

J.

IT MAY be proper to observe that J, which as pron. both in E. and S. is a double consonant, is very nearly allied to SH. The former, it has been said, differs from the latter, "by no variation whatever of articulation; but singly by a certain unnoticed and almost imperceptible motion or compression of or near the larynx." Tooke's Div. Purl., i. 93.

Thus, it corresponds to Germ. Belg. *sch*, Su.-G. Isl. *sk*. Germ. writers, in giving the pron. of *j*, E. indeed combine *ds* and *sch*; as *dschahd*, *jade*, *dschah*, *jaw*, &c. V. Klausung, Engl. Deutsches Worterbuch. The letter *z* also is nearly allied both to *j* and *s*, being viewed as equivalent to *ts*.

It needs not therefore seem surprising, that in the lapse of ages, *j* should be substituted for those sounds which are admitted as analogous. Of this change we have accordingly, various examples. V. *Jag*, *Jamph*, *Jawpe*, *Jeve*, *Jink*, *Joundie*.

JA, *s*. The jay; a bird, *Corvus Glandarius*, Linn.

The *ja* him skrippit with a skryke.
And skornit him as it was lyk.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

Fr. *geay*, *gay*, *jay*, Ed.

To JAB, *v. a*. To prick sharply, Ettr. For.

JAB, *s*. The act of pricking in this way, *ibid*.

JABART, *s*. 1. A term applied to any animal in a debilitated state, S. B.

"*Jabart*, a starved horse, and unfit for service;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

2. It also denotes "fish out of season, as a haddock in January;" *ibid*.

JABB, *s*. A kind of net used for catching the fry of coal-fish.

"The best and most expeditious way of catching the cuddie, when it is in greater plenty on the coast, is with a sort of creel, called *jabb*. The *jabb* commonly consist of three or four strong rods, from 8 to 10 feet long, laid across each other in the middle, and gently bent upwards, till they are fixed at the ends to a large hoop, from four to six feet in diameter, which forms its mouth: on the inside it is lined with a narrow net, made for the purpose to retain the fish and let out the

water, tightly tied to its ribs and mouth." P. Portree, Invern. Stat. Acc., xvi. 150.

[JABB, *s.* 1. A big, lean, uncomely person, Banffs.

2. A big-boned, lean animal, well nigh exhausted, *ibid.*]

[To JABB, *v. a.* To weary, exhaust; part. pr. *jabbin'*, used also as a *s.*, the act of exhausting one's strength, Banffs.]

JABBIT, *adj.* Fatigued, jaded; Shirr. Gl., S. B.

JABBLE, *s.* Soup, Gl. Shirr., Aberd.

—Meg sair'd them first wi' some *jabble*,
To ground their wame.

Shirref's Poems, p. 211.

JABBLE, *s.* 1. "A large blunt needle," Ayr., Gl. Picken.

2. "A knife," *ibid.*

The term in both senses seems merely a variety of *Shable*, an old rusty sword; *q.* what is almost entirely useless for the purpose to which it is applied.

JABBLE, *s.* A slight motion of water, Gall.

"*Jabble*, a slight agitation of the waters of the sea, with the wind; small irregular waves, and running in all directions." Gall. En cycl.

[To JABBLE, *v. a.* 1. To cause agitation of the sea, as when the wind rises, Clydes.

2. To agitate the liquid contents of a dish or vessel, so as to cause spilling, *ibid.*]

JABBLOCH, *s.* "Weak, watery, spirituous liquors;" Gall. En cycl. V. JABBLE, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, *s.* The instrument usually called a *Jedburgh-Staff*.

—"Dioxippus the Athenian, that brave fighter, being all naked, and armed over with oyle,—with a hat of flowers on his head, carrying about his left arme a red sleeve, and in the right hand a great batton of hard greene timber, durst enter in combat against Horat Macedonian carrying on his left arme a bueler of brasse, and a short pike in the right hand, a *jacdart-staffe* as we term it, or something like it, and a sword by his side." Monro's Exped., P. 1, p. 84.

This veteran gives the word as if it had been compounded of *ject-er*, to throw, and *dard*, a dart, *q.* a javelin. But this may be an *errat*. of the printer for *Jeddart*, which is the common pronunciation of the name of the place. V. JEDBURGH-STAFF.

JACINCTYNE, *s.* Hyacinth, a flower.

—They laid this Pallas ying,
Ligging tharon, as semely for to se,
As is the fresche flouris schynand bewty,
Newlie pullit up from his stalkis smal,—
Or than the purpoure floure, hate *jacinctyme*.

Doug. Virgil, 362, 21.

Fr. *jacynthe*, from Lat. *hyacinth-us*, *id.* Hence also L. B. *jacinthin-us*, *blus*. *Jacinthina vestia est aerie colore resplendens*; Isidor.

JACK, *s.* A privy; E. *jackes*.

"He went out, and was obliged to turn into a common *jack*, and purged out all his inwards." Walker's *Peden*, p. 84.

To JACK, *v. a.* To take off the skin of a seal, Orkn.

"One party, armed with clubs, fall to knocking them on the head, and another set to *jackin*, i. e., cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it." Low's Faun. Orkad., p. 17.

Isl. *jack-a*, obtuso ferro secare; Halderson. He gives it as *synon.* with *hiack-a*, which he renders *feritare, pulsitare*; G. Andr., *caedo*.

JACKIE, *s.* The dimin. of *Joan*; also of *Jacobine*, S.

JACK-I'-THE-BUSH, *s.* Navel-wort, Roxb. V. MAID-IN-THE-MIST.

JACK'S ALIVE. A kind of sport. A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying, "*Jack's alive*, he'se no die in my hand." He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a *wad*; and all the *wads* are recovered only by undergoing a kind of penance, generally of a mirthful description; Teviotd.

It might perhaps be a sort of substitute for the E. sport of *Jack-o'-Lent*.

JACKSTIO, *s.* A contemptuous name; equivalent perhaps to *Jack-pudding*, *Jack spratt*, &c.

Pedlar, I pity thee a pin'd,
To buckel him that beares the bell.
Jackstio, be better snee engyn'd,
Or I shall fyte against my sell.

Poehart, Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

Su.-G. *stoja* signifies tumultuari; Isl. *styggr*, insolens.

JACOB'S LADDER, *s.* The deadly Nightshade, or Belladonna, Ayr.

JADGERIE, *s.* The act of gauging.

—"Confermes the gift made—to the saidis provest, &c., of Edinburgh of the *jadgerie* of salmon, herring, and quhyt fische packit and peillit within the kingdeme of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

This is evidently from the *v. Jedge*, *q. v.* But I can see no reason why our ancestors have substituted *j* for *g* in all the cognate languages.

JADIN, *s.* The stomach of a sow, Fife; the same with *Jaudie*, *q. v.*

— I had rather eat
Sow's *jadin* aff a plotter-plate,
Than mell wi' him that braika his word, &c.

MS. Poem.

V. PLOTTER-PLATE.

JADRAL, *s.* Errat. for *Jackal*.

"It's a place say they, for ravens to nestle on, for vipers to crawl on, for *jadral*s, taeds, puddocks an' cormorants to jump an' mak their daffin on." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 35.

JADSTANE, *s.* The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, Loth.; "Boil *jadstones* in butter, the broo will be gude;" Prov. phrase, *ibid.*

JAES, 3rd *p. sing.* Apparently used in the sense of *jaws*, dashes or spirts. V. JAW, *v.*

"When it [the elephant] drinks, it sucks up the water with its trunk,—and then putting the low end of the trunk in its mouth, by wynding it in, it *jaes* in the water in its mouth as from a great spout." Law's Memorials, p. 177.

JAFFLED, *part. adj.* Jaded, Gall.

"*Jaffled*, fatigued looking, down in body and clothes." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently synon. with *Disjaskit-like*.

[To JAFFSE, *v. n.* To make a noise with the jaws in eating; Isl. *kiafta*, to move the jaws.]

JAG, *s.* Fatigue, Aberd.

For tho' fell drift skips o'er the knap,—
Whatrecks, gin I might rax my spaul,
An' spang the braes in spight o' caul' i'
Ne'er thinkin' t ony jag or pingle
Till I was clankit at your ingle.

Tarras's Poems, p. 26.

Isl. *jag*, 1, exercitatio; 2, venatio; evidently expressive of the fatigue proceeding from the exertions of the chase.

To JAG, *v. a.* 1. To job, to prick, as with a needle or spur, S.

He bade her ride,
And with a spur did *jag* her side.

Watson's Coll., i. 39.

2. To pierce; as with a dart or spear.

Some jarris with ane ged staff to *jag* throw black jakkis,
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.

Like a figurative sense of Germ. *jag-en*, to make haste, to pursue, especially in the chase; as *prick* is used to denote celerity of motion on horseback, from the means employed, of *spurring* on the horse? C. B. *gagau*, is rendered incisura. But more probably from Germ. *zack*, cuspis, which Wachter derives from Sw. *stick-a*, A.-S. *stic-an*, pungere, by the common change of *st* into *z*, that is, *ts*; Germ. *zeichmen*, to prick.

JAG, JAGG, *s.* 1. A prick with a sharp instrument, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote the effect of adversity, S.

"Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover." Heart of Mid-Lothian, i. 225.

JAGGER, *s.* A prickle, that which *jags*, Fife.

JAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Prickly, *ibid.*

2. Sharp-pointed, piercing, that which jobs, Lanarks.

Nineteen times on the craigs o' Blair,
Had blum'd the *jaggie* slae,
Sen a bonny wee bairn, on Beltain morn,
Cam todlan' down the brae.
Lady o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag., July, 1819.

[JAG, *s.* 1. A sharp, violent shake, Banffs.

2. A rut; as that which causes a cart or carriage to shake or jolt, *ibid.*]

[To JAG, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To jerk, to jolt, to shake violently, Banffs.

2. To move with a sharp jerking jolting motion, *ibid.*]

[JAGGAN, JAGGIN', *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*; the act of jerking or jolting, *ibid.*]

[JAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Having a jerking motion, *ibid.*]

2. Full of ruts. V. JAG, *s.*]

JAG, *s.* "*Jack* or hunter fashion of boots; from Teut. *jagh-en*, *agitare feras*." Gl. Sibb.

His boots they were made of the *jag*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 271.

Isl. *jag-a*, venor, insequor; whence *jagt*, venatio; Gr. Andr., p. 128.

I am informed that this term still signifies the best part of calf-leather, S.

His boots they were made of the *jag*,
When he went to the weaponschaw;
Upon the green nane durst him brag,
The ne'er a ane among them a'.

Song, Willie was a Wanton Wag.

JAG, *s.* 1. A leather bag or wallet, Perth., Fife.

2. A pocket, Upp. Clydes.

JAGS, JAUGS, *s. pl.* Saddlebags, a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb.

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; 'there's nae room for bags or *jaugs* here—ye maun e'en bundle yoursell a bit farther down hill.'" St. Ronan, i. 33.

"*Jag*, a parcel or load of any kind," Norfolk; Grose. This, as well as *Jagget*, is evidently allied to "*jag*, a parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage; Norfolk." Grose.

Most probably from the same origin with *Jag, s.*, as originally denoting a hunting-bag. Teut. *iagh-en*, venari.

JAGGER, *s.* A pedlar, Orkn.

"I am a *jagger*, if it like your ladyship," replied the uninvited guest, a stout, vulgar, little man, who had indeed the humble appearance of a pedlar, called *jagger* in these islands." The Pirate, i. 114.

The term seems to have been metaphorically, if not ludicrously, transferred from Dan. *jaeger*, a hunter, from *iag-er*, Su.-G. and Isl. *jag-a*, to chase or hunt. The Isl. *v.*, however, simply signifies exercere, in its primary application; as, *jag-az*, exerceri assiduo labore.

JAGGET, *s.* A full sack or pocket, hanging awkwardly, and dangling at every motion, S. B.

To JAIP, JAPE, *v. a.* To mock, to deride; to speak or act in jest, to play with.

I *jape* not, for that I say weill I knaw.
Doug. Virgil, 41, 34.

Chauc. *id.*

—*Bejaped* with a mowe.

i.e., exposed to derision with a trick. Gower's Conf. Am. Fol. 68, a.

"*Japen*, Ludifico, Illudo, Deludo." Prompt. Parv. It is strange that Sibb. should view this as a corr. of Teut. *geck-en*, deridere, or derive it from Fr. *javioler*, to gabble or prate. Various terms, both in the Cel-

tic and Gothic languages, have much more affinity; as Arn. *goap*, mockery, *goap-at*, to mock, *goap-aer*, *goap-aus*, a mocker; whence perhaps our *gaopus*, a fool, *q*, an object of mockery or ridicule: Isl. *geip-a*, supervacanea loquor, fatua profero; *geip*, fatua verba, *geipfur*, proleutiones jactabundae et frivolae; *gape*, fatuus, G. Andr. Germ. *gafen*, illudere, ludificari, decipere, sive dolose, sive per jocum. Wachter has observed, that the ancient Saxons adhere to the former sense, and the Isl. to the latter; A.-S. *geap*, fraudulentus; Isl. *gabba*, irridere. This observation, however, is not quite correct; as A.-S. *gabb-an*, signifies irridere. We may add Su.-G. *gabb-a*, *begabb-a*, id., *gabb*, irrisio. It is to be observed, that *g* and *j* are often interchanged. E. *gibe* has undoubtedly a common origin.

JAIP, JAPE, s. 1. A mock or jest.

Qubat wenys fulis this sexte buk be bot *japis*,
All full of leis, or auld idolatryis!

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 16.

"*Jape*. Nuga. Friolum. Scurrilitas." Prompt. Parv.

2. A deception, an imposition.

Hence the Trojan horse is thus designed—

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
Ynder the feit of this ilk bysnyng *jaip*,
About the nek knyt mony bassin raip.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 37.

Jaip occurs in Burel's Pilgrim—

Out coms the Qulhittret furwith,
Ane litill beist of lim and lith,
And of ane sober schaip;
To haue an hole he had grit hast,
Yit in the wood thair wes nans wast,
To harberis that *iatp*.

Watson's Coll., ii. 22.

This at first view, might seem to signify a fool or object of ridicule. But perhaps it is merely E. *ape*, disfigured according to the pron. of the South of S., which often prefixes *y* to words beginning with a vowel. The weasel seems to receive this designation from its puny form. One of a diminutive size is still contemptuously called an *ape*.

JAIPER, JAPER, s. A buffoon, a jester, Gl. Sibb.

It occurs in O. E.

Harlots, for her harlotrye, maye haue of her goodes,
And *japers* and judgeles, and jangelers of jestes,
And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, p. 2.

"*Japar*. Nuga. Nugigerulus." Prompt. Parv.

To **JAIRBLE**, *v. a.* To spill any liquid here and there on a table, as children often do when taking their food, Roxb.; the same with *Jirble*.

"*Jarbled*, daggled; North." Grose.

JAIRBLES, *s. pl.* A small portion of liquor, left by one who has been often drinking from the same glass or other vessel, Roxb.; *Jirbles*, Fife.

JAIRBLINS, *s. pl.* Dregs of tea, &c., or spots of any liquid spilt in different places, *ibid.*

As many words beginning with *J* are derived from others that have *Sk* or *Sch*, this might seem allied to Isl. *skirp-a*, expuere, ore ejicere; also, post se relinquere. V. **JIRBLE**, *v.*

To **JAK**, *v. n.* To trifle, to spend one's time idly, S. *jauk*.

The term is probably used in this sense, in the following passages:—

They luft nocht with ladry, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town;
Both [bot] with themself quhat they wald tel or crak,
Umquhyle sadlie, umquhyle jangle and *jak*.

Priests Peblie, Pink. S. P. R., l. 3.

Mr. Pink. renders the phrase *jangle and jak*, "at random." The idea plainly is, They sometimes talked seriously, and sometimes jocularly, or playfully.

The term, as now used, does not imply the idea of absolute idleness, but is often applied to one, who, while engaged at work, is diverted from it by every trifle. Thus *jauking* is opposed to being *ydant*.

Their master's and their mistress's command

The younkens a' are warned to obey;

An' mind their labours wi' an *eydant* hand,

An' ne'er, tho' out of sight, to *jauk* or play.

Burns, iii. 176.

V. **ITHAND**.

It may be allied to Isl. *jack-a*, continuo agitare. Hence,

JAUKIN, s. The act of dallying, S.

An' ay she win't, an' ay she swat,
I wat she made nae *jaukin*.

Burns, iii. 130.

[**JAK**, *s.* A jack; a loose coat or tunic of stout leather, or of many folds of cloth quilted and covered with leather. O. Fr. *jaque*, id. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., Dickson.]

JAKMEN, s. pl. Men kept as retainers by a landholder, for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

The *jakmen* and the laird debaitis,

Dishonourit is thair name.—

—Hunger now gois up and down,

And na gud for the *jakmen*.

Mailland Poems, p. 189.

So denominated from Fr. *jaque*, a short coat of mail worn by them. Germ. *jacke*, Su.-G. *jacka*, sagum. It would appear that the term was given to horsemen. For a *jakman* is distinguished from a *footman*. V. **BLEAD**, *v.*

[**JAKKERE, s.** Exchequer, Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., Dickson.]

To **JALOUSE, v. a.** To suspect.

"I just gat ae bit scrape o' a pen frae him, to say there wad, as yesterday fell, be a packet at Tannourburgh wi' letters o' great consequence to the Knockwinnoek folk; for they *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport." *Antiquary*, iii. 324. V. **JEALOUSE**.

JAM, s. 1. A projection; applied to the aisle of a church.

"It [the church] has a large *jam*, very commodious for dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which, in some of the neighbouring parishes, for want of room in the churches, is dispensed in the fields." P. Applegirth, Dumfr. Statist., viii. 311.

The word is here used improperly; from Fr. *jambe*, a corbel or pier.

A building is often enlarged by carrying an addition out from the back wall, set at right angles with the rest of the house, the gable of the projection being parallel with the side wall of the main building. This is styled a *Back-jam*, S.

[2. Anything large and clumsy; as, "He's biggit a *jam* o' a hoose." "He's bocht an aul' *jam* o' a coo," Banffs. V. JUM, and JUMZE.]

JAMB, JAMBE, s. A projection, or wing; the same with *Jam*, q. v.

"Thereafter the lower schoole in the south *jambe* was appointed for the Humanity, being somewhat larger than it is now." Craufurd's Univ. Edin', p. 41.

"1625. This year also, the Colledge received an new augmentation of the fabrick;—having had no chambers heretofore, except the 14 old chambers,—with 3 others in the great lodging, and the 4 chambers of Fenton's lodging, (which of old belonged to the Provost of Kirk-a-field), and the two chambers in the *jamb* of the great hall." Ibid., p. 99.

"The first beginning of this work contained only the great lodging where the private schools are, with the 14 chambers going east from the north *jamb* thereof." Ibid., p. 150.

JAMES RYALL. The name of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the *Sword Dollar*.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the *James Ryall*,—of weicht ane unce Troyis-weicht,—havand on the ane syde ane swerd with ane crown upoun the same;—on the other syde thereof the dait of the yeir,—with this circumscription,—*Pro me si mereor in me*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1597, Keith's Hist., App., p. 150.

JAMPER, s. A tool for boring stones, Ettr. For.; [*jamper*, Clydes.]

Isl. *skamt-a*, dividere.

To **JAMPH**, v. a. and n. 1. To make game of, to sneer at, to mock, S.

—I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amang the laeve might mix our mang :
But she but *jamphs* me, telling me I'm fu',
And gin't be sae, Sir, I se be judg'd be you.
Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

2. To shuffle, to make false pretences, S.

She pleads a promise, and 'tis very true,
But he had naithing but a *jamphing* view ;
But she in gnaping earnest taks it a'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

3. To act the part of a male jilt.

—That Nory own afore you a',
That on my side the bargain didna fa'.
For, for my coat, I wadna wish't were said,
That I of *jamphing* maidens made a trade.
Ross's Helenore, p. 115.

4. To trifle, to spend that time idly, which ought to be appropriated to work or business, S.

High rais't wi' hope, baith late an' air,
I've *jamph't* to houble at 'er [her].
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 159.

"Spent time idly."

[5. To walk in a slow, idle manner, Banffs.]

This word, a little varied, appears in most of the Northern dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su.-G. *skymf-a*, *beskinp-a*, to jeer, to scoff, to taunt, to reproach, verbis aliquem dehonestare, Ihre; Belg. *schimp-en*, *beschimp-en*, Germ. *schimpf-en*, *beschimpf-en*, id.

Schimpf und ernst, jest and earnest. Ihre marks the affinity of Gr. *σκαπτειν*, to scoff, and *σκαμμα*, a scoff. But this seems merely apparent; as the origin undoubtedly is Isl. *skam*, short.

For as Su.-G. *skemt-a*, as well as *skymp-a*, signifies to play, to sport, analogous to our term in sense 4, the simple idea is, to shorten the time by amusement. Hence the Su.-G. phrase, *skaemta tiden*, tempus fallere; and simply, *jocari*, *skaemt*, *jocus*; Isl. *skaemt-a*, tempus delectamentis fallo, *skemtan*, delectatio; *skemtan*, temporis quasi decurtatio; G. Andr., p. 212. (S. *jamphin*): also, *skymp-a*, ludificare, *skympe*, ludificatio, *skympinn*, ludificatorius, illisorius, histrio; Ibid., p. 213. V. Observ. on letter I.

We have the term, whether in a more primitive form or not seems doubtful, in Isl. *kymp-a*, ludificare, *kymp*, ludibrium; Ibid., p. 113. Isl. *gempene*, ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr., p. 86.

It is an obvious illustration of the justness of the etymon given of this term, notwithstanding the change of the initial consonants, that Haldorson, under Isl. *gamm*, hilares facietiae, gives Dan. *skiaemt* as the synonym. term. *Giamma*, hilariter et secure indulgere jocis; Lex. Island.

By the way, might not our *Hempie* be traced to this; as perhaps primarily denoting a wag, one addicted to mischievous sport?

As we have formerly seen that *bourd*, a jest, is radically from *bohord*, *behord*, a tournament; we find this term, conjoined with that whence *jamph* is formed.

Sidan wart ther skemtan ok behord.

Postea lusus erant et torneamenta.

Chron. Rhythm., p. 37.

S. Sync war ther *jamphing* and *bourds*. V. *Bohord*, Ihre.

I shall add another passage, illustrative of the sense of this word, from a very ancient work.

Nu ber sua til, at langunautur thindir vilia til skemtanur ganga, edur dryeki, fra Kongs herbergi,—til skemtanur gongu, tha skallt thu thessa skemtan elska. "If thy comrades wish that thou shouldst go to sport, go from the King's palace for thy sport; and there thou mayest amuse thyself as much as thou wilt." Spec. Reg., p. 371.

Sham, E. seems radically the same with *jamph*; although Johns. derives it from C. B. *shommi*, to cheat. *Gympe*, s. used by Doug., and *Gymp*, v. to which Rudd. refers, are merely the same radical words in another form. V. *GYMP*.

JAMPIER, s. A scoffer, one who makes sport at the expense of another, S.; [an idler, Banffs.]

—O'er faes he, and tumbled down the brae,
His neiper leuch, and said it was well wair'd ;
Let never *jamphers* yet be better saird.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

Teut. *schimper*, *schemper*, contumeliosus, derisor; Isl. *skimpinn*, id. V. the v.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jilting; applied to a male, S. [The act of idling, Banffs.]

For Lindy did na look like ans to cheat,
Or onie lass wi' *jamphing* sae to treat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 50.

[*Jamphing*, *Jamphin'*, used also as an *adj.* in the sense of lazy, having a habit of trifling over work, Banffs.]

To **JAMPH**, v. a. 1. To tire, to fatigue, Ayr.; to exhaust by toil, Ettr. For.

It is very frequently used to denote the fatigue caused by continued motion of a shaking kind, as that of riding, especially if the horse be hard in the seat. One is thus said to be *jamph't with riding*.

If this be radically the same with the preceding *v.*, it is here used in a very oblique sense. The difference is not greater, however, than between the synonym *v. Jank*, and the part. *Jankit*, *q. v.*

2. To destroy by jogging or friction, *S.* to chafe, *E.*
 3. To drive to difficulties. *Jamplit*, part. pa. pinched, reduced to straits, Lanarks.

To **JAMPH**, *v. n.* To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through mire, Clydes., Ayr.

"*Jamph*, to travel with exertion as if on bad roads." *Gl. Picken.*

As we have many instances of Teut. *sch* and Goth. *sk* being changed into *j* in Scottish words; this is most probably allied to Teut. *schamp-en*, *labi*, *delabi*; Belg. id., "to slip aside," as half of the footstep is lost in a miry road.

To **JAMPHLE**, **JAMFLE**, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, as if in consequence of wearing too wide shoes, Upp. Lanarks.

To **JANDER**, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, *S.* *V.* **JAUNDER.**

JANET-FLOWER, *s.*

"*Caryophyllata*, a *janet-flower*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.*, p. 18. Supposed to be the Queen's-gilli-flower, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Linn.* *V. JONETTE.*

JANGEALAR, *s.* A juggler, a sharper. The term is opposed to that of *honest* men.

Sum gevis to thame can ask and plenyie;
 Sum gevis to thame can flattir and fenyie;
 Sum gevis to men of honestie,
 And haldis all *jangealaris* at disdenyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 49, st. 9.

Elsewhere *janglours*. *V. the v.*

To **JANGIL**, **JANGLE**, *v. n.* To prattle, to tattle.

"The iargolync of the suallou gart the iay *iangil*." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

Jangle and *jak*. *V. JAK*. *Sibb.* expl. it, "to tattle and trifle away the time." If this be the meaning, it is from Fr. *jangl-er*, id. *Jangelyn* or *jaberen*. *Garulo*, *Blatero*. *Jangelar*. *Garulato*. *Garulus*. *Jangelinge*. *Garulacio*. *Prompt. Parv.* *Palsgr.* in like manner expl. "I *Jangyll*, Je *babille*, Je *cacquette*, and Je *jangle*;" illustrating it by the following phrase; "She *iangleth* lyke a *iaye*." *B. iii.*, F. 265, b.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense. But, as in the passage referred to, both the *v. tel* and *crak* precede, perhaps this may rather signify, to frolic, to amuse one's self with some kind of tricks; from Fr. *jongl-er*, to juggle; whence *jongleur*, a juggler. *Ritson* has shewn that this is a corr. orthography, instead of *jougleur* used in all ancient MSS. The origin, as he observes, is certainly Lat. *joculator*. *Diss. on Rom. and Minstrelsy*, E. M. Rom., I. CLIX.

JANGLOUR, *s.* A prater, a tattler.

Thair ma na *janglour* us espy,
 That is to lufe contrair,

Bannatyne Poems, p. 101, st. 13.

Fr. *jangleur*, a saucy prattler, a scurrilous jester. This sense approaches so near to that of *jongleur*, that one would conclude they had been originally the same

word. *Janglary*, prating, especially of a malicious kind, *Gower's Conf.*, Fol. 29, a. *Jangeler*, *P. Ploughman*. *V. JAIPER.*

To **JANK**, *v. n.* 1. To trifle, *Loth.* synonym. *jamph.*

Its known he would have interdited,
 But he was forc'd with shame to quite it.
 Now he's rewarded for such pranks,
 When he would pass, it's told he *janks*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 19.

2. To *jank off*, to run off, *Loth.*

JANK, *s.* A shuffling trick, the act of giving another the slip.

"His pretending to bring witnesses from the East Indies, seem'd liker a fair *jank* than any proper defence; seeing it would have delay'd their trial some years; and in case they had got once such long respit, they would expect some other accident would fall in, which might shift off their trial for ever." *Observer*, No. 4. Remarks upon *Capt. Green's*, and *John Mudder's Speeches*, p. 22.

Although it is observed on the *v.* that it is synonym. with *Jamph*, the term seems originally the same with *Jink*, *Jenk*, *q. v.*

To **JANK THE LABOUR**. To trifle at work; a common phrase in *Fife*; whence,

JANK-THE-LABOUR, *s.* A trifler at work, *ibid.*

JANKER, *s.* A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps, *Loth.*

"As a *janker* (a timber machine) was passing along with a log of wood, a fine boy, about five years of age, attempted to get on the log, but fell, and—the hind wheel passed over his head, and killed him on the spot." *Edin. Ev. Courant*, July 26th, 1823.

JANKIT, part. *adj.* Fatigued, jaded, *Loth.*

JANNERER, *s.* "An idle foolish talker;" *Gall. Encycl.* *V. JAUNDER, v.*

JANNOCK, *s.* "Oaten-bread made into great loaves;" *Grose.*

This is a *Lancashire* word, but it occurs in the following passage:

"*Mattie* gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait *jannocks*, that was as wat an' raw as a divot." *Rob Roy*, ii. 8.

JANTY, *adj.* Cheerful, *Fife.*

To gar the lazy hours slide by,
 Fell *janty* jokes the shearers try.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 124.

If not allied to Su.-G. *gant-as*, to be sportive like children, perhaps to *skent-a*. *V. JAMPH, v.*

To **JAPE**, *v. a.* To mock. *V. JAIP.*

JAPE, *s.* A toy or trinket; pl. *japis.*

"Item, twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenyc, a perle & erepike, a moist ball of gold, ane hert of gold, with uther small *japis*." *Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 5.

This is most nearly allied to Isl. *geip*, as used in the sense of *nugae*. *V. the etymon of JAIP, v.*

JAPIN, *s.* A jerk, a smart stroke, *Fife.*

[To JAPPLE, *v. a.* To japple clothes, i.e., to stamp upon them in a tub, Shetl.]

JARBES, JARBIS, *s. pl.* Prob., a knot in form of a sheaf.

"A belt of knottis of perll and reid curall, and *jarbes* of gold, contening xliii. knottis of perll." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 264.

"Ane belt of knottis of perll, amatistes, and *jarbis* of gold betuix, contening thrittie nyne knottis of perll, thrittie twa amatistes and a knop, sevin *jarbis* of gold and a clasp." Ibid., A. 1579, p. 288.

Apparently a knot in form of a sheaf, from Fr. *jarbe*, also *gerbe*, a sheaf.

[To JARBLE, *v. a.* V. To JAIRBLE.]

To JARG, *v. n.* 1. To make a sharp, shrill noise, as a door that moves harshly on its hinges. *The door jargs*, i.e., it creaks.

And tho at last with horribill soundis thrist
Thay waryit portis *jargand* on the hirst
Warpit vp brade.——

Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

2. To finch; a metaph. borrowed from a door moving on its hinges.

"Many such like has he heard, & far more reported in more fearfull form; but for all never *jarged* a jot either from the substance of the cause, or form of proceeding therein."

"—All the councell and courts of the palace were filled with fear, noise, and bruits; Mr. Andrew [Melvill] never *jarging* nor dashed a whitt, with magnanimous courage, mighty force of spirit & strength of evidence, of reason & language, plainly told the King & Council, that they presumed over boldly in a constitute estate of a Christian kirk, the kingdom of Jesus Christ."—Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 45. 97.

Jarg is used, in sense first, Border; *Jirg*, more generally in other parts of S.

Sibb. refers to Sn.-G. *jerg-a*, semper eadem obgaunire, ut solent aniculae iratae. Seren. defines it, eadem oberrare chorda; vo. *Jargon*. This is from Isl. *jarg-r*, avida et fervida contentio.

JARG, JERG, *s.* A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Ettr. For.

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother whesk, and thilk tother *jerg*." Hogg's Winter Tales, p. 42.

To play the *Jarg* on one. To play a trick on one, to make game of one, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *jarg*, impudentia, *jarganlegr*, petulans.

[To JARGLE, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise time after time in quick succession, Bord.; dimin. from *jarg*.]

JARGOLYNE, *s.* Expl. by *jargoning*, another popular word; Gl. Compl., i.e., chattering. V. JANGIL.

The *v.* is still used. It is thus distinguished from *jarg*, Gl. Compl. "To *jarg*, to make a single sharp shrill noise; to *jargle*, to produce a repetition of such sounds." V. ARGLE-BARGLE.

JARGONELLE, *s.* A species of pear, S.

"The *Jargonelle* (—the *cuisse madame* of the French, whose *jaryonelle*, *vice versa*, is our *cuisse madame*) is a

well-known fruit," &c. Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, *s.* The jawhole, Galloway, Ayr.

In Ayr. I am informed, all the old houses had a *jaurhole*, i.e., a hollow perforated stone built into the wall for carrying off dirty water. Isl. *gari*, fissura.

JARNESS, *s.* A marshy place, or any place so wet as to resemble a marsh, Fife.

To JARR, *v. n.* To make a harsh and grating noise; same as *jarg*.

The brasin duris *iarris* on the marbill hyst,
Doug. Virgil, 27, 5.

Isl. *gaur*, strepitus, convitia; Teut. *garr-en*, *gherr-en*, vociferari, clamitare.

To JARR, *v. n.* To poke, to stir with a staff in water.

Sum *jarris* with ane ged staff to jag throw blak jakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.

Alem. *girr-en*, Germ. *irr-en*, turbare, irritare.

JARTO, *s.* A term of endearment, Shetl.

"She could hear the strong voice of the Udaller—call, in a tone of some anxiety, 'Tak heed, *Jarto*,' as Miuna, with an eager look, dropped her bridle." The Pirate, ii. 324.

"*Jarto*—my dear." Ibid.

It is used also as if it were an *adj.*

"'But you forget, *Jarto* Cland,' said the Udaller, 'that the factor was only counting over the money for my Lord the Chamberlain.'" Ibid., iii. 55.

Dan. *min hjerte*, my heart; Corculum, delicum; Baden.

JASKIN, *s.* A person occasionally employed in work to which he has not been regularly bred, Loth.

[JASKIT, *adj.* Jaded, worn out, Banffs.; same as *dis-jaskit*, *q. v.*]

JASP, *s.* A particle; a spot, a blemish, Ettr. For. V. JISP.

JASP, *s.* A jasper.

This joly *jasp* hes properteis sevin—
The first, of collours it is marvellous.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 125, st. 1.

"Item, ane pair of tabillis of silvir ourgilt with gold, indentit with *jasp* and cristallyne, with tabill men and chess men of *jasp* and cristallyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

This article is mentioned amongst many others, which gives an idea of such magnificence at the court of Scotland, in the reign of James V., as could scarcely have been imagined, considering the general persuasion as to the extreme poverty of the country.

Fr. *jaspe*, Lat. *jasp-is*, id.

[JASS, *s.* 1. A dash, a violent throw, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A smart or severe blow, *ibid.*

3. The noise made by a severe blow, or by anything falling heavily, *ibid.* V. JOSS, of which *Jass* is an intens. form.]

[To **JASS**, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to dash; part. pr. *jassin'*; used also as a *s.*, meaning a violent dash, or shaking, or tossing, *ibid.*]

JAU, *s.* Prob. an errat. for **JAK**, *q. v.*

"Item, ane doublett of quhito taffatis, with ane *jau* of blak velvett." Inventories, A. 1639, p. 42.

To **JAUCHLE**, *v. n.* 1. To walk as one that has feeble joints, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with *Shachle*, *v. V.* **BAUCHLE**, *v. n.*

2. To make a shift, to do a thing with difficulty; as, "He *jauchlit* through't," he made a shift to get through it, *ibid.*

JAUCHLE, *s.* A shift; as, "He'll mak an unco *jauchle*," *ibid.*

JAUDIE, *s.* 1. It primarily denotes the stomach of a hog, Roxb.

Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the *jaudie*; but some people affect a regard for them, merely from the love of frolic. The black spot, with which this stomach is marked, is carefully avoided by persons of both sexes who are conscious that they have lost their virtue. The thief is afraid to touch it; the glutton also, though ever so hungry.

2. Expl. "a pudding of oat-meal and hog's lard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fastren's Even;" Gl. Sibb. This term seems generally used in Loth. and S. A.; often as equivalent to pudding; as, a *bloody jaudie*, a pudding made of blood.

Arm. *quadegegen kig minset*, a haggis. Lhuyd, *vo. Tucetum*.

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

"The *jauellouris* (quhilkis kept the presoun quhare he was) to put hym haistely to deith be auyce of his soune, pressit down ane heuy burd on his wambe." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 15.

The fe is chasit, the battell is done ceis,
The presone brokin, the *jevellours* fleit and flemit.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 86.

Hisp. *jaula*, Fr. *jaule*, Belg. *gioole*, C. B. *geol*, a jail.

JAUGS, *s. pl.* Saddle-bags. **V. JAGS.**

To **JAUK**, *v. n.* Shoes said to *auk*, when, from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking, *Aberd.*

This seems merely a variety of *Shach*, to distort, *q. v.*

[**JAUK**, *s.* 1. A trifle, trifling, dallying, Banffs.]

2. An idler, a trifler, *ibid.*]

To **JAUK**, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally, in walking or work; [part. pr. *jaukin'*, used also as a *s.*, like *joggin*, *ibid.*]

[**JAUKER**, *s.* A trifler, a lazy fellow, *ibid.*]

To **JAUMPH**, *v. n.* To travel, &c. **V. JAMPH.**

To **JAUNDER**, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, or in a jocular way, South of S.; the same with *Jawner*.

2. To converse in a roving or desultory way, Roxb.

3. To *Jaunder about*, to go about idly from place to place, without having any proper object, Berwicks.

"Not one of them would venture to take the field against him; 'they war only jokin'—they never intendit to rin—they war just *jaunderin* wi' the bridegroom for fun." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 248.

JAUNDER, *s.* One who talks incoherently or foolishly, Ettr. For.; *Jannerer*, *id.* Gall.

JAUNDER, **JANDER**, **JANNER**, *s.* 1. idle talk, Roxb.; in most counties used in the plural.

"What but harm can come of this senseless *jauner*?" Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 321.

2. Rambling conversation; as, "We've had a gude *jaunder* this forenoon," Roxb.

The *v. to jaunder*, by the common change of *sk* into *j*, might seem allied to Isl. *skondr-a*, *ititare*, *q.* to weary one by reiteration on the same subject.

To **JAUNT**, *v. n.* To taunt, to abound in jeering language, Fife.

This seems radically the same with Isl. *gant*, *scurra*. Verel. renders it by Sw. *skaemptachtig*, *synon.* with our *Jamph*. Su.-G. *gant-as*, *pueriliter ludere*.

JAUNT, *s.* A gibe, a taunt, Fife.

JAUNT COAL. The name given to a kind of coal, Lanarks.

"Coal called *jaunt coal*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 290.

[**JAUP**, *s.* **V. JAWP.**]

[To **JAUP**, *v. a.* To weary, to fatigue, Banffs.]

JAURHOLE, *s.* **V. JARHOLE.**

JAURNOCH, *s.* Filth, washings of dishes, &c., S.O.

Isl. *skarn*, *sordes*, Dan. *id.*, "mud, mire, dirt, filth," Wolff. Hence *skarnager*, a dust-man.

JAVEL. **V. JEWEL.**

JAW, **JAWE**, *s.* 1. A wave or billow, S.

Hee as ane hill the *jaw* of the watter brak,
And in ane hepe come on them with an *swak*,
Doug. Virgil, 16, 27.

"Then ye see, they sey when it flowes on a rock, immediatlie the *jaw* returnse backe againe in the sey: so our heart set on Christ, except by grace it be daylie, hourlye, momentlie settled, it will returne backe again to the owne nature of it." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 118.

2. A quantity of water thrown out with a jerk, a flash of water. Thus one is said to *throw a jaw of water* on another, whether from accident or design, S.

3. A considerable quantity of any liquid; as "The cow has given a gude *jaw* the day;" i.e., the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

4. Coarse railery; or petulant language, S.

For Paddy Burke, like ony Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' lows'd his tinkler *jaw*, man.

Burns, iii. 269.

5. Used also in a general sense, in vulgar language, for loquacity, S.

Sibb. says; "Perhaps from Swed. *hauf*, mare." But there is no apparent affinity. Arm. *guager*, signifies a wave. But *Jaw* seems to have a common origin with *Jawpe*, q. v.

To *JAW*, *v. n.* 1. To dash, as a wave on a rock, or on the shore, S. *Jawyn*, part. pa. dashed, tossed.

—She saw the stately tow'r,
Shining sae clear and bright,
Whilk stood aboon the *jawing* wave,
Built on a rock of height.

Minstrelys Border, ii. 60.

Doug. uses this word in a curious comparison of his work with that of Caxton, in which he plays on the *rebus* of his name—

His febill prois bene mank and mutulate;
Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlatit, not *jawyn* fra tun to tun,
In fresche sapoure new from the bery run.

Virgil, Prol. 126, 8.

2. *v. a.* To spirt, to throw out in a jet; as, to *jaw water*, S.

Tempests may cease to *jaw* the rowan flood,
Corbies and tods to grien for lambkins blood;
But I, opprest with never-ending grief,
Maun ay despair of lighting on relief.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 65.

3. To *jaw one*, to assault one with coarse railery, to mock or rally, S.

She *jaw'd* them, misca'd them.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 125.

4. To talk freely, familiarly, and as it were at random, S.

Ye're aye sae canty an' sae cheary,
To *jaw* wi' you I ne'er grow weary.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

JAW-HOLE, *s.* 1. A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown, S.

"Ye maun haud wessel by the end o' the loan, and tak tent o' the *jaw-hole*." Guy Mannering, i.

"Before the door of Saunders Jonp,—yawned that oderiferous filthy gulph, cyleped, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole*, in other words, an uncovered common sewer." St. Ronan; iii. 25.

2. Figuratively applied to any society that is viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character, S.; from *Jaw*, *v.*, to dash.

JAWCKED, part. adj. "Baffled in some attempt, deceived in hope;" Gall. Encycl. V. *JAK*, *v.*

To *JAWNER*, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, Clydes. V. *JAUNDER*.

JAWNERS, *s. pl.* Foolish prattle, S.; *Jawthers* synon. V. *JAUNDER*.

JAWP, *JAUP*, *JALP*, *s.* 1. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing against a rock, ship, or any other body that resists its force, and causes part of it to fly off; a flash, S.

Rudd. justly observes, that *Jawpe* differs from *Jaw*, as the former denotes the rebounding of water "from a rock or otherwise."

Wele fer from thens standis ane roche in the se,
Forgane the fomy schore and coistis hie,
Quhilk sum tyme with boldynand wallis quhite
Is by the *jawpe* of fludis conerit quite.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 40. V. also 157, 27.

It is also applied to the action of the waters of a river on its banks.

I am god Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony *jawp* and iaw
Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis donn.

Ibid., 241, 49.

2. A spot of mud or dirty water; properly, that which is thrown on one's clothes, by the motion of the feet, or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet or miry, S.

3. The dregs of any thing, S. A.

Come! whurl the drumlie dregs o't rown;—
But wi' that fortune gif ye quarrel,
Gie then the *jaups* anither twirl.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 60, 61.

It is pron. *jalp*, both in the North and South of S.; in the West *jaupe*.

The learned Rudd. has a very whimsical conjecture concerning this word. He thinks that it may be derived from Fr. *japp-er*, to bark or bawl as a dog; "like the rocks of Scylla, which were feigned by poets to have been metamorphosed into dogs, because of the barking noise made by the repercussio of the waves on these rocks." But our ancestors did not dip so deep into poetical allegory.

Sibb. refers to *Jaw* as the origin, which he conjecturally deduces from Sw. *hauf*, the sea.

We have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Isl. *gialf-ur*, a hissing or roaring wave, the boiling of the sea; Verel. Ind. *Gialver*, levior maris unda; Olai Lex. Run. The learned Jonaens, Gl. Orkneyinga S., observes concerning Isl. *gialf-r*, that it is now confined to the noise made by waves broken by the rocks.

Hodie vox hæc, de sono tantum adhibetur quem allisæ rupibus undæ maris edunt. The word assumes a different form in other dialects; Teut. *swalp*, fluctus, unda, fluctuatio, Belg. *zwalp*, a flash of water, (Sewel.) Sw. *waln-swalp*, (Seren.) Germ. *ein schwall wasser*, id. Su.-G. *sqwalp-a*, agitare humida, ita ut effundantur vel turbentur, Ihre; to dash, *Valnet sqwalpar oefwer*, the water dashes over, Wideg.; Mod. Sax. *schulp-en*, Isl. *skolp-a*, id. Teut. *swalp-en*, fluctuare, jactari fluctibus; Belg. *zwalp-en*, *scholp-en*, to flash as water.

To JAWP, *v. n.* To dash and rebound as water, S. V. the *s*.

—Unmouyt as ane roik of the se,
Quban with grete brute of wattr smyte we se,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Fra wallis fel in all thare bir and swecht
Jaepyng about his skyrtils with mony ane bray.
Doug. Virgil, 228, 28.

To JAWP, JAAP, JALP, *v. a.* To bespatter with mud, S. "To *jape*, Fr. *japper*, to bespatter." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 87.

"Ride fair and *jaap* nane;" S. Prov. "Taken from riding through a puddle: but applied to too home jesting." Kelly, p. 283.

A. Bor. "to *jaup*, to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel;" Grose.

To JAWP THE WATER. To spend time on any business without the slightest prospect of success, "A' that ye do 'ill be just *jaupin* the water."

To JAWP WATERS *with one*. To play fast and loose. *I'll no jaup waters w' you*; said to a person who has made a bargain with another, and wishes to cast it, Fife.

To JAWTHER, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle or frivolous conversation, S.

Bailey mentions *jowder* as a provincial E. word, signifying to chatter; Phillips, id. He gives the following example; "The boor *jowder'd* a welcome to me."

Perhaps originally the same with Dan. *jadr-er*, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to chatter; whence *jadr-er*, a prattler, *jadern*, babbling, tittle-tattle; Wolff.

JAWTHERS, *s. pl.* Idle, frivolous discourse, indicating a weak mind, S.

If not derived from *jaw*, perhaps allied to Isl. *gial-fra*, incondita loqui.

JAY-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* To set up one's *jay-feathers* at another, to answer in a similar manner, or to express disapprobation in strong terms; as, "She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my *jay-feathers* at her," Roxb.

The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in bad humour.

JAY-PYET, *s.* A jay, Ang. Perth.

To JEALOUSE, *v. a.* To suspect, to have a jealousy of, S. V. JALOUSE.

"The brethren and ministers, who in their sentiments could not approve of the Publick Resolutions, did very much fear and *jealouse* Mr. James Sharp, now

at London, by the allowance, and at the desire, of a good many of the brethren for the Resolutions." Wodrow, I. 7.

JEBAT, *s.* A gibbet, Aberd. Reg.

"Beaus they contemptit his officiaris efter that thay war summond to comper to his justice, thay war all tane be his gard, and hyngit on *jebatis*." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 1.

Fr. *gibet*. Seren. derives the E. word from Sw. *gippa*, sursum et raptim elevari.

JEBBERS, *s. pl.* Idle talk, absurd chattering, Dumfr.; synonym. *Clavvers*, *Clatters*.

Evidently from the E. *v. to Jabber*.

To JECK, *v. n.* To *jeck* any piece of work, to neglect it, Roxb. V. JAK and JAUJ.

JEDDART JUG. A substantial brass vessel, very old, still used as a standard for dry and liquid measure, and kept by the Dean of Guild. It contains about eight gills.

JEDDART JUSTICE. A legal trial after the infliction of punishment, S.

"Numbers of Border riders were executed without even the formality of a trial; and it is even said, that in mockery of justice, assizes were held upon them after that they had suffered." This refers to the period succeeding the union of the crowns.—"The memory of Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, is preserved in the proverbial phrase, *Jeddart Justice*, which signifies trial after execution." Minstrelsy Border, Pref. LVI.

I have a different account given of *Jeddart Justice*. It is said to signify either a general condemnation, or a general acquittal. Twenty or thirty persons, as tradition gives it, having been brought to trial here at once, it was previously resolved that they should have a common fate. One of the assize, to whose lot it fell to give the casting voice, having fallen asleep, as he was rather in a bad humour at being disturbed, on the question being put to him, is said to have replied to the Judge, *Hang them a'.*

"First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lidford Law*."

Grose's Proverbs, end of Provincial Gl.

JEDBURGH STAFF, apparently a kind of spear, for making which the artificers of Jedburgh were formerly celebrated.

Rudd. (vo. *Ged*.) has observed that "*Jedburgh staves* are thus described by Jo. Major, F. 43. Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardienses artifices ponunt."

They were used so late as the time of the civil wars. "That the footmen be armed with musket and sword, or pikes and sword, and where these cannot be had, that they be furnished with halberts, Lochaber axes, or *Jedburgh staves* and swords." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 101.

It is commonly called *Jeddart staff*, and understood to denote the same kind of weapon which is still carried before the Magistrates of that burgh, or in other processions. Some of these resemble the halbert on one side, having a short kind of bill or sharp hook on the other. There are others which exhibit the hatchet-form on both sides. They are in length from seven to eight feet.

JUDGE, s. 1. A gauge or standard.

"—That the Provost and Baillies of Linlithgow who are keepers of the said Measure should produce before them the said Measure which hath been given out by them to the Burrowes and & all others his Majesties Lieges these fiftie or threescore years bygone, with their *judges* and warrands which they have for the same. Who—produced—their said Measure & Firlot with the *Jedge* which is their warrand thereof. And the same Measure and Firlot being found agreeable with the said *Jedge*, &c." Acts. Ja. VI., 28th June, 1617, Murray.

2. The order or warrant from a Dean of Guild, Aberd.

O. Fr. *jauge*, "a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured;" Cotgr.

JEDGRY, s. The act of gauging.

"By a gift under his great seal, gives and grants the *jedgry* of salmon, herring, and white fish, packed and peiled, within the kingdom of Scotland—1618." Blue Blanket, p. 105.

Perhaps the term here rather denotes the duty arising from this act of gauging.

To JEE, v. n. 1. To move, to stir, to alter one's position; *He wad na jee.*

With furious haste he soon skipt o'er the hight,
She never *jee'd*, till he was out o' sight.
Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

Our fancies *jee* between you twa.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 225.

2. To move to one side. In this sense it is used with respect to horses or cattle in draught, S.

Seren. gives Sw. *gaa*, as signifying both to *budge*, and to *turn round*.

To JEE, v. a. To move; as, "Ye're no able to *jee it*;" You cannot move it, S.

[*JEE, s.* A move, motion, S.]

[*JEE, JEE-UP, interj.* A call to a horse to move, S.]

[*To JEEACK, v. a. and n.* V. *To JEEG.*]

To JEEDGE, v. n. Perhaps, to adjudge; q. to curse, to devote to destruction, Aberd.

They swore, the *jeedy't*, and roar't and liet,
An' cheatet till a man.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 122.

[*JEEDGAN, JEEDGIN, s.* The act of cursing, Banffs.]

JEEDING, part. pr. "Judging," Gl. Antiq.

To JEEG, v. n. To taunt, to scoff at a person or thing, Ang. "Why are ye ay *jeeggin* at me?" Hence,

JEEG, s. 1. A taunt, a gibe, Ang. "Nane of your *jeegs*;" Don't jeer at me.

It is probable that it is a cant term, borrowed perhaps from the creaking motion of the loom, and metaphorically used to denote the irksomeness of taunting language to the person against whom it is directed, especially when frequently repeated.

2. In vulgar language, a contemptuous designation for a singular character, Loth., Tweedd.

This learned *jeeg* our Lintoun had, &c.
Lintoun Green, p. 21.

To JEEG, JEEACK, v. a. and n. 1. To creak. *The door jeegs*, it creaks on the hinges, S.

"Lick your loof, and lay't to mine, dry leather *jeegs* ay;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 50. Kelly writes it *gigs*, p. 239.

A weaver, in vulgar phraseology, is said to *jeeg awa* at his loom, in reference to the sound made by the loom, S.

Isl. *jag-a, jaga a sama*, eadem oberrare chorda, idem saepius iterare; G. Andr., p. 128. But whatever be the origin, it is the same with *GETG*, q. v.

[2. To move so as to produce a creaking noise, *ibid.*]

[*JEEG, JEEACK, s.* A creaking noise.]

[*JEEG, JEEACK, adv.* With creaking noise.]

[*JEEGAN, JEEGIN, JEEACKIN, part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*]

JEEGETS, s. pl. "Little sounding boards, pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill;" Gall. *Encycl.*; apparently named from the creaking sound they make. V. *JEEG, v.*

To JEEGLE, v. n. To make a jingling noise, S.

JEEGLE, JEGIL, s. The noise which a door makes on its hinges, S. V. *JEEG*, to creak.

To JEEGGIT, v. n. To move from side to side, to jog, Ang.

It has been supposed that this may have originated from E. *gig*, as denoting the motion in a dance. Or shall we trace it to Isl. *jack-a*, continuo movere?

[*To JEEGLE, v. n.* V. under *To JEEG.*]

JEEGLER, s. An unfledged bird, Loth., perhaps from the sound of its cry, as allied to *Jeeg, v.*

JEEST, JEAST, JEIST, JEST, s. A joist, S.

"*Jeists* of oak ilk tuentie peices," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vii. 252.

"*Jeasts* of aik the peece—xi s." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Tignus, a jest.*" Wedderb. Vocab., p. 12. V. *GEIST*.

JEFWEL. V. JEWEL.

JEISSLE, s. A multitude of objects, thrown together without order, viewed collectively, Ettr. For.

This must have been originally the same with A. Bor. "*Jossel*, an hodge-podge. North." Grose.

JEISTIECOR, s. A jacket, South of S.

"It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold laced *jeisticor* in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en.—Ou, a *jeisticor*—that's a jacket like your ain." Rob Roy, i. 132.

From the same origin with *Justicoat*, the pronunciation of the North of S.

JELLY, *adj.* 1. Upright, honest, worthy; a *jelly man*, a man of integrity and honour, S. B.

A *jelly* sum to carry on
A fishery's design'd.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 354.

But tell me, man, how matters were agreed,
Or by wha's interest ys gat Simon free'd.
B. Ane's, wha well end, the Provost o' the town,
A *jelly* man, well worthy of a crown.
Shirreys' Poems, p. 33.

2. Good, excellent in its kind, Moray.

And he's doen him to a *jelly* hunt's ha'.
Was far frae ony town.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 194.

As this term has no connexion in signification, it seems to have as little in origin, with *E. jolly*. Being a North-country word, it is most probably of Scandinavian extract. It seems allied to *Su.-G. gill, gild*, which primarily signifies, able, powerful; and in a secondary sense, respects the moral qualities. Thus, *ord-gild man*, vir fidus, cujus verba et promissa valida sunt; *Ihre. Gill* is also used in this sense, without composition. *Jag haaller honom for gill i den saken*; I think he may be depended upon in that affair; *Wideg.* The root is *gell-a*, valers. It seems to have been originally used to express the character of one who was both able and willing to pay his debts, in the same sense in which it is now said of one, that he is a *good man*.

JELLILY, *adv.* Merrily, Moray, *jollily*, E.

And *jellily* dance the damsels,
Blythe-blinkin in your es.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 189.

JEMMIES, *s. pl.* A species of woollen cloth, Aberd. V. SKAFTS.

[**JENDL**, *v. n.* To be jealous of one, Shetl.]

JENEPERE, *s.* Juniper, King's Quair.
-V. HERBERE. This is still the pron. S.

JENETTIS, *s. pl.* A species of fur. V. JONETTIS.

JENKIN, *s.* A proper name. "*Jenkin Bell*;" Acts, iii. p. 391.

JENKIN'S HEN. *To dee the death o' Jenkin's hen*, to die unmarried.

I loor by far, she'd die liks *Jenkin's hen*,
Ere we again meet yon unruly men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

"To pine awa' bit and bit, like *Jenkin's hen*," is a phrase used, S. B. But the phrase seems properly to signify, "to die unmarried." *Jenkin's hen* had never laid any eggs. This explanation is illustrated by the following passage:

An' now, poor 'oman for onght that I ken,
She never may get sic an offer again,
But pine away bit 'an bit like *Jenkin's hen*.
Id. Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

I ance had sweethearts nine or ten,
And dearly dawted w' the men;
The like again I'll never ken,
Till life I quat it;
But Oh! the death of *Jenkin's hen*,
I shudder at it.
The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 87.

To die like *Jenkin's hen*, is to die a maid, as the hen referred to had never received any token of the cock's affection; Roxb.

[**JENNAPIE**, *s.* A dwarfish person or animal, Shetl.]

JENNY, *s.* The diminutive of *Janet*, a woman's name, S.

JENNY-SPINNER, *s.* 1. A species of fly, also denominated *Spinning Maggie*, Loth.; *Jenny Nettles*, Lanarks.; *Daddie Langlegs*, Renfrs.; and the *Fiddler*, in some parts of Angus. In Roxb. it is not only named *Jenny Spinner*, but *Langleggit Taylor*.

"According to a reverend agriculturist, the worm which so much injured the oat crop this season is the progeny of the fly that is so often seen in windows and around artificial lights, with long legs and body, called *jenny-spinners*. It belongs to the order diptera, and the genus tipula. It is the *Tipula oloracea*, which has been remarked as having laid waste whole fields of oats in the year 1800, in various parts of Scotland." Edin. Even. Courant, Sept. 1, 1817.

2. Also expl. "a toy;" Gall. Encycl.

[**JOPERD**, **JUPERDY**, *s.* Hazardous enterprise, bold attempt, battle. V. JEOPERD.]

JEOPARTY TROT, *s.* 1. A quick motion between running and walking, when one, on account of fear or weakness, is not able to run at full speed, Dumfr.

The term seems to have had its origin from the flight of those, who, living in a country subject to many inroads and depredations, were often obliged to escape from their enemies; while, in consequence of hot pursuit their lives were in *jeopardy* every moment.

2. It is also used as a contemptuous designation for a person, Dumfr., perhaps as equivalent to *coward*, *poltroon*.

To **JERG**, *v. n.* To creak, Roxb. V. CHIRK.

JERG, *s.* A creaking sound, *ibid.*

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother wheesk, and thilk tother *jerg*." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

JERKIN, *s.* A term lately introduced into Dumfr., for a kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish.

Jerkins. "Some fling in the mite to her; but go not thither, as *jerkins* are truly meetings of the low vulgar." Gall. Encycl.

JERNISS, **GERNIS**, *s.* The state of being soaked in rain or water; as, "I was just in a *jerniss* wi' rain;" Fife.

JEROFFLERIS, **GERAFLOURIS**, *s. pl.* Gilliflowers.

This fair bird ryecht in hir bill gan hold
Of red *jeroffleris*, with thair stalkis grens,
A fair branche.—

King's Quair, vi. 6.

And thou *gerafloure*, mot I thankit be,
All other flouris for the love of thé.

Ibid., st. 18.

Teut. *gheroffel*, Fr. *giroflée*, Ital. *garofolo*; all from Gr. *καρυοφύλλον*, Lat. *caryophylla*, *id.* V. Skinner.

[JEROY, *s.* A great-grandchild, Shetl.]

[JERUM, *s.* A proper name; prob. a corr. of JEROME, Shetl.]

JESP, *s.* A gap in the woof. V. JISP.

To JETHER, *v. n.* To talk idly, Fife. V. JAWTHIER.

To JETT *up and down.* "To flaunt about, or from place to place. Fr. *jett-er*, jactare;" Gl. Sibb.

To JEVE, JAVE, *v. a.* To push hither and thither, Fife. V. the *s.*

JEVE, *s.* A push or shove with the elbow, S.

This, I apprehend, has the same origin with *E. shove*; Germ. *scheib-en*, *schieb-en*, Su.-G. *skufw-a*, *skiw-a*, *trudere*, *propellere*.

To JEVEL, *v. a.* 1. To joggle, to shake, Ang.

This is a deriv. either from the *s.* or the Germ. *v.* V. JEVE.

2. To spill a large quantity of any liquid substance at once; distinguished from *Jairble*, as the latter signifies, to continue to spill in small quantities, Ettr. For.

JEVEL, JEVVEL, *s.* The dashing of water, Lanarks.

As Goth. *sk* is frequently changed into *j*, the affinity between this term and Isl. *skafi* is singular. This is rendered by Haldorson, *Unda decumana maris*, "a great wave of the sea."

To JEVEL, *v. n.* To move obliquely, Loth. Germ. *schief*, Teut. *scheef*, *scheel*, obliquus.

JEVEL, JEFWELL, JAVELL, *s.* A contemptuous term, the proper meaning of which seems to be now lost.

Let be, quo Jock, and caw'd him *Jewel*,
And be the tail him tuggit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 7.

Calland. *Javell*, edit. Tytler, and Sibb. *Gavell*, Pink. Maitland Poems, p. 445.

This is one of the hard names used by Dunbar in his Complaint.

—Fowl, jow-jourdane-heded *jevells*,
Cowkins, henseis, and culroun kevels—

Maitland Poems, p. 109.

"Whill that the Quein began to craft a zealous and a bald man, James Chalmeris of Gaithgyrth, said, 'Madame, we know that this is the malice and devyce of thai *Jefvellis*, and of that bastard,' meaning the Bischope of Sanct Androis, that standis by yow." Knox's Hist., p. 94.

This word occurs in the conference between the Lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Thomas More, before his execution. Johns. renders it, "a wandering or dirty fellow."

In Prompt. Parv. it is expl. *joppus*, *gerro*, a trifler. Maitland Poems, Note, p. 451.

Isl. *gafning*, homo lascivus, *gafscap*, lascivia; or, *geift-a*, blaterare, *geifta madr*, oblocutor odiosus? But the etymon, like the signification of the term, must be left uncertain.

[JEWS-EHRS, *s.* A species of Lichen, Banffs.]

JEVELLOUR. V. JAVELLOUR.

To JIB, JIBB, *v. a.* 1. To fleece, Lanarks.; *to Whit synon.*, Ettr. For.

Probably allied to Teut. *schabb-en*, *schubb-en*, scalpere, desquamare; Germ. *schab-en*, to scrape. *Er schindet und schabet*, he fleeces and strips; he pills and polls; Ludwig.

2. "To milk closely;" Gall. Encycl.; q. to drain to the dregs; *to Strip*, synon., Roxb.

JIBBINGS, *s. pl.* "The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder;" *ibid.*; *Strip-pings*, Roxb.

To JIBBER, *v. n.* The same with *E. jabber*, South of S.

"The jack-a-nape *jibbered* and cried as if it was mocking its master." Redgauntlet, i. 234.

[JIBBER-JABBER, *s.* Noisy talk, nonsensical speech, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To JIBBER-JABBER, *v. n.* To talk in a nonsensical, foolish manner; part. pres., *jibber-jabberin'*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

To JIBBLE, *v. a.* To spill, to lose, to destroy, Ayrs.

The same with *Jirble* and *Jairble* of other counties.

[JIBBLE, *s.* A very small quantity, Clydes.]

To JICK, *v. a.* 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body, Ettr. For.

2. To elude. It is said of a hare, that she has "*jickit* the hunds;" Tweedd., Berwicks., Upp. Lanarks.

3. *To Jick the school*, to play the truant, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems a modification of the Goth. form of the verb; Su.-G. *swick-a*, fallere, decipere; A.-S. *swic-an*; Alem. *bi-swich-en*, id. As Su.-G. *swink-a*, subterfugia quaerere, is undoubtedly formed from *swik-a*, by the insertion of *n*, *Jick* differs from *Jink* precisely in the same manner.

JICK, *s.* 1. A sudden jerk, Ettr. For.

2. The act of eluding, *ibid.*

Su.-G. and Isl. *swik*, dolus, fraus.

JICKY, *adj.* Startling; applied to a horse, Selkirks.

To JICKER, *v. n.* To go quickly about any thing, to walk along smartly, Gall., Dumfr.

In sweat and sun how they did *jicker*!
The 'prentice lads brought stoups o' licker
Which made their han's a' bra an' sicker,
To ply the mell.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Isl. *jack-a*, continuè agito; *jackar*, ed vergit, a continuatione; G. Andr.

JICKERING, *part. adj.* Having a gaudy but tawdry appearance, Gall.

"A female is said to be *jickering* when she is rather better dressed than she should [be]; mair braw than she is fine." Gall. Encycl.

Kilian gives Teut. *schiker-en* as synonym with *scheuer-en*, retonare, perstrepre; *garrire*, effundere vocem; also, *cachinnari*, immoderatè ridere.

JIFFIE, *s.* 1. A moment, Loth.; perhaps a corr. of *Gliff*, synonym. *q. v.* *Jiffin*, S.A.

"*Weaven*, expl. a moment or instant; also called a *Jiffin*;" Gl. Sibb.

The thravn-fac'd peliticians, now as thick
I mony spats as paddecks in a pool,
Wed aften in a *jiffie* to auld Nick
Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul sn' heel.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 365.

"In a *Jiffy* the whole market place was as white with scattered meal as if it had been covered with snow." The Provost, p. 102.

"The courts didna staun' us a *jiffy*, but aff tae the hills wi' themsel, like a herd o' raes an' a pack o' hun's at their heels." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

Nell slade reckless i' the tide:
Hech! it was an unce gliffin;
Aff his huggers Watty draw;
Down the howm, an' in a *jiffin*
Row'd his feeket like a clew.

Picken's Poems, ii. 47.

[2. Haste, hurry, Banffs.]

[**JIFFIE**, *adv.* With haste, Banffs.]

[To **JIFFIE**, *v. n.* To make haste, to hurry, *ibid.*]

To **JIFFLE**, *v. n.* To shuffle, Perth.

JIFFLE, *s.* The act of shuffling, *ibid.*

This is either a corr. of the E. *v.*, or from Teut. *schuyffel-en*, *prolabi*; as I have observed, that, in many instances, *sk* of the northern nations, or *sch* of the Teutonic, assumes in S. the form of *j*, as in *Jamph*, *Jeve*, &c.

To **JIG**, *v. a.* To play the fiddle, S.

Jeck Willison, a seuter bred,
Wha for the fiddle left his trade,
Jigg'd it far better than he sped.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 42.

It is singular that the S. *v.* signifies to play on the violin, and the E. *v.* of the same form, to dance. The S. word, however, claims affinity with O. E. *gig*, a fiddle. Isl. *gigia*, Su.-G. *giga*, a jew's harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

[**JIGGER**, *s.* A term of reproach or disrespect, Banffs., Clydes.]

[To **JIGGLE**, *v. n.* To rock or shake backwards and forwards, Shetl.]

JIGOT, *s.* The common term for a joint of mutton, S.

—"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton," &c. The Entail, iii. 65.

Fr. *gigot*. The term also occurs in E.

[**JILE**, **JELE**, **JELY**, *s.* Corr. of **GILES**.]

JILLET, *s.* 1. A giddy young woman; implying the idea of levity, and generally conjoined with some epithet, as, "idlo *jillet*," S.

He saw misfortune's cauld nor-west
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A *jillet* brak his heart at last.—

Burns, iii. 216.

Dr. Johns., when explaining E. *jilt*, says, "Perhaps from *giglet*, by contraction; or *jillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland." Dict.

S. *jillet*, however, does not convey the same idea with E. *jilt*.

2. A young woman entering into the state of puberty, Perth.; synonym. *Wench*, pron. *Winsh*, South of S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *giel-a*, pellicere; as denoting the arts employed for attracting the attention of the other sex.

JILP, *s.* [1. A dash of water, a small quantity, Banffs.]

2. The act of dashing or throwing water, Loth.

[3. A person of a disagreeable temper, generally applied to a woman, Banffs.]

To **JILP**, *v. a.* To dash water on one Loth. Isl. *gialp-a*, allidere. V. **JILT**.

To **JILT**, *v. a.* To throw or dash water on one, Fife; to *Jilp*, Loth.

JILT, *s.* A slight flash or dash of water; as, a *jilt of water*, Fife, Perth.; *Jilp*, Loth.

As S. *jalp* or *jaup* is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *sqwalp-a*, *agitare humida*, *sk* of the Goths often in S. assuming the form of *j*; *jill* is probably a cognate of *sqwalp-a*, *agitari*, *moveri motu inequali*; *lhre*.

To **JIMMER**, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

Perhaps it has the same origin with **YAMER**, **YAMMER**, *v.*, *q. v.*, both regarding a sound that is not grateful to the ear.

JIMMER, *s.* The sound made by a fiddle when not well played, Roxb.

O sweet bewitching piece o' timmer,—
Could I but claw your wame, ye limmer,
Like W—y M—s,
—There wad be mony a *jimmer*,
I'm sure, atween us.

To his Fiddle, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 2.

JIMMY, *adj.* 1. Spruce, dressed in a showy manner, S.

2. Handy, dexterous, Aberd.

3. Neatly or ingeniously made, *ibid.* V. **GYM**.

Mr. Todd gives *Jemmy*, spruce, as "a low word."

To **JIMP**, *v. n.* To leap, S. *jump*, E.

I mention this *v.* merely to take notice of a proverbial phrase, used in S., to denote a transport of joy; He was like to *jimp* (or *loup*) out of his skin.

There is a similar Su.-G. expression, used precisely in the same sense; *Krypa ur skinnnet*, dicitur de iis, qui pra gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentes sunt; Ihre, vo. *Krypa*. This phraseology, he adds, is to be traced to the highest antiquity. For the Latins in like manner say, *Intra suam se pellicum continere*. V. Erasma Adagia.

JIMP, *adj.* 1. Neat, slender, S.

And wha will lace my middle *jimp*
Wi' a lang linen band?

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 58.

2. Scanty, S. V. **GYP**, *adj.*

And so soon as the *jimp* three raiths were gane,
The daintiest little ane bonny Jean fuish hame,
To flesh and blud that ever had a claim.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This is apparently the same with *skimp* in vulgar E., as in Garrick's *May-day*.

Then the fops are so fine,
With lank wasted chine,
And a little *skimp* bit of hat.

This form of the word confirms the etymon given, vo. *Gymp*.

JIMP, *s.* Thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of thickness, S.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *skam*, brevis, *skaemt-a*, brevem reddere, as denoting that sort of leather which is so short as to be of no use.

JIMP, **JIMPLY**, *adv.* Scarcely, hardly, S.

"She had fa'en a wee ower thick wi' a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to, and sae it was, that after she had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months,—for marry him she maun its like, ye'll no hinder her gi'eing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

JIMPY, *adj.* Slender, Nithsd., Ayr.; the same with *Jimp*.

But a broidered belt, wi' a buckle o' gowd,
Her *jimpy* waist maun span.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 11.

JIMPS, *s. pl.* A kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses, S. *Jumps*, E.

This is probably, as Johns. supposes, a corr. of Fr. *jupe*, a shepherd's frock, *corps de jupe*, stays.

JIMPEY, *s.* Seemingly the same with *Jimps*.

We hae wealth o' yarn in clues,
To make me a coat and *jimpey*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 310.

JINCH, *adj.* Neat, Aberd.

The parish-clerk came up the yard,
A man fu' meek o' mind;
Right *jinch* he was, and full weel-faured,
His clathing was fu' fine.

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

Can this be a corruption of Fr. *gent*, neat, spruce, or of Teut. *gent*, *ghent*, bellus? Whatever be its origin, it appears originally from the same fountain with *Perjink*.

[**JING-BANG**, *s.* The whole, the whole number, everything belonging, Clydes., Banffs.]

JINGLE, *s.* Gravel, Dumfr. V. **CHINGLE**.

JINGLE, *s.* The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river, Ang.

JINGLE-THE-BONNET, *s.* A game, in which two or more put a half-penny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or *bonnet*. After *jingling* or shaking them together, they are thrown on the ground; and he who has most heads, when it is his turn to *jingle*, gains the stakes which were put into the bonnet; Teviotd.

This is also called *Shuffle-cap*, which is given by Johns. as an E. word, although I find no other authority for it, than that of Arbuthnot, a Scotsman.

JINIPPEROUS, *adj.* Spruce, trim, stiff, Aberd.; *Primpit*, synon.

To JINK, *v. n.* 1. To dodge, to elude a person who is trying to lay hold of one, to escape from another by some sudden motion, S.; *jenk*, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that profane *Address to the Deil*, in which the writer expresses that hope, by which many deceive themselves, that, notwithstanding a wicked life, they may escape in the end.

—He'll turn a corner *jinkin*
An' cheat you yet.

Burns, iii. 75.

The lammie licht *jenkis* and boundis.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 236.

2. The term also signifies to give the slip in whatever way; to cheat, to trick, S.

For Jove did *jink* Arcesius;—
The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my lucky-deddy.

Speech of Ulysses, Poems in the Buchan Dial., p. 15.

3. To make a quick turn; applied to the motion of liquids. In this sense it occurs in a poem, in which the strength of genius is unhappily enlisted in the service of intemperance.

O thou my Muse! guid auld Scotch Drink!
Whether thro' wimpling worms thou *jink*,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
In glorious faem,

Inspire me.—

Burns, iii. 13.

4. To move nimbly, used in a general sense, West of S.

—Patie's spool *jinks* thro' wi' wondrous might,
An' ay it minds me o' the bridal night.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 23.

5. To escape, to avoid, in the general sense, S.

—There the herds can *jink* the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

6. Denotes the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd., Roxb.

—The fiddler *jinked* lang,
And tir'd our lasses.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 11.

To dance wi' her where *jinkin* fiddles play,
 Hauf aff her feet I've borne my lass away.
 She struggled, but her bonny rowin ee
 Spake her fu' blythe to gang slang wi' me.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

7. Transferred to dancing, Buchan.

Then ilka wanter wudlins *jinks*
 To hear a tune,
 Then Tullie gart ilk carlie *jink* it,
 Till caps an' trenchers rair't and rinkt;
 Auld carlins at the lum-side winkit
 To see them flitter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

8. To spend time idly, S. A.

It seems properly to include the idea of secreting one's self from the eye of a superior.

If stowenlins, when thou was na thinkin,
 I'd been wi' bonnie lasses *jinkin*.—
 Soon, soon fund out, I had grit cause
 To rue I ever brak thy laws.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 53.

Perhaps from Fr. *jonch-er*, to gull, to eog, to deceive; also to dally, jest, or toy with; Cotgr. But it rather seems radically the same with Su.-G. *swink-a*, subterfugia quaerere, Germ. *schwink-en*, *schwank-en*, celeriter movere, circumagere, motitare. Wachter derives the Germ. word from *schweng-en*, id.; Ihre, the Su.-G. *v.* from *wik-a*, cedere, whence *swik-a*, decipere.

To JINK in. To enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely, S.

"Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the eeremony? My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and *jinking in*, in that fashion." *Antiquary*, ii. 270.

JINK, s. 1. The act of eluding another, S.

Our billie's gi'en us s' a *jink*,
 An' owre the sea.

Burns, iii. 214.

2. Metaph. a particular turn or point in a dispute, Ayr.

"At this *jink* o' their controversy, who should come into the house, ringing ben to the hearth-stane with his iron heels, and the rattling rowels o' his spurs, but Winterton!" *R. Gilhaizo*, i. 158.

JINKER, s. 1. A gay sprightly girl, a wag.

Dwells she with matrimonial thunder,
 Where mates, some greedy, some deep drinkers,
 Contend with thriftless mates or *jinkers*!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 489.

2. Applied to a horse quick in its motions; "that turns quickly," Gl. Burns.

That day ye was a *jinker* noble,
 For heels an' win'.

Burns, iii. 142.

JINKIE, s. A game among children, in which they run round a table trying to catch one whose business is by quick turns to elude them, Loth.

JINKING, s. The act of eluding by quick motion, S.

"I have not forgot the *jinking* we used to have about the mill; and your father—was whiles very angry at our leaving the door open." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 328.

JINKIE, s. A small *chink*, Ayr.; evidently corr. from the E. word.

"If the wind should rise, and the smoke no vent sae weel as ye could wis'—just open a wee bit *jinkie* o' this window." *R. Gilhaizo*, iii. 54.

[JINNY-MONYFEET, s. A species of centipede, Banffs. V. MONYFEET.]

To JIPPER, v. a. To peril, q. to *jeopard*?

"He was a dextrous fellow that Derriek. This man Gregory is not fit to *jipper* a joint with him." *Nigel*, iii. 176.

To JIRBLE, JAIRBLE, v. a. 1. To spill any liquid by carelessly moving the vessel that contains it, Fife, Ettr. For. V. JEVEL.

2. To empty a small quantity of any liquid backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, S. A.

JIRBLING, s. The act of emptying liquids in this way, S. A.

"Its the *jinketting* and the *jirbling* with tea and with trumpery that brings our nobles to ninepence, and mony a het ha'-house to a hired lodging in the Abbey." *St. Ronan*, i. 235.

[JIRD, s. A sudden push, Shetl. V. CHIRT.]

To JIRG, v. n. To creek, to jar; synon. *Jeeg*. V. GERG.

JIRG, JURG, JURGAN, s. 1. The act of creaking, S.

2. The sound occasioned by creaking shoes, S.

3. The sound caused by walking over a quagmire, S.; *Jurg*, Aberd.

JIRGLE, s. Any very small quantity of liquor; what has been left in the bottom of a glass, or has been emptied from one vessel to another, S.

Isl. *grugg*, signifies faeces, dregs.

To JIRGLE, v. n. To empty any small quantity of liquor from one vessel to another, S. *scuttle*, synon.

To JIRK, v. a. To jerk one's teeth, to rub them one against another, to gnash, S.

This is the same with *CHIRK*, q. v.

To JIRK, v. a. To unload a vessel, so as to defraud the custom-house; a term in smuggling, S.

"M'Groul and M'Bain engaged to meet him in the morning on board as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in *jirking* the vessel." *The Smugglers*, i. 125. To throw out by a *jerk*?

JIRKIN, JIRKINETT, s. A sort of bodice without whale-bone, worn by females, as a

substitute for stays, Roxb.; evidently the same with E. *jerkin*, applied to the dress of a man.

A' tramp their feckfu' *jerkin* fu,
To sleek aneath the bowster.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

My Lady's gonn thair's gairs upon't,
And gowden sprains sae rare upon't;
But Jenny's jimps and *jerkenet*,
My Lord thinks muckle mair upon't.

Old Song.

V. GIRKIENET.

To JIRT, *v. a.* To squirt, Galloway. V. CHIRT.

JIRT, *s.* Expl. "jerk."

She's gi'en me mony a *jirt* an' fleg,
Sin I could striddle o'er a rig.

Burns, iii. 244.

To JISK, *v. n.* To caper; *jiskin*, capering, Berwicks.

Dan. *hiask-er*, to tumble, to ruffle, from *hiask*, *jask*, a tatter or rag; or rather allied to A.-S. *ge-hysc-an*, subsannare, to scorn, to hold up others to derision.

JISP, *s.* *There's no a broken jisp in it*, a term used with respect to clothes, as denoting that the article referred to is perfectly whole, or has nothing worn or rent about it, S.

The phrase seems borrowed from the weaving occupation. When, from any inequality in the yarn, there is a sort of gap in the woof, this is called a *jesp*, S.

Isl. *geisp-a*, hisco, oscito; *geispe*, oscitatio, q. a hole, a chink. If I mistake not, the S. word is also applied to implements made of wood.

JIZZEN-BED, GIZZEN, *s.* Child-bed. *To lie in jizzen*, to lie in, to be on the straw, S. B.

Within years less than half a dozen,
She made poor Maggy lie in *jizzen*,
When little Jack broke out of prison
On good Yule-day.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 39.

The *jizzen-bed* wi' rantry leaves was sain'd,
And sik like things as the auld grannies kend.
Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get wrang, fan it was green.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Hardyng, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwale proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.
The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in *gesine* had lien long,
And tyme hym war been kyrked, with good song.
When he this hard, to Fraunce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brent, as he did gone,
At them he praid the king of Fraunce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purification,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblacion.

Chron., Fol. 129, b.

V. KIRK, *v.*

The story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

"This Kyng William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of Fraunce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now as wymmen done a *chyldbedd*, and takyth hym to slouth. He boured so. For the kyng hadd slaked his grete wombe wyth a drynke that he hadde dronke. The kyng was dyspleysed wyth this scorn; and sayd, I shall offer hym a thousande candels, when I shal goo to chyrche of chyld," &c. Polycron. Fol. 567, b.

Hardyng uses the same word elsewhere, when giving the character of Maude, Henry I.'s Queen, the worthy daughter of an excellent mother, Margaret Queen to Malcolm Canmore.

The prisoners also, and women eke with childes
And in *gesene* luyng ay where aboute,
Clothes and mete, and beddyng new unfled,
Wyne also and ale, she gate without doubt.

Chron., Fol. 133, b.

O. Fr. *gesine*, a lying in childbed; *en gesine*, en couche, Dict. Trev. *ges-ir*, to be in childbed; *gesante*, a woman in childbed; L. B. *gesina*, puerperium. Promisit ut faceret concedere uxori suae, cum a sua *gesina* levaret. Inventar. Eccles. Noviom., A. 1419, ap. Du Cange.

JO, JOE, JOY, *s.* 1. A sweetheart, whether male or female, S.

He was my *jo* and heart's delight,
My handsome Gilderoy.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 25.

Dear Roger, when your *jo* pits on her gloom,
Do ye sas too, and never fash your thumb.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

2. A term of affection and familiarity, even where there is no pretence of love; being often used to a person of the same sex, S.

Quhat wald thou, my deir dochter Jenny?
Jenny my *jo*, quhat dois thy daddy?

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 51.

"He can say *Jo*, and think it no;" S. Prov.

"That is, he can pretend kindness, where he has none." Kelly, p. 144.

It seems to be merely Fr. *joye*, *joie*, used in the same manner as *mon joie*, as a term of endearment, equivalent to *darling*, my love, &c.

It accordingly was anciently written *joy*; and had been used in S. so early as the reign of James I.

Than spak hir fallows that hir kend;
Be still, my *joy*, and greit not.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 3.

You Carle (quod sho) my *Joy*, dois beinly dwell,
And all prouision hes within him sell.

Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5.

We find this term used by the Q. Regent, when she attempted to soothe the Gentlemen of the West of S. adhering to the Reformation, who were irritated because they had been ordered to repair to the Border.

"Thair was hard nothing of the Queinis parte, but, 'My *Joyis*, my hairtis, what aillis yow? Me menis no evill to yow, nor to your Preicheours: The Bischoppis sall do yow no wrang, ye ar all my luifing subjects.'" Knox's Hist., p. 94. *Joyes*, MS. I.

I need scarcely observe, that the transition to *jo* was easy, the *i* being nearly lost in the Fr. mode of pronouncing *joie*.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN, a husband who yields to the influence of his wife, S.

"Better be *John Thomson's Man* than Ringand Dinn's, or John Knox's." Kelly, p. 72. *John* ought undoubtedly to be *Joan*. *Ringand Dinn* is a play on the name *Ninian Dun*, pron. in S. *Ringan Din*.

At *Joane Thomson* is given as the rendering of the name of a game mentioned by Rabelais: *Aux erquinolles laue la coiffe madame*. Urquhart, B. i., p. 97.

This corresponds to another phrase used by Rabelais; *Croque-quenouille*, "he whose wife beats him with a distaff," Cotgr.

As far, however, as we can judge, from the traditional language concerning *Joan Thomson*, it would appear that she did not rule with a rod of iron, but led her husband with a silken cord. For in the Proverb, she is represented as one who did not *ring*, i.e., reign, by means of *din*, or give *knocks* or blows. In an allusion made to the same character, in the "Expedition" of "the worthy Scots Regiment—called *MaeKeyes*," the author, when illustrating the power of connubial affection in the example of *Meleager's* exertion for the sake of his wife *Cleopatra*, evidently takes it for granted that *Joan* was a good wife. For he says:

"Here it may be, some will alleage, he was *John Thomson's man*. I answer, it was all one, if shee was good: for all stories esteeme them happie, that can live together man and wife without contention, strife, or jarres, and so do I." Menro's *Exped.*, P. il. p. 30.

Dunbar, as far as I have observed, is the first writer who uses this proverbial phrase; and he evidently uses it in a favourable sense. When expressing his earnest wish that the King "*war Johne Thomsoun's man*," i.e., a husband like hers, as in this case he would not be long "but" or without a "*benefice*;" he celebrates the benignity and compassion of the Queen, and evidently views her as his advocate with his Majesty.

For it might hurt in ne degré,
That on [one], so fair and gude as sche,
Throw hir vertew sic worschip wan,
As yow to mak *Johne Thomsoun's man*.
—The *mercy* of that sweit meik res
Suld saft yow thairtill, I sappeis; &c.

Maill. Poems, i. 120, 121.

To JOATER, *v. n.* To wade in mire, Upp. Clydes.

JOATREL, *s.* One who wades in mire, *ibid.*

A.-S. *geot-an*, fundere, or its kindred term *giut-a*, *id.*; also, *fluere*, manare. But V. JOTTERIE.

*JOB, *s.* A prickle, S.

JOBBIE, *adj.* Prickly, S.

Serenius views E. *job*, "a sudden stab with a sharp instrument," as allied to Germ. *heid*, ictus, a stroke.

JOBLET, *s.* Err. for DOUBLET.

The wardraipper of Venus' hour
To gif a *joblet* he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute syd frog.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 90.

I had thrown out a conjecture, *vo. Wardraipper*, and have since found it to be confirmed.

"*Joblet* is a typographical error for *doublet*, which is in the MS. It was occasioned by a blot in the copy, and escaped the editor's correction." *Ibid.*, N. 408.

JOB-TROOT, *s.* The same with *Jog-trot*; and apparently corr. from it.

"You that keeps only your old *job-troot*, and does not mend your pace, you will not wone at soul-confirmation. There is a whine old *job-troot* ministers among us, a whine old *job-troot* professors; they have their own pace, and faster they will not go." *Serm.* by Mich. Bruce, printed 1709, p. 15.

JOCK, JOK, *s.* 1. The familiar abbreviation of the name John, S. "*Jok Ranik*," i.e., John Renwick; *Acts*, v. iii., p. 393.

Jack, the Laird's brither, is a phrase used regarding one who is treated with very great familiarity, or even rudeness; in allusion to the little respect paid to a younger son in comparison with the heir.

"He's only *Jock*, the Laird's brother;" S. Prov. "The Scottish lairds' concern and zeal for the standing and continuance of their families, makes the provision for their younger sons very small." Kelly, p. 139.

2. "A name for the bull;" Gall. Encycl.

JOCKEY-COAT, *s.* A great coat, properly, one made of broad-cloth with wide sleeves, S. corr. to *jouk-coat*; A. Bor., Grose.

Evidently such a coat as *jockeys* were wont to wear; as, for a similar reason, our fathers used to denominate a great coat, of a different form, a *hussar-coat*.

Of General Dalziel it is said;

"He was bred up very hardy from his youth, both in dyet and cloathing. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which was close to his body with close sleeves, like those we call *Jocky-coats*. He never wore a peruke; nor did he shave his beard since the murder of King Charles the First." *Memoirs of Capt. Creighton*, p. 100, Edit. 1731.

A. Bor. *Jouk-coat*, a great coat (Grose), is most probably a corr. of *Jockey-coat*.

JOCKIE, *s.* 1. A diminutive from *Jock*; expressive of familiarity or kindness, and generally applied to young lads and male servants of the lowest class, S.

"The king—tuik servandis with him, to witt, *Jockie Hart*, ane yeaman of the stable, with ane vther secreit servand, and lap vpon hors, and sped him haistilie to Stirling." *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 332.

2. A name formerly given in S. to a strolling minstrel.

"Bards at last degenerated into common ballad makers, and gave themselves up to making mystical rhymes, and to magic and necromancy. Yet they did not seem to wear out, but were known of late years under the name of *Jockies*, who went about begging, and used to recite the slughorus of most of the true ancient surnames of Scotland." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Diet.*

JOCKLANDY, *s.* A foolish destructive person, Ayrs.

"I'm wearying to—tell him o'—the sin, sorrow, and iniquity of allowing me, his aged parent, to be rookit o' plack and bawbee by twa glaikit *jocklandys* that dinna care what they burn, e'en though it were themselves." *The Eutail*, iii. 102. V. JOCKY-LANDY.

[JOCK-NEEDLE-JOCK-PREEN. To play *Jock-needle-Jock-preen*, to play fast and loose, Banffs.]

JOCK-STARTLE-A-STOBIE, *s.* The exhalations arising from the ground during warm weather, Roxb.; *Summercouts*, synon. S. B.; evidently a compound which has had some ludicrous origin.

JOCK-TE-LEEAR, *s.* A vulgar cant term for a small almanack, q. *Jock* (or John) the

liar, from the loose prognostications in regard to weather which it generally contains, S.

JOCKTELEG, s. A folding knife, S.; *jock-talegs*, A. Bor.

An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi' *jocktelegs* they taste them.

Burns, iii. 127.

Tradition ascribes to Ja. VI. a display of his vernacular language, that, in all its circumstances, is not very credible. After he had gone to England, it is said, he boasted to some of his courtiers, that he would repeat a sentence which none of them could understand. Calling one of his stable-boys, he said to him; "Callan, hae, there's threttie pennies, gae wa, and buy me a *jockteleg*; and gin ye byde, I'll gang to the bongars of the house, and tak a caber, and reesle your riggin wi't."

"*Jockteleg*, a folding knife. The etymology of this word remained unknown till not many years ago, that an old knife was found, having this inscription, *Jacques de Liege*, the name of the cutler. Thus it is in exact analogy with *Andrea di Ferrara*." Spec. of a Glossary by Lord Hailes.

I can say nothing as to the fact of such a knife being found; but have always heard this inscription given as the reason of the name. "Liege," says Grose, "formerly supplied Scotland with cutlery." Prov. Gl.

JOCKY-LANDY, s. A nursery term, denoting a lighted stick, wisp, or any thing blazing; very improperly given as a plaything to children, S. B.

It seems to be the same with E. *Jack-a-lent*, Fr. *Bouffon de carnaval*; and to have its origin from the circumstance of people going about at that season, in a Bacchanalian way, carrying lighted torches or wisps.

"A *Jack-a-Lent* was a puppet, formerly thrown at, in our own country, in Lent, like Shrove-Cocks." Brand's Pop. Antiq., i. 85.

—How like a Jack-a-Lent
He stands, for boys to spend their Shrovetide throws,
Or like a puppit made to frighten crows!
Quarles, Shepherd's Oracles, 4to, p. 88.

JOGGED, part. pa. Confined in the *Juggs*, an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory.

"In case servants be found fugative frae their masters,—the Baillie of the paroch whereout of he has fled shall cause him be *jogged* at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon." Act A. 1632, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 474.

To **JOGILL, JOGGLE, v. a.** To jog, to shake from one side to another, S.

—The ilk shaft stak in his corps anone;
Pallas it *jogillit*, and furth drew in hye.
Doug. Virgil, 329, 45.

I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae *joggl't* wi' adversity
Shou'd e'er attempt to sing.
Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

"*Joggle*, to shake gently; North." Grose.

To **JOGGLE, v. n.** To move in an unsteady or vacillating way, S.

—*Jogging* at each wench's side, her joe
Cracks many a rustic joke, his pow'r of wit to show.
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 22.

JOGGLE, s. The act of joggling, the reeling of a carriage, S.

"And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 5, 6.

Joggle is sometimes used in the same sense, E. Teut. *schockel-en*, vacillare, from *schock-en*, to shake; Su.-G. *skak-a*, id. Some derive *joggle* from Isl. *jack-a*, continuo movere, Sw. *juck-a*, agitari. V. Seren.

[**JOGLIE, adj.** Unsteady, weak, tottering, Clydes., Banffs.]

JOG-TROT, s. 1. A slow motion on horseback, S.; also corr. *dog-trot*.

2. Metaph. used to denote that particular mode of operation to which one pertinaciously adheres. "He'll no be driven aff his ain *jogg-trott*," S.

From *jog*, "to move by succussion;" Johns.

JOHNIE-LINDSAY, s. A game among young people, Roxb.

[**JOHNIE PYOT'S TERM DAY.** The day after the Day of Judgment. A somewhat profane form of *never* and *for ever*, Banffs.]

JOHNNY-STAN'-STILL, s. A scare-crow, Ayrs.

JOHN-O'-GROT'S BUCKIE. *Cypraea pediculus*. V. **BUCKIE**.

JOHN'S (St.) NUTT. Two nuts growing together from the same stalk, Fife.

Among a list of articles necessary for incantation, mention is made of

Sanct Jhone's nutt, and the for'e levit claver.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

I had supposed that *nutt* was most probably by mistake for *wurt*, and the plant meant, that called both in S. and E., St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn. Its Sw. name is the same, *Johannis-oert*.

I am informed, however, that in Dumfries-shire, to this day, young people are very happy if they can procure two nuts which grow together in one husk. This they call, but for what reason is not known, a *St. John's nut*. The reason assigned for the regard paid to a nut of this description, is, that it secures against the power of witchcraft. With this view, young people often carry one about with them. The same superstition prevails in Perthshire. There it is believed, that a witch, who is proof against lead, may be shot by a *St. John's nut*.

An honourable and learned friend has remarked to me on this phrase, that as a *lucken hand* or a *lucken tae* is supposed to bode good luck, so a *St. John's nut* may have been connected with the idea of incantation.

From what has formerly been said, in regard to the herb called *St. John's Wort*, it appears that the worthy, whose name it bears, had been viewed as having peculiar power over witchcraft. Dr. Leyden, speaking of the charms confided in by the vulgar, says: "The author recollects a popular rhyme, supposed to be addressed to a young woman by the devil, who attempted to seduce her in the shape of a handsome young man:

Gin ye wish to be leman mine,
Lay off the *St. John's wort*, and the vervine.

By his repugnance to these sacred plants, his mistress discovered the cloven foot." *Minstrely Border*, ii. 405.

The very same idea must have prevailed in Sweden. For one of the names given to the *Hypericum perforatum* is *Fuga daemonum*. *Linn. Fl. Suec.*, N. 680.

"The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their ropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malignant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it." *Lightfoot's Flora Scot.*, p. 417.

JOHNSTON'S (St.) RIBBAND. V. RIBBAND.

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. V. JOAN.

JOINT, *s.* A word out of joint, a word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indelicacy, S.

The origin of this metaph. phrase is obvious.

To JOIS, JOYS, IOS, *v. a.* To enjoy, to possess.

—The outwerne dait of mony yeris,
Enuys that I sould *jois* or bruke empire.
Doug. Virgil, 260, 46.

—The hellis Geddes *iosing* at her will
Hir promys, quhilk sho hecht for to fulfil.
Doug. Virgil, 226, 40.

Fr. *jou-ir*, id.

[JOIS, *s. pl.* Darlings, loved ones. V. JO.]

JOKE-FELLOW, *s.* One treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance, S.

"I dinna understand—a' this wark about Martha Doeken's eye. That English lord and his ledly mak him *joke-fellow* wi' themselves." *Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 197.

One admitted to such familiarity with others that he is allowed to crack his *jokes* with them.

JOKE-FELLOW-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of equality and intimacy, S.

"He took great liberties with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,—shaking hands with him in a *joke-fellow-like* manner, and poking and kittling him in the ribs with his fore-finger." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 250.

JOKIE, *adj.* Jocular, fond of a joke, as, "He's a fine *jokie* man," S.

JOKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*, *Joke*, the abbrev. of *John*. "*Jokie* Wilson;" *Acts* iii., p. 390.

JOKUL, *adv.* Expressive of assent, yes, sir, Shetl.

"'Here, Laurie, bring up the *vifda*.' '*Jokul, jokul!*' was Laurence's joyful answer." *Pirate*, iii. 48.

"*Jokul*,—Yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." N.

The first part of the word may be from Dan. *Su.-G. ja, jo*, yes, or *jack-a*, to affirm; [*jakord*, consent, promise, affirmation.]

JOLLOCK, *adj.* "Jolly, fat, healthy, and hearty;" *Gall. Encycl.*; obviously a mere corr. of the E. word.

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JOLSTER, *s.* A mixture, a hodge-podge, a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, *Ettr. For.*

Perhaps originally applied to sores; A.-S. *geolster*, virus, sanies, tabum; "black, corrupt, filthy matter or bloud;" *Somner*.

JONET, JONETE, *s.* The ancient form of the name *Janet* in S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 273, col. 1.

"I *Jonet* Ryne, relict, executrix, and only intromisatrix with the goods and gear of umquhile Michael M'Quhan, Burges of Edinburgh," &c. A. 1545, *Blue Blanket*, p. 32.

[JONET, *s.* A Spanish horse, Fr. *genette*, *Lyndsay, Test. Sq. Meldrum*, l. 1711.]

JONETTE, *s.* A kind of lily.

—So pleasant to behold;
The plumys eke like to the floure *jonettis*,
And other of schap, like to the floure *jonettis*.
K. Quair, ii. 28.

"Fr. *jaulnette*, caltha palustris; Teut. *jannette, jennette*, narcissus, lychnis silvestris;" *Gl. Sibb.*

[Fr. *jaulnet d'eau*, "the yellow water Lillie, or water Rose;" *Cotgr.*]

JONNETTIS, JENNETTIS, *s. pl.* The skins or fur of the black-spotted Spanish weasel.

—"Item, ane gowne of claith of gold, fresit with gold and silvir, lynit with blak *jonettis*, furnist with hornis of gold." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 32.

"Item, ane pair of the like slevis of *jennettis*, with the bord of the same." *Ibid.*, p. 128.

Jenett seems the proper orthography, from Fr. *genette*, which not only signifies a Spanish horse, but a "kind of weasel, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine;" *Cotgr.* This sense of the term seems to have been entirely overlooked by the learned compilers of the *Dict. Trev.*

JOOKIE, *s.* A slight inclination to one side, *Ayrs.*

—"She was nae far wrang, since ye did sae, to tak a wee *jookie* her ain gait too." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 9. *V. JOUK*, *v.* and *s.*

JOOKERIE, *s.* Underhand dealing, trickery, S. V. JOUKRIE.

"I was so displeasid by the *jookerie* of the bailie,—that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after." *The Provost*, p. 33.

JOOKERY-COOKERY, *s.* Artful management; q. the power of serving-up, or *cooking*, in an artful way, *Ayrs.*

"Noo,—as ye're acquaint wi' a' the *jookery-cookery* of newsmaking, I thought that aiblins ye're in a capacity to throw some light on the subject." *Sir A. Wylie*, i. 182.

"Nothing could be more evident than that there was some *jookerie-cookerie* in this affair." *The Provost*, p. 112.

[JOOR, *s. pl.* Cattle that are not housed, *Shetl.*; *Isl. dyr*, deer or wild animals.]

[To JOOT, *v. n.* To tipple frequently, *Shetl.* V. JUTE.]

[JOOT, *s.* A tippler, *ibid.*]

JORDELOO. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, after ten o'clock at night, when they throw their dirty water, &c., from the windows; hence also used to denote the contents of the vessel.

Fr. *gardez l'eau*, q. save yourselves from the water.

"A literary friend suggests that the origin is *Gare de l'eau*. Fr. *gare*, indeed, is a term used to give warning; as *Gare le heurt*, "the voice of them that drive horned beasts, Warre hornes;" Cotgr.

Smollet, in his humorous but profane *Adventures of H. Clinker*, writes *Gardy loo*.

—"At ten o'clock at night the whole cargo is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardy loo* to the passengers."

JORE, *s.* 1. A mixture; applied to things in a semi-liquid state, Ettr. For.

2. A mire, a slough, *ibid.*

Teut. *schorre*, alluvies; A.-S. *gor*, fimus, lutum, laetamen.

JORGL, *s.* "The noise of broken bones;" Gall. Encycl.

This would seem to be a dimin. from *Jarg*, to make a grating noise.

JORINKER, *s.* "A bird of the titmouse species;" Gall. Encycl. It is said to be named from its cry.

To **JORK**, *v. n.* To make a grating noise. V. **CHIRK**, **CHORK**. *Jork* is the pron. of W. Loth.

JORNAT, **JOURNAIT**, **JOURNAYIT**, *part. pa.* Summoned to appear in court on a particular day.

"The said reverend fathyr in Gode Gawane bishop of Abirdene, and his forspeker Maister Alex' Haye persoune of Turreff, askit process, and allegit because the said Andrew Elphinstoun hes bene lauchfullie procest, *jornat* and summond to this court as to the last court continuit fra the ferd court of his process, and not comperit,—therfor he suld be decernit to hef forfaltit and tynt til him his ourlord the said tennendry for his contumacy." Chart. Aberd. MS., p. 153.

—"Beand lauchfullie procest and *jornat* be the said reverend fathyr and his bailyies to schaw his haldyng," &c. *Ibid.*

"James lord of Abernethy—tharapon askit a not, & protestit it sulde turne him to na prejudice quhill he wer ourdourly *journayit*." Act. Conc., A. 1493, p. 302.

L. B. *adjornare*, diem dicere alicui, citare, in jus vocare; Du Cange. *Jornat* is merely the abbreviation of the participle.

JORNAY, *s.* A military coat.

"Item, the body and lumbartis of ane *jornay* of velvott of the collour of selehe skin. Item, the bodie of ane *jornay* of yellow, greyne, and purpour velvott.—Memorandum the leif [remainder] of the kingis graces *jornais* ar in Sanctandros." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Ital. *giornea*, "a soldier's coat, or military garment, worn in honour's sake," Altieri; from Lat. *diurn-us*. I can find no proof that this term has been used in Fr.

I find, however, in Kilian's list of Foreign Words, appended to his *Etymologicum*, *Jorney*, sagum, tunica militaris, tunica sine manicis; vulgo *giornea*.

JORNEYE, **JORNAY**, **JOWRNE'**, *s.* 1. Day's work, or part of work done in one day.

"This is my first *jornay*, I sall end the same the *morne*." Lett. Buchanan's Detect., G. 7.

This Schyre Anton in batale qwyte
Cesare August discumfyte:
And for that *journé* dwne that day
That moneth wes cadd August ay.

Wyntown, ix. 12, 55.

2. Battle fought on an appointed day; or battle, fight, in general.

I the beseik, thou mychty Hercules,—
Assist to me, cum in my help in hy,
To performe this excellent first *iorneye*,
That Turnus in the dede thraw may me se.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 23.

3. Single combat.

With the Lord of the Wellis he
Thought til have dwne thare a *journé*,
For hayth that ware be certane taylyhè
Oblyst to do thare that deide, sawf faylyhè.
Swa ewyn a-pon the sext day
Of that moneth that we call May,
Thai ilk forsaid Lordis tway,—
On hors ane agane othir ran,
As thare taylyhè had ordanyd than.

Wyntown, ix. 11, 14.

4. Warlike enterprise or expedition.

Lang tyme eftir in Brueis weris he baid,
On Ingliissinen moné gud *iorné* maid.

Wallace, iii. 50, MS.

He trettit him wyth faire prayere,—
That he wald wyth his power be hale,
Wyth hym in that *journé* be.

Wyntown, ix. 27, 279.

It is used in the same sense by O. E. writers.

Adelwolf his fader saued at that ilk *iorne*,
& Ethelbert in the felde his fader lete he se,
How Dardan for his lance down to the erth went.

B. Brunne, p. 18.

—Aucht *iornes* he wan.

Ibid.

Fr. *journée* signifies both a day's work, and a battle, from *jour*, Ital. *giorno*, a day. As Lat. *dies*, *id.* is the root of these words, whence *diurn-us*, softened to *giorn-o*; Rudd. has properly observed, that they are used, like *dies*, for any celebrated battle fought on a particular day.

JORRAM, **JORAM**, **JORUM**, *s.* 1. Properly a boat-song; slow and melancholy.

"Our boat's crew were islanders, who gave a specimen of marine music, called in the Erse, *Jorrans*: these songs, when well composed, are intended to regulate the strokes of the oars, and recall to mind the customs of classical days. But in modern times they are generally sung in couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs solemn and slow, rarely cheerful, it being impossible for the oars to keep a quick time: the words generally have a religious turn, consonant to that of the people." Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 334.

—"The *jorram*, or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 193.

2. Sometimes used with greater latitude, though with less propriety, to denote a song in chorus, although not a boat-song.

"If the fools now think so much to hear that sky-goat screaming, what would they think to hear Kate, our little dairy in the fold, or the girls sing a *jorram* at a waulking." Saxon and Gael, i. 169, 170.

3. Improperly used to denote a drinking-vessel, or the liquor contained in it, S. Hence,

Push about the Jorum is the name of an old Scottish Reel, or tune adapted to it.

It is supposed by an intelligent friend, well versed in Gaelic, that this term is misapplied instead of *iurum*, which in that language exclusively denotes a boat-song.

JOSEPH, *s.* A kind of surtout, generally made of duffle and worn especially by females, in riding.

And now, my straggling locks adjusted,
And faithful *Joseph* brush'd and dusted,
I sought, but could not find, alas!
Some consolation in the grass.

Mrs. Grant's Poems, p. 179.

"*Joseph*, a woman's great coat;" *Grose's Class. Dict.*

To JOSS, *v. a.* To justle, Aberd.

JOSS, *s.* The act of justling, a justle, *ibid.*

As E. *justle* is derived from Fr. *juster*, *joust-er*, to just, to tilt, *Joss* retains more of the original form, the *t* being merely softened into *s*. O. Fr. *joste* denotes a tournament. Roquefort traces the Fr. word to Lat. *juxta*, because the combatants draw near to each other.

[JOSSLE, *s.* 1. A move, push, shake, S.

2. The act of making one's way through a crowd, *ibid.*]

[To JOSSLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To shake, to totter, Banffs.

2. To jostle, to make one's way in a crowd, S.]

[JOSSLE, *adv.* Roughly, by means of pushing, jostling, Banffs.]

[JOSSLER, JOSSLE, *s.* 1. A big, rough, rude fellow, *ibid.*

2. A clumsy, rude cart or carriage, *ibid.*]

[JOSSLIN, JOSSLAN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*; in the latter sense it is often pron. *jesslie*.]

[JOSSLY, JOSSLIE, *adj.* Shaky, unsteady, become frail.]

[JOSSICH, *s.* 1. A dull, heavy blow, Banffs.

2. A severe, heavy fall, *ibid.*

3. The dull sound made by a heavy blow or fall, *ibid.*]

[To JOSSICH, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To dash with violence, *ibid.*

2. To shake violently, *ibid.*

3. To toss backwards or forwards with a heavy jerking motion, *ibid.*]

[JOSSICHIN', *part. pr.* 1. Shaking or jerking violently, *ibid.*

2. Having or making a dull heavy sound, *ibid.*

3. Used also as an *s.*, and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

* To JOT, *v. a.* To take short notes on any subject, to be extended afterwards, S.

Most probably from E. *dot*, a point, a tittle; Moes-G. *jota*, Gr. *wra*, Heb. *jod*, the name of the smallest letter in the alphabet.

To JOT down, *v. a.* The same with *To Jot*, S.

"It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things, which I have herein *jotted down*, had in my own family." *The Provost*, p. 254.

JOTTING, *s.* A short minute of any thing, to be more fully written afterwards; more generally in pl. *jottings*, short notes, S.

"Here his Lordship read the judgment, and the paper called *Jottings* respecting John Dalgleish's settlement." *Caled. Merc.*, Mar. 29, 1823.

"A *jotting*, or rough sketch, of part of the goods alleged to have been packed into the boxes was—made on the last page of the pursuer's day book.—That no entry of the goods was made in the pursuer's books, excepting the *jotting* or statement before mentioned." *Edin. Even. Cour.*, Jan. 8, 1821.

"Tut, your honour; I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation *in favorem*; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in Exchequer." *Waverley*, iii. 356.

* JOT, *s.* A job, an occasional piece of work, *Shirr. Gl.*, S. B.; [*jots*, light work of any kind, Banffs.] *Isl. gaat*, cura.

[To JOT-ABOUT, *v. n.* To employ one's self in light work; *part. pr.* *jottin-about*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[To JOTTER, *v. n.* Same as *to jot-about*, but implies idleness in the worker, or meanness in the work, Banffs.]

JOTTERIE, JOTTERAL, *s.* 1. Odd, mean, or dirty work, *Ettr. For.*

2. In composition it has nearly the same sense with E. *hack*; as, a *jotterie-horse*, a horse of all work; a *jotterie-man*, one who is employed in the same manner; *Jotterie-work*, work of every description, such especially as does not belong to any regular servant, *ibid.*

Teut. *schot*, ejectionem; as originally denoting mean and dirty work, like that of a scavenger. It may, however, be abbreviated from Lat. *adjutor*, as originally denoting one who was occasionally employed as an assistant to others, whatever was the description of the work. It is, accordingly, of very frequent occurrence in old deeds. O. Fr. *adjutoire*, *ajuctoire*, aid. V. JOATER, which seems originally the same.

[JOTTERIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* Banffs.]

To JOTTLE, *v. n.* To be apparently diligent and yet doing nothing, to be busy about trifles; as, "He's *jottlin* on;" Linlithg.

JOTTLER, *s.* An inferior servant of all work, Loth.

This office was very common in the families of farmers. He is also denominated the *jotting man*, *ibid.* He *redds* the barns, and goes errands.

It has been conjectured that the term may be from E. *job*, *q.* a small matter. But to me it rather seems a corruption of *Scutler*.

JOUCATTE, JOUCAT, *s.* A measure mentioned in our old Laws. The term is now used as synon. with *gill*, or the fourth part of an E. pint, Loth.

"Decernis and ordanis the Firlot to be augmented; —and to conteine, nine-tene pintes and twa *joucattes*." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 114, Murray.

"Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin extended to 19 pintes, and a *jucat*." *Ibid.*

Perhaps allied to E. *jugg*, Dan. *jugge*, urna.

As L. B. *gaugett-um* denoted the tribute paid for gauging a cask of wine, and also the *measure* required in the cask, it seems to have been latterly transferred to the vessel itself, and at length to have been restricted to one of a small size.

JOUF, *s.* A sort of bed-gown, Dumfr.; evidently a variation of *Jupe*, *q. v.*

"From the scone cap, to the jewelled bonnet—from the hoddan-gray *joufs*, to the silken gown,—have I ever seen song cherished and esteemed." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 322.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* An instrument of punishment; a sort of pillory. V. JUGGS.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* Bad liquors, S. B. synon. *Jute*, *v.*

To JOUK, JOWK, JOOK, *v. n.* 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, in order to avoid a stroke or any injury, S.

Syne hynt Eneas ane perrellus lance in hand,
And it addressis fer furth on the land,
To ane Magus, that subtell was and sle,
And *joukit* in vnder the spere as he,
The schaft schakand flew furth about his hede.
Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

2. To bend or bow as a tree, in consequence of a stroke.

Hercules it smytis with an mychty touk,
Apoun the richt half fer to mak it *jouk*,
Inforsing him to welt it euer the bra.
Doug. Virgil, 249, 24.

3. To bow, to make obeisance.

—Sayand, That we are heretyckis,
And false loud lying mastis tykes,—
Huirkland with huidis into our neck,
With Judas mynd to *jouk* and beck,
Seikand Christis pepill to devoir.
Erle of Glencairne's Epistill, Knox's Hist., p. 25.

Ye shall have naithing to fash ye,
Sax servants shall *jouk* to thee.
Herd's Coll., ii. 63.

4. To shift, to act hypocritically or deceitfully, S.

—"Sa ye may persecuir to the end of your lyfe, without sclander to your professionn, euer approuing the treuth, and haitting impietie in all persounis, not leaning to warldy wisdeme, nor *jouking* for the plesure of greit men in the world." Davidsons's Commendation of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

Yit bauldly be his baner he abaid,
And did not *iouk* an icit from vprichtnes.
Ibid., st. 19.

"I saw no symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord L—, that *jouking* man, spoke about, for she skippit up the steps like a lassie." Ayr's. Legatees, p. 274.

5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S.

Hence the proverbial phrase borrowed from the situation of one exposed to a rough sea; "*Jouk*, and let the *jaw gae* over." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 43.

Sae we had better *jouk*, until the jaw
Gang o'er our heads, than stand afor't and fa'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Rudd. has given various etymological conjectures, but has not hit on the origin, which is certainly Germ. *zuck-en*, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow. Su.-G. *duk-a*, deprimere, seems radically allied; as well as Belg. *duyk-en*, to stoop; Teut. *duyck-en*, verticem capitis demittere; submittere se, suggredi, subsidere, abscondere se; Kilian. Perhaps we may add, Su.-G. *swig-a*, loco cedere, *swigt-a*, vacillare, ut solent loco cessura; Isl. *sveigi-ia*, incurvare.

It may be observed that this word in Ang. is generally pronounced as if the initial letter were *d*, like *duke* E. V. Jowk.

JOUK, JUUK, *s.* 1. An evasive motion of the body, S.

In cirkillis wide sche drane hym on the bent,
With meny ane cours and *jouk* about, about;
Quhare ever sche fled sche followis him in and out.
Doug. Virgil, 389, 27.

Gyrus, Virgil.
Germ. *zucken*, a convulsive motion.

2. A bow, a genuflexion, used contemptuously, to denote the mummeries of the Church of Rome.

For all your *joukis* and your neds,
Your harts is hard as any stone.
Spec. Godly Ball., p. 25.

The term is also used, without the idea of ridicule, to denote a genuflexion.

The Squire, as soen's the verity he fand,
Straight takes the honest shepherd by the hand;
Wha, wondering at the kindness, gae a *jouk*,
But did confus'd and mair ner shameful look.
Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

3. A kind of slight curtsey, S. B.

To her she hies, and hailst her with a *jouk*,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and buik.
Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

4. *Jouk* also denotes a shelter of any kind, either from storm, or from a blow; as, *the jouk of a dike*,—*of a tree*,—*of a hedge*, &c., Perth.

5. A trick, S.

To George Durrie he played a *juike*,
That will not be foryet this oulke:

Four hundred merks he gart him get him,
For tackis of kirkis he hecht to set him,
And syns aet vther men the teuidis.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 339.

To **JOUK, JEUK, v. a.** 1. To evade, to elude, to shift off, especially by artful means, S.

Fain wad he the bargain *jeuket*
—But his honour was at stake.

Ranken's Poems, p. 36.

[2. To play the truant, Banffs.]

[**JOUK-THE-SQUEEL, s.** A truant, *ibid.*; called also a *jouker*.]

JOUKER, s. A dissembler, one who acts deceitfully.

Their *ioukers* durst not kyth thair cure,
For feir of fasting in the Fratur,
And tynsall of the charge thay bure.

Davidson's Schort Discurs, st. 4.

[**JOUKIN, part. pr.** Playing truant; used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

JOUKING, JOWKING, s. 1. Shifting, change of place, S.

—Ennoyit of this deray,
This irksom trasing, *jouking*, and delay,—
Full many thingis reuoluit he in thoect;
Syns on that wers man ruschit he in tene.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 40.

2. Artful conduct, dissimulation, S.

Hence the phrase, *a jouking loun*, a deceitful fellow; also applied to one who is sycophantish and addicted to dissimulation, S. Germ. *zucker*, one who starts back.

JOUKRIE, s. Deceit.

“Thairfor keip your promes, and pretex na *ioukrie* be my Lorde of Cassillis writing.” Reasoning betnix Crosraguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

JOUKRY - PAWKRY, JOUCKRY - PAUCKRY, s. Trick, deception, juggling, S.

—The sin o' Nauplius,
Mair useless na hinsell,
Hia *joukry-paukry* finding out,
To weir did him compell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

V. **Jowk.**

To **JOUL, JOWL, v. n.** To toll, South of S.

O leeze me on thee, winsome bell,
Theu cantie *joulin* thing,
Theu wafts along thy friendly knell,
Swift on the zephyr's wing.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 143.

V. **Jow.**

To **JOUNDIE, JUNDIE, v. a.** To jog with the elbow, S. *junnie*, S. B.

—Your fump'ring waken'd me,
And I you *joundy'd*, that ys might be free.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

V. **HOO-SHOOTER.**

Bailey mentions *shunt* as an E. word, signifying to shove. Phillips calls it “a country-word,” as thus used. Both seem allied to Isl. *skund-a*, *festinus* co praeceps, *med skynde*, praecipitanter. Sw. *skynd-a*, (pron. *skunda*) signifies not only to hasten, but to push forward. *Jundie*, indeed, often means, to jog one in consequence of quick motion in passing. It may have primarily denoted celerity of motion. V. letter J.

JOUNDIE, JUNDIE, s. A push with the elbow, S.

“If a man's gaun down the brac, ilk ane gi'es him a *jundie*,” Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 41.

JOURDAN, JORDAN, s. In ludicrous language, a chamber-pot, S.

The word is used by Chaucer, in an address to a medical gentleman.

And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes*,
Thin ypcoras, and eke thy *galianes*.

Pardoner's Prol., v. 12239.

Tyrwhitt has the following Note. “This word is in Walsingham, p. 238. *Duae ollae, quas Jordanes vocamus, ad ejus collum colligantur.* This is part of the punishment of a pretended *Phisicus et astrologus*, who had deceived the people by a false prediction. Hollinshed calls them *two jorden pots*, p. 440.”

We find the same word used by Langland as a personal appellation. Describing a gluttonous preist, he says :

I shall iangle to thys *Jurdan* with hys iuste wombe,
To tel me what penaunces is, of which he preched rathe.

P. Ploughman, F. 65, b.

Both Skinner and Junius render it by *matula*, a chamberpot, deriving it from A.-S. *gor*, sterens, fimsus, and *den*, cubile, q. a receptacle of filth. Langland uses it metaph. as Plantus does *matula*, to denote a silly coxcomb.

Juste cannot be understood in its common signification. For it conveys an idea very different. It is most probably allied to Isl. *istur*, Su.-G. *ister-buk*, Dan. *ister-bug*, paunch, fat-guts.

JOURNAIT, part. pa. V. **JORNAT.**

—“Thai war lanchfully *journait* to the ferd court before hir bailye, and thar wardit, & fundin that thai had na ryt, to the tak of the said landis.” Aet. Audit., A. 1478, p. 75.

JOURNELLIE, adv. Daily, continually, progressively.

All men beginnis fer till die,
The day of their natinitie :
And *journellie* they de proceed,
Till Atropus cut the fatell threid.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 9.

Fr. *journalier*, daily, continual. V. **JORNEYE.**

To **JOW, v. n.** 1. To move from side to side; to *jow on*, to jog on, to move forward in a slow and rocking way, S.

2. To ring or toll. *The bell jaws* or *is jowin*, the bell tolls, S.; Sibb. writes it also *jowl*.

Now clinkumbell, wi' ratlin tow,
Begins to *jow* and croen.

Burns, iii. 38.

The storm was loud; in Oran-kirk
The bells they *jow'd* and rang.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 232.

The *v.* is sometimes used with the prep., *out* being added, S.

“And if sae should be that this be sae, if you'll just gar your servant *jow out* the great bell in the tower, there's me, and my twa brothers, and little Davie of the Stenhouse, will be wi' you wi' a' the power we can mak, in the snapping of a flint.” *Tales of my Landlord, i. 50.*

3. To *Jow in*. To be rung in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing

is near a close, or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay, S.

"Now, fare ye well; for there is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows in*, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manoeuvres." Redgauntlet, ii. 226.

4. To roll; applied to the violent motion of a river when in flood, or to the waves of the sea, S.

"He kens weel aneugh wha feeds him and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight thack and rape when his coble is *jowing awa'* in the Firth, poor fallow." Antiquary, ii. 281.

Kimmer can sit an' say,—'E'en be't sae,
An' red *jowes* the Nith atween banking an' brae;
Kimmer can cast ower it her cantraips an' spells,
An' feerie, can cross it in twa braid cockle shells.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 60.

"*Jowes*, moves violently;" N. *ibid.*

"We say of the sea,—in a stormy day, that the jaws of it are coming *jowing in*, rolling on the rocks and roaring." Gall. Encycl., vo. *Jow*.

It has been justly observed, that this term conveys a complex idea to the mind, not merely that of sound, but of sound accompanied with a swinging or waving motion. V. Maetaggart, in vo.

Perhaps from Teut. *schuyv-en*, loco movere, pellere, volvere; as applied to a bell, originally denoting the motion of it. V. v. a.

- To JOW, v. a. 1. To move, S. B.

Sae, hear me, lass, ye mauna think
To *jow* me wi' the sight o' chink.—

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 355.

2. To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side, Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps a provincial pron. of the E. v. to *Jaw*. This might seem probable from the use of *Jow* for *Jaw*, a wave.

3. "To ring or toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue;" Gl. Sibb.

It has been said that the word "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound of a large bell." But this is not the general acceptation. In a steeple or belfry, which has become crazy through age, it is said, that they dare not *ring* the bells, lest they should bring down the steeple; they can only *jow* them; i. e., they dare not give them the full swing. Sometimes a bell is said to be *jowed*, when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

—"That all maneir of persons—have reddy their fensabill geir and wapennis for weir, and compeir thairwith to the said Presidentis, at *jowyng* of the common bell, for the keeping and defens of the town aganis any that wald invaid the samyn." Extract Council Rec. Edin., A. 1516.

4. To ring; improperly used.

"The said Freir Alexander thane being in Dundie, without delay he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to *jow* the hell, and to give signifiatioun that he wald preiche." Knox's Hist., p. 17.

- Jow, s. 1. A jog or push, Aberd.

2. A single stroke in the tolling of a bell, S.

She had not gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell knellan;
And every *jow* the deid-bell geid,
Cried, Wae to Barbara Allan,
Sir John Graeme, Percy's Reliques, iii. 110.

3. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water on a tub, Lanarks.

4. The wave thus dashed, *ibid.*

Wi' swash an' swow, the angry *jow*
Cam lashan' donn the braes.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

- JOWING, s. The tolling of a large bell, S.

"After the said battle of Flodden Field,—fought 9th September, 1513, on the news coming to Edinburgh next day,—the magistrates gave out a proclamation, that the inhabitants were to get ready their fensabill geir and wapennis for weir, and appear before them at the *jowing* of the common Tolbooth-bell." Gall. Encycl.

- JOW, s. A juggler.

In Scotland than, the narrest way,
He come, his cunning till assay;—
The *Jow* was of a grit engyne,
And generit was of gyans,
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.

Lord Hailes is certainly right in viewing the word in this sense; especially as it is said, with respect to his skill in alchemy—

In pettingry he wrocht grit pyne.

"It would also seem, that *Quene of Jowis*, Bann. MS., p. 136, means Queen of magicians," or rather, "of imposters." Kennedy, in his *Flyting*, closely connects *jow* and *jugglour*.

Judas, *Jow*, Jugglour, Lollard lawreat.
St. 35, Edin. edit. 1508.

This seems formed from Fr. *jou-er*, to play; also, to counterfeit the gestures of another. *Jouer de passe-passe*, to juggle. The Fr. word is perhaps radically allied to Teut. *guych*, sanna, irrisio.

- [JOWALIS, s. pl. Jewels, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 79, Dickson.]

- [JOWIS. V. DICT.]

- JOW-JOWRDANE-HEDED, *adj.*

Bot owl, *jow-jordane-heded* jevens.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Jow seems to refer to the *jowl*, or side of the head, S. *jow*. The idea may be, that the persons described had heads formed like pots. V. JOURDAN.

- To JOWK, v. n. To juggle, to play tricks.

He could wirk windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a bittill for a berne bald,
Nobis of nutschellis, and silver of sand,
Thus *jowkit* with the juxters the janglane *Ja*.
Houlate, iii. 12, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the term *joked*, and *juxters*, jokers. But according to the sense of the word *joke* in E., this is not the idea here expressed. *Jowkit* evidently signifies, "played such tricks as are common to jugglers."

The word, as here used, may be radically the same with *Jouk*, q. v. But although there is a very near approximation in sense, I am rather inclined to view it, because of the peculiar signification, as formed from Germ. *gauch*, histrio, ludio, praestigiator. Teut. *guych*, sanna, irrisio; Belg. *guych*, a wry mouth. For, as Wachter has observed, *gauchel-en* and *jockl-en* are

merely differences of dialects. Kilian, in like manner, gives *jougleur* and *guychelet* as synon. *Juxter* is evidently formed from *jovck*, q. *jovckster*. I hesitate whether *joukry-pawkry* ought not to be immediately referred to this v. V. Jow.

JOWPOUN, *s.* A short cassock, Fr. *jupon*.

"Item, anc *jowpoun* of blak velvott lynit with gray. Item, anc uthur *jowpoun* of blak velvott, broderrit with silk," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 84.

JOY, *s.* A darling. V. **Jo**.

JOYEUSITY, *s.* Jollity, mirth. Fr. *joyeuseté*.

"Such pastyme to thame is bot *joyeusity*, quharein our Queene was brocht up." Knox's Hist., p. 304.

JUCAT, *s.* A measure. V. **JOUCATE**.

JUDEN, *s.* Gideon, the name of a man. This is the pron. of the South of S.

JUDGMENT-LIKE, *adj.* Applied to what is supposed to be like a token of divine displeasure, S.

"Even the godly may fall doited in the day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whele land.—When it is so,—it's both a great sin, and looks *judgment-like*. It was *judgment-like* and a token of it to that poor land, when godly Baruch and the godly with him in that time fell into that fault." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 11.

"It would have been a *judgment-like* thing, had a bairn of Docter Pringle's—been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelatie idolatry." Ayrs, Legatces, p. 239.

To JUFFLE, *v. n.* To walk hastily, Ettr. For.

Apparently from the same origin with E. *to Shuffle*, "to move with an irregular gait." Seren. renders the E. word, *Tnmultuarie incedere*; which gives the sense more accurately. Teut. *schuyffel-en* is expl. fugere; also, *filare*.

JUFFLER, *s.* Shuffler. V. **HOMELTY-JOMELTY**.

JUFFLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes worn with the heels down, Edin.; *Bachles* synon.; q. what one *shuffles* with.

[**JUGGIE**, *s.* 1. A small jng, Banffs.

2. The quantity of whisky punch made in a *juggie*, *ibid.*]

JUGGINS, JUGGONS, *s. pl.* Rags. *Aw in juggins*, all in rags, Fife, Ayrs. It is pronounced hard, as if *d* were the initial letter.

"Having a washin',—judge of my feelings when I saw them—standing upright before the boyns on chairs, rubbin' the clothes to *juggons* between their hands." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 265.

[**JUGGIS**, *s. pl.* Dregs, Lyndsay, Ans. to Kingis Flyting, l. 55.]

To JUGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, Gall. V. **JOGILL**.

JUGGS, JOUGS, JOGGES, *s. pl.* An instrument of punishment, like the pillory; the criminal being fastened to a wall or post, by an iron collar which surrounds his neck, S.

"Of the same nature was a tall wooden post, with two cross arms affixed to it, and an iron collar, for encircling the necks of offenders, called the *Jougs*, suspended by a chain at the side of it, which stood on a stone pedestal in a public part of the present town. It was called the *Trone*, and goods sold in the public market were weighed at it." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 210. V. also xiv. 370, N.

"They punish—delinquents—making them stand in *Jogges*, as they call them, Pillarics, (which in the country churches are fixed to the two sides of the maine doore of the Parish-Church) cutting the halfe of their haire, shaving their beards," &c. Maxwell's Burthen of Issachar, p. 3.

Belg. *juk* signifies a yoke; *paardejuk*, a horse-collar. This may be derived from Lat. *jug-um*, a yoke. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. *kaak*, Dan. *kaag*. V. **COCKSTULE**.

JUIKE, *s.* A trick. V. **JOUK**, *s.*

JUM, *adj.* Reserved, not affable, S. *Humdrum* is nearly synon.

JUM, *s.* A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, Ayrs.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Jumze*, which has merely received a plural form. V. **JAM**.

JUMCTURER, *s.* An old term for a great coat, Roxb.

It seems allied to Fr. *jointure*; but for what reason, whether from its various *joinings*, or as corresponding to the shape of the body, cannot be ascertained.

JUMKIN, *part. pr.* A provincialism for *jumping*, Galloway.

An' there was nimble-finger'd Ben,
Wha frae the whins came *jumkin*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 72.

JUMM, *s.* That deep hollow sound, which comes from the rocks on the sea-shore, during a storm; caused partly by the waves, and partly by the hurling pebbles, striking the rocks, Gall. V. **Maetaggart**.

To JUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To muddle, to foul, S.

2. To distract, to confound, to unhinge, S.

3. To disorder in mind, S. B.

Evidently the same with E. *jumble*, which Johnson, after Skinner, traces to Fr. *combler*, to fill, to satiate. But as it has been observed that the letter *j* corresponds with Teut. *sch*, and *sk* of the Scandinavian nations, I have no doubt that we are to look for the original term in Belg. *schommel-en*, to stir, to shake. The primary term is probably Isl. *skum*, spuma, mucor, whence E. *scum*, this being raised by *stirring*.

JUMMLIE, *s.* "Sediment of ale;" Gall. Eneyl.

[**JUMMLIE**, *adj.* Drumly, turbid, Clydes.]

*To JUMP, *v. n.* To burst asunder, to part with force; applied to a coat, gown, &c., which is made too tight, S. B.

JUMPABLES, *s. pl.* Jumps, or boddice, worn by women, Berwicks. V. JIMPS.

Perhaps from Fr. *jupe habille*, *q.* what is meet or fit for the body.

JUMPER, *s.* An iron punch for boring rocks, before blasting, Fife.

JUMPIE, *s.* A sort of *spencer*, with a short tail, or skirt, worn by females, Loth.

I hae fourteen braw clews
Will mak baith a coat and a *jumpie*;
And plenty o' plaiden for trews,
An ye get them I sanna scrimp ye.
Patie cam over the Dale; Old Song.

JUMPIN' JOCK, *s.* The merry-thought of a fowl, made into a play-thing for children, by means of a double cord or thread passed through two holes, bored near the extremity of the limbs, betwixt which a short piece of stick is put, and twisted round till it gains a spring. A piece of shoemaker's wax is then stuck on the centre of the bow, to which the point of the stick is pressed until it adheres; and when placed on a table or chair near a fire, the elasticity, by degrees, overcoming the adhesive quality of the wax, causes it suddenly to spring up, Roxb.

JUMPIN'-ON-LID, *s.* The same with *Harness-lid*, *q. v.* Aberd.

[JUMPIN'-TOW, *s.* A skipping rope, Mearns.]

JUMZE, *s.* Applied to what is larger than is necessary; "a *jumze* of a house," a large empty house, or one too large for the use; "a *jumze* of a cart," &c. Upp. Lanarks. V. JUM, *s.*

JUNCTLY, JUNTLY, *adv.* Compactly.

On Settirday on to the bryg thai raid,
Off gud playne burd was weil and *junctly* maid.
Wallace, vii. 1147, MS.

v. hundreth men in harnes rycht *juntly*,
Thai wachet furth to mak a jeperty
At the south part, apon Scot and Dundass.
Wallace, xi. 857, MS.

Q. conjunctly.

JUNDIE, *s.* A large empty object; as, a *jundie* of a house, a *jundie* of a cart; Lanarks.

To JUNDIE, JUNNIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, to justle, S.; *junnie*, Aberd. V. JOUNDIE.

I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae joggel't wi' adversity,
Shon'd e'er attempt to sing;

Sae *junnied* on frae day to day,
Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray,
To gar the muse tak wing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 36.

"*Junnie*, to jog with the elbow;" Gl. Shirrefs.

JUNDIE, JUNNIE, *s.* 1. A push with the elbow, S.

2. Expl. "a sudden impulse to one side," Dumfr.

To JUNDIE, *v. n.* To move or rock from side to side; like a vessel in which some liquid is contained, Ettr. For. The term does not imply that any of it is spilt.

JUNNICE, *s.* "A jostle, a blow," Aysr.; Gl. Picken.

This might rather appear to be a corr. of the pl., *q. jundies*.

To JUNE, *v. a.* To join. This is uniformly used by Bellenden, [also by Sir D. Lyndsay.]

JUNKY. A corr. of the name *John*, or rather of the diminutive *Johnny*. Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

To JUNNIE, *v. a.* V. JUNDIE.

JUNREL, *s.* A large irregular mass of stone, or other hard matter, Gall.

And now the castles ane and a'
Our fathers thought wad never fa',
In *junrells*, are dung down.

Gall. Encycl., p. 246.

JUNT, *s.* 1. A large piece of meat, bread, or any thing else, S. perhaps originally *q. a joint* of meat.

—Twa good *junts* of beef,—
Drew whittles frae ilk sheath.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 267.

A *junt* o' beef, baith fat an' fresh,
Aft in your pat be todlin'!

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 67.

2. Applied to a squat clumsy person, S. B.

At last brave Jess, the fodge *junt*,
Did had Dad's hands till the auld runt,
Wi' boiling broe, John Ploughman brunt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

3. "A large quantity of liquid of any kind;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely an improper sense of the term strictly denoting solids.

L. B. *juncta* or *junctum*, however, is used for some kind of measure of salt; Monastic. Anglic. ap. Du Cange.

[JUNTFEFTMENT, *s.* Conjunct infestment, giving joint possession of heritable property, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 5, Dickson.]

JUPE, *s.* 1. A kind of short mantle or cloak for a woman, S. The term in this sense is now nearly obsolete.

2. A wide or great coat, S. Gl. Sibb.
 3. Some sort of pelisse formerly worn by women.

"In the old room they found the beautiful witch Katharine, with the train of her snow-white *joup* drawn over her head, who looked as if taken in some evil act by surprise." Brownie of Bodsbeck, p. 113.

4. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children, Roxb.

"She plunged forward to escape from the hands of men; but it would have been into the arms of the devil, had not the branch of a bramble bush caught her by the *jupe*, and plucked her—like a brand from the burning." The Steam-Boat, p. 356.

5. The term, if I mistake not, is used for a bed-gown, Clydes.
 6. A kind of loose or limber stays, worn by ladies.

First I pat on my *jupes* sae green,
 An' kilted my coaties rarely;
 Awa I gaed but stockings or shoon
 Among the dews sae paelrie!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 64.

Paelrie is evidently used as for E. pearly; and was perhaps originally written *pearlie*.

—"The lords o' Morison were bold and powerful, and their ladies wore mair riches on their grass green *jupes* than wad buy me a baron's land." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 516.

7. *Jupes*, pl., a piece of flannel, used instead of stays, Ang., nearly in the same sense with E. *jumps*.
 8. A flannel shirt or jacket, Shetl.

Fr. *jupe*, a shepherd's frock, a long coat; L. B. *jupp-a*, *jop-a*, Ital. *giubb-a*, *giub-one*, Hisp. *jub-on*; Teut. *juppe*, Isl. Su.-G. *hjup*, tunica, from *hyp-ia*, involve, which seems the radical term.

- JUPPERTY, JEPERTY, *s.* 1. A warlike enterprise, which implies both art and danger.

—Me think ye wald blythly
 That men fand yow sum *jeperty*.
 How ye mycht our the wallis wyn.

Barbour, x. 639, MS.

Thir manere of renkis and *juppertyis* of batall
 Ascaneus hantit, and broucht first in Itale.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 32.

2. A battle, or conflict; used in a general sense.

—All hale the wycitory
 The Scottis had of this *jupardy*;
 And few wes slayne of Scottis men.

Wynntown, viii. 13. 167.

It has been viewed as formed from Fr. *jeu perdu*, q. a lost game. Tyrwhitt derives *jupartie*, as used by Chaucer, from Fr. *jeu parti*, properly a game in which the chances are even. Hence it was used to denote anything uncertain or hazardous. Se nous les voyons a *jeu parti*. Froissart, Vol. I., c. 234. V. Tyrwhitt in vo.

- JUPSIE, *adj.* Expl. "big-headed, dull, and having a slothful appearance," Orkn.

[JURDEN, *s.* A chamber-pot, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 2478. V. JOURDAN.]

JURE. *Art and Jure.* V. ART.

[JURE, *s.* Applied to stock; as, "I hae na a *jure*," I have not a single animal, Shetl.]

[JURENAY, *s.* A military coat, Ital. *giornea*. V. JORNAY.]

[JURGE, *v. n.* V. CHIRK.]

To JURMUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To crush, to disfigure, Ettr. For.

"How do ye mean when you say they were hashed?' 'Champit like—a' broozled and *jurmummed*, as it war.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134, 135.

2. To bamboozle, Roxb.

"I trow it is a shame to see a pretty maid jaumphed an' *jurmummed* in that gate." Perils of Man, i. 246.

JURMUMMLE, *s.* The act of crushing or disfiguring, Ettr. For.

JURNAL'D, *part. pa.* Coagulated; blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be *jurnal'd*, Roxb. Synon. *lappered*.

JURR, *s.* "The noise a small water-fall makes, when it falls among loose stones or gravel;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schorre*, ruptura, as resembling the noise made by breaking; or perhaps rather to Su.-G. *skorr-a*, sonum stridulum edere; "to grate, to sound gratingly, to make a harsh noise;" Wideg.

To JUST, *v. a.* To adjust.

—"That every pundlar be *justed* and made equal with the King's pundlar; and that none have poundlars or bismars of greater weight," &c. Acct., A. 1628, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 473.

[*JUSTICE, JUSTIS, *s.* The chief judge in criminal causes, called the king's justiciar, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 66, 104, Dickson.

There were at least two king's justiciars for Scotland; one for the districts north of the Forth, and one for those south. The circuit court held by the justiciar was called the justice-ayre, and the clerks of his court were called justice-clerks. V. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I.]

JUSTICIARY POWER. The "power of judging in matters of life and death," S.; Gl. Crookshanks.

JUSTICOAT, *s.* A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B.

The groff gudeman began tae grammil,
 "Thair'a muck tae lead, thair'a bear tae hummil;"
 The *justicoat* syne on he flung,
 An' up he gat his hazel rung;
 Then but he gat wi' hasty breishell
 An' laid on Ifab a badger-reishell.

MS. Poems.

Fr. *just-au-corps*, a close coat.

JUSTIECOR, s. The same with *Justicoat*, South of S.

"Its a sight for sair een to see a gold lace *justiecor* in the Ha' garden sac late at s'en." Rob Roy, i. 132. V. **JUSTICOAT**.

To **JUSTIFIE, v. a.** 1. To punish with death, in whatever way.

"He gart strik the heydis fra them of Capes that var in preson in Theane, and syne past to Calles to gar execut justice on the remenant. He beand ther aruyit, he gart bryng furth the prasoners to be *iustifiet*." Compl. S., 177, 178.

It seems to be used in the same sense by the Bishop of Dunkeld.

And they war folk of knowledge as it semit ;
Als into Venus Court full fast they demit ;
Sayand, Yone lustie Court will stop or meit
To *justife* this bysning quhilik blasphemit.

Patrice of Honour, ii. 7. *Edin. edit.*, 1579.

"Thir conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death.—There came a French ship out of France hastily into Scotland with secret writings to the Duke, who was then in prison in the castle of Edinburgh, to advertise him that it was concluded by the King and counsel, that he should be *justified* on a certain day, which was the day after the ship strake in the Road of Leith." *Pitcottie*, p. 83.

"On the morrow this child was *justifiit* in presence of mony pepil." *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 28, a. *Multis conscientibus furca postea est suspensus*; *Boeth.*

This sense of the word, directly contrary to the modern meaning, is borrowed from L. B. *justificare*, *meritis poenis afficere, debito supplicio plectere*. Fr. *justicier* is used in the same sense.

In a letter from James IV. of Scotland to Charles VII. of France, we have these words: *Principales vero rebelles qui in eodem castro inventi fuerunt poena, suspendii justificavimus*: we have *justified* by hanging. V. **Du Cange**.

Capital punishment is sometimes thus defined:—"They beand swa convict, sall be *justifiit* to the deid thairfor;" i.e., punished to the death. A. 1500, *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 596.

2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fine.

"Anent thame that reivis fisch fra fischeris," it is ordanit that "the Schiref sall write to the Lord or Baillie of the ground quhair the said trespassour is and remainis for the time, chargeand him in the King's name to tak the said trespassouris ane or ma, and send thame to him to be *justifiit*.—And gif he beis convict thairfor befor him be an assise, that he be adjudgit in ane unlaw of xx. *lib.* to be raisit to the King's use." A. 1497, *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 543.

L. B. *justificare* is also used in this general sense, as denoting punishment in proportion to the crime. *Judicio dato damnare, vel per judicium compellere*. It is frequently applied to mulcts. *Justificabunt rusticos, et medietatem justitiae habebit Prior Neronisvillae, et medietatem Matthaeus de Anunvilla*. *Chart.*, 1146, ap. **Du Cange**. The Prior was to receive one moiety of the fine, and Matthew de Anunville another.

3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying to condemn.

"Gif it happynis ony man til assist in rede, confort, or consal, or mayntenance, to thaim that ar *iustifiit* be the king in this present parliament, or sal happyn to be *iustifiit* in tym cummyn for crimes committit agaynis the king,—fra it be notour, or the tres-

passour be convict tharof, he sal be punyst in sic lik maner as the principale trespassouris." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1449, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 35, c. 3.

L. B. *justificare, non tam justitiam exercere, quam judicio dato damnare. Si haec violaverit, ipsemet justificabit*. *Cart. A.* 1055, ap. **Du Cange**.

4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate reference either to acquittal or condemnation.

"That al regaliteis, that ar in the kingis handis now, or sal be in tym to cum, be haldyn in ryalte, ande *iustifiit* be the kingis Justice, quhil thai remayn in the kingis handis." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1449, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 36, c. 13.

This signifies, that causes pertaining to districts of regality, which by ward or escheat might fall into the hands of the king, should be determined by the ordinary justices, and not according to the peculiar privileges of regalities, as long as they continued in his hands. This may be viewed as a proof, even in this early period of our history, of the great inconvenience found to arise from these distinguishing rights, as frequently obstructing the ordinary course of justice; and as perhaps the first attempt, on the part of the crown, to get free from this public nuisance.

A stronger measure was adopted a few years afterwards.

"That all regaliteis that are now in the kingis handis be annex to the rialte: And that in tym to cum thar be na regaliteis grantyt without delivuerance of the Parliament." A. 1455, *ibid.*, p. 43, c. 4.

The use of this term is analogous to that of L. B. *rectare, arrectare*, rendered in our Laws, *to do right*, i.e., to make satisfaction by punishment. V. **ARETXX**.

JUSTIFYING, s. Subjection to capital punishment.

"The Earl also shew himself familiar, at that time with the Duke and King, and did what he could to save the Lords from *justifying* in the King's fury." *Pitcottie*, p. 82.

[**JUSTING, part. pr.** Jousting, tilting, sporting, *Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l.* 546. Used also as a *s.*; part. pa. *justit.*]

JUSTRY, s. 1. Justice, equity.

Thau pray we all to the Makar abow,
Quhilik has in hand off *justry* the ballance,
That he vs grant of his der lestand lows.

Wallace, vi. 101, MS.

2. The justice eyre, court of justice.

This Alysandyr Kyng of Scotland
Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland,
Haldand Courtis and *Justrys*,
And chastyd in it all Reverys.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 249.

—"Tharfor the Justice sal mak a ditte within thar *iustris* & punis thaim that ar falsy, as the cause requiris." *Parl. Ja. I.*, A. 1431, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 20.

"That the part of Coule that is not within the bondis of my Erle of Ergilis *Justry* cum to Dunbertane." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, *Ed.* 1814, p. 241.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. *justitiarum*, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or itinerant; or of *Justitiare*, officium justitiarum; **Du Cange**.

To **JUTE, v. a.** To tipple. *Jutting and drinking* is a phrase commonly used with respect to tipplers, S.

The word has originally respected the act of *pouring out* liquor, that it might be drunk; Moes.-G. *giut-an*, Su.-G. *giut-a*, A.-S. *geot-an*, fundere. V. YET, v.

JUTE, JOOT, s. 1. A term applied to weak or dull liquor, S.; Belg. *jucht*, slight beer.

She ne'er ran sour *jute*, because
It geses the batts.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

Joot, Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 42.

2. Sometimes, in contempt, applied to tea, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.

This may have the same origin with the v. Belg. *jucht*, however, denotes slight beer; and Su.-G. *gyttia*, mud, properly what is left after an inundation, from *giut-a*, fundere.

JUTTIE, s. A tippler, Ang.

To JUTTLE, v. n. To tipple. *To juttle and drink*, S.

"There winna be a styme o' them seen again atweesh this and twal hours at e'en, when they'll be baith hame glowran fu; for the dominie's a *juttlin* elf, an' atweesh you and me, I'm wae to say, our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie." Campbell, i. 330.

The Isl. has a diminutive v., which is used nearly in the same sense; *Gutt-a*, liquida agitare; also the s. *gult*, agitatio liquidorum; Haldorson. This, however, is perhaps more immediately allied to our *Sculle*.

JUTE, s. A term of reproach applied to a woman, nearly of the same import with *jade*, Clydes.

Langland uses the same term to denote persons of the lowest rank.

Sowters and shepeherds, & such lewed *jutes*
Percen wyth a *Pater noster* the palace of heauen,
And passen Purgatori penanceeles, at her hence parting.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 52, b.

—Whan a rake's gaun hame bung-fu
Frae *jutes* like Lucky Spence's;—
He has na a' his senses
Owre keen that night.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 52.

She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is bienlie thacket;
Nans gangs snodder to the fair;
But the *jute* is broken-backet.

Ibid., p. 155.

Perhaps it means, *dregs*, from *giut-an*, &c., mentioned above.

JUXT, adv. Next, as denoting place or order; corresponding with *first*, as going before.

"It is, first, a vicious argumentation, and, *iuxt*, a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God." Forbes's Defence, p. 29.

Fr. *joucte*, beside; Lat. *juxt-a*.

JUXTER, s. A juggler. V. JOWK.

[JVEGAR, s. Thesea-urchin, Orkn. & Shetl.]

JYMP, s. A quirk. V. GYMP, s.

JYPLE, s. "A person with clothes badly made;" Gall. Encycl.; evidently synon. with *Hyple*, q. v.

Isl. *skypla* signifies calyptra laxior, a woman's cap or hood of a loose shape; also, a veil.

END OF VOLUME II.