

**INKS**, *s. pl.* That part of the low lands on the side of a river which is overflowed by the sea in spring-tides. They are covered by a short coarse grass; Galloway; the same with *Links*, S.

The brooks of the Minnock, and the *inks* of the Cree, Will still in remembrance be hallowed by me.

—In my dreams I revisit the *inks* of the Cree.

*Ayr and Wigtens. Courier*, Mar. 22, 1821.

Ah! couldst thou list his plaintive tale,

Compassion would awaken thee,

A hopeless child of grief to hail,

The hermit on the *Inks* of Cree.

*Train's Mountain Muse*, p. 127, 128.

"The banks of Cree from Newton Stewart to the sea, are called the *Inks*." N. *ibid.*

"*Inks*. On muddy, level shores, there are pieces of land overflowed with high spring tides, and not touched by common ones. On these grow a coarse kind of grass, good for sheep threatened with the rot; this saline food sometimes cures them." Gall. *Encycl.*

Tent. *enghde* signifies a strait, also an isthmus. But I prefer tracing our term to A.-S. *ing*, *inge*, pratum, pascuum; especially as this term, in the north of E. still signifies "a common pasture or meadow;" Grose; and such places are in plural called *The Inges*, Lye. This corresponds with Isl. *engi*, pratum, Dan. *eng*,

Sn.-G. *aeng*, id. Of the latter *lhre* says; "It properly denotes a plain on the sea-shore; and as these are generally grassy, it is transferred to a meadow. Lye views Moes.-G. *winga*, pascua, as the radical word. Both he and *lhre* mention a variety of local names, into the composition of which *ing* or *aeng* enters.

**INLAIR**, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill lade*.

"Did ratifie the—infestment of the said mill in tunend [town-end], muteris and sequallis, mill landis, mill dame, *inlair*, waiter gainge," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 573.

Perhaps *q. in-layer*, that canal which *lays in* the water to the mill. Or as the dam is here confined, from Teut. *in-leggh-en*, coartare; Belg. *in-legging*, narrowing.

**TO INLAKE**, **INLAIK**, *v. a.* To want.

"We *inlake* nothing but hardiment and courage; chance, and fortune, which we think to essay, will supply the rest." Pitscottie, p. 5.

"The herctikes seis enidentlie the pastours, quhair of the Catholick kirk consistes, bot in respect altogether thay *inlaik* the vertue of faith, beleuis it nocht to be the trew kirk." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 43, b.

**TO INLAKE**, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient in whatever way; as in measure, weight, or number, S.

Ye, that sumtym hes hene weil stakit,  
Thoch of your geir sum be *inlakit*,—  
Of this fals world tak never thocht.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 310.

This *v.* is often used to denote the deficiency of liquor in a cask, when, as it is otherwise expressed, it *types in*, S.

From *in*, and Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere; also, dimmini, deficere.

2. To die. *He inlakit this morning*, S.

"I was fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, an' *inlakit* afore supper." Journal from London, p. 7.

"Attour, afore his perfect age it might happin the witnessis to deceis or *inlaik*, quhilk ar insert in the said infestment and sasine." Balfour's Pract., p. 333.

"Men sayes commonlie, He hes done me a wrong, I will doe him no euill, but as for my good he shall get none of it, I will neither be friend nor foe to him. Then he thinkes he hes done enough. Christ telles thee heerc, If the man *inlacks*, or if he be hurt through the holding back of thy good deed, if it might have helped him, thou art the doer of it." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 292.

*lhre* informs us that Su.-G. *aendalykt* is used in this very sense. He derives the term from *ande*, *anda*, breath. Whether our word has the same origin, or is merely referable to Teut. *laeck-en*, I leave the reader to determine for himself.

**INLAK**, **INLAIKE**, **INLACK**, **INLACKING**, *s.* 1.

Want, defeiciency, of whatever kind, S. "A *peck of inlak*, a peck deficient;" Gl. Sibb.

"The absence or *inlaik* of the justiar annulis the perambulation." Stat. Dav. II., c. 20, § 5. *Defectus* is the only word used in the Lat.

"Because the king was not sufficient to govern the realm for *inlake* of age, the nobles made a convention, to advise whom they thought most able, both for manhood and wit, to take in hand the administration of the common wealth." Pitscottie, p. 1.

"Extreme *inlack* of money for all occasions, which yet daily are many and great." Baillie's Lett., ii. 10.

—“So great an *inlacking* was in the ministers to come out with the regiments.” *Ibid.*, i. 448.

2. Death, S. V. the v.

“That all persons, fewer or heritabill tennents of sik Frioures and Nunnes places, and their aires after the decease, decay or *inlaik* of their said superiours, hald, and sall hald their fewes, &c., of our Sovereine Lorde.” Acts Ja. VI., 1571, c. 38.

INLAND, *s.* The best land on an estate.

—“That he sall haue for all the days of his lyfe vi acris of corne land of *inland*, and ii acris of meadow at the syde, fre but male, gersum, or ony vther seruice.” Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 24.

A.-S. *inland*, in [manibus domini] terra; terra domiica; fundus domini proprius,—ipsius usibus reservatus, nec fructuariis elocatus. *Demesne land*. Lye. To this was opposed *ut-land*, terra vel fundus elocatus, “land let or hired out;” Somner.

At first view this might seem equivalent to *Infield*, now used. But it appears that this was not the proper sense of the term in A.-S. It might, however, in course of time, be transferred from the land possessed by the proprietor himself, to the best of that which was possessed by a farmer.

[INLIFTIN, *adj.* Unable to rise; generally applied to animals, Shetl.]

INLIKEVISS, *adv.* Also, likewise.

“And than the said mater to haif proces befor the saidis lordis,—the said Patrik lord bothuile being personalie present, my said lord Governour, aduocate, and comptroller forsaid, being *inlikviiss* personalie present.” Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 42.

Here the *adv.* appears in its original form, *in like wise*. *Inlykviyss* occurs frequently, *Aberd. Reg.*

INLOKIS, *s. pl.* [Great locks.]

“That Thomas Kirkpatrik of Closeburn sall restore —twa gret fattis [vats] price x s., thre barellis, price of the pece xx d., thre *inlokis* price iij s., a longe staff, a spere price x s.” Act. D. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.

[Pro quatuor magnis seris, dictis *inlokkis*. Accts. of Lord High Treasurer, Gloss. by Dickson.]

INLYING, *s.* Childbearing, S.

“The castle of Edinburgh being thus pitched upon —as the most commodious place for her Majesty’s *inlying*; it was at the same time thought likewise improper, that so noted a person as the Earl of Arran should remain a prisoner within the place,” &c. Keith’s *Hist.*, p. 335.

“I shall now endeavour to follow up his lively picture,—without, however, dwelling on the many absurd, and sometimes unseemly ceremonies which were practised by the ‘canny wives’ and gossips, when attending at *inlyings*, or *accouchments*.” *Edin. Mag.*, March 1819, p. 219.

Among other superstitions which prevail at this time, the following may be mentioned. The first *whang* or slice of cheese, that is cut after the child is born, is given to the young women in the house, who have attended on the occasion, that they may sleep over it, in order to procure fecundity when they shall be married. It is never given to married women. *Roxb.*

INMEAT, INMEATS, *s. pl.* Those parts of the intestines of an animal, which are used for food, as sweatbreads, kidneys, &c., S.

“The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat*, were given for attendance.” Maxwell’s *Sel. Trans.*, p. 275.

Sw. *inmaete*, intestines; *Wideg. Seren.*

[IN-MYD, *prep.* Amid, Barbour, xii. 576, Skeat’s Ed.; *ymyddis*, *Edin. MS.*]

To INN, *v. a.* To bring in; especially applied to corn brought from the field into the barnyard, S.

This is O. E. “*I inne*, I put into the herne;” *Palsgrane*.

“For two nights past the moon has shone forth in unusual splendour, and we have heard the song, and the laugh of those engaged with *inning*, even at the hour of midnight.” *Caled. Merc.*, Oct. 25, 1823.

Isl. *inn-a*, messem colligere et in horreo condere. *Verel. Ind.*, vo. *Inni*. The term is also used in E.

Teut. *inn-en*, colligere, recipere; from *in*, in, intus.

[INNARRABYLL, *adj.* Unutterable, inexpressible, Lyndsay, *Dial. Exper. & Courteour*, l. 6126.]

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate.

—“To se gif he nicht find, be aventure, thay pe-pill, quhilkis, throw *innative* piete, list defend the barnis fra maist persecucioun of the fader.” *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 92.

INNERLIE, *adj.* 1. In a large sense, situated in the interior of a country, *Ettr. For.*

2. Lying low, snug, not exposed, *ibid.*

3. Fertile; applied to land, *Clydes*.

This is merely an extension of the idea expressed in sense 2, because land, snugly situated, is most likely to produce; or perhaps as denoting the proper quality of the soil itself, according to a metaphorical use of the word yet to be mentioned, and as equivalent to the language frequently used, “a kindly soil.”

4. In a state of near neighbourhood, *Ettr. For.*

5. Of a neighbourly disposition, sociable, *ibid.*

6. The same word signifies kindly, affectionate; possessing sensibility or compassion; as, “She’s an *innerlie*,” or, “a very *innerlie* creature;” *Roxb. Selkirks*.

As used in this sense, it is a most beautiful and expressive term; and evidently claims affinity with Teut. *innerlick*, intestinus; internus, interior, intus; as well as Sw. *innerlig*, “affectionate, from the bottom of one’s heart,” *Wideg.*; from *inner*, inward, interior. Hence,

INNERLY-HEARTED, *adj.* Of a feeling disposition, *Gall. Encycl.*

INNO, *prep.* 1. In, *Clydes*.

2. Into, *Aberd.* The following examples are given.

“He’s *inno* the town,” he is gone into town. “He’s *inno* his bed,” he is gone into bed. “I’m *inno* my wark,” I have sufficient work to do; or, I am earnestly engaged in it.

Shall we view this as corr. from A.-S. *innon*, *innan*, intus, intra; or Moes-G. *inna*, id.? *Ulphilas* also uses *inuh* for in. *Inuh* thamma garda, in that house. *Luk. x. 7.*

INNOUTH, *adv.* Within. V. INWITH.

INNS, *s. pl.* "Those places in many school-games which the gaining side hold; to obtain the *inns*, is the object of these games;" Gall. Encycl. V. HY SPY.

INNUMERALL, *adj.* Innumerable.

"It is not vnkawin to his hienes—of the *innumerall* oppressionis committit aganis hir bairnis, familie, servandis, &c., not only be burning of thair houssis, slaying, hocking, stikking and shutting of thair cattell and guidis, mawing of thair grene cornis, leveing of thair bairnis, tennentis, and servandis for deid," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

INNYS, *s.* V. IN.

INOBEDIENT, *adj.* Disobedient.

Richt sa of Nabuchodonosor king,  
God maid of him ane furious instrument  
Jerusalem and the Jowis to down thring:  
Quhen thay to God were *inobediēt*.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. *inobediens*.

INOBEDIENT, *s.* A disobedient or rebellious person.

Behald how God ay sen the world began,  
Hes maid of tyrane kingis instrumentis,  
To scourge pepill, and to kill mony ane man,  
Quhillkis to his law wer *inobediētis*.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 119.

INOBEDIENCE, *s.* Disobedience.

—He wrocht on him vengeance,  
And leit him fall throu *inobediēce*.

*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. *inobediētia*.

INORDOURLIE, *adv.* Irregularly.

"The said pretendit proces, sensiamēt, and dome wes evill, wrangunslie, & *inordourlie* gevin and pronancit aganis the said vmquhile Alexander," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

INORE, *s.* Prob. honour.

Bright birdes, and bolde,  
Had *inore* to beholde  
Of that frely to folde,  
And on the hende knight.

*Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, ii. 3.

The only idea I can form of this word is, that it is from Arm. *enour*, *enor*, *henor*, honour, adoration. Bullet imagines that it is originally a Celt. term, and that Lat. *honor* is derived from it, its root *hen*, old, being Celt., and because in early times *age* received the greatest respect.

INORME, *adj.* Atrocious, heinous; from the same origin with E. *enormous*. V. FECK.

IN-OUER, IN-O'ER, IN-OUERE, *adv.* Nearer to any object; opposed to *Out-ouer*. Thus it is said to one who stands at a distance, *Come in-ouere*, i.e., Come forward, and join the company, S.; synon *in-by*.

Syne she sets by the spinning wheel,  
Taks them *in-ouer*, and warms them weel.

*W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 32.

IN-OUER AND OUT-OUER. 1. Backwards and forwards; thoroughly, Roxb.

2. "Violently, despotically, and against all opposition," *ibid.*, Gl. Antiquary.

INOOUTH, *adv.* Within.

"The peple makis ane lang mand narrow halsit and wyid monthit, with mony stobis *inouth*, maid with silk craft that the fische thravis thame self in it, and can nocht get furth agane." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 8. V. INWITH.

To INPUT, *v. a.* To put in.

"They meddle with the Cinque Ports, *in put* and out put governors at their pleasure." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 4.

INPUT, *s.* 1. Share or quota, when different persons contribute for any purpose, S.

"An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be duue—ilka ane to be liable for their ane *input*." Heart M. Loth., i. 327.

2. Balance, in change of money, S.

3. Aid, contribution in the way of assistance, metaph.

Gin that unhappy lad wad be so wise,  
As but ly to, and tak your gued advice!  
Quo' he, Ye canna better do, than try,  
Ye's hae my *input*, to gar him comply.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 91.

4. What one is instructed by another to do: used always in a bad sense, Aberd.

INPUTTER, *s.* One who places another in a certain situation.

"The king wold have beine out of the castle,—bot he could not obtaine his purpose, except he wold have bund himself to the lordis connsallis, that war his *inputteris* and give thame some pledges," &c. Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 194.

INPUTTING, *s.* The act of carrying in or lodging furniture or goods in a house.

"That the said Thomas & Katrine his spous has done na wrang in the *inputting* of the saidis gudis in the said tennement again, & manurin of the sammyn landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1498, p. 320.

[To INQUEIR, INQUER, *v. a.* To inquire about. Barbour, iv. 221, Skeat's Ed.; *inquer*, Edin. MS.]

INQUEST, *part. pa.* Inquired at, interrogated.

"Always hir Majestie maid ane depesche befoir sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be *inquest* thair of." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135.

Fr. *s'enquest-er*, to inquire, to question. Lat. *inquisit-us*.

INQUIETATION, *s.* Disturbance, Fr.

—"The bishop of Edinburgh, called Mr. David Lindsay, coming to preach, hearing of this tumult, came nevertheless to preach in St. Giles' kirk, and did preach there without *inquietation*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 58.

*Inquietatioune*, id., Reg. Aberd.

To INQUYTT, *v. a.* To redeem from being pledged.

"And requyr him to inborrow and *inquytt* ane ring of gold quhilik he laid in wed." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

L. B. *quiet-are, acquiet-are, solvere, reddere, debitum.*

INQUYTING, *s.* The act of redeeming.

"The redemptioun & *inquyting* of the land." Ibid.

To IN-RIN, *v. a.* To incur.

"—All charge that they may *in-rin*," &c. Acts Ja. II.

Formed from *in*, and *rin*, to run, like Lat. *incurro*; Germ. *hinein rennen*, id.

"—And the said Alex<sup>r</sup> to brouke and joyse the samyn vivext & vudistrublit of him or ony uther, bot as the cours of comone law will, vnder all pain & charges he may *inrin* again the kingis maieste." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 12.

"—As ye will declair yow luifing subjectis to our said maist deir sone, your native prince, and under all paine, charge and offence that ye and ilk ane of yow may commit and *inrin* againis his Majestie in that part." Instrument of Resignation, 1567; Keith's Hist., p. 431.

INRING, *s.* 1. In curling, a powerful movement of a stone, that either carries off the winner, taking its place, or lies *within* the ring which surrounds the tee, S.

Syne hurling through the crags of Ken,

Wi' *inrings* nice and fair,  
He struck the winner fras the cock,  
A lang claith-yard and mair.

—Here stands the winner—

Immoveable, save by a nice *inring*.  
*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 169, 171.

2. It is thus expl. by Mactaggart:

"*Inring*, that segment of the surface of a channel-stone which is nearest the tee." Gall. Encycl.

INSAFER, *conj.* In so far. *Insafar as*, in as far as, Reg. Aberd.

"And namelie, *insafar* as it hes not onlie plesit his Hienes to have refusit the grete offeris of Ingland maid to him, anent the quytting of thare pension,—but alsua by all the infinite cost maid be his Hienes for the defens of the libertie of this realme," &c. Sed<sup>t</sup>. Conc., A. 1550, Keith's Hist., App., p. 61.

"—*Insafar* as thai ar preistis, and that thai ar nocht send as trew prophētis be God, it salbe, God willing, mair cleir than the day-licht, be mony evident demonstration at lenthē." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 222.

INSCALES, *s. pl.* "The hecks or racks at the lower end of the cruive box," S. Petit. T. Gillies, Balmakewan, &c., 1806, p. 3.

"The Court—found—that the Saturday's slap, viz., an ell wide of a sluic in each cruive, from six o'clock on Saturday evening, till Monday at sun rising, was and ought to be observed, and that during that space the *inscales*,—in all—the cruives, ought to be taken out, and laid aside." Ibid.

To INSCRUIE *one's self*, *v. a.* To accuse in a legal form; an old forensic term.

"It was allegit be the said James, that the instrument of the said sett,—subscriuit w<sup>t</sup> Schir Johne Reid publik notare, was fals & offrit him to *inscriue*

him criminally tharto as he aucht of law." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. *inscribere, accusare.* Non liceat presbytero nec diacono quenquam *inscribere*. Concil. Autisiodor., c. 41, ap. Du Cange. Fr. *s'incrive à faux*, on en faux, contre, "to enter a challenge against;" Cotgr.

INSCRIPTIOUNE, *s.* An accusation, a challenge at law.

"The said James has drawin himself, landis, & gudis, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said *inscriptiounē*." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. *inscriptio, accusatio.* Lex Burgund. Tit. 77. Fr. *inscription en faux*, a "challenge of, or exception against the truth of an evidence; a testimony, or undertaking to prove it false, entered in court;" Cotgr.

INSEAT, *s.* The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to *the ben* or inner apartment, Lanarks. Sometimes, what is called the *mid-room* is denominated the *inseat*, Ayr.

"Another apartment,—which entered through the *inseat*, was called the spense," &c. Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114. V. SOWEN-TUB.

Evidently the same with A.-S. *insæte hus, casa, casula*, a hut, a cottage. *Sæti* and *sæta*, an inhabitant, claim the same origin, *sæt-an*, sedere, q. the place where one sits.

INSERIT, *part. pa.* and *pret.* Inserted.

"And desyrit this protestation to be *insertit* in the bukis of parliament, and the thre estatis to appreve & adhere to the samyn." Acts Mary, 1557, Ed. 1814, App., p. 605.

"Amang other godlie lessones conteneid in my exhortation I *insertit* certane catholick artickles hauing their warrant of the scriptures of almighty God," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and John Knox, A. 1, a. Lat. *inser-ere*, to put in.

INSETT, *adj.* Substituted for a time in place of another, S.B.

In came the *insett* Dominie,

Just riffin frae his dinner.

*Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 127.

Teut. *in-sett-en*, substituere, Kilian.

INSICHT, INSIGHT, *s.* 1. The furniture of a house.

"Gif ane burges man or weman deceis,—his heire sall have to his house this vtensell or *insicht* (*plennessing*) that is, the best burde," &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

Sometimes the redundant phrase, *insight plenishing*, is used.

"Dr. Guild, principal, violently breaks down the *insight plenishing* within the bishop's house." Spalding's Treubles, ii. 26.

The phrase, *insicht geir*, occurs in the same sense.

"—Comperit personalie William Stewart of Caveris, and gair in the Inventar underwrittin,—to the effect it may be understand quhat munition and uther *insicht geir* he has ressavit within the castell of Dumbertane." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 299.

2. It seems to denote all the implements of husbandry on a farm.

"Thir spysis returnit with diligence and schew how the Romanis war cummyng baith in Mers and Berwyk, with mair awfull ordinance than euer was sene afore in Albioun; the bestyail dreuyn away, the cornis and *insyght* brynt." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 43, b. Vastata sata, rem omnem pecuarius occupatum; Boeth.

"They began—to rob and spulyie the earl's tenants who laboured their possessions, of their hail goods, gear, *insight plenishing*," &c. Spald. T., i. 4.  
One sense given of *insight plenishing*, Gl. Spald. is, "implements or utensils of husbandry kept within doors."

### 3. Substance, means of subsistence in general.

"Sindry othir infinite pepill come with hym on thair auctenturis; specially thay that had bot small *insyecht* at hame; traisting to purches he his conques and victorie landis and riches sufficient to sustain thair estait in tymes cumyng." Bellend. Cron., xiv. c. 10. Quorum tenuis atque exigua domi res erat.

This might be derived from A.-S. Su.-G. *in*, and *saett-an*, *saett-a*, to place, q. the furniture placed within the house. But it is perhaps preferable to deduce the last syllable from the *v.* to *see*, not in the obvious sense indeed, as if it signified what is *seen* within doors; but as Belg. *zi-en*, to see, compounded with *ver*, signifies to furnish, to provide. Sw. *foere-se* is used in the same sense; whence *foeresedd*, furnished; Germ. *verseh-en*, id. But the term, corresponding to *insicht*, in Su.-G. is *inreda*; *inred-a*, opere intestino domum instruere; from *in*, *innan*, intus, and *rede*, instrumentum. This is exactly analogous to S. *geir*; and as this is from Isl. *gior-a*, instruere, A.-S. *gear-wian*, parare, *rede* is from Su.-G. *red-a*, Isl. *reid-a*, parare. Teut. *reed-haave*, *huys-raed*, id.

[*INSIGHT*, *adj.* Relating to household furniture, or to agricultural implements.]

*INSIGHTIT*, *part. adj.* Having *insight* into.

"Not a few are lamentably ignorant of the letter of the law, and many more but little *insighted* in the spiritual meaning thereof." Durham, X. Command. To the Reader, c. 4, b.

*INSIGHT-KENNAGE*, *s.* Knowledge, information, Roxb.

Teut. *kennise*, *notitia*; Isl. *kaenska*, *comis sapientia*.

[*INSIGNE*, *s.* Ensign, sign, emblem, Lyndsay. Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1732.]

To *INSIGNIFICATE*, *v. a.* To make void, to nullify.

"My Lord Halton obtained a *decret* at Secret Council against the town of Dundee, finding, that as Constable of Dundee, he had the hail criminal jurisdiction within that burgh privately, and the civil *cumulative*. This *insignificates* their privileges as a burgh." Fountainh., Dec. Suppl., iii. 112.

To *INSIST*, *v. n.* To continue in a discourse.

*He insisted lang*, he gave a long sermon, S.

"The person went out, and he *insisted* (went on), yet he saw him neither come in nor go out." Minstrelsy Border, iii. 405.

*INSPRAICH*, *INSPRECH*, *INSPREGHT*, *s.*

Furniture of a house, Gl. Sibb. Synon. *insicht*, *spraichrie*. V. *SPRAICHRIE*.

"That Malcolme Dugaldsoun sall content & pay to Alex' Hammiltoun of Inuerwik—xxxij oxin & ky, xij hors, & for certane vtheris gudis & *inspraich* of household foure skore of merkis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 90.

"It is leasum to ony person to leive in legacie his wappinis, armour, and *inspreth* of his house to quhom he pleis in time of his health, or on his death-bed, he reservand always to his air his best armour and principal *inspreth*." Balfour's Pract., p. 236, A. 1534.

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought;  
—Heir all the *inspraich* he provydit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

"Quhow will ye defend certane of the nobilis and gentlemen in Scotland, quha intronmittit with the saidis idolatrical gudis, nocht to be tane with the samin geris, togiddir with thair sones, dochtiris, hors, cattell, and all thair *insprayth*, and to be burnt in puldre, be exemple of Achan?"—N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 245.

"Account of what goods, gear, and *inspreght* was taken from Duncan M<sup>o</sup>Gillespick of Belyie, &c.

"*Inspreght* and household *plenishing* worth 40 lib.

"5 sheep, ten marks, 3 lambs, 30s., *inspreght* and other household *plenishing*, 9 merks." Account of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, &c., 1685, 1686, p. 35-37.

*INSPREGHT*, *adj.* Domestic, what is within a house.

"Tuo horses, 23 merks, of pleugh irons and *inspreght* *plenishing* the worth of fiftie-six marks." Ibid., p. 37.

*INSPRENT*, *pret. v.* Sprung in. V. *SPRENT*.

*INSTORIT*, *part. pa.* Restored.

"All to our purpose S. Augustine concludis in thir wordis, Sin is nocht forgevin (says he) except it quhilk is tane away be *instorit*." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist., App. p. 241.

Lat. *instaur-are*.

To *INSTRUCT* a thing. To prove it clearly, S.

—"I grant every one cannot *instruct* this to others, neither discern it in himself, because many know not the distinct parts of the soul, nor pieces of reformation competent to every part of the soul and body." Guthrie's Trial, p. 134.

—"None should charge this sin on themselves or others, unless they can prove and *instruct* the charge according to Christ's example," &c. Ibid., p. 206.

"This might be *instructed* from times, persons and places; but for the time take these two following instances." Walker's Peden, p. 16.

"It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions, both in the firmament and upon the earth, which I can *instruct* the truth of." Ibid., p. 12.

Fr. *instruire* is used in a sense nearly the same; Apprendre à quelqu'un, lui faire connoître, lui faire sçavoir quelque chose; *Certiorem facere*. Dict. Trev., *Instruire vn proces*, a legal phrase concerning a process; "to furnish it, or make it fit, for a hearing;" Cotgr. In the use of this *v.* in S. there is obviously a transition from the person who is instructed, to the thing with which he is made acquainted.

\* *INSTRUMENT*, *s.* A forensic term, used to denote a written document, given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S.

This term, in ecclesiastical courts at least, is now generally used in an improper sense. In consequence of a decision, any one who has interest in the court, is said to *take instruments*, either when he means to declair that he claims the benefit of that decision, and views the business as finished, or as confirming a protest entered against its validity. As it is customary in either of these cases, to throw down a piece of money to the clerk of the court, it is generally understood that he *takes instruments*, who gives this money. But the contradiction in terms plainly shews that the language is used improperly.

This mode of expression seems, however, to have been occasionally used in the reign of Charles I.

"—If the prosbytery refuse them process, that they protest against thir refusers, and thereafter against the election of these members to be commissioners, and thereupon to *take instrument*, and extract the same." Spalding's Troubles, i. 83, 84.

The phrase formerly was, to *ask an instrument*, or *instruments*; i. e., a legal document from the clerk, by authority of the court, with respect to the deed. The money had been originally meant, either as a fee to the clerk for his trouble, or as an earnest that the party was willing to pay for the expence of extracting. In the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley, we have various proofs that this is the proper use of the phrase.

"Upon the quhilk production of the foirsaid letteris execute, indorsit, and dittay, the said aduocate *askit* an act of Court and *Instruments*, and desyrit of the Justice proces conform thairto.

—"The said Erle Bothwell *askit* ane note of Court and *Instrument*."

—"Upon the quhilk protestation I *require* ane document."

—"Upon the production of the quhilk wryting and protestation, the said Robert *askit actis* and *Instruments*." Buchan. Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

The terms, *act*, *act of court*, *acts*, *document*, and *instruments*, are used as synon.

"Roths also required *acts* of his protestation, in name of the commissioners, that the refusal was just and necessary."—"Of this protestation he required an *act* from the new clerk's hand." Baillie's Lett., i. 100, 104.

"The Commissioners then required *instruments*, in my Lord Register's hands, of his protestation, hence the clerk refused." *Ibid.*, p. 104.

Although the phrase, *take instruments*, is evidently improper, it appears that it was used as early as the reign of Ja. V.

"It is atattute and ordained, that all *instrumentes*, notes, and *actes* be maid and *tane* in the handes of the Scribe, and NotarOrdinar of the Courte, or his deputes." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 81, Murray.

But here the phrase is evidently used in a different sense from that affixed to it in our time, as referring to the act of giving extracts. For it follows;

"Gif the Notar and Scribe of courte refusis to giue *instrumentes*, *actes*, or notes to ony persones desirand the samin, he sall tane his office."

We find L. B. *instrumentum* used, not only to denote a writing of any kind, but as synon. with *documentum*. Quia igatur fortunae et infortunia mea ad aliorum forsitan quaecumque *instrumentum* decrevi contexere, &c. Guibert. Lib. 2, de Vita sua, c. 3. Cum *instrumentis* chartarum, quibus Monasterii possessio firmabatur, regionem Burgundiae adire non distulit. Gregor. Turon. de Miraculis S. Aridii. ap. Du Cange.

INSUCKEN, s. V. SUCKEN.

INSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable at a mill by those tenants whose lands are *thirled* or bound to it; a forensic phrase. V. SUCKEN.

[IN-SUNDIR, IN-SUNDRE, *adv.* Asunder. Barbour, xvii. 698, Skeat's Ed.; *in-sundre*, Edin. MS.]

To INSWAKK, v. a. To throw in. V. SWAK.

The blak fyre blesis of reik *inswakkis* he.  
Doug. Virgil, 295, 44.

*Infert*, Virg.

To INSYLE, v. a. To surround, to unfold.

—All the bewty of the fructuous feild  
Was wyth the erthia vmbraige elene ouerheld :  
Bayth man and beist, firth, flude, and woddis wylde  
Inuoluit in the schaddois war *insyld*.

Doug. Virgil, 449. 46.

The origin is very doubtful. Rudd. views it q. *incieled*, from Ital. *cielo*, heaven; and in a secondary sense, any high arch; Lat. *coel-um*. It is favourable to this idea, that Gervase uses the phrase, *Coel-um inferius egregie depictum*, in describing the reparations of the Cathedral of Canterbury, &c. Du Cange. V. SYLE and OURSYLE.

INTACK, INTAK, INTAKING, s. That portion of a farm which has been recently *taken in* from moor. As it generally retains this designation afterwards, it is common to distinguish this part of a farm as the *intack*, Clydes.

"The reason of ebb-ploughing, at *intaking*, are to retain the dung as near the surface as possible." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 49.

INTAED, *part. adj.* Having the *toes* turned inward, S.

[INTAES, s. *pl.* Toes turned in, S.]

To INTAKE, v. a. To take a fortified place.

"—I never having at once and together 2000 foot, nor above 300 horsemen, before my last disaster at Kilsyth, nor no artillery at all fit for *intaking* any strong house." Baillie's Lett., ii. 265.

INTAKING, s. The act of taking a fortified place.

"Captaine Robert Stewart—was preferred before the *in-taking* of Vitzberg, having bene before the battaile of Lipsigh." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 13.

This is the term which he invariably uses in this sense.

Sw. *intag-a en stad*, to take a town.

INTAK, INTAKE, s. 1. The bringing in of the crop, S.

2. A contraction; the place in a seam where the dimensions are narrowed, S.

3. A canal, or that part of a body of running water which is taken off from the principal stream, S.; [also; the dam that turns off said body of water, Banffs.]

"That the water for driving the machinery of said new work is taken from the river above, and discharged into it below the cruive-dike; and the *intake* of this water is within the bounds of the cruive-fishing property." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 157.

"These conditions were certain servitudes in favour of the cruive-heritors, particularly a bridge over said canal for the accommodation of the cruive-people;—and a passage across the *intake*, to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it." *Ibid.*, p. 158.

Hobgoblins fudd'rin thro' the air  
Clip kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,  
An' water-wraiths at *in-tack* drear,  
Wi' erie yamour. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 40.

4. A fraud, a deception, a swindling trick, S.

5. Used as a personal designation for a swindler, Aberd.

"This staggered the belief of the slow, sceptical, and wary Edinburghians; and some even made so bold as to call him an *in-tak* and an adventurer." Edin-  
burgh, ii. 118.

From *in* and *take*. Su.-G. *intag-a*, is used in a sense somewhat analogous to the two last-mentioned; to captivate; *Hon intog mitt hierta*; she captivated my heart; Wideg.

[INTAKIN, INTACKIN, *adj.* Fraudulent, Clydes., Banffs.]

INTELLABLE, *adj.* Innumerable.

"Albeit we may bring *intellable* testimoneis thair of, yit for schortnes we will adduce bot a certane to your memorie." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 235.

To INTEND, *v. n.* To go, to direct one's course.

Vp throw the water schortly we *intendit*,  
Quhilk inuironis the irth withoutin dout,  
Sins throw the air schortly we ascendit,  
His regionis throuch, behalding in and out.

*Lyndsay's Dreame, Warkis, 1592, p. 436.*

L. B. *intend-ere*, tendere, ire, proficisci; Du Cange.

To INTEND, *v. a.* To prosecute in a legal manner, to litigate; a forensic term.

"By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all personis quho might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptions of fourty yeirs already runn and exspirit befor the dait of the said Act, to *intend* their actionis within the space of thretten yeirs, efter the dait of the said act." Acts Sederunt, p. 3.

L. B. *intend-ere*, iudicio contendere, litigare; *intention*, controversia, lis; Du Cange.

"Andro Foreman,—be reasone he was legatt and principall of the bishoprick of St. Androis—had provydit the breive thair of to himself, but he on no wayes could gett tham proclaimed, nor durst not *intend* the same for feare of the Hepburnes." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 291.

[INTENDIMENT, *s.* Judgment, opinion, Lyndsay. The Dreame, l. 799; Fr. *entendement*.]

To INTENT, *v. a.* Used in the same sense as the preceding *v.*

"The saidis Lordis declaris that the samen sal not prejudice ony persone whatsomever of thair lawful defences competent to thame aganis ony action to be *intentionit* heireftir at his Majesties instance and his successors." Acts Sederunt, p. 6.

"At the same diet of council, a process is *intended* against some very worthy Presbyterian ministers." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 250.

L. B. *intent-are*, actionem, litem intendere, inferre; Du Cange.

INTENT, *s.* A controversy, a cause in litigation.

"Efter that the partie has chosin ane certain nombre of witnessis for preiving of his *intent*, he may not eik, nor desire ony ma nor thame allanerlie quhom he has chosin." Balfour's Pract., p. 373.

L. B. *intent-io*, contraversia, discordia. Gl. Gr. *ἰντεντιονα*. This term seems to have been used in this sense almost as early as the time of Constantine the Great. Hence Ital. *tentione* and *tenzone*, contentio, and Fr. *tançon*, objurgatio. V. Du Cange, and TENCHIS.

[To INTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To enter, to begin work. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 250, Dickson.]

To INTERCLOSE, *v. a.* To intercept.

—"Dyuerss malicious personis, vpoun deliberat malice, stoppis and impeddis publict passages pertening to the frie burrowis—namelie to the [sey] portis,—be casting of fowseis and bigging of dykis for *interclosing* of the saidis commoun passages," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579.

Lat. *interclude* is used in the same sense; both from Lat. *interclud-ere*, *interclus-um*.

To INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMONE, INTERCOMMUNE, *v. n.* 1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

"—That na maner of persoun—sall *intercommoun* with ony English man or woman, ather in Scotland or England, outtane the prisoneris that sall cum in Scotland, without special licence of the wardane and his deputis."—"That na persoun of the hoist in England sall steill or pass ather to forey or speiking, without ordinance or bidding of the Chiftane." A. 1468, Balfour's Pract., p. 590.

2. To hold intercourse by deliberative conversation.

"Shoe [the Queine-mother] verie craftilie dissembled, that she cam to *intercommoun* with nobles, alleading that thair was nothing that shoe hated so much as crvell warres and dissensioune." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 6.

—"Committis full power, &c. to pas to the senatoris of our soverane Lordis college of justice,—to confer, treat and *intercommone* with thame vpoun the confirmation of all testamentis within this realme." Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 105.

3. To hold converse in any way whatsoever with one denounced a rebel; used with much greater latitude than E. *intercommon*.

"And further, that ye, in our name and authority foresaid, prohibit and discharge all our subjects of this our kingdom, to reset, supply, or *intercommune* with the said Earl, or his accomplices, or to furnish him meat, drink, house, harboury, or any other thing necessary or comfortable to him,—under the pane of treason." Procl. anent the E. of Argyll, Wodr. Hist., ii. App., p. 78, 79.

INTERCOMMOUN, *s.* Intercourse in the way of discourse.

"Quhen he was cuming in proper persone to Alexander Ogilvie's folkis, to take ane freindly *intercommoun* with all debaittes betuix the sone and thame, ane souldiour, not knowing quhat he was, nor quhairfoir he came, strack him in at the mouth with ane spear, and out at the neck, and sna incontinent he died in ane guid actione, labourand to put Christiane men to peace," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 54.

INTERCOMMUNER, INTERCOMMONER, *s.* 1. One who holds intercourse with one proclaimed a rebel. V. MEAT-GIVER.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the *intercommuners*, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the mean time there should no munition at all, neither any



victuals more than for daily use, be put in that house." Baillie's Lett., i. 59.

**INTERCOMMUNING, s.** 1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially used in regard to those who have been legally proscribed.

"The said Sir Hugh Campbell is guilty of *intercommuning* with notour rebels, they having told him that they had come from the Westland army at Tolcross-park." Wodrow's Hist., ii. App., p. 122.

2. This term is sometimes conjoined with *caption*, as if it were synon. The meaning seems to be, that others are prohibited from sheltering those who are under a legal caption.

"Whereas there are some persons under *caption* or *intercommuning*—for several causes, and lest persons who are innocent of that horrid crime, may be thereby deterred from appearing, and vindicating themselves, we have thought fit hereby to sist and supersede all execution upon any letters of *caption* or *intercommuning* or any other warrant for securing of any persons, for any cause, for the space of forty-eight hours," &c. Proclamation, Wodr. Hist., ii. App., p. 10.

Hence the forensic phrase,

**LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING.** Letters issued from the Privy Council, or some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels, S.

"In the meantime *letters of intercommuning* were proclaimed against them, whereby, as they were lawless, so made friendless, and might not bide together." Spalding, i. 42.

"About the 27th of November *letters of intercommuning* were published at the mercat cross of Aberdeen—against the laird of Haddo," &c. *Ibid.*, ii. 123.

"These Letters of *Intercommuning* were the utmost our managers would go upon non-appearance: and by our Scots law every person who laboured, entertained, or conversed with them, was to be habite and repute guilty of their crimes, and prosecute accordingly." Wodrow's Hist., i. 394.

**INTERKAT, adv.** Intricate.

O man of law! lat be thy sutelté,  
With wys jympis, and frawdís *interkat*,  
And think that God, of his divinité,  
The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate.  
*Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 120, st. 18.

**INTERLOCUTOR, s.** A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term, S.

"An *interlocutor in praesentia*, if it be not either reclaimed against—, or if it be affirmed by a second *interlocutor* upon a reclaiming bill, has, even before extract, the full effect of a *res judicata* as to the court of session, though it cannot receive execution till it be extracted. Sentences, when pronounced by the Lord Ordinary, have the same effect, if not reclaimed against by a petition to the court, as if they had been pronounced *in praesentia* of the whole Lords." Ersk. Inst., B. iv., T. 3, § 5.

"This term, however, properly signifies a preparatory decision before final determination, like *interlocution* used in the E. law.

"*Interlocutor*, a judgment so called quia *iudex interim loquitur*." Gl. Crooksh. Hist.

L. B. *interlocutoria*, vox forensis, Gall. *interlocutoire*. Revocavimus praedictam *interlocutoriam* ad tempus, &c., Chart., A. 1209. Capitulum *interlocutorias* vel sententias examinat, et illas confirmat vel infirmat. Cod. MS. Eccl. Carnot., circ. A. 400. V. Carpentieri Illosque per suam *Interlocutoriam* rejecit. Lit. Sixt. IV. Papae. V. RELEVANT.

Fr. *sentence interlocutoire*, "an opinion, or sentence of court, which fully ends not the cause, but determines of some circumstance thereof; or, as the Customs of Nivernois, Qui ne fait fin au proces, mais reigle les parties à faire quelque chose pour parvenir à cette fin." Cotgr.

[**INTERLUDYS, s. pl.** Interludes, episodes, Barbour, x. 145, Skeat's Ed.; *entremellys*, Edin. MS.]

**To INTERMELL, v. n.** To intermingle. V. MELL.

[**INTERMELLE, adv.** Confusedly. Barbour, xiv. 215, Skeat's Ed.; *intremellé*, Edin. MS.]

**To INTERPELL, v. a.** 1. To importune, Lat.

"*Interpell* God continuallie, be importune suiting, & thraw this grace out of him, that it may please him to open our hearts." Bruce's Eleven Serms., N. 5, b.

2. To prohibit, to interdict.

"He [the Earl of Arran, Regent] was forced to have recourse to policy, to stop the effusion of christian blood, by *interpell*ing the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot." In the regent's edict, he "chargis and commandis the justice, justice clerk, and their deputis, that they *desist* and *seiss frae* all proceeding agais the saidis persons, the deaconis of crafts." Hist. Blue Blanket, p. 77.

The Lat. *v.* also signifies, to interrupt, to let, or hinder.

**To INTERPONE, v. a.** To interpose.

"And therefore desirit the saidis thre estatis to *interpone* thare auctorite and decret of parliament conforme thareto," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"And hes *interponit* and *interpones* thair authoritie thairto." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 164.

"It may be marvelle—what interest we had to *interpone* ourselves betwixt the king and his subjects of England, since reason would say, we had gotten our wills; and therefore we might live in rest and peacc." Spalding, ii. 104.

**To INTERTENEY, v. a.** 1. To entertain.

—"That in cace in tyme cuming ony person or personis say nesch, or resett and *interteny* willinglie be the space of thre nichtis togidder, or thre nichtis at severall tymes, excommunicat Jesuittes or trafficking Papistes;—the samine being deulie and lauchfullie tryit,—thair eschaet for the first falt sall fall," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 17.

2. To support, to maintain.

"It wer better—for eache shyre and eache parochie to haif thair awne iust pairt of that nomber [of poore] to *interteny* in houssis, than to *interteny* thame going yeirle as vagaboundis." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 179.

This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. *entretenir*, id.

**INTERTENEYARE, s.** One who receives another into his house.

"Aganis the sayaris of Messe, and resettaris or *interteneyaris* of excommunicat Papistes." Ibid., Tit. of the Act.

**INTERTENYMENT, s.** Support.

"If thay wer held in houssis, thay might be exercised about some industrie for the help of thair *intertenyment*." Ibid.

**To INTERTRIK, v. a.** To censure, to criticise.

Bot laith *me* war, but vther offences or cryme,  
And rural body suld *intertrik* my ryme,  
Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit.

*Doug. Virgil*, Pref. II. 54.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *inter*, and Belg. *treck-en*, delineare; or Lat. *intricare*, to intangle. But more probably from Fr. *entre* and *triquer*, to sever, to cull out from the rest; as critics generally *select* the most exceptionable passages of a work. *Triquer* is also used as synon. with *Meler*, Dict. Trev. Thus it may be equivalent to *intermeddle with*.

**To INTERVERT, v. a.** To intercept or appropriate to a different use from that originally intended.

"Where the collection is more, it is specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or *interverted* to any other use whatsoever." Act Gen. Assembly, 1648, p. 477.

Lat. *invert-ere*, to turn aside; to intercept.

**INTERVERTING, s.** The alienation of any thing from the use for which it was originally intended.

"You are to represent the prejudice the church doth suffer by the *interverting* of the vaking stipends, which by law were dedicated to pious uses, and seriously endeavour that hereafter vaking stipends may be intrimitted with by presbyteries," &c. Crookshank's Hist., i. 58.

**INTEST.**

I am *deformit*, quoth the foul, with faltis full fele,  
Be nature *nytherit* ane oule *noyous* in nest;—  
(All this trettey hes he tald be times *intest*.)

'It nedis nocht to renew all my unhele,  
'Sen it was merit to your mind, and maid manifest.'

*Houlate*, i. 20.

The other words in Ital. are here corrected according to the Bann. MS.

"Untold," Pink. But the meaning probably is, troubled, pained, in anguish, O. Fr. *entest-er*, to trouble, literally to make the head heavy, from *en* and *teste*, *tete*, the head. This explanation is confirmed, not only by the whole strain of the passage, which exhibits the Owl as uttering the language of complaint and sorrow, but from the use of the term *unhele* in the following line, i.e., pain, or suffering.

**INTEYNDIS, s. pl.** The tithes which are due from the interior part of the parish, or the lands immediately adjacent to a town or burgh.

"And sicklyk all and sindrie the teindschevis of the toun landis, territorie, and boundis of the burgh of Lanerk, callit the *inteyndis* of the said burgh of Lanerk," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 635.

**INTHRANG, pret.** Pressed or thrust into.

With that in haist to the hege so hard I *inthrang*,  
That I was heidit with hawthorne, and with heynd levels.  
*Dunbar, Mailland Poems*, p. 45.

V. THRING.

**INTHROW, adv.** In towards, i.e., towards the fire in an apartment, Clydes.

**INTHROW, prep.** 1. By means of; through the medium of; by the intervention of; as, "It was *inthrow* him that I got that berth," *Aberd.*

2. Denoting motion inwards; as, "I gaed *inthrow* that field," i.e., I went from the outer side towards the centre. *To gae outthrow*, to return from the inner part towards the outer, S.

3. Metaph. *to gae inthrow and outthrow* any thing, to examine or try it in every direction, Angus.

**INTILL, prep.** 1. In. This is the sense in our more ancient writers.

They wer *in till* sa gret effray,  
That thair left place, ay mar and mar.

*Barbour*, xiii. 270, MS.

In MS. it is generally written as if forming two words.

2. Used by later writers for *into*, as denoting entrance into a place or state, S.

The modern sense of *in*, and *into*, is indeed a direct inversion of the ancient. V. IN, and TIL.

*Into* is used in the same sense.

I trow that worthy then he  
Mycht nocht in his tym fundyn be.  
Owtakyn his brodyr anerly,  
To quham *in to* chawalry  
Lyk wes nane, in his day.

*Barbour*, ix. 665, MS.

"His brother's sacrifice pleased God, because it was offered *into* faith." H. Balnaes's Conf. Faith, S. 6, b.

—Wynis birlis *into* grets plenté.

*Doug. Virgil*, 247, 6.

**[IN-TIMMERS, IN-TYMMER, s. pl.]** 1. Boards to line the inside of a vessel, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 378, Dickson.

2. The intestines, Banffs.]

**INTIRE, adj.** In a state of intimacy.

"Johannes Ferrerius Pedemontanus,—in his treatise De origine et incremento Gordoniac familiae,—maketh mention of one Gordoun, who, for his valour and great manhood, wes verie *intire* with king Malcolm-Kean-Moir." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 24.

"Being come home,—he [Hamilton] and Argyle, became so very *intire*, that they feasted daily together, and talked of a marriage betwixt the Lord Lorn and the marquis's daughter." Guthry's Mem., p. 117.

It does not appear that E. *entire* is used in this sense.

**[INTOCUM, adj.]** To come, following, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 245, Dickson.]

**INTOWN**, *s.* The land on a farm which is otherwise called *Infield*, S. B.

"Ane pleucht of the *intowne* of Ardlayr," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

**IN-TOWN**, **IN-TOON**, *adj.* Adjacent to the farm-house; applied to pasture, S. B.

"The milk [or milch] cows are fed on the *intown* pasture, until the farmer removes them, by the end of June, to distant shealings." *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.*, p. 62.

[**IN-TOON-WEED**, *s.* A weed common in pastures, an annual weed, Banffs.]

[**INTRA**, *s.* Entry, beginning of work, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 245, Dickson. V. **INTER**.]

**INTRANT**, *s.* 1. One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument.

—"Ryplie considerit the lettrez of pensiou grantit, &c., furth of the fruittis of the abbacie of Kelso than vaikand,—quhilk pensiou wes disponit to the said Williame for all the dayis of his lyftyme be provision furth of the court of Rome, with consent of the *intrant*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 623.

"The said provision and admissioun—sall be ane sufficient richt—for the *intrant* to posses and enjoy the haile fruittis, rentis," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 300.

2. A tenant, *Reg. Aberd.*

Fr. *entrant*, entering.

**To INTROMIT**, *v. n.* 1. To intermeddle with the goods that belonged to one deceased, S.

"It was enacted by 1696, c. 20, that the confirmation by an executor-creditor of a particular subject should not protect from a passive title those who might afterwards *intromit* with any part of the deceased's moveables." *Erskine's Instit.*, B. iii., F. 9, c. 52.

2. It is often used, in the language of our law, as signifying, to intermeddle with the property of the living, S. *Aberd. Reg. pass.*

"Where they [adjudgers] have entered into possession by a decree of mails and duties, they are answered not only for what they have *intromitted* with, but for what they might have *intromitted* with by proper diligence." *Bell's Law Dict.*, i. 412.

"L. B. *intromitt-ere, entrometre*, Gallice; quasi in rem se mittere, ut de aliquo tractet." *Du Cange*.

**INTROMISSION**, *s.* 1. The act of intermeddling with the goods of one who is deceased; a forensic term, S.

While the law admits various kinds of justifiable *intromission*, one kind is called *vitious*.

"*Vitious intromission*—consists in apprehending the possession of, or using any moveable goods belonging to the deceased unwarrantably, or without the order of law." *Erskine's Instit.*, p. 626, § 49.

In relation to this phrase, Lord Hailes, in his unpublished *Spec. of a Glossary*, tells the following story, as I find it corrected on the margin.

"Charles I. subscribed a large sum of money for the rebuilding of the bridge at Perth. When Oliver

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Cromwell was in that town, one of the magistrates reminded him of the subscription remaining on hand. 'What is that to me?' answered Cromwell, 'I am Charles Stuart's heir.' 'True,' replied the magistrate, 'but you are aye a *vitious intrometter*.'" P. 17.

2. The act of intermeddling with the goods of a living party, S.

"*Intromission* is the assuming possession of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds, or without any authority." *Bell, ut sup.*, p. 411.

3. The money, or property, received.

"All persons—shall have assurance of repayment—out of the monies—that shall be raised upon this excise, which the collector and his depute shall be bound to pay to them out of the first of his *intromissions* thereof." *Spalding*, ii. 146.

**INTROMITTER**, **INTROMETTER**, *s.* 1. One who intermeddles with the goods of one who is deceased.

"An *intromitter* incurs no passive title, if one has been, previously to the *intromission*, confirmed executor to the deceased." *Erskine's Instit.*, p. 627, § 51. V. the *s.*

2. One who intermeddles with the property of one alive, as of a bankrupt, or minor, S.

"Should the *intromitter* be obliged to impute his *intromissions* to the preferable title,—then all his *intromissions* must go to extinguish the preferable debts," &c. *Bell's Law Dict.*, i. 412.

**To INTRUSE**, **INTRUSS**, *v. a.* To intrude.

He, quoth the Wolf, wald thew *intruss* resoun,

Quhair wrang and reif suld dwell in proprieté?

*Henryson, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 118, st. 12.

Fr. *intrus, intruse*, intruded.

"Personis wrangousie *intrusing* thame selfis in the rowmes and possessionis of vtheris,—delayis the mater," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 68.

**INTRUSARE**, *s.* An intruder.

—"The personis *intrusaris* of thame selfis in sic possession, delayis the mater be proponing of peremptour exceptionis quhilk ar nocht of veritie," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

[**IN-TWYN**, *adv.* Asunder, Barbour, viii. 175, *Skat's Ed.*; *ytwyn*, *Edin. MS.*]

**INUASAR**, **INUASOUR**, *s.* An invader.

"That na personis the quhilkis ar notour spulyearis, distrubillaris, or *inuasaris* of haly kirk—be resavit within the kingis castellis," &c. *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1443, *Acts*, Ed. 1814, p. 33. *Inuasouris*, Ed. 1566.

Lat. *invasor*, id.

**INUASIBIL**, *adj.* Invading.

—As quhen about the awful wyldie lyoun,  
With thare *inuasibil* wappinis schaip and square,  
Ane multitude of men belappit war.

*Doug. Virgil*, 306, 51.

**INUNTMENT**, *s.* Ointment.

—*Pretius inuntment*, saufe, or fragrant poms.

*Doug. Virgil*, 401, 41.

Lat. *inungo*.

**IN VAIRD**, **Leg. INVAIRT**, *adv.* Inwardly.

It synkis some in all pairt  
Off a trew Scottis hairt,

Rewsand us *invairt*  
To heir of Dowglas. *Houlate*, ii. 6, MS.

Sw. *inwartes*, inward.

To INVAIRD, INWARD, *v. a.* To put in ward, to imprison; Gl. Sibb.

INVECHLE, *s.* Expl. Bondage, Ayrs.

INVECHLIT, *part. pa.* Bound, under obligation, *ibid.*

These terms must be viewed as mere corruptions of E. *inveigle*, *inveigled*.

INVENTAR, *s.* Inventory; Fr. *inventaire*.

—"Sall caus the pairtiea vpgivers of the saids *inventars* everie pairtie subscrivye his awin *inventar* himaelf if he can wrytte." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. p. 15.

INVER, *adj.* For *inner*.

"That it be lauchfull to all nobill men &c. to schute for thair pastyme within thair *inver* clois and yairdis adiacent thereto in landwart, and outwith burrowis and citeis." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 84. *Inver clois*, inner close or area.

\* To INVERT, *v. a.* To overthrow.

"The Lords, considering that, for many years hygone, Leith had borne a part of the town of Edinburgh's quota,—refused the town of Leith's bill of suspension;—and would not summarily *invert* the town of Edinburgh's possession." Fountainh. Dec. Supp., iv. 279.

This is very nearly the primary sense of the E. *v.*

INVICTAND, *part. pa.*

—Thare men mycht the se,  
*Invictand* venomous shaftis the ilk tide.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 318, 36.

Calsmos armare veneno. *Virg.*

It is doubtful, whether this signifies, carrying, *q. invectand*, L. B. *invectare*; or *infesting*. [But the shaftis were already venomous.]

INVITOUR, *s.* Inventory, S. "Ane *inuitour*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

[INVY, *s.* Envy. Barbour, iv. 225.]

INVYFULL, *adj.* Envious; S. *invyfulow*.

—"Nobillmen—ar comonlie subject to sustene aswell the vaine bruitea of the commone people inconstant, as the accusatioune and calumnies of thair adversers, *invyfull* of our place and vocation." Bond 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 380.

—"When thou salutest with thy mouth, if thy hart would eate him vp, thou wilt appeare to haue hony in thy mouth, and the gall of bitterness is in thy hart. Alas many Judasses now. Sweete sleeked lippes, false malicious *invyfull* harta." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 343.

[\* INWARD, *adv.* Towards the inner part. Barbour, x. 397, Skeat's Ed.; *inwart*, Édin. MS.]

[INWEROUND, *part. pa.* Environed, surrounded. Barbour, xi. 607; *enveronyt*, Skeat's Ed.]

To INWICK, *v. a.* "To *inwick* a stone (in curling), is to come up a port or *wick*, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that *wick*;" Gall. Encycl.

INWICK, *s.* A station, in curling, in which a stone is placed very near the tee, after passing through a narrow port, S.

"To take an *inwick* is considered, by all curlers, the finest trick in the game." *Ibid.*

INWICKING, *s.* The act of putting a stone in what is called an *inwick*, S.

"The annual competition for the gold medal, played by the Duddingstone curling society, took place on Wednesday. The contest was keen at drawing, striking off, and *inwicking*." Cal. Merc., Jan. 4, 1823. V. Wick, *s.*

To INWIOLAT, *v. a.* To violate; Reg. Aberd.

INWITH, INNOUTH, *adv.* 1. Within, in the inner side, S.

"This priour was ane wise prelat, & decorit this kirk *inwith* with mony riche ornaments." Bellend. Cron., B. iv., c. 15. *Interioribus* ornamentis, Boeth.

Thomas Dikson—nerrest was  
Till thaim that war off the castell,  
That war all *innouth* the chancell.

*Barbour*, v. 348, MS.

A.-S. *innathe* denotes the inwards, the heart, what is within the body. The S. term, however, is far more probably allied to Sw. *inuti*, within. *Twaetta kaerlet inuti och utanpaa*, to wash the vessel within and without; Wideg. For a full account of the etymon,—V. OUTWITH; also DOWNWITH, HAMEWITH.

I have met with an Isl. phrase, which seems perfectly analogous. *Invider i skipe*, machina navis interior; G. Andr., p. 132. This in S. would be "the *inwith* of the ship." It seems to be from *in*, intra, and *vid*, versus, *q.* towards the inside.

2. Having a direction inwards, or towards the low country, S.

But at the last upon a burn I fell,  
With bonny even road, and *inwith* set,  
Ye might hae row'd an apple all the gate.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 87.

Apparently, "directed inwards." *Set*, however, may be here used as a *s.* If so, *inwith* must be viewed as an *adj.*

[3. Self-interested, self-regarding, Banffs.]

4. Secretly; as denoting a meeting of select persons.

"And to effect that things neidful to be treated in Parlement, may be fullie agried betwix the Quene and Lordis befor the said tyme, and that ache may undirstand what they will requyre of hir Majestie to be done, and als what ache will command thame with; it is appoynted that the saidis Lordis of Secret-Counsale achall convene *inwith* upon the 10 of June next." Abstr. Privy Counc., 19 May, 1565, Keith's Hist., p. 279, N.

The phrase may, however, be merely elliptical; as signifying that they should convene "within the usual chamber."

INWITH, *adj.* Inclining downwards, having a declivity, S. *dounwith*, synon.

—He the west and she the east hand took,  
The *inwith* road by favour of the brook.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 47.

2. Applied to a low cultivated situation, as opposed to an uninterrupted range of high land, S.B.

—We'll even tak sic beeld,  
As thir uncouthy heather-hills can yield.  
—The morn will better prove, I hope, and we  
Ere night may chance some *inwith* place to see.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 74, 75.

[IN Y A B Y, *s.* A defeated cock, driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill, Shetl.; Isl. *einbui*, a recluse, one who lives alone; Dan. *eneboe*, to live alone.]

To IN Y E T, *v. a.* To pour in, to infuse.

Some as the fyrst infectioun sne lityl we  
Of slymy venom *inyet* quently had eche;  
Than she begouth hyr wittis to assale.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 219, 1.

V. Y E T.

ION, *s.* A cow a year old, Aberd.

Changed, perhaps, from A.-S. *geong*, novellus, *cu-*  
*jusve generis*: vitulus, pullus, Lyc. Teut. *ionghe* is  
used in the same manner; Catulus, pullus; *ionghe koe*,  
juvencus; Kilian.

IOWIS, *s. pl.* Jaws.

Hie hede coverit, to saif hym fra the dynt,  
Was with anc wolvis hidduous gapand *iowis*.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 388, 50.

Fr. *joue*, the cheek; which seems radically the same  
with A.-S. *ceole*, the jowl.

IOYALL, *adj.* Pleasant, causing delight.

This muldrie and buldrie  
Wee maist magnificall,  
Maist royall and ioyall,  
Trim and pontificall.  
*Burel, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 36.

From Fr. *joie*; or *joyial*, gay.

To IR K, *v. n.* To tire, to become weary.

The small fute folk began to *irk* ilkane,  
And horsse, of forsa, behaffyt for to fall.  
*Wallace*, vii. 764, MS.

———— I wat neuer quhidder  
My spous Creusa remanit or we com hidder,  
Or by some fate of goddis was rest away,  
Or gif sche errit or *irkit* by the way.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 63, 23.

—Erravitne via seu *lassa resedit*  
Incertum— *Virg.*

The E. *v.* is used in an active sense. Johns. derives  
it from Isl. *yrk*, work, although the terms convey ideas  
diametrically opposite. V. the *adj.*

IR K, *adj.* Indolent, regardless.

In my yowthheid, allace! I wes full *irk*,  
Could not tak tent to gyd and governe me  
Ay gude to do, fra evill deids to fle.  
*Henryson, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 135.

A.-S. *earg*, piger. V. ER O H. Or perhaps it has  
still a stronger meaning here, "bad, wicked," es-  
pecially as it follows:

Fulfilland evir my sensualitie  
In deidly syn, &c.

Germ. *arg*, malus, pravus; Isl. *ergi*, Sw. *argheet*,  
*malitia*. This corresponds to Alem. *argun gilusti*,  
*pravæ cupiditates*; Otrifrid. ap. Wacht.

IRNE, YRN, AIRN, *s.* 1. Iron., pron. *ern*, S.

And had not bene at othir his wlt was thyn,  
Or than the fatis of the goddis war contrary;  
He had assayit but ony langare tary  
Hid Grekis couert with *yrn* to haue rent out.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 40, 25.

"It is statute—that all Pronestis, Aldermen, Baillies  
and Officiaris of Burrowis, serche and seik vpon all  
mercat dayis and vthir tymes necessare, all persounis  
that can be apprehendit, hauand fals money, or  
counterfatis the King's *Irnis* of cunyic." Acts Ja. V.,  
1540, c. 106, Edit. 1566.

2. In *pl.* fetters; sometimes written *airns*.  
*Kingis irnis*, fetters in the public prison;  
Aberd. Reg.

Then shoulder high with shout and cry,  
We bore him down the ladder lang;  
At every stride Red Rowan made,  
I wot the Kinmont's *airns* played clang!  
*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 152.

3. *New aff the irnes*, a phrase used with re-  
spect to one who has recently finished his  
studies, S. It had been originally applied  
to workmanship; as synon. with Teut.  
*brandnieuw*, *vierniew*, recens ab officina pro-  
fectum, Kilian. Its determinate applica-  
tion seems to have been to money newly  
struck, which retained not only the impres-  
sion but the lustre.

—"The money new devised—sall bee deliuered to  
them agane, after the same be *past the Irones*, in maner  
forsaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 106.  
A.-S. *iren*, *irene*; but more intimately allied to Isl.  
*iarn*, Su.-G. *iern*, id.

[IRNE-EER, *s.* Iron ore, Aberd.]

IRNE-EERIE, *adj.* Impregnated with iron ore,  
chalybeate, Aberd.

[IRNE-EER-SPOT, *s.* A spot on linen caused  
by oxide of iron, *ibid.*]

IRR, IRRNOWT. Calls directed by a shepherd  
to his dog, in order to make him pursue  
cows or black cattle, Upp. Lanarks.

Germ. *irr-en*, Isl. *aer-a*, irritare, and *naut*, bos.

IRRESPONSAL, *adj.* Insolvent.

"But they shall prove *irresponsal* debtors; and  
therefore it is best here, we look ere we leap."—Ruther-  
ford's Lett., p. 1, ep. 153.

IRRITANT, *adj.* Rendering null or void;  
a forensic term.

"The Lordis declaire, that in all tyme cuming, they  
will juge and decide upon clausis *irritant*, content in  
contractis, takis, inefitmentis, bandis and obligacionis,  
according to the wordis and meining of the said clausis  
*irritant*, and efter the forme and tenor thairof." Acts  
Sed., 27 Nov., 1592.

L. B. *irritare*, irritum facere; *irritatio*, rescissio,  
abrogatio; from Lat. *irritus*, void, of no force.

To IRROGAT, *v. a.* To impose; *part. pa. id.*

"One being condemned—it came to be debated if  
the verdict of one assize could be a ground of escheat,  
and if a judge might mitigate the punishment which is

imposed by law, *vid.* hanging, and confiscate his moveables, or *irrogat* a mulct in lieu thereof." Fountain. Dec. Suppl., ii. 426.

—"It is statute—that na persoun within this realme suld exerce the traffique of merchandice, but the burgesis of the burrowis; quhilkis haue nocht bene nor yit are obseruit be reasone that there is na penaltie *irrogat* to the personis contravenaris thairof." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 578.

Lat. *irrog-are*, to impose, or set upon, to appoint; Fr. *irrogé*, imposed; Côtgr.

### IRUS, IROWS, *adj.* Angry.

For caws that he past til Twlows,  
Agayne hym thair ware all *irrows*.

*Wyntown*, vii. 7. 206.

Perhaps immediately from Lat. *ira*; although this would seem radically allied to A.-S. *irra*, angry, *irrian*, to be angry, *yrsinga*, angrily.

### IRUSLY, *adv.* Angrily, with *ire*.

The King, that hard his messynger,  
Had dispyt upon gret maner,  
That Schyr Aymer spak sa heily:  
Tharfor he ansueryt *irusly*.

*Barbour*, viii. 114, MS.

### IS, *term.* The mark of the genitive sing., as *manis*, of man, *the kingis*, of the king, &c., now written *man's*, *king's*.

It has been pretty generally supposed, that this term is put for *his*. Hence many writers have used this form, "the king *his* power," &c. But there is not the least reason to doubt, that this is the proper term. of the gen., and thus a vestige, among some others, of the ancient declinable form of our language. It corresponds to A.-S. *es*, used in the same manner, as *Davidis suna*, Davidis filius. V. Lye, vo. *Es*. This is also the most common *term.* of Germ. nouns in gen. sing. The Belg. uses *es* and *s*, Sw. *s*; Moes-G. *s*, *ais* and *ins*. There is an evident analogy in the frequent use of *s* Gr. and *is* Lat.

### [IS, 1 *pl. pres.* We are, *Barbour*, iii. 317.]

### IS. I am, *Annandale*, *Clydes*.

It seems to be the idiom of that district to use the third person sing. of the *v.* with the pronouns *I* and *Thou*; as, "*I's* gawn hame," I am going home; "*I's* fow, how's *tow*," I am satisfied, as to eating, how art thou? "*I's* rad I rive; but an' I rive, *I'se* ne'er fill mysel sa fow again."

The same idiom occurs in the West of S., at any rate in Renfr.

### To ISCH, ISCHE, *v. n.* To issue, to come out.

And in bataill, in gud aray,  
Before Sanct Jhonystoun cum thair,  
And bad Schyr Amery *isch* to fycht.

*Barbour*, ii. 248, MS.

O. Fr. *yss-ir*, id. V. v. a.

### To ISCHE, *v. a.* To clear, to cause to issue.

"An maisser shall *ische* the council-house." Acts Ja. V., c. 50, i.e., clear it, by putting all out who have no business."

Seren. vo. *Issue*, refers to Isl. *ys-a*, *yt-a*, expellere, trudere; which, he says, are derived from *ut*, foras, abroad, out of doors.

### ISCHE', *s.* 1. Issue, liberty and opportunity of going out.

—The schyl ruer bait Ufens  
Sekis with narrow passage and discens,  
Amyd how valis, his renk and *ische*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 287, b. 10.

### 2. The act of passing out.

"Gif ony sellis his landis, ony pairt thereof, he that sellis the samin sall be within it, and thairefter pass out of it, and the uther that stude out of it, sall enter within the samin, and the sellar sall give to the Provest or Baillie ane penie for his *ische*, and the buyer sall give ane uther penie for his entres." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract., p. 176.

### 3. Close, dissolution.

"It is ordanit that thair be maid certane mesouris of boll, &c., the quhilk sall be gevin furth at Edinburgh, at the *ische* of this parliament thidder continewit." Acts Ja. I., Balfour's Practicks, p. 89.

### 4. Expiration, termination; applied to the lapse of time.

"Bot efter the *ische* of the said time, or moneth, it is leasum—to enter within the forest with nolt and cattel." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Practicks, p. 138.

### ISCHEIT, *part. pa.* From ISCH, *v. n.* to issue.

"That the samyne na way preiuge ws,—bot that we may succed thairto immediatelis, ilk ane in oure awin degre, gife it salhappin, as God forbid it do, oure sade souerane departe of this mortale life without airis *ischeit* of hir body." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 508; i.e., "heirs that have issued."

### [ISCHOW, *s.* Issue, outlet, *Barbour*, xiv. 354.]

### ISHER, *s.* Usher.

—"The laird of Langtone was commandit to goe to the castle—for taking vpon him, without knowledge or directione from his Majestie, to goe befor the king as *isher* with ane rode in his hand." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 363.

### ISHERIE, *s.* The office of an usher.

—"Commandit Langtone to keip his chamber whill the morne, that the matter might be hard and settled anent his clame to the office of *isherie*." Ibid.

### [ISCHROWDIT, *part. adj.* Shrouded, covered, *Gl. Doug. Virgil*.]

### ISE. I shall.

But she but jamphs me telling me I'm fu';  
And gin't be sae, Sir, *Ise* be judg'd by you.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 117.

"*Ise* be your guide I tro, to speer out the bliethest and the bonnyest gate I can." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

"As ye spier a fair question, *I'se* be bauld to tell ye." Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, p. 163.

In Lanarks. and other counties, *ye'se*, *he'se*, *she'se*, *we'se*, *they'se*, *that'se*, are all used for *ye shall*, *he shall*, *she shall*, *we shall*, *they shall*, *that shall*. *Thou'se* also for *thou shalt*, although anomalously.

"*Ise* signifies sometimes *I shall*, and sometimes, *I am*;" Yorks. Clav. *Ise*, *Ees*, as well as *Ich* are given by Grose, as signifying *I* in Devonshire. One would almost suspect that the two former are for *I shall*.

### [ISE, *s.* Ice, S.; Su.-G. *is*, id.]

### ISECHOKILL, *s.* An icicle, S. *iceshogle*, S. A.; *synon. tangle.*

Furth of the chyn of this ilk hasard auld  
Grete fludis *ischis*, and styf *iseschokillis* cald  
Douns from his sterns and grisly berd hyngis,  
*Doug. Virgil*, 108, 80.

But wi' poortith, hearts, het as a cinder,

Will cald as an *iceshogle* turn!

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 158.

A.-S. *ice-gicel*, Teut. *yskekel*, Belg. *yskegel*, Isl. *is digull*, id. *jake*, also, *yse jake*, fragmentum glaciæ; G. Andr. *Gicel*, *kekel*, and *kegel*, seem to have the same signification with *digull*, as denoting any thing that is hardened by cold, *quod gelu concrassata est*, from *dyg-r*, *crassus*. The name given to the black hardened clot at a child's nose, S. B. may perhaps be a vestige of the same Isl. term. It is called a *doolie*. G. Andr. makes *digull* the same with *dingull*. V. TANGLE.

In O. E. *ikyll* had, by itself, been used in this sense; apparently softened from A.-S. *gicel*. "*Ikyll* Stiria." Prompt. Parv.

[ISHER, and ISHERIE. V. under ISCH, v.]

ISILLIS, ISELS, *pl.* Embers; ashes. V. EIZEL.

ISK, ISKIE, *interj.* The word used in calling a dog, S.

I cry'd, "*Isk! isk!* poor Ringwood, sairy man:"  
He wagg'd his tail, cour'd near, and lick'd my han'.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 9.

On this term Lambe has a very fanciful idea. "When the shepherds call their dogs, it is usual with them to cry, *isca*, *isca*, which is evidently an abbreviation of *Lycisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

— multum latrante *Lycisca*.  
Virg. Ecl. 3."

With far greater verisimilitude it has been said, that this is from Fr. *icy*, hither; the word which Frenchmen use for the same purpose. It may be observed, however, that Teut. *acs*, *aesken*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

ISKIE-BAE, *s.* Usquebaugh, water of life, whisky.

—George Gipsone's *iskie bae*  
Had all the wyte he womit sae.  
*Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 342.  
Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life.

[ISLE, *s.* Anger, rage, Banffs.]

[To ISLE, *v. n.* To be angry, enraged, *ibid.*]

ISS! A call to incite a dog to attack any object, whether man or beast, Upp. Lanarks.; probably formed from the sound.

ISTICK, *s.* A slight temporary frost, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. *is*, ice, and *sticka*, a splinter.

IT. Used in vulgar language for *that*, S.

"I shuck my pock clean toom, *it* did I, at twalhours time." Saint Patrick, i. 71.

This is evidently corr. from the old pronoun and conjunction *It*, q. v.

IT, *s.* A term applied, in the games of young people, to the person whose lot it is to afford the sport. Thus, in Blindman's Buff he who is blindfolded is *It*, in Loth. *Hit*. It is also used in *Hy Spy*, *Tig*, &c.

I hesitate whether to view the term, thus used, as a peculiar application of the pronoun in the neuter; or to trace it to Isl. *it-a*, *trudere*, *pellere*, q. the person who is pushed or driven about. Isl. and Su.-G. *hitt-a* signifies, *incedere* in *aliquem*, *invenire*, *pertingere*; Dan. *hitt-er*, to meet with. Thus, in the form of *Hit*, it might denote the person who is laid hold of by him who seeks, as being the one who is found, or touched.

[IT FELL AFORE ME. It suddenly occurred to me, it suddenly came into my mind, Shetl.]

ITHAND, YTHEN, YTHAND, *adj.* 1. Busy, diligent, unremitting at work; S. *eident*. As now used, it generally includes the idea of greater industry than progress. Thus it is said, *He has nae great throw-pit, but he's very eident*.

—Euery rode and went  
Wox of thare *ythand* werk hait, quhare they went.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 114, 4.

"—The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair *ydtant* in this exercise, then when they wer aliuie." Bruce's Eleven Serm., O. 3, b.

"I would hae written you lang ere now, but I hae been sae *eident* writing journals that I hae been quite forfoughten wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.

2. Steady, uniform in adhering to a purpose.

Tharfor he said, that thai that wald  
Thair hartis undiscumfyt hall,  
Suld ay thynk entently to bryng  
All thair enpress to gud ending;  
As quhile did Cesar the worthy,  
That treweillyt ay so besyly,  
With all his mycht, folowing to mak  
To end the purpos that he wald tak.—  
Men may se he his *ythen* will,  
And it suld als accord to skill,  
That quha taiss purpos sekyrly,  
And followis it syne entently,—  
Bet he the mar be 'wnhappy,  
He sall eschew it in party.

*Barbour*, iii. 285, MS.

3. Constant, uninterrupted, continual.

"In the tyme of peace, they ar so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, but inuadis the cuntre ——— with *ithand* heirshippis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 5.

Wyth-in that yle is *ythand* nycht,  
Wyth-owtyn ony dayis lycht.

*Wyntown*, i. 13. 73.

R. Glouc. uses *ythen*, according to Hearne, as signifying, lusty.

That chyld wax so wel & *ythen*, as seyde fremde & sybhe,  
That he wolde be a noble mon, gyf he moste lybbe.  
P. 346.

It might seem to signify *constantly*, as signifying that his growth was without interruption. But as there is no evidence that this word was used in E., perhaps rather from A.-S. *gethogen*, qui *crevit*, *adultus*. V. the v.

This word implies that one is constant at work, while employed in it, as contrasted with one who trifles while pretending to work. *Jauking* is opposed to it.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *eith*, easy; or rather from *gethean*, Germ. *gedeyen*, Belg. *gedeyen*, to grow, to flourish. The origin is Su.-G. Isl. *idin*, laborious, industrious; *idia*, *idne*, employment, labour, industry; whence *idn-a*, to be assiduous: all from *id*, work, business, exercise.

Su.-G. *idkelig*, from the same origin, immediately from *idk-a*, to exercise, signifies not merely diligent, but continual; as, *idkeliga pino*, continual pain; Isl. *ideliga besvar*, continual labours, *idelik*, continually.

The *v.* in Su.-G. is *id-a*, also *id-as*. *Idin* may be viewed as originally the part. pr. *idand*, working. This expresses the very idea still attached to the term in our language. We say of an industrious person; *He's ane idant creature*. Isl. *idnir men*, homines *industrii*.

ITHANDLY, YTHANLY, ITHINGLIE, *adv.* 1.

Busily, diligently; *S. eidentlie.*

Thus jonrnait gentilly thyr chevalrouse knichtis  
*Ithandly* ilk day,  
Throu mony fer contray.

*Gawan and Gol.*, i. 18.

——— *—Ythandly* syne he  
Driuis throw fludis of the stormy se.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 321, 17.

2. Constantly, without interruption.

They said that he, sen yhystirday,  
Duelt in his chambyr *ythanly*,  
With a clerk with him anerly.

*Barbour*, ii. 57, MS.

———The Encadanis all of his menze  
*Ithandly* and vnrikkit luffit haue I.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 479, 22.

So dentit wer hir cheikis cruellie,  
By trimbling teires, distilling *ithinglie*  
Out from hir eis———

*Maitland Poems*, p. 246.

ITHER, *adj.* 1. Other.

2. Each other, one another, *S.*

FRAE ITHER, FAE ITHER, *adv.* Asunder, in pieces.

TO, OR TILL, ITHER. To each other, together, *S.*

Corr. from *O. S. uther*, *A.-S. other*, *id.*

ITINERARLY, *adv.* In an itinerant way, as opposed to being stationary.

“Though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet he had not so much as a pot or pan there; and when he went there it was only *itinerarly*, but noways *animo remanendi.*” *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, ii. 470.

[*IUE*, *s.* Ivy, *Gl. Doug. Virgil.*]

[*IULGAR*, *s.* An uneasy, rapid motion of the waves, *Shetl. Isl. colga*, a wave.]

[*IUNTLY*, *adv.* Exactly. *V. JUNTLY.*]

[*IUPERDY*, *s.* Jeopardy. *V. JUPERTY.*]

[*IUST*, *v. a. and n.* To joust. *V. JUST.*]

[*IUSTYNG*, *s.* Jousting, *Barbour*, xix. 520, *Skeat's Ed.*]

IVIGAR, *s.* The Sea Urchin.

*Orbes non habens, Echinus Marinus, Orcadensibus Ivigar.* *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 26.

“The common people reckon the meat of the Sea Urchin, or *Ivegars*, as they call them, a great rarity, and use it oft instead of butter.” *Wallace's Orkney*, p. 41.

The only conjecture I can form, as to this word, is, that it is a corr. of the old Goth. name. *Isl. igull* denotes a hedge-hog; *echinus*, *G. Andr.*, p. 131. Now, it may have been comp. with *haf*, the sea, *q. haf-igull*, like *Germ. meer-igel*, *id.*

\* IVY TOD, Ivy-bush. *V. TOD.*

[*IWILL*, *s.* Evil, *Barbour*, iv. 735.]

[*IWIS*, *IWISS*, *adv.* Verily, certainly, *Barbour*, xvi. 654. *A.-S. gewis*, certain; *Du. gewis*, certainly.]

[*IYLE*, *s.* Island; *Ilys, Ilis*, the Hebrides or Western Isles, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, Vol. I., p. 247, 235, 92, *Dickson.*]