

*leasumlic* give all and hail his conquest landis, or ony part thairof, without consent of his eldest sone, to his second or ony uther efter born sone, to remane with thame perpetuallie in all time coming." Leg. Burg., Balfour's Pract., p. 162. V. LESUM.

To LE, *v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood; Wyntown.

A.-S. *leog-an*, mentiri.

LE, LEE, *s.* A lie; a falsehood; Wyntown.

[LEAR, LEER, *s.* A liar, S.]

[LE-LIKE, LEE-LIKE, *adj.* Like a lie, exaggerated, S.]

To LEA, LEE, *v. a.* To leave, Aberd., Clydes. V. LEED.

[LEAFU', *adj.* Left by all, with no one near; as, "There I was my leafu' lane," there I was with no one near me, Clydes.; Forfar. V. LEEFOW.]

[LEA'IN, *part. and s.* Leaving, departure, *ibid.*]

LEA, *adj.* Not ploughed; used only for pasture.

Plenty shall cultivate ilk seawp and moor,  
Now lea and bars, because thy landlord's poor.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 60.

A.-S. *leag*, pasture.

To LIE LEA. To remain sometime without being cropped, S.

"It [the exhausted land] was then left to nature to recover verdure and fertility, by a number of years pasture without the aid of any artificial grasses. This was called allowing the ground to lie lee." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 210.

[To LEAD, *v. a.* To load; hence, to drive, to cart or carry away in loads, S.]

To LEAD CORN. To drive corn from the field to the stack-yard, S.

[LEAD, LED, *s.* A load, Clydes. A led of corn, hay, or peats; a load for a pony, Shetl.]

[LEADIN, LEADING, LEADAN, *s.* 1. Driving grain from the field to the stack-yard: *leadan*, Banffs.

2. Load, or supply, of provisions.]

"Proclamaconis wes maid the tent day of the said moneth (Feb. 1591) to all noblemen, baronis, and vtheris, within a great number of schirefdomes, to ryse in armes with twentie dayes leading." Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI., F. 50.

Provisions are undoubtedly meant. But the term would seem strictly to signify as much as one can carry at a laid or load.

LEAD, *s.* The name given to the course over which the stones are driven in curling, Ang., Stirlings., Clydes. Hence, *to gae to the leads*, to go a curling; Ang.

In Loth., Ayr., and some other counties, this is called *the rink*. Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called *Master of rinks*, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed. In Lanarks. the course is called *the rack*, although the term *rink* be also used.

The name *Lead* may have originated from the first player taking the *lead* in the game; and he is still said to *lead*.

LEADER, *s.* In curling, one who takes the lead in the game, who first lays down his stone, S.

Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good,  
Close to the witter drew—  
Ratcliff went by, an' cause he miss'd,  
Pronounc'd this ice untrue.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 166.

LEAD-BRASH, *s.* A disease to which brute animals are subject at *Leadhills*.

"Fowls of any kind will not live many days at *Leadhills*. They pick up arsenical particles with their food, which soon kills them. Horses, cows, dogs, cats, are liable to the *lead-brash*. A cat, when seized with that distemper, springs like lightning through every corner of the house, falls into convulsions, and dies. A dog falls into strong convulsions also, but sometimes recovers. A cow grows perfectly mad in an instant, and must be immediately killed. Fortunately this distemper does not affect the human species." Stat. Acc., App. xxi. 98. 99. V. BRASH.

LEAD DRAPS. Small shot, used in fowling, S.

[LEAD-STANE. The weight used for sinking a fishing-line, Shetl.]

LEADEN HEART. A spell, not yet totally disused in Shetland, which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for.

"Norna knotted the *leaden heart* to a chain of gold, and hung it around Minna's neck;—a spell, which, at the moment I record these incidents, it is known has been lately practised in Zetland, where any decline of health, without apparent cause, is imputed by the lower orders to a demon having stolen the heart from the body of the patient." The Pirate, iii. 23, 24.

The lead, in a state of fusion, must be cast into water, receiving its form fortuitously, and be prepared with a variety of incantations.

LEADIS, *s. pl.* Languages. V. LEID, *s.*

To LEAGER, *v. n.* To encamp.

"The army leager'd at Pitarro." Spalding.  
Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari; Sw. *laegr-a sig*, id.

LEAGUER LADY, *s.* A soldier's wife, one who follows a camp; a term used in contempt, S. "A soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp-trotter," S.; Gl. Antiq.

Sir J. Smythe, in *Certain Discourses concerning the Forms and Effects of divers sorts of Weapons*, 1590, speaking of Officers, says: "These, utterlie ignorant of all our auncient discipline and proceedings in actions of armes, have so affected the Walloons, Flemings, and base Almanes discipline, that they have procured to innovate, or rather to subvert all our auncient proceed-

ings in matters military :—as, for example, they will not vouchsafe in their speeches or writings to use our terms belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a *campe* by the Dutch name of *legar* ; nor will not aford to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belegard*." V. Massinger, iii. 117.

Dan. *leyger*, Teut. *lager*, *tegher*, a camp ; E. *leaguer*, a siege ; Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari, Su.-G. *laegg-a*, to besiege.

LEAL, *adj.* Loyal ; honest, &c. V. LEIL.

To LEAM, *v. a.* To take ripe nuts out of the husk, Roxb.

LEAMER, LEEMER, *s.* A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe, *ibid.*

"Leemers, nuts which leave their husks easily ;" Gall. Encycl.

A. Bor. "*laem*, to free nuts from their husks ;" Grose. Flandr. *leme*, acus, palea. Isl. *lim-a*, membratim dividere ; Dan. *soender-lemm-er*, *id.*

To LEAM, *v. n.* To shine. V. LEME.

To LEAN DOWN, *v. n.* To be seated ; also, to lie down, to recline ; often with a reciprocal pronoun, S.

[LEAN-TO, *s.* The name given to an out-house, or small addition to a building, when it is merely built to, or *against*, an outside wall, Clydes.]

[LEANGER. A tax formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetland to the crown of Denmark as a punishment for harbouring pirates, Shetl.

Dan. *læ*, a harbour, a creek, and *anger*, sorrow, contrition, repentance.

LEAP, *s.* A cataract ; *synon.* *linn*. V. LOUP.

To LEAP OUT, *v. n.* To break out in an illegal or disorderly way.

"He, in all this time grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved *leapt out*, and made sundry *out-reds* against the king ; one in Falkland, and another near Edinburgh." Scott's *Staggering State*, p. 153.

Sw. *loepa ut*, to run out ; Belg. *uytloop-en*, to break out.

LEAPING ILL. The name given to a disease of sheep, Annandale ; the same with *Thorter Ill*, q. v.

LEAR, *adv.* Rather ; *i.e.*, *liefer*.

*I lear* by far she dy'd like Jinken's hen,  
Or we again met you unruly men.

*Ross's Helenore, First Ed.*, p. 88.

*Loor*, Ed. Third. V. LEVER.

LEAR, LEARE, *s.* A liar, S. pron. *lear*.

God of the Dewyl sayd in a quible,  
As I haue herd red the Wangyle,  
He is, he sayd, a *leare* fals :  
Swylk is of hym the fadyre als.

*Wyntown*, vi. 18. 323.

A.-S. *leogere*, Belg. *liegher*.

LEASE-HAUD, *s.* Possession ; q. *holding* by a *lease*, Selkirks.

"That gang tried to keep vilent *lease-hawl* o' your ain fields, an' your ain ha', till ye gae them a killicoup." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 286.

LEASH, *adj.* Clever, agile, S. A.

"She replaced the hares on the floor, evidently affected by their association with her lover, and his favourite pursuits.—'Even take some of the ripest, and greet about his gifts again, and get another ; he was a *leash* lad and a *leal*.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 160.

LEASH, *s.* Freedom, liberty, S. B. *Gie us the leash*, set us at liberty.

I'm of your proffer wond'rous fain ;  
Gie us our *leash* the night, and ye sall be  
My dauted lass, and gang alang wi' me.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 52.

Shirr. views the phrase mentioned as equivalent to "give us *licence*." But the word is more allied to Isl. *leis-a*, *leys-a*, solvere, whence *leysinge*, a freedman ; Moes-G. *laus*, solutus. Lat. *lic-et*, whence *licentia*, would indeed seem to have the same origin.

To LEASH AWAY, *v. n.* "To go cleverly off, or on the way, S. B." Rudd. v. *Relieschand*. V. the *s.*

LEASING-MAKER, LEASING-MAKING. V. LESING-MAKARE.

[LEASUM, LEASUMLIE. V. under LE, *s.*

LEATER MEATE. V. LATTER-MEAT.

LEATH, *s.* The lay of a weaver's loom.

"The weaver should hold his foot firmly and strongly on his treddles whilst he weaves, and likewise be careful each time he throws the shuttle, that he draws the thread straight and light [tight ?] to the cloth, before he strikes with the *leath*, or removes his feet." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 342.

Evidently the same with Teut. *laede*, pecten, mentioned under LAY, q. v.

To LEATH, *v. a.* To loiter.

"The earle of Angus cam haistilie to Edinburgh, to the governour, shewing him, if he *leathed* still at home, vsing the counsall of the preistis and cardinall, he would tynie all Scotland." Pitscottie's *Cron.*, p. 436. V. LEIT, *v.* to delay.

To LEATHER, *v. a.* 1. To lash, to flog, S., q. to beat with a thong of *leather*, in inflicting discipline ; a low word.

*Lether*, Lancash. id. ; *ledder*, Shetl.

2. To batter soundly ; transferred to battle.

"I cam to a place where there had been some clean *leathering*, and a' the puir chields were lying thare buskit wi' their claes just as they had put them on that morning." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 199.

3. To tie tightly, Ettr. For. ; q. to bind with a thong.

LEATHERIN, *s.* A beating, a drubbing, S. ; *ledderin*, Shetl.

"There was a wheen chaps here speerin' after you, an' they're gaun to gie you a *leatherin*." 'A *leatherin*,

friend! said I, 'pray what may that mean?' 'Tis what we ca' threshin' ane's skin i' some places; or, a drubbing, as an Englishman wad ca't, returned he." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 262.

To LEATHER, *v. a. and n.* 1. To go cheerfully, to move briskly, *S.*; a low word.

An' shearers frae the hamlets roun'  
Wi' souple shanks war leatherin.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.*

[2. To do any kind of work with energy or earnestness, to labour assiduously, to keep constantly at; commonly used with the prepositions *up* and *at*, or joined with another word signifying the action, *Clydes., Banffs.*

3. To scold; sometimes followed by the preposition *at*. *Banffs.*]

[LEATHERIN, LEATHERAN, *s.* 1. The act of shewing energy, earnestness, or assiduity at work. *V.* sense 2 of *v.*

2. The act of scolding. *Banffs.*]

\*LEATHER. *Loose leather.* *V.* under LOUSE, *v.*

[LEATHING, *s.* Lath, flooring; floor, Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 56, Ed. 1876.

In Renfrews. it is still used in the same sense; but the term is generally applied to wood in thin boards.]

LEAUGH, *adj.* Low; Selkirks. *W. LEUCH.*

LEAUW, *s.* A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel; *Aberd.*

"Interrogated, if some parts of the bank to the east of the croft-dike be not faced or barricadoed with stone? depones, That he does not know if any *leaws* must be made at any part of the water-side, but he knows of no bulwark." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 91.

"The biggest *leaws* there for felling at does not exceed one space and one half in breadth, from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several paces in length along the margin of it, by which he means only the shots in deep water immediately below the braes." *Ibid.*, p. 102.

"When there are any obstructions made by the river, in hollowing in one place, and raising hirsts in others, at the *leaws* or felling, or landing places, the hollows are in like manner filled up, and the hirsts and every other obstruction removed." *Ibid.*, p. 114.

"Further depones, That a *Leauw* is a place wherever a net can be hauled ashore." *Ibid.*, p. 138.

This might seem to be Fr. *lieu*, place, but more probably is the same with Teut. *loo*, *lo*, *loens* altus adjacens stagnis, torrentibus, aut paludibus; Becan. ap. Kilian. A.-S. *hlaw*, *hlaew*, agger, acervus, tumulus. The latter is the word from which we have our Law, q. v.

[LEAWTE, *s.* Loyalty, fidelity, truth, *Barbour, i. 400.*]

[LEBB, *s.* 1. As much as can be taken into the mouth at once; as, "The dog took a *lebb* oot o' the porritch pot."

2. As much as can be thrown by the hand at once.

3. A quantity of strong drink. *Labb* is another form. *Banffs.*]

[To LEBB, *v. a. and n.* 1. To take any kind of food into the mouth with the tongue.

2. To throw in small quantities by means of a vessel or by the hand; *up* and *oot* are often added.

3. To swallow food quickly; as, "*Lebb up* yir brackfast, an' lat's awa."

4. To tope; to tipple. The preposition *at* is used. *Labb* is in use. *Banffs.*]

[LEBBIN, LEBBAN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.* in each of the senses of *v.*, *ibid.*

These forms are evidently the local pron. of *Labb*, *Labbin*, q. v. Dan. *labe*, to lap, Isl. *lepja*.]

LEBBIE, *s.* The lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat, *S. B. Loth.*

A.-S. *laeppe*, Belg. Germ. *lap*, *lapp*, Isl. *laf*, id. Su.-G. *lap*, pannus.

To LEBER, LEBBER, *v. a.* To bedaub, to beslabber; as, "Thai bairns has *leber't* a' the table;" *libering*, the act of beslabbering, *Teviotd.*

Isl. *lap*, Dan. *laben*, sorbillum. *V. LABBER, v.*

LEBBER-BEARDS, *s. pl.* Broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oatmeal, *Roxb.*

LEBBERS, *s. pl.* Droppings from the mouth, &c., in eating or drinking, *ibid.*

To LECHE, *v. a.* To cure, to heal.

Bot quhen that he had fowchtyn fast,  
Eftyre in-til an ile he past,  
Sare woundyt, to be *lechyd* thare,  
And eftyr he wes seyn na mare.

*Wyntown, v. 12. 353.*

Su.-G. *laek-a*, Moes-G. *leikin-on*, A.-S. *lacn-ian*, id.

"To *liech* the sare, Scot." Callander's MS. Notes on *Ihre*, vo. *Laek-a*, mederi.

LECH, LECHE, LEICHE, *s.* 1. A physician or surgeon.

Thaim that war woundyt gert he ly  
In till hiddillis, all priuely;  
And gert gud *lechis* till thaim bring,  
Quhill that thai war in till heling.

*Barbour, v. 437, MS.*

The gentlemen of the faculty had affected a considerable degree of state, even as early as the time of our poetical Bishop of Dunkeld.

Me thoct I lurkit vp vnder my hude,  
To spy thys auld, that was als sterne of speiche,  
As he had bene ane medicynare or *leiche*.

*Doug. Virgil, 450, 29.*

"*Leche*," says Strutt, "was the name by which all professors of surgery and physic were anciently distinguished; and in some parts of the kingdom to this day, a cow doctor is called a cow *leche*." Angel cynnan, ii. 20.

2. *Leicht* occurs Aberd. Reg., as denoting a barber; as surgeons and barbers originally belonged to one incorporation.

This is evidently a very ancient word. Moes-G. *leik, lek*; A.-S. *laec, laece, lyce*; Alem. *laehi*; Isl. *laeknar, laeknir*; Su.-G. *lakare*, Dan. *laege*; Slav. Dalmat. Bohem., *likar*; Pol., *likartz*; Fenn., *laeck-aeri*; Ir., *liagh*, id. Hence *horse-leech*; and *lough-leech, sanguisuga*, which, by translation into modern language, although it has a ludicrous effect, is sometimes called, S. B., a *black Doctor*. "In Aberdeen, it is said that *leeches* are cried in the streets under the name of *Black Doctors*, whelped in a pool." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 123. S. *horse-leech*, "a farrier or horse-doctor," Rudd.

LECHING, LEICHING, *s.* Recovery, cure.

Jop past north, for *leiching* wald nocht let.  
Wallace, ix. 1248, MS.

LEICHING, LEICHMENT, *s.* Medical aid.

"As soon as the said preist saw the king, he knew him incontinent, and kneeled down upon his knee, and speired at the king's Grace, if he might live if he had good *leiching*." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed., p. 90. *Leichment*, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

"Nicolas Pirotus—sett his wholl studie to abolich the old rud maner of *leichment*, and to garnisch and teach the youth with eloquent language, in all kyndis of sciencies." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 164.

LECHEGE, *s.* Leakage. "His default & *lechege* of the wyne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

LECK, *s.* The name given to any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c., or such as is generally used in ovens, Fife, Loth.

"These [trap, whinstone, and amorphous basalt] often graduate into each other, and are often intermixed, in their imperfect, irregular, and troubled stratification, with a half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 41.

This, perhaps, is the same substance which, in Ireland, is called *lack clay*.

"Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call *lack-clay*, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile, and no water gets through it. Under it lime-stone gravel." Young's Tour in Irel., i. 285.

LEDDY-LAUNNERS. V. LANDERS.

LEDDYR, *s.* Leather. "Insufficient schone & *leddy*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"To quyit thaimselfis for the bying of rocht *leddy* on the get and in landwart;" i.e., buying wrought leather on the way to the town. Ibid.

LEDDERANE, LEDDERING, *adj.* Made of leather, leathern.

"Four sarkis of hohland lynning worth iiij lib., ane *ledderane* coit worth tua crownis of the sone, xliij Flemis ell of Sandeill the price sax lib., & ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & gartanis the price viij sh grit." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

Ane *ledderane coit* must here mean a buff coat, or hoqueton, used for defence.

"Item, in a *leddering* purs beand in the said blak coffre, tuelf score & xvi salutis." Inventories, p. 12.

LEDE, *s.* A person. V. LEID.

To LEDE, *v. a.* To carry. V. LEAD, *v.*

[LEDING, *s.* 1. Government, command, Barbour, i. 579, xv. 302.

2. Company, squad, *ibid.* ix. 19.]

LED FARM. A farm on which the tenant does not reside, S.

[To LEDGE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To jut out, project, hang over, S.

2. To insinuate, throw out suspicions; almost like E. *allege*; as, "They *ledge* it he's nae far fae the brackan," Banffs.]

[To LEDGE *on.* To travel at a good pace, to keep hard at any work, *ibid.*]

[To LEDGE *oot.* To start off at a good pace, to begin any work with a dash, *ibid.*]

[To LEDGE *upon.* To accuse, to charge, *ibid.*]

LEDGIN, *s.* A parapet, that especially of a bridge, S.

"He raise up, an' gied a glower as gin he faund the tow round his neck; an' syne, wi' a yell like a sticket bull, loupit richt ower my head, far beyond the *ledgin* o' the brig." St. Kathleen, iv. 143.

[LEDGIT, *s.* The top of the inner half of a window, Banffs.]

LEDINGTON, *s.* A kind of apple, S.

"Apples. *White Ledington, Green Ledington, Grey Ledington.*" P. Carluke, Stat. Acc., viii. 125.

"We have also—for the kitchen the Codling, *Lid-ingtoun*, and *Rubies*." Reid's Scots Gard'ner, p. 121.

This has evidently received its name from Ledington, or Lethington, in the county of Haddington, formerly a seat of the Lauderdale family, now, under the name of Lennox-Love, the property of Lord Blantyre.

LEDISMAN, LEDSMAN, LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot.

Before the laif, as *ledsman* and lard,  
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,  
Went Palnure.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 19.

—Thy schip—I knew full quyte  
Spulyeit of hir graith, and *lodisman* furth smyte.

Ibid. 175, 44.

Chaucer *lodisman*; A.-S. *ladman*, Teut. *leydsman*, Belg. *loodsman*, Su.-G. *ledesman*, Sw. *lots*, E. *loadsman*; not as Sibb. supposes, "q. the heaver of the lead;" but all from the idea of *leading*.

LEE, *adj.* Lonely.

When seven years were come and gane,  
Lady Margaret she thought lang;  
And she is up to the highest tower,  
By the *lee* licht o' the moon.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 88.

This seems to have been a favourite allusion. It occurs also in p. 25, st. 1. Vol. ii. 46. V. LEEFOW.

LEE, *s.* *Little Lee*, apparently slender means of escape. To set at *little lee*, to leave

scarcely any means of shelter. This phrase I have met with only in one passage.

Then Hobbis Noble is that deer !  
I wat he carries the style fu' hie ;  
Aft has he driven our bluidhunds back,  
And set ourselves at little lee.  
*Hobby Noble, Minstr. Border, i. 189.*

Dan. *lae*, shelter ; A.-S. *hleow*, *hleow*, umbraculum ;  
asylum, refugium. V. LE, LIE.

LEE, *s.* Shelter.

LEE, *adj.* Sheltered. V. LE, LIE, &c.

[LEE, LE, *s.* A lie ; to *lee*, to tell lies, S.]

LEEAR, *s.* A liar, one who utters falsehoods, S.

LEE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood ; as, "It was a very *lee-like* story," S.

To LEECH, LEETCH, *v. a.* To pin or splice two pieces of wood together. Thus, when the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be *leetched*, when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off, Roxb.

LEECH, *s.* A piece of wood nailed across the broken *tram* or shaft of a cart, or any kind of wooden utensil, for supporting it, Selkirks.

There can scarcely be a doubt that this is merely a metaph. use of *Leech*, as signifying to act the part of a physician ; q. to cure, to heal. V. LECHE, *v.*

[LEED, LEID, *s.* 1. A great stretch, a long "*skreed*," Banffs.]

2. One line of conversation, story, or argument ; a harping on the same string ; as, "He got ontill a *leed*, an' oot o't he couldna get, *ibid.*, Clydes.]

[To LEED, *v. a.* 1. To repeat from memory fluently, Banffs.]

2. To talk or write much and tell little, to expatiate to no purpose, *ibid.*, Clydes. V. LEID.]

LEED, *pret.* Left.

With both his hands he hint his sword,  
And all the strength that he had *leed*,  
He set upon Sir Gryme his head.

*Sir Egeir, v. 1603.*

*Lewed*, left, R. Glouc. Perhaps here *head* and *leed* have been originally *heued* and *leued* ; as the poem is much modernized.

LEEFOW, LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely, solitary. The phrase used is *leefow lane*, quite alone, S.

When he came in, wha's sitting here but Jean,  
Poor Colin's honest wife, her *leefu' lane* ?  
*Ross's Helenore, p. 44.*

Here the idea of being *lonely* is conjoined with that of being *alone*. It may be allied to Sw. *ledsam*, lonely ; Su.-G., Dan., Germ., Belg. *ledig*, empty, without an inhabitant. Wachter observes that Belg. *ledig* is also written *leeg*, per syncop. Teut. *led*, vacuity, is the root. Isl. *hlæc*, however, signifies umbra, umbraculum ; *ad draga a hlæc*, occultare, coelare, subducere. G. Andr., p. 115. Or, shall we refer to Isl. *hlíod*, subtristis, faciturnus, and *full* ?

LEEFOW, *adj.* Wilful, obstinate, Teviotd.

As A. Bor. *leef* and *leeve*, (E. *lief*) signify willingly, this term may be analogous to *wilful*, q. "full of one's own will."

LEEFUL, LEEFOW-HEARTIT, *adj.* Compassionate, sympathizing. Loth. *Leiful*, friendly.

"The *leeful* man is the beggar's brother ;" S. Prov. "Spoken when we have lent something that we now want, and must be forced to borrow." Kelly, p. 315.

—Ane *leifu* mayden stude at her knee,  
With sne sylver wand, and melting ee.  
—The *leifu* mayde with the meltyng eye,  
Scho droppit sne tear, and passit bye.

*Queen's Wake, p. 176.*

*Leeful* is used by Wynt. in the sense of friendly.

This seems radically different from the preceding ; most probably from A.-S. *leof*, dear. Isl. *hlíf-a*, Su.-G. *lif-a*, *tueri*, *parcere*, are considerably allied in signification. But the former is preferable.

[LEEGINS, *s.* Spots of fishing in the deep sea frequented only by *haaf* boats, Shetl.]

[LEE-LANE, *adj.* All alone, quite alone, Banffs. V. LEEFOW.]

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Livelong, S.

Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,  
They sip the scandal potion pretty ;  
Or *lee-lang* nights, w' crabbid leukis,  
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks.

*Burns, iii. 10.*

[LEEK, *s.* The persons in a district invited to the funeral of one of their number, Shetl. V. LEET.]

[LEEM, *s.* A utensil of any kind ; same as *lome*, *loom*, q. v. Banffs.]

LEEM, *adj.* Earthen. V. LAME.

LEEMERS, *s. pl.* V. LEAMER.

LEEN, *interj.* Cease, give up, yield.

Let gang your grips :—fye, Madge !—hout, Bauldy,

*leen* ;  
I widna wish this tulyie had been seen.

*Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.*

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *laen-a*, *concedere* ; or rather A.-S. *alinn-an*, Sw. *linn-a*, to cease ; whence O. E. *linne*, *id.*

To LEENGE, *v. n.* To slouch ; as "a *leen-gin* ganger," one who slouches in his gait, Roxb., Clydes.

Su.-G. *laeng-a*, *retardare* ; or corr. from E. to *lounge*.

[LEENGER, *s.* A slouching, lounging, lazy, fellow, Clydes.]

**LEENGYIE**, *adj.* A weaver's web, when it is of a raw or thin texture, is said to have "a *leengyie* appearance," Ayr.

A.-S. *laenig*, *fragilis*; *macilentus*, *tenuis*; *frail*; *lean*, *thin*; from *laene*, *id.* Sommer.

**LEENING**, *adj.* [Prob. for *bening*, *benign.*]

Calliope, most facund and *leening*,  
Inquiri Venus quhat wicht had hir mismaid?  
*Palice of Honour*, ii. 19.

Edit. Pink.

Leg. *bening*, as in Edin. edit., 1579.

**LEENO**, **LEENON**, *s.* The name given by the common people to the fabric called thread gauze, Loth., Fife.

*Linon* is the Fr. term for lawn. This, however, is synon. with *linomple*, defined by Cotgr. "a fine, thinne, or open-waled linnen much used in Picardie (where it is made) for women's kerchers."

To **LEEP**, *v. a.* 1. To heat hastily, to parboil. *Leepit*, parboiled. V. **LEPE**.

2. "To burn slightly; to scorch the outside of any thing roasted, while it is raw in the middle;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

[3. To sit lazily over the fire, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**LEEP**, **LEEPIN**, *s.* 1. A slight warming, a hasty heat, a parboiling, *ibid.*

2. A lounge over a good fire, a slight toasting, *ibid.*]

**LEEPIT**, *adj.* [1. Slightly warmed or toasted, parboiled; as, *leepit* milk, *leepit* kail.]

2. "Meagre, thin, loving the fire," Shirr. Gl., S. B.

We left the auld gabby carly an' the hudder wife to help the leethfu' *leepit* sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." Journal from London, p. 6.

Isl. *lape*, fungus homo, G. Andr. Sibb. derives it from *lepe*, to warm, to parboil.

To **LEEP**, *v. a.* To cozen, to deceive, S. B.

"*Leep*, to cheat one in a bargain," Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is given as if it were an oblique sense of the *v.* signifying to heat; to burn slightly, &c. But I am convinced that it is radically different. It seems to claim the same origin with Teut. *leep*, crafty; callidus, versutus, vafer, subdolos; Kilian. This he views as an oblique sense of *leep*, lippus, blear-eyed; because, he says, those who are blear-eyed, blind of one eye, or pinked-eyed, are generally crafty and deceitful: Sunt enim lippi, Insci, peti plerumque versipelles, vafri, subdoli. *Leep-en*, lippire; *leepigheyd*, lippitudo et calliditas, astutia; *leepaerd*, petus; et homo callidus. Belg. *leep* is still used in both significations.

**LEEPER FAT**, *adj.* Very fat, S. A.

If not corr. from Isl. *lyrfeit-er*, *hlyrfeit-r*, prae-pinguis; or *hleyp-a*, coagulare, q. to curdle, like what is *lapper'd*; perhaps from C. B. *lleipyr*, flaccid, glib, smooth, as we say vulgarly, that one's skin is *lying in links w' fat*, S. S. *lype* itself signifies a crease or fold.

**LEERIE**, *s.* The designation given by children to a lamp-lighter, Aberd., Edin., Lanarks. [The light of a lamp, candle, &c., is also called a *leerie*, Clydes.]

Probably of Welsh extract. C. B. *lleuyr*, radiance, *lleuyr-aw*, to radiate; *lleuyrch*, illumination. Isl. *liori* signifies a window.

**LEEROCH**, **LEERRACH**, *s.* 1. A term used in Ayr. and borders of Galloway, to denote a peat-moss. "Will ye gang a day to the *Leeroch*?" Will you go to the moss and cast peats for a day?

2. The site of an old house, or the vestiges of ancient battlements, Renfrews., Ayr.; the same with *Lerroch*, q. v.

[3. A cairn, a mass of any material, *ibid.*

4. An incoherent jumble in statement, story, argument, speech, or writing; *leerrach*, Banffs.]

[Dan. and Sw. *ler*], Isl. *leir*, argilla; lutum, coenum; *leirug-r*, lutulentus; *leirg-a*, collutare, lutulare.

[To **LEEROCH**, **LEERRACH**, *v. n.* and *n.*

1. To jumble, confuse; hence, to speak or write in a stupid or rambling manner, S.; *leerrach*, Banffs.

2. To repeat from memory without reference to the sense or bearing of the passage, Clydes.

3. With prep. *aboot* or *at*, it implies continuance of the act expressed in senses 1 and 2, *ibid.*

4. To speak in an unknown tongue, Banffs.]

[**LEEROCHIN**, **LEERRACHIN**, **LEERRACHAN**, *part. pr.* Used as a *s.* in each of the senses given under the *v.*]

[**LEES**, *s.* Lies, lying; *leesing*, Barbour, v. 510, Herd's Ed.]

To **LEESE**, *v. a.* 1. To pass a coil of ropes through the hands in unwinding it, or in gathering it in again, Ettr. For.

2. The term is also used to denote the act of arranging a number of entangled bits of pack-thread by collecting them into one hand, *ibid.*

3. To gather any thing, as straws, or rushes, neatly into the grasp of the hand, Roxb.

"To *Leese*, to arrange, to trim, to sort;" Gall. Enc.

To **LEESE out**, *v. a.* To be prolix in narration. One who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to *leese it out*, *ibid.*

It is given as synon. with the *v.* to *Tome*, or *Toum*, *out*.

A.-S. *les-an*, liberare, solvere. Of this *v.* we have a vestige in O. E. "Lesinge or losinge of thinge bownden. Solutio." Prompt. Parv. Isl. *leys-a*, *id.* Moes.-G. A.-S. *lis-an*, colligere, congregare; Alem. Belg. *les-en*, *id.* Indeed E. *leese* signifies to glean.

[LEESH, *s.* 1. A long piece of rope, twine, &c., *S.*; also, a string, a whipcord, &c. V. LEISCH.

2. A long stretch of any thing, as news, speech, argument; as, *a leesh o' lies*, *ibid.*

*Leeshack, Leeshock*, are other forms, but properly imply a very long stretch, longer than a *leesh*.]

To LEESH, *v. n.* To move quickly forward, to stretch or step out, Banffs., Aberd.

She sees him *leeshin'* up the craft  
An' thinks her whittle's i' the shaft.

*W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 31.

Probably from the idea of applying the *leash* or lash.

[To LEESH or LEESHACH AFF, 1. To unroll, *S.*

2. To lay off or tell all the news, Banffs.

3. To repeat from memory, *ibid.*

The part. *Leeshin* or *Leeshachin aff* is used as a *s.* in each of these senses in Banffs.]

[To LEESH ON. 1. To walk or drive quickly.

2. With prep. *at*, to work with energy and speed.

3. The part. *pr.* is used as a *s.* in both senses.]

[To LEESH OOT. 1. To unrol, to begin to unrol.

2. To walk or drive quickly.

3. The part. *pr.* is used as a *s.* in both senses, Banffs.

*Leesh oot* refers properly to the beginning of the motion, and *Leesh on*, to the continuance of it.]

[To LEESE, LEEZE, *v. a.* To please, gratify, satisfy; often used in the *imper.* with the meaning, let me enjoy, dear to me is; as, "O *leese* me on my spinnin' wheel." V. LEEZE, LEIS.]

LEESING, *s.* Allaying, assuaging. V. LEIF.

The foremost hoip yit that I have,—  
Is in your Grace, bayth crop and grayne.  
Quhilk is ane *leesing* of my pane.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 119.

LEESOME, *adj.* 1. Pleasant. V. LEIFSUM.

2. Easily moved to pity, Tweedd. V. LEIFSUM.

LEESUM, *adj.* Lying, speaking in a lying or hyperbolical manner; as, "If it's nae lee, it's een unco *leesum* like;" Roxb. V. LEE, *s.* a lie.

LEET, *s.* 1. One portion of many, a lot: as, a *leet* of *peats, turfs*, &c., when exposed to sale, *S. B.*

"Peats are estimated by the *leet*, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high." P. Pitligo, Aberd. Statist. Acc., v. 101, 102.

This term is used to denote a division in an oblong stack of grain or pulse which may be taken down and thrashed at one time, without exposing the stack to be injured by the weather, Berwick.

"Sometimes, however, they [beans] are built in oblong stacks, having interruptions without spaces, dividing them into portions of convenient size for being thrashed at one time.—These long stacks are provincially called *leets*, and the separate divisions are termed *leets*." Agr. Surv. Berw.

2. A nomination of different persons, with a view to the election of one or more of them to an office, *S.*

To put on the *leet*, to give in one's name in order to nomination, *S.*

"After long delay, and much thronging, being set in our places, the Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a *leet*, whereupon voices might pass for the election of a new Moderator." Baillie's Lett., i. 98.

3. The term is also used to denote a list.

My Burchet's name well pleas'd I saw

Among the chosen *leet*,  
Wha are to give Britannia law,  
And keep her rights complete.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 400.

A. S. *hlete*, a lot. It is used perhaps in the second sense, in reference to the mode in which persons are often chosen by lot. Mr. Macpherson, however, seems to think that it is contracted from *elyte*, as formed from *elect*; "lists of persons chosen for an office under the controul of a superior power," being "in Sc. called *Lyttis* in 1583." Maitland's Hist. of Edin., p. 228. V. LYTE, LITE.

To LEET, LEIT, *v. a.* To put in nomination, in order to election, where there are more candidates than one, *S.*

"And to present ane *leit* to my Lord [of] aucht persounes;—and to *leit* and present twa persounes with the auld thesaurar to the thesaurarie of the said cietie." &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 518.

"Mr. David Calderwood—has pressed so a new way of *leeting* the Moderator for time to come, that puts in the hand of base men to get one whom they please, to our great danger." Baillie's Lett., ii. 261.

To LEET, LET ON, *v. n.* To pretend. V. LEIT.

To LEET, *v. n.* To ooze very slowly by occasional dropping, Fife.

C. B. *laid*, a humid state; *leith-iaw*, to dissolve, to become moist.

[LEET, *s.* A mass of liquid or moist stuff, an unseemly mass, Banffs. *Leetach* is another form.]

To LEET till, *v. a.* To attend to, Fife.

"Do ye think I was na bred wi' Mr. Doig, at Falklan school, wha could hae learned the very kaes that biggit in the auld palace to speak Latin, as my auld granny said, gin they had only *leeted till* him?" Edin. Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 138.

Su.-G. *lyd-a till*, Isl. *hlyd-a*, audire, aures advertere; *lythi*, auditus. Hence O. E. *lith*, *lithe*, *lythe*.

Now *lith* and *lysten*, gentlemen, &c.

*Adam Bell, Percy's Rel.*, i. 114.

LEET, *s.* 1. Language. V. LEID.

[2. A long rambling speech, sermon, &c., Banffs.]

[LEETACH, *s.* Incoherent, rambling, or nonsensical talk; a long rambling speech, story, or argument, *ibid.*]

[To LEETACH, *v. n.* 1. To talk much in a rambling or nonsensical manner, *ibid.*

2. With prep. *aff*, to deliver a speech, to repeat from memory, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *aboot*, *at*, to speak much but stupidly; to speak in an unknown tongue, *ibid.*

4. Part. pr. *leetachin*, used also as a *s.* in each of the senses given, *ibid.*]

[LEETACHIN, *adj.* Much given to talking, *ibid.*]

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Sympathising, Roxb.

A cor. of *Leeful*, compassionate, *q. v.*

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Loathsome, dirty, S. B.

"We left the old gabby early, an' the hudderes wife, to help the *leethfu'* leepit sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

A.-S. *lath* and *full*, *q.* what fills one with loathing.

[LEET-LYTE, *s.* A heavy fall, Banffs.]

[To LEET-LYTE, *v. n.* To fall flat with violence, *ibid.*]

[LEET-LYTE, *adv.* Flat, flat down, *ibid.*]

LEEVIN LANE. Quite alone, Ayrs.

"I have been," said she, "o'er the sea, by my *leevin lane*, for nae ither end—but to see the place where the great battle was fought and won." *The Steamboat*, p. 37.

[This corr. of *leefow lane* is perhaps peculiar to Ayrs., but it is used only by the vulgar: the proper phrase is much more common.]

LEEZE ME. V. LEIS ME.

[LEFFYT, *pret.* Remained, became, *Barbour*, iv. 264. Misprinted *leesed* by *Herd*, and *lessyt* by *Pinkerton* and *Jamieson*. V. note, *Skeat's Ed.*]

LEFT, *pret.* Remained; used in a passive sense. V. LEVE, *v. n.*

[LEFT-ANE, *s.* The largest bannock of a batch, *Shtl.*]

[LEFTIE, *s.* A clot or mass of dirt, *ibid.*; Su.-G. *leifa*, Isl. *leif-a*, A.-S. *laef-an*, to leave.]

LEFULL, LEIFULL, *adj.* Lawful.

*Leifull* is now to brek, but mare abade,  
The sworne promysis, that I to the Greikis made;  
*Lefull* is eik thay pepill for to hate.

*Doug. Virgil*, 43, 54; 44, 1.

This word is used by *Wiclif*.

"Thy disciples don that thing that is not *leefful* to them to do on the Sabotis.—He—eat looves of propos icious, which looves it was not *leeful* to him to ete." *Matt.* 12.

"*Lefull*, [Fr.] *licite*;" *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 90, a.

This is derived from *le*, law, Gl. *Wynt.* But it is questionable whether it be not from *leif*, leave, and *full*, *q.* allowable, what may be permitted; especially as it is often written *leifful*. V. LESUM.

To LEG, *v. n.* To run; a low word, S.

Some spunkies, or some same-likes ills,

Fast after him they *leggit*;

An' mony a day he ran the hills,

He was sae fairly *fleggit*.—

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 70.

Su.-G. *lack-a*, *id.*, whence *lackare*, a runner, a running footman; softened into Fr. *laquai*, Ital. *lacché*, *Hisp. lacayo*, E. *lacquey*. *Ihre* views *laegg*, *crus*, the leg, as the common origin.

[To LEG on, *v. n.* 1. To walk quickly, S.

2. To work with energy and speed, *Clydes.*, Banffs.

3. To assist to horseback; as, "Wait, an' I'll leg you on," *Clydes.*

4. Part. pr. *leggin-on*, used also as a *s.* in both senses, *ibid.*]

[LEG-ON, *s.* Assistance to horseback; as, "Man, stop an' gie me a *leg-on*," *Clydes.*]

[To LEG oot, *v. n.* To walk quickly, to walk as fast as possible, *ibid.*]

[LEG-OOT, *s.* 1. A quick or smart walk, *ibid.*

2. Quick walking, Banffs.]

[LEGGIN-OOT, *s.* The act of walking quickly, *Clydes.*]

To LEG away, *v. n.* To walk clumsily, *Berwicks.*

Perhaps from a common origin with E. *Lag*, to loiter; Su.-G. *lagg*, *extremitas*.

LEG-BAIL, *s.* A ludicrous but emphatic term applied to one, who, when chargeable with any crime or misdemeanour, instead of waiting the course of law, or endeavouring to find bail for himself, provides for his safety by flight. It is said, *He has tane leg-bail*, i.e., He reckons his limbs his best sureties.

Sae weel's he'd fley the students a',

When they were skelpin at the ba';

They took *leg-bail*, and ran awa'

Wi' pith an' speed.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 10.

The phraseology is occasionally varied.

"*Doune Market*.—There were some notorious characters, who, upon a general search, gave leg bail for their honesty; but these faithful constables—expect that some of them will return to the ensuing market, when they will be better recognised, and may depend upon free quarters." *Edin. Correspondent*, Nov. 10, 1814.



**LEGACIE, s.** The state or office of a papal legate.

"This prior John Hepburne—shew how bischope Forman had gathered all the substance of Scotland be his *legacie*." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 296. *Legateship*, Edit. 1728.

**LEGAGE, s.** Supposed to signify *leakage* of a ship, &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 26.

**LEGATNAIT, s.** One who, as being an Archbishop or Bishop, enjoyed the rights of a Papal Legate within his own province or diocese.

"John be the mercie of God Archbishop of Sanct Androus, Metrapolitan and Primat of the hail kirk of Scotland, and of the seit Apostolyck *Legatnait*, till all & sindry Personis, Vicars and Curattis, specially within our awin Diocye, and generally within the boundis of al our hail primacie of Scotland, desyris grace and peace in Christ Jesu our Saluour." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Pref.

Such Archbishops or Bishops were designed *Legati Nati*, q. *native Legates*, as it was a right belonging, in succession, to those who presided in such provinces or dioceses. They were free from the jurisdiction of the *Legates a latere*. The Archbishop of Canterbury is acknowledged as *Legatus natus*, in a bull of Pope Urban, A. 1378. V. Du Cange.

The language is still retained in France, or was so till very lately. It is applied to counsellors, legates, cardinals, &c. Un tel evêque est Conseiller-*né*, d'un tel Parlement—un tel Prelat est *Legat-<sup>né</sup>*, du S. Siège. L'Abbé de Vendôme est Cardinal-*né*, a droit de porter un chapeau rouge sur ses armes. Diet. Trev. vo. *Naitre*. The idea obviously is, that the person referred to has, from his office, the same right which another has, in a different respect, by his *birth*.

**LEG-BANE, s.** The shin, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laegg*, os.

**LEG DOLLOR.** Perhaps a dollar of *Leige*.

"Taken away—of money tuo *leg dollors*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 81.

We find, however, the phrase "ane *leggit dollor*;" Ibid., p. 100.

[**LEGE, adj.** Free, full, uncontrollable; as, *lege pouste*, full power, Barbour, v. 165, Skeat's Ed. Fr. *lige*, from Germ. *ledig*, free; V. Bracket's *Étym. Fr. Diet.*]

**LEGEN-GIRTH, s.** V. LAGEN-GIRD.

**LEGGAT, LEGGET, LEGGIT, s.** A stroke at handball, golf, &c., which is not fair, or which, on account of some accidental circumstance, is not counted, is said to be *leggat*, i.e., null; Loth.

**LEGGIN, s.** The angle within, between the side and bottom of a cask or wooden vessel, S.

**To LIP AND LEGGIN.** A phrase applied to drink in a vessel. When the vessel is held obliquely, if the liquid contained in it does

not at the same time touch the *leggin*, or angle in the bottom, and the lip or rim, a person may refuse to receive it, saying "There's no a drink there, it'll no *lip and leggin*;" Fife. V. LAGEN.

**LEGGINS, s. pl.** Long gaiters, reaching up to the knees, S.; evidently from E. *leg*.

"Strong clouted shoes, studded with hobnails, and gramoches, or *leggins*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment." Tales Landlord, ii. 14.

[\***LEGIBLE, adj.** Fair, equitable; as, "The twa inada a *legible* bargain," Banffs.]

**LEGIER, s.** A resident at a court, an envoy, or legate.

"This done he was dimitted, Sir Robert Bowes residing still as *Legier*." Spotswood, p. 393. *Lieger*, Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 301.

Corr. from L. B. *legator*, or *legatar-ius*, legatus, missus.

**LEG-ILL, s.** A disease of sheep, causing lameness, called also *Black Leg*, South of S.

"Black leg, Mr. Beattie. *Leg ill*, Mr. Scott." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 431.

**LEGIM, adv.** Astride. *To ride legim*, or *on legim*, to ride after the masculine mode, as opposed to sitting sideways, Roxb.; synon. *stride-legs*, S.

Su.-G. *laegg*, Isl. *legg-r*, crus, the leg-bonc; perhaps q. *laegg om*, having the "leg around" the horse.

**LEGITIM, s.** The lawful portion of moveables to which a child is entitled on the death of a father; a law term, S.

"No *legitim* can be claimed by children but out of the moveable estate belonging to their father at the time of his death." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. t. 9, § 17.

Fr. *legitime*, L. B. *legitim-a*, pars haereditatis legibus constituta, Du Cange.

**LEGLIN, LAIGLIN, s.** A milk pail, S. The wooden vessel to which this name is given, has one of the staves projecting as a handle.

It occurs in that beautiful old song, *The Flowers of the Forest*.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are scorning,  
The lasses are lonely, dowie and wae;  
Nae daffin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbing,  
Ilk ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.

*Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 3.

In a traditionary version of this song, the second line is still more emphatic—

But woovers are runkled, liart, and gray.

Teut. *leghel*, id. *lagena*; Isl. *leigill*, ampulla; Su.-G. *laegel*, Alcm. *lagella*, Dan. *leyel*, doliolum, a small barrel. Ihre deduces these words from Lat. *lagenula*.

Isl. *leigill*, ampulla, *seria*, assumes a form still nearer in dat. pl. *leiglinum*. Her *gutlar à leglinum*, "It chinks, or guggles in the *leglin*." V. Haldorson, vo. *Gutla*.

**LEG-O'ER-IM, adv.** Having one leg over the other; or, as a tailor sits on his board, Roxb.

**LEG POWSTER.** "Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alex' Kay baxter in his *leg powster*." Aberd. Reg., V. 24.

A ludicrous corr. of the forensic phrase *Liege Poustie*, "a state of health, in contradistinction to deathbed. A person possessed of the lawful power of disposing the *legitima potestas* is said to be in *liege poustie*." Bell's Law Dict.

**To LEICH, v. n.** To be "bound or coupled as hounds are," L. Hailes.

The trueth will furth, and will not *leich*.  
*Spec. Godly Songs*, p. 13.

E. *leash*, Belg. Su.-G. *las*. Fr. *lesse*. Skinner considers Lat. *laqueus*, a snare, as the common origin.

**LEICHE, s.** A physician. V. **LECH**.

**[LEICHCRAFT, s.** Medical skill or treatment.

"Item gevin to M' Mwlane the barbour, at the kingis commande, xiiij<sup>o</sup> Marcij, for the *leichcraft* done be him to the litil boys of the Chalmire, xl s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 68, Ed. Dickson.]

**LEICHING, LEICHCRAFT, s.** Medical aid, S.

**LEICHCRAFT, s.** Cure of diseases. V. under **LECHE, v.**

**LEID, LEDE, s.** People, folk, nation.

"Suld thow help thaim that wald put the to deid?"  
Kyndnes said, "Yha, thai ar gud Scottismen."  
Than will said, "Gay; werté thow may ken,  
Had thay bene gud, all snys we had beyn.  
Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn;  
For thai me hayt ma na Sothernow *leid*."  
*Wallace*, x. 227, MS.

i.e., "I am more hated by the Scots of Bute's party than even by the *people* of England."

The term is used in the same sense in pl. by Doug.

All *leidis* langis in land to lauch qubat thame leif is.  
*Virgil*, 238, a. 34.

V. next word.

**LEID, LEDE, s.** A man, a person.

And thus he wrait than in till gret honour,  
To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour.

"O lowit *leid* with worschip wyss and wicht,  
Thou werray help in baldyn of the rycht."  
*Wallace*, viii. 1635, MS.

There come a *lede* of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne.

*Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, i. 7.

i.e., "an inhabitant of the tomb." V. **LAW, s. 1**, and next word.

And as this *leid* at the last liggand me seis,  
With ane luke unlufsum he lent me sic wourdis.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 239, a. 22.

O. E. *leode*, id. synonym. with *wye*.

And so sone this Samaritan had syght of this *leode*,  
He lyght downe of liarde, and ladde hym in hys hand;  
And to the *wye* he went, his woundes to beholde,  
And perceived by hys pulse, he was in perel to dye.  
*P. Ploughman's Vision*, Fol. 92, a.

*Liarde*, as appears from the connexion, denotes the mule on which the Samaritan rode. This, as Tyrwhitt observes, was a common appellative for a horse, from its grey colour. Note, Cant. Tales, v. 1145.

A.-S. *leod*, comes, satelles, homo; a poetical word, Hickes. Isl. *lyd*, Su.-G. *lid*, miles. This seems only a restricted, if not a secondary sense of Su.-G. *lyd*, *lid*, *laud*, Isl. *liod*, A.-S. *leod*, populus; Germ. *leute*, Belg. *lieden*, C. B. *liwed*, gens, natio, turba. The modern term *lad*, as denoting a young man, seems radically the same. It is indeed used by Ulph. in the compound word *juggalaud*, vir juvenis.

This word seems to have been of general use among both Goths. and Celts. For besides the C. B., Ir. Gael. *luchd*, folk, is defined as corresponding with Lat. *gens*: and Ir. *liachd*, "a great many, a multitude," is probably the same term a little varied. Ir. Gael. *sleachd*, or *sliocht*, a tribe, may be merely *liachd* or *luchd*, with the sibilant prefixed.

**LEID, s.** A country, a region.

Ye ar welcum, cumly king, said the kene knyght,  
Ay quhil yow likis, and list, to luge in this *leid*.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, i. 15.

This may be an oblique sense of A.-S. *leod*, as properly signifying a people, hence transferred to the territory inhabited by them; A.-S. *leod-gæard*, a region. Isl. *laad*, however, signifies terra, solum.

**LEID, LEDE, s.** 1. Language, S. B! It also assumes the form of *Lead* and *Leed*.

Strophades in Grew *leid* ar namyt so,  
In the grete se standing ilis tuo.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 74, 38.

i.e., the Greek tongue.

Translait of new, thay may be red and soung  
Ouer Albion ile into your vulgars *lede*.  
*Ibid.*, 450, 54.

"Ilk land has its ain *leid*;" S. Prov.

*Leet* is used in the same sense.

Let matrons round the ingle meet,  
An' join for whisk' their mous to weet,  
An' in a droll auld-farrant *leed*  
'Bout fairys crack.

*Morison's Poems*, p. 77.

"Also they could speak sundrie *leadis*." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 247. *Languages*, Edit. 1728.

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,  
—Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,  
Wi' *leed* that well might help him to come ben.

*Ross's Helenore, Invocation*.

2. *In lede*, literally in language, an expletive frequently used by Thomas of Ercildoune. Scott views it as "synon. to *I tell you*."

Monestow never *in lede*  
Nought lain.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 39, st. 60.

i.e., "Thou must not tell a falsehood in any respect."

Rudd. is uncertain whether to refer this to A.-S. *leod*, people; Belg. *lied*, a song; A.-S. *hlydan*, to make a noise, *hlyd*, a tumult; or *laeden*, *leden*, Latin, the learned, the best and most universal language, and therefore, by way of eminence, as he imagines, taken for language in general. Sibb. prefers the last of these etymologies.

It may seem to confirm this derivation, that so late as the age of Chaucer, *leden* occurs in the same sense.

This faire kinges daughter Canace,  
That on hire finger bare the queinte ring,  
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing  
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,  
And coude answer him in his *leden* again,  
Hath understonden what this fauon seyd.

*Squires T.* 10749.

Tyrwhitt observes, that Dante used *Latino* in the same sense. It may be added, that A.-S. *lyden*, is sometimes used to denote the Latin language, and also language in general; lingua, sermo. Notwithstanding, as our word still occurs without the termination, it seems doubtful whether it should not rather be traced to Su.-G. *liud*, sonus, or *lyd-a*, sonare. Ibre deduces it from the latter. The use of the Su.-G. *v* has a striking analogy; *Orden lyden saa*, ita sonant verba. V. next word.

LEID, LEDE, LUID, *s.* A song, a lay.

Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, *ledis*, and roundis,  
With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis.

*Doug. Virgil.*

Rudd. has overlooked this very ancient word. It occurs in another form, as used in the title of a poem composed on the death of Sir Richard Maitland and his lady.

"A *luid* of the said Sir Richard; and his Lady, who died on his burial day." Maitland Poems, p. 353.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that "*Leudus* was a sort of ode among the Gauls," and that "it seems to have been of the mournful kind." Ibid. Note, p. 432. Of this, however, there is no evidence; as far as we can judge from the vestiges still remaining. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *lyidh*, as simply signifying a song, a poem; Gael. *laoidh*. The term seems to have been general in the Gothic dialects; A.-S. *leoth*, *loth*, carmen, ode, poema. This was a generic word, the adj. conjoined determining the particular sense; as, *idel leoth*, frivolous carmen, *hilde-leoth*, militare carmen. Hence *leoth-wyrhta*, a poet, literally a song-wright; as *play-wright* is still used in E. for one who composes plays. Belg. *lied*, a song or ballad; *minnelied*, a love-song; *bruyloft lied*, an epithalamium, or wedding song; *herders lied*, a pastoral song. Isl. *hliod*, *liod*, a song, verses, metre; *liodabook*, liber cantionum. *Liuth-on* is an old Gothic word, signifying to sing. Hence, as would appear, Moes.-G. *awi-liud-on*, to praise, to celebrate. V. Ihre, vo. *Liud*.

I am inclined, with G. Andr., to derive this term from Isl. *hliod*, voice, *hliod-a*, to resound; Su.-G. *liud*, *liud-a*; especially as Germ. *laut-en* is used in both senses, sonare, resonare; canere, sonum modulare, sive id fiat ore, sive instrumento; Franc. *liut-on*, canere; Wachter. From this sense of the word, he adds, are derived the names of songs, actors, and musical instruments, in many languages. He mentions Lat. *lituus*, buccina, a trumpet. Verel. explains Isl. *hliod* as equally signifying cantus and sonus; although the latter is unquestionably the primary sense, as appears from Snorro Sturleson. V. Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 317. Isl. *loddari*, ludio, a player, *lutr*, *tnba*; Germ. *laute*, testudo, (E. *lute*), *lied*, cantus. Ital. *lai*, Fr. E. *lay*, may be merely the Gothic or Celtic term softened in pronunciation; although, it must be observed, that A.-S. *legh* and *leij* are used in the sense of cantium.

LEID, LIED, *s.* A *leid* of a thing, is a partial idea of it. One is said to have a *leid* of song, when he knows part of the words, S. B.

Whether this is allied to the preceding word, seems doubtful. Shall we refer it to *lith*, a joint? *Leyt* occurs in Chron. Sax. for the link of a chain, membrum catenae; Schilter.

LEID, *s.* Safe-conduct, or a state of safety.

Off his modyr tithandis van brocht him till,  
That tym befor scho had left Elrisle,  
For Inglistmen in it scho durst not be.  
Fra thine disgysyt scho past in pilgrame weid,  
Sum gyrrh to sek to Dunfermlyn scho yeid;  
Seknes hyr had so socht in to thst sted,  
Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to *leid*.

*Wallace*, ix. 1529, MS.

Su.-G. *leid*, Germ. *leit*, *geleit*, signify safe conduct, or the liberty of going to any place and returning without injury. Thus, Su.-G. *komma hem pa leid*, is a phrase used with respect to those who, being at a distance from home, have the public faith pledged for their safe return; *leid-a*, *legd-a*, saluum conductum dare.

*Utan han honom legdemaen saende,  
Som honom leegdo ok forwara.  
Nisi ille mitteret duces itineris,  
Qui ipsum saluum praestarent.*

*Chron. Rhythm.*, p. 364, ap Ihre, vo. *Leid*.

i. e., "Unless he should send *leid-men*, or guides of his journey, who should conduct him in safety."

Hence also *leidebref*, letters of safe conduct. It seems uncertain, whether the term *leid* has its origin from Isl. *leid-a*, to lead, or Germ. *leit-en*, to depart. Wachter has observed, that Belg. *lyde*, and hence *overlyd*, denote a departure, and metaphorically death; *overleeden*, deceased. The ancient Lombards used *lido* as simply signifying death.

The idea suggested by the term, as used by Blind Harry, is evidently that God received the soul of the mother of Wallace into his protection. According to this view, a contrast is stated, happily enough, not only between her dangerous situation while at Elrisle, and the *gyrrh* or sanctuary she sought at Dunfermline; but even between the latter, and the more secure sanctuary she obtained with God.

LEID, *s.* A load, Aberd.

LEID, *s.* Lead (metal), Aberd. Reg.

LEID, *s.*

The Regent then gart mak ane prohibitoun,  
To leue the spuiye vnder pane of deid:  
He curis for na thing bot the kingis munition;  
As for the laue, thair was bot lytill *leid*.

*Sege Edin. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 295.

The sense seems to be, "as for the rest, there was little concern." But I know of no similar word, which can bear this sense. It is, therefore, probable that the author had written *heid*, i. e., heed, attention.

LEID, *s.* A mill-race. V. LADE.

LEID. *Brewing Leid*, a utensil formerly used in brewing.

"He that is richteous air—may, be resson of airship, challenge—the best brewing *leid*, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and laid-gallon," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 234.

This is the translation of—*Melius plumbum cum le mask-fat, cupam, barrellam, lagenam. Leg. Burg. c. 125, § 1.* Whatever was its use, this vessel was, evidently, made of lead.

"Ane mekill *leid*, ane litill *leid*, tua litsaltis, tua cruikis, & ane schnill." Aberd. Reg., A. 1645, V. 91.

It seems doubtful whether it has been denominated from the metal of which it was made, or from Teut. *lade*, Germ. *lade*, Su.-G. *laada*, cista, theca, loculamentum.

To LEIF, *v. n.* To believe.

He saw nane levand leid upone loft lent,  
Nouthir lord na lad; *leif ye* the lele.

*Gawan and Gol.*, i. 6.

i. e., "believe ye the truth, or what is testified by an honest person."

I will not do that syn!  
*Leif yow*, this waird to wyn.

*Murning Maidin, Maitl. Poems*, p. 208.

Mr. Ellis explains it "Love you! a mode of address." Spec. E. P. ii. 37. But it certainly means, "Believe you, be assured;" and is to be viewed as the language of the *Maidin*, although otherwise printed. It seems to be the same with O. E. *leue*.

Be here all the Lordes lawes? quod I. Yea *leue* me,  
he sayd.—

Lo here in my lappe, that *leued* on that charme,

Josue and Judith, and Judas Machabeus,  
Yea and vi. thousand beside forth.

*P. Ploughman*, Fol. 91, a. h.

A.-S. *leaf-an*, Moes.-G. *ga-laub-jan*, Germ. *laub-en*, credere.

**To LEIF, v. a.** To leave.

The lard langis eftir land to *leif* to his are.

*Doug. Virgil*, 238, a. 42.

Isl. *lif-a*, Su.-G. *leif-a*, *lef-wa*, Moes.-G. *lif-nan*,  
A.-S. *lafan*, *be-lif-an*, id. *laefed*, left.

**LEIF, s.** Remainder.

—"The foirsychtis cramasay sating, and the *leif* with reid taffate." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100. V. LAFE.

**LEIF, LEIFF, s.** Leave, permission, [also discharge, A.-S. *leaf*, id.]

A woman syne of the Newtown of Ayr,  
Till him scho went fra he was fallyn thar,  
And on hir kneis rycht lawly thaim besocht,  
To purchess *leiff* scho mycht thin with him fayr.

*Wallace*, ii. 317, MS.

To give a servant *Leif*, or *Leave*, to dismiss or discharge from service; a phrase still commonly used, S.

"Sche dischargit hir of hir said service and *gaif* hir hir *leif*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1540, V. 20.

**To LEIF, LEIFF, LYF, v. n.** To live.

Yhit Thomas said, Than sall I *leiff* na mar  
Giff that be trow.

*Wallace*, ii. 322, MS.

*Leif* in thy flesche, as master of thy cors,  
*Leif* in this world, as not ay to remane.  
Resist to feyndis with slicht an al thy force.

*Doug. Virgil*, 355, 49, 50.

A.-S. *be-lif-an*, signifies superesse, to be left, to remain; *be-lifend*, vivens, superstes, remanens, living, surviving, remaining; Somner.

Su.-G. *lef-w-a*, Isl. *lif-a*, A.-S. *lyf-ian*, Belg. *lev-en*, id. It is highly probable that this is merely a secondary sense of the *v.* signifying to leave; like Lat. *superesse*, to be, or remain, over, i. e., to be left, while others are removed.

**LEIFULL, adj.** Lawful. V. LEFUL.

**LEIF, LIEF, adj.** 1. Dear, beloved, S.

Remembrand on the mortall anciant were  
That for the Grekis to hir *leif* and dere,  
At Troye lang tyme sche led before that day.

*Doug. Virgil*, 13, 44.

2. Willing, not reluctant.

—Quhiddir me war loith or *leif*,  
Full oft resistand and denyand the were,  
Constrenyt I was.—

*Doug. Virgil*, 471, 3.

As *leif*, as *leive*, as soon, S.

Aince I could whistle, cantily as they  
To owsen, as they till'd my ruggit clay.  
But now I wou'd as *leive* maist lend my lugs  
To tuneless paddocks croaking i' the bogs.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 1.

A.-S. *leaf*, *leafa*, Moes.-G. *liuba*, Franc. *liobo*, Su.-G. *liuf*, Isl. *liufe*, Belg. *lief*, Germ. *lieb*, carus, amicus, gratus. Wachter views the *v.* *lieb-en*, amare, as the root. Hence *lever*, *leuir*, q. v.

**LEIFSUM, adj.** 1. Proper, desirable; [also, lawful; Lyndsay, Experience and Court-cour, l. 4574. V. LESUM.]

Quhat thinkis thou *leifsum* is, that Troians in fere,  
Violence to make with brandis of mortall were

Aganis Latynis.—

Quhat haldis thou *leifsum*, as I pray the, say.

*Doug. Virgil*, 315, 45, 50.

2. *Leesome*, which is evidently the same word, is now used in the sense of *pleasant*, S.

O gear will buy me rigs o' land,  
And gear will buy me sheep and kye,  
But the tender heart o' *leesome* luve,  
The gowd and siller canna buy.

*Burns*, iv. 320.

3. Easily moved to pity, Tweedd.

Ye wives! whase *leesome* hearts ars fan  
To get the poor man's blessin,  
Your trampit girnels dinna hain,  
What's gien will ne'er be missin.

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 27.

Dignus, Virg. as *unleif*, for indignus, p. 442. This, according to analogy, should be the comparative of A.-S. *leaf*, carus, and *sum*, as *unleif* is A.-S. *unleof*, non dilectus, odiosus. It seems radically different from *lesum*, q. v. as well as used in a different sense.

**LEIFU', adj.** Discreet, moderate; Selkirks.

"The ewes had been very mensefu' that night, they had just comed to the merch and nae farther; sae, I says, pur things, sin ye hae been sae *leifu'*, we'll sit down and rest a while, the dog an' me, an' let ye tak a pluck an' fill yersels or we turn ye back up to your cauld lairs again." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141. V. LAITHFOW, of which this seems to be merely a corrupt pronunciation.

**LEIL, LEILE, LELE, adj.** 1. Loyal, faithful; respecting the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.

Quharfor, syr King, by the hie goddis aboue,—  
And by the faith vnflit, and the *lele* lawte,  
Gif it with mortall folkis may funden be,  
Haue reuth and pietie on sa feill harmes smert?

*Doug. Virgil*, 43, 20.

—Makmurre and great Onele

To him obeyed, and made him homage *leel*.

*Hardyng's Chron.*, F. 191, h.

i. e., true faith.

2. Right, lawful; as enjoined by authority.

Onre Kyng Alysawndyr tuk Margret,  
The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry,  
In-to *lele* matrimony.

*Wyntown*, vii. 10. 94.

—Vnto Juno of Argo our sacrificee  
Maid reuerently, as Helens vs bad,  
Observing wele, as he commandit had,  
The serimonis *leile*.

*Doug. Virgil*, 86, 47.

Jussos honores, Virgil.

*Unlele* is used in the same sense of unjust, unrighteous.

Lordis ar left landles be *enlele* lawis.

*Ibid.*, 238. b. 40.

Lyue through *lele* beleue, and loue as God wytnesseth.

*P. Ploughman*, F. 68, a.

3. Honest, upright; as denoting veracity in testimony, S. In this sense *leill* and *loyall* are synon.

"Gif the priest sayes, that the thing challenged was bred and vpbrocht in his house, he sall nocht be heard to alledge the samine; but gif he prove the samine he the testimonie of thrie *loyall* men.—He sall verifie the samine be the testimoniall of *leill* men, quha knaw the

samine to be of veritic." Reg. Maj. B., i. c. 19, s. 3.  
6. *Honest* is used in the same sense in the following section:—

Her dowie pain she could no more conceal;  
The heart, they say, will never lie that's *leal*.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 79, 80.

4. Giving to every one his due; as opposed to chicanery or theft.

And fra hence furth he sal baith heir and se  
Baith their puneist, and *leil* men live in lie.  
*Priests of Peblis, S. P. R.*, i. 14.

I have ludg'd a *leil* poor man;  
Since nathing's awa, as we can learn.  
*Gaberlunzie*, st. 5, 6.

"It is hard for a greedy eye to have a *leal* heart;"  
*Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 45. "Speer at Jock Thief, if I  
be a *leal* man;" *Fergusson's S. Prov.*, p. 29.

5. A *leal* stroke. One that hits the mark; used both literally and metaphorically, S. B. In this sense, although figuratively, it is applied to maledictions.

Hence *leily*, *lealelie*, adv. honestly, faithfully; Acts of Parl., pass.

Bot quehethir sa yhe be freynd or fa,  
Thst wynnys pryss off chewsaly,  
Men suld spek thairoff *leily*.  
*Barbour*, iii. 176, MS.

O. E. *lely*, truly.

The prophet his pane [bread] ate, in penaunce and sorow,  
By that the psalter sayeth, so dyd other manye,  
Thst loueth God *lely*, his linelode is full easy.  
*P. Ploughman*, F. 38. a.

This line is omitted in edit. 1561.

*Lele* is also used adverbially.

—Rede *lele*, and tak gude tent in tyme.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 484, 29.

This phrase also signifies a smart or severe stroke, what is often called a "home stroke," S. B.

An' on that sleeth Ulyses head  
Sad curses down does bicker;  
If there be gods aboon, I'm seer  
He'll get them *leal* and sicker.  
*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 6.

With that stepp'd forward Tulloch—

An' (saying, to hit he'd try)  
A *leal* shot ettled at the cock,  
Which shov'd the *winner* by.  
*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 167.

*Leil* share has been expl. full share. But it seems properly to signify due proportion, as belonging to sense 4.

"I have had my *leal* share of wrongs this way."  
*Peden's Life* by Walker, p. 134.

O. Fr. *leall*, loyal, true, faithful, honest; Ital. *leal*, from Lat. *legalis*.

LEIL, *adj.* Smartly, severely, Aberd.

LELELY, LELILY, LELYLY, *adv.* Faithfully.

Thair frendship wonx ay mar and mar;  
For he serwyt ay *lelely*,  
And the tothir full willfully.  
*Barbour*, ii. 171, MS.

"The said William tuk apone him & maid faith to minister *lelily* thairintill as efferit of law." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 135.

This had evidently been pronounced as a word of three syllables; [yet, *lely* occurs in *Barbour*, i. 436, and xx. 349.]

LEILL, *s.* A single stitch in marking on a sampler. A *double leill* is the going over a single stitch, which makes it more lasting, Mearns.

To LEIN, *v. n.* To cease.

It occurs in a curious attempt at wit, at the expense of Lauderdale and Rothes.

But Scotland's plagues, a plague of Dukes:  
But they're such Dukes as soon do tyre  
To plash together in one myre,  
And so the one the other out pakes,  
Which makes folk think they're all but Drakes.—  
For pareing time, and all the year,  
Is one to them, they never *lein*;  
Harvest and Hay time they're as keen  
In their debating, as it were  
After the last of Januar.

*Cleland's Poems*, p. 96.

V. LEEN.

To LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal. V. LAYNE.

To LEIND, LEYND, LENE, LEND, LENT, *v. n.* 1. To dwell, to abide.

And, quhill him likit thar to *leind*,  
Euirilk day thai suld him seynd  
Wictalis for iii. c. men.  
*Barbour*, iii. 747, MS.

A quhile in Karryk *leindynt* he.

*Ibid.*, v. 125, MS.

—All the wyis I weild ar at his aune will,  
How to luge, and to *leind*, and in my land *lent*.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, i. 12.

Mr. Pink. views *lent* as synon.

Here is our duelling place quhare we sall *leind*,  
For to remane here is our cuntré heynd.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 209, 10.

It is frequently used in this sense in *Sir Egelmore*, Edin., edit. 1508.

By awght wokis war emyn till ende,  
In lande of Egypt can be *leynde*.

Ilk man tuke his awn way  
Quhare that hym lykty to *leynde*.

Thus in Artees ar thai *lent*.

Mr. Pink. calls this an English metrical romance. But from the orthography, as well as from various words which occur in it, as given in this edition, it appears at least to have been altered by a Scotsman.

The term is used, however, by R. Brunne.

He went vnto Wynchestre, his counseile gaf him so.  
Unto the somerestide ther gan he *lende*,  
Fyve and thrity batailes had he brouht tille ende.  
P. 18.

Turn we now other weys vnto our owen geste,  
And speke of the Waleys, that lies in the foreste.  
In the forest he *lendes* of Dounfermelyn.  
*Ibid.*, p. 324.

*Lenged* seems to be used in the same scense, P. Ploughman:

Was nener wight as I went, that me wysh could  
Where this ladde *lenged* lesse or more.—  
I—prayed hem for charitie, or they passed further,  
If they knewe any courte, or contrye as they went,  
Where that Dowell *dwelleteh*.  
Fol. 39, b. Pass. 8.

2. To tarry, to wait, to stay.

He said, Allace, I may na longer *leind*!  
Sen I my twa best freinds couth assay:  
I can nocht get a friend yet to my pay,  
That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing,  
With me for to compeir befor you king.  
*Priests of Peblis, S. P. R.*, i. 41.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word for explanation. But the sense is precisely the same as in the following passage :

Desist, quod he, this mater mon be left,  
For the day lycht, quihik is to vs vnfreynd,  
Approchis nere, we may no langar *leyn*.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 288, 39.

No longer than against the day,  
It is not my will for to *lend* ;  
For I would that no man me kend.  
*Sir Egeir*, p. 11.

O. E. *leende*.

Withinne the thridde day of May, -  
No lengor nolde thei *leende*.  
*Kyng of Tars*, Ritson's E. M. Rom., ii. 162.

*Lenit* and *lent* are apparently used in the same sense :

—Ilk foule tuke the flicht : and, schortly to schawin,  
Held hame to thair hant, and to thair hurbry,  
Quhair thay wer wont to remane,  
All thir gudly and game :  
And thair *lenit* allane  
The Howlate, and I.

*Howlate*, iii. 24, MS.

He saw nane levand leid upone loft *lent*,  
Nouthir lord na lad.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, i. 6.

### 3. To continue in any state; applied to the mind.

Thus the ledis on the loft in langour war *lent*.  
The lordis, on the tothir side, for liking thay leugh.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, iv. 6.

Rudd. without reason deduces this *v.* from A.-S. *lend*, provincia; Sibb. with more plausibility, from Sw. *linna*, *linda*, cessare. But, although this word sometimes signifies to stop, as on a journey; it does not seem to occur in the sense of permanent residence. It must be acknowledged, however, that A.-S. *bilened* is rendered inhabitatus; Lye. But it is more probable that this word primarily signified to remain under covert, to lodge in a place of concealment; from Isl. *lein-a*, to conceal, *leind*, hiding, *leine*, lurking-place, labebrae, clancularia loca, pl. *leind-er*.

I prefer, however, tracing this term to Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figure; a secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying, navem appellere, to land.

Douglas in one passage uses this *v.* as conveying the idea of concealment.

All the feildis still othir, but noyis or soun,  
All beistis and byrdis of diuers cullours sere,  
And quhatsmear in the brade lochis were,  
Or amang buskis harsk *leyn*dis vnder the spray,  
Throw nichtis sylence slepit quhare thay lay.  
*Virgil*, 118, 34.

From this use of the word we might suppose that the O. E. and S. phrase, *under the lind*, were originally from *leind*, covert, hiding, rather than from the *linden* tree; were not the latter etymon confirmed by the use of a similar mode of expression in Isl. V. LIND.

### LEINE, s. [Leg. LEINE.]

Hail lady of all ladies, lichtest of *leine* !  
Hail ! blissit mot thou be  
For thy barne *seine*.

*Howlate*, iii. 7.

Leg. *leme*, gleam, and barne *teme*, as in MS. The latter has been first written, barne *tyme*, in MS.; then *tyme* has been deleted, and *leme*, put in its place.

### LEINEST.

The larbar lukes of thy lang *leinst* craig,  
Thy pure pynd thropple peilt, and out of ply,—  
Gart men dispyt their flesh, thou spreit of Gy.  
*Evergreen*, ii. 56, st. 16.

It does not appear whether this be a superlative from *lean*; or a kind of participle from A.-S. *hlean-an*, to wax lean.

### LEINFOU, LEINFOU-HEARTIT, adj. Kind-hearted, feeling, compassionate, Aberd.

This may be allied to Belg. *lèniq*, tractable, soft; Su.-G. *len*, mollis; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle, tender, compassionate; Isl. *hlynnna*, favere, bene velle; *lin-a*, lenire; whence *linkind*, also *hlinkind*, clementia, benevolentia: propitiatio.

### LEINGIE, (g liquid), s. The loin, Clydes.

### LEINGIE-SHOT, s. Having the loins dislocated; spoken of horses, ibid.

Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, lumbus vitulinus. *Shot* is here used for dislocation, in the same way as Su.-G. *skiut-a*, is applied to any thing that is extruded from its proper place; Quod loco motum est, et prominat, Ihre.

### To LEIP, v. n. Apparently, to boil.

Myn wittis hes he waistit oft with wyne;  
And maid my stomek with hait lustis *leip*.  
*King Hart*, ii. 62.

V. LEPE, v.

### LEIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. V. LIPPIE.

### LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE (gutt.), s. Mutual whispering, Mearns.

### To LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, v. n. To speak in mutual whispers, ibid.

Teut. *laeri-en*, signifies ineptire, nugas ineptiasque dicere aut facere, instar vanae mulieris; from *Laerie*, mulier vaniloqua.

### LEIS, s. Perhaps a load. "Tua leisis of tallowne." Aberd. Reg., V. 25.

Su.-G. *lass*, Isl. *hlas*, vehes. *Last*, onus, a load, acknowledges the same origin. A.-S. *hlaeste*, navis onus.

### LEIPIT. V. LEEPIT.

### To LEIS, LEISS, v. a. To lose; part. pa. *lesit*, *lesyt*. O. E. *leise*.

I *leis* my feder, al comfort and solace,  
And al supple of our trael and pane.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 92, 24.

A.-S. *leosan*, Moes.-G. *lius-an*, *fra-lius-an*, Su.-G. *foer-lis-a*, Belg. *verties-en*, id. Isl. *lyssa*, grande damnum.

### To LEIS, LEISS, v. a. To lessen, to diminish.

—Thoctful luffaris rownyis to and fro,  
So *leis* thare pane, and plene thare joly wo.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 402, 42.

A.-S. *laes*, minor.

### To LEIS, v. a. "To arrange, to lay in order. Goth. *lis-an*, congregare;" Gl. Sibb.

### LEIS ME, LEISE ME, LEUIS ME, "pleased am I with; an expression of strong affection and good wishes," S. Sibb. seems to give the literal sense in these words above quoted.

I schro the lyar, full *leis me* yow.  
*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 158, st. 2.

i.e., "I wish a curse on the liar, I love you heartily." It being said, that he was only scoffing, he wishes that a curse might light upon him, if he did not speak the truth in declaring his love.

*Leese me* on liquor, my todlen dow,  
Ye're ay sae good humour'd when weeting your mow.  
*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 258.

O *leese me* on my spinning wheel,  
O *leese me* on my rock and reel;  
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,  
And haps me fiel and warn at e'en.

*Burns*, iv. 317.

This might seem allied to Su.-G. *lis-a*, requiem dare. But I prefer deriving it from *leif*, dear, agreeable; q. "*leif is to me*," literally, "dear is to me," a phrase the inverse of *wo is me*, S. *wae's me*. This derivation is confirmed by the form in which Douglas uses the phrase:

Take thir with the, as lattir presand sere,  
Of thy kind natue freyndes gudis and gere;  
O *leuis me*, the lykest thing lyuing,  
And verray ymage of my Astyanax ying.

*Virgil*, 84, 45.

We find an A.-S. phrase very similar, *leofre me ys*, gratius est mihi, Gen. xxix. 19; only the comparative is used instead of the positive.

**LEISCH, LESCHE, v.** 1. A thong, a whipcord, S.

Thow for thy lounrie mony a *leisch* has fyld.  
*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 53, st. 7.

2. A cord or thong, by which a dog or any other animal is held.

Nixt eftir quham the wageoure has ressaue,  
He that the *lesche* and lyame in sounder draue.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 145, 45.

3. A stroke with a thong, S. V. LEICH.

—Let him lay sax *leischis* on thy lends.  
*Kennedy, Evergreen*, ii. 50, st. 8.

To LEISCHE, LEICH, LEASH, v. a. 1. To lash, to scourge, S.

"Gif ony childer within age commit ony of thir thingis foirsaid, because thay may not be punist for monage, their fathors or maisters sall pay for ilk ane of thame, xiii. s. iii. d., or else deliuer the said childre to the jugs, to be *leischit*, scourgeit, and dung, according to the fault." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 103. Edit. 1566; *leisched*, Skene, c. 69.

[2. To tie together, to couple; hence *leished*, *part. pr.* married, a low word.

3. To tie, wrap, lash, with twine or thread, as in splicing, Clydes.]

Seren. derives E. *lash* from Isl. *lask-ast*, laedi; Su.-G. *laest-a*, percutere, caedere. Perhaps it is formed from the *s*.

**LEISE-MAJESTY, LEISS-MAIESTIE, LESE-MAJESTY, s.** 1. The crime of high treason; Fr. *lese-majesté*.

"That quhat sumeuer persoun or persounis in ony tyme tocum takis ony hischeppis places, castellis, or strenthis,—sall incur the cryme of tresoun & *leiss maiestie*." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

Fr. *les-er*, to hurt, Lat. *laed-ere*, whence *laes-io*, a hurt or injury.

2. Used, in a religious sense, to denote treason against Jesus Christ as Sovereign of his church.

—"The men are really breaking down the church--in coming to bow before, and beg and take from, and render thanks too unto the usurper,—while doing that which makes him guilty of *Leese-Majesty*," &c. M'Ward's Contendings, p. 6.

"A faithful minister—considering the hazard the subjects of their blessed King are in, to be seduced into acts of high disloyalty and *lese-majesty*, must set himself, with an open-mouthed plainness,—to witness and testify against both—the indulging usurper, and his indulged." *Ibid.*, p. 271.

**LEISH, adj.** Active, clever. V. LIESH.

"I's be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the *leishest* o' them." *Perils of Man*, i. 325.

**LEISHIN, part. adj.** 1. Tall and active, applied to a person of either sex, Lanarks. It differs from *Strappin'*, as not implying the idea of handsomeness.

2. Extensive, as applied to a field, farm, parish, &c., *ibid.*

3. Long, as referring to a journey, *ibid.*

**LEISHER, s.** 1. A tall and active person, *ibid.*

2. An extensive tract, *ibid.*

3. A long journey, *ibid.*

The idea seems borrowed from that of letting loose; Isl. *leis-a*, *leys-a*, solveere, expedire; q. that which expands or extends itself in whatever way.

**LEISOM, adj.** Lawful. V. LESUM.

**LEISOME, adj.** Warm, sultry; Gl. Shirr. V. LIESOME.

**LEISSURE, LESURE, LESEW, LIZZURE, s.** 1. Pasture between two corn fields, [or between the ridges of tilled land; also, a corner or margin of a ploughed field on which cattle are grazing and herded]; hence, sometimes used for any grazing ground, Ayr., Renfrs., Lanarks. V. LESURES.

[2. The selvage of a piece of cloth or of a weaver's web, *ibid.*] V. LESURES.

[To LEISSURE, LESURE, LESEW, v. a. and n. To pasture; to graze, feed, browse, *ibid.* V. under LESURES.]

To LEIST, v. n. To incline, *Dunbar*; E. *list*.

**LEIST, expl.** "Appeased, calmed, q. *leased*, from Fr. *lacher*, Lat. *lavare*," *Rudd*.

Desist hereof, and at last be the *leist*,  
And condiscend to bow at our request.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 441, 34.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *lessch-en*, extinguere; (sitim) levare. If *leist* signify *appeased*, the most natural origin would be Su.-G. *lis-a*, requiem dare, lenire

mala; whence *lisa*, requies a dolore, vel sensu quolibet mali; Ihre. But I hesitate, whether it be not used for *least*, adj.; as Jupiter is here requiring submission, although in very respectful terms, from his haughty and vindictive spouse;

Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris.

Virg.

**LEISTER, LISTER, s.** A spear, armed with three or four, and sometimes five prongs, for striking fish; an eel-spear, S.

"The modes [of fishing] are four. 1. With *leisters*: a kind of four-pronged fork, with the prongs turned a little to one side; having a shaft 20 or 24 feet long. These they run along the sand on their edge, or throw them when they see any fish. In this manner they often wound and kill great quantities. Some of our people are very dexterous at this exercise, and will sometimes upon horseback throw a *leister*, and kill at a great distance. This is also called *shauling*, as it is generally practised when the tide is almost spent, and the waters turned *shallow*." P. Dornock, Dumfries, Statist. Acc., ii. 15.

"The *lister* is a shaft, with three iron prongs barbed on one side, fixed on the end, not unlike the figure of Neptune's trident." P. Canoby, Ibid., xiv. 411.

An awfu' scythe, out-owre ae shouther,  
Clear-dangling hang;  
A three-tae'd *leister* on the ither  
Lsy, large and lang.

Burns, iii. 42.

Perhaps it is here poetically used, in the description of Death, as denoting a trident.

It has no affinity to Teut. *eel-schere*, eel-spear, referred to by Sibb. I can indeed find no vestige of this word in A.-S., or in any of the Germ. dialects. But it is preserved, in the same form, in Su.-G. *liuster*, *liustra*, id. *Liustra* signifies to strike fish with a trident or eel-spear, when they approach to the light. *Fur med liustra ok elde*; If they use the *leister* and fire. Leg. Upland. c. 13. ap. Ihre. This phrase irresistibly suggests the idea of what is vulgarly called, in our own country, the *black fishing*, i.e., fishing under night, or under the covert of darkness. It also shews that the same illegal mode of fishing has been practised in Sweden, as in Scotland. A torch or light is held above the water, and the fish running towards it, are struck. Verel. defines Isl. *liustra*, *liuster*, so as in fact to give a description of our *black-fishing*. *Tridens, s. fuscina plurium dentium hamata, manubrioque longissimo adfixa, qua ad faculas lintre circumlatas, pisces nocturno tempore percutiuntur et extrahuntur a piscatoribus*; Ind.

The v. *liustra* originally signifies, to strike in general; anc. *lyst-a*, Isl. *liost-a*, *list-a*; *liste haugg*, verber grave, G. Andr. V. BLACK-FISHING.

*Weblyster* occurs in the O.E. law; whether the same instrument be meant, is uncertain. V. COWFES.

**To LEISTER, v. a.** To strike with a fish-spear, Stirlings., Ayrs. V. **LEISTER, LISTER, s.**

"The messenger was ably supported by his first prisoner, who, although he could not understand upon what reasonable grounds a man should be placed in fetters for *leisterin'* a salmon, felt it his duty to assist the constable in the detection of theft." Caled. Merc., Dec. 11, 1823.

**To LEIT, v. a.** To permit, to endure; E. *let*.

—No lad unieill they *leit*,  
Untrewh expressly they expell.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 207, st. 2.

"They will not endure the company of any false or disloyal man;" Lord Hailes. V. LAT, v. 1.

**To LEIT, v. n.** To delay.

Ane uthir vers yit this yung man cowth sing:  
At luviss law a quhyle I think to *leit*;  
In court to cramp clenely in my clething,  
And luke amangis thir lusty laleis sweet.

Henryson, Bann. P., p. 132.

According to L. Hailes, "probably *leet*, give one's suffrage or vote." But it rather signifies, that, as being a young man, he would pass some part of his time in love; Su.-G. *laet-ia*, intermittere, Moes.-G. *lat-jan*, A.-S. *laet-an*, tardare, morari, A. Bor. *leath*, ceasing, intermission, Ray.

**To LEIT, LEET, LET, v. n.** 1. To pretend, to give out, to make a shew as if, S. B.

Thre kynd of wolffis in this world now ring:  
The first ar fals pervertaris of the lawis,  
Quhilk, under poleit termes, falsset myngis,  
*Leitand*, that all wer gospel that thay schawis:  
Bot for a bud the trew men he ourthrawis.

Henryson, Bann. P., p. 119.

It is surprising that L. Hailes should say, on this word, "probably, voting." Here, as on the preceding term, the *bench* evidently predominated with the worthy Judge.

Thus still that baid quhill day began to peyr,  
A thyk myst fell, the planet was nocht cleyr.  
Wallace assayd st all placis about,  
*Leit* as he wald at ony place brek out.

Wallace, xi. 502, MS.

— I mak ane vow,  
Ye ar not sik ane fule as ye *let* yow.

Priests of Peltis, S. P. R., i. 29.

*Lele*, pret. is probably used in the same sense in the following passage:

The king, throu consaile of his men,  
His folk delt in bataillis ten.  
In ilkane war weile X thousand,  
That *lete* thai stalwartly suld stand  
In the batail, and stythly fycht;  
And leve nocht for thair fayis mycht.

Barbour, ii. 157, MS.

In edit. 1620, it is rendered *thought*. But although the v. signifying to think is written in a similar manner, that here used does not seem properly to express the idea entertained by the person, but the external semblance. Thus it occurs in Ywayne and Gawin:

Than lepe the maiden on hir palfray,  
And nere byside him made hir way;  
Sho *lete* as sho him nocht had sene,  
Ne wetyn that he thar had bene.

Ritson's Met. Rom., i. 76.

"He's no sa daft as he *lete*," S. B. a phrase used with respect to one who is supposed to assume the appearance of derangement to serve a purpose. "You are not so mad as you *leet-en* you," Chesh.

Su.-G. *laat-as*, to make a shew, whether in truth or in pretence; *prae se ferre*, sive vere sive simulando; Ihre. This learned etymologist mentions *E. leeten* as a kindred word. Isl. *lat-a*, *laet-a*, id. *Thu ert miklo vitrari en thu laeter*; Multo es sapientior, quam *prae te fers*; "Thou art meikle wittier than thou *lete*," S. *Their letu illa yfer*; Aegre se ferre professi sunt; Kristnis., p. 74. A.-S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, simulare. *The hi rihwise leton*; Who should feign themselves just men; Luke xx. 20. Belg. *zich ge-laet-en*, to make as if. Many view Moes.-G. *liutei*, guile, as the radical term. Ihre. prefers Su.-G. *lat*, *later*, manners, behaviour. Lye explains the prov. term *leeten*, *prae se ferre*; and refers to A.-S. *lytig*, astutus; Moes.-G. *liutei*, dolus; *liuta*, hypocrita; adding that the Icelanders retain the root, in *laet-a*, simulare. V. LAT.



2. To mention, or give a hint of, any thing. *Nevir leet*, make no mention of it, S. B.

*To let on*, is now more generally used in the same sense.

But they need na *let on* that he's crazie,  
His pike-staff wull ne'er let him fa'.  
*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 157.

- (1.) To seem to observe any thing; to testify one's knowledge, either by words or looks, S.

A weel-stocked mailin, himsel for the laird,  
And marriage aff-hand were his proffers:  
I never *loot on* that I kend it, or car'd.

*Burns*, iv. 249.

"While I pray, Christ *letteth* not on him that he either heareth or seeth me." Z. Boyd's *L. Battell*, p. 315.

- (2.) To make mention of a thing.

*He did nae let on*, he did not make the least mention; i. e., he did not *shew* that he had any knowledge of the thing referred to.

— *Let na on* what's past,  
'Tween you and me, else me a kittle cast.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 100.

- (3.) To give one's self concern about any business.

*Never let on you*, but laugh, S. Prov.; spoken when people are jeering our projects, pretensions, and designs. *Let on you*, trouble yourself about it; Kelly, p. 262.

Ial. *laet-a* is also rendered ostendere.

*To let wit*, *lat wit*, to make known, S. is probably from the same stock.

*Let na man wit* that I can do sic thing.  
*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 81.

Belg. *laat-en weeten*, Sw. *lat-a ngon veta*, id.  
Also, *to let with it*, id., S. B.

Now Nory kens she in her guess was right,  
But *lootna w't*, that she had seen the knight.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 78.

- [3. To consider, to think; *leit lightly*, think lightly, Barbour, xii. 250.

The man *leit* hym begilit ill,  
That he his salmond swa had tynt,  
And alsua had his mantill brynt.

*Ibid.*, xix. 680.]

*To LEIT, LEET, v. n.* To ooze; especially applied to thin ichor distilling through the pores of the body, S.

This is perhaps merely a secondary sense of the preceding *v.*, as signifying to appear. The humour may thus be said to shew itself through the pores.

*To LEIT, v. a.* To put in nomination. V. LEET.

LEIT, *pret.* V. LET *at*.

LEIT, *s.* A link of horse hair for a fishing line, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Tippet, Snood, Sued, Tome*.

LEIWAR, *s.* Liver, survivor.

"And to the langest *leiwat* of thame twa in lyfrent," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 538.

[LEK, *adj.* as *s.* Like; "I never saw tha *lek*," Shetl.]

[LEK, LECK, *s.* A large pit lined with wood in which a tanner steeps his bark; so called because the liquor *leaks* or leaks from it into an adjoining receptacle called the *Lek-ee*, from which the tan-pits are supplied, S.

Ial. *leka*, Sw. *läcka*, Da. *lekke*, Du. *lekken*, to leak, drip, ooze.]

[LEK, *s.* "Perhaps the leach of a sail," Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., vol. I. Ed. Dickson.]

[To LEK, LECK, *v. a.* 1. To leak, drip, ooze, *ibid.*

2. To pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydes.]

LEKAME, *s.* Dead body. V. LICAYM.

LE-LANE, be quiet, give over, let go, let alone; apparently abbreviated from the imperative phrase, *Let alane*, or *q. lea* [i. e. leave] *alane*.

LELE, *adj.* Loyal, faithful, &c. V. LEIL.

LELELY, LELILY, *adv.* Faithfully. V. under LEIL.

LELE', *s.* The lily. V. LEVER.

To LELL, *v. a.* To mark, to take aim, S. B. From A.-S. *laefel*; or E. *level*, which is used in the same sense.

[LEM, *s.* A loft in a house; Nor. *lem*, id. Shetl.]

LEMANE, LEMMAN, *s.* A sweetheart.

Radd. and Sibb. render it as if it signified only a mistress or concubine; which is the *aenæ* in modern E. But Jun. properly explains it as applied to either sex.

Douglas mentions as the name of an old song:

— *The schip salis over the salt fame,*  
*Wil bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame.*  
Virgil, 402, 38.

This must naturally be viewed as referring to a male. Chaucer uses it in both senses:

Now, dere *lemman*, quod *she*, go farewele.  
— Good *lemman*, God thee save and kepe.  
And with that word *she* gan almost to wepe.  
*Reves T.*, v. 4238, 4245.

Unto his *lemman* Dalida he tolde,  
That in his heres all his strengthe lay.  
*Monkes T.*, v. 14069.

It is evident that anciently this word was often used in a good sense; as merely denoting an object of affection.

Many a lovely lady, and *lemmans* of knights  
Swoned and sweltd for sorow of deathe's dintes.  
*P. Ploughman's Vision*, Sign. H h, 2. b.

But it is not always used in this favourable sense.

Thys mayde hym payde snytthe wel, myd god wille he  
hyr non,  
And huld hyre, as *hys lefnon*, as wo seyth in hordom.  
*R. Glouc.*, p. 443.

Rudd. and Johns. both derive it from Fr. *laimant*. Sibb. has referred to the true etymon, although he marks it as doubtful; "Teut. *lief*, dilectus, carus, and *man*, pro *homine*, faeminam aequè notante ac virum." Hickes mentions Norm. Sax. *leue-mon*, amasius, Gram. A.-S. He also refers to Fr. *lief-mon*, carus homo. But this is certainly of Goth. origin; A.-S. *leaf*, carus.

LEMARRYE, *s.* Illicit love; an amour. V. LEMANE.

"It is entitled, Ane speetsh and defens maide by Normaund Huntyr of Poomoode on ane wyte of royet and *lemanrye* with Elenir Ladye of Hume." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 40, 41.

To LEME, *v. n.* To blaze, to shine, to gleam, S.; *lemand*, part. pr.

The blesand torchis schane and sergeis bricht,  
That fer on bred all *lemes* of thare licht.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 475, 53.  
O thou of Troy, the *lemand* lamp of licht!  
*Ibid.*, 48, 21.

Now by this time, the sun begins to *leam*,  
And lit the hill heads with his morning beam.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 55.

"*Lemyn* as lowe of fyre. Flammo." Prompt. Parv. Hence the old *s.* "Lowynge or *lemynge* of fyre. Flammacio." *Ibid.*

A.-S. *leom-an*, Isl. *liom-a*, splendere; A.-S. *leoma*, Isl. *liome*, splendor. Moes.-G. *lauhmon*, lightning, is undoubtedly from the same origin. E. *gleam* is evidently A.-S. *ge-leoma*, *ge-lioma*, lumen, contr. Thwaites traces Su.-G. *glimma*, micare, to the same source; *Ihre* in vo.

LEME, *s.* Gleam, flame.

—From the schede of his croun  
Schane al of licht vnto the erd adoun,  
The *leme* of fyre and flamb—  
*Doug. Virgil*, 61, 44.

Be this fair Titan, with his *lemis* licht,  
Ouer all the land had spreid hir [his] baner bricht.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 226.

*Leom*, *leme*, *leem*, occur in O. E.

O cler *leom*, with oute mo, ther stud from hym wel pur,  
Y formed as a dragon, as red as the fuyr.  
*R. Glouc.*, p. 151.

—A lyght and a *leme* laye before hell.  
—This light and this *leem* shal Lucifer ablend.  
*P. Ploughman*, Fol. 98, b. 99, a.

"*Leme* or lowe. Flamma." Prompt. Parv. V. the *v.*

To LEN, *v. a.* To lend, to give in loan, S.

Oft times is better hald nor *len*.—  
Therefor I red the verrelly,  
Quhome to thou *lennis* tak rycht gud tent.  
*Chron. S. P.*, iii. 225.

A.-S. *laen-an*, Su.-G. *laen-a*, Belg. *leen-en*, id.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, *s.* A loan, S.

"That quha ever committis usurie, or ocker in time cumming, directlie or indirectlie, (that is to say) takis mair profite for the *leane* of money, nor as it cummis to ten pundes in the yeir for a hundreth pundes, or five bolles victual; and swa *pro rata*,—sall be counted and esteemed usurers and ockerers." Acts. Ja. VI., 1594, c. 222, Murray.

What say you for yourself man? Fye for shame.  
Should not a *lend* come always laughing hame?  
*Pennecuick's Poems*, 1715, p. 49.

"The Marquis of Huntly was advised to dwell in New Aberdeen; it is said he wrote to his cousin the Earl Marischal for the *lend* of his house in Aberdeen to dwell in for a time (thinking and taking Marischal

to be on the king's side, as he was not), but he was refused." Spalding's Troubles, i. 104.

Balfour writes *lenne*. "Quhat is ane *lenne*, and of the restitution thairof." Pract., p. 197.

*Lane*, id. Yorks. "For th' lang *lane* is when a thing is borrowed with an intention never to be pay'd again." Clav., p. 106.

Su.-G. Isl. *laan*, A.-S. *laen*, *lean*, Fris. *lean*, id. Moes.-G. *laun*, merces, remuneratio.

To LEN, *v. n.* V. LAYNE.

[To LENCH, LAINCH, *v. a.* 1. To launch, to thrust, to throw; as, "*Lainch* a stane among thae craws," Clydes.

2. With prep. *oot*, to give, pay, expend, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. To begin, to commence, any kind of work, speech, or argument, Clydes.]

[LENCH-OOT, *s.* The act of giving; also, what is given, Banffs.]

To LEND, *v. n.* To abide, to dwell. V. LEIND.

LENDINGS, *s. pl.* Pay of an army, arrears.

—"He thought it was then fit time to make a reckoning with the armie, for their by-past *lendings* and to cast some thing in their teeth, being much discontented. To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past *lendings* three paid us in hand, and bills of exchange given us for one and twentie *lendings* more, which should have been paid at Ausburg." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 131.

Belg. *leening*, "souldiers pay;" Sewel. Germ. *lehnung*, stipendium, aes militare; Wachter. *Lehnung* primarily signifies concessio fundi, from *lehn*, feudum. For, as Wachter observes, a gift of land was originally the stipend of soldiers. Afterwards, though the manners were changed, the ancient term was retained.

LENDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Loins.

Plate futt he bobbit up with *bendis*,  
For Mauld he made request,  
He lap quhil he lay on his *lendis*.  
*Chr. Kirk*, st. 5.

2. Rendered "buttocks," by Ramsay.

Se sune thou mak my Commissar amends,  
And let him lay sax leischis on thy *lendis*.  
*Kennedy, Evergreen*, ii. 49, 50.

A.-S. *lendenu*, *lendena*, *lendene*; Germ. *lenden*, Isl. Sw. *lendar*, id. Isl. *lend*, in sing. *clunis*, a haunch or buttock. Callender derives it from *leing-a*, "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."

[LENDIT, *adj.* Applied to cows or other animals having the body black coloured, with a white stripe over the loins, Shetl.; Ger. *lenden*, the loins.]

[LENDIT, *part. pa.* Dwelt, remained, S.]

To LENE, *v. a.* To give, to grant.

Sythens scho ask, no licence to her *lene*.  
*King Hart*.

V. SYTHENS AND LENIT.

[LENGIE, *s.* A longitudinal slice of a hallibut, cut either from the back or belly of the fish, Shetl.; Isl. *lengi-a*, id. V. LENYIE.]

LENIT, *pret.* Granted.

Be this resone we reid, as our Roy *lenit*,  
The Dowglas in armes the bluidy hairt beiris.  
*Howlate*, ii. 185, MS.

LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Abode, remained. V. LEIND.

LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Leaned, reclined.

—As I *lenit* in an ley in Lent this last nycht,  
I slaid on ane swevyuung, slomerand and lite.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 238, a. 7.  
Sum vthir singis, I will be blyith and licht,  
My heart is lent apoun sa gudly wicht.  
*Ibid.*, 402, 40.

[Compare with the first passage the well-known lines in the opening of Picr's Plowman—

Ac on a May mornynge on Malurene hillis,  
I lay and *lened* and loked in the wateres,  
I slombred in a slepyng, it awayued so merye.]

LENK, *s.* A link of horse-hair which connects the hooks and line in angling, Clydes.

The same with E. *link*, only pronounced like Su.-G. *laenk*, *lenk*, id.

LENNER, *s.* Lender.

"Ordaines the *lenners* to pay the same yeirlic and termlic." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 40.

LENNO, *s.* A child; Gael. *leanabh*.

Ye's neir be pidden work a turn  
At ony kind of spin, mattam,  
But shug your *lenno* in a scull,  
And tidel highland sing, mattam.  
*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 190.

LENSHER, *s.* [The bounds or boundary lines of a coal-pit.]

"With the only power—to have and make areholes [airholes] sinks, levells, *lenshers*, aqueducts, water-drawghts, water workes, and vthers vsefull and necessar for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls and coallhewghs," &c. Acts Cha. II. viii. 139.

[Dr. Jamieson left this word unexplained. It is a corr. of *landshire*, a share or division of land; hence, the bounds or boundary lines of any such portion. *Linch* is the term used in the Isle of Thanet, and defined as "a bawke or little strip of land to bound the fields in open countries, called elsewhere *landshire* or *lansherd*, to distinguish a share of land." Gl. Lewis Hist. of Thanet.]

LENT, *adj.* Slow.

"The last trick they have fallen on to usurp the magistracy, is, by the diligence of their sessioners to make factions in every craft, to get the deacons—created of their side. But this *lent* way does not satisfy. It is feared, by Wariston's diligence, some orders shall be procured by Mr. Gillespie, to have all the magistrates and council chosen as he will." Bailie's Lett., ii. 435.

"Sir James Balfour says he died of a *lent fever*." Keith's Hist., p. 22.

Fr. *lent*, Lat. *lent-us*, id.

VOL. III.

LENT-FIRE, *s.* A slow fire.

"They saw we were not to be boasted; and before we would be roasted with a *lent-fire*, by the hands of churchmen, who kept themselves far aback from the flame, we were resolved to make about through the reek, to get a grip o' some of these who had first kindled the fire, and still lent feul to it, and try if we could cast them in the midat of it, to taste if that heat was pleasant when it came near their own shins." Baillie's Lett., i. 171.

LENTFULL, *adj.* Apparently, mournful, melancholy; from *Lent*, the season in Popish countries appropriated to fasting.

In relation to the *bloody heart* in the arms of Douglas, Holland speaks—

Of metteles and coulours in *lentfull* attyre.

This is explained by what follows;

All thair deir armes in *dotie desyre*.  
*Howlate*, ii. 9, MS.

LENTREN, LENTRYNE, LENTERYNE, LENTYRE, *s.* The season of Lent; still used to denote that of Spring, S.

Schyr Edunard, fra the sege wes tane,  
A weile lang tyme about it lay,  
Fra the *Lentryne*, that is to say,  
Quhill forouth the Saint Jhonys mess,  
*Barbour*, x. 815, MS.

—At Saynt Andrewys than bad he,  
And held hys *Lentyre* in reawtè.  
*Wyntown*, viii. 17. 42.

*Lentyren*, *Ibid.*, 18. 2.

[A.-S. *lencten*, spring; *ryne*, course.]

The quadragesimal Fast received its name from the season of the year in which it was observed. In the Laws of Alfred the Great, it is called *lengten-faesten*, or the fast in Spring. So early as the translation of the Bible into A.-S., *lengten*, or *lencten*, was the term for Spring, as in Psa. 74. 17. *Sumer and lengten thu gescepe hig*; Thou hast made summer and spring. They called the vernal equinox *lenctenlican emnihte*. Belg. *lente*, Alem. Germ. *lenze*, the spring.

Both Skinner and Lye derive A.-S. *lencten* from *lency-an*, because then the days begin to lengthen.

LENTRENVARE, *s.* The name of a kind of skins; those of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; still called *Lentrins*, S.; q. those that have died in Lentron or spring.

—"Skynnys underwrittin, callit in the vulgar tounge *scorlingis*, *scaldingis*, *futefallis*, *lentrenvare*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592. V. SCORLING.

"*Lentrene veigr skynnys*," Aberd. Reg. V. FUTFAILL.

LENTRIN KAIL, LANTEN KAIL. Broth made of vegetables, without animal food, S.; denominated from the use of this meagre dish during *Lent*.

O *lentrin kail*, meed of my younger days,  
A grateful bard no feigned tribute pays.  
—Welcome thy wallop in my humble pot,  
Thou healthsome beverage of the poor man's lot,  
Thy chiefest constituent, water, free to all,  
The poor man shares, nor deems that blessing small.  
Recumbent o'er the scanty blaze, thou leans  
Thy simple adjuncts, barley, salt, and greens.  
In thee no lurch popa peeping to the brim, &c.

*Lentrin Kail*, A. Scott's Poems, p. 39, 40.

R

——— The bowl that warms the fauce  
An' prompts the tale,  
Must mak, neist day, my lovely Nancy  
Sup *lentrin kail!*

*Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 182.

"We are in the mood of the monks, when they are merriest, and that is when they sup beef-brewis for *lanten-kail*." *The Abbot*, i. 292.

This, I am informed, is more properly defined, according to the use of the term in Roxb., Cabbage first boiled in water; which, being drained off, has its place supplied by milk.

**LENT**, *s.* The game at cards in E. called *Loo*; perhaps from being much practised about the time of *Lent*, Gall.

"That Scottish game at cards, called *Lent*, is generally played at for money." *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 36. V. LANT.

**LENTED**, *part. pa.* Beat in this game, looded, Gall.

"One of the gamblers—is *lented*, which is, outplayed," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 37. V. LANTIT.

**To LENTH**, *v. a.* To lengthen, to prolong.

He did of Deith suffer the schouris :  
And nicht not *lenth* his life ane hour,  
Thocht he was the first conquerour.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 80.

Teut. *lengh-en*, Sw. *leng-a*, prolongare.

**LENTHIE**, *adj.* Long, S.O.

It wad be richt some ane wad tak  
A *lenthie* stout horse tether,  
Fauld yont yer hauns ahint yer back,  
An' bind them firm thegither.

*Picken's Poems*, i. 108.

[**LENTRYN**, **LENTYRE**. V. under **LENT**.]

**LENY**, *s.* The abbrev. of *Leonard*. "*Leny* Irving;" *Acts* iii. 393.

**LENYIE**, **LENYE**, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre.

His body wes weyll [maid and *lenye*,]  
As thai that saw him said to me.

*Barbour*, i. 387.

The words in brackets are not in MS.

2. Of a fine or thin texture.

Riche *lenye* wobbis naitly weiffit sche.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 204, 46.

Tennis, Virg.

A.-S. *hlaene*, *laene*, macer; or *laenig*, tennis.

To A.-S. *laenig*, I apprehend, we may fairly trace Lancash. "*lennock*, slender, pliable;" Gl. T. Bobbins; and A. Bor. "*linge*, limber;" Ray. "*Leeny*, alert, active," (Grose), seems originally the same with the latter; as those who are limber are generally most alert in their motions.

[**LEO**, *s.* Prob., the *lew*, q. v.; a gold coin worth about 18s. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 314, 317, Ed. Dickson.]

[**LEOG**, *s.* A rivulet running through low, swampy ground, Shetl.; Nor. *lew*, Sn.-G. *lag*, id.]

**LEOMEN**, *s.* 1. A leg, Aberd.

"Sae I tauld her I rather hae the *leomen* of an auld ewe, or a bit o' a dead nout." *Journal from London*, p. 9.

A.-S. *leome*, a limb.

2. The bough of a tree, *ibid.*

**To LEP**, *v. n.* [To leap.]

Thai delt amang thaim that war thar,  
[And gaif] the King off Inglandis ger,  
That he had leyvt in Biland,  
And gert thai *lep* out our thair hand,  
And maid thaim all glaid and mery.

*Barbour*, xviii. 502, MS.

i.e., "They spent it freely; they did not act the part of misers." This seems to have been anciently a proverbial phrase, synon. with that now used with respect to money spent lavishly, that one *makes it go*. The idea is borrowed from rapid motion; Isl. *leip-a*, *hleip-a*, Su.-G. *loop-a*, to run.

**To LEPE**, **LEIP**, *v. a.* To heat; properly, to parboil, S.

Sum latit lattoun but lay *lepis*, in lawds lyte.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 238, b. 49.

"We say that a thing is *leped*, that is heated a little, or put into boiling water or such like, for a little time," S. Rudd.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,  
Syne put the burn untill the glead,  
And *leepit* the een out o' his head.

*Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Pop. Ball*, ii. 239.

It is explained "scald," in Gl., but rather improperly. *Unleipit* occurs in an old poem.

In Tyberius tyme, the trew imperatour,  
Quhen Tynto hills fra skraiping of toun-benis was keipit,  
Thair dwelt ane grit Gyre Carling in awld Betokis bour,  
That levt upoun Christianse menis flesche, and rewheids  
*unleipit*.

*Bann. MS. ap., Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 199.

This seems to signify, *raw heads* that had not got the slightest boiling. *Rew*, however, may signify *rough*, having the hair on.

I take this word to be radically the same with A.-S. *hleap-an*, Isl. *leip-a*, Moes.-G. *hlaup-an*, to leap; because the thing said to be *leped*, is allowed only to wallop in the pot. By the way, the E. synon. *wallop* is not, as Johnson says, merely from A.-S. *weal-an*, to boil. It is an inversion of Belg. *opwell-en*, to boil up. That some of the Gothic words, similar in form to E. *leap*, had been anciently applied to boiling, appears from the Belg. phrases, *Zyn gal loopt over*, His heart boils with choler; *De pot loopt over*, The pot runs over; Teut. *overloop-en*, exaestuate, ebullire.

**LEPE**, **LEEP**, *s.* A slight boiling; q. a wallop, S.

**LEPIT PEATS**. Peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, Roxb.

[**To LEPE**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To fill to the brim; hence, to give good measure; as "*Lepe* it, noo; that's no fair mizzure," *Clydes*.

2. To overflow, to boil over; as "Swing aff the pat, the kail's *lepin*," *ibid.*

3. Parts. *lepin*, *lepit*, are often used as *adjs.*; as, *lepin fu'*, *lepit mizzure*, *ibid.*]

LEPER-DEW, *s.* A cold frosty dew, S. B.

I know not if this derives its designation from being somewhat hoary in its appearance, and thus resembling the spots of the leprosy; or from Isl. *hleipe*, coagula.

[To LEPP, *v. a.* and *n.* To lick like an animal, to lap, Shetl.]

[LEPPACH, *s.* A horn spoon, Shetl.]

[LEPPEL, *s.* A spoon, Shetl.; Dut. *leppel*, id.]

LEPYR, *s.* The leprosy. V. LIPPER, *s.*

LERD, *s.* Lord; Aberd. Reg.

To LERE. To learn. V. LARE.

LERGES. V. LARGES.

LERGNES, *s.* Liberality.

He put his *lernes* to the preif,  
For lerges of this new-year day.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 151, st. 1. V. LARO.

[LERK, LERKE, *s.* and *v.* V. LIRK.]

LERROCH, LAIRACH, LAIROCH, (*gutt.*), *s.*

1. The site of a building, or the traces of an old one; Gael. *larach*, id.

2. A site of any kind, Loth.

In its auld *lerrock* yet the deas remains,  
Whare the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease.

*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 58. V. DEIS.

3. The artificial bottom of a stack, made of brushwood, &c., Stirlings; *stack-lairach*, id. Perth.

4. A quantity or collection of any materials; as, "a *lairach* o' dirt," Lanarks.

5. It is also used in a compound form; as, *Midden-lairach*, the site of a dunghill; Banff.

LERROCK-CAIRN, *s.* This term is used in a proverbial phrase, common in Ayr. It is said of any thing that is rare, or that does not occur every day, that "it's no to be gotten at ilka *lerrock-cairn*."

Although at first view this might seem to refer to the seat of a *larick* or lark; I prefer tracing it to *Lerrock*, the site of a building.

LES, LESS, *conj.* 1. Unless.

Bot I offer me, *les* the fatis vnstabil,  
Nor Jupiter consent not, ne aggre.

*Doug. Virgil*, 103, 31.

"I hop in eternal God that he will nocht suffer us to be swa plagit to tak fra us sic ane princes, quhilik gif he dois for our iniquityis, we luk for nathing bot for gryt troubill in thir partis, *less* God in his gudenes schaw his mercy upoun us." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg. Keith's Hist. App. p. 135.

2. Lest.

I knew it was past four hours of day,  
And thoct I wald ns langare ly in May,  
*Les* Phebus suld me losingere ataynt.

*Doug. Virgil*, 404, 11.

*Les than* is also used for unless, Doug.

"He counsalit hym—neuir to moue battall, *les than* he mycht na othir wayis do." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 23, b.

*Les na, les nor*, id. unless.

"The chancellar sall mak the panis contenit in the said actis of Parliament to be put to executioun vpon the brekaris of the saidis actis, *les na* thay leif the said beneficiis efter thay be requyrit thairupone." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, c. 13, Edit. 1566. *Les nor*, Skene.

"Na sall na state be gevin to hir—of the franktenement of the saidis landis, quhill xx dais efter that David Hering—decess; And nocht than *les na* the said James will nocht gif to the said James and Cristiane twentj pundis worth of land liand in Talybole & the barony of Glasclune." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 194.

A.-S. *laes, les*, id. *laes, hwon*, ne quando, Lye. *The laes*, and *thy laes*, are used in the same sense. The original signification of this word is minor, minus, less; as the *conj.* implies diminution. It occurs in O. E., and is viewed as the imperat. of A.-S. *les-an*, to dismiss. V. Divers. Purley, i. p. 172.

LES-AGE, *s.* Non-age, minority; from *less* and *age*.

"First efter the deith of King James the fourt, Johne Duke of Albany, chosen be the nobilitie to governe in the Kingis *les-age*,—the Hamiltonnis thinking that he had bene als wickit as thay,—held thame quyet for a season." Buchanan's Admonitioun to Trew Lordis, p. 10.

LESH PUND, LEISPUND, LISPUND, *s.* A weight used in the Orkney islands, containing eighteen pounds Scots.

"Item, ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane *lesh pund*. Item, 15 *lesh pundes* makis ane barrel." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaitth*.

"The least quantity [of cozn] is called a Merk, which is 18 ounces; 24 Merks make a *Leispound* or Setten, which with the Danes is that which we call a Stone." Brand's Descript. of Orkney, p. 28.

"The butter—is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the *lispond*. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts, however, and different imperfect agreements, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc., v. 197.

The following comparative statement may give a more accurate view of this weight:—

"24 Marks make 1 Settin or *Lispund*, Pund, Bysmar or Span.

"6 Settins, &c. make 1 Meil.

"24 Meils make 1 Last or the Bear-Pundler.

"36 Meils 1 Chalder or the Bear-Pundler.

"A last and chalder, are always applicable to the bear-pundler only." Agr. Surv. Ork., p. 159.

"About 7½ stones make a bear-pundler meil, and 11½ stones a malt-pundler meil; each stone being 17½ lbs. and 16 oz. to the lb." *Ibid.*, p. 160.

Su.-G. *lispond*, a pound of twenty marks. Ihre observes that this is properly *Liwesche pund*, the Livouian pound.

[LESING, *s.* Lying, falsehood, Barbour, iv. 480; *but lesing*, without lying, in truth, truly, *ibid.* xiii. 231. A.-S. *leasung*.

LESING-MAKARE, LEASING-MAKER, *s.* One who calumniates the king to his subjects, or *vice versa*.

"It is ordanyt—that all *lesingis makaris* & tellaris of thaim, the quhilik may ingener discorde betuix the king & his pepill,—salbe challangit be thaim that

power has, & tynce lyff & gudis to the king." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 8. *Lesing makerris*, Ibid., Ja. V., 1540, p. 360. There it is declared, "that gif ony maner of persone makis ony ewill informatioun of his hienes to his baronis and liegia that thai salbe punist in sic maner, and be ths samin panis, as thai that makis *lesingis* to his grace of his lordis, baronis, and liegis."

**LEASING-MAKING, s.** The crime of uttering falsehood against the king and his counsellors to the people, or against the people to the king or government; a forensic term, S.

"Verbal sedition, which in our statutes gets the name of *leasing-making*, is inferred from the uttering of words tending to sedition, or the breeding of hatred and discord between the king and his people." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, § 29.

**LESIONE, LESSIOUN, s.** Injury; Lat. *laesio-nis*, Fr. *lesion*, id.

"His Majestie—rescinds all inefftments, &c., maid by his Majestie or—father—in their minoritie to their hurt and *lesione*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 24.

"The earle of Moirtoun—directit aum men of his to the lands pertaining to the capitane of the castell of Edinburgh in Fyffe, quha brunt and diatroyed all his corines and housses, to his great enorme *lesion*." Hist. James the Sext, p. 161.

[**LESK, LEESK, s.** V. **LISK.**]

**LESS, conj.** Unless. V. **LES.**

**LESS, lies; pl. of LE, lic.** For *owtyn less*, but *less*, in truth, without leasing.

For thir thre men, for *owtyn less*,  
War his fayis all wtrely.

*Barbour*, vii. 419, MS.

Schir Malcolm Wallas was his name but *less*.

*Wallace*, i. 321, MS.

*Withouten lies, without lese*; Chaucer, id.

**LESSIOUN, s.** Injury, loss. V. **LESIONE.**

**To LEST, v. n.** To please, E. *list*.

Giff ye be wardly wicht that dooth me sike,  
Quhy *lest* God mak yow so, my derest hert?

*King's Quair*, ii. 25.

*Lest*, s. is also used, *ibid.*, st. 38.

Opyn thy throte; hastow no *lest* to sing?

i. e., inclination, desire.

**LEST, pret.** [An error for **LEFT**, departed.]

For he thoct he wald him assail,  
Or that he *lest*, in plain bataill.

*Barbour*, ix. 557, MS.

[*Left* is evidently the correct reading here: it is so in the Cambridge MS. Dr. Jamieson appears to have felt that his meanings—*waited, tarried*, did not suit the passage.]

**LESUM, LEISON, adj.** Allowable, what may be permitted; often used as equivalent to *lawful*. "Lovely, acceptable, q. *love-sum*. In our law it signifies *lawful*," Rudd.

—Is it not as *lesum* and ganand,  
That fynalie we seik to vncouth land?

*Doug. Virgil*, 111, 54.

*Lesum* it is to desist of your feid,  
And now to spare the pure pepil Troyane.

*Ibid.*, 164, 47.

In both these places, the word used by Virgil is *fas*, which has little analogy to "lovely, acceptable." In another place *lesum* is used in rendering *non detur*.

Bot it is na wyss *lesum*, I ths schaw,  
Thir secrete wayis vnder the erd to went.

*Ibid.*, 167, 46.

Douglas uses *lesum* and *leful* in common for *fas*.

Mot it be *leful* to me for to tell  
Thay thingis quhilkis I haus hard said of hell.

*Ibid.*, 172, 26.

"There was no man to defend the burgesses, priests, and poor men labourers haunting their *lesum* business, either publicly or privately." Pitacottie, p. 2.

Sibb. derives it from *le*, law. But on a more particular investigation, I find the conjecture I had thrown out on *Lefull* confirmed. A.-S. *leaf, ge-leaf*, licentia, permissio, ia indeed the origin. From the latter is formed *ge-leafful*, licitua, allowable; and also *ge-leaftsam*, id. Lye. We observe the same form of expression in other dialects; Isl. *oleifr, oleifi*, impermissum, illicitum, from o, negat, and *leifi*, leave, permissio: Sw. *laaftig*, allowable, *olaeflig*, what may not be permitted; from *laaf, lof*, leave.

**LESURIS, LEISURES, LASORS, LIZURES, LESWAS, s. pl.** 1. Pastures; [also, stripes of pasture between ploughed fields, or between the ridges of a ploughed field; the corners and margins of ploughed land, or of woods, where cattle are pastured and herded, Ayr., Renfrs., Lanarks.]

In *lesuris* and on lewis litill lammes

Full tait and trig socht bletand to thars dammes.

*Doug. Virgil*, 402, 24.

"Quhare sum tyme bene maist notable cietes or maist plentuona *lesuris* & medois, now throw erd quaik & trymblyng, or ellis be continewall inundation of watteria, nocht remania bot othir the huge seys or ellis vnprofitable ground & sandis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 1.

"Caranach fled to Fyffe, quhilk is ane plenteous region lyand betuix two firthis Tay and Forth, full of woddis, *lesuris*, and valia." Bellend. Cron., B. iv. c. 11. *Nemoribus, pascuis, Boeth*. "Valis and *lesuris*." *Ibid.*, B. vi. c. 17. *Valles, totaque planities, Boeth*.

Thay me demandit, gif I wald assent

With thams to go, thar *lasors* for to sie.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 261.

A.-S. *leswe, laewe*, signifies a pasture; and R. Glouc. uses *lesen* in this sense.

For Engelonnd ys ful ynow of fruyt and of tren,  
Of welles swete and colde ynow, of *lesen* and of mede.  
*Cron.*, p. 1. GL. "les, commons, pastures."

In the same aense *lese* occurs in his account of Ireland.

*Lese* lasteth ther al the wynter. Bute hyt tho more

wonder be,  
Selde me schal in the lond eny foule wormes se.

*Ibid.*, p. 43.

"*Lizor*, pasture;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.

Ir. *leasur*, according to Lhuyd, signifies pratna. Du Cange gives L. B. *lescheria* as denoting a marshy place where reeds and herbs grow.

[For this word Jamieson gave only *pastures*, after Ruddiman, the editor of Douglas. But, as will be seen from the following extracts, both have omitted the essential particulars of the full definition.]

The word seems to have gradually become obsolete in E.; for, in Wycliffe's New Test. *lesewynge* occurs in Matt. viii. 30 (see below under the *v.*); and in John x. 9, "I am the dore: if ony man schal entre by me, he

schal be saved, and he schal go yn and schal go out, and he schal fynde *lesewis*;" but in Tyndalis Test., both words are rendered almost as in the Authorised Version. And the Cambridge Latin Dictionary (published in 1693) gives as the definition of *Pratum*, a meadow, a *leason*, a pasture-ground, a green-field.

*Lesure*, both as a *s.* and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayr., Renfrs., and Lanarks., in all the senses now given. In the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Kilmalcolm, Kilbirnie, Beith, Dunlop, &c., it occurs in many charters of lands; and a Disposition, in 1699, of the 6/8 land of Johnshill, in the Barony of Calderhauch, (Lochwinnoch parish) by the owner, to James Orr, runs thus:—

"To be holden off me and my airs, &c. in heritage for ever, by all rights, meiths, and marrisses, &c. and consists in heights, valleys, highways, roddings, water stanks, *lizures*, pasturages," &c.

Of the 6/ land of Wosterhills, in 1660, "with heichts, roddings, wells, stanks, *leasures*," &c.

And of the 4/9 land of Castlewalls, in 1658, "with houses, biggings, meadows, *leissoureis* and pasturages" &c.

[2. Selvages of cloth, or of a weaver's web.]

[To LESURE, LESOR, LEZOR, LESEW, *v. a.* and *n.* To graze, to pasture, to feed, to browse; part. *lesurand*, &c., and gerund, *leuring*, &c., *ibid.*

All the forms of this *v.* are still in use in the districts mentioned above, and probably in some others. It occurs in Wycliffe's New Test., Matt. viii. 30:—"And loo! thei creiden sayinge, What to vs and to thee Jhesu, the sone of God? Hast thou comen hidir before the tyme for to tourmente vs? Sothely a floc of many hoggis *lesewynge* was not fer from hem."

This was the A.-S. form; Drayton used *lessow*, *v.* Halliwell's Dict. The Leasowes, in Shropshire, was the abode of the poet Shenstone.]

LESYT, *pret.* [An error for SESYT, seized.]

Their guidis hsiff that *lesyt* all.

*Barbour*, x. 759, MS.

[The sense of the passage evidently demands *sesyt*, or *sessit*, which Prof. Skeat's Ed. has. Herd's Ed. has *leued*.]

To LET, LETE, *v. n.* 1. Conjoined with *of*, to esteem, to reckon; *pret.* *leit of*.

I have na uther help, nor yit supplie,  
Bot I wil pas to my freinds thrie;  
Twa of them I luiffit ay sa weil,  
But ony fault thair freindship wil I feil;  
The thrid freind I *leit* lichtly of ay;  
Quhat my [may] he do to me bot say me nay?

*Priests of Peblis*, S. P. R., i. 38.

V. LAT, v. 3.

2. Having *that* conjoined with the subst. *v.*; to expect, to suppose.

—Inglis man he come agayne,  
And gert his folk wyth mekil mayne  
Ryot halyly the cwntrè;  
And *lete*, that all hys awyne suld be.

*Wyntown*, viii. 30. 111.

—Na yhoung man wes in the land,  
That traystyd sa in his awyne hand,  
Na *lete*, that he mycht prysyd be,  
[But] gywe a qwhil wyth hym war he.

*Ibid.*, 38. 115.

3. To pretend. V. LEIT, v. 3.

4. To forbear, to exercise patience.

LET-ABE, *conj.* 1. Not to mention, not calling into account, S.

"I hate fords at a' times, *let-abe* when there's thousands of armed men on the other side." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 246.

2. Used as a *s.* denoting forbearance; *Let-abe* for *let-abe*, mutual forbearance, S.

It occurs in a S. Prov. which is improperly given by Kelly; "*Let-alone* makes many a lown," p. 233. But the more common form is, "*Let-abe* maks mony a loon." It denotes that forbearance increases the number of rogues.

LETE, *s.* But *let*, literally, without obstruction; an expletive.

He wes nere in the twentyds gre  
Be lyne discendande fra Noyè,  
Of his yhungest son but *lete*  
That to name was callyd Japhete.

*Wyntown*, ii. 8. 7.

LETLES, *adj.* or *adv.* Without obstruction.

The Scottis men saw thair cummyng,  
And had of thaim sic abasing,  
That thai all samyn rsid thaim fra;  
And the land *letles* lete thaim ta.

*Barbour*, xvi. 568, MS.

From *let* and *les*, corresponding to E. *less*.

[LETTING, LETTYNG, LET, *s.* Delay, hindrance, *Barbour*, i. 598, ii. 29, xi. 278.]

To LET, *v. a.* To dismiss, to send away.

Than ilka foull of his flight a fether has tane,  
And *let* the Houlat in haste, hurtly but hone.

*Houlate*, iii. 20, MS.

i.e., "Has sent away the owl without delay."

A.-S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, mittere, demittere; *Ic let mine wilne to the*; Dimisi ancillam meam ad te; Gen. 16. 5.

To LET at. To give a stroke, to let drive at any object, S.

Rob Roy, I wat he was na dull,  
He first *let at* the ba'.

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

To LET be. V. LAT, v. 1.

To LET *gae* or *go*, *v. a.* 1. To raise the tune; a term especially applied, by old people, to the precentor, or reader, S.

O Domine, ye're disposses—  
You dare no more now, do your best,  
*Lat gae* the rhyme.

*Forbes's Dominie Depos'd*, p. 3.

2. To shoot, S. *Let go*, part. *pa.* shot.

—"At the delivery of thir keys, there was a sudden fray among them, occasioned by a shot rackerlessly *let go* in the same house, where the governour and lady with others were together." Spalding, i. 125.

The E. say to *let off*, in this sense.

To LET *licht*, *v. a.* To admit, to allow; as, "I ay said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna *let it licht*," S.

This seems merely a peculiar use of the E. *v. to light*, as signifying to fall or descend; q. to prevent from falling on any person or object.

To LET *o'er*, *v. a.* To swallow, S. V. LAT, v.

To LET *on*, LET *wit*. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To LET *stand*, v. a. 1. To suffer anything to remain in its former state, not to alter its position, S.

2. Also, not to meddle with a particular point, in conversation, as to avoid controversy, S.

I have not observed that this is used in E. It is evidently a Teut. idiom. *Laeten staen*, relinquere, desinere; Kilian.—“To let alone; to leave off;” Sewel.

Rohand bad him *lete*,  
And help him at that stounde.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 38, st. 58.

V. LAT, v. 1.

To LET one *to wit*. To give one to know; to give formal intimation to one, S.

Formerly in many towns in Scotland, the invitation to a funeral was given by the bellman, or public crier, who went through the streets, ringing his bell, and giving this notice; “Brether and Sisters, *I lat* you *wit*, that——is dead, at the pleasure of the Almighty, and is to be buried—at” such a time. When he came to these words, “At the pleasure of, &c.” he, in token of reverence, lowered his voice, and lifted off his bonnet.

[LETACAMPBED, s. A portable or travelling bed; Fr. *lit-de-champ*.

“Item, for the tursing of the Kingis *letacampbed*, and othir gere for the see, to Dunbertane agane his passing in the Ilys, xv. s.” (A.D. 1495.) Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 242. Ed. Dickson.]

LETE, s. Gesture, demeanour. V. LAIT.

LETH, s. A channel or small run of water.

—“Swa then descendand down the hillsyde till a moss, and swa throw that moss—til it cum to the burn of Tuledesk, quhar it and the *lethis* of Pittolly metis togidder, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum til a *leth* laid on ilke syde with mannys hands, and swa ascendand a mekil *leth* to the hede of it on west-half the Stokyn stane,” &c.—“And swa ascendand that burne til it worth [wax, or become] a *leth*, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum to the Karlynden.” Merches of Bishop Brynnes, 1437, Chartul. Aberd. Fol. 14, M<sup>r</sup>Farl. MS.

O. Teut. *lede*, *leyde*, also *water-leyde*, aquae ductus, aquagium. A.-S. *lade*, fluentum, canalis; from *lad-ian*, purgare.

LETH, LETHE, s. 1. Hatred, evil, enmity.

—All frawde and gyle put by,  
Luwe, or *leth*, thai lelyly,  
Gyve thai couth, thai suld declere  
Of that gret dystans the matere.

*Wyntown*, viii. 5. 106.

A.-S. *laeththe*, hatred; *lath*, evil, enmity; Su.-G. *leid*, Isl. *leidr*, Alem. Germ. *leid*, Belg. *leed*, C. B. *a-laeth*, grief, adversity.

2. A disgust, a feeling of detestation, S. B.

Clerkys sayis that prolixyté,  
That langsumnes may callyd be,  
Gendrys *leth* mare than delyté.

*Wyntown*, vi. Prol. v. 3.

LETHIE, s. A surfeit, a disgust, Loth. V. under FORLEITH, v.

LETT, s. Lesson, a piece of instruction; generally conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation, Aberd.

Ir. Gael. *leacht*, C. B. *lith*, a lesson.

LETTEIS, LETUIS, LETWIS, s. [A kind of gray fur; prob. ermine.]

“And as to thair gownis, that na wemen weir mertrikis nor *letteis*, nor tailis unfitt in length, nor furrir vnder, but on the haily day.” Acts, Ja. II., 1457, c. 78. Edit. 1566.

Sibb., for what reason does not appear, conjectures that “scarlet cloth” is meant. That the term referred to some kind of fur, might appear probable from *letteis* being conjoined with *mertrikis*; [but, Cotgrave’s definition makes the meaning certain. Besides, Palsgrave gives “Lettyce a furre, *letice*,” and in an early MS. mention is made of “an ermine or lattice bonnet.” V. PLANCHE’, p. 262.]

“In primis, ane gown of blak velvott lynit with quhyt taffate, quhair of the slevis has bein lynit with *letuis*, and the samyn tain furth.” Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

“Furres callet *letwis* tawed, the timber cont. 40 skins—iiii l.” Rates, A. 1611.

Fr. *letice*, “a beast of a whitish grey colour;” Cotgr. [Sw. *lekatt*, *lekæen*, a weasel, ermine.]

LETTEN, *part. pa.* Permitted, suffered, S.; from the v. to *Let*.

“All this he behoved to suffer for the king’s cause, who was never *letten* to understand the truth of this marquis’ [Huntly’s] miseries, but contrarywise by his cruel and malignant enemies, the king was informed that the marquis had proved disloyal,” &c. Spalding’s Troubles, i. 161.

LETTEN FA’. Let fall, S. B.

A clear brunt coal wi’ the het tongs was ta’en,  
Frae out the ingle-mids fu’ clear and clean,  
And throw the corsy-belly *letten fa’*,  
For fear the weane should be tane awa’.

*Ross’s Helenore*, p. 13.

LETTER, s. A spark on the side of the wick of a candle; so denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter, S. B.

LETTER-GAE, s. The precentor or clerk in a church; he who raises the tune, and, according to the old custom in this country, reads every line before it be sung, S.

The *letter gae* of haly rhime  
Sst up at the board-head;  
And a’ he said was thought a crime  
To contradict indeed.

*Ramsay’s Poems*, i. 265.

“So lightly were clergy and divine worship esteemed some time before the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming’s days, the last Episcopal minister in this parish, there was no singer of psalms in the church but the *lettergae*, as they called the precentor, and one Tait, gardener in Braal.” P. Halkirk, Caithness Statist. Acc., xix. 49, N.

This word might at first view seem allied to Fr. *latrie*; as having the same origin with *letteron*, q. v. The clerk, however, has undoubtedly received this name from his employment in raising the tune, as this is still called *letting gae the line*, S. V. LET GAE.



LETTERON, LETTRIN, *s.* 1. The desk in which the clerk or precentor officiates; extended also to denote that elevated semi-circular seat, which, in Scotland, surrounds the pulpit, S.

"*Letron* or *lectrum* or *deske*. *Lectrinum*. *Lectorium*. *Pulpitum*. *Discus*." Prompt. Parv.

2. "A writing desk, or table," Rudd.

And saand Virgill on ane *letteron* stand,  
To wryte anone I hynt my pen in hand.

*Doug. Virgil*, 202, 38.

"He was bred to the *Lettron*." He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh.

From O. Fr. *letrin*, now *lutrin*, the pulpit from which the lecture was anciently read, Alem. *lectrum*, Su.-G. *lectare*; all from L. B. *lectorium*.

3. This formerly denoted a desk at which females wrought, in making embroidery, &c.

"Deskes or *lettrens* for wemen to work on, covered with velvet, the peece vi l." Rates, A. 1611.

4. A bureau, scrutoir, or cabinet.

"The erle of Huntlie beand deid,—Adam immediate causit beir butt the deid corps to the chalmer of daveice, and causit bier in to the chalmer, whair he had lyen, the whole cofferis, boxis, or *lettronis*, that the erle him self had in handling, and had ony geir in keping in; sic as writtis, gold, siluer, or golding worke, whair of the keyis was in ane *lettrone*." Earl of Huntly's Death; Bannatyne's Journ., p. 486.

"The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *lettron*, I estimate to a hundred merks." Melvill's MS., p. 5.

LETTERS. *To Raise Letters*, to issue an order from the signet, for a person to appear within a limited time before the proper court.

"The committee resolved to raise his [lord Napier's] bones, and pass a sentence of forfeiture thereupon; and, for that end, *letters* were raised, and ordained to be executed at the pier and shore of Leith, against Archibald lord Napier his son, then under exile for his loyalty, to appear upon 60 days' warning, and to hear and see the same done." Guthry's Mem., p. 250.

LETTIRMAREDAY, *s.* The day of the birth of the Virgin.

"The nativite of our Lady callit the *Lettirmareday* nixt to cum." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

This, according to Macpherson, is the 8th of September. Wyntown, ii. 524. It seems to be thus denominated, q. *latter*, because preceded by *Lady day*, or the day of her assumption, which falls on Aug. 15.

There is an incongruity between this and what is said in another place, where it is called the day of her assumption. "At the *assumptioun* of our Lady callit the *letter Mareday*." Ibid., V. 15, p. 617.

LETUIS, LETWIS, *s.* A fur. V. LETTEIS.

LEUCH, LEUGH, *pret.* Laughed, did laugh, S. Moes.-G. A.-S. *hloh*, id. V. LEIND.

The lordis, on the tother side, for liking thay *leugh*.

*Gawan and Gol.*, iv. 6.

"Then all the bischop's men *leugh*, and all the cardinalis thamselffis; and the Pope inquired quhairat they *leugh*;—quhairat the Pops himself *leugh* verrie earnestlie." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 255.

LEUCH, LEUGH, *adj.* 1. Low in situation; synon. with *Laigh*, Loth.; *Leucher*, lower, Roxb.

I heard a horn fu' stoutly blawn,  
By some far distant swain;  
A liltin pipe, in the *leugh* lawn,  
Did echo back the strain.

*T. Scott's Poems*, p. 375.

—The moon, *leugh* i' the wast, shons bright.

*A. Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 8.

Wad they mak peace within a year,  
An mak the taxes somewhat *leucher*,  
I'd rather ses't, than farm the Deuchar.

*Hogg's Scot. Pastorals*, p. 19.

2. Not tall, squat, *ibid.*

LEUCHLY, *adv.* In a low situation, *ibid.*

Auld Reekie stands swet on the east sloping dale,  
An' *leuchly* lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

*A. Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 144.

LEUCHNESS, LEUGHNESS, *s.* 1. Lowness of situation, Roxb.

2. Lowness of stature, *ibid.*

LEUE, *adj.* Beloved, dear.

Than to her sey'd the quen,  
—"Leue Brengwain the bright,  
That art fair to sene."

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 183.

A.-S. *leof*, carus, dilectus, Alem. *lief*, id.

LEUEDI, *s.* Lady.

The *leuedi* and the knight,  
Both<sup>2</sup> Mark hath sene.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 152.

A.-S. *hlaefdige*, *hlaefdia*, id. It seems very doubtful if this have any affinity to *hlof*, a loaf, (V. LAIRD); as Isl. *lofd*, *lofda*, *lofde*, are rendered hera, domina, which seem no wise related to *lef*, panis. [V. under *Lady*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

LEUG, *s.* "A tall ill-looking fellow;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *liug*, "a contracted, sneaking look;" Shaw.

LEUGH, *adj.* Low. V. LEUCIL.

LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* "Loins, or rather lungs," Rudd.

LEUIS ME. V. LEIS ME.

LEUIT, LEWYT, *pret.* Allowed, permitted, granted.

Gif vs war *leuit* our flote on land to bryng  
That with the wind and storm is all to schake,—  
Blithlie we suld hald toward Italy.

*Doug. Virgil*, 30, 23.

Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord,  
It is nocht *lewyt* be na rychtwiss racord.

*Wallace*, iv. 33, MS.

A.-S. *lef-an*, *lyf-an*, *alef-an*, *alyf-an*, concedere, permittere. The original idea is retained in Su.-G. *lofio-a*, to leave, whence *lof*, permission. For to permit, is merely to leave one to his own course. From A.-S. *alef-an*, is formed O. E. *allewin*, and the modern *v. allow*. Instead of *lewyt*, in edit. 1648, *leasome* is substituted; which is indeed a derivative from the *v. LESUM*.

[LEUERAIRE, *s. pl.* V. under LEVERE!.]

To LEUK, *v. a.* To look, S.O.

Just *leuk* to the flocks on the lea,  
How sweetly contentit they stray.  
*Picken's Poems*, i. 17.

LEUK, *s.* A look, S.O.

I ken, tho' *leuks* I wadna niffer,  
I didna mak mysel to differ.  
*Ibid.*, p. 66.

LEURE, *s.* A gleam; as, "a *leure* o' licht,"  
a gleam, a faint ray, Ayr.

A.-S. *lor-an*, *leor-an*, transire, Isl. *leori*, foramen  
pinnaculi domus, the place through which light is ad-  
mitted. Gael. *leir*, signifies sight, *leur*, seeing, and  
*lanmuir*, gleaming, splendour.

[LEURE, *s.* A fish resembling the "sethe"  
(*Gadus pollachus*), Shetl.; Dan. *lure*.]

LEUYNT, LEVINT, *adj.* Eleventh.

"And sa endis the *leuynt* buke of thir Croniklis."  
Bellendyn, K k, 4, b.  
Cokobenar the *levint* his mark thay call.  
*Colkelbie Sow*, v. 871.

To LEVE, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry behind,  
to be left; *Left*, pret., remained, tarried;  
[part. pr. *leving*, used as a *s.*, but generally  
*pl.* V. *levingis*.]

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,  
"That hyr child-ill rycht now has tane;  
"And mon *leve* now behind ws her;"  
"Tharfor scho makys yon iwill cher."  
*The Bruce*, xi. 275, Edit. 1820.

The editor of 1620, from want of attention to an  
ancient idiom in S., has changed the language in order  
to give it something like an active form.

"And mon *leuve* now behind *you* here."

In Edit. 1714, a still more ridiculous change is made,  
evidently for the same reason:

"And mon *leve* now behind us here."  
Bot thai, that *left* upon the land,  
War to the king all obeysand.  
*Ibid.*, vii. 429.

Off England to the chewalry  
He had thar gaderyt sa clenly,  
That man *left* that mycht wapynnys weld.  
*Ibid.*, viii. 99.

*Were* is inserted in both places, Edit. 1620, p. 186,  
210.

LEVEFUL, *adj.* Friendly.

The Duke of Burgon in *levesful* hand  
Wes to the Duke bundyn of Holand.  
*Wyntown*, ix. 27. 263.

V. LEUE.

LEVEN, *s.* A lawn, an open space between  
woods, *Lily leven*, a lawn overspread with  
*lilies* or flowers.

And see not ye that braid braid road,  
That lies across that *lily leven* ?  
That is the path of wickedness,  
Tho' some call it the road to heaven.  
*Thomas the Rhymer, Bord. Minstr.*, ii. 271.

*Leven* gives nearly the sound of the first part of  
the word in C. B. which signifies planities. This is  
*lyendra*. *Lhym* signifies planus. *Dra* is an affix in  
the formation of nouns.

To LEVER, *v. a.* To unload from a ship.  
V. LIVER.

"For beside that they might fall on us at sea, and  
sinke us all, we could not get time for them to *lever*  
and take out our store." Sir P. Hume's Narrative,  
p. 51.

LEVER, *s.* Flesh.

I was radder of rode then rose in the ron;  
Now am I a graceless gast, and grisly I gron.  
My *lever*, as the lelé, lonched on hight.  
*Sir Gawon and Sir Gal.*, ii. 24.

V. LYRE.

*Lonched* may signify, extended itself, like the *lily*;  
Germ. *lang-en*, porrigere; Fr. *along-er*, to lengthen.

LEVER, LEUER, LEUIR, LEIR, LEWAR,  
LOOR, LOURD, *adj.* Rather.

Bot Wallace weille conde nocht in Corsby ly,  
Hym had *leuir* in traussil for to be.  
*Wallace*, iii. 351, MS.

— Quhat wikkit wicht wald euer  
Refuse sic proffer? or yit with the had *leuer*  
Contend in batal?  
*Doug. Virgil*, 103, 27.

Or thay thair lawde suld lois or vassalage,  
Thay had fer *lewar* lay thare life in wage.  
*Ibid.*, 135, 14.

—Him war *lewer* that journey wer  
Wdone, than he sua ded had bene.  
*Barbour*, xiii. 480, MS.

I *leir* thar war not up and donn.  
*Lyndsay, S.P.R.*, ii. 39.

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

I wad *lourd* have had a winding sheet,  
And helped to put it owre his head  
Ere he had been disgraced by the border Scot,  
Whan he owre Liddel his men did lead.  
*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 106.

"*Leer*, rather;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.  
*Lever*, *leifer*, O.E. id. *liever*, A. Bor. *loor*, S.B.  
Properly the compound of *leif*, willing; as A.-S.  
*leofre* of *leof*, Germ. *lieber* of *lieb*. Thus Belg. *liever*,  
rather, is formed in the same manner from *lief*, *lieve*,  
dear. V. LEIR, *adj.*

LEVERE', LEVERAY, LEUERE', LEUERY, *s.*  
1. Delivery, distribution.

Tharfor he maid of wyne *levere'*,  
To ilk man, that he payit suld be.  
*Barbour*, xiv. 233, MS.

2. Donation; any grant or allowance at par-  
ticular seasons.

Ye ar far large of *leverary*,  
Agane the courteour can say.  
Apperandly ye wald gif all  
The teindis of Scotland greit and small,  
Unto the Kirk for till dispone,  
And to the Court for till gif none.  
*Diall. Clerk and Courteour*, p. 13.

[3. The dress, badge, or similar gift, bestowed  
upon servants, officials, or retainers, as part  
of their wages, or as a mark of their office  
or adherence.

"Item, the thrid day of Januar, agane the Parlia-  
ment, haldin efftir Zule, for *leuerais* to ix kinsman,  
xxxvj li," (A.D. 1488.) Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 165,  
Ed. Dickson.]

Fr. *livrée*, the delivery of a thing that is given; *la  
livrée de chanoines*, the stipend given to canons, their

daily allowance in victuals or money. L. B. *librare* and *liberatio* were used to denote the provision made for those who went to war; as also Fr. *livrée*. V. Du Cange, and Dict. Trev. Thus, the stated allowance given to servants is called their *livery-meal*, S. *Livery* is used in E. in a similar sense.

[LEVERE', LEUERAY, LUVERAY, *adj.* Livery, badge. *Ibid.*, p. 68, 233.

"Item, gevin to James Dawsounis wif for xxij gownis and xxij hudis of *luveray* clathis agane Gud Friday; price of the gowne and hud xij s. iij d.; summa xv li. vj s. viij d." (A.D. 1494-5.) *Ibid.*, p. 229.]

LEVERERIS, LEUERAIES, *s. pl.* Armorial bearings.

"There is diuerse princis that gyffis the tryumphe of knyghted and nobilite, vitht *leuerairis*, arnis and heretage, to them that hes committit vailycant actis in the veyris." *Compl. S.*, p. 231.

Fr. *livree*. The word may be from *livrer*, to deliver, L. B. *liberare*; because certain distinctive badges were delivered by the sovereign or superior when he conferred the honour of knighthood.

LEVIN, LEVYN, *s.* 1. Lightning, a flash of fire; sometimes *fury levin*.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful *levin*,  
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw.

*Doug. Virgil*, 200, 53.

The skyis oft lychtned with fyry *levyn*.

*Ibid.*, 15, 49.

A selly sight to sene, fire the sailles threwe.

The stones were of Rynes, the noyse dredfulle and grete,  
It affraied the Sarazins, as *leuen* the fire out schete.

*R. Brunne*, p. 174.

In my face the *levening* smate,  
I wend have brent, so was it hate.

*Yvaine and Gawin*, Ritson's M. Rom., i. 17.

*Leven*, Chaucer, *id.*

2. The light of the sun.

All thought he be the lampe and hert of heuin,  
Forfeblit wox his lemand giltly *levin*,  
Throw the dedynyng of his large round spere.

*Doug. Virgil*, 200, 15.

i.e. his "shining gilded light, or rays."

This is perhaps the primary sense of the word; especially as it seems nearly allied to A.-S. *hlif-ian*, *hlif-igan*, rutilare, to shine, to glitter. *Levin* may be viewed as embodied in the Su.-G. v. *liung-a*, to lighten, whence *liungeld*, anc. *lyngeld*, lightning.

O.E. "*Leuyn*. Coruscacio. Fulgur. Fulmen. Lightyn or *leuennyn*. Coruscat." *Prompt. Parv.* "Fulgur. *leuennyge* that brenneth [burns]." *Ort. Vocab.*

LEVIN, *s.* Scorn, contempt; *with levin*, in a light manner.

Sall nener sege undir son se me with schme,  
Na luke on my lekame with light, nor with *levin*:  
Ns name of the nynt degre have noy of my name.

*Gawin and Gol.*, iv. 4.

Teut. *laff-en*, *leff-en*, garrere, loquitari? *Leme* occurs, however, in edit. 1508. But *levin* corresponds to the rhyme.

LEIVINGIS, LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* Remains, what is left; *leavings*, E.

O thou onlye quhilk reuth hes and pieté,  
On the untellibill pyne of the Troianis,  
Quhilk was the Grekis *leuingis* and remanis,  
Ouerset wyth all maner necessiteis.

*Doug. Virgil*, 31, 50.

Alem. *aleibon*, reliquiae, *aleiba*, residua. V. LAFF.

VOL. III.

LEVYT, LEWYT, *pret.* Left.

—Thsi durst than abid no mar;  
Bot fled scalyt, all that thai war:  
And *levyt* in the bataill sted  
Weill mony off thair gud men ded.

*Barbour*, xiv. 301, MS.

Thsn horsse he tuk, sud ger that *levyt* was thar.

*Wallace*, i. 484, MS.

Isl. *leif-a*, linquere.

To LEW, LOO, *v. a.* To warm any thing moderately, usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid, S. B.

Moes.-G. *liuhad* is used by Ulph. to denote a fire. *Was warmjands sik at liuhada*; Was warming himself at a fire; Mark xv. 54. The word properly signifies light; and has been transferred to fire, perhaps because the one depends on the other. Our *v.* is evidently the same with Teut. *lauw-en*, tepefacere, tepescere.

LEW, LOO, LOO-WARM, LEW-WARME, *adj.* Tepid, lukewarm; S. Lancash.

Fetche hidder sons the well wattr *lew warme*,  
To wesche hir woundis. —

*Doug. Virgil*, 124, 13.

Besyde the altare blude sched, and skalit new,

Beand *lew warme* thare ful fast did reik.

*Ibid.*, 243, 52.

This word is used by Wiclif.

"I wolde that thou were coold either hoot, but for thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot, I schal bigyne to caste thee out of my mouthc." *Apocalypse*, c. 3.

Teut. Germ. *lauw*, Belg. *lieu*, low, Su.-G. *ly*, whence *liom*, *lium*, Isl. *lyr*, *hlyr*, id. A.-S. *hleoth*, tepor, must be radically the same; as Belg. *laeute*, *lieute*, are synon. Ilhre and Wachter view the Goth. terms as allied to Gr. *χλιανω*, tepefacio. With more certainty we may say that an Isl. *v.*, now obsolete, claims this term as one of its descendants. This is *hloa*, to be warm. *Heilog votn hloa*; *Aquae sacrae* (in coelo) calent; *Edda*, App. 12. G. Andr., p. 114. A.-S. *hliw-an*, *hleow-an*, tepere, fovere, is synon. Mr. Tooke views *lew*, A.-S. *hliw*, *hleow*, as the part. past of this *v.*

LEW, *s.* A heat, Gall.

"Stacks of corn are said to take a *lew*, when they heat," in consequence of being built in a damp state. *Gall. Encycl.* V. the *adj.*

LEWANDS, *s. pl.* Buttermilk and meal boiled together, Clydes.; synon. *Bleirie*.

Probably from S. *Lew*, tepid, or Isl. *hlyw-a*, calescere.

LEW, *s.* The name of a French gold coin formerly current in S.

—"That the money of vther realmis, that is to say, the Inglis Nobill, Henry, and Edwart with the Rose, the Frenche Crowne, the Salute, the *Lew*, and the Rydar, sall haue cours in this realms of our money to the valew and equiualence of the cours that thay haue in Flanders.—The *Lew* to xv. s., vi. d." *Acts Ja. III.*, A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1566.

[In the *Accts.* of the L. H. Treasurer the value of the *Lew* varies from 17s. 6d. to 18s. V. *Gl.* to *Vol. I.*, Ed. Dickson.]

This, I think, must be the same coin that is elsewhere called in pl. the *Lewis*. The name had been softened into *Lew* in imitation of the French mode of pronouncing it.

"Item, tneif *Lewis*." *Memor.*, A. 1488. *Inventories*, p. 1.

"Item, in a purs of ledder in the said box four hun-

S

dreth tuenti & viii *Lewis* of gold, and in the same purs of ledder of Franche crounis fyve hundreth thre score & sex, and of thame twa salutis and four *Lewis*." *Ibid.*, p. 13.

This seems to be the same coin that is still denominated *Louis d'or*. Whether it received its name from Louis XI., who was contemporary with James III., or from one of his predecessors of the same name, I have not been able to find. It is obvious, however, that the coin has been denominated in the same way as those called *Dariuses*, and *Philippi*, and in latter times, *Caroluses*, *Jacobuses*, &c.

**LEW ARNE BORE.** Read *Tew*. Iron hardened with a piece of cast-iron, for making it stand the fire in a forge, Roxb.

Wl' short, wi' thick, an' cutting blast  
As he did ply them sore;  
Thro' smeekis flame they him address,  
Thro' pipe and *lew arne bore*.

*Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.*

V. *Tew*, v.

[**LEWARE**, s. A laver. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 85.]

To **LEWDER**, v. n. To move heavily, S. B.

But little speed she came, and yet the swate  
Was drapping frae her at an unco rate;  
Showing frae side to side, and *lewdring* on,  
With Lindy's coat syde hanging on her drone.

*Ross's Helenore, p. 59.*

Thus making at her main, and *lewdring* on,  
Thro' scrubs and craigs, with mony a heavy groan—  
*Ibid.*, p. 61.

This is radically the same with E. *loiter*. Teut. *leuter-en*, *loter-en*, *morsari*; probably from *laet*, Su.-G. *lat*, *piger*, *lazy*.

**LEWDER**, s. A handspoke for lifting the millstones; the same with *Lowder*.

Appear'd a miller, stern and stout,—  
And in a rage began to swear;  
—I wish I hang, if we were yoked,  
But I shall neatly tan your hide  
So long's my *lewder* does abide.

*Meston's Poems, p. 211.*

**LEWDER**, s. A blow with a great stick; as, "I've gie ye a *lewder*," *Aberd.*

Perhaps originally the same with *Lewder*, a handspoke, &c., as denoting a blow with this ponderous implement.

**LEWER**, s. A lever, a long pole, Roxb. V. **LEWDER**.

**LEWIS**, **LEWYSS**, s. *pl.* Leaves of trees.

—*Lewyss* had lost thair colouris of plence.

*Wallace, iv. 8, MS.*

All sidis tharof, als fer as ony seis,  
Was deck and couerit with thare dedely *lewis*.

*Doug. Virgil, 170, 32.*

**LEWIT**. V. **LAWIT**. Hence,

**LEWITNES**, s. Ignorance, want of learning.

Quhare ocht is bad, gais mys, or out of gre,  
My *lewitnes*, I grant, has all the wytte.

*Doug. Virgil, 272, 23.*

**LEWRAND**, *part. pr.* Expl. "lowering;" rather, lurking, laying snares.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe,—  
Ane elphis, ane elvasche incubus,  
Ane *lewrand* lawrie licherous.

*Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 309.*

It is merely a different orthography of *Loure*, v. q. v. The sense given is confirmed by the junction of the *adj.* with the s. *lawrie*, a crafty person; as the passage contains a farther illustration of *Lobwie*, *id.*, sense 2.

**LEWRE**, s. Expl. "a long pole, a lever;" *Gall. Encycl.*; the same with *Lewer*.

**LEWRE**, s. An ornamental piece of dress worn only by sovereigns and persons of the highest rank.

"The Kynge cam arayd of a jackette of cramsyn velvet borded with cloth of gold. Hys *lewre* behinde hys bake, hys beerde somthyng long," &c. *Fyancells of Margaret*, by John Younge, *Leland's Collection*, iv., 283.

"His *lewre*, apparently a kind of hood hung behind his back." *Pink. Hist. Scot.*, ii. 433.

I can find no proof that this signified a hood of any kind. It seems to have been a piece of ornamental dress, worn only by Sovereigns and persons of the highest rank; the same, perhaps, with L. B. *lor-um*, *vestis imperatoriae et consularis species*; Gr. *λώρον*. It is described as—*Superhumerales, quod imperiale circumdare assolet collum*; *Du Cange*. It was a *fascia*, or fillet, which, surrounding the breast, fell down from the right shoulder to the feet, then embraced the left shoulder, and, being let fall round the back, again surrounded the breast, and enwrapped the lower part of the left arm; the rest of it hanging loose behind. This, in later ages, was adorned with precious stones. Its form was also occasionally varied. It was worn by Peter IV. of Arragon. *Hoffman*, in *vo.*, gives a very particular account of it.

**LEWS**, **LOWIS**, s. *pl.* Lewis or Lewes, an island on the western coast of Scotland.

For from Dumfermling to Fife-ness,  
I do know none that doth possess  
His Grand sire's castles and his tow'rs:  
All is away that once was ours.—  
For some say this, and some say that,  
And others tell, I know not what.  
Some say, the Fife Lairds ever rews,  
Since they began to take ths *lews*:  
That bargain first did brew their bale,  
As tell the honest men of Creil.

*Watson's Coll.*, i. 27.

—This is a corr. of *Lewes* or *Lewis*, an island on the western coast of Scotland. In consequence of the bloody contentions among the *Macleods*, with respect to the succession to this island, a grant was made of it by James VI. to a number of proprietors in Fife. There is a pretty full account of this business in the *History of the Conflicts among the Clans*.

"The barons and gentlemen of Fife, hearing these troubles, were enticed by the persuasion of some that had been there, and by the report of the fertility of the island, to undertake a difficult and hard enterprise. They conclude to send a colony thither, and to civilize (if it were possible) the inhabitants of the island. To this effect, they obtain, from the King, a gift of the *Lewes*, the year of God 1599, or thereabouts, which was alleged to be then at his Majesty's disposition." *Conflicts*, p. 76, 77. They were therefore called the *undertakers*, *ibid.*, and hence said, as here, to take the *Lews*.

Moyses designs them "the gentlemen enterprizers to take the *Lewes*;" and speaks of their "undertaking the journey towards the *Lewes* in the end of October that same year [1599]." *Memoirs*, p. 260, 263.

It is also written *Lewis*.

"That the act—made of before—anent the fishing & making of hering & vthir fisch at the west sey and *Louis*, be obseruit & kept, in tyme to cum as was ordanit of before be the parliament." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

[LEWTENNAND, *s.* A lieutenant. Lyndsay, Dial. Exper. and Courteour, l. 4268.]

[LEWYS, *s. pl.* Leave-takings. Barbour, xx. 109, MS.]

LEY COW, LEA COW. A cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry cow*, which, though not pregnant, continues to give milk, S. B.; pron. *q. lay cow*.

Supposed to be denominated from the idea of ground not under crop, or what lies *ley*.

[LEYCHE, *s.* A physician. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 177, Ed. Dickson. V. LECHE.]

[LEYD, *v. imp.* May He lead. Barbour, viii. 263.]

[LEYFF, *v. a.* To leave. Ibid., xix. 421.]

[LEYF, *s.* Leave. Ibid., v. 253. V. LEVE.]

LEYNE, *pret.* Lied, told a falsehood.

For sikkirly, les than wyse authors *leyne*,  
Eneas saw neuer Touer with his ene.

*Doug. Virgil*, 7, 17.

"As *sayne* for *say*, and *fleyne* for *fly*, all for the verse sake," Rudd.

LEYT, *pret.* Reckoned. V. LAT, 3.

To LEYTCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Tweedd.

Sn.-G. *laett-jas*, pigrari, otiari; *lat*, piger; Alem. *az*, E. *lazy*.

LEYTHAND.

Bot sodanly thar come in till his thoct,  
Gret power wok at Stirlyng bryg off tre,  
*Leythand* he said, No passage is for me.

*Wallace*, v. 304, Perth Ed.

In MS. it is *seichand*, sighing.

[LEYVERIN, *part.* Making a paste of flour, and stirring it up with milk or water while boiling, Shetl.; Dan. *levrend*, Isl. *lifrand*, causing to congeal.]

[LI, *v. imper.* Let, allow, Shetl.; O. Goth. *li-a*, to let, permit, allow.]

LIAM, LYAM, *s.* A string, a thong; pl. *lyamis*.

Nixt eftir quham the wageoure has ressaue,  
He that the lesche and *lyame* in aounder draue.

*Doug. Virgil*, 145, 45.

Of goldin cord were *lyamis*, and the stringis  
Festinnit junct in massie goldin ringis.

*Palice of Honour*, i. 33.

This word is still used in Tweed. for a rope made of hair.

Fr. *lien*, a string, a cord; Arm. *liam*, id. *liama*,

to bind, to tie; Basque, *lia*, a cord. This Bullet views as the origin of all the words above mentioned, as well as of Lat. *ligo*.

LIART, LYART, LIARD, *adj.* 1. Having gray hairs intermixed, S.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are soorning,  
But wooers are runkled, *liart*, and gray.

*Flowers of the Forest*.

"A term appropriated to denote a peculiarity which is often seen to affect aged persons, when some of the locks become gray sooner than others;" Bee.

The passage is otherwise given by Ritson.

At harst at the shearing nae younkens are jearing,  
The bansters are runkled, *lyart*, and gray.

*Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 3.

This word is often conjoined with *gray*.

Efter mid-age the luifair lyis full lang,  
Quhen that his hair is turnit *lyart gray*.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 314.

Elsewhere it is connected with *hoir*, i.e., hoary. Thus, Henrysone speaks of

—— *Lyart lokis hoir*.—— *Bann. P.*, p. 131.

It is applied to a horse of a grey colour. "Ane *liart* hors;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

2. Gray-haired in general.

I knaw his canos hare and *lyart* berde,  
Of the wysest Romane Kyng into the erde,  
Numa Pompilius.——

*Doug. Virgil*, 194, 28.

Ir. *liath* signifies gray, gray-haired. But the resemblance seems accidental. Lord Hailes derives this term from A.-S. *lae*, hair, and *har*, hoary, *Bann. P.*, Note p. 234. Tyrwhitt observes that this word "belonged originally to a horse of a grey colour." In this sense it is used by Chaucer, when he makes the carter thus address his horse:

That waa wel twight, min owen *liard* hoy.—*Freres T.*

3. Spotted, of various hues, Galloway.

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny *lyart* face,  
And head wi' plumrocks deck'd bespeak the sun's  
Return to bless this Isle.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 1.

—— Into the flood

Of fiery frith the *lyart* gear is cast  
And addled eggs, and burdies without doups.

*Ibid.*, p. 6.

This is what is designed "speckled store" a few lines before.

The immediate origin is either L. B. *liard-us*, according to Du Cange, that colour of a horse which the Fr. call *gris pommelé*, dapple gray; or Ital. *leardo*. In the same sense *liard* frequently occurs in the O. Fr. romances.

To LIB, LIBB, *v. a.* To castrate, to geld, S.

LIBBER, *s.* A gelder: *sow-libber*, a sow-gelder, S.

Teut. *lubb-en*, castrare, emasculare; *lubber*, castrator.

LIBART, LIBBARD, LIBBERT, *s.* A leopard.

—— The mast cowart

He maid stoutar then a *libart*.

*Barbour*, xv. 524, MS.

He also uses *libbard*, *Ibid.* xiv. 2, which occurs in E. works.

O. E. "*Lebbard*. Leopardus." Prompt. Parv.  
Alem. *libaert*, Belg. *libaerd*, id. O. E. *liberd*.

LIBBER, *s.* "A lubberly fellow;" Gl. Picken.

Merely a slight change of E. *lubber*.

**LIBBERLAY, s.** A large staff or baton.

Than up he stert, and tuik ane *libberlay*  
Intill his hand, and on the flure he stert.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 232.*

"*Libbet*, a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and to throw at cocks. Kent." Gl. Grose.

**LIBBERLY, s.**

With twa men and ane varlot at his bak ;  
And ane *libberly* ful lytil to lak ;  
With ane wald he baith wod and wraith  
Quha at him speirit how sald he the claith ?

*Priests of Peblis, p. 11.*

*Wax* or *worth*, or rather some word of two syllables, as *become*, seems wanting in the third line. But more probably, it is the same with the preceding word ; as denoting, that the *varlet*, for the defence of his master, carried a staff, which was by no means to be despised. Thus it appears that, more than three centuries ago, that self-important thing, called a footman, was no stranger to the use of the *cane*; and Sir W. Scott explained the first two, as signifying, "two serving men and a boy in *one livery*."

**LIBELT, s.** A long discourse or treatise,

Ettr. For. ; merely, as would seem, a corr. of E. *libel*, if not from L. B. *libellat-icum*.

**LICAYM, LIKAME, LECAM, LEKAME, s.** 1. An animated body.

Sall never my *likame* be laid unlaissit to sleip,  
Quhill I have gart yone berne bow,  
As I have maid myne avow.

*Gawan and Gol., i. 23.*

i.e., "My body, freed from the weight of armour, shall not be laid to rest in my bed."

In all his lusty *lecum* nocht ane spot.

*King Hart, i., st. 2.*

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

In praier and penaunce, putten hem many  
In hope to haue after heauenrich blisse ;  
And for the loue of our Lord, liuyden ful harde,  
As Ankers & Hermets, that hold hem in her selles  
And coueten nought in country, to carien about  
For no liquerous liuelod, her *lykam* to please.

*P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1, edit. 1561.*

## 2. A dead body, a corpse.

His frosty mouth I kissit in that sted,  
Rycht now manlik, now bar, and brocht to ded ;  
And with a claith I couerit his *licaym*.

*Wallace, vii. 281, MS.*

A.-S. *lichama*, Isl. *lykame*, Su.-G. *lekamen*, anc. *likama*, Alem. *lihham*, Germ. *leichnam*, Dan. *legeme*, corpus. Some view it as compounded of *lic*, the body, and Moes.-G. *ahma*, the spirit ; others, of *lic*, and A.-S. *hama*, a covering. Somner, who gives the latter etymon, thinks that the term properly denotes the covering of the body, i.e., the skin. V. LIK.

**LICENT, part. adj.** Accustomed ; properly, permitted.

"Beacaus thay war companyouns to Tarquinis, thay war *licent*, during the empire of Kingis, to frequent thair lustis, with mair opin renyeis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 110. *Assueti*, Lat.

**[LICHE, s.** A body, either alive or dead ; hence the term *liche-wake*, *lyke-wake*, or *lake-wake*, q. v. V. LIK.]**LICHELUS, adj.** Prob. for *licherus*, lecherous, lustful.

He scalkt him fowlar than a fuil ;  
He said he was ane *lichelus* bul,  
That croynd even day and night,

*Maitland Poems, p. 360.*

This, I suspect, is an error for *licherus*, lascivious. Or, it may be a word of the same signification, allied to Fland. *lack*, lascivus, Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari, *laek-en*, saltare, Su.-G. *lek-a*, ludere, lascivire. Dunbar uses *lichour* for lecher, and *lichroun* for lechery.

**LICHT OF DAY.** "She canna see the *licht o' day* to him," she cannot discern a fault in him, S. ; q. "day-light has no brightness in comparison with him."

[LICHT, s. A lung. V. LYCHTNIS.]

[LICHT, v. n. To alight ; *licht aff*, to alight from.]

[LICHT, adj. Light, merry ; light-headed, giddy, S. V. LYCHT.]

**LICHTER, LICHTARE, adj.** Delivered of a child, S.B.

Sevyn hundry wynter and sextene,  
Quhen *lychtare* wes the Virgyne clene,  
Pape of Rome then Gregore.—

*Wyntown, v. 13. 382.*

Willie's ta'en him o'er the faem,  
He's wooed a wife, and brought her hame ;  
He's wooed her for her yellow hair,  
But his mother wrought her meikle care ;  
And meikle dolour gar'd her drie,  
For *lighter* she can never be,  
But in her bour she sits wi' pain,  
And Willie mourns o'er her in vain.

*Minstrely Border, ii. 29.*

O ! is my corn a' shorn, he said ;  
Or is my toors a' won ?  
Or my lady *lichter*, sen the streen,  
Of a dochter or a son ?

*Old Ballad.*

*Toors a' won, turfs all dried.*

This phraseology occurs in the Legend of St. Margrete ; where a curious account is given of the imagined power of fairies, or of wizards, over *unblisted*, i.e., unbaptised, children.

Ther ich finde a wiif,  
That *lixter* is of barn,  
Y com ther also sone,  
As euer ani arn :  
Zif it be unblisted,  
Y croke it fot or arm ;  
Other the wiif her seluen,  
Of childehed be forfarn.

*V. Gl. Comp. S., p. 311.*

The same word is used by R. Brunne, p. 310.

The quene Margerete with childe then was sche,  
The kyng bad hir not lete, bot com to the north cuntre  
Unto Brotherton, on werfte ther scho was  
& *lighter* of a sonne, the child hight Thomas.

At this word I find the following marginal note by one whose good taste will not be called in question ; "This is a very elegant phrase." Sir W. Scott.

Of these lines—

O ! is my corn a' shorn, he said ;  
Or is my toors a' won ?—

he gives a different recitation, which is undoubtedly preferable :—

O ! is my barns broken, boy ;  
O are my trowers won ?

The same mode of expression is used by Sir James Balfour.

"Quhen scho is *lichter* of hir birth, or quhen the time thairof is bypast, scho sall be justifyit and demanit for hir trespass, as ane woman not beand with bairn." Pract., p. 550.

This mode of expression, as it is evidently very ancient, seems to have been common to the Northern nations. Isl. *Ad verda liettare*, eniti partum; in our very sense, literally, "to be lighter." The opposite is, *oliette kona*, grvida mulier; G. Andr., p. 165. Su.-G. *claett*, id. from Isl. *liette*, levo, attollo; *liett-ur*, Su.-G. *laett*, levis, light.

To LICHTER, LIGHTER, *v. a.* 1. To unload, S.  
2. To deliver a woman in childbirth, Aberd.

[LICHTIE, *adj.* Light, light-headed, giddy. Clydes.]

[LICHTIE, *s.* A light, giddy woman, Banffs.]

[LICHTLIE, *s.* Lit. that which makes light or pleasant. Applied to meat or butter; as "kitchen" to the potatoes or bread, Shetl.]

[LICHTLIE, *adj.* Contemptuous, depreciatory. V. LYCHTLY.]

To LICHTLIE, LYCHTLY, LIGHTLIE, *v. a.*  
1. To undervalue, to slight, to despise; also written *lythly*; S.

"Bot nou sen thai ar cum to stait and digniteis trocht me, thai ar be cum ingrat, and *lychtleis* me." Compl. S., p. 199.

"But the king of Scotland was greatly commoved through his passage into England; not only he himself *lightlied* by the earl of Douglas, but also he thought some quiet draught to be drawn betwixt the earl of Douglas and the king of England to his great dishonour and offence." Pitscottie, p. 35.

"Trewlie till thame quhilk contemnis, dispysis, and *lychtleis* him and bis godly lawis, he is ane mychty and potent iuge, to quhais powar & will na creatur may mak resistance." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 27, b.

This might seem an errat. for *lychleis*, did not the same orthography occur Fol. 106, b. 130, b. &c.

Ay vow and protest that ye care na for me,  
And whiles ye may *lightly* my beauty a wee;  
But court nae anither, tho' jokin ye be,  
For fear that she wyle your fancy frae me.

Burns, iv. 98.

2. To slight, in love, S.

I lean'd my back unto an aik,  
I thought it was a trusty tree;  
But first it bow'd and syne it brak,  
Sae my true love did *lightly* me.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 156.

I have met with no similar *v.* in the cognate languages. This is evidently formed from the *adj.*

3. Applied to a bird, when it forsakes its nest. It is said to *lichtlie its nest*, S.

LICHTLYNESS, LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt, derision.

He gat a blaw, thocht he war lad or lord,  
That perferryt him ony *lychtlynes*.

Wallace, i. 349, MS.

In *lychtlynes* thai maid ansuer him till,  
And him dyspysyt in thar langage als.

*Ibid.*, xi. 166, MS.

For thai ware few, and thai mony,  
That lete of thame rycht *lychly*.  
Bot swa suld nane do, that ware wys:  
Wys men suld drede thare innymys;  
For *lychtlynes* and succwldry  
Drawys in defowle comownaly.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 53.

To LICHTLIEFIE, LYGHTLEFYE, *v. a.* The same with *Lichtlie*, to slight, to undervalue, Roxb.; [part. pr. *lichtlifiein*, *lichtlifiean*, used as a *s.*, the act of undervaluing, Banffs.]

"Mucht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not—to *lychtlyfye* myne honer sa that I can ill bruke." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

It occurs also in a proverbial expression common in Dumfr. "When the Laird *lichtlyfes* the Lady, sae does a' the kitchen-boys."

[LICHTLIEFOW, *adj.* Haughty; looking down on or slighting others, Banffs.]

To LICK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to beat, to lash, S. A. Bor.

But Davie, lad, I'm red ye're glaikit;  
I'm tauld the Muse ye hae necklekit,  
An' gif it's sae, ye sud be *licket*  
Until ye fyke.

Burns, iii. 375.

2. To overcome, S.

Su.-G. *laegg-a*, ferire, percutere. Ihre observes that Plautus uses *pugno legere* in the same sense; also, *scipione legere*. He views *laegg-a* as a diminutive from *ligg-a*, jacere. Isl. *lag-a*, *legg-ia*, transfigere, perfodere; alias *lagg-a*, verberibus caedere. Hence *lag*, ictus, a stroke. *Han geck a langit*; He received a stroke: *legg-log*, the art of striking, or to express it in the language of this refined age, "the noble science of pugilism." V. Verel. Ind. Germ. *leg-en*, ponere, also signifies sternere, prosternere, facere ut jaceat; like A.-S. *teeg-an*, which has both senses, jacere; pulsare, sternere, occidere. Somn., Benson.

LICK, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. To give one his *licks*, to beat, to chastise one; a vulgar phrase.

When he committed all these tricks,  
For which he well deserv'd his *licks*,  
With red-coats he did intermix.

Forbes's *Domnie Depos'd*, p. 28.

Johnson mentions this as a low word, used by Dryden. He derives it from the verb, while he has mentioned no similar sense of the latter. The *v. lick* is indeed used as a provincial term, both in the N. and S. of England.

LICK, *s.* As *salt as lick*, a phrase used in S. to denote any thing that is very salt.

The word may originally have signified a lye made from ashes; as being the same with Teut. *lecke*, lixivium excolatum à cineribus; A.-S. *leag*, id. Or it may be allied to Sax. *lake*, muria, salsugo; Kilian.

[LICKEN, LICKIN, *s.* A beating, Clydes.]

LICK, *s.* A wag, one who plays upon another, S.

He's naithing but a shire daft *lick*,  
And disna care a fiddlestick,  
Altho' your tutor Curl and ye  
Shou'd serve him sae in elegy.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 342.

And was nae Willy a great lown,  
As shyre a lick as e'er was seen?  
*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 272.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play. It may, however, be allied to A.-S. *liccet-an*, to dissemble, to feign, *liccetera*, a hypocrite; *lycce*, a liar.

**LICK OF GOODWILL.** A small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure. This had been at first entirely gratuitous, but came afterwards to be claimed as a part of the payment for the work done at the mill, S.

—"George Smith depones, that the multure paid is 1½ pecks of sheeling out of every 18½ pecks, with one half peck of sifted meal, by weight, for the boll of sheeling, as a *lick of good-will*, but claimed as due." Abstract Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 3.

—"P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the *lick of good-will*." *Ibid.*, p. 3.

This is paid to the under miller, not to the tacksman of the mill.

"That he paid the 17th peck to the tacksman of the mill, as multure: That he also paid a *lick of good-will* to the miller, and the quantity was according to his deservance." *Ibid.*, p. 87.

The term *lick* seems meant to express a small quantity, as if only as much were demanded as one would *lick* up from one's hand at a time. It is apparently the same which is otherwise called *lock*.

"The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of *knaveship*,—and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *goupen*. As the quantum of these is not usually expressed in the constitution of the right, it is regulated by custom." *Erskine's Instit.*, p. 314.

**LICK-SCHILLING, s.** A term of reproach expressive of poverty.

—*Lick-schilling* in the mill-house.  
*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 60, st. 25.

i.e., one who lives by licking what is called *schilling* at a mill. V. SCHILLING.

**LICK-UP, s.** 1. A bat of iron which prevents the *eikends* from slipping off the swingle-trees in a plough, Clydes.

2. A martingale for a horse, Etrr. For.

Isl. *likkia*, a fibula, a clasp, *hleck-r*, a chain; *hleik-ia*, vinculis nectere.

3. A scrape, a difficulty, Clydes.

**LICK-WAKE.** V. LYK-WAIK.

[To LICKEN, *v. a.* To lay to one's charge, Banffs.]

[To LICKLIE, *v. a.* Same as To LICKEN, *ibid.*  
Sw. *likna*, to liken, Dan. *ligne*.]

**LICKIE, s.** A small piece of wire hooked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the *hack* (or eye of the iron spindle on which the *pirn* is placed) of a spinning-wheel, Upp. Clydes.

**LIDDER, LIDDIR, adj.** 1. Inactive, sluggish.  
A. Bor. *lither*.

Ye war not wount to be sa *liddir* ilk ane  
At nycht batellis and werkis Veneriane.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 391, 23.

*Lidder spede*, slow progress. *Ibid.*, 10, 7.

This is undoubtedly allied to the O. E. *v.* "*Liten*, or longe tariyn. Moror;" whence "*Lytinge*, or tary-inge, Mora." Prompt. Parv.

2. Not forward, in comparison of others.

Thocht I be in my asking *lidder*,  
I pray thy Grace for to consider,  
Thow hes maid baith Lordis and Lairdis,  
And hes guin mony riche rewairdis,  
To thame that was full far to seik,  
Quhen I lay nichtlie be thy cheik.  
*Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 262, 263.

3. "Loathsome," Gl. Sibb.

It is used by Douglas in a sense apparently different from that of sluggish, in the description of Charon:

His smottrit habit ouer his schulderis *lidder*  
Hang peugely knyt with ans knot togidder.  
*Virgil*, 173, 47.

This corresponds to—

Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.  
*Virg.*

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *lythre*, nequam. But this seems to have no affinity. It is probably formed as a comparative from *lih*, mollis, lenis; whence *lihnesse*, inertia. Germ. *liederlich* signifies careless, negligent. It may be allied to Su.-G. *lat*, Isl. *latur*, lazy, *laettia*, laziness. Isl. *leidur*, however, is rendered turpis, sordidus, Sw. *leed*, from Isl. *leid-a*, taedio afficere, molestum et aegre alicui facere, ut ab incaepo desistat; Verel. Ind. Hence, he adds, Ital. *laido*, Fr. *laide*, foedus, sordidus.

**LIDDERIE, adj.** "Feeble and lazy;" Gall. Encycl.

In the sense of feeble, this word might seem allied to O. E. "*Lethy* or *weyke*. Flexibilis." Prompt. Parv. V. LIDDER.

**LIDDERLIE, adv.** Lazily.

—Debora rulit Juda  
With spreit of prophecie,  
Quhen men wes sueir, and durst not steir;  
But lurkit *lidderie*.  
*Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems*, p. 144.

**LIDDISDALE DROW.** A shower that wets an Englishman to the skin, Selkirks.  
V. DROW.

To LIDE, *v. n.* To thicken, to become mellow; as, "the kail haena had time to *lide* yet," Ang., Gall.

"*Lided*, mixed, thickened, &c." Gall. Encycl. V. LITHE, *v. id.*

**LIE, s.** The relative position; applied to ground; as, "It was a warm *lie*," Ang.

**LIE, adj.** Sheltered, warm, S.—LYE, *s.* Shelter. V. LE.

**LIESOME, adj.** "Warm, sultry," Gl. Shirr. Aberd. Prob. the local pron. of *lusome*, lovely.



This explanation seems to refer to the following passage :

Ay, Ned, says she, this is a *liesome* night !  
It is, says he ; I fear that birn's no light.  
Ye better lat me ease you o' a wee,  
It winna be sae great a lift to me.

*Shirref's Poems*, p. 90.

The word, as used in this sense, must have a common fountain with LE and LITHE, calm, q. v.

This, which is rendered in Shirref's Gl. "Warm, sultry," is, I am assured, merely the Aberdeen pronunciation for *Lusome* or lovely.

[LIED, *s.* Diligence, Shetl.]

[LIEDFUL, *adj.* Diligent, *ibid.*]

LIEF, LEEF, *s.* The palm of the hand, Aberd.; for *Lufe*, q. v.

Come near me, Nell, let's kiss thy cheek an' *lief*.  
*Tarras's Poems*, p. 121.

LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely, solitary. V. LEEFOW.

[LIEF-ON, *adv.* Quite alone, Shetl.]

LIEGE, *s.* A subject, S.

"It was concluded, that the king's letter should be printed and published, that thereby it should come to the knowledge of the *lieges*." Guthry's Mem., p. 124.

This word is not used as a *s.* in E. In O. E. we find "*Lyche man. Ligius. Lyche lord. Dominus ligius.*" Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *liege, lige*, vassal ; used, however, as an *adj.* with *homme*, man. L. B. *lig-ius*, qui domino suo ratione feudi vel subjectionis fidem omnem contra quemvis praestat ; Du Cange. It is derived from Lat. *lig-atus*, bound ; whence also *ligia*, confederatio, foedus.

On *Liege*, *adj.*, as signifying sovereign, Dr. Johns. has observed, "This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*."

But it cannot well be thought that this has risen "accidentally" or "by mistake." For we have seen, that the phrase is used by one who may be supposed to have known the language of England as well as any man in his time ; and this in a very early period. Fraunces, a preaching Friar, having compiled the *Promptorium*, A. 1440. V. Langtoft's Chron., ii. 624, 625. Tyrwh. Chaucer, 4to, ii. 536. It has obviously been introduced as a metonymy very common in language. Nor has it been confined to Britain. The phrase *Dominus Ligius*, used by Fraunces, had probably been borrowed from the continent. Carpentier has quoted two charters in which it occurs, the first, A. 1203. Ego Hugo castellanus Vitriaci notum facio—quod ego in plegiam misi *dominam* mean *Ligiam* Blancham illustrem comitissam, &c. It is found in another of the year 1221. Veni ad fidelitatem *dominae* meae *Ligiae* Blanchae comitissae, Trecentis palat'nae, et *domini* mei *Ligii* Theobaldi nati ejus, comitis Campaniae et Briae Palatini, & eidem feci homagium *ligium*. It occurs also in an arret of Philip of France, A. 1269 ; Quidquid tenetur de *domino Ligie*, &c. Du Cange, vo. *Ligie Tenere*.

[LIEGER, *s.* A halibut (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*) ; Dan. *lige*, Isl. *lig-a*, flat.]

LIESH, *adj.* Tall and active, Roxb. V. LEISHIN'.

"When I came to the brow, what does I see but two lang *liesh* chaps lying sleeping at ither's sides, baith happit wi' the same maud ?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39.

[LIESOME, *adj.* V. under LIE, *adj.*]

LIESOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood and lies.

"I never thought I would have remembered half o' the *liesome looking* lines o' the auld ballad." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 518.

LIETHRY, *s.* A crowd. V. LITHRY.

LIEUTENANTRY, *s.* Lieutenantship, lieutenantancy.

—"He went to the chancellor's lodging, and in his presence laid down his patent under the great seal of his *lieutenantry*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 19.

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE. A phrase commonly used, in urging a regular settlement of any business, from the consideration of the uncertainty of life, S.

"But—we are a' *life-like* and *death-like*, Elshie, and there really should be some black and white on this transaction." Tales of my Landlord, i. 209.

The idea is,—“How healthy soever we appear, we are in common with others liable to death ; and this may take place without previous warning.”

LIFE-THINKING. If one proposes the query, —“Is such a one living yet ?” it is a common reply, “Aye, he's *leevin'* and *life-thinkin'*,” Angus ; having no expectation or appearance, but of the continuance of life, i. e., in a vigorous state. *Leevin'* and *life-like*, in other counties.

Kelly mentions it as a *coldrife* answer given to the question, How do you do?—“Living and *life thinking* ;” Prov., p. 400.

LIFEY, *adj.* Lively, spirited, S.; Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre.

LIFT, LYFT, *s.* The firmament, the atmosphere, S.

—With that the dow  
Heih in the *lyft* full glaide he gan behald,  
And with hir wingis sorand mony fald.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 144, 53.

"If the *lift* fall, we'll a' gather *laverocks*, a proverb used when a person expresses improbable expectations." Gl. Compl. S. More generally, "May be the *lift* will fall, and snore the *laverocks* ;" spoken to those who are afraid of every thing evil befalling themselves or others.

A proverb is commonly used in Holland, which is perfectly analogous. *Als de luyt valt zyn alle de leeuwrikken dood* ; literally, "When the *lift* falls, all the *laverocks* are dead."

Another proverb is used, in relation to one who possesses great power of wheedling. It evidently alludes to the idea of the fascinating power of serpents, by means of their breath. *He could souck the larricks out of the lift*, S. B.

*Lyste*, and *leste* seem to have been used in the same sense, O. E., although overlooked by Jun., Hearne, and other etymologists.

The hurde he thulke tyme angles syngre ywys  
Up in the *luste* a murye song, & that songe was thys.  
*R. Glouc.*, p. 280.

A voyce was herde on hygh the *leste*,  
Of whiche all Rome was adradde.  
*Gower, Conf. Am.*, Fol. 46, b.

The latter may, however, signify the *left* hand, *sinistra*; this being a bad omen.

A.-S. *lyft*, aer, Alem. *lypft*, Su.-G. *lyft*; Isl. *loft*, *lopt*, id. *alopte*, in *acra*, a *lopt* in *aerem* levatum, *lopt-a*, in *aerem* a terra levo, (G. Andr.) E. *aloft*. Thus it would appear that this is the origin of the *v. lift*, to elevate, *q.* to carry up into the air. Some have derived A.-S. *heof-an*, heaven, from the Gothic verb signifying to *heave*. But Schilter renders it *q. hochfan*, summum aulaeum, because it extends like a high curtain; *vo. Ban*.

I find that Mr. Tooke inverts the etymon given of *lift*. He views the S. term, signifying firmament, as merely *hlifod*, the past part. of A.-S. *hlif-ian*, to elevate; and as equivalent to *heaven*, from *heaf-an*, id. Divers. Purley, ii. 161, 162.

\* To LIFT, *v. a.* 1. To carry off by theft, especially used with respect to cattle, S.

This term has been adopted by those who, living on the confines of the Highlands, did not deem it expedient to give its proper name to a practice formerly sanctioned by the most powerful chieftains.

This term had been commonly adopted in the low country, even so early as in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"In September there came a company of Highlanders, and *lifted* out of Frendraught's ground a number of goods; but Frendraught himself, with some horsemen, followed sharply, and brought back his hail goods again, without straik of sword." Spalding's Troubles, i. 32.

"A highland gentleman—told me, that a certain—chief of a considerable clan, in rummaging lately an old charter chest, found a letter directed by another chief to his grandfather, who is therein assured of the immediate restitution of his *lifted*, that is, stolen cows; for that he (the writer of the letter) had thought they belong'd to the *Lowland* Lairds of Murray, whose goods and effects ought to be a prey to them all." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., ii. 93.

"The gathering in of rents is call'd *uplifting* them, and the stealing of cows they call *lifting*, a soft'ning word for theft; as if it were only collecting their dues. The principal time for this wicked practice is the Michaelmas moon, when the cattle are in condition fit for markets held on the borders of the Lowlands." Hence, he observes, the "malicious saying of the Lowlanders, viz. That the Highland lairds tell out their daughters *tochers* by the light of the Michaelmas moon." *Ibid.*, p. 229-231.

It is to be observed, however, that the Highlanders generally applied the term to the act of driving off a considerable number of cattle; viewing him only as deserving the name of a *thief*, who did his business in a piddling way, contenting himself with a single carcase.

"But to be the daughter of a cattle-stealer,—a common thief?—'Common thief!—No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a drove in his life.—He that steals a cow from a poor widow, or a stirk from a cottar, is a thief; he that *lifts* a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover.'" Waverley, i. 271, 272.

The English writer quoted above, adds; "It has—often occurred to me, that we have the word *shop-lifting*, in the sense of stealing, which I take to be an old English compound word." Lye, indeed, when explaining the Moes.-G. word, says; "Hence, our *lifter*, in nearly the same sense, chiefly in compounds, however, as *shop-lifter*," &c. But even although the latter should be allied to the Moes.-G. term, it is scarcely supposable that the word used in S. should have had an origin which would acknowledge that very guilt which it is meant to veil.

It seems to be merely an accidental coincidence that Moes.-G. *hlift-us*, signifies a thief, and *hlif-an*, to steal. Junius, however, is uncertain whether to connect it with Gr. κλεπτης, fur, or with Belg. *lift-en*, levare, tollere; Gl. Goth.

2. To remove from one place to another; synon. *F'lit*.

"The marquis *lifted* his household and flitted hastily to Strathboggie." Spalding, i. 68.

3. To plough or break up ground, Ayr's.; an old word.

[4. To heave, as applied to the chest; expressive of difficulty in breathing, S.]

5. To ascend; as, "To *Lift* a *Brae*, to ascend a brow;" Gall. Encycl.

To LIFT, *v. n.* 1. [To start, or move forward, with a load]; also applied to the company at a funeral beginning to move forward to the place of interment; as, "The burial will *lift* at twall o'clock," i.e., the procession will commence at that hour, S.

"*Lift*, a term much used at rustic funerals; *let us lift*, say those people at these occasions, when they have had five or six *services*," &c. Gall. Encyl.

This use of the *v.* originates from the solemn ceremony, performed in some parts of the country, of the nearest relations of the deceased, with their heads uncovered, *lifting* the coffin in which the corpse is contained, and placing it in the hearse, called in Lanarks. a *pail*.

[2. To rise, to ascend; to disperse. Generally applied to clouds or mist; as, "The day'll be fine yet, the clouds are *liftin'*," Clydes., Banffs.]

LIFT, *s.* 1. A load, a burden. "*Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing;" Johns.

This is accurate. It is a common expression, "She has had lang a heavy *lift* o' a sick man," S.

Dr. Johns. adds; "If one be disguised much with liquor, they say, He has got a great *lift*." For this I know of no authority.

[2. Help to lift or to bear a burden]; hence, *To Gie one a Lift*, to aid one, to give one effectual assistance, either literally, by bearing part of a heavy burden, or metaphorically, S.

"Now the principal thing in hand just now—is this job of Porteous's; an ye can *gie* us a *lift*,—why, the inner turnkey's office to begin wi', and the captainship in time." Heart M. Loth., ii. 85.

[3. An amount, a considerable sum; generally applied to money; as, "He got a *lift* o' siller fin's uncle deet, an' that set 'im on's legs," Gl. Banffs.]

4. The first *break* or ploughing, *ibid.* V. AITLIFF.

I have met with no vestige of this idiom in any other language.

5. A heave, the act of heaving, as applied to the chest, expressive of great difficulty in breathing, or oppressive sickness. "He has an unco *lift* at his breast," S.

6. A trick at cards, Lanarks., Mearns.

[7. Large unbroken waves, Shetl.]

LIFTED, *part. pa.* 1. In high spirits, transported, elated, Aberd.

[2. Dispersed, dissipated; applied to clouds or mist, S. V. v. n. 2.]

[3. Forcibly carried off, or driven away as booty, S. V. v. a. 1.]

LIFTER, *s.* 1. One who forcibly drove cattle as a booty, S.

"Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving *lifter* that he is." Rob Roy, iii. 41.

"Why, man, the lads of Westburnflat, for ten lang descents, have been reivers and *lifters*." Tales of My Landlord, i. 126.

2. A shallow broad wooden bowl in which milk is put for casting up the cream, Sutherland.

LIFTIN, LIFTING, *s.* 1. Removal. *At the Lifting*, just about to remove; used in an active sense.

"This army, by and attour 10,000 baggage men is now *at the lifting*." Spalding, i. 252.

[2. Giving in, becoming very weak or debilitated.] *At the lifting*, in a very debilitated state, applied to either man or beast, S.; used in a passive sense.

It seems to have been originally used in relation to a brute animal, so enfeebled by severe exertion, or by disease, as to have fallen to the ground, or to be unable to raise itself after lying down. It may have been borrowed from the pastoral life, as primarily applied to an *awalt* sheep.

[3. "No a *liftin* o' the mouth," not a particle of food, Shetl.]

LIFT-HAUSE, *s.* Said to be an old term, denoting the left hand, Roxb. I strongly suspect, however, that it is a cant or gipsy designation.

LIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to the dirt on the streets, when in such a state of consistency, as to adhere to the feet, q. apt to be *lifted*; a low word; Roxb.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To lie, to recline, Aberd. A. Bor.

Slane ar the wachis *liggan* on the wal,  
Opnyt the portis, leit in thare feris all.  
Doug. *Virgil*, 47, 46.

This night sall ye *lig* within mine armes,  
To-morrow my bride sall be.  
*Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques*, i. 88.

"*Lig ye down there*; lie down there. North." Gl. Grose.

Thou sonsiest, hamart, auld, clay biggin, —  
— Shapeless, on the grun' thou's *liggin'*,  
O grief, an' dool!

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 180.

2. Used as equivalent to *lodge*, q. to reside during night.

"He—would *ligge* in pure menis houssis as he had beine ane travellour through the countrie, and would requyre of thame quhair he ludged, quhair the king was, and quhat ane man he was," &c. *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 245. *Lodged*, Ed. 1728.

3. To have carnal knowledge of, Clydes.

A.-S. *lig-an dearnunge*, moechari; *forligan*, fornicari. Moes.-G. *lig-an*, A.-S. *licg-an*, Isl. *lig-a*, Su.-G. *ligg-a*, Chauc. *ligge*, id.

4. To bring forth. Ewes are said to be *ligging*, South of S.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To fall behind, to lazy; from E. *to lag*, Buchan.

"*Lig*—to fall behind; *liggin*,—falling behind;" Gl. Tarras.

[2. To speak a great deal; to gossip, Banffs.]

[LIGGIN, LIGGAN, *s.* 1. The act of speaking much; the act of gossiping.

2. The noise of people talking.

3. As an *adj.*, given to much talking, Banffs.

*Lig* is also used in the first two senses.]

[To LIG-LAG, *v. n.* To speak a great deal of idle talk, Banffs., Clydes.; part. *lig-laggin*, used also as an *s.*, and as an *adj.*]

LIG, *s.* A league, a covenant; Fr. *ligue*.

"All Schireffis sould have ane clerk deput to thame be the King; the quhilk sall have na *lig* nor band, or ony wayis be bund and oblist to the Schiref, bot to the King allanerlie." Ex Lib. Sconen. Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 18.

LIGGAR, *s.* The name given, in the south of S., to a foul salmon.

Perhaps from *lig*, to lag, as fishes of this species become foul by *lying* too long in the fresh water, and not going to the sea.

[LIGGAR-LADY, *s.* A camp follower, S. V. LEAGER.]

LIGGAT, *s.* A gate, so hung that it may shut of itself, Gall., Dumfr.

A.-S. *hlid-geat* signifies pseudothyrum, "a false gate, a postern gate, a back door;" Somner. But I suspect that Lye gives the meaning more truly, when he renders *hlid-gata* and *hlid-geat*, valvae, i.e., folding doors. *Beforau hlid-geat*, prae foribus. The term seems to be formed from *hlid-an*, operire; or *hlid*, opertorium, whence E. *lid*; q. a gate with *lids*.

Mactaggart, however, explains "*Ligget*, a reclining gate, from *lig*, to recline, and *gate*." Gall. Encycl.

To LIGHT, *v. a.* To undervalue, Ayrs.

"If your worthy father had been to the fore, ye would na daur't to hae spoken wi' sic unreverence to me. But—when the laird *lights* the ledly, so does a' the kitchen boys." The Entail, iii. 81.

A.-S. *light-an*, levare. The common S. *v.* is *Lichtlie*.

[To LIGHTLIE, LYCHTLY, *v. a.* To think or speak lightly of, to despise, S.]

To LIGHTLIEFIE, *v. n.* "To despise;" Gl. Picken. V. under LIGHTLIE.

LIGHTIN'-IN-ELDIN. Small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c.; thus denominated, because it must be constantly attended to, so as to be stirred, to prevent its dying out, Roxb.

LIGLAG, *s.* 1. A confused noise of tongues as that of a multitude of people talking at the same time, S.

2. A great deal of idle talk, S.

3. *Lig-lag* is often used to express the idea which one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse, S.

Such is the term which a lowlander applies to a conversation in Gaelic; *Sic a lig-lag as they had*.

[To LIGLAG, *v. n.* "To speak a great deal of idle-talk," Gl. Banffs. Part. pr. *lig-laggin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*; in the latter sense it means fond of idle talk and gossip, *ibid.*]

*Liklaking* occurs in Davie's Life of Alexander, for the clashing of swords; probably from Isl. *hlack-a*, clango; G. Andr. Su.-G. *klick-a*, leviusculum crepitum edere, Ihre. Teut. *klick-en*, crepitare, *klick*, verber, ictus, *hlack-en*, verberare resono ictu. The reduplication in the form of our word denotes the reiteration of the same or similar sounds. It may have been softened from *click-clack*. Su.-G. *ligg-a*, however, signifies to harass by entreaties.

LIGNATE, *s.* An ingot or mass of metal which has been melted.

"Thir persons were executors to one Hoyll, who was copper-melter to the defenders, and had of them a bond for some *lignates* of copper furnished by him to them." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., ii. 477.

Fr. *lingot*, id. Menage derives this word from Lat. *lingua*, q. "a tongue of metal;" others from its dimin. *lingula*. V. LINGAT.

LIK, *s.* A dead body.

Quha aw this *lik* he bad hir nocht deny.

Wallace, scho said, that full worthy has heyne.

Than wepyt scho, that pete was to seyne.

Wallace, ii. 331, MS.

Isl. *lyk*, Su.-G. *lik*, A.-S. *lic*, id. The Su.-G. term primarily signifies an animated body; in a secondary sense, one that is destitute of life. Moes.-G. *leik*, Isl. *lyk*, A.-S. *lyc*, are used with the same latitude. Hence, Isl. *lyk kysta*, a coffin, *lyk born*, a bier. V. LICAVM.

To the same origin are we to trace Exmore *leechway*, "the path in which the dead are carried to be buried," (Grose). O.E. "*Lyche* or dede body. Funus. Cabaris." Prompt. Parv.

LIKE WALK, LYK-WAİK, LYKE-WAKE, *s.*  
The watching of a dead body during night.

Als mony syne he takin has anone,  
Bred and vbrocht besyde the flude Ufens,  
Quham that he ettilles fer to send from thens,  
To Pallas *like walkis* and obsequies,  
To strow his funeral fyre of birmand treis,  
As was the gise, with blude of prisoneris,  
Eftir the auld rytes into mortall weris.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 4.

Mr. Brand supposes that Pennant has erroneously written *late-wake*: Popular Antiquities, p. 26. But this is the modern corruption of the term in S.

Sibb. uses this improper orthography. Lye has justly observed, that *walk* is used by Douglas merely in the sense of *wake*, it being common with S. writers to insert *l*; Jun. Etym. The word is evidently formed from A.-S. *lic*, a body, and *wac-ian*, to watch. V. LİK.

This ancient custom most probably originated from a silly superstition, with respect to the danger of a corpse being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ominous liberties of brute animals. But, in itself, it is certainly a decent and proper one; because of the possibility of the person, considered as dead, being only in a swoon. Whatever was the original design, the *lik-wake* seems to have very early degenerated into a scene of festivity extremely incongruous to the melancholy occasion.

Pennant gives an amusing account of the strange mixture of sorrow and joy in the *late-wakes* of our Highlanders.

"The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet in the house, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and *greeting*, i.e., crying violently at the same time; and this continues till day light; but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company, that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythian* like, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of misery. This custom is an ancient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. Chaucer mentions it in his Knight's Tale, v. 2960—

—Shall not be told for me,  
How Arcite is brent to ashen cold;  
Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhad  
All thilke night. —

It was not alone in *Scotland* that these watchings degenerated into excess. Such indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigillis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choree et cantilene, seculares ludi et alii turpes et fatui*. Synod. Wigorn. An. 1249." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 112.

The *lik-wake* is retained in Sweden, where it is called *wakstuga*, from *wak-a*, to watch, and perhaps *stuga*, a room, an apartment; or cottage. Ihre observes, that "although these wakes should be dedicated to the contemplation of our mortality, they have been generally passed in plays and computations, whence they were prohibited in public edicts;" vo. WAKE.

Not only did the Synod of Worcester prohibit songs, and other profane, loose, and foolish amusements; but enjoined that none should attend wakes, except for the purposes of devotion. Nec ad dictas Vigiliis aliqui veniant, nisi causa devotionis. Du Cange, vo. *Vigiliae*.

Customs had prevailed, in some parts of the country at least, that were more analogous to the occasion of meeting. The reason why these were discharged, by

the covenanters in the reign of Charles I., it is not easy to conceive.

"Reading of holy scriptures, and singing of psalms were discharged at *lykewakes*, by act of the town council of Aberdeen, by persuasion of this Cant and his fellows.—Yet they could not get singing of psalms and reading at *lykewakes* altogether suppress." Spalding, ii. 68, 69.

[LIK, LYK, *v. impers.* "It sall *lik* til ws," it shall be agreeable or pleasant to us, Wyntoun, viii. 35, 38. A.-S. *lycian*, to please. V. LYK.]

[To LIK, LIKE, *v. a.* To love, to delight in, S.]

LIKAND, *part.* Pleasing, agreeable.

Doun truch the ryss ane river ran with streamis  
So lustely upoun the *lykand* lemis,  
That all the laik as lamp did leme of licht.

*Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 9.

A.-S. *liciend*, placens, delectans. V. the *v.*

LIKANDLIE, LYKANDLIE, *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably.

Sa *lykandlie* in peace and liberte,  
At eis his commoun pepil gouernit he.

*Doug. Virgil*, 253, 14.

LIKING, LIKYNG. 1. Pleasure, delight.

It occurs in that beautiful passage in *The Bruce*:

A! fredome is a noble thing!  
Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking*!  
Fredome all solace to man giffis;  
He levys at ess, that frely levys.

*Barbour*, i. 226, MS.

2. A darling, an object that gives delight.

And I sall fallow the in faith, or with fayis be fellit  
As thy lege man lele, my *lyking* thou art.

*Houlate*, iii. 15.

In this sense *leikin* is given by Ray as a Northumbrian term; *amasius*, *amasia*.

A.-S. *licung*, pleasure, delight.

[LIK, *adj.* Likely, probable, *Barbour*, xvi. 324.]

[LIKLYNES, *s.* Likeness, likelihood, *ibid.*, iii. 88, xi. 244.]

[LIKNYT, *part. pa.* Likened, *ibid.*, i. 396.]

\*LIKE, *adv.* 1. About; as, "*Like sax fouk*;" "*Like three ouks*," S.

2. As if, as it were; sometimes prefixed, at other times affixed, to a phrase, S.

"The lady, on ilka Christmas night as it came round, gae twelve siller pennies to ilka pair body about, in honour of the twelve apostles *like*." Guy Mannering, i. 96.

LIKELY, LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance, S.

Off *lykly* men that born was in England,  
Be suerd and fyr that nycht deit *v.* thousand.

*Wallace*, vii. 513, MS.

This word is used by Shakespeare. I take notice of it, merely to observe that Su.-G. *lyktig* signifies, *bono similis*, sat bonus; according to Ihre, from *lik*, good. Isl. *liktig*, id. *madur liktigste*, vir aspectu

pulcherrimus; Heims Kr. Tom., i. p. 280. From *lik*, bonus, Ihre derives *lik-a*, to please, because we are pleased with what is beautiful.

To LIKLY, *v. a.* To adorn, to render agreeable.

So me behuffit whilum, or be dum,  
Sum bastard Latyue, Frensche, or Inglis ois,  
— To keip the sentence, tharcto constraint me,  
Or that to mak my sayng short sum tyme,  
Mars compeudius, or to *likly* my ryme.

*Doug. Virgil*, 5, 18.

Formed from the adj.

LIL FOR LAL. Tit for tat, retaliation.

Your catale and your gude thai ta;  
Your men tha spar nought for to sla,  
Quhen ye set you thaim for to grewe:  
To serve you sua tha ask na leve,  
Bot ay tha qwyte you *lil for lal*,  
Or that thai skale thare markat all.

*Wyntoun*, ix. 13, 63.

At first view this phrase seemed to have some reference to musical symphony, q. one stroke for another. V. LILL. But I have accidentally discovered, in the laws of Alfred, what must undoubtedly have been the origin of the expression. It is a law requiring strict retaliation; Honda for honda, fet for fet, burning for burning, wund with wund, *lael with laele*; i.e., Manum pro manu, pedem pro pede, adustionem pro adustione, vulnus pro vulnere, *vibicem pro vibice*, or, stripe for stripe. It is indeed the very language of the A.-S. version of Ex. xxi. 24, 25, only *with* is used throughout the passage there, but for in some of the clauses here; both having the same meaning. Thus *lael for laele*, would be precisely the same as *lael with laele*.

LILL, *s.* The whole of a wind instrument.

V. Gl. Ramsay. In Edit. 1800, this word in pl. is erroneously printed *lilts*.

Go on, then, Galloway, go on,  
To touch the *lill*, and sound the drone;  
A' ither pipers may stand yon',

When ye begin.

*R. Galloway's Poems*, p. 154.

V. LILT, *v.*

"He—could play weel on the pipes;—and he had the finest finger for the *back-lill* between Berwick and Carlisle." *Redgauntlet*, i. 227.

LILLILU, *s.* Lullaby, Selkirks.

Nae mair the dame shall young son rock,  
And sing her *lilli-lu* the while.

*Hogg's Hunt of Eildon*, p. 323. V. BALOW.

To LILT, *v. n.* 1. To sing cheerfully, S.

I've heard a liltin at our ewes milking,  
Lasses a' *liltin* before the break of day.

*Flowers of Forest, Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 1.

Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"  
And Rosie *lilts* swiftly the "Milking the Ewes."

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 106.

*Lilts sweetly*, Edit. Foulis, 1768.

In this sense it is also applied to the music of birds.

The sun looks in o'er the hill-head, and  
The laverock is *liltin'* gay.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, ii. 152.

2. To sing on a high or sharp key, S.

Sometimes the phrase *lilt it up* is equivalent to "raise the tune cheerfully."

3. As denoting the lively notes of a musical instrument, S.

Wha winna dance, wha will refuse to sing?  
What shepherd's whistle winna *lilt* the spring?  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 190.

Hence, perhaps, the phrase, to *lilt* and dance, to dance with great vivacity; Fife.

But wha's he *lilting* i' the rear,  
Sae soft, sae tunefu', and sae clear?  
It's Dingwall, to the Muses dear—  
—Aft, when the Waits were playing by,  
I've mark'd his viol with a sigh.

*Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 44.

"Playing—softly;" Gl. *ibid.*, p. 151.

In Lancaashire there is a similar use of the term. "*Lilt, lilting*, to do a thing cleverly or quickly." Gl. T. Bobbina.

4. To lilt out, to take off one's drink merrily, S., an oblique sense.

Tilt it lads and *lilt* it out,  
And let us ha'e a blythsome bowt.  
Up wi't there, there,  
Dinna cheat, but drink fair.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 239.

Su.-G. *lull-a*, Fenn. *lul-an*, canere; Teut. *loll-en*, *lull-en*, numerosa non verba canere; *lol, lul*, ratio harmonica, Kilian. Germ. *laut-en*, Alem. *liut-en*, seem more nearly allied to *Leid*, a song, q. v. In Gl. Ramsay this is derived from *Lill*, q. v. V. also LILT-PIPE.

- LILT, s. 1. A cheerful air, in music; properly applied to what is sung, S.

Thy breast alane this gladsome guest does fill,  
With strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill,  
And learns thee, in thy umquhile gutcher's tongue,  
The blythest *lilts* that e'er my lugs heard sung.

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 390.

To cheer your hearts I'll chant to you a *lill*,  
Sae ye may for a wee but listen til't.

*Morison's Poems*, p. 122.

2. Used in the sense of lay or song.

I dinna covet to be reez'd,

For this feel *lilt*.

*Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry*, p. 111.

3. It is at times used for a mournful tune; but, I apprehend, improperly.

Quo' I, "My bird, my bonny bonny bird,  
Is that a tale ye borrow?  
Or is't some words ye've learnt by rote,  
Or a *lilt* o' dool and sorrow?"

*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 193.

4. A large draught or pull in drinking, frequently repeated, Fife.

LILTING, s. The act of singing cheerfully. V. the v.

LILT-PIPE, s. A particular kind of musical instrument.

All thus our Laeae thai lofe, with lyking and list;—  
The *lilt-pype* and the lute, the cithill in fist.

*Howlate*, iii. 10, MS.

"The *lilt-pype*," says Ritson, "is probably the bag-pipe." Easay on S. Song, cxv. This conjecture is confirmed, as far as it can be by analogy, from the sameness of the signification of Teut. *lul-pijpe*, *lulle-pijpe*, tibia utricularis; whence *lulle-pijper*, a player on the bag-pipe, utricularius ascaules, Kilian.

LILY, s. The *aphthae*, a disease of children, S.

LILY-CAN, s. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*, Fife., Perth.

Denominated perhaps, q. "the lily in the form of a cup or can."

LILY LEVEN. V. LEVEN.

LILY-OAK, s. The vulgar name for the flowering shrub called *Lilach*, S.

LILTING, *part. pr.* Limping, S. O., synon. *Bilting*, Perth.; allied to Isl. *lall-a*, lente gradi; hence a little boy is denominated *lalle* from the slowness of his walking. Isl. *loll-a* is synon. with *lall-a*.

[LIMATER, LIMATIK, s. A lame or crooked person, a cripple, Ayr., Renfrs. V. LAMITER.]

\* LIMB, s. A mischievous or wicked person; as, "Ye're a perfect *limb*," Roxb.

[A.-S. *lim*, Da. and Sw. *lem*, a limb.]

This is an elliptical expression, used for a "*limb* of Satan," or a "*devil's limb*."

[LIM' O' THE LAW, s. A lawyer, a judge; any officer of the law, S.]

LIME, s. Glue; Gl. Sibb.; [bird-lime, Clydes.] Teut. *lijm*, gluten.

[To LIME, LYME, v. a. To smear with bird-lime, *ibid.*]

[LIME-RODS, s. *pl.* Twigs with bird-lime, *ibid.*; *lyme-yerds*, Piers Ploughman.]

LIMEQUARREL, s. A lime quarry.

—"To haue & win lymestaneis in the *lymequar-ellis*, partis & boundis of the toun & landis of Paiston," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 540.

LIME-RED, s. The rubbish of lime walls, S.

"When sold it fetches less than half the price that is paid for the lime rubbish, provincially *lime red*, of Aberdeen." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 437.

LIME-SHELLS, s. *pl.* Burned lime before it is slaked, often simply *shells*, S.

"With this firlet we measure both *shells*, or burnt stones, and alacked lime.—*Shells* will weigh about 25 stone weight the boll." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 191.

"To atrong land they give from 40 to 70 bolla of *lime shells* to the Scotch acre." P. Kineff, Stat. Acc., vi. 202.

LIMESTONE-BEADS, s. *pl.* The name given by miners to the *Entrochi*, Lanarks.

"The *Entrochi*—by workmen in Kilbride are—called *limestone-beads*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 319, 320.

LIME-WORK, LIME-WARK, s. A place where limestone is dug and burnt, S.

"Lime is much used in the district of Urquhart, which is disposed of at Gartaly, a *lime-work* belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 41.

**LIMITOUR, s.** An itinerant and begging friar. Tyndale gives a different view of the meaning of this word.

I charge the yit as I have ellis,  
Be halie relickis, beidis and bellis,  
Be ermeitis that in desertis dwellis,  
Be *limitoris* and tarlochis.

*Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 48.*

Skinner supposes that this was seller of indulgences, thus denominated as *limiting* or fixing the price for each sin. Jun. defines the terms as denoting a friar or monk who discharged his office within certain *limits* or bounds. From the Visions of P. Ploughman it appears, indeed, that the *limitour* was properly a confessor, who, by virtue of episcopal letters, although he had no parochial charge, was authorized to hear confession and grant absolution within a certain district. R. de Langland describes him metaphor. in allusion to a surgeon.

Conscience called a leche that coude well *shriue*;  
Go salueth tho that sick ben, & through syn wounded,  
Shrift shope sharpe salue, and made hem do penaunce,  
For her misdedes that they wrought had.—  
The frere hereof harde, and hyed hym ful fast  
To a lord for a letter, leaue to haue curen,  
As a curatour he were; and came with his letters,  
Boldly to the bishop, and hys briefe had  
In countreys there he came in *confession to here*.

The writer then gives a character of a friar of this description; which, in that age, it may be supposed, was by no means singular.

I knew such ons once, not eyght winters passed,  
Came in thus coped, at a court where I dwelled,  
And was my lordes leche, and my ladyes both.  
And at last this *limitour*, tho my lorde was oute,  
He salued so our women, till some were with childe.  
—Here is Contrition, quod Conscience, my cousin sore wounded.

Comfort him, quod Conscience, & take kepe to hys soores.  
The plasters of the *Person*, and ponders beaten to sore,  
He letteth hem lig ouer long, & loth is to chaunge hem.  
From lenten to lenten his plasters biten.

That is ouer long, quod this *limitor*, I leue I shall amend it;

And goeth & gropeth Contrition, and gaue him a plaster  
Of a priuy payment, and I shall praye for you.—  
Thus he goth, & gathereth, and gloseth ther he shriueth,  
Till contrition had clene forgotten to crie, & to wepe,  
And wake for his workes, as he was wont to do.

*P. Ploughman, Fol. ult. Edit., 1561.*

The character given by Chaucer is nearly alike—

A Frere ther was, a wanton and a mery,  
A *Limitour*, a ful solemne man.  
In all the ordres foure is non that can  
So moche of daliance and fayre langage.  
—His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives,  
And pinnes, for to given fayre wives.  
—Somewhat he lisped for his wantonnesse,  
To make his English swete upon his tongs;  
And in his harping, whan that he hadde songe,  
His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,  
As don the sterres in a frosty night.

*Cant. T. Prol., v. 208-271.*

“Howbeit suche maner sendynges are not worldly, as prynces sende theyr Ambasadours, no nor as freres send theyr *lymyters* to gather theyr brotherhedes whiche muste obeye whether they wyll or wyll not.” Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 50, a.

**LIMM, s.** Synon. with *Limmer*, as applied to a female; generally, a *wild limm*, Upp. Lanarks., S. A. V. LIMB.

**LIMMAR, LIMMER, s.** 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

“The noblis hauand gret indignation in lykwise of the trubyl falling baith to tham and thair commonis,

send aue certane of gentyl men as ambassatouris to king Gryme, persuading hym in thair name to deuoid hym of vnhappy & mischeuous *limmaris*, in quhom he had ouir gret confidence.” Bellend. Cron., B. xi., c. 13. Posthabitis *sceleratorum* sententiis, Both. Used also for *nebulo*, Ibid., c. 14. V. LURDANE.

God send grace to our Quens Regent,  
Be law to mak sic punishment,  
To gar *lymmars* forbeir  
For till oppress the innocent,  
Now into this new yeir.

*Maitland Poems, p. 279.*

*Limmer* is used in our laws as equivalent to *thief, riever*.

“Sik hes bene, and presentlie is the barbarous cruelties, and dailie heirschippes of the wicked thieves and *limmers* of the clannes and surnames following, &c.—This mischief and schamefull disorderdour increasis, and is nurished be the oversight, hounding-out, receipt, maintenance, and not punishment of the thiesves, *limmers* and vagabonds.” Acts, Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227; Murray.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes, that *lymmar*, like *shrew*, E., was anciently masculine. It is still thus used, Aberd.

I hitcht about Lyrnessus wa's  
Till I my time cou'd see;  
Syn gart the *lymmers* tak their heels.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.*

V. also p. 2.

Chaucer uses *limer* for a blood-hound, Fr. *limier*, id. Hence it might be used metaphor. for one, who, like a blood-hound, was constantly in pursuit of prey. Teut. *lymyer*, however, is rendered, insidiator, from *lyym-en*, observare, insidiari. According to the latter, *limmar* might originally denote one who lays snares for others, who lies in wait to deceive.

Ben Jonson uses *limmer lowne* in a similar sense, in his Sad Shepherd.

—Hence with 'hem, *limmer lowne*,  
Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy felfe (*sic*) are one.

Dan. *lummer*, denotes “a long lubber, a looby, a booby;” Wolff. In a similar sense we call an idle indolent woman, “a lazy *limmer*.”

2. In vulgar language, a woman of loose manners, S.

“Kate and Matty, the *limmers*, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them.” Waverley, iii. 216.

3. *Limmer*, however, is often used as an opprobrious term, expressive of displeasure, when it is not absolutely meant to exhibit the charge of immorality, S.

**LIMMERY, s.** Villainy, deceit.

Of *Scotland well*, the Friars of *Fail*,  
The *limmery* lang hes lastit;  
The Monks of Melros made gude kail  
On Friday when they fastit.

*Spec. Godly Songs, p. 37.*

**LIMMERS, s. pl.** The shafts of a cart, Teviotdale. V. LYMOURIS.

**LIMNARIS, LYMOURIS, LYMMOUR, s. pl.** The shafts of a cart or chariot.

The cartis stand with *lymouris* bendit strek.

*Doug. Virgil, 287, 5.*

*Lymmouris*, *ibid.* 426. 47.

The *lymnaris* wer of burnisit gold.

*Palace of Honour, i. 33.*

*Birneist*, Ed. 1579.

"*Limmers*, a pair of shafts; North. *Limbers*, thills or shafts; Berksh." Gl. Grose.

The shafts or trams of a cart are still called the *limmers*, Teviotdale.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *limon*, *limons*, id. Whence the phrase *cheval limonier*, a thill horse. Menage ridiculously imagines that *limon* is instead of *timon*, from *temo*. It may naturally be traced to Isl. *lim*, pl. *limar*, Sw. *lem*, pl. *lemmar*, rami arborum; Su.-G. *lima*, *laem*, *lemm*, tabula, asser.

[LIMPITS, TO SOW. "To chew limpets and to eject them from the mouth upon the water, in order to attract fish to the boat." Gl. Shetl., Isl. *soa*, to squander; to scatter, as sowing seed.

*Soa* is an old heathen word of which the etymology is doubtful. Most prob. it is the root word to *son*, an atonement, and originally meant to sacrifice, to make an offering: a meaning, which so far explains the custom of sowing limpets, and shows it to be of great antiquity. V. Icelandic Diet., Cleashy and Vigfusson.]

LIMPUS, s. A worthless woman, Mearns.

Isl. *limp-iaz*, deficere.

LIN, LYN, LYNN, s. 1. A cataract, a fall of water, S.; sometimes *lynd*, Rudd.

"Beaus mony of the watteris of Scotland ar full of *lynnis*, als sone as thir salmond cumis to the *lyn*, thay leip." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

The water *lynnys* rowtis, and euery lynd  
Quhislit and brayit of the souhand wynd,  
Doug. Virgil, 201, 23.

It grows ay braider to the sea,  
Sen owre the *lin* it came.

*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 110.

2. The pool into which water falls over a precipice, the pool beneath a cataract, S.

—I saw a river rin  
Outoure a steipie rock of stane,  
Syne lychtit in a *lin*.

*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 6.

The shallowest water makes maist din,  
The deapest pool the deapest *lynn*,  
The richest man least truth within,  
Tho' he preferred be.

*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 92.

Then up and spake the popinjay,  
Says—"What needs a' this din?  
It was his light lemman took his life,  
And hidid him in the *lynn*."

*Ibid.*, ii. 49.

3. The face of a precipice, Selkirks.

"After much labour we completed this cave, throwing the stuff into the torrent below, so that the most minute investigator could not distinguish the smallest difference in the *lynn*, or face of the precipice." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 70,

4. A shrubby ravine, Roxb.; *Cleuch* synon.

This is only a slight variation from the preceding sense.

This is obviously the sense of *lyn* given by Sibb., "two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood." It indeed denotes any place where there are steep rocks and water, though there is no waterfall.

It seems uncertain which of these is the primary sense. For A.-S. *hlynnia* denotes a torrent, Isl. *lynd*, a cascade, aqua scaturiens, Verel. Ind.: and C. B. *lynn*, Arm. *len*, Ir. *lin*, a pool.

I have met with no evidence that *lyn* is used in the sense given by Sibb., as denoting "two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood."

To LIN, v. a. To hollow out the ground by force of water, Roxb.

LIN-KEEPER, s. A large fresh-water trout, which is supposed to keep possession of a particular pool or *lynn*, Kinross.

LIN-LYAR, s. The same with *Lin-keeper*, Fife.

LIN, LINN, v. n. [1. To sit down, to rest upon or lean against, Shetl. Dan. *laene*, Sw. *läna*, to lean.]

2. To cease, to desist. [Isl. *linna*, id.]

"Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me) and not unlyke (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde houyling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and moste with crying a *Berwyke!* a *Berwyke!* a *Fenwyke!* a *Fenwyke!* a *Bulmer!* a *Bulmer!* or so otherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never *lynde* those troublesome and daungerous noyses all the night long." Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition, Dalzell's Fragments, p. 76.

For th' uncle and the nephew never *lin*,  
Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean.

*Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion*, p. 26.

"Never *lin*, signifies not to tire or give over." Clav. Yorks.

This term is still used in the same sense, Ettr. For.

"Weel, the gled, he fand them sae fat and sae gusty, that he never *lynded* till he had taen away every chicken that the wife had." Perils of Man, i. 238.

LIN, LINE, s. Flax or what is elsewhere called *lint*, Dumfr.

This, although provincial in S., is given by Junius and Johns. as E. It seems to have been formerly the general pronunciation in S., as far as we may judge from the composite term *Linnet* or *Lin-seed*. A.-S. *lin*, C. B. *lin*, Belg. *lijn*, Fr. *lin*, Lat. *lin-um*, id.

LINARICH, s. A sea-plant.

"They use the sea-plant *Linarich* to cure the wound, and it proves effectual for this purpose, and also for the megrim and burning.—The green sea-plant *Linarich* is by them apply'd to the temples and forehead to dry up defluxions, and also for drawing up the tonsels." Martin's West Isl., p. 77.

To LINCH, v. n. To halt, to limp, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *link-a*, Germ. *linckten*, claudicare.

LINCUM LICHT.

Thsir kirtillis wer of *lincum licht*,  
Weill prest with mony plisittis.

*Chr. Kirk.*, st. 2.

This has been understood as denoting some cloth, of a light colour, made at Lincoln. Mr. Pinkerton, however, says, that it is a common Glasgow phrase for *very light*, and that no particular cloth was made at Lincoln; Maitland Poems, p. 450, Append. Sibb. also thinks it not probable that this signifies "any cloth manufactured at Lincoln, but merely *linen*;" Chron. S. P., ii. 368.



With respect to the phrase being used in Glasgow, I can only say, that during twenty years residence there I never heard it. But although it were used, it would rather strengthen the idea that the allusion were to Lincoln; as suggesting that the colour referred to, which was brought from that city, excelled any other.

It confirms the common interpretation, that the phrase *lincum green* frequently occurs.

His merry men are a' in ae liverye clad,  
O' the *Linkome grene* sae gaye to see.  
*Outlaw Murray, Minstrelsy Border*, i. 8.

As Spencer uses the phrase *Lincolne greene*, there is no room to doubt as to the meaning of the allusion.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,  
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayd with silver lace.  
*V. Sir Tristrem*, Note, p. 256.

It seems scarcely necessary to add that the term *lincum* is not only used with respect to the colour, but the peculiar texture or mode of manufacture.

Ane sark maid of the *linkome twyne*,  
Ane gay grene cloke that will nocht steyne.—  
*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 160, st. 8.

### LIND, LYND, s. A teil or lime tree, E. *linden*.

*Licht* as the *lynd* is a common allusion, because of the lightness of this tree; as Virg. uses the phrase, *tilia levis*, Georg. i. 173.

—Set in stede of that man, *licht as lynd*,  
Outhir ane cloud or ane waist puft of wynd.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 316, 6.

I wait it is the spreit of Gy,  
Or ellis fle be the sky,  
And *licht as the lynd*.  
*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 173, st. 2.

It occurs also in P. Ploughman—  
Was never leafe upon *lynd* lighter thereafter.  
Fol. 7. a.

This allusion seems to have had its origin from the use anciently made of the bark of this tree; especially as bonds and fetters were formed of it. It was employed for this purpose so early as the time of Pliny. *Inter corticem et lignum tenues tunicas multiplici membrana, e quibus vincula tiliac vocantur*. Hist. Lib. 16, c. 14. Wachter observes that the Germans call bonds of this kind *lindenbast*, i. e., *vincula tiliacea*; and that, from these fetters, the Swedes not only give the name of *linden trae*, but also of *bast*, to the tree itself, from *bind-en*, to bind.

“Under the *lynd*, under the teil tree, or any tree, or in the woods; a way of speaking very usual with poets.” Rudd.

I haif bene banneist *undir the lynd*  
This lang tyme, that nane could me fynd,  
Quhill now with this last eistin wynd,  
I am cum heir.—  
*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 176.

Lord Hailes renders this phrase, “under the line of equator.” As this language was used with respect to those who were in a rambling state, either from choice or from necessity, the poet seems to play on the words by his allusion to the eastern wind; as if this had brought him back from the regions under the equator. But at most it is merely a *lusus poeticus*. The phraseology properly signifies, being in the woods.

Thare housis thay forhow, and lenis waist,  
And to the *woddis* socht, as thay war chaist,  
And lette thare nekis and hare blaw with the wynd:  
Sum vther went yelland *under the lynd*,  
Quhyl a' the skyis of thare skrik fordynniss.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 220, 40.

Here *under the lynd* is used as synonym. with *to the woddis*. We have a similar phrase in *Adam Bell*, &c.

Cloudeulé walked a lytle beside,  
Look't *under the grene wood lynde*.

*Percy's Reliques*, i. 128.

That this is the sense appears also from a passage in Gower—

The kynges daughter, which this sigh,  
For pure abasshe drew her adrigh,  
And helde her close *under the bough*.—  
And as she looked her aboute,  
She sawe, comende *under the lynde*,  
A woman vpon an hors behynde.

*Conf. Am.*, Fol. 70, a. b.

I find one instance of the phrase being used with the prep. *on*, as would seem, improperly—

—Grass on ground or beast *on lynd*.  
*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 57, st. 19.

The teil tree is celebrated by the old Northern Scalds. G. Andr. quotes the following passage from an ancient Isl. poem, where this tree is introduced as an emblem of the return of Spring.

*Vex ydn, vellur rodna,*  
*Verpur lynd, thrimur snerper.*  
Crescit assiduus labor, prata rubescunt,  
Mutat colores Tilia, praelia exasperantur.

As bonds are made of the bark of the teil-tree, there seems to think that it is denominated *lynd* from this circumstance, from *lynd-a*, to bind. But G. Andr. gives the word as primarily denoting a tree, and only applied, in a more confined sense, to the teil-tree: *Lind*, arbor, lilia, p. 167. *Lundr* denotes a wood; and it deserves observation, that Isl. writers use this term precisely in the same sense in which *lynd* is used by our old poets. *A ec veg til hundar*; Ad sylvas mihi eundem est:—in quibus verbis poeta *exul*, et ad *sylvas damnatus*, suum statum respexit. Gl. Landnamabok. C. B. *Uwoyn* also signifies a wood, a tree.

Thus, it seems natural to conclude, either that this phrase, *under the lynd*, did not originate from *lynd*, the teil-tree, but Isl. *lynd-ur*, a wood; or, that the name, originally denoting a wood in general, came to be transferred to one particular species of tree, because of the great partiality that our ancestors had for it, both because of its beauty and its usefulness.

### LINDER, s. A short gown, shaped like a man's vest, with sleeves, worn both by old women and by children; Ang.

This garment, which is generally made of blue woollen cloth, sits close to the body, and has a number of flaps or skirts all round, hanging down about six inches from the waist. The tradition in Ang. is, that it was borrowed from the Danes, and has been in use since the period of their invasions.

Perhaps q. *lendir*, from Isl. *lendar*, lumbi, because this garment sits close to the *loins* or *reins*; or Su.-G. Isl. *linda*, a girdle. *Lind-a*, v. signifies to swaddle.

To LINE, v. a. To beat. Hence, a game in which a number of boys beat one of the party with their hats or caps, is called *Line him out*; Ang.

[To LINE WT. 1. To *line the ribs wi'*, to make hearty meal of, to satisfy; as, “He *liné't his ribs wi'* beef an' broth,” S.

2. To *line the loof wi'*, to put into one's hand as payment, reward, gratuity, or alms; as “He *lined my loof wi'* a poum' note, Clydes., Banffs.]

[LININ, LINAN, *s.* A low word for food; specially applied to good food or a hearty meal, *ibid.*]

[LINEBURD, *s.* The starboard or right side of a boat, so called because the fishing-lines are used this side. Dan. *line*, Su.-G. *lin-a*, and *bord*, the upper part or deck of a vessel. Gl. Shetl.]

[LINE-SCOLL, *s.* A box for holding fishing-lines, *ibid.*]

LING, *s.* 1. A species of grass, Ayr.

"All beyond the mountains is a soft mossy ground, covered with heath, and a thin long grass called *ling* by the country people." P. Ballantrae, *Statist. Acc.*, i. 105.

Johns. renders E. *ling*, heath; although, from the authority he gives, it is evidently different. It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

2. "*Draw ling*, *Scirpus cespitosus*, Linn." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 485.

3. *Pull ling*, cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn.

"There is a moss plant with a white cottony head growing in mosses, which is the first spring food of the sheep. It springs in February, if the weather is *fresh*. It is commonly called *pull ling*. The sheep take what is above the ground tenderly in their mouths, and without biting it draw up a long white stalk." P. Linton, *Tweed. Statist. Acc.*, i. 133.

Denominated perhaps from being thus *drawn up* or *pulled* by the sheep. Its synonym name is CANNA DOWN, q. v.

4. Flowering heath, Shetl.; Nor. *ling*, heather.]

This seems indeed the primary and proper sense. Isl. *ling*, erica, parva virgulta proferentia baccas; G. Andr., 167. *Ling*, in Berwicks., denotes heath of the first year, when it has the form of a thin long grass. Afterwards it is called *heather*. The shepherds speak of "heather-bells, bent and *ling*," in distinction from each other.

LING, LYNG, *s.* A line. *In ane ling*. 1. In a straight line, straight forward.

Schir Oviles, Schir Iwell, in handis war hynt,  
And to the lufy castell war led *in ane lyng*.  
*Gawan and Gol.*, iii. 10.

2. The phrase is used to denote expedition in motion, "quick career in a straight line;" Shirr. Gl.

Than twa discoverowris have thai tane,—  
Thai bade thame ryd *in-to a lyng*  
To se, qwhat done wes of that thyng.  
*Wyntoun*, viii. 26. 207.

Gif the list rew on syc, quhat gift condigns  
Will thou gyf Nisus, ran swyt *in ane ling*?  
*Doug. Virgil*, 139. 26.

Fr. *ligne*, Lat. *lin-æ*.

To LING, *v. n.* To move with long steps or strides, to go at a long pace, S.

And thai that drunkyn had off the wyne,  
Come ay wp *lingand* in a lyne,  
Quhill thai the bstaill come sa ner,  
That arowis fell among thaim ser.  
*Barbour*, xix. 356, MS.

It is also applied to the motion of horses that have a long step.

And quhair that mony gay gelding  
Befoir did in our mercat *ling*,  
Now skantlie in it may be sene  
Tuelf gait glydis, deir of a preine.  
*Maitland Poems*, p. 183.

Shirr. renders it, to gallop, Gl. °  
I know not whether this may be allied to Teut. *lingh-en*, to lengthen, or Ir. *ling-im*, to skip or go away; also, to fling or dart.

To LINK, *v. n.* 1. To walk smartly, to trip, S.

Quhen scho was furth and frie sche was rycht fain  
And merrylie *linkit* unto the mure.  
*Henryson, Chron. S. P.*, i. 113.

The lasses now are *linking* what they dow,  
And falked never a foot for height nor how.  
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 73.

2. Used to denote the influx of money.

My dadie's a delver of dikes,  
My mither can card and spin;  
And I am a fine fodgel lass,  
And the siller comes *linkin* in.  
*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 242.

This seems a frequentative from *Ling*, v.  
The part. *linking*, is used in the sense of active, agile, S.

—"A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or feifteen hundred *linking* lads to do his will, wad hardly get fifty pund on his band at the Cross o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 291.

3. To do any thing quickly; very commonly used to denote diligence in spinning; as, "She's *linkin'* awa' at the wheel;" So. of S., Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *lunk-a* conveys an idea quite the reverse, tarde incedere, ut solent defatigati; Ihre.

To LINK *aff*, *v. a.* To do any thing with cleverness and expedition, S.

—"She cloutet a' our duds till they leukit like new frae the steek, and *linkit aff* her twa hasps every day." Saxon and Gael, i. 109.

The verbs *to lamp*, *to ling* or *laing*, and *to link*, all denote the action of the body in walking, but in different respects. *To lamp* is to walk rather in a prancing manner, lifting the feet high. *To ling*, or *laing*, is to take long steps, to move with a sort of swing, synonym. with the phrase *naig'in awa'*. *To link*, which is apparently a frequentative from *Ling*, is to walk with short and quick steps.

LINGAN, 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. V. LINGEL.

2. A lash or taw to a whip, Fife.

This corresponds nearly with the Isl. term mentioned under *Lingel*.

LINGAT, *s.* An ingot; Fr. *lingot*.

"Item, twa *lingattis* of gold." Inventories, p. 10.

To LINGE, LYNGE, *v. a.* To flog, to beat, Gall.

"*Linged*, lashed, beaten." Gall. Encycl.  
I know not if this can have any connexion with O. Teut. *lenss-en*, *lents-en*, solvero; as we use the v. *to Pay* metaph. in the same sense.

LINGEL, LINGLE, *s.* 1. Shoemaker's thread, S.; also pron. *lingan*, Fr. *lignoul*. A. Bor. *langot*, the strap of the shoe, Gl. Grose.

Nor hinds wi' elson and hemp *linge*,  
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.  
*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 203.

The canty cobler quats his sta',  
His rozet an' his *lingans*.  
His buik has dreed a sair, sair fa'  
Frae meals o' bread an' *ingans*.  
*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 61.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E. "*Lyngell* that souters sowe with, [Fr.] *chefgroa*, *ligneur*;" *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 45.

Isl. *lengia*, lamina, *sæpius coriacea oblonga*; Hal-dorson.

2. A bandage.

—Or louses of thy *lingels* sa lang as thay may last.  
*Pothwart.*

V. BOUK.

*Linda* is the word used in this sense in Su.-G.: hence *lindebern*, a child wrapped in swaddling clothes. Ital. *lunga*, a girth or thong of leather.

[3. Anything of considerable length of its kind; applied to twine, rope, etc.]

4. A speech, sermon, poem, when long and loose.

5. A person of long, lanky make, Clydes., Banffs.]

To LINGEL, LINGLE, *v. a.* 1. To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread.

Come like a cobler, Donald MacGillavry,  
Beat them, and bore them, and *lingel* them cleverly.  
*Jacobite Relics*, i. 102.

[2. To couple the legs of a horse, to prevent it from wandering from the pasture. The same as *langel*, S.]

[To LINGLE-AFF, *v. a.* 1. To unroll.

2. To repeat from memory a great deal.

3. To speak with fluency, Gl. Banffs.]

[LINGLIN-AFF, *part.* Used also as a *s.* in senses 1 and 2 of *v.*, *ibid.*]

LINGEL-TAIL'D, *adj.* A term applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, S.

LINGER, *s.* Prob., the furniture of a house.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regentia ludgene, and tuk out his pottis and panes, &c., his *linger* about his hous with sum *canabie* beddis, albeit they were of little importance." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 143.

Apparently the furniture, *q.* what *belongs* to the house. Teut. *langh-en*, *promere*, *suppeditare*; *verlangh*, *res necessaria*.

LINGET, *s.* Properly, a rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, to prevent him from running off, Ang.

Su.-G. *lin-a*, *funis crassior*. V. LANGET, LINGEL, *s.*

VOL. III.

LINGET, LINGET-SEED, *s.* The seed of flax, lint-seed, pron. *linseed*. This is usually called *linget*, S. B. pron. like Fr. *linge*, flax; A.-S. *linsaed*, *lini semen*.

"Sik-like, that nane of the subjects of this realme, take upon hand, to carry or transport fourth of this realme, ony maner of linning claith, *linget seed*," &c. Acts, Ja. VI. 1573, c. 59, Murray.

[LINGET-OIL, *s.* Lint-seed oil, Mearns.]

LINGIS, LINGS, *term.* Somner has observed that this termination, added to an *adj.*, forms a *subst.* denoting an object possessing the quality expressed by the *adj.* Hence also, perhaps, the *adv.* of this form, as *backlingis*, *blindlingis*, *half-lingis*, *langlingis*, *newlingis*, &c.

According to Johnstone, *Glos. Lodbrok*, p. 59, Isl. *ling* is a termination corresponding to *ilis*, in Lat. *affabilis*.

It would seem, however, in Isl. sometimes to convey the idea expressed by *alongst*, S. *alongis*, *q.* by the length of the object referred to. Thus *baklengis* signifies backward; *retrosum*, Verel. S. *grufelyngis* appears to suggest the same idea; *q.* extended at one's full length on the belly.

In common pronunciation what was formerly written *lingis*, or *lings*, is softened into *lins*.

In Dan. it assumes a different form; *Baglaends*, backwards. *At gaee baglaends*, to go backwards, to retreat, Wolff; *Baden expl. baglaends*, *recessim*; and also by *liggende paa ryggen*, *reclinis*; *supinus*. The termination *laendsthus* seems to be formed from *laengde*, *longitudo*.

*Ling* in A.-S. is also a common termination, denoting diminution.

LINGIT, *adj.* 1. Flexible, pliant; *lingit claith*, cloth of a soft texture, E. Loth. "*Lingey*, limber. North." Gl. Grose. V. LENYIE.

This term includes a variety of ideas, length or tallness, limberness, and agility, South of S.

"Hout,—said auld John, 'try him, he's but a saft feckless-like chiel; I think ye needna be sae feared for him.' 'It is a' ye ken,' said another; 'do nae ye see that he's *lingit* like a grew [greyhound],—and he'll rin like ane;—they say he rina faster than a horse can gallop.'" *Anecd. Pastoral Life*, Edin. Monthly Mag., June 1817, p. 248.

2. Thin, lean, *wanthriven*; especially applied to an animal that is very lank in the belly; as, "the *lingit* cat," "She's just like a *lingit* haddo;" Roxb.

LINGLE-BACK, *s.* "A long weak back;" *Gall. Encycl.* [V. LINGEL, *s.* 5.]

[LININS, *s. pl.* Shirt-sleeves; "I was standin' i' my bare linins," Gl. Shetl.]

[To LINK, *v. n.* V. under To LING.]

To LINK, *v. n.* To walk arm in arm, S.

"*Linked*.—Persons walking arm in arm, are said to be *linked* or *huiked*," i. e., hooked. *Gall. Encycl.*

LINK, *s.* A division of a peat stack, Gall.

"Links o' Peats.—Each division—is called a *link*; so the stack is made up of *links*." Gall. Encycl.

LINKIE, *adj.* Sly, waggish; as, "a *linkie loon*;" Roxb.

LINKIE, *s.* 1. A roguish or waggish person, one much given to tricks, Roxb.

2. A deceitful person, one on whom there can be no dependance, S. A.

This may be from E. *link*; as the term is often illustrated in this manner, "There are o'er many *links* in his tail." But Dan. *links*, sinister, is also used in the sense of "sly, dexterous, crafty;" Wolff.

LINKS, *s. pl.* Used as signifying *locks*.

Her twa rosy lips are like kamedrappit hinney,  
Her twa laughing een among lads are uncanny;  
Her *links* o' black haire owe her shouters fa' bonnie.—*Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song*, p. 93.

LINKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river, S.

"Its numerous windings, called *links*, form a great number of beautiful peninsulas, which, being of a very luxuriant and fertile soil, give rise to the following old rhyme:

"The lairdship of the bonny *Links* of Forth,  
Is better than an Earldom in the North."  
*Nimmo's Stirlingshire*, p. 439, 440.

2. The rich ground lying among the windings of a river, S.

Attune the lay that should adorn  
Ilk verse descriptive o' the morn;  
Whan round Forth's *Links* o' waving corn  
At peep o' dawn,  
Frae broomy knowe to whitening thorn  
He raptur'd ran.

*Macneill's Poems*, ii. 13.

3. The sandy flat ground on the sea-shore, covered with what is called *bent-grass*, *furze*, &c., S. This term, it has been observed, is nearly synon. with *downs*, E. In this sense we speak of the *Links* of Leith, of Montrose, &c.

"Upoun the Palme Sunday Evin, the Frenche had thameselfis in battell array upoun the *Links* without Leyth, and had sent furth thair skirmishears." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 223.

"In his [the Commissioner's] entry, I think, at Leith, as much honour was done unto him as ever to a king in our country.—We were most conspicuous in our black cloaks, above five hundred on a braeside in the *Links* alone for his sight." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 61.

This passage, we may observe by the way, makes us acquainted with the *costume* of the clergy, at least when they attended the General Assembly, in the reign of Charles I. The etiquette of the time required that they should all have *black cloaks*.

"The island of Westray—contains, on the north and south-west sides of it, a great number of graves, scattered over two extensive plains, of that nature which are called *links* in Scotland." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 205. "Sandy, flat ground, generally near the sea," N. *ibid.*

4. The name has been transferred, but improperly, to ground not contiguous to the sea, either because of its resemblance to the

beach, as being sandy and barren; or as being appropriated to a similar use, S.

Thus, part of the old Borough-muir of Edinburgh is called *Bruntsfield Links*. The most probable reason of the designation is, that it having been customary to play at golf on the *Links* of Leith, when the ground in the vicinity of Bruntsfield came to be used in the same way, it was in a like manner called *Links*.

In the Poems ascribed to Rowley, *linche* is used in a sense which bears some affinity to this, being rendered by Chatterton, *bank*.

Thou limed ryver, on thie *linche* maie bleede  
Champons, whose bloude wylls wythe thie  
watterres flows.

*Elin. and Jug.*, v. 37, p. 21.

This is evidently from A.-S. *hlinc*, agger limitaneus; quandoque privatorum agros, quandoque parocias, et alia loca dividens, finium instar. "A bank, wall, or causeway between land and land, between parish and parish, as a boundary distinguishing the one from the other, to this day in many places called a *Linch*;" *Sonn.*

According to the use of the A.-S. term, *links* might be q. the boundaries of the river. But, I apprehend, it is rather from Germ. *lenk-en*, flectere, vertere, as denoting the *bendings* or *curvatures*, whether of the water, or of the land contiguous to it.

Sir J. Sinclair derives *links* "from *ling*, an old English word, for down, heath, or common." *Observ.*, p. 194. But the term, as we have seen, is sometimes applied to the richest land.

[LINKS-GOOSE, *s.* The common Shiel-drake, Orkn.]

LINKUM-TWINE, *s.* Packthread, Aberd.

"His hose were *linkum-twine*." *Old Song*.

Perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, like *Lin-cum green*.

[LIN-LYAR, *s.* V. LIN-KEEPER.]

[LINNS. Pieces of wood or other material over which a boat is drawn, stretchers, Gl. Shetl.]

LIN-PIN, LINSH-PIN, LINT-PIN, *s.* The linchpin, S., Lancash.

\* Su.-G. *lunta*, paxillus axis, Belg. *londse*.

LINS. A termination common in S. as *hal-fins*, *blindlins*, &c. V. LINGIS.

To LINSH, *v. n.* To hop, Dumfr. Hence,

LINSH, *s.* A hop, *ibid.* V. LINCHE, *v.*

To LINT, *v. a.* To seat, to unbend. *To lint one's hough*, to sit down for a little while, Shetl.

Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere, pret. *lendi*; from the idea of reaching *land*, a figure borrowed from a nautical life. Dan. *lent-e*, *v. n.* signifies to stay, to tarry.

To LINT, *v. n.* To rest, pause. "He wadna let me *lint* or I did it;" he would not let me rest, or he would give me no peace, Mearns.

Isl. Su.-G. *linn-a*, *lind-a*, cessare, desinere.

LINT-BELLS, *s. pl.* The blossom or flower of flax, when growing, S.

The frugal wife garrulous will tell,  
How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell.  
Burns.

LINT-BOWS, *s.* The pods containing the seeds of flax, S. V. Bow, s. 2.

LINT-BRAKE, *s.* An instrument used for breaking or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operations of rubbing and swinging, Teviotd.

[LINT-COBLE, *s.* A pond in which flax is put to rot, to separate the fibre from the rest of the plant, Gl. Banffs.]

LINT-RIPPLE, *s.* V. RIPPLE.

LINT-STRAIK, *s.* "A head or handful of new dressed flax;" Gall. Encycl.

LINT-TAP, *s.* As much flax as is usually laid on a rock for being spun off, S.

LINTIE, *s.* The linnet, S.

"She wrought like a negro, sang like a *lintie*, was always contented and cheerful." Campbell, ii. 75.

LINTWHITE, LYNTQUHIT, *s.* A linnet, S., often corr. *lintie*; Fringilla, linota, Linn.

"The *lyntquhit* sang counterpoint quhen the oszil yelpit." Compl. S., p. 60.

O sweet ar Coila's haugs an' woods,  
When *lintwhites* chaunt among the buds.

Burns, iii. 251.

—Larks, gowdspinks, mavis and *linties*.

V. GOLDSPINK, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 516.

A.-S. *linethoige*, Aelfr. Gl.; supposed to receive its name from feeding on the seed of flax, also *linet*; as for the same reason, in Germ. *flachefinke*, q. a flax-finch; Sw. *hampspink*, id., q. a hemp-finch, as feeding on the seed of hemp. C. B. *linos*, a linnet, according to Junius, from *lin*, lint.

[LIOAG. V. LEOG.]

[LIOO. V. LUBIT.]

To LIP, *v. a.* To break pieces from the face of edge-tools; as, "I've *lippit* my pen-knife," S.; evidently from E. *lip*, *s.*

[To LIP, *v. a. and n.* 1. To fill to the brim, to give full measure, S.

2. To be full to overflowing; with prep. *o'er*, S.

3. To be sunk to the edge, so that water is apt, or about, to flow in; spoken of a boat or any vessel, S.]

[LIPPEN, LIPPING, *adj.* 1. Full to the brim, apt to overflow, S.

2. Sunk to the edge, &c. V. v., S.]

[To LIPPEN, *v. a. and n.* To rely, to trust; as, "I canna *lappen* him wi' siller," "I was *lappenin'* on ye comin' yestreen," S. V. LIPPIN.]

[LIPPENIN, LIPNIN, *s.* Trust, reliance.]

LIPPENING, *part. adj.* Occasional, accidental, Loth.

"I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the *tout* at every bit *lappenin* word." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 312.

This has no proper connection with *Lippin*, *Lippen*, to expect. It indeed conveys an idea rather directly the reverse. Shall we suppose that it has originated from A.-S. *hleapende*, saliens, exsiliens; q. a word leaping out without previous intention? Isl. *hliop*, is used to denote precipitancy, from *hlaup-a*, currere.

LIPPER. A term used as forming a superlative. Thus cattle are said to be *lipper fat*, when very fat, Roxb.

LIPPER, *s.* Leprosy.

"Quhen thir ambassatouris was brocht to his presence, he appetit to thair sicht sa ful of *lipper*, that he was repute be thaym maist horribyll creature in erd." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 19. *Lepra*, infecto. Boeth.

Wyntown writes *lepyr*. V. AFON.  
Fr. *lepre*, Lat. *lapra*, id.

LIPPER, *adj.* 1. Leprous.

"Na *lipper* men sall enter within the portes of our burgh.—And gif any *lipper* man vses commonlie contrair this our discharge, to come within our burgh, his claihs quherewith he is cled, sall be taken fra him, and sall be brunt; and he being naked, sall be ejected forth of the burgh." Stat. Gild, c. 15.

2. Still used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the smallpox, or any general eruption; Fife.

*Lyper* is the orthography of Aberd. Reg. It is conjoined with its synonyme *mesell*.

"The quhilik swine wes fundin *lyper*, *mesell*." V. 15.

3. Applied to fish that are diseased, as synon. with *mysel*, q. v.

"They open the fishe, and lukes not quhither they be *mysel* or *lipper* fish or not." Chalmerlan Air, c. 21, s. 9. *Leprosi* is the only word used in the Lat. A.-S. *hleapere*, leprosus.

To LIPPER, *v. n.* [To ripple, to fret, Shetl.; hence, to foam, to tip with foam. Isl. *hleypp-a*, to agitate, to disturb.]

Thare, as him thoct, suld bs na sandis schald,  
Nor yit na land birst *lippening* on the wallis,  
Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,  
Bot stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouyng,  
His steynanis thidder stering gan the Kyng.  
Doug. Virgil, 325, 51.

[LIPPER, LOPPER, *s.* Foam, surf; pl. *lipperis*, *lopperis*, foam-crested waves, or the tops of broken waves.]

This stoure sa bustuous begouth to rise and grewe,  
Like as the sey changis first his hewe  
In quhite *lopperis* by the wyndis blast.

*Ibid.*, 226, 13.

This may either be the same with *lapper*, to curdle, according to Rudd., sometimes written *lopper*, "as if