

I.

I. A prefix used in the *pret.* and *part. pt.*: also written Y, q. v. It is properly not a Scot. form, and does not belong to the Anglian dialect; but it was introduced by our earlier poets in imitation of Chaucer. It occurs frequently and in both forms in the works of James I., Gawin Douglas, and some of the later poets.

IAPE, *s.* and *v.* V. JAIP.

IBLENT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Blinded, became blind.

Me thocht that thus all soodeynly a lyght
In at the wyndow come quhare that I lent,
Off quhich the chambere-wyndow schone full bryght,
And all my body so It hath ouerwent,
That of my sicht the vertew hale *Iblent*.

Kingis Quair, st. 74, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

"Chaucer has *blente*, blinded, Troil, v. 1194;" Skeat.

IBUND, *part. pt.* Bound; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. iv. Prol.

ICH, *pron.* Each; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x., ch. 2. A.-S. *ic*.

ICHANE, *interj.* Ochone; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix., ch. 8.

IENEPERE, *s.* V. JENEPERE.

IETE, *s.* Jet. V. *Jete*.

I-FALLYN, *part. pt.* Fallen: *I-fallyng*, *Kingis Quair*, st. 45, ed. Skeat.

I-HOTE, *part. pt.* Called, named, said to be: Douglas, Pal. Hon., I. 17, 27, ed. Small. V. *Hote*.

A.-S. *hátan*, to call, name, be called.

ILAIID, *part. pt.* Laid; *Kingis Quair*, st. 120.

ILEST, *s.* V. EELIST.

ILL-BIND, *s.* A bad shape or form: applied to articles of dress; West of S. V. [ILL-VYND].

ILL-MINTED, ILL-MINTIT, *part. adj.* Ill-meant; said or done with evil intention; West of S., Orkn. V. MINT.

ILL-THIEF, *s.* A name for the devil.

The *ill-thief* blaw the Heron south!
And never drink be near his drouth!

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock, st. 2.

ILOKIN, *part. pt.* Locked, enclosed, shut up; *Kingis Quair*, st. 69.

A.-S. *loca*, a fastening; Icel. *loka*, a lock: Goth. *galukan*, to shut up.

IMANG, IMANGIS, IMANGS, IMAN, *prep.* Among, amongst; also as an *adv.*, together, in one mass, as "Mix them a' *imangs*;" *imang hands*, in hand, at command, in process, on the anvil; *imangs them*, *imangis themselfs*, in their own hands, together, in common. West and South of S.

A.-S. *gemang*, among; but prob. the prep. *gemang*, among, and the *adj.* *gemæne*, common have got mixed.

TO IMBUIKE, IMBUKE, *v. a.* To register, enrol; also to retain in the register or on the roll.

"If ministers leave the Synod they are not to be *imbuked* for their stipends." Records of Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow, 4 Apr., 1587, MS.

"That the said commissioners *imbuke* Mr. Alexander Rowat, minister at Ruglen." *Ibid.*, 15 Jan., 1594.

IMODST, IMOST, *adj.* Unwilling, reluctant, hindering; Orkn.

Perhaps from Dan. *imod*, against, contrary to; Sw. *emot*.

IMPERATIVE, IMPERATIUE, *s.* A command, order, demand.

"For as the Lords lawes are either *imperatives* of good or *inhibitives* of ill." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

O. Fr. *imperatif*, imperious, commanding.

TO IMPETRATE, IMPETRAT, *v. a.* To obtain by suit or entreaty.

". . . to pass to the governor and lordis of the realme, to *impetrat* letteris of justice and aggenis the said complaints." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 102, Sp. C.

Lat. *impetrare*, to obtain by entreaty: cf. O. Fr. *impetrer*, "to get by prayer, obtaine by suit;" Cotgr.

IMPETRATION, IMPETRACIOUN, *s.* Acquisition by suit, the act of obtaining by entreaty.

". . . and als to fortify supple and help the saidis communitie of merchandis gild brethir for the *impetracioun* of quhatsumeir priuilege or fredomes thoct to thame profitable at our Souerane Lord the King, lordis of parliament and counsall." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 10 Dec. 1518, Rec. Soc.

IMPIGNORAT, *part. pt.* Pledged, pawned.

"The tocher Kilravock gave with his daughter was nyne hundred merks; for payment whereof he gave the lands of Kinstearie, *impignorat* to him for 300 merks." Family of Kilravock, p. 58, Sp. C.

Lat. *pignerare*, to pledge, pawn.

IMPLASTER, EMPLASTER, *s.* A plaster for wounds.

". . . vnguents, drogs, *implasteris*, and vther *mendicamentis*." Burgh Recs. Edin., IV., 420.

Emplasteres occurs in p. 489 of same vol.

Lat. *emplastrum*, a plaster for wounds. The form *plaister* is from O. Fr. *plaistre*.

IMPNE, *s.* A hymn, poem: pl. *impnis*, Kingis Quair, st. 196, S. T. S. V. YMPNE.

O. Fr. *ymne* (later *hymne*), a hymn; Lat. *hymnus*, from Gk. M. E. *ympe*.

IMPORTURAIT, *part. pt.* Painted or pictured over with figures.

Importurait of birdis and sweet flouris,
Curious knottis, and mony hie deuisse.
Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, I. 71, 19, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *pourtrait*, portrayed: Low Lat. *protrahere*, to depict.

IMPROBATION, *s.* V. DICT.

Misprinted Inprobation.

To IMPRYVE, IMPRIVE, *v. a.* V. IMPRIEVE.

IMPUR, *part. pt.* Imputed, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 15, Sp. C.

IMRIE, *s.* V. DICT.

Not from Gael., but from Icel. *eimr*, reek, vapour, and hence applied to smell.

IN, *prep.* On, in course of, during; as, "a house *in* fire."

INTO, *prep.* In. V. INTILL.

The kyng sat *into* parlement.
Barbour, i. 602.

Not unfrequently a noun preceded by *into* expresses an adverbial sense; as, "*into* party," partly, partially, Barbour, v. 115, 129.

INACTED, INACTIT, *part. pt.* Enacted, passed by authority; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To INAWE, *v. a.* Same as INAWN, q. v.

Inawe is the correct form of the word; *inawn* represents a vulgar pronunciation. V. *Out-awe*.

Inawn, a comp. of *in* and *awn*, own, used for *aw*, owe. The Scot. confusion of *aw* and *awn*, is very similar to the Eng. confusion of *owe* and *own*. Many old authors used *owe* where modern authors use *own*.

To INBALM, *v. a.* To embalm the dead; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

INBRECK, INBREK, *s.* A portion of infield pasture-land newly broken up or tilled; Orkn. V. *Outbreck*.

IN-BURGESS, *s.* A burges resident within the Burgh; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 37, Sp. C.

INCIDENCE, *s.* Incidental matter, unimportant particulars; Kingis Quair, st. 7, S. T. S.

INCLINATION, INCLINATIOUN, *s.* Tendency, influence. Lat. *inclinatio*.

Thir four causis diuers variatiounis
In mans corps be sindrie *inclinatiounis*
Of the Planeitis ringand vnder the heuin.
Rolland, *Court of Venus*, Prol. 1. 33.

INCOMPETABILL, *adj.* Incompetent, insufficient; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. viii. prol.

INCUMMYN, INCUMMYNG, *s.* Coming in, inroad, invasion. Addit. to INCOMING.

" . . . with open proclamacione for the convocacione of the Kingis liegis again the *incummyn* of the Duc of Glosister at the West Marche and Myddil." Accts. L. H. Treas., 27 April, 1474, I. 49, Dickson.

IN-CUNTRIE, *s.* and *adj.* Inland.

" . . . maid a perfyte conques of that ylle, and reducit the samyn to als gryt obedience as ony pairt of the mane and *in-cuntrie*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 232, Sp. C.

IND. V. DICT.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out that this *ind* is exactly parallel to Shakespeare's *end*, to inn, to get in, as used in Coriolanus, v. 6, 37. See Mr. Wright's note on the passage in Clar. Press ed., p. 253.

INDEGEST, *part.* and *adj.* Undigested, crude, immature; Kingis Quair, st. 14, S. T. S.; rash, imprudent, Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xi. ch. 8. Lat. *digestus*.

INDEWIT, INDEUIT, *part. pt.* Endowed; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 195, 196, Sp. C.

INDITE, *part. pt.* Indited, named, called.

First doun thay kest Moyses Pentateuchon,
With his storyis and Paralipomenon,
Judith, Hester, Ruth, Regum *indite*.
Rolland, *Court of Venus*, iv. 3, S. T. S.

Most probably *his storyis* is a misprint for *historyis*, which the sense demands. There are very many such mistakes throughout this work.

To INDOT, *v. a.* To bestow, give away.

" . . . the said Schir Patrik sall *indot*, gyf, and infest certane landis . . . in honor of God." Charters, &c., of Peebles, 20 Jan., 1520, p. 50, Rec. Soc.
Lat. *in*, and *dotare*, to give, bestow.

INDUCING, *part.* and *adj.* Enticing, beguiling, egging on.

"He did punishe all by proportion (the seducing serpent with a curse, the *inducing* Ena with a crosse of subjection, and the ouereasily adduced Adam with the care and sweatty labours of this militant lyfe.)" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

INEMYE, INMYE, *s.* Enemy; Kingis Quair, st. 24, 156, S. T. S. Lat. *inimicus*.

INMYTEE, *s.* Enmity; Ibid. st. 87; *inimitie*, ill-will, hatred, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 302, Sp. C.

To INFANG, *v. a.* To haul in, shorten. Addit. to INFANG. V. FANG.

Himself *infangis* the le scheit of the saill.
Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 1, ed. Small.

INFATIGABLE, *adj.* Indefatigable; Douglas, Bk. vi. ch. 5. O. F. *infatigable*.

INFECTION, *s.* Insinuation, evil suggestion or surmising, injurious statement.

[Declairand] thus be seir opinionis,
That lufe is foundit all of detractiounis,
Man to desaif with foull lust mundiall,
And is the way of the stait Infernall.
This and siclik with diuers *Infectionis*,
He diuulgatis as Iuge Imperiall.

Rolland Court of Venus, i. 746, S. T. S.

Lat. *infectus*, coloured, tinged; *inficere*, to put in, dye, stain.

INFELICITIE, INFELICITEE, s. Misfortune; Kingis Quair, st. 4, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *felicité*, happiness; Lat. *felicitas*.

INFIRMAT, part. pt. Confirmed, attested, proved.

“ . . . quibilkis thingis, gif thai be *infirmat* of verite, ar richt displeasand.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 43, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *infirmare*, to make firm or sure, confirm: from Lat. *firmare*, to make firm.

To INFORS, v. a. To give force to; to rouse, strengthen. O. Fr. *enforcir*.

Infors thi wyndis, sink all thair schippis in feir,
Or scattir wyde quhair into cuntreis seir.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. ch. 2, ed. Small.

INFORTUNATE, adj. Unfortunate, Kingis Quair, st. 24, S. T. S. V. **INFORTUNE.**

To INFOUND, v. a. To mould or form within, to infuse.

Creait within me and *infound*
Ane hart immaculat and mound.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 4, ed. 1882.

O. Fr. *infondre*, to infuse, fill in; Lat. *infundere*.

INFRE, adj. and s. Unfree; unfreemen. Applied to tradesmen who are not burgesses; “*infre* pakeris and pelaris,” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 114, Rec. Soc. V. **UNFREE.**

The form *unfre* occurs in the same Record.

To INGENER, v. a. To engender, beget; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. ch. 1; to stir up, cause, as, “to *engener* discord,” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 343, Sp. C.; pret. and part. *pt. engenerit*.

O. Fr. *engendrer, engenerer*, to engender, procreate, produce; Burguy; Lat. *ingenerare*.

INGERS (g hard), INGRES, s. Grass or grass fields lying within the bounds of a town or village; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1509, Mait. C.

The hill-pasture or common of a burgh is often called the *ougrass*.

INGON, s. An onion. V. **INGOWNE.**

INGRAIT, adj. Disagreeable, displeasing. Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 296, S. T. S.

INGRATIOUS, adj. Grating, unpleasant, jarring.

“ . . . the *ingratiuous* discord in the eare of the least string, will mar al the mirth.” Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 5.

To INGRAVE, v. a. To engrave; part. *pt. ingrave*, engraven; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 5. O. Fr. *ingraver*.

INHERDANCE, s. Adherence, complicity.

“ . . . in thar helping and supple with thair *inherdance*, warr folowaris and makaris of the said soite.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 June, 1448, I. 17, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *inherence*, an inherence, a cleaving, &c.; Cotgr. Lat. *inhærens*, part. pr. of *inhærerere*.

INHERDAND, part. pr. Adhering, clinging; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x. ch. 13.

These terms occur more frequently as Anherdaus, Anherdand, Anerdant. V. **ANHERD.**

INHONESTIE, s. Indecency; refuse, rubbish. V. **HONESTY.**

“ To tak of euery flescheonr occupeand his stok on the hie gaitt with flesche or fische, for the clengeing of thair *inhonestie* and filth of the same four pennies ilk quarter.” Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 27 Sept. 1509, Rec. Soc.

INIMITIE, s. V. under *Inemye*.

INJUR, s. Injury; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 321, Sp. C.

INLOK, s. Prob. an ordinary lock placed on the inside of a door, as distinguished from a “hanging lock” or padlock usually placed on the outside. Addit. to **INLOKIS.**

INMETTING, part. Measuring or meting out, selling by measure.

“ . . . swa that na wyne be resauit by *inmetting* with tavernaris stowppis.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 31 Jan. 1543-4, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *metan*, to measure.

INORE, s. Errat. in **DICT.**; a mis-reading of *inoghe*, enough.

This is another example of the carelessness of Pinkerton's transcriber, or of the incorrectness of the version which he transcribed; and it is not the only one in the passage which Jamieson quoted. In the four lines there are not less than four errors. Compare the version in the **DICT.** with the following:—

The bryghte byrdis and balde,
Had note *ynoghe* to by-halde

One that freely ta fawld,

And one that hende knyghte.

Jamieson accepted *inore* as a genuine word; hence, both his meaning and etym. are worthless.

To INQUIET, v. a. To disturb, annoy; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 34, 417, Sp. C.

INSET, INSETT, s. Same as **INSEAT**, q. v.

The term is so written and pron. in Lanarks. and Stirl. Walter Watson in his “Answer to the Unco Bit Want” has

The morn I sall speak to my father,
To big us an *inset* an' spence;
Some plenishin' syne we will gather,
An' get a' thing manag't wi' mense.

Poems, p. 67.

INSUSPECT, part. pt. Unsuspected, not to be suspected: “the *insuspect* auncients,”

the ancients who are above suspicion, or who cannot be suspected; Bl. of Kirk-buriall, ch. 13.

INTEIR, *adj.* and *adv.* Entire; entirely; Alex. Scott's Poems, pp. 13, 81, ed. 1882.

INTERALLIS, INTERELLIS, *s. pl.* Entrails; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 114, II. 104, Rec. Soc.

Low. Lat. *intraia*, intestines: O. Fr. form *entrailles*.

INTEREST, INTREST, *part. pt.* Dishonoured, hurt, injured, wronged; Burgh. Recs. Glasgow, I. 109, Rec. Soc.

" . . . seing dyvers of the cuntriemen and of the inhabitantis of this burght ar grytumlie *intrest* in the wynter day, throw the insufficiencie and hoillis in the said calsey." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 181, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *interessé*, "dishonoured, hurt, or hindered by;" Cotgr.

INTERLAQUEAT, *part. pt.* Entangled, captivated. Lat. *laqueatus*, *id.*

[Thy] minde it is sa *Interlaqueat*,
[Sa fet]terit in the Net of lufe Prophane.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 419, S. T. S.

To **INTERLY**, *v. a.* To undergo, endure. V. **UNDERLY**.

" . . . to byde and *interly* the sentence," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 12 Dec., 1558, Mait. C.

INTERLY, *adv.* Wholly, completely, entirely: a form of *enterly*.

To **INTERMELL**, *v. n.* To meddle or mingle with, deal or have to do with; Court of Venus, ii. 172; also, to have carnal connection with, *Ibid.*, iii. 521, 682, S. T. S. Addit. to **INTERMELL**.

INTERPRISAR, *s.* A person undertaking or engaged in a work.

" . . . that nane molest nor cummer the *interprisaris* of the said wall." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 320.

O. Fr. *enterpris*, *part. pt.* of *enterprendre*, to undertake. L. Lat. *interprendre*.

INTERRUPTIONE, *s.* The act of breaking or interrupting the course of prescription. Lat. *interruptio*.

" . . . of the quhill house Williame Gray baillie, tuik doune ane dovet in takine of lauchfull *interruptione*, and fand the said half pennie hous and lands . . . to appartaine in propertie to the said towne of Aberdeine." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 323, Sp. C.

By so doing the baillie claimed the house as the property of the burgh, and so prevented the occupier from claiming it after the lapse of the period of prescription. This act was "analogous to the practice of the Roman law, which admitted of an interruption to any work or building by a *jactus lapilli*, the throwing down of one of the stones of the new work in presence of witnesses." Erskine's Institutes.

IN-TOLL, *s.* Entering into possession of burghal property: for short called *entry*:

also, the payment made to the baillie who transfers such property, by the party entering into possession of it.

"In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the baillie taking a penny for *in-toll* and a penny for out-toll." Innes, *Leg. Antiq.*, p. 91.

The law of transference here referred to forms No. 52 of *The Burgh Lawis*, ed. Rec. Soc.

INTORTIVE, INTORITIVE, *adj.* Twisted, contumelious, cross, ill-tempered.

Bandownit with baill and full of brukilnes,
With diuers faltis and wordis *Intortive*,
Quhillk to Venus was all tald on belieu.

Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 963.

Lat. *intortus*, twisted; from *intorquere*, to twist.

INTRANT, *adj.* Entering on; about to be entered on; "thy *intrant* duelling," your new abode, the house you were entering into or taking possession of; Spalding Club Misc., I. 135. V. **INTRANT**, *s.*

This term occurs in one of the charges of the Dittay against Jonat Leisk, a witch, whose case is recorded in the Trials of Witchcraft published in the above-named vol.

To **INTREIT**, *v. a.* To treat, entertain, pleasure; *part. pt.* *intreit*; Court of Venus, ii. 909, S. T. S.

" . . . and to *intreit* hir in bed and buird, luf and kyndnes, godlie and fauourable, as it becumis ane mareit man to do to his wyf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1562, I. 345, Sp. c.

O. Fr. *entraüter*, to treat; from Lat. *tractare*, to handle; Burguy.

INTRESS, *s.* Entry. V. **ENTRES**.

INTREST, *part. pt.* V. *Interest*.

To **INTUMULATE**, *v. a.* To entomb, bury; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. Lat. *tumulare*.

To **INUNCT**, *v. a.* To anoint, smear; *part. inunctand*, anointing, smearing.

Was nane other mayr happy nor expert,
To graith and til *inunct* a castyng dart.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix. ch. 12, ed. Small.

Inunctand venemus schaftis the ilk tyde.

Ibid., Bk. x. ch. 3.

INUNCTMENT, *s.* Ointment.

Precyus *inunctment*, salve, or fragrant pome.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xii. Prol.

INUNDIT, INUNDATE, *part. pt.* Inundated, flooded. Lat. *inundatus*.

"Item, for twa hundreth failt to lay the schoole flore whilk wes *inundit* with the water." Accts. Burgh of Peebles, 1631-2, p. 417, Rec. Soc.

INVER, INNER, *s.* Mouth of a stream or river, confluence of a river: cf. *Inver-ary*.

" . . . quhill it cum to the first marche . . . at the *inver* of the Blind burn quhair the same enteris in the Blackburne, direct forganis or anent the said *inver*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 324, Sp. C.

Gael. *inbhir*, confluence of a river.

INVEROUN, *adv.* Round about, all round; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xiii. ch. 5.

The form used by Barbour is **INWEROUND**, q. v.

INVESTIGABILL, *adj.* Unsearchable, inscrutable.

O Lord, thy ways beyn *investigabill*.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x. Prol., ed. Small.

Lat. *in*, not; *vestigare*, to track, trace.

To **INVETERATE**, *v. a.* Lit. to make or become old: hence, to establish, confirm, through age, use, or practice; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 13: part. pt. *inveterat*, established; Ibid., ch. 8: used also as an *adj.* with its modern meaning; Ibid., ch. 14.

Lat. *inveteratus*, retained for a long time.

INVICTAND, *part. pr.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Inunctand*, anointing, smearing, q. v.

Had Jamieson given the whole of Ruddiman's note on this term its meaning would have been clear. The note runs thus:—"Either it should be *invectand*, i.e. carrying, from *invectare*, i.e. *portare*, in *vett.* Gloss. apud Voss.; or *infekkand*, i.e. *infecting*; or *inuntand*, i.e. *anointing* or *besmearing with poison*." V. Rudd. Gloss. Douglas.

Virgil has "calamos armare veneno," which, according to the Elphinstoun MS., Douglas rendered by "*invictand venemus schaftis*." V. Small's ed. of Douglas, III. 289, 13.

INVINCENT, *part. adj.* Fettering; inthralling, captivating.

Laude, reverence, helth, vertew, and honouris—
To the Venus I rander euermoir.

And nocht caules: with superabundant
Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart refoir,
As *Inuincen*, victour, and triumphant.

Rolland, *Court of Venus*, i. 296, S. T. S.

"As captivating, victorious, and triumphant."

In Gloss. rendered "*unconquered*:" this is a mistake, and mars the sense of the passage. The term is from Lat. *invincere*, to fetter.

INVITOR, *s.* Inventory; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320, 323: this form represents the common pron.

INYON, INGON, INGYON, *s.* An onion: also called an *ingon*, West of S. V. **INGOWNE**.

"Item, to certane puir men for *inyons* was takin fra them for fear of the plage, xxx li. ix s." Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 1635-6.

Inion is not uncommon in London, where the following E. proverb is popular:—

"Different people have different opinions,
Some like apples, some like *inions*."

IOLIOUS, *adj.* Jolly. V. **JOLIOUS**.

IOROFFLE, *s.* V. **JEROFFLERIS**.

This form occurs in Kingis Quair, st. 178, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

To **IOSE**, *v. a.* To enjoy. V. **JOIS**.

IPER (*i* as in *snipe*), *s.* Any foul liquid, ooze, mud, or sewage; Orkn.

Sae than he bear the auld wife in,

A' draigled ower wi' *iper*,

An' wi' a feedy, laid her doon

Apo' twa steuls tae sipe her.

Dennison, *Orcadian Sketch Book*, p. 125.

IRSCH, IRSCH, IERSCH, IRISCHE, *adj.* and *s.* Forms representing various pron. of *Erse*, Celtic, Gaelic, Irish; the language of the Celt, also the Celtic people or population; Dunbar and Kennedy, ll. 49, 345, 350. V. **ERSE**.

ISCHE, *s.* Issue; pl. *ischis, ischeis*, emptyings, cleansings, as the contents of the stomach and entrails of a slaughtered animal; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 253, Rec. Soc. Addit. to **ISCHE**.

ISLARE, *s.* and *adj.* V. **ASHLAR**.

IT, *pron.* Used in sarcasm or slighting for *he*.

Our Whipper-in, wee blastit wonner,

Poor worthless elf, *it* eats a dinner,

Better than ony tenant man

His Honor has in a' the lan'.

Burns, *Two Dogs*.

ITHAND, *adj.* Constant and keen, continuous and blustery; *ithand wedderis*, stormy weather, fierce stormy wind. Addit. to **ITHAND**, q. v.

Ithand wedderis of the Eist draif on sa fast,

It all to-blaisterit and blew that thairin baid—

Thair wis na Knicht of the Court quhat way the King raid.

Rauf *Coilyear*, st. 3.

The Icel. term from which *ithand* is derived is not *idin*, as in **DICT.**, but *ithinn*, assiduous. See the explanation given in Gloss. to Skeat's Barbour, s. v. **Ythand**, p. 753.

The A.-S. words referred to by Jamieson have no connection with *ithand*.

I-THANKIT, *part. pt.* Thanked; Kingis Quair, st. 190, S. T. S.

IUGE, *s.* Judge; Kingis Quair, st. 82, S. T. S.

IUNYT, *part. pt.* Joined; Kingis Quair, st. 133, S. T. S. V. **JUNE**.

I-WONE, *part. pt.* Won; Kingis Quair, st. 108, S. T. S.

IYMP, *s.* Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. prol. V. **JYMP**.

J.

JACK, s. A jacket, jerkin, coat of mail.

"And that ilk man, that his gudes extendis to twentie markis, be bodin at the least with a *jack*, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane pricked hat, a sword and a buckler, a bow, and a schaffe, gif he can get it." Accts. James II., No. 56, 1456, ed. 1682.

O. Fr. *Jaque*, "a Jack, or coat of mail," Cotgr.

The *jack* was a piece of defensive body-armour in the form of a jacket or surcoat usually of leather, sometimes strengthened with plates or scales of metal and quilted.

JACKO, JECKO, GEKGO, s. A name applied to the jackdaw: a dimin. of Jack. It is sometimes applied to a magpie also, West of S. V. under *Gekgo*.

JADGE, s. A gauge. V. **JEDGE.**

To **JAG, v. a.** V. **DICT.**

This word is prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *dealg*, a prick, thorn, prickle; *dealgach*, prickly, thorny. However, the etym. suggested by Jamieson is certainly wrong.

To **JAIP, v. a.** V. **DICT.**

A much simpler etym. for this word is thus given by Prof. Skeat:—

"*Jaip* is from a by-form of O. Fr. *gaber*, to mock: from Icel. *gabba*, to deceive."

JAKE, s. V. **JACK.**

To **JANGLE, JANGIL, v. n.** To chatter, clatter, dispute in a noisy manner. Addit. to **JANGLE, q. v.**

"The iargolyne of the swallow gart the iay *iangil*." Compl. Scot., p. 39, E. E. T. S.

"Ye *jangle* an' skirl when ye fa' in wi' ither and grow pack; but the colour o' a ribbon or the shape o' a button 'll mak ye *jangle* in earnest, an' fa' out wi' ither for a week." West of S.

JAUDY, s. Dimin. of *jaude*, E. *jade*, a term of contempt for a woman; *jaudy*, a girl, lassie; but generally implying a girl of rude or wild disposition, or dirty, slovenly habit. Hence, *black-jaudy*, q. v.

Jaude is often used in a kind, familiar way in speaking of or to a smart growing girl: much in the same style as *wench* is used in the North of E. A mother will say with evident pride,—"Our Meg's growin' a ticht, braw *jaude*, so she is!"

In a similar strain Burns describes Nanny in Tam o' Shanter. After calling her a "winsome wench and walie," and stating some of her famous exploits, he winds up with the half-tender explanation,—

"A souple *jade* she was and strong."

JAUNER, s. and v. V. **JAUNDER.**

To **JAUPIE, v. n.** To break or scatter into *jaups* or small portions, as when a liquid is suddenly shaken out of a dish. V. **JAUP.**

Ilk auld wife stoyterin' wi' her drappie,
In teapot, bottle, stoup, or capple,
Fu' snugly fauldin' in her lappie,

Wi' couthy care,

Thou gar'st the hidden treasure *jaupie*

A' in the air.

James Ballantine, *The Wee Raggit Laddie*, st. 11.

JEAST, JEIST, s. Joist. V. **JEEST.**

JEDDART JUSTICE, s. V. **DICT.**

Jeddart represents the popular pron. of *Jedworth*, *Jedward*, old names of Jedburgh. For these forms see Index V., p. 761 of Skeat's ed. of Barbour.

JEDGRY, s. Standards of weights and measures; the testing and attesting of weights and measures: the dues arising from this office. Addit. to **JEDGRY, V. Gaugerie.**

To **JEEG, GIG, v. a.** To jerk, tilt, shake, rock. Addit. to **JEEG, q. v.**

When a' the lave gae to their play,

Then I maun sit the lee-lang day,

And *jeeg* the cradle wi' my tae,

And a' for the giridin' o't.

Burns, *Duncan Gray*, *First Version*.

JEEG, s. A jerk, tilt, shake, rock, swing.

JEEGLE, s. A slight jerk, shake, or rattle: used both as a dimin. and as a frequent. of *jeeg*.

To **JEEGLE, v. a.** To jerk, shake, rattle lightly or rapidly: "I canna write if ye *jeegle* the table sae." Addit. to **JEEGLE, q. v.**

JEGLY, adj. and adv. Jerky, shaky, unsteady; unsteadily.

JEEL, JEIL, s. Jelly; as in *calf-foot jeel*.

Now Johnnie was a clever chiel,

And there his suit he press'd sae weel,

That Jenny's heart grew soft as *jeel*,

And she birl'd her bawbee.

Song, *Jenny's Bawbee*.

Fr. *getée*, frost, also, jelly; Cotgr.

JEOPARDIE, s. V. **JUPPERTY.**

JETE, IETE, s. Jet; Kingis Quair, st. 157, S. T. S.

JEVELLOUR, s. A jailor. V. **JAUELLOUR.**

JINGO RING, s. A girl's game; also called Merry Metanzie, q. v.

Tho' weel I lo'e the budding spring,

I'll no misca' John Frost;

Nor will I roose the sinuner days,

At gowden autumn's cost;

For a' the seasons in their turn

Some wished-for pleasures bring,

An' han' in han' they jink about

Like weans at *jingo-ring*.

William Miller, *Hairst, Wh. Binkie*, II. 346.

There are various forms of this game: some are short and simple; others, long and intricate, like the one described in the last para. under MERRY-METANZIE, q. v. This form is played in various districts of the West of S., and is a source of great amusement to the players.

All the varieties of the game, however, agree in their method of play, which is as follows:—The parties engaged join hands and form a circle; then move round in quick lively step, singing the introductory verse—a form of which is given under MERRY-METANZIE; then, as each verse proceeds, the motion and actions of the party are adapted to the particulars of the song.

A very good specimen of the game, including song, music, and directions for playing, is given in "Sangs for the Bairsns," a valuable little work ed. by Andrew Stewart, Dundee.

To JIVE, *v. a.* To fetter, shackle; hence, to arrest, capture. *E. gyve, id.*

Argyle was ta'en, and a' his men ran away.

When Douglas jived him,

Rived him,

Drived him,

And of all hopes his stars had deprived him.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, I. 176.

Welsh. *gefyn*, a fetter, gyve; Gael. *geimheal, id.*

JOGS, JOGES, JOGIS, *s.* V. JOUGS.

JOLIOUS, IOLIOUS, *adj.* Jolly, full of jollity.

So Ioyous is, so Iocund for to vse,

So Iolious repleit of all plesance.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 315, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *jolif, joli, jolly*: from O. Norse *jol*, a great feast: whence Swed. *jula*, to feast, and E. *Yule*. V. Burguy's Gloss.

JONET-FLOUR, *s.* V. JONETTE.

Jonet is from O. Fr. *jaulnet*, yellowish (dim. of *jaulne*, Mod. Fr. *jaune*, yellow), and was applied to different flowers: see Notes in DICT., and s. v. *Jaulnette*, in Cotgrave. Hence, when there is no qualifying or distinguishing term along with the name, it is almost impossible to determine which flower is meant. The Jonet-flower, however, that is referred to in the passage from the Kingis Quhair, is represented as having beautiful plumes, and this characteristic feature is found in only one of the flowers that bear the name, viz., the Great St. John's Wort, which has its stamens parted and grouped in most beautiful tufts or plumes. A single glance at that flower will convince the reader that it was to it the poet referred; and this opinion is confirmed by Cotgrave's definition of *Jaulnette*, as "Harding, . . . great S. John's Wort." V. Skeat's ed. of The Kingis Quair, p. 70, where the foregoing explanation first appeared.

JOROFFLE, *s.* A gilly-flour. V. JEROFFLERIS.

JOSE, JOSING, JOYSING. V. JOIS.

JUBISH, DUBISH, *adj.* Doubtful, suspicious; having reason to doubt, suspect, or fear. Both forms are used in West of S.: the

first is common in Orkn. Corrupt forms of *dubious*.

"Patie was unco sweir tae rise; and sweir was he tae tak the lock aff o' the hass-iron; for he was terrably *jubish* o' Brockie's muckle fit. For ye see hid was t'ought a muckle smolie on ony aen wha was joggid, gin he deud no kick the offisher whin he tenk him out." Dennison, Orcadian Sketch-Book, p. 33.

JUDAS CROIS, JUDAS CROCE, *s.* The centre-piece of the Paschal candlestick used in churches.

"Item, for the mending of the sepulture, the chapell dure, and *Judas crois* [in the Kingis chapell Struiffing], iiis." Accts. L. H. Treas., 1494-5, I. 228, Dickson.

"The paschal candlestick in churches, which was usually of brass, had seven branches, from the seventh or middle one of which a tall thick piece of wood painted like a candle, and called the Judas of the Paschal, rose nearly to the roof, and on the top of this was placed at Eastertide the paschal candle of wax." *Ibid.*, Gloss.

To JUGGILL, *v. a.* To beguile, hoodwink, deceive.

Thairfoir he juggillis yow, quo I.

For Juggillaris, that all men begylis,

Divertis thair eis with subtell wylis,

Sum uder obiect to behauld

Till thay haif wrocht the thing thay wauld.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 16, Mait. C.

O. Fr. *jogler, jugler*, to deceive cleverly; Lat. *joculari*, to jest, make fun of; Burguy.

JUGGS, &c., *s. pl.* V. DICT.

A much simpler and more satisfactory etym. for this word is given in the following note.

"*Juggs* is simply the Fr. *joug*, a yoke, and so derived from Lat. *iugum* at second hand. The E. *jug*, a cant term for a prison (also called jocosely a *stone jug*), is the same word. The *yoke* is the iron collar." Skeat.

JUIP, JUYP, *s.* V. JUPE.

JUPE, *s.* V. DICT.

The Fr., Ital., and other terms given by Jamieson for this word are all of Arabic origin: see Littré, Scheler, and Brachet. The Arabic word is *jubbat*, *jubbet* (final *t* is not sounded), an under-garment, a waistcoat quilted with cotton. V. Richardson's Dict., p. 494.

JUPERTY, JUPERDY, *s.* A feat or display of magic or sleight-of-hand, a pretence, deception. Addit. to JUPPERTY.

He couth werk wounderis quhat way that he wald:

Mak of a gray gus a gold garland;

A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald;

Nobillis of nut schellis, and siluer of sands.

Thus jowkit with *juperdys* the jangland Ja.

Houlate, l. 789, Asloan MS.

O. Fr. *jeu parti*, a divided or drawn game: hence the idea of risk, chance, skill, &c.