

K.

KAEST, *s.* A dunghill, sink; Orkn. V. KEUSS.

KAIM, *s.* A low ridge, etc. V. DICT.

This word in all its applications is the same as *comb*, and is not allied to Fr. *cime*, which is from Gk. *kuma*. It is from A.-S. *camb*, a comb, crest, ridge; Dan. Sw. Du. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*. See **COMB** in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

KAIPIT, *part. pt.* Coped, covered, topped; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 148.

KAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin. Misprint in DICT.

KAKA, *s.* Wild hemlock; Orkn.

KALENDIS, *s. pl.* Kalends, beginnings; "*kalendis* of comfort," Kingis Quair, st. 177.

Worschippe, ye that loueris bene, this may,
For of your blisse the *kalendis* are begonne,
And sing with vs, away, winter, away!

Ibid., st. 34, Skeat's ed., S.T.S.

This is an imitation of Chaucer's *kalendes of hope*, Troil., ii., 7, and *kalendis of eschaunge*, Id. v. 1646.

KALSHES, *s. pl.* V. **KILCHES**, *Calshes*.

KAMSTARY, *adj.* V. **CAMSTERIE**.

KANER, **KAINER**, *s.* Overseer, bailiff, water-bailiff. V. *Canare*.

"Item, to the Lairdis *Kaner* for keiping of the yair anno lxxx. [1590] thre bollis victuell, inde ix. lib." *Thanes of Cawdor*, p. 193, Sp. C.

This term is still used in North of S. as the name of a water-bailiff.

KAR-GAIT, *s.* A cart-road; Burgh Recs. Prestwick.

KAUCH (*gutt.*), **KEACH**, **KIAUGH**, **CAIGH**, *s.* Fighting, struggling, battle, bustle, anxious exertion, anxiety about one's family or business. Addit. to **KAUCH**, q. v.

His wee-bit ingle blinkan bonillie
His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty Wifie's smile,
The lispig infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary *kiaugh* and care beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

Burns, Cotlar's Saturday Night, st. 3.

The first ed. read *kiaugh and care*; but in the ed. of 1793 the phrase was altered to *carling cares*. In latest eds. the original reading has been adopted.

Jamieson's etym. of *kauch* is wrong. The word is of Celtic origin, being from Gael. *cathaich* (pron. *káech*), to fight; *cathachadh* (pron. *káacha*), fighting, struggling; from *cath*, a fight.

(Sup.)

T

KAVEL, **KEVEL**, *s.* A lot. V. **CAVEL**.

An interesting illustration of the legal phrase "*by kavel or lot*," occurs in Erskine's Institutes, in the passage which tells how a Sheriff "kens a widow to her terce." It runs thus:—"She cannot possess any lands exclusive of the heir till the Sheriff ken her to her terce, by dividing the lands between the heir and her. In this division, after determining *by kavel or lot* whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i.e., by the east or the west, the Sheriff sets off the first two acres for the heir, and the third for the widow; and on the division of the whole in this manner, the widow, by herself or her procurator, takes instruments in the hands of a notary public."

KAVIE, *s.* V. **CAVIE**.

KEAPING-STANE, *s.* Coping, covering. Addit. to **KEAPSTONE**.

"... and the *keaping-stane* to be of outlairis, frie wark, and boulded with irne fra the eist end to the wast end on ilk syd." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 300, Sp. C.

KEBBUCK-HEEL, *s.* The end-piece or remnant of a cheese. V. **KIBBUCK**.

O wives be mindfu', ance yoursel
How bonnie lads ye wanted,
An' dinna, for a *kebbuck-heel*,
Let lasses be affronted

On sic a day!

Burns, Holy Fair, st. 25.

KECHAN, *s.* Same as **KEECHIN**, q. v.; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 67, ed. 1876.

Wrongly rendered *yeast* in Gloss.

KEDDIE, *s.* A little kid; "ane lamb *keddie*," a young lamb, Witchcraft, Spald. Club. Misc., I. 129.

To **KEDGE**, *v. a.* To fill, stuff, gormandise; "*kedged* like a king" is a common saying after a good meal.

KEDGE-KYTE, *s.* Lit. a fill-belly; a glutton, a coarse or greedy person at table; also applied to a big-bellied person.

KEELD, **KELDE**, *part. pt.* Marked with keel or ruddle; "the lambs are a' *keeld*." V. **KEEL**.

Thow has thy clamschellis and the burdoun *keldie*.

Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 431.

KEEVE, *s.* V. DICT.

A.-S. *cyffe*, from which this word is derived, is prob. borrowed from Lat. *cupa*, a vat. *Keeve* is a form of **KIVE**, q. v.

the sown-seeds were steeped and prepared; a *saut-kit*, or barrel, for storing salt; and various others. But in every case the *kit* was a wooden vessel for holding the stock, store, or supply of the article it contained; and the store or supply it held, as also the quantity required to fill it, was also called a *kit*.

KITTIE, COOTIE, s. A dimin. of *kit*; a small tub or shallow wooden vessel that can be easily carried about by hand; West of S. O. Du. *kitte*, a tub; Mod. Du. *kuip*.

KITLING, KITLIN, s. A kitten. V. **KITLING.** Icel. *ketlingr*, a kitten.

KITTIE, s. V. **DICT.**

The various uses of this term prove that Callander's etym. is correct. *Kittie* is certainly a dimin. of *Kate*; and it is so used in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 426.

KIVE, s. Same as *keeve*, a tub, q. v.

Kive is the more correct form; as the word is derived from A.-S. *cyffe*. V. *Keve*.

KLYPE, KLYTE, v. and s. V. **CLYPE, CLYTE.**

KNABBIE, s. Lit. a small *knab* or knob; a short bit of wood to pass through the eye of a rope used as a stall-tether; same as *Knool*; Orkn. V. **MUNKIE.**

KNAIF, KNEYF, KNAVE, s. A child, servant. V. **KNAW.**

Used also as an *adj.*; as in **KNAVE-BAIRN**, q. v.

KNAIFSCHIP, s. V. **KNAVESHIP.**

KNAIP, s. A servant. V. **KNAPE.**

KNAP, s. Knop, knob, cover, projection; as, "The *Knap* of hir elbow," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 242, Rec. Soc. Addit. to **KNAP**, q. v.

KNAPPISKUA, s. V. **KNAPSCHA.**

KNAPPOLD, s. V. **KNAPPEL.**

KNAPPY, adj. In small roundish lumps, abounding in small lumps; Orkn.

KNAUCHT, part. pt. Caught, adopted; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 5.

To **KNAW, v. a.** To make known, confess, own. Addit. to **KNAW**, q. v.

" . . . the said Thomas sal fyrst syt done on his kne and tak the nakit nyff that he hurt the said William with in his hande, and opynly *knaw* that he has offendit til him, and deliuer him the said knyff, to do with it that he will." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 Dec., 1467, I. 27, Sp. C.

KNAWIN, part. pt. Made known, declared, adjudged, allotted, put in possession.

" . . . ther is now cammyn befor yow the doch-tir of the fyrst wyff clamande the said lande as air thairto and to be *knawin* be yow to the samyn and richt." Ibid., 20 Mar., 1468, I. 28, Sp. C. V. **NOZE** under **KEN**, s. 6.

KNAWING, s. Knowledge; *tofore knawing*, foreknowledge; Kingis Quair, st. 148, Skeat's ed., S.T.S. V. **KNAW.**

KNAWLEGEING, s. Knowledge, information, means of knowing or learning.

Yit nevertheles we may haif *knawlegeing*

Of God Almychtie be his creatouris.

Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 29.

KNEEF, adj. Active. V. **DICT.**

The etym. of this term is correct enough; but the assertion that Fr. *naif*, is derived from Lat. *gnavus*, is utterly wrong; they have no connection whatever. Fr. *naif* is from Lat. *nativus*. V. **LITRE'** and **BRACHET.**

To **KNEISTER, v. n.** To creak; applied also to the sound made in smothering a laugh; *part. pr. kneisterin*, as in *kneisterin shoon*, creaking shoes.

Prob. allied to Dan. *knuse*, to bruise, crush; Icel. *knosa*, A.-S. *cnysian*.

To **KNICK with nay.** V. **NECK, NYKIS.**

To **KNIP, KNYP, v. a.** To crop, nibble; as, "to *knip* the grass;" *part. pt. knyp*, Douglas, Virgil, xii. prol.; but commonly *knipt* or *knypst*.

Icel. *hneppa*, to cut short. Cf. E. *nip*.

To **KNITT, KNYTT, v. a.** To combine, strengthen; Kingis Quair, st. 194; *part. pt. knet*, knit, twined; Ibid., st. 31. Addit. to **KNET**, q. v.

KNITTEN, part. pt. Knit, compacted, built. This form is still used.

For William wichttar wes of corss

Nor Sym, and better *knittin*,

Sym said he sett nocht by his forss,

Bot hecht he sowld be hittin.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 24, ed. 1882.

To **KNOOL, KNULE, NOOL, v. a.** To beat with the knuckles or closed fist, to thrash; also, to beat or nag on the knuckles, as in the game of marbles called Nags, q. v. West of S.

Knool is simply a contr. form of *knuckle*.

To **KNOOL, KNULE, KNUL, NOOL, v. n.** To knuckle down or place the closed fist on the ground to receive nags; also, to bow, yield, submit, fawn, cringe: *part. pt. knoolt, knuled*, is frequently used as an *adj.*, meaning crushed, dispirited, henpecked; but generally written *noolt, nuled*, q. v.

KNORHALD, s. Prob. the same as **KNAPPEL**, q. v.

Oak-wood cut into battens or staves is called *knappel*, or *knorral*; and the battens are called *knappalds, knappolds, knapholts*; hence, *knorral* should give *knorralds* or *knorhalds*.

"Et pro duobus millibus bordarum, xxij li. Et pro ducentis *knorhaldis* vj li." Exchequer Rolls.

KNUCKLE-DUMPS, *s. pl.* V. NAGS.

KOO, *s.* A form of *kook*, the act of cowering, stooping, inclining forward; “*at cap and koo*,” at rising and falling, applied to the motion of a ship at sea; Sempill Ballates, p. 231. V. KOOK, *Cap.*

KORT, *adj.* Short; “*ane kort sleif*,” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 175, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *cort*, from Lat. *curtus*, short. E. *curt*.

KOSCHE, *adj.* Hollow; and as applied to a tree decayed, as, “*the mekle kosche fir tree*,” Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8.

Gael. *cosach*, abounding in hollows, recesses, crevices; M’Leod and Dewar.

KOUHUBIE, *s.* A cow-herd; Douglas, Virgil, viii. prol. V. COWHUBBY.

To KOW, *v. a.* To eat greedily, to munch; Orkn. V. Cow.

KOW, *s.* The custom or tax of a cow claimed by the Church on certain occasions. Addit. to Kow, q. v.

In illustration of the manner and the spirit in which this old claim was exacted by the Church, see the second quotation under UMAST CLAI TH in DICT.

The following passages state how this vexatious exaction was abolished.

On that, sir Scribe, I tak ane instrument
Qubat do ye of the corpresent, and *kow*?
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaites, l. 2819.

We will decerne heir, that the Kingis grace
Sall wryte unto the Paipis Holines:
With his consent be proclamatioun,
Baith corpresent and *cow* we sall cry doun.

Ibid., l. 2832.

An interesting statement regarding “the corpresent and kow” of the vicarage of Tain is given in Orig. Paroch., II. pt. 2, p. 427. It show show the “crying doun” of these old Church claims affected the vicar.

“The said haill provestrie consistit in offrandis, and the vicarage of Tain, of the whilk vicarage the kirk kow and clayth with the pash offrandis ceiss, and only

restis teind lamb and teind lynt, quhilk will not extend to xx lib. or thairby.”

The passage quoted in DICT. occurs at l. 3903.

Jamieson left this term undefined; but in a note he gave Pinkerton’s rendering, which is wrong.

KOY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Ruddiman is certainly correct in making this term the same as E. *coy*; Fr. *coi*.

KRÆM, KRAME, *s.* Booth, shop. V. CREAM, CRAIM.

This form is not common, but was used by Sir W. Scott in Rob Roy, ch. xiv.

To KREEST, *v. a.* To press, squeeze; Orkn.

KREEST, *s.* Pressure, crush; applied also to a falsetto voice, a forced cry, groan, *Ibid.*

Dan. *kryste*, Swed. *krysta*, to squeeze.

To KRINE, KREEN, *v. a.* and *n.* V. CRINE.

KUAFE, *s.* A coif or net.

Her brycht tressis envelopit war and wound

Intill a *kuafe* of fyne gold wyryn threid.

Douglas, Virgil, iv. ch. 4, Small’s ed.

O. Fr. *coif*, *coiffe*; Low Lat. *cofia*, a cap; in M. H. Ger. *kuße*, *kupfe*, a cap worn under the helmet.

KUNER, *s.* A taster. V. *Cunnar*.

KUSSEN, *part. pt.* V. *Kissen*.

KYLES, *s. pl.* A game of chance, called also nine-pins; also, the pins used in the game. Addit. to KILES, q. v.

The great Argyle led on his files,

I wat they glanc’d for twenty miles;

They hough’d the Clans like nine pin *kyles*.

Burns, Shirra-Moor, s. 2.

KYMMEOUN, *s.* Same as KIMMEN, q. v.

KYNE, *s.* Kindred; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 3, Small’s ed. A.-S. *cyn*.

KYRSET, *s.* KIRKSETT, *Kerset*.

KYTLE, *v. a.* *s.* Tickle. V. KITTLE.