

the sea were *curdled*;" or it may be immediately allied to Moes.-G. *hlaup-an*, A.-S. *hleap-an*, Su.-G. *loep-a*, *currere*, whence *loepare*, cursor; especially as Germ. *lauff-en*, denotes the flowing of water, fluere, manare, and *lauff*, Su.-G. *loep*, Isl. *hlaup*, *laup*, are used as nouns in a similar sense. V. LOUP.

LIPPERJAY, s. A jackdaw or jay, Dumfr.; perhaps q. *leaper-jay*, from its perpetual skipping.

LIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S.

The usual way of reckoning grain in S. is by Lades, Bolla, Firlota, Pecks, and *Lippies*.

This is also written *leippie* in the oldest example of its use, as far as I have observed.

—"Of quheit nyne bolla, tua firlotts, tua pecks, tua *lippies*, half *leippie*, and four quarters of ane half *leippie*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 16.

"Give each beast twice a day, morning and evening, —a *lippy* and a half [$\frac{3}{4}$ of a peck] Linlithgow measure, of the best oats, mixed with half the quantity of the bruised peas." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 572.

"*Lepe* or basket. Sporta. Calathus. Corcis. Caniatrum." Prompt. Parv. "*Lepe*, or a basket, [Fr.] corbeilla;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 44, b. *Lepe* had been also used to denote a sort of fish-net. "*Lepe* for fisshes takyng or kepinge. Nassa." Prompt. Parv. "Naasa, a pyche or a fyssh *lepe*." Ort. Vocab.

"The atipend—consists of 5 bolla of wheat, 33 bolla 3 pecks 1 *leippie* barley, 9 bolla 1 peck 1 *leippie* meal," &c. Statist. Acc. P. Dalmenie, i. 236.

Several vestiges of this word remain in modern E. In Sussex, a *leap* or *lib* is half a bushel. In Essex, a *seed leap* or *lib* is a vessel or basket in which corn is carried; from A.-S. *leap*, a basket, *saed leap*, a seed-basket, Ray. "*Leap*, a large deep basket; a chaff basket, North." Gl. Grose.

It occurs in O. E. "Thei token that that was left of relifia sevene *leppfull*;" in another MS., "*leepis* full." Wicliff, Matt. 15. "Seven *leepis*." Mark 8.

To this agrees Isl. *laup*, calathus, quasillum; Su.-G. *lop*, *loep*, mensura frumenti, sextam tonnae partem continens; Ihre. He also renders it by *modius*. For although the cognate terms are used to denote certain measures, these differ much from each other. In Sw. *laupsland* denotes as much land as is necessary for sowing this quantity of seed. In like manner, in S. we speak of a *leppie's sowing*, especially as applied to flax-seed, i.e., as much ground as is required for sowing the fourth part of a peck. Hence L. B. *lep-a*, a measure, according to Lye, vo. *Leap*, containing two thirds of a bushel. But in the passage quoted by him, it evidently signifies the third part of two bushels. Teut. *loope korens* denotes a bushel. For *loope lands* is expl. quadrans jugeri, agri spatium quod modio uno conseri potest; Kilian. Fris. *loop*, the fourth part of a bushel, synon. with *viertele*.

To **LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, v. a. and n.**

1. To expect, to look for with confidence. In the *n.* form it is sometimes used without a prep.; at other times with *for*, S.

"Quharefore, I require you, in my maist hartlie maner, to send to me your resolut auswer thairunto in writ with this berar, that I may perfilie understand quhat I may *lyppin*." Lord Hume, Sadler's Papers, i. 599.

This tre may happyn for to get
The kynd rwte, and in it be set,
And sap to recovyr syne;—
Than is to *lyppyn* sum remede.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 138.

This ferd Alysawndyr oure kynyng sone,
— At Roxburch weddyt Dame Margaret,

The erle of Flawndyrs dowehtyr fayre,
And *lyppynyt* than to be hys ayra.

Ibid., vii. 10. 382.

But sone chield ay upon us keeps an ee,
And sae we need na *lippen* to get free.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 51.

Ne'er—deal in cantrip's kittle cunning,
To speir how fast your days ars running;
But patient *lippen* for the best,
Nor be in dowy thought opprest.

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 123.

2. To *lippen in*, to put confidence in, to trust to, to have dependence on.

Lippin not Troianis, I pray you *in* this hora;
Howeuer it be, I dredes the Grekis fors.
And thams that sendis this gift always I fere.

Doug. Virgil, 40, 13.

Do neuer for schama vnto your self that lak,
To *lippen in* spede of fute, and gyf the bak.

Ibid., 329, 18.

3. To *lyppyn off*, used in same sense.

The fyrst is, that we have the rycht;
And for the rycht ay God will fycht.
The tothyr is, that thai cummyn ar,
For *lyppynnyng off* thair gret powar,
To sek ws in our awns land.

Barbour, xii. 238, MS.

4. To *lippen till*. To entrust to the charge of one.

I love yow mair for that lofa ye *lippen me till*,
Than ony lordschip or land.

Houlate, ii. 12, MS.

5. To *lippen to*, to trust to, to confide in; the phraseology commonly used, S.

Lippyn not to yone alliance redy at hand.
To be thy mach sall cum ane alienare.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 14.

"*Lippen to me*, but look to yourself." S. Prov. Kelly.

6. To *lippen upon*. To depend on for.

"The frist command techis the hart to feir God, to beleif fermerlie his haly word, to traist vpon God, *lippin* all gud vpon him, to lufe him, and to loue him thairfore." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 29, 6.

None of our etymologists have given any derivation of this word. But it is unquestionably allied to the different Goth. verbs which have the same signification; although it most nearly resembles the participle.

Moes.-G. *laub-jan*, *ga-laub-jan*, credere; whence *ga-laubjand-ans*, credentes, *lippinand*, S. *ga-laubeins*, fides. It needs scarcely to be observed that *b* and *p* are often interchanged. Alem. *lob-en*, *gi-lob-en*, A.-S. *ge-lyf-en*, *leaf-an*, *lef-an*, Germ. *laub-en*, Belg. *ge-loov-en*, id.

LIPNING, LYPNYNG, LIPNIN, s. Expectation, confidence.

Thai chesyd the mast famows men
Of thare college commendyt then
Wyth the consent of the kyng,
Makand hym than full *lyppnyng*
That thai suld sa thrally tret the Pape,
That of Northwyche the byschape
Til of Cawntirbery the se
Befor othir suld promovyd be.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 686.

This was afterwards corr. to *Lippinins*, as appears from an autograph letter of Q. Mary, 16th July, 1565.

"This we doubt not bot ye will do according to our *lippinins* with all possible haist." Keith, p. 299.

LIPPING, LIPPIN-FOW, *adj.* 1. Full to the brim, or *lips* of the vessel, Roxb., Gall.

"*Lippin-fu*, brimming full to the lips." Gall. Enc.

2. A river when flooded, is said to be *lipping*, Mearns.

LIPPY, *s.* A bumper, a glass full to the lip, Ayrs.

"I'll gie you a toast, a thing which, but on an occasion, I ne'er think o' minting, and on this toast ye maun a' mak a *lippy*." The Entail, iii. 77.

"He then held the glass to the mistress, and she made it a *lippy*." R. Gilhaize, iii. 160.

Full to the *lip* of the vessel, like E. *Brimmer*, from *Brim*.

[LIQUORY, LIKERIS, *s.* Liquorice, extract from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; com. called *sugarallie*, q.v., Clydes., Perth.

The old name of this article in the W. of Scotland was *allacreish*, a term which is not yet extinct. In the books of a retail merchant in Lechwinnoch, early in last century, the following entries occur:—

"To my Lord Sempill, twa unce *allacreish* at £00 02s 8d Scots." (A.D. 1708.)

"To my Lady Barr, ane unce *alacreish* at 20 pennies." (A.D. 1713.)]

[LIQUORY-STICK, LIKERY-STICK, *s.* The root of the plant from which liquorice is obtained, an article much prized by children, *ibid.*

In some districts the legumenous plant called *Rest-harrow* (*Ononis Arvensis*, Linn.), is named *Liquory-stick*.]

To LIRB, *v. a.* To sip, Aberd.

Isl. *lepra*, sorbillum, might seem allied; or corr. from Dan. *libber til*, delibo, degusto.

LIRE, LYR, LYRE, *s.* 1. The fleshy or muscular parts of any animal, as distinguished from the bones.

Thus it is frequently used by Blind Harry:—

Quham cuir he strak he byrystt bayne and *lyr*.
Wallace, v. 1109, MS.

This seems equivalent to *bayne* and *brawne*, ver. 962.

The burly blaide was braid and burnyst brycht,
In sander kerwyt the mailyeis off fyne steyll,
Throch *bayne* and *brawne* it precht euirilkdeill.

Thus it is applied to the flesh of brute animals, offered in sacrifice.

—Sum into tailyeis schars,
Syne brocht flikerand sum gobbetis of *lyre*.
Doug. Virgil, 19, 35.

God Bacchus gyftis fast thay multiply,
Wyth platis ful the altaris by and by
And gan de charge, and weorschip with fat *lyre*.
Ibid., 456, 2.

The latest instance I have met with of the use of the phrase, *bone and lyre*, is in Spalding's Troubles, when he gives an account of that melancholy event, the blowing up of the Castle of Dunglass, i. 258.

"Haddington, with his friends and followers, rejoicing how they defended the army's magazine frae the English garrison of Berwick, came altogether to Dunglass, having no fear of evil, where they were all suddenly blown up with the roof of the house in the air, by powder, whereof there was abundance in this place, and never *bone* nor *lyre* seen of them again, nor

ever trial got how this stately house was blown up to the destruction of this nobleman, both worthy and valourous, and his dear friends."

2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it.

Of a sword it is said—

What flesh it ever hapneth in,
Either in *lyre*, or yet in skin;
Whether that were shank or arm,
It shall him do wonder great harm.

Sir Egeir, p. 26.

3. *Lyre* signifies the lean parts of butcher-meat, Ettr. For.; [*lure*, Ayrs., pron. *lair*, as in the old alliterative rhyme.

The ratton ran up the rannle-tree
Wi' a lump o' lean raw *lure*.]

4. The countenance, complexion; as in old ballads, *lilly white lire*, *luffy in lire*, &c.

The origin is certainly A.-S. *lire*, lacerti, the pulp or fleshy part of the body; as *scanc-lira*, the calf of the leg. Rudd. has observed, that S. "they call that the *lyre*, which is above the knees, in the forelegs of beeves." This has an obvious analogy with Su.-G. Dan. *laar*, Mod. Sax. *lurre*, femur, the thigh.

The phrase *fat lyre* used by Doug. would almost suggest that our term had some affinity to Isl. *hlyre*, *lyre*, which is the name of the fattish fish, *piscis pinguisissimi* nomen; *piscis pinguissimus maris*, G. Andr., p. 115, 167, whence *hlyrfeit-er*, *lyrfeit-er*, very fat.

LIRE, *s.* The udder of a cow, or other animal, Aberd. V. LURE.

To LIRK, *v. a.* To crease, to rumple, S.

It is also used as a *n. v.*, to contract, to shrivel, S.

"It [the elephant] has no hair upon the skin of it but a rough tannie skin, and *lirking* throughout all its body; the trunk of it *lirks*, and it contracts it, and draws it in, and dilates and lets it out, as it pleases." Law's Memorials, p. 176-7.

Isl. *lerk-a*, contrahere; *lerkadur*, contractus, in plicas adductus. *Hosur lerkadr at beinum*; caligae circa crura in plicas coactae, Landnam. Gl. In the same sense we say that stockings are *lirkit*.

LIRK, *s.* 1. A crease, a mark made by doubling any thing, S.

2. A fold, a double, S.

The mare, who leek'd both fat and plump,
And had no *lirk* in all her leather,
More than what's in a full blown bladder,—
—The mare, I say, when wind got vent,
Lock'd lean like butchers dogs in Lent.

Meston's Poems, p. 145.

3. Metaph. a double, a subterfuge.

"It is the Lord we have to do with, who knows how to seek out the *lirks* of our pretences." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 307.

4. A wrinkle.

Some leo the courts, some leo the kirk,
Some leo to keep their skins frae *lirks*;
For me, I took tham a' for stirks
That loe'd na money.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

5. A hollow in a hill.

The hills were high on ilka side,
An' the beught i' the *lirk* o' the hill;
And aye, as she sang, her voice it rang,
Out o'er the head o' you hill.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 231.

LIRKIE, *adj.* Full of creases, wrinkled, S.

To LIS, *v. a.* Prob., to assuage. V. LISS.

We'll gretis yow, lord, yone lusty in leid,
And says him likis in land your langour to *lis*.
Gawan and Gol., i. 14.

"Lessen," Pink. Gl. But I would rather understand it as signifying to assuage; Su.-G. *lis-a*, requiem dare, lenire.

[LISCH, LEISH, *s.* 1. A thong of leather, a lash for a whip; *halk lischis*, the leather thongs by which a hawk is tied up, S. V. LEISCH.

2. A lash or blow with a whip or a strap, Clydes.]

[To LISCH, LEISH, *v. a.* 1. To tie up, or to attach, by means of a thong or cord.

2. To lash, to beat, to punish by whipping, Clydes.]

LISCHIN, LEISHIN, *s.* A thrashing, a beating, a whipping, *ibid*.

LISK, LEESK, *s.* The flank, the groin, S. *Lisk*, *lask*, *id.* A. Bor. *Lesk*, Lincoln.

— The grundyn hede the ilk thraw
At his left flank or *lisk* persit.

Doug. Virgil, 339, 7.

O. E. "*Leske*. Inguen." Prompt. Parv. "*Leske*, by the belly; [Fr.] ayne, i. e., the groin;" Palsgr. B. iii., F. 44, b.

Dan. *liuske*, Sw. *id.* Seren. *liumske*, Ihre. Belg. *liesch*, *id.*

LISLEBURGH, *s.* A name said to have been given to the city of Edinburgh.

"About ten or twelve days ago, the Queen at our request came to this town of *Lisleburgh*, to give her orders about some affairs of State, which, without her personal presence, could not be got dispatched." Lett. from Privy-Council of Scotl. to the Queen-mother of France, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 346.

"By many and incontestable evidences, I now see that *Lisleburgh* was the French appellation for Edinburgh; but why they came so to call it, I know not." Note, *ibid*.

Could the French think of giving this name to our capital, q. *lisle bourg*, the island-city, because in ancient times, from the loch on each side, it was nearly in an insulated situation; or from any supposed resemblance to *Lisle*, a fortified city in Flanders, denominated from the streams with which it was surrounded? V. *Lisle*, Dict. Trev.

LISPUND, *s.* A weight containing 18lbs., commonly used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. LESHPUND, LEISPUND.

To LISS, *v. n.* To cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Allied to Isl. *leys-a*, A.-S. *lys-an*, solvere; Dan. *liser*, to ease, to help, to relieve; *lise*, ease, relief, comfort. But the affinity is more evident from the A.-S. noun, from which our *v.* might be formed. *Lisse*, remissio, relaxatio, cessatio; a "a slacking or loosing, a ceasing," Somner. Hence *lysing*, *lesing*, *lesnesse*, liberatio, "a loosing."

LISS, LISSENS, *s.* 1. Cessation, release; denoting a state of quietness, or an interval

from trouble; as, "He has nae *lissens* frae the cough;" he has no cessation in coughing; the cough harasses him without intermission;" Loth. *Leeshins*, S. A.

2. "Remission, or abatement, especially of any acute disease. Fr. and Sax. *lisse*, remissio, cessatio." Gl. Sibb.

We may add, as cognate terms, Dan. *lise*, Su.-G. *lisa*, otium, requies a dolore vel sensu quolibet mali. It seems to view Isl. *leys-a*, A.-S. *lyse*, [*lys-an*], to loose, as the origin.

LIST, *adj.* Agile.

"When any of his disciples were not just so *list* and brisk as they might have been—he thought no shame, even on the Golf-fields,—to curse and swear at them, as if he had himself been one of the King's cavaliers." R. Gilhaize, ii. 130.

Chaucer has *lissed*, eased, relieved, the only term I have observed, which may perhaps be allied.

LIST, *s.* Apparently for *Last*, as denoting a certain quantity of fish.

"viij list of fysche;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1525, V. 15.

LISTARIS, *s. pl.* The small yard arms.

"Hail on your top sail scheitis, vire your *listaris* and your top sail trossis, & heise the top sail hear." Compl. S., p. 63.

Perhaps from *list*, the border of a garment, or Germ. *latz*, sinus vestis.

LISTER, *s.* A spear for killing fish. V. LEISTER.

To LIT, LITT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To dye, to tinge, S. A. Bor. Part. pa. *littyt*, dyed. ["To *litt*, to dye indigo blue," Gl. Shetl.]

"Na man bot ane burges may buy woll to *lit*, nor make claiht, nor cut claiht, without or within bourgh." Burrow Lawes, c. 22.

— Turnus by his hait and recent dede
Had wyth hys blude *littyt* the ground al rede.

Doug. Virgil, 462, 9.

2. To blush deeply, to be suffused with blushes; as, "Her face *littit*;" Fife.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *lit-um*, supine of *lino*. Sibb. with far greater propriety mentions Sw. *lett-a*, *id.* Our term is more immediately allied to Isl. *lit-a*, colorare, tingere, *litr*, Su.-G. *let*, anc. *lit*, color; hence *twaelitt*, variegated, q. of two colours; Isl. *lit-lauss*, decolor, *litklaedi*, vestes tinctae, *litverpur*, colorem deponens, &c.

This term seems to be confined to the Scandinavian dialects of the Goth. I have, at least, observed no vestige of it in the Germ.

LIT, LITT, *s.* 1. Colour, dye, tinge, S.

"It is sene speidfull, that *lit* be cryit vp, and visit as it was wont to be." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566. V. HOGERS; also the *v.* Hence,

2. Dye-stuffs, S. ["Litt, indigo," Gl. Shetl.]

"*Lit*, called orchard *lit*, the barrell—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps we have the root in C. B. *linc*, the color, whence *lincydd*, tinctor, our *litstar*.

[LIT-FAT, LITT-FALT, *s.* A vat for dye-stuffs, a dyer's vat, S.]

[LIT-HOUSE, LIT-HOUS, *s.* A dye-house, a dye-work, *S.*]

[LIT-PAT, LIT-POT. A pot or iron vessel used for dying. The *lit-pot* was at one period an indispensable article in the family, *S.*]

LITSTAR, LITSTER, *s.* A dyer, one who gives a colour to clothes, *S.* ["*Littie, a dyer,*" *Gl. Banffs.*]

"And at na *litstar* be draper, nor by claith to sell agane, nor yit thoilit thairto, vnder the pane of escheit." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566.

"Na sower, *litster*, nor flesher, may be brether of the merchand gilde; except they sweare that they sall not vse their offices with their awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 99.

This, I find, is also *O. E.* "*Litstar*. Tinctor. *Lit-tinge* of clothe. Tinctura." *Prompt. Parv.* The *v.* was also in use. "*Littyn*, clothes. Tingo." *Ibid.*

Isl. litunarmadur, tinctor, literally a colour-man.

LITTING-LEID, *s.* A vessel used by dyers.

"Ane gryt *litting leid* price twenty poundis, ane litill *litting leid* price sax poundis, ane masar of siluer." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

At first view one might suppose that this had been called a *leid*, as being formed of *lead*. But this origin seems very doubtful, as *Teut. laede* signifies capsula, theca, loculus, arcula.

[LIT, *interj.* "O lit! O lit! alas, alas!" *Gl. Shetl.*]

*LITANY, *s.* A long unmeaning effusion, *Aberd.*

To LITCH, *v. a.* "To strike over;" *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps corr. from *E. Leash*.

LITE, *s.* Synon. with *Sharn*, *Aberd. V. Loit*.

LITE, LYTE, *adj.* Little, small, limited.

Consider thy ressoun is so febill and *lite*,
And this knowlege profound and infinite.

Doug. Virgil, 310, 4.

Thys litil toun of Troy, that here is wrocht,
May not wythhold the in sic boundis *lyte*.

Ibid., 300, 50.

"*Lite, a lite, a few or little.* North." *Gl. Grosc.*

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A short while.

And though I stood abaisit tho *a lyte*,
No wonder was.

King's Quair, ii. 22.

I you beseik my febyl lyffe to respite,
That I may leif, and endure yit ane *lyte*,
All pane and labour that you list me send.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 34.

The term is used in *O. E.*

Sithen he gau him drawe toward Normundy,
The londe to visite, & to comfort his frendes.
He rested bot *a lite*, a sonde the Inglis him sendes.

R. Brunne, p. 81.

2. A small portion.

— I knaw tharin full *lyte*.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 41.

A.-S. lyt, lyte, parum, pauci; *Su.-G. lite*, *Isl. litt*, parum. It is not improbable that this is allied to

Su.-G. lyte, vitium, as *littleness* implies the idea of defect. Thus the origin may be *Isl. liot-a*, damnum accipere; *Verel*.

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A nomination of candidates for election to any office.

"Archibald Earl of Argyle,—James Earl of Morton, and John Earl of Marre, being put in *lites*, the voices went with the Earl of Marre." *Spotswood*, p. 258.

—"You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland, whom the Generall Assemblie hath not first nominated and given vp in *lytes* to that effect." *Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie*, p. 180. *V. LERT*.

2. Elect, contra. of *elyte*, *q. v.*

He stud as *Lyte* twa yhere owre,
And Byschape thretty yhere and foure.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 141.

To LITE, LYTE, *v. a.* To nominate, to propose for election; the term always implying that there is an opportunity given of preferring one to another.

"The saidis provest, baillies, and counsell [sall] nominat and *lyte* thrie personis of the maist discret, godlie, and qualfeit personis of euerie one of the saidis fourtene craftis, maist expert hand lawboraris of thair awin craft;—and euerie craft be thame selfis furth of thir names sall elect a persoun quha salbe thair deacone for that yeir." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

To LITH, LYTH, *v. n.* To listen, to attend.

Than said he loud upone loft, "Lord, will ye *lyth*,
Ye sal nane forfeir betyde, I tak upone hand."

Garvan and Gol., iii. 18.

This word is common in *O. E.* *Su.-G. lyd-a*, *Isl. hlyd-a*, audire, obedire; *hlyding, hlydin*, *Dan. lydiq*, obediens. From the *v.*, as *Ihre* observes, are formed *A.-S. hlyst-an*, *Su.-G. lyst-ra, lyst-a, hlust-a, lym-a*, *Germ. laust-ern*, *Belg. luyt-ern*, *E. list, listen*.

LITH, *s.* 1. A joint, a limb, *S.*

—Thare *lithis* and lymys in salt wattir bedyit,
Strekit on the coist, spred furth, bekid and dryit.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 28.

Not *lichtis* as in the printed copy. *V. Gl. Rudd*.

"Looking to the breaking of that bred, it represents to thee, the breaking of the bodie and blood of Christ: not that his body was broken in bone or *lith*, but that it was broken with dolour, with anguish and distres of hart, with the weight of the indignation and furie of God, that he sustained for our sins quhilk hee bure." *Bruce's Sermon*, on the Sacrament, 1590, Sign. F. 4, b.

"*Lyth* or lymme. Membrum.—*Lyth fro lyth*. Membratim." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Used metaphor. to denote the hinge of an argument, *S.*

The Squire perceiv'd; his heart did dance,
For he had fall'n on this perchance,
He did admire, and praise the pith of 't,
And leugh and said, I hit the *lith* of 't,

Cleland's Poems, p. 31.

3. A division in any fruit; as, "the *lith* of an orange,"—"of an ingan," &c., *S.*

4. The rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn, *M. Loth*.

"The horns of the Mysore cow are without annulets, or *liths* as we call them." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth.*, p. 155.

A.-S. lith, artus, membrum, *Isl. litha*, id. *Verel. Ind.*, p. 158. This learned writer deduces it from

led-a, to bend; observing that it properly denotes the flexion and articulation of the joints. *Proprie est flexus et commissio articulorum.* Alem., Dan., Belg. *lid*, Chaucer *lithe*. Moes.-G. *uslitha* is used to denote a paralytic person, Matt. viii. 6; ix. 9, deprived of the use of his limbs; *us* signifying *from* or *out of*. To this corresponds S. *aff-lith*, or *out-of-lith*, dislocated, dis-jointed.

To LITH, *v. a.* To separate the joints one from another, especially for facilitating the business of carving a piece of meat, S. V. the *s.*

Isl. *lid-a*, articulatim dividere, deartuare.

LITHE, LYTHE, *adj.* 1. Calm, sheltered from the blast, S. Lancash. Pron. *lyde*, *leyd*, S. B. synonym. *loun*.

"A *lythe* place, i.e., fenced from the wind or air," Rudd. vo. *Le*. *The lithe side of the hill*, that which is not exposed to the blast, S.

In a *lythe* cantie hauch, in a cottage,
Fu' bien wi' ald warldly stors,
Whare never lack'd rowth o' good potage,
And butter and cheese gilore;
There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker,
Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.
Jamieson's Pop. Ball., i. 292.

Like thee they scoug frae street or field,
An' hap them in a *lyther* bield.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

V. SCOUR, *v. n.*

2. Warm, possessing genial 'heat.

The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth,
Syn in a bed thair brocht him fair and *lyth*.
Wallace, ii. 275, MS.

3. Affectionate, metaphor. used. One is said to *have a lithe side* to a person or thing, when it is meant that he has attachment or regard, S. B.

A.-S. *hlithe*, quietus, tranquillus, *hleowth*, apricitas, sunshine, *hleoth-faest*, calidus, are evidently allied. But it appears in a more primitive form in Isl. *hliæ*, umbra, umbraculum, locus a vento vel sole immunis. *Ad draga i hlie*, occultare, celare, subducere. *Leite*, locus soli, ascendens inter humiliora terrae, tanquam latibulum depressionis loci; G. Andr. Isl. *hiya*, dicebatur latus cujusvis montis, potissimum, tamen pars montis a ventis frigidioribus maximo aversa. Jun. Et. vo. *Lukewarm*. V. LE, under which some other cognate terms are mentioned; as both words claim the same origin.

LITHE, LYTHE, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, S.

There, seated in a *lythie* nook,
You'll tent my twa-three lammies play;
And see the siller birnie crook,
And list the laverock's sang sae gay.
Campbell, ii. 68.

To LITHE, LYTHE, *v. a.* To shelter, S. B.

'Twas there the Muse first tun'd his saul
To lilt the Wauking of the Faul'.
When ance she kindly *lyth'd* his back,
He fan' nae frost.

V. the *adj.* *Sherrif's Poems*, viii.

LITHE, LYTHE, *s.* 1. A warm shelter, S. B.

—She frae ony beeld was far awa',
Except stanesides, and they had little *lythe*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

2. Encouragement, favour, countenance; metaph. used, S. B.

And he, 'bout Nory now cud see nae *lythe*,
And Bydhy only on him looked blythe.
Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

LITHENES, LYTHNES, *s.* Warmth, heat.

"To excesse, thair may never cum gud nor profit,
nor body nor lif is nevir the bettir. And sa it tynis
all maner contience, voce, aynd, *lythenes*, and colour."
Porteous of Nobilnes, Edin. 1508.

Perhaps it may signify softness, A.-S. *lithenesæ*, lenitas.

To LITHE, LYTHE, *v. a.* 1. To soften.

"I beleaf that trew repentance is the special gift of
the haly spreit, quihilk be his grace *lythis* and turnis
our hart to God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme,
1552, Fol. 119, a.

I am inclined to think, that this is the original
idea of A. Bor. *leath*, "ceasing, intermission;" espe-
cially as Ray gives this example, "no *leath of pain*,"
i.e., I apprehend, no mitigation. He very unnaturally
derives it from the word "leave, no leaving of pain."
Coll., p. 44. This may also be the origin of "*Lathe*,
ease or rest," *ibid.*, p. 43, which, with more verisimi-
litude, he deduces from A.-S. *latian*, differre, tardare,
cunctari.

2. To thicken, to mellow; S. Chesh. Spoken of
broth, when thickened by a little oat-meal,
or by much boiling. Lancash. "*lithe*, to put
oat-meal in broth." Tim Bobbin, Gl.
"*Lithing*, thickening of liquors. North."
Gl. Grose.

3. Applied to water, when thickened by mud.

"Old colliers and sinkers—report that the progress
made in sinking through hard stone was so very slow,
that the coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers
were *lything* the water, that is, making it of a thick and
muddy colour by their operations." Bald's Coal-trade
cf S., p. 13.

A.-S. *lith-ian*, to mitigate; *lithwaec-an*, to become
mellow. Our *v.* is also used, like the latter, in a neut.
sense.

A *v.* of this form seems to have been anciently used
in Isl. Hence Olaus mentions this as an old proverb
addressed to maid-servants, when their work went on
slowly. *Huad lydur grautum genta? Quid proficis
pultem coquendo? or, as it would have been expressed
in vulgar S., "What speid do ye mak in lithing the
crowdie, maid?" Lex. Run. vo. Genta.*

LITHE, LYTHE, *adj.* Of an assuaging quality.

Water thair asked swithe,
Cloth and bord was drain;
With mete and drink *lithe*,
And seriance that were bayn.—
Sir Tristrem, p. 41.

Moes.-G. *leithu* denotes strong drink; whence A.-S.
lith, poculum. V. the *v.*
"*Lythe*, soft in felinge. Mollis. Lewis." Prompt.
Parv.

LITHIN, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal, and some-
times of milk, poured into broth for mel-
lowing it, S.

LITHY, LYTHIE, LYTHY, *adj.* Thickened
or mellowed; as applied to broth or soup,
Teviotd.

This is the how and hungry hour,
When the best cures for grief,
Are cogfous of the *lythy* kail,
And a good junt of beef.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll., ii. 198.

"I am a bit of a leech mysel : He maun he cockered up wi' spice and pottages, strong and *lithy*." Tournay, 289.

LITHE, *s.* A ridge, an ascent.

Here I gif Schir Galerou, quod Gaynour, withouten ony gile,

Al the londis, and the *lithis* fro laver to layre.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 27.

In this sense, doubtless, are we to understand the term *lithe*, as used by Thomas of Erildoune ; although viewed by the ingenious Editor, as "oblique for satisfaction." V. Gl.

No asked he lond, no *lithe*,
Bot that maiden bright.

Sir Tristrem, p. 97.

A.-S. *hleoth*, *hlithe*, jugum montis, clivus, Su.-G. *lid*, clivus, colli altior ; Hist. Alex. Magn.

Them lister at dracijas under ena lida.

Placet sub clivo subsistere.

Isl. *leit*, id. *lid*, *hlid*, lotus montis, seems also allied ; pl. *lidar*, declivitates ; Verel. Ind.

LITHER, *adj.* Lazy, sleepy, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *lat*, Isl. *latur*, piger.

LITHERLIE, *adv.* Lazily, *ibid.*

"I hurklit *litheriye* down, and craup forret alang on myne looffis," &c. Wint. Tales, ii. 41. V. LIDDER.

LITHER, *adj.* Undulating. A *lither sky*, a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate, Roxb.

Perhaps merely the E. *adj.*, as signifying pliant.

LITHRY, *s.* A 'crowd ; "commonly a despicable crowd," Shirr. Gl.

"In came sic a rangel o' gentles, and a *lithry* o' hanyiel slyps at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gane like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

This seems originally the same with *Ladry*.

As this term is also pronounced *Leithry*, and is much used in Aberdeenshire, it has been said that it was "originally derived from *Leith* of Harthill, and his clan, who were a very violent, rude, and quarrelsome people." But according to this rule of derivation, many other northern clans must have given rise to terms of a similar signification.

This is either a deriv. from *leid*, people, q. v., or from A.-S. *lythre*, malus, nequam ; *lythre cynne*, adulterinum genus, Lye ; Isl. *leid-ur*, turpis, sordidus vel malis moribus praeditus.

***LITIGIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Prolix, tedious in discourse ; a metaph. use of the term, among the vulgar, borrowed from the procrastination of courts of law, Loth.

2. Vindictive ; also pron. *Latigious*, Aberd.

LITIS, *s. pl.* Strifes, debates ; Lat. *lites*.

—"That the kingis hienes gar wryte his lettrez to baith the said prelatiis, exhorting and praying thame to leif thair contentiounis, *litis* and pleiis contrare till vtheris now mouit, and dependand betuix thame in the court of Rome." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 232.

LITISCONTESTATIOUNE, *s.* That state of a case in law, in which both parties having been fully heard before a judge, agree that he should give a final decision.

"Jame Spark protestys that Rechert Watsoun be exemmyt or *litiscontestatioune* be maid in the said causs." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, p. 601. Or, before.

LITSALTIS, *s. pl.* Errat. of *litfaltis* or *litfattis*.

"Ane mekill leid, ane littill leid, tua *litsaltis*," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

Perhaps it should be read *litfaltis* or *litfattis*, q. *fats* for *lit*, or dye-stuffs ; as the phrase, "ane *lit fatt*," occurs elsewhere. V. 21.

LITTAR, *s.* Prob., a horse-litter.

"Item, half a *littar* of crammosie velvot freinyeit with gold and silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 146.

Apparently a sort of bed carried by horses, a horse-litter for travelling ; Fr. *litiere*, *lictiere*, from *lict*, a bed, Lat. *lect-us*.

LITTERSTANE, *s.* A stone shaped into the form of a brick, about two feet in length, and one foot in other dimensions, Aberd.

"The stones are called *litter stones*, because, before the roads were formed, they used to be carried in a *litter* to the builders, and were sold at fourpence each, delivered at the foot of the wall ; Agr. Surv., Aberd., p. 57.

LITTLEANE, *s.* A child, S.

—Fu soon as the jimp three raiths was gane,
The daintiest *littleane* bonny Jean fuish hame,
To flesh and bluid that ever had a claim.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

This may be q. *little one* ; or from A.-S. *lytling*, parvulus. V. LING, *term.*

Hamilton writes this as a compound term ; "The declaration—of thy wordis lichtens, and gewis trew intelligence to the *lytil anes*." Facile Traicteise, p. 69.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *adj.* 1. Small in size, not bulky, S.

V. **BOUKIT**.

The carlings Maggy had so cleuked—
They made her twice as *little bouked*.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 37.

[2. Of small account, of no authority, contemptible ; as, "He was big an' bouncin' wi' his pleas, but wi' jist twa three words the shirra made him unco *little-bookit*," Clydes., Perth., Banffs.]

LITTLE-DINNER, *s.* A morsel taken in the morning before going to work, Teviotd., Loth.

LITTLEGOOD, **LITTLEGUDY**, *s.* Sun-spurge, or wart-spurge, an herb, S. *Euphorbia helioscopia*, Linn.

LITTLE-GUDE, *s.* The devil, Ayr.

—"The mim maidens nowadays have delivered themselves up to the *Little-gude* in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons." The Entail, ii. 284.

"The *Little-gude* was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow." The Steam-Boat, p. 301.

"Neighbours began to—wonder at what could be the cause of all this running here and riding there, as if the *littlegude* was at his heels." Annals of the Parish, p. 384.

LITTLER, *comp.* of Little; less, S. B.

LITTLEST, *superl.* Least, *ibid.*

LITTLEWORTH, *adj.* Worthless; a term often applied to a person who has a bad character, and is viewed as destitute of moral principle, S. *He's a littleworth body or creature.*

"He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger.—He defended himself by saying, 'He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *little worth* person.'" Boswell's Journal, p. 62, 63.

The phrase, though not used in a composite form, occurs in E. Hence it is said, Prov., x. 20. "The heart of the wicked is *little worth.*"

LITTLEWORTH, *s.* This term is used substantively in Dumfr.; as, *He's a littleworth.* V. MUCKLEWORTH.

LITTLE, *adj.* Rather little, Loth.

It is not always used in this sense. For the expression, *unco littlie*, is sometimes used.

Perhaps formed from the A.-S. *v. lytlig-an*, to decrease. *That ic lytlige*, ut decrescam; Lye.

LIUNG, *s.* An atom, a whit, a particle, Ang. synon. *yim, nyim, hate, flow, starn.*

I scarcely think that this can be allied to Su.-G. *liung-a*, to lighten, q. a flash, a glance.

LIVE, LIVE, LYVE, *s.* Life. *Eterne on live*, eternally in life, or alive, immortal. *On lyve*, alive.

Was non *on lyve* that tok so much on hand
For lufis sake.—

King's Quair, iii. 11.

—All ane begynnare of euery thing but drede,
And in the self remanis *eterne on live.*

Doug. Virgil, 308, 52.

The phrase *on live* is from A.-S. *on lyf*, alive; *Tha he on lyf waes*, when he was alive, Lye.

Lyve is used for live or life, O. E.

The emperour of Almayne wyllede to wyue
Mold the kyng's dogter, & to rygte *lyue.*

R. Glouc., p. 433.

LIVER, *adj.* Lively, sprightly, Teviotd.; the same with *Deliver.*

To LIVER, *v. a.* *To liver a vessel*, to unload the goods carried by her, S.

Germ. *liefer-n*, Fr. *livr-er*, to deliver, to render. "If any of that victuall shall happin to be *livered* within their bounds—that they also detaine and sease the victuall," &c. Acts. Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VIII. 61.

[LIVER-BANNOCKS. Bannocks baked with fish-livers between them, Shetl.]

LIVER-CRUIKE, LIVER-CROOK, *s.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

"Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook* or *strings*. It is attended with a strangury, and seldom cured." Agr. Surv., Roxb., p. 149.

[LIVER-CUP, or KROOS, *s.* A piece of dough is kneaded in the shape of a cup, and this cup is filled with fish-livers, and strips of dough are laid over the top. It is then placed upon the heated hearthstone and baked, Shetl.]

[LIVER-FLACKIES, *s. pl.* Two half-dried pil-tacks are split, the "rig" is taken out, and fresh livers are put between them. They are then roasted upon the hearthstone, Shetl.]

LIVER-MOGGIE, LIVER-MUGGIE, *s.* The stomach of the cod filled with fish-liver, &c., a dish used in Shetland; evidently from Sw. *lefwer*, liver, and *mage*, the maw or stomach.

LIVERY-DOWNIE, *s.* A haddock stuffed with *livers*, meal, and spicerics; sometimes the roe is added, Ang.

LIVERY-MEAL, *s.* Meal given to servants as a part of their wages, S.

"About the time of the Union, the common day's wages of a labourer were from 5d. to 6d. per day. When *livery-meal* was given, 2 pecks or 16lb. weight per week, seems to have been always the fixed quantity. Those ploughmen, who did not live in the farmer's house, had, besides their *livery-meal*, 6½ bolls per annum, and 4d. per week, under the name of *kitchen money*." P. Alloa, Stat. Acc., viii. 626, N.

Fr. *livrée*, the "delivery of a thing that's given; and (but lesse properly) the thing so given.—*La Livrée des Chanoines*, their—daily allowance in victuals, or in money." Cotgr. Hence L. B. *livreia* used in a similar sense. *Liber-atu*, præbitio, is synon.

[To LIVIER, *v. n.* To loiter, to linger, to saunter, Shetl.]

LIXIE, *s.* The female who, before a Penny-bridal, goes from place to place borrowing all the spoons, knives, forks, &c., that may be necessary for the use of the company, Ang. She is entitled to her dinner gratis, as the payment of her services. L. B. *lix-are*, mundare?

LIZ, LIZZIE, LEEZIE, *s.* Abbreviations of the name *Elizabeth*, S.

LOAGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, worn by the labouring classes during summer, Stirlings., South of S.; *Logs*, Loth.; synon. *Hoeshins, Hoggers, Moggan*, q. v.

Ye're gaun withouten shoou or boots,

But slorpin *loags* about your coots.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 17.

[LOAKIE, LOOKIE, *interj.* An expression of surprise; *loakies*, *lookies*, and *lookie me*, are other forms, Perth., Banffs.]

LOALLING, *s.* Loud mewing, Teviotdale.

—“They were agreeably surprised with the *loalling* of cats; which, upon making their appearance on the floor, were all transmogrified into women.” Edin. Mag., June 1820, p. 534.

A word perhaps transmitted from the Dances of Northumbria; Dan. *lall-er*, “to sing, as a child going to sleep, to sing lullaby,” Wolff; also *lull-er*; Isl. *lall-a*, id. Lat. *lall-are*. V. the etymon of LILT.

[LOAMICKS, *s. pl.* The hands; a cant word, Shetl.]

LOAMY, *adj.* Slothful, inactive, Loth. Synon. *løy*, S. B.

Old Belg. *lome*, tardus, piger; Kilian. Perhaps both this, and Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, insulsus, have a common origin with *Løy*, q. v.

LOAN, LONE, LOANING, *s.* 1. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards, S. Here the cows are frequently milked.

Thomas has loes'd his ousen frae the pleugh;
Maggy by this has bewk the supper-scenes;
And muckle kye stand rowting in the *loans*.

Ramsay, ii. 7.

On whemelt tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood mony a gean,
Some fill'd wi' brachan, some wi' kail,
And milk *het frae the loan*.

Ibid., i. 267.

Hence the phrase, a *loan soup*, “milk given to passengers when they come where they are milking;” Kelly, p. 371.

But new there's a meaning on ilka green *loaning*,
That eur brow foresters are a' weide away.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 2.

The term, I suspect, is allied to E. *lawn*. As this signifies an open space between woods, there is great affinity of idea. The E. word is generally derived from Dan., Su.-G., *lund*, a grove. V. Jun. Etym. Gael. *lòn*, however, signifies a meadow.

Launde, as used by Chaucer, is rendered “a plain not plowed;” Tyrwhitt.

—To the *launde* he rideth him ful right,
There was the hart ywont to have his flight.

Knightes, T. v. 1693.

Hence the phrase a *hale loan of kye*, i. e., all the cows belonging to a farm, S.; all the milch-cows being assembled in the *loan*.

Kimmer can milk a *hale loan of kye*,
Yet sit at the ingle fu' snug an' fu' dry.

“She possessed a sympathetic milking peg which could extract milk from any cow in the parish.” Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 291.

Mr. Cromek here gives an account of the means used for restoring milk, when “the sly Guidwyfe compounded with the mother of cantrips for her *hale loan of kye*.”

Cumb. *Lwonin* is rendered *lane*; Gl. Relph. “*Looan*, or *loocanin*,” id. Grose.

2. A narrow inclosed way, leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another, S. This seems at first

to have been applied to a place where there were no buildings, although the term has in some instances been continued afterwards. It is nearly allied to E. *lane*, as denoting “a narrow way between hedges.”

—He spang'd eut, rampag'd an' said,
That nane amen' us a'
Durst venture eut upe' the *lone*,
Wi' him to shak a fa'.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

3. In some towns it is used to denote a narrow street, S. like E. *Lane*.

LOANING-DYKE, *s.* “A wall, commonly of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture;” Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 143.

“In the mutual declarator of property between Mr. George Wilson of Plewlands and George Dundas of that ilk, concerning the right of a *loaning*,—found Dundas's disposition to Plewlands, being of the same tenantry, lying on the east and west side of the *loaning*, it could not include or comprehend the same.” Fountainh. Suppl., Dec., iv. 236.

LOAN-SOUP, *s.* A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows on a farm are milked; milk fresh from the cow, S.

“You are as white as a *loan soup*,” S. Prov. “Spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*.” Kelly, p. 371.

“Milk given to strangers when they come where they are a milking,” N. *ibid*.

LOAN, LONE, *s.* 1. Provisions.

“It concerns his Majesty's lieges—to repair when and where he thinks fitting, upon 48 hours advertisement, with 15 days *lone*. These are therefore to require and command you,—to be in readiness, and prepared with 15 days *provision*.”—“Ilk heritor to furnish his prest men with 40 days *loan*, and arms conform.” Spalding, i. 115, 248; also 116, ii. 234.

[2. Wages, pay; bounty.]

The term is so used by Spalding in his account of the equipment of the troops raised in Aberdeen, as part of the army of the covenanters, who went to join General Lesly in England, A. 1644.

“Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat, breeks, hose, and bonnet, bands and shoone, a sword and musket, powder and ball for so many, and other some a sword and pike, according to order; and ilk soldier to have six shilling every day for the space of 40 days, of *loan* silver; ilk twelve of them had a baggage horse, worth 50 pound, a stoup, a pan, a pot for their meat and drink, together with their hire or levy or *loan* money, ilk soldier estimate to 10 dollars.” Troubles in S., ii. 150.

It seems properly to signify wages, pay; Germ. *lohn*, id. Teut. *loon*, Su.-G. *loen*, merces, from *loen-a*, to give. V. *Laen*, Ihre, p. 30.

To LOAVE, *v. a.* 1. To expose for sale, Lanarks.

This is probably an old Belgic word in our country; as it exactly corresponds to mod. Belg. *loov-en*, “to ask money for wares, to set a price on goods, to rate;” Sewel. Teut. *lov-en om te verkoopen*, (i. e., with a view to sale,) *indicare, aestimare, pretium statuere rei venalis*. Kilian views it as an oblique sense of

Lov-en, laudore; as, according to Horace, he praises his goods, who wishes to dispose of them. Hence *lover*, Belg. *loover*, "an asker of money," and *loeving*, "asking of money for wares."

2. To lower the price of any thing in purchasing, to offer a smaller price than has been asked; as, "What did ye mak by *loavin'* my beast?" Loth.

[LOB, LOBBACH, *s.* A large piece of any thing. When extent or surface is implied, *lob* is generally used: *lobbach* almost always implies lump. Clydes.]

LOBBA, *s.* The same with LUBBA, *q. v.*

"On the berry heather and *lobba* pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App. p. 46.

LOBSTER-TOAD, the Cancer Araneus.
V. DEEP-SEA-CRAB.

To LOCAL, *v. a.* To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders, *S.*

"—And anent thair prouision, to *locall* sufficient stipendis, and augmentatioun of thair present stipendis, and assignatioun furth of the thriddis be the takkismen of teyndis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1816, p. 34.

"—Where that *quantum* is—*localled* or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree "modification and locality." Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 10, § 47.

"Worthy Dr. Blattergoul was induced, from the mention of a grant of lands,—to enter into a long explanation concerning the interpretation given by the teind court in the consideration of such a clause, which had occurred in a process for *localling* his last augmentation of stipend." Antiquary, ii. 93.

LOCALITY, *s.* 1. The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules, *S.*

"The whole tithes of the parish out of which the stipend is modified, are understood to be a security to the minister, till, by a decree of *locality*, the proportions payable by each landholder be ascertained.—After a decree of *locality*, no landlord is liable in more than the proportion that he is charged with by that decree." Erskine's Inst. *ut sup.*

2. Used also in relation to the liferent of a widow, *S.*

"The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*." Bell's Dict.

LOCH, LOUCH, *s.* 1. A lake, *S.*

E. Lave, to throw out water, or to throw it up, has been derived from Lat. *lav-o*, to wash. The *v. to lave*, as used in *S.*, properly signifies to throw water, in the way of dashing it on the face, or any other object. It includes the idea, both in copiousness, and of force; and is most probably allied to Isl. *laav-ar*, fluit, fluctitat; as denoting the motion of the waves, or their dashing on the rocks. *Ecke laav-ar um steinin*; Non. adfluit unda scopulo. Hence *Laug-r* primarily signifies liquor fluens. Hence also *laug-a*, lavo, abluo; *laug*, lavatio, ablutio. The term, *loch*, *lough*, as applied to an arm of the sea, may thus have originally meant a body of flowing water.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place,
Betwis a *louchsid* and a bra.

Barbour, iii. 109, MS.

But suddainlie thay fell on slewthfull sleip,
Followand plesance drownit in this *loch* of cair.

Palace of Honour, iii. 6.

It is used metaphor. by Douglas.

2. An arm of the sea, *S.*

"There are, in several parts of the Highlands, winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows, of which hollows some are navigable for ships of burden for ten and twenty miles together, inland: Those the natives call *lochs* or lakes, although they are salt, and have a flux and reflux, and therefore, more properly should be called Arms of the Sea." Burt's Letters, ii. 206, 207.

"Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky." Boswell's Journ., p. 244.

Gael. *loch*, Ir. *lough*, C. B. *lough*, a lake. *Loch* in Gael. also signifies an arm of the sea. Lat. *lac-us*, is radically the same. This term seems to have been equally well known to the Goths. Hence A.-S. *luh*, and Isl. *laug*, Su.-G. *log*, a lake. A.-S. *luh*, also denotes a firth, an arm of the sea; fretum, aestuarium, Lye. The Northern languages, indeed, seem to retain the root, Su.-G. *lag*, Isl. *laug*, which have the general sense of moisture, water. V. *Lag*, *Ihre*.

LOCHAN, *s.* A small lake, Gall.

The rumour spreading round the *lochan*,
The cause could not be told for laughin,
How brithers pingled at their brochan,
And made a din.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

"In the depth of the valley, there is a *lochan* (the diminutive of *loch*), of superlative beauty." Mrs. Grant's Superstitions, i. 266.

Corn. *laguen*, a lake; Ir. *lochan*, a pool.

LOCH-REED. Common Reed-grass, *S.*

"Arundo phragmites. The *Loch-Reed*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

LOCHABER AXE, *s.* A sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted, *S.*

"That they be furnished with halbert, *Lochaber axes*, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis." Acts Cha. I., 1642, Ed. 1814, VI. 43.

"Our hero set forth,—accompanied by his new friend Evan Dhu, and followed by the gamekeeper aforesaid, and by two wild Highlanders, the attendants of Angus, one of whom had upon his shoulder a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a *Lochaber axe*." Waverley, i. 238.

"I have had great loss on the death of my worthy auld friend, Serjeant M'Fadigen, of the town-guard, which is all destroyed, with its fine *Lochaber axes*, which, sure enough, was a great ornament to the city." Saxon and Gael, i. 89.

It is evident that in Moray this is viewed as a Danish instrument. For Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn, in 1643, asserts that—there were only aucht score—able bodied men—in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscattis [muskets], pickes, gunnis, halberds, *Densaices* or *Lochaber axes*." V. Statist. Acc. V., p. 16, N.

The opinion of the inhabitants of this province is of considerable weight; as it may be supposed that the fact had been handed down, from the time that the

Danes had a temporary settlement in their country, that their invaders used weapons of this description.

The name of this instrument has been varied in different countries and ages, according to the fancy of the people, or their ideas as to those who first used it. In Iceland it had been viewed as of Roman origin. For Gudm. Andr. explains *atgeir*, securis Romana, adding in Sw. *ein hellebord*, a halbert. This name is formed from *geir*, a sort of hooked sword, a scimitar, also a spear, and *at-a*, tingo, colores induco, properly *cruento*; as denoting the execution done by this weapon, q. a weapon dyed with gore. A.-S. *aetgar* is undoubtedly the same word; defined by Lye, genus teli, also framea. Somner calls it a javelin or short kind of spear.

It must certainly be viewed as properly a Goth. weapon. It might receive its vulgar name, as having been borrowed, by the inhabitants of *Lochaber*, from the Norwegians who settled on the north-west coast, or from the Scandinavians while they possessed the Hebridae. But the weapon itself does not seem to have been Celtic.

"Gildas mentions that the Picts had a kind of hooked spears, with which they drew the Britons down from the battlements of the wall of Gallio. Such spears were used among the Scandinavians; and Bartholin gives us a print of one found in Iceland. Sidonius Apollinaris, describing the Gothic princes, says, *Muniebantur lanceis uncatis*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 374, 375.

The drawing referred to as given by Bartholin, faces p. 364 of his Antiq. Danic. The hook strongly resembles that of the *Lochaber axe*, but the side, corresponding to the hatchet, does not project sufficiently. V. DENSAIXES.

LOCHDEN, s. The name given to Lothian. The vulgar name is *Louden*.

"Nixt to the merches Pichtland bordereth, now termed *Lochden*.—The same river devyde th againe, from *Lochden*, a countrie quhair ar many townes, as Dumfermling, Coupar," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., Introd. xvi. The word may have been written *Lothden*.

LOCH LEAROCK, s. A small grey water-bird, seen on Lochleven; called also a *Whistler*.

This seems equivalent to the *lavrock* or lark of the lake.

[**LOCH-LIVER, s.** A jelly-fish, Banffs.]

[**LOCH-LUBBERTIE. V. FALLEN STARS.**]

LOCHMAW, s. A species of Mew.

"*Larus, a loch-maw.*" Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 16.

[**LOCH-REED, s.** V. under **LOCH.**]

LOCHTER, s. A layer. V. **LACHTER.**

LOCHTER, s. The eggs laid in one season. V. **LACHTER.**

LOCK, LOAKE, s. A small quantity, a handful; as a *lock of meal*, a *lock of hay*, or a *lock meal*, &c., S.

"*Lock*, a small parcel of any thing. North." Gl. Grose. *Lock*, E. sometimes signifies a tuft.

Ye may as weel gang sune as syne
To seeke your meal among gudle folk;
In ilka house yese get a *loake*,
When ye come whar yer gossips dwell.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 225.

"May bids keep a *lock hay*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 52.

"The expression *lock* for a small quantity of any readily divisible dry substance, as corn, meal, flax, or the like, is still preserved, not only popularly, but in a legal description, as, 'the *lock* and *gowpen*,' or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as in town culture." Heart M. Loth., ii. 23, N.

The original application seems to have been to hair, as the phrase is still used; from Isl. *lock-r*, Su.-G. *lock*, capillus contortus; in the same manner as *tail*, q. v.

[**TO LOCK, v. a.** To seize hold of, to grapple with, to clutch, Shetl.; Isl. *luka*, Su.-G. *lukā*, Dan. *lukke*, id.]

[**LOCKIT, part. pa.** Seized hold of, ibid.]

LOCKANTIES, LOCHINTEE, interj. Expressive of surprise, equivalent to "O! strange!" Ayr.; perhaps q. *lack-a-day*.

"*Lockanties!* that sic guid auld stoops o' our kintra language sould be buriat." Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

"*Lockintee!* O strange!" Gl. Picken.

LOCKER, s. A Ranunculus, Tweedd., Selkirks.

The name of the Ranunculus Nemorosus in Scania, a province of Sweden, is *Luck*. In West-Gothl. it is called *Hwitlockor*; perhaps from *lock*, v. Su.-G. *lyck-a*, as "the flower, during rain, is carefully shut;" Linn.

LOCKERBY. A Lockerby lick, a severe stroke or wound on the face.

"A great number were hurt in the face, which was called a *Lockerby lick*, especially the laird of Newark; Maxwell was all mangled in the face, and left for dead." Moysie's Mem., p. 221.

If the phrase was not formerly in use, it must have had its rise from the circumstance of the action referred to taking place in the vicinity of *Lockerby*.

LOCKERIE, adj. Rippling; applied to a stream, Roxb.

I know not if it be allied to Isl. *hlick-r*, curvamen, q. forming curves; or to Dan. *lok*, a curled lock.

LOCKET, s. The effect of belching, what is eructed.

Ben ower the bar he gave a brocht,
And laid about them sic a *locket*;
With *eructavit cor meum*,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 313.

A.-S. *locet-an*, eructare; Lye.

LOCKFAST, LOKFAST, adj. Properly secured by bars and *locks*.

"In respect the said gudis was in a *lockfast* house, so that the officaris could not cum at them, ordanis the four Baillies, &c.—if neid beis to make open doors, and take out the same gudis." Acts Town-Counc. Edin., A. 1560.

Lockfast lwmes, instruments of whatever description that are under lock.

"And gif neid beis, to make oppin durris and vther *lofast* lwmes, and to vse his Maiesties keys to that effect." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 561.

LOCK-HOLE, s. The key-hole, S. B.

LOCKIN'-TREE, *s.*

The *lockin' tree* syne he did fling,
And ower the barn did throw't.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79.

Qu. if the rung used as a *bar* for the door?

LOCKMAN, LOKMAN, *s.* The public executioner. It occurs in this sense, in the Books of Adjournal, Court of Justiciary, so late as the year 1768; and is still used, Edinburgh.

His leyff he tuk, and to West Monastyr raid.
The *lokmen* than thair bur Wallace but baid
On till a place his martyrdom to tak,
For till his ded he wald na forthy mak.
Wallace, xi. 1342, MS.

Ay loungand, lyke a *lock-man* on a ladder;
The ghaistly luke fleys folks that pas thee by,
Lyke a deid theif that's glowrand in a tedder.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56.

In both passages, this is the most natural sense. That from Wallace, in edit. 1648, is nonsensically printed *cleughmen*; in edit. 1673, *cleughmen*.

"The Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh, as Sheriffs within themselves,—do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or *Locksman* within three suns,—for murdering in his own house one of the licensed Blue-gown beggars," &c. *Fountainh.*, i. 169.

"*Lockman*—hangman, so called from the small quantity of meal (Scotticé, *lock*) which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed to market in the city. In Edinburgh the duty has been very long commuted; but in Dumfries, the finisher of the law still exercises, or did lately exercise, his privilege, the quantity taken being regulated by a small iron ladle, which he uses as the measure of his perquisite." *Heart M. Loth.*, ii. 23, N.

Lockman seems originally to have denoted a jailer; Germ. *loch*, a prison, a dungeon; *einen in loch stecken*, to clap up one in prison; Teut. *luck-en, lock-en*, to lock; A.-S. *loc*, claustrum, a "shutting in," Somner. Places of confinement in Renfrews. and other parts of the country are still called *Lock-ups*.

From the apparent origin of the term, it would appear, that, in former times, the jailer, or perhaps the turn-key, who had the charge of a condemned criminal, was also bound to act as executioner.

Analogous to this, A.-S. *bydel*, *ergastularius*, executor, "the keeper of a prison or house of correction," Somn., in mod. language signifies a door-keeper, E. *beadle*. Germ. *buttel* is radically the same word, lictor; in Teut. softened into *beul*, an executioner; carnifex, tortor, lictor; Kilian. Hence *beulije, beulerije*, a prison, carcer; Germ. *buttelei*. *Wachter* derives *buttel* from *beit-en*, capere, because his office is to seize and bind the guilty. Sw. *boedel*, from the same source, is the common designation for an executioner. V. DEMPSTER.

LOCUMTENENT, *s.* Lieutenant.

—"The furnishing of thei fyfty men that suld pas to the *locumtenent* to Elgene for resisting of the Illis men." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

—"That passis to Innerness to the *locumtenent* for the tyme." *Ibid.*

LOCUS, *s.* Ashes so light as to be easily blown about, Dumfr.

C. B. *llwech*, dust or powder, from *llw*, that which has aptitude of motion; Owen.

[LODBERRIE, *s.* A kind of enclosed wharf common in Lerwick, Shetl.]

LODDAN, *s.* A small pool, Gall.

"*Loddans*, small pools of standing water." Gall. Enc.

This is evidently Gael. *lodan*, "a light puddle," Shaw; a dimin. from *lod*, a puddle, whence *lodaiyham*, to stagnate. Isl. *lon*, signifies stagnum, lacunar, and *lon-ar*, stagnat, vel stagni scatet, G. Andr.; but I do not suppose that there is any affinity.

[LODE-STERNE, *s.* The pole-star or north star. *Lyndsay, Test. and Compl. Papyngo*, l. 472.]

[LODIANE, LOTHYANE, LOWDIANE, *s.* Lothian, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i., Gl. Ed. Dickson.]

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

LODNI, LADNI, *pret.* Laded, put on board.

"That—thair be takin be the customer of the porte whair the goodis, &c., ar embarkit, ane bond or obligation—by the maister of the schip and the factour or partie that *lodnit* the goodis.—We the foirsaidis—hes schipit and *ladnit* at the porte of Leith," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

LOFF, *s.* Praise. V. LOIF.

To LOFT, *v. a.* To lift the feet high in walking, *Ettr. For.*

Dan. *loeft-er*, to heave or lift up.

LOFTED HOUSE, a house of more stories than one, S.

"The chief and his guest had by this time reached the house of Glennaquich, which consisted of Ian nan Chaistel's mansion, a high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a *lofted house*, that is, a building of two stories, constructed by Fergus's grandfather, when he returned from that memorable expedition, well remembered by the western shires, under the name of the Highland Host." *Waverley*, i. 298.

This seems to have been anciently denominated a *lofthouss*, as in *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

Loft house, *Aberd.*, still denotes the upper part of any building, used as a warehouse; or the whole building, the *loft* of which is thus appropriated.

LOG, *s.* The substance which bees gather for making their works, S. B.

Perhaps radically the same with A.-S. *loge*, Su.-G. *lag*, humour. *Lag*, Ihre observes, is one of the most ancient Goth. words, as appears from the great variety of forms which it assumes in different languages. Isl. *laug-r*, *berialaugr*, the juice of berries; Belg. *loog*, lye for washing.

LOGAN, *s.* 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a mob or parcel of boys, so as to produce a scramble, *Aberd.*

2. The act of throwing in this manner, *ibid.*

Isl. *logan* signifies abalienatio, from *loga*, alienare, to give away, to part with.

But perhaps we should rather trace it to Gael. *logan*, the hollow of the hand, or *lamhagan* [*lavagan*] handling, groping; C. B. *llav, lauv*, the hand, whence *lov-i*, to handle, and *gan*, capacity, *gan-u*, to contain.

To LOGAN, *v. a.* To throw any thing among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up any thing, which is kept as property by him who catches it, *ibid.*

LOGE, *s.* A lodge, a booth; a tent, a house, S.

A litill *loge* tharhy he maid;
And thar within a bed he haid.

Barbour, xix. 653, MS.

Celt, *lug*, *log*, a place; whence, according to Calender, Lat. *loc-us*. Dan. *loge*, however, denotes a lodge, a shed, a hut; Su.-G. *laage*, locus recubationis, Isl. *laag*, latibulum, Seren. A.-S. *log-ian*, to lodge.

[LOGEING, LOGYNG, LUGEEN, LUGYNG, *s.*

1. Residence, the town residence of a laird or a lord, S.

2. Lodging, place of encampment, *Barbour*, ii. 282.]

LOGG, *adj.* Lukewarm, Gall.

"*Loggwater*, lukewarm water." Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *luighe* signifies a caldron, a kettle. But it seems to be rather a corr. of the first syllable of the E. word. V. LEW.

LOGGARS, LOGOURIS, *s. pl.* Leggings, gaiters; stockings without feet, tied up with garters, and hanging down over the ancles, Dumfr. V. LOGGS.

"Item, for vij elne of quhyte to be *logouris* to the king, the tyme his leg was sayre, price of the elne iiij s.; summa xxviiij s." (A.D. 1489). Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 149, Dickson.]

C. B. *lodrau*, hose, *lawdyr*, trowsers.

To LOGGAR, *v. n.* To hang loosely and largely, Dumfr. V. LOGGARS.

LOGGERIN', *adj.* Drenched with moisture, Dumfr. *Locherin* (gutt.) *id.*, Upp. Clydes.

Originally the same with *Laggery* and *Laggerit*. Isl. *laugur*, thermae, baths. With the ancient Goths Saturday was denominated *Laugurday*, because they were accustomed to bathe on this day.

LOGIE, KILLOGIE, *s.* A vacancy before the fire-place in a kiln, for keeping the person dry who feeds the fire, or supplies fuel, and for drawing air. Both terms are used, S.

And she but any requisition,
Came down to the *killogie*,
Where she thought to have lodg'd all night.

Watson's Coll., i. 45.

I have sometimes been inclined to deduce this from Su.-G. *loga*, Isl. *log*, flame. But perhaps it is from Belg. *log*, a hole; or merely the same with the preceding word, as denoting a *lodge* for him who feeds the fire.

This is merely Sicamb. *loy*, &c.

It has the same sense in Shetl. signifying lazy. We may add to the etymon, Isl. *lui*, lassitudo; Haldorson.

[LOGOURIS, *s. pl.* V. LOGGARS.]

LOGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. V. LOGGS.

LOICHEN, (gutt.), *s.* A quantity of any soft substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c., Ayr.

Gael. *lochan*, a little pool, or lake; *leaghan*, liquor; *leog*, a marsh; and *lagan*, flummery; may all have had a common origin, as denoting what is in a state of moistness.

To LOIF, LOIFE, LOIUE, LOVE, LUFF, LOUE, *v. a.* To praise.

Now sal thair nane, of thir wayis thrie,
Be chosen now ane bishope for to be;
Bot that your nicht and majestie wil mak
Quhatever he be, to *loife* or yit to lak;
Than heylly to sit on the rayne-bow.
Thir bishops cums in at the north window;
And not in at the dure nor yit at the yet;
Bot over waine and quheil in wil he get.

Priest of Peblis, S. P. R., p. 16, 17.

The meaning seems to be, "to merit praise or dispraise;" the term being used rather in a passive sense, like to *blame*, S., instead of, to be *blamed*.

Thy self to *loif*, knak now scornfully
With proude wourdis al that standis the by.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 24.

Now God be *louit* has sic grace till vs sent.

Ibid., 485, 13.

Thal prysyt him full getrunly,
And *lovyt* fast his chawalry.

Barbour, viii. 106, MS.

Leavté to *luff* is getrunly;

Throuch leavté liffis men rychtwisly.

Ibid., i. 365, MS.

i. e., loyalty is greatly to be praised.

"*Loiue* thow the Lord O my saule, and all that is within me *loiue* his haly name, *loiue* thow the Lord my saule, and forget nocht his benefitis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 90, 6. This is for *benedic* in the Vulgate.

This word appears in most of the Goth. dialects; Isl. Su.-G. *lofw-a*, A.-S. *lof-ian*, Alem. *lob-on*, Germ. *lob-en*, Belg. *loob-en*, *id.*, A.-S. Isl. Belg. *lof*, Germ. *lob*, praise. Isl. *loftig*, laudable, *loford*, commendation.

It informs us that some derive *lofw-a*, to praise, from *lofwe*, *lof*, the palm of the hand, S. *lufe*; because the clapping of the *lives* is a sign of praise, as 2 Kings xi. 12, is rendered in the Isl. version, *Their kloppudu lofum saman*; They clapped their hands. Hence *lovaklapp*, applause.

LOIF, LOFF, *s.* Praise.

Leill *loif*, and lawté lysis behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184, st. 1.

i. e., honest commendation, void of flattery.

Thair *loff* and thair lordschip of so lang date,
That bene cot armour of eld,
Thair into herald I held.

Houlate, ii. 9, *Lofs*, MS.

LOIS, *s.* Praise.

The sege that schrenks for na schame, the schent
might hym schend,
That mare luffis his life, than *lois* upone erd.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

Sa grete dangere of battal it was he
Prouokit sa, and mouit to the mellé,
For young desire of hie renouwe perfay,
And *lois* of proues, mare than I bid say.

Doug. Virgil, 469, 6.

Laus is the word used by Maffei. V. Los.

LOISSIT, *pret.*

Thair luffly lances thal *loissit*, and lichtit on the
ground.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 3.

"Loosed," Pink. But it is rather, *lost*, broke, or destroyed; A.-S. *leos-an*, perdere, or *los-ian*, perire, amittere. This is confirmed from another passage.

Their lancis war *loissit*, and left on the land.
Ibid., st. 18.

LOIT, *s.* A turd, S. Isl. *lyte*, deformity; or Su.-G. *lort*, dung, filth.

LOIT, *s.* 1. A spirt of boiling water, ejected from a pot by the force of the heat, Gall.

"*Loits*, those—drops which leap out of pots when they are boiling, and *scaud* those persons seated round the *ingle*." Gall. *Encycl.*

C. B. *lodw*, spirting or squirting, *lodwy*, a spirt, a squirt; *lwd*, ejected.

2. Any liquid suddenly thrown out by the stomach, and falling on the ground, Dumfr.

[LOK, LOAKE, *s.* A quantity, generally a small quantity. V. LOCK.]

LOKADAISY, *interj.* Used as expressive of surprise, Loth., Berwicks.

It is merely a corr. of E. *alack-a-day*. Johns. views *alack* as a corr. of *alas*. I can offer nothing more satisfactory. Junius, vo. *Alas*, gives Belg. *ey-lacey*. But I suspect that it is an *erratum*; as I can find the term nowhere else. Roquefort derives O. Fr. *las*, *lasse*, *alas*, from Lat. *lass-us*, fatigued.

LOKE, *interj.* Used both as expressive of surprise and of gleesomeness, Loth., Clydes., Roxb.

This might be viewed as changed from E. *alack*, were it not frequently used in the form of an irreverent prayer, *Loke keep me*, &c., which plainly shews that it is a corr. of the divine name *Lord*. It is curious, that those who have introduced this mode of expression, should have accidentally hit on the name of one of the false deities of our Gothic ancestors. This is *Loke*, whose attributes nearly resemble those of the evil principle of the oriental nations. He produces the great serpent which encircles the world, viewed by some as an emblem of sin. He is also the parent of *Hela* or Death, and of the wolf *Fenris*, that is to attack the gods, and destroy the world. V. Mallet's North. Antiq.

LOKFAST, *adj.* Secured by a lock. V. LOCKFAST.

To LOKKER, *v. n.* To curl, S. part. pr. *lokker-and*; part. pa. *lokkerit*.

The bend ybeildit of the grene holyne
Wyth *lokkerit* lyoun skyn ouerspred was syne.
Doug. Virgil, 247, 1.

"When your hair's white, you would have it *locking*," S. Prov.; spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires; Rudd.

Isl. *lock-r*, capillus contortus; *locka-madr*, a man who has long and curled hair; Franc. *loche*, curled hair, also to curl, Gl. Pez. According to Somner, A.-S. *locca*, sometimes bears this sense. Gr. *πλοκος* cirrus, has been fancifully viewed as the origin by Helvigius, Rudd., and others.

LOKKER, LOKAR, *adj.* Curled.

His heid was quhyt, his een was grene and gray,
With *lokar* hair, quhilk owre his shulder lay.
Henryson, Evergreen, l. 186, st. 5.

LOKLATE, *adj.*

Wicht men assayede with all thair besy cur,
A *loklate* bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur;
Bot thair mycht nocht it brek out of the waw.
Wallace, iv. 234, MS.

Edit. 1648, *locked*. The term seems to signify a bar that guarded or covered the *lock*, so as to *let* or hinder it from being opened by a key or forced open.

LOKMAN. V. LOCKMAN.

[*To LOLL, *v. n.* 1. To be idle; to stand, sit, loiter about, or work, idly, S.

2. To stay at home in idleness, to hang about or sit dozing by the fire; in this sense it is applied to animals also, especially to dogs, Clydes., Perth., Aberd., Banffs.

3. To recline on each other; spoken of two persons, often of lovers, and in disapprobation, Gl. Banffs.

4. To evacuate, to excrete, West of S.]

LOLL, *s.* 1. An idle, or lazy, inactive, person, a sluggard, S.

Ere he could change th' uncanny lair,
And use help to be gi'en him,
There tumbled a mischevious pair
O' mawten'd *lolls* aboon him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

This undoubtedly allied to the E. *v. to loll*, to lean idly, which Johns. oddly inclines to trace to the reproachful term *Lollard*. Serenius refers to Sw. *lull-a* as synon. with the E. *v.*, rendering it by Lat. *inniti*, Su.-G. *lolla* signifies *fœmina fatua*; Fenn. *loll*, *impolitus*, Gr. Barb. *λωλ-os*, *stolidus*. Isl. *loll-a*, *segniter agere*; and *lollari*, *ignavus*, mentioning E. *Lollard* as a cognate term.

2. In the West of S. the term *loll* is applied to human excrement. A great *loll*, magna merda.

[LOLLIN, LOLLAN, *part. pr.* 1. Used also as a *s.* implying the act expressed in each of the senses of the *v.* above.

2. As an *adj.*, implying lazy, idle, indolent.

The *v. loll* in sense 2, and the *adj. lollin* have often the *pret. aboot* added,—for emphasis rather than explanation.

O. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire.]

To LOLL, *v. n.* To emit a wild sort of cry, as a strange cat does, Roxb., Berwicks.

"*To Loll*, to howl in the manner of a cat." Gl. Sibb. V. LOALLING.

LOLLERDRY, *s.* The name given, for some ages before the Reformation, to what was deemed heresy.

The schip of faith, tempestuous wind and raine,
Dryvis in the see of *Lollerdry* that blawis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 4.

From *Lollard*, a name reproachfully given, in England, to any one who adhered to the doctrines of Wiclif. Some think that it was derived from Lat. *lolum*, cockle. To this origin, as Tyrwhitt has observed, Chaucer seems to allude.

He shal no gospel glosen here ne teche,
He woulde sowpen som difficultee,
Or springen cockle in our clene corne.

Shipmanne's Prol., v. 12923.

Others trace it to Teut. *lollaerd*, mussitator, a mumber of prayers, *loll-en*, mussitare, to sing, to hum, to mumble prayers. V. Kilian, vo. *Lollaerd*.

[Indeed, the name Lollard was used as a term of reproach before Wyclif's time: it was an O. Du. term, Latinised as *Lollardus*. Du Cange quotes Johannes Hocsemius, who, under the date 1309, says,—“Eodem anno quidam hypocritise gyrovagi, qui *Lollardi* sive Deum laudantes vocabantur, per Hamoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceperunt;” i.e., “In this year certain vagabond hypocrites, called *Lollards*, or God praisers, deceived certain noblewomen in Hainault and Brabant.” No doubt the term would be used in England in the same way. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*]

LOME, LOOM, pron. *lume*, *s.* 1. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatever use, S. *Loom*, Chesh. id.

Eneas himself also with ful gud willis

For to be besy gan his feris pray:

With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif.

Doug. Virgil, 169, 25.

Werklome is often applied to instruments used in labour; S. *warkloom*.

Al instrumentis of pleuch grsith irnit and stelit,

As culturis, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,—

War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,

The lust of all sic *werklomes* wer adew:

Thay dyd thame forgs in swerdis of mettal brycht,

For to defend thare cuntré and thare richt.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 31.

Thus it is used to denote a head-piece.

“‘Ay, ay,’ answered Lord Crawford; ‘I can read your handwriting in that cleft morion—Some one take it from the lad, and give him a bonnet, which, with its steel lining, will keep his head better than that broken *loom*.’” Q. Durward, ii. 107.

2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S.; as *brew-lumes*, the vessels used in brewing; *milk-lumes*, those employed in the dairy; often, in this sense, simply called *lumes*.

The tott'ring chairs on ither clink,—

The *looms*, they rattled i' the bink.

Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

A.-S. *loma*, *ge-loma*, utensilia. Hence, as Lye observes, the word *heirloom* is used by E. lawyers, in the sense of hereditari supellex, i.e., S. the *splechric* which one enjoys by *heritage*.

LOMON, *s.* A leg, Aberd.; pron. with a liquid sound, q. *lyomon*. V. LEOMEN.

Isl. *lumma*, magna et adunca manus.

It is singular, that the Gael. retains the same word with that in Isl., only with a slight change of the vowel: *Lonn*, timbers laid under boats in order to launch them the more easily, Shaw.

LOMPNYT, *part. pa.* [Errat. for *Lownyt*, sheltered. V. LOUN.]

Barbour, when describing the conduct of Bruce, in dragging his ships across the narrow neck of land called the Tarbet, says—

Bot thaim worthy draw thair schippis thar;

And a myle was betwix the seys;

Bot that wes *lompnyt* all with treys.

The King his schippis thar gert draw.

The Bruce, xv. 276, MS.

Loned, Ed. 1620, p. 294. *Loupnynt*, Ed. 1758.

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Sibb. renders “*lompnit*, *lonit*, hedge-rowed.”

[Jamieson suggested “*laid*,” and in his note tried to make it good; but he evidently doubted both the word and his meaning of it. The Cambridge MS. has *lownyt*, and Herd's Ed. *loned*, which so far agree and make the passage clear. V. Note, Skeat's Ed.]

Isl. *logn*, Sw. *lugn*, calm. V. under LOUN.]

LONACHIES, LONNACHS, *s. pl.* 1. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., S. B.

“Couch-grass, (here called *Lonachies*), in several varieties, is very apt to introduce itself into the generally free and gravelly soil of this county.” Agr. Surv. Kincard., 376.

2. Used also to denote Couch-grass, as gathered into a heap on the fields, for being burnt; synon. with *Wrack*, Mearns.

As this is also called Dog's-grass, allied perhaps to Gael. *luan*, a dog, a grey-hound. We might conjecture that the latter part of the word had been formed from *acaïs*, poison, because eating of this plant makes dogs vomit.

LONE, *s.* An avenue, an entry to a place or village, S.

In this sense it nearly corresponds with E. *lane*, “a narrow way between hedges.” In S., however, the *lone* is often broad. V. LOAN.

LONE, *s.*

He ladde that ladys so long by the lawe sides,

Under a *lone* they light lore by a felle.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 3.

Perhaps a place of shelter; Isl. *logn*, Su.-G. *lugn*, tranquillitas aeris. Or it may signify a secret place; Isl. *laun*, occultatio, *loen-bo*, furis occultae latebrae.

LONE, *s.* Provision for an army. V. LOAN.

* To LONG, *v. n.* This *v.* occurs in a sense in which I have not observed it in E.; to become weary.

“Galat. 6. chap. 9. vers. he speaks this matter more plainly, Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our own tyme, if we *long* not, but go forward ay to the end.” Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 297.

I have not met with this use of the *v.* except in Dan. *laeng-er*; “to be weary, to be tired;” Wolff.

* LONG, *adv.* An elliptical form of expression occurs in Scottish writing, which I have not observed in E. This is *long to*, evidently for, “long to the time” referred to.

“All this telles vs in that great day what glorie and honour the faithfull ministers of Christ shall haue, for they shall shine as starres: byde a little while, it is not *long to*.” Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 34.

To LONGE, *v. n.* To tell a fair tale, to make a flattering speech, Ayrs.

C. B. *lum-iaw*, to fabricate.

LONGEIT, *pret.*

One aliane come frome beyond the sé

—*Longeit* with me suppoiss that I be peur.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 527.

If this be the reading, it signifies tarried, sojourned; A.-S. *long-ian*, taedere, or rather *leng-ian*, prolongare. But it may be read *lougeit*, lodged; Fr. *loger*, O. Fr. *louge*, baraque de planche, Roquefort.

X

LONGIE, s. The Guillemot, Shetl.

"Collymbus Troile, (Linn. Syst.) *Longie*, Longivie of Pontoppidan, (Nat. Hist., P. II. p. 82.) Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea-Hen." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 276.

Evidently a corr. of the Norw. name. In Norw. it is also called *Langivie*. Penn. Zool., p. 410.

LONGUEVILLE, s. A species of pear, S.

"The *Longueville* is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries." Neill's Hortie., Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

Old Reid writes it *Longavil*.

"Dwarfe pears on the quince: but no pear holds well on it that I have tryed, save Red pears, Achans, and *Longavil*." Scots Gard'ner, p. 88.

LONGKOR, s. "A hole built through dykes, to allow sheep to pass;" Gall. Encycl.

Most probably from C. B. *Uunic*, also *Uung*, the gullet. *Long*, from the same origin, signifies, "opening a passage;" Owen.

[**LONNACH, s.** 1. A long piece of anything, as of thread, twine, &c.; also a long story, either oral or written, Banffs.

2. An ugly or ragged piece of dress, *ibid.*]

[**To LONNACH, v. n.** 1. With the preps. *aff*, *at*, *oot*, to unrol, to pay out, as thread, twine, rope, &c.; also, to unfold, to utter, as a story, news, &c., *ibid.*

2. With preps. *about*, *on*, *at*, to talk much, to repeat from memory, to argue, &c., *ibid.*]

[**LONNACHIAN, LONNACHIN, part. pr.** Used also as a *s.* in each of the senses of the *v.*, *ibid.*]

LONY.

The land *lony* was, and lie, with lyking and love.
Houlate, i. 2.

Read *loun*, sheltered, as in MS.

LONYNG, s. 1. A narrow inclosed way, S.

I find the word *lonyng*, used in this sense, so early as the year 1446.

"Thai—gaf furth the marchis and meris betwix the said lands debatable, in maner as folowis, that is to say, A *lonyng* lyand throw the mur betwix twa ald stane dykes; begynnand at the merkate gate lyand to Aberdene, and extendand to the hicht of the hill at the south end of the der [f. deer] dyke." Cartul. Aberd. Macfarlau's Transcript, p. 8. V. **LOAN**.

2. The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from the places of pasture, S.

—"Also to appoint manssis and gleibis—with pasturage, foggage, fewall, fail, devet, *lonyng*, frie ische and entrie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 400.

To **LOO, v. a.** To love. V. **LUF, v.**

[**LOODER-HORN, s.** A large horn with which each fishing-boat is furnished, to be blown occasionally in foggy weather and

during the darkness of night, in order to ascertain the relative position of all the boats in the same track, Shetl.; Isl. *ludr*; Sn.-G. *luder*, *luur*; Da. *luur*, a trumpet, a hunter's horn.]

LOOF, s. The palm of the hand; pl. *looves*. V. **LUF, LUIF, s.**

LOOF-BANE, s. "The centre of the palm of the hand;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTSIDE OF THE LOOF; the "back of the hand; i.e., rejection and repulse;" Gl. Antiq.

LOOFY, LOOFIE, s. 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. V. under **LUF, LUIF, s.**

2. A flat or plane stone, resembling the palm of the hand, Gall.

"*Loofie Channel stanes*. When curling first began, it was played by flat stones, or *loofies*; these are yet to be found in the old lochs." Gall. Encycl.

LOOFIES, s. pl. "Plain mittens for the hands;" *ib.*

LOOGAN, s. A rogue, Loth.; synon. with *Loun*, q. v.

LOOKIN'-ON, part. pa. Waiting the exit of one, of whose recovery there is no hope; as, "How's John, ken ye?" "Deed, he's sae vera bad, they're just *lookin' on 'im*," Teviotd.

A.-S. *on-loc-ian*, intueri.

LOOKIN'-TO, s. A prospect, in regard to what is future, Roxb.; synon. *To-look*, S. As "a gude *lookin'-to*."

To **LOOL, v. n.** To sing in a dull and heavy manner, Ettr. For.

This is nearly allied to the E. *v. to Lull*. V. the etymon of **LILT, v.**

LOOM, s. Mist, fog, Galloway.

"This word [*Lumming*] and *loom*, a mist or fog, are of kindred." Gall. Encycl. V. **LUMMING**. It has been conjectured, however, that the adj. may be allied to the E. sea-phrase, *to Loom*, to appear large at sea; or *Loom-gale*, a fresh gale.

LOOMY, adj. Misty, covered with mist, Galloway.

This, I suspect, is not a word of general use.

—Whiles glowing at the azure sky,
And *loomy* ocean's ure, &c.

Gall. Encycl., p. 333.

[**LOOM.** A sea-fowl (*Columbus septentrionalis*), Shetl.; Isl. *lomr*, Sw. and Dan. *lom*, *id.*]

LOOM, s. A utensil of any kind. V. **LOME**.

[**LOOMIN-BURSTIN.** Drying corn in a kettle, Gl. Shetl.]

[LOON, *s.* A fellow, a low or lazy person, Clydes.; in E. and N.E. counties, a boy, a lad.]

LOOP, *s.* 1. The channel of any running water, that is left dry, when the water has changed its course, Upp. Lanarks.

This term is of very ancient and general use as denoting the course of a stream; Isl. *hlaup*, Dan. *loben*; Teut. *loop*, *cursus*, from *loopen*, *currere*, *fluere*; *loop der rivieren*, *alveus fluvii*, *fossa per quam labitur flumen*; Kilian.

2. Pl. *Loops*, the windings of a river or rivulet, Lanarks.; synonym. *Links*, *Crooks*.

It seems to be used, in Galloway, in the same sense in the singular.

"He frequented the *loop* of a burn much; this was an out-of-the-way nuik." Gall. Enc., vo. *Heron*.

[LOOPACK, *s.* A pigmy, a dwarf, Shetl.; Isl. *tubbi*, a contemptible person.]

[LOOPACH, *s.* A spoon without a handle, a spoon with broken handle, *ibid.*; Su.-G. *løpa*, to cut short, to lop off.]

LOOPIE, *adj.* Crafty, deceitful, S. either q. one who holds a *loop* in his hand, when dealing with another; or as allied to Belg. *leep*, *id.*

"When I tauld him how this *loopy* lad, Allan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case." Redgauntlet, iii. 206.

[LOOPIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, Shetl.; Isl. *laupr*, a basket.]

[LOOR, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, Shetl. *lor*, Clydes.]

[To LOOR, *v. n.* To lull or abate like wind, *ibid.*]

LOOR, *adv.* Rather. V. LEVER.

[LOOSHTRE, *s.* A heavy soft blow, Banffs.]

[To LOOSHTRE, *v. a.* To strike with a heavy soft blow, *ibid.*]

[LOOSHTRAN, *s.* A heavy beating, *ibid.*]

LOOSSIE, *adj.* Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin; applied to it when it is covered with dandriff, Roxb., Peebles.

Evidently from *Luss*, although differently sounded.

[LOOSTER, *s.* A lazy, idle, lounging person, Clydes.

To LOOSTER, *v. n.* To idle about, to dawdle, *ibid.*; part. pr. *loosterin*, *loostrin*, used also as a *s.*

LOOSTRIE, *adj.* Lazy, idle, indolent, *ibid.*

In Banffs. *looster*, *s.*, implies *indolence*, as well as an indolent person; and to *looster* means "to remain in a place in idleness." V. Gl. under LLOOSTRE.]

LOOT, *pret.* Permitted; S., from the *v. to Let*; "Loot, did let;" Gl. Shirr. V. LUIT.

LOOTEN, *part. pa.* of the same *v.*

[To LOOT, *v. a.* and *n.* To bend, bow, stoop; to make obeisance. V. LOUT, LOWT.]

[LOOTIT, *pret.* Stooped, bent, saluted, made obeisance to. V. LOUT, LOWT.]

LOOTIN O', *i.e., of.* Esteemed. *He'll be nae mair lootin o'*, he will not henceforth be held in estimation, Lanarks. V. LET, *v. n.* To reckon, &c.

LOOVES, *s. pl.* Palms of the hands. V. LUFE.

"The spirit o' mortal life—has been departed frae her carcase this stricken hour. The foul fiend has entered into the empty tabernacle, and is e'en working a' the wicked pranks whilk we now witness, sic as the spreading o' *looves*, and the rowing o' een, and these mute benedictions whilk pass wi' simple fowk for certain signs o' holiness." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 513.

This refers to the strange superstition which prevails in some parts of S., although it assumes different forms. For, while it is here supposed that the devil may for a time be permitted to animate the corpse of one newly dead, others believe that the spirit of the departed may be recalled by the immoderate grief of the survivors. This is viewed, as not only causing great suffering to the departed, but as exposing the disobedient mourners to danger of bodily harm from the person recalled.

To LOPPER, *v. n.* 1. To coagulate, South of S. V. LAPPER.

[2. To ripple, to lap; to dash, to tip with foam.] *Lopperand*, *part. pr.*, dashing, foaming.

The swellant seis figure of gold clere
Went flowand, but the *lopperand* wallis quhite
War poundert ful of fomy froith mylk quhite.
Doug. Virgil, 287, 45, *lipperand*, MS.

V. LIPPER, *v.*

LOPPERIS, *s. pl.* The broken, foamy waves, when the sea is agitated by the wind. V. LIPPER, *v.*

LOPPER-GOWAN, *s.* The yellow *Ranunculus* which grows by the sides of streams, Clydes.

Whether this name has any relation to the plant being ever used as a substitute for rennet, I cannot say.

LOPPIN, LOPPEN, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Leaped, fled.

Sum to the erd *loppin* from the hie touris of stone.
Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

"Our longsme parliament was hastened to an adjournment, by the sudden and unexpected invasion of Kintyre, by Coll, Mr. Gillespie's sons, who, with 2500 runagates from Ireland, are *loppen* over there."—Baillie's Lett., ii. 48.

i.e., Have fled thither, have gone hastily.

A.-S. *hleop*, *insiliit*, *pret.* of *hleap-an*, *salire*. Sw. imperi. *lopp*, *pret.* *lupil*, *lupen*.

[LOR, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise; *lorie*, *lorie-me*, *larie*, and *losh* are also used. V. LOSH.]

[LORDINGIS, *s. pl.* Sirs, Barbour, i. 445.]

LORE, *part. pa.* Solitary, forlorn.

He ladds that ladye so long by the lawe sides,
Under a lone they light *lore* by a felle.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 3.

Mr. Pink. renders the term, probably in reference to this passage, *low*. But here it would seem to signify, that they had separated from the rest of their company, Belg. *ver-lor-en*, to lose; as synon. with *lorn* used by later writers.

LORER, *s.* Laurel, or an arbour of laurel.

Under a *lorer* he was light, that lady so small
Of box, and of berber, bigged ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 6.

Fr. *laurier*, a laurel; *lauriere*, a plot or grove of bay trees. V. HO.

[LORIE, *interj.* Same as LOR, q. v.]

[LORIMER, LORYMARE, *s.* A saddler, bridlemaker, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4174. O. Fr. *lorein*, a bit, Lat. *lorum*, a thong.]

LORN, LORING, *s.* The Crested Cormorant, the Shag, Shetl.

"Pelecanus Cristatus, (Linn. syst.) *Lorn*, (Huidlaaring of Pontoppidan) Crested Cormorant." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 250.

Lorn may be a corruption of the latter part of the Norw. name given by Pontoppidan.

[LORRACH, *s.* 1. A disgusting mass of anything liquid or semi-liquid.

2. Ill-cooked food.

3. A long piece of thread, twine, cloth, &c., with the notion of filthiness and wet, Gl. Banffs.]

[LORYMARE, *s.* A saddler. V. LORIMER.]

To LOS, LOIS, *v. a.* To unpack; applied to goods of merchandise.

"The conseruatour sall not—admit onye cocquet,—except the mercheandis, &c., euerie ane of thame, befoir the *loissing* of onie of thair gudis, mak faith—that he hes na forbiddin gudis, &c. And gif thai *los* onie gudis and geir cumand frome Scotlande befoir the geving of the said aithe,—it salbe lesum to the conseruatour to arreist the said schipe." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 137. V. Loss and LOUSE.

LOSANE, *s.* A lozenge or rhomboidal figure.

—"On the vther syde ane *losane* with ane thrissill on eury nuke in forme of a croce, with this circumscription, *Oppidum Edinburgi.*" Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 48.

"Item, ane uther dyamont, ground oure with *losanis*, enamelit with the freir knott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 66.

This is the same with the vulgar term *Lozen*, q. v.

[To LOSANE, LOSEN, *v. a.* To form lozenge figures in embroidery; part. pa. *losint*, *losin*.]

To LOSE THE HEAD. To suffer a diminution of strength, South of S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from the vegetable world.

LOSE, LOSS, *s.* Praise, commendation, good name.

Sir Ywayne oft had al the *lose*,
Of him the word fule wide gose,
Of thair dedes was grete renown.

Ywaine, Ritson's E. M. R., i. 66.

—The lyoun he bure, with loving and *loss*,
Of silver, semely and surs.—

Houlate, ii. 20.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Chaucer—

Hys *los* sprong so wyde of ys largesse
—To the verrost ende of the world,
That such man was nour non.

R. Glouc., p. 181.

This, Mr. Tooke observes, is the past part of the A.-S. *v. hlis-an*, celebrare. He views the northern word as also the origin of Lat. *laus*, praise. Divers. Purley, ii. p. 303. V. LOIS.

LOSEL, *s.* "Idle rascal, worthless wretch," Gl.

Away, away, thou thriftless loone,
I swear thou gettest no alms of mee;
For if we shold hang any *loسل* heere,
The first we wold begin with thee.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 136, 137.

It is apparently used in a softer sense, by a Scottish writer of the 17th century, as if equivalent to E. *lout* or *clown*. But perhaps he uses it improperly.

"If *Cnicht*, or Knight, in our old Saxon English, be interpreted a servant, as James and S. Paul were, of God and Christ, how soon might the rude swaine, the country *lossel*, the clownish boor, the whistling plowman, the earthy drudge, find out a way for nobilitating his family, and gentlizeing of himself, in observing the rules and orders belonging to the badge and profession of the gospel?" Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 94.

"Tyrwhitt observes, that in the Promp. Parv. "*Losel*, or *Lorel*, or *Lurden*, is rendered *Lurco*;" Gl. vo. *Lorel*. It is perhaps allied to Teut. *losigh*, ignavus.

[LOSENGEOUR, *s.* A lying fellow, Barbour, iv. 108, Skeat's Ed.; Edin. MS. has *Losyngeour*, q. v.]

LOSH, *interj.* A corruption of the name *Lord*; sometimes used as an *interj.* expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment, and at other times uttered as an unwarrantable prayer for the divine keeping, S.

Losh man! hae mercy wi' your natch.

Burns, Epistle to a Taylor.

It assumes a variety of forms; as, *Loshie*, *Loshieme*, *Loshie-goshie*, *Lostie*, *Aberd.*

"St. Andrews.—Our citizens have long been celebrated for loyalty. Not content with the festivities of St. George, the 12th of August is also observed as the birth-day of our liege Sovereign. '*Losh*,' quoth a clown in the fair, as his astounded ears were saluted with the din of bells, 'wha ever heard o' the like o' a man born twice in a'e year?' 'Whisht man,' quoth his companion, 'ilka man's no a king.'" Dundee Advertiser, Aug. 14, 1823.

LOSH-HIDE. Perhaps the skin of a lynx.

"*Losh* hides the piece—3 s." Rates, A. 1670.

Sax. *losse*, Germ. *luchs*, lynx, lupus cervarius.

LOSIN, *part. pa.* Lozenge-figured. "Anc new sark *losin* with blak werk;" Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[LOSINGERE, *s.* V. LOSYNGEOUR.]

To LOSS, *v. a.* To unload, applied to a ship. In the same sense it is now said to *liver*, S.

"All horsemen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the *lossing* of the said bark, which incontinent was broght vp to the castell efter their *lossing*." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 147.

Belg. *löss-en*, to unload. *Geduurig lössen en laaden*, to unload and load continually; Sewel. From the form of the word, it seems originally the same with that which signifies to *loose*. But in Su.-G., *lass-a*, is to load, *lassa af*, and *af-lassa*, to unload, from *lass*, vehes, a load; Isl. *hlæs*, id. whence *hlæs-a*, onerare. I suspect, however, that the Belg. term is radically different.

LOSSING, *s.* The act of unloading. V. the *v.* In the passage quoted above, the *s.* also occurs.

—"Went furth—to the *lossing* of the said bark."

LOSS, *s.* Praise. V. LOIS, LOSE.

LOSSIE, *adj.* Applied to *braird*, or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c. in which there are vacancies or empty spots; as, "A *lossie* braird;" "The corn-lan' is unco *lossie* the year;" Clydes.

LOSSINESS, *s.* The state of being *lossie*, *ibid.*

C. B. *lloes-i*, to eject, to throw out, *lloesawg*, having a throwing out; Teut. *los*, *loos*, vacuus, inanis.

LOSYNGEOUR, LOSINGERE, *s.* 1. A lying flatterer, a deceiver.

For thar with thaim wes a tratour,
A fals lourdane, a *losyngour*,
Hosbarne to name, maid the tresoun,
I wate not for quhat echesoun.

Barbour, iv. 108, MS.

Chaucer uses *losengeour* in the same sense. Fr. *lozeng-er*, to flatter, to cozen, to deceive. Ital. *lusingare*, Hisp. *lisongear*, a flatterer; Alem. *los*, guile, *losen*, crafty, *losonga*, guile. V. Menage. Isl. *lausingia folk*, liars, *lausungar ord*, a lie; A.-S. *leasunga*, whence E. *leasings*.

2. A sluggish, a loiterer.

I knew it was past four houris of day,
And thecht I wald na langare ly in May,
Les Phebus suld me *losingere* attaynt.

Doug. Virgil, 404, 11.

It seems used by Douglas rather improperly; as it can scarcely be viewed as a different word, allied to Teut. *losigh*, *leusigh*, piger, ignavus.

* LOT, *s.* A certain quantity of grain, generally the twenty-fifth part, given to a thrasher as his wages, S. A.

"Where the allowance to the thrasher was either a proportion of the produce, known by the name of *lot*, generally a twenty-fifth part, or when he was paid in money, as so much per boll, the temptation to do work in a slovenly manner was so great, that a quantity, perhaps double of what was required for seed, was lost." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 75.

LOT-MAN, *s.* One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, as in twenty-five, S.

"There are several threshing machines here; but they seem, as yet, to save only a *lot-man*, as he is called, who threshes for so much the boll." P. Dunbog, Fife. Statist. Acc., iv. 234.

LOT, *s.*

—Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and *lot*.—

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 202.

Lord Hailes views it as put for *laud*, praise. From the connexion, it seems rather to signify *light*; A.-S. *leoht*, Alem. *leoht*, *lioht*. It may, however, be used in the former sense, from Ital. *lode*, praise.

To LOTCH, *v. n.* To jog; applied to the awkward motion of one who rides ungracefully, South of S.; *Hotch*, synon.

Flandr. *luts-en*, is given by Kilian as of the same signification with *loter-en*, which he renders, vacillare, to wag from side to side.

LOTCH, LOATCH, *s.* A corpulent and lazy person; as, a *muckle lotch*, Lanarks.

"*Loatch*, corpulent person." Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 692. This seems nearly allied to E. *lout*, "a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown;" Johns. O. Teut. *loete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, hardus, stolidus. Teut. *luts-en*, signifies to loiter. Su.-G. *loetsker*, tardus.

LOTCH, *adj.* Lazy, Ayrs.

LOTCH, *s.* A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state; as, "a *lotch* of tar," Ettr. For.

LOTCH, *s.* A snare, a situation from which one cannot easily extricate one's self, S.

Near to his person then the rogues approach,
Thinking they had him fast within their *lotch*;
And then the bloodhounds put it to the vote,
To take alive or kill him on the spot.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 334.

Chauc. *latche*, id., the same as *las*; Teut. *letse*, Ital. *laccio*; supposed to be formed from Lat. *laqueus*.

LOTCH. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

[LOUABIL, *adj.* V. under LOUE.]

LOUCH, *s.* (gutt.) 1. A cavity, a hollow place of any kind.

The Lord of Douglas thiddir yeid,
Quhen he wyst thai war ner cummand,
And [in] a *louch* on the ta hand
Has hys archers enbuschit he,
And bad thaim hald thaim all priné,
Quhill that thai hard him rayss the cry.

Barbour, xvi. 386, MS.

2. A cavity containing water, a fountain.

And O thou haly fader *Tyberine*,—
Quhars euer thy *louch* or fontans may be found,
Quhars euer so thi spring is, in quhat ground,
O finde maist plesand, the sal I ower alquhare
Hallow with honorabill offerandis euermare.

Doug. Virgil, 242, 23.

Germ. *loch*, apertura, cavitas rotunda, foramen. *Loch* is also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. *loh*, fovea, *Fohun habent loh*; The foxes have holes; Tatian. ap. Schilter. Otfred uses *luage* in the sense of spelunca; A.-S. *loh*, barathrum; Isl. *lyk*,

concavitas, Verel. *Louch*, as denoting a fountain, may be from the same root; as Franc. *loh* signifies officium. At any rate, Lye seems mistaken in confounding this with *loch*, a lake. V. Jun. Etym.

LOUCHING, *part. pr.* Bowing down, loutinging.

Than fled thay, and sched thay,
Euery ane from ane vdder,
Down *louching* and couthing,
To fle the flichts of fudder.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

Isl. *lock-a*, signifies demittere. Thus *locka halan* is applied to a dog when hanging his tail.

Isl. *lyst laut*; at *lut-a*, pronus fio, procumbo, flecto me proraum; *lutr*, pronus, *lotinn*, cernuus; G. Andr. A.-S. *hlut-an*. To this origin undoubtedly ought we to trace E. *slouch*, which Dr. Johnson inconsiderately derives from Dan. *stoff*, stupid.

[**LOUD AND STILL**, *adv.* Under all circumstances, always, Barbour, iii. 745. V. Halliwell's Dict.]

To **LOUE**, **LOVE**, *v. a.* To praise. V. **LOIF**.

LOUABIL, *adj.* Commendable, praise-worthy.

Reduce ye now into your myndis ilkane
The worthy actis of your eldaris bigane,
Thare *louabil* fame, and your awin renownee.
Doug. Virgil, 235, 23.

Fr. *louable*, id. V. **LOIF**, *v.*

LOUING, **LOVING**, *s.* Praise, commendation.

— Na *louingis* may do incres thy fame,
Nor na reproche dymynew thy gude name.
Doug. Virgil, 4, 21.

Lowyng, Barbour, id. A.-S. *lofung*, laudatio. V. **LOIF**.

[**LOUIT**, **LOVIT**, **LOWIT**, *pret.* Praised, Barbour, iv. 515.]

To **LOUK**, *v. a.* 1. To lock, to inclose, to embrace.

Luffaris langis only to lok in thare lace
Thara ladyis lufely, and *louk* but lett or relenis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 36.

2. To surround, to encompass.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch,—
That standis *loukit* about and adumbrate
With dirk shaddois of the thik wod schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 167, 44.

Moes.-G. *luk-an*, Su.-G. Isl. *luk-a*, A.-S. *be-luc-an*, Belg. *luyck-en*, claudere. V. **LUCKEN**.

LOUN, **LOWN**, **LOWNE**, **LOWEN**, *adj.* 1. Calm, serene; expressive of the state of the air, S. This seems to be the primary sense.

— In the calm or *loune* weddir is sene
About the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.
Doug. Virgil, 131, 43.

When th' air is calm, and still as dead and deaf,
And vnder heav'n quakes not an aspin leaf,—
And when the variant winde is still and *lowne*,
The cunning pylot never can be knowne.

Hudson's Judith, p. 8.

Its growin loun; The wind begins to fall, S.

"*Lownd*, calm and mild," Yorks. Dial. Gl. p. 107. Westmorel. id. "Calm; out of the wind. North." Gl. Grose.

2. Sheltered; denoting a situation screened from the blast, S. *lound*, Northumb.

The land *loun* was and lie, with lyking and love.
Houlate, i. 2, MS.

The fair forrest with levis, *loun* and lé,
The fowlis song, and flouris ferly sneit,
Is bot the world, and his prosperité,
As fals plesandis myngit, with cair repleit.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

"See ye not the well-affected people aeking the lee and *lowen-side* of the house, and drawing to it with all their might?" M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 12.

Hence the substantive used, West of E. "*Lun*, under cover or shelter. Under the *lun* or *leve* of a hedge." Grose. *Leve* is completely synon., being merely A.-S. *hleow*, *hleow*, umbraculum, apricitaa; also, asylum, refugium; and corresponding to our LE, LIE, q. v. *Le* and *Leve* more nearly resemble the primitive word; while *Loun* and *Lun* are formed from the derivative; as will more fully appear from the etymological part of this article.

3. Unruffled; applied to water.

The streme bakwartis vpflovis soft and still;
Of sic wise meissand his watter, that he
Ane standand stank æmyt for to be,
Or than a smooth pule, or dub, *loun* and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 243, 3.

"Thir salmond, in the tyme of heruiat, cumia vp throw the amal watteris, speciallie quhare the watteris maist achauld and *loun*, and spawnis with thair wamias plet to vthir." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

4. Calm, meek; applied metaph. to a man. One who has been agitated with passion, or in the rage of a fever, is said to be *loun*, when his passion or delirium subsides, S.

Ye hae yoursell with yon snell maiden locked,
That winna thole with affsets to be joked;
And say, my lad, my counsel's ye be *loun*,
And tak a drink of sic as ye hae brewn.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

When the wind falls, we say, *It lowden's*, or, *It's lowdening*, S. B. V. **LOUN**, *v.*

5. *To be loun*, or *lowden*, also signifies to be still, or silent, "to speak little or none in the presence of one of whom we stand in awe." Rudd.

6. Used in relation to concealment, as when any report, or calumny, is hushed, S. "Keep that *loun*," be silent about that matter, do not divulge it to any one, Dumfr.

"Sir Richard wi' the red hand, he had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was *lound* and quiet till his head waa laid in the ground. But then—down came thia Malcolm, the love-begot, wi' a string o' lang-legged Highlanders at his heels, that's aye ready for any body's mischief, and he threeps the castle and lands are his ain as his mother's eldest son, an' turns a' the Wardours out to the hill." Antiquary, ii. 242.

I have some hesitation, however, whether the word, as used in this sense, be not radically different. It has great appearance of affinity to Su.-G. *loen-a*, occultare, which, Ihre informs us, anciently was written *hlaun-a*, synon. with *laegga a loen*, also signifying to conceal. Thia must be a very old word, as Ulphilas uses *analaugn* in the sense of hidden, and *galaugnjan*, to hide.

7. Metaph. applied to tranquillity of state, habits, or mode of life.

"But do you think your brother will like Nether-place? It will be our *loun* for him." "The *louner* the better for one who has led his life." M. Lyndsay, p. 270.

Isl. *logn*, Su.-G. *lugn*, tranquillitas acris. *Logn* denotes serenity, both of air and of water. *Tha var logn vedur, logn sibar*; Erat tranquillitas acris, tranquillum mare, Olai Lex. Run. Or, as we would express it, including both the first and the third sense given above; "There was loun weddir, and a loun sea."

Su.-G. *lugn* is also used metaph. as applied to the mind. *Hog lugn*, tranquillitas animi. Spegelius derives the term from *lun*, quietness, peace, to which *styr*, battle, contention, is opposed; *Ihre*, from *laegg-a*, ponere, as the wind is said to be laid. *Og vinden laegdes, og thar var logn mykik*; Ventus subseidit, et tranquillitas magna facta est. Bibl. Isl. Mark. iv. 39.

Besides Su.-G. *lugn*, Sibb. mentions Isl. *lundr*, sylvia, which has no connexion; and Moes.-G. *analaugn*, occultum. But the most natural deduction is from Isl. *hlaun-ar*, aer calescit, et fit blandus, the air becomes warm and mild; *hlym-ar*, id., *hlyende*, calor aethereus; from *hloa*, to grow warm. *Loun* has thus a common origin with *lew*, tepid, q. v. Although Belg. *laawe*, tepid, is written differently from *luuw*, sheltered from the wind, they seem originally the same. *Luwu-en* is evidently allied to *loun*; *Het begint te luuwen*, the wind begins to cease; hence *luuwte*, a shelter, a warm place.

Lé, lie, sheltered, and *lé*, shelter, are evidently from the same root. Hence, as appears from the preceding quotations, *loun* and *lé* seems to have been a common phrase, in which the same idea was expressed, according to a common pleonasm, by synonym. terms.

I shall only add, that although *louden*, mentioned under sense 4 as applied to the wind, when it falls, and also as signifying to be still, to speak little, might be viewed as allied to Belg. *luwte*, it seems preferable to consider it as radically different. Isl. *hliod* is used in a sense nearly correspondent. Its original signification is, voice, sound. But, like some Heb. words, it also admits a sense directly contrary, denoting silence. *Bidia hliods*, to demand silence, *hliodr*, silent, *tala i hliodr*, to speak with a low voice, *hliodlatr*, multum tacens; G. Andr. Su.-G. *liud*, silence; *kyrkoliud*, the silence of the temple. V. *Liud*, Ihre.

To LOUN, LOWN, v. a. To calm, to make tranquil.

The wyndis eik thare blastis lounit sone,
The sey calmyt his fludis plans abone.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 7.

—The dow affrayit dois fle
Furth of her holl, and richt dern wynyng wane,
Quhare hir sueit nest is holkit in the stane,
So feirsly in the feildis furth scho spryngis,
Quhill of hyr fard the hous rigging ringis,
And sone eftir scherand the lounyt are
Down from the hicht descendis soft and fare.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 44.

To LOUN, LOWN, v. n. To turn calm, S.

"Blow the wind ne'er so fast, it will loun at the last;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 65.

To SPEAK LOWNE. To speak with a low voice, as in a whisper, Galloway.

I rede ye speak lowne, lest Kimmer should hear ye;
Come saine ye, come cross ye, an' Gude be near ye.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 60.

"Do not mention his name," said the widow, pressing his lips with her fingers, 'I see you have his secret

and his password, and I'll be free with you. But—*speak lound* and low.—I trust ye seek him not to his hurt." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 278.

LOUN, LOWN, s. 1. Tranquillity of the air, S.

2. Tranquillity in a moral sense, S.

"But the *loun* of that time was as a het day in winter." R. Gilhaize, iii. 63.

3. A shelter; as, "the *loun* o' the diki," S.

LOUND, *adj.* Quiet, tranquil. V. LOUN, LOWN.

LOUNLIE, LOWNLY, *adv.* 1. In a sheltered state, screened from the wind; as, "We'll stand braw and *lounly* ahint the wa'," S.

2. Under protection, used in a moral sense, S.

His todlan wes anes, risan fair,
Heht ilka joy that's gude,
Nurs't *lounly* up aneath his care,
On solid kintra food.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 56.

3. Softly, or with a low voice, S.

"But scho skyrit to knuife *lounly* or siccarlye on thilke sauchning." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

LOUN, LOUNE, LOWN, LOON, s. 1. A boy, S.

Then rins thou down the gate, with gild of boys,
And all the town-tykes hingand at thy heils;
Of lads and *louns* ther rises sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenches rin away with cards and quheils.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

And Dundee gray, this mony a day,
Is lichtlyt baith be lad and *loun*.

Evergreen, i. 176.

"The usual figure of a Sky-boy, is a *loun* with bare legs and feet, a dirty kilt, ragged coat and waistcoat, a bare head, and a stick in his hand." Boswell's Journ., p. 264.

2. One in a low or menial station, an adherent to a superior, South S.

"I'll be his second," said Simon of Hackburn, 'and take up ony twa o' ye, gentle or simple, laird or loon, it's a' ane to Simon.'" Tales of my Landlord, i. 239.

An O. E. writer gives an erroneous orthography.

"Another and not the meanest matter was, their armour among them so little differing, and thair apparail so base and beggerly, wherein the Lurdein was in a maner all one with the Lorde, and the *Lounde* with the Larde: all clad a lyke in iackes cooverd with whyte leather, doublettes of the same or of fustian, and most commonly all white hosen." Patten's Expedition D. of Somerset, p. 69.

"A Larde with them (I take it) is as a Squyer wyth vs. A *Lound* is a name of reproch, as a villain, or suche lyke." Ibid. Marg. This relates to the fatal battle of Pinkey.

It is not improbable that this word originally denoted a servant, as allied to Isl. *liodne*, *lione*, servus. Hence *lionategt*, quod est servile, G. Andr.; *liomar*, legati, Verel. There is a considerable analogy. For *loun*, S. is often used to denote a boy hired either occasionally, or for a term, for the purpose of running of errands, or doing work that requires little exertion. In a village, he who holds the plough is often called the *lad*, and the boy who acts as *herd*, or drives the horses, the *loun*. In like manner, *lad*, a youth, is derived from Isl. *lydde*, servus, Seren.

3. A rogue, a worthless fellow, S.

—Quod I, *Loune*, thou leis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, s. 26.
Loun, lyke Mshoun, be boun me till obey.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 24.

"Sundry honest mens houses in Aberdeen were robbed and spoliyed, and the people greivously oppressed by *loun*s and limmers that came here at this time, and were blythe to be quit of them," &c. Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 142.

It is sometimes applied to a woman, and

4. Used as equivalent to whore.

I hae nae houses, I hae nae land,
 I hae nae gowd or fee, Sir;
 I am o'er low to be your bride,
 Your *loun* I'll never be, Sir.

Herd's Coll., ii. 7.

The phrase *loun-queyn* is very common for a worthless woman, S. B. Hence a female, who has lost her chastity, is said to have *played the loun*, S.

Then out and spake him banld Arthur,
 And laugh'd right loud and he—
 "I trow some may has *plaid the loun*,
 "And fled her ain countrie."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 75.

Loun is used by Shakespeare for a rascal.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, bardus, insulsus; A.-S. *lun*, egenus; Lye, to Ir. *lunn*, slothful, sluggish, (Jun. Etym.) which is evidently the same with the Teut. word. Lye mistakes the sense of it as used in S.; viewing it as agreeing in signification with the Teut. and Ir. terms. If originally the same with these, it has undergone a very considerable change in its meaning. Mr. Tooke gives *loun* as the part. pa. of the v. to *low*, to make low. *Divers. Purley*, ii. 344. What, if it be rather allied to Moes.-G. *leuggands*, A.-S. *laewend*, traditor, proditor, a traitor. Alem. *lougen*, signifies to lie; hence *lougn-a*, a falsehood, *lugenfeld*, campus mendacii, *luggenwizagon*, false prophets, pseudoprophetae. Could we view *loogan*, Loth., synon. with *loun*, as giving the old pronunciation, it might with great probability be traced to A.-S. *leog-an*, mentiri, as being the part. *leogende*, mentions, q. a lying person, a liar. (V. LOUN, 2.)

[It was certainly in this sense that the term was used by the poet, when he wrote—

In days when our King Robert rang
 His trews they cost but ha'f-a-crown;
 He said they were a great o'r dear,
 And ca'd the taylor thief an' *loun*.

Scottish Songs, Herd's Coll., ii. 103.]

LOUNFOW, *adj.* Rascally, S., from *loun* and *full*.

[LOUN-ILL, *s.* Pretended sickness, to escape working.]

LOUN-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a *loun*, or villain, S., *lowner-like* compar.

I'll put no water on my hands,
 As little on my face;
 For still the *lowner-like* I am,
 This more my trade I'll grace.
Ross's Helenore, Song, p. 141.

2. Shabby, threadbare; applied to dress, S.

LOUNRIE, LOONRY, *s.* Villany.

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

"Againe when thou art so fixt on the things of this world, yea even in thy lawful exercise (for in thy *lounry* thou cannot haue an eye to God) that thou

cannot get a peece of thy hart to God, it may be that thou haue a carnall and false joy; but true joy and comfort hast thou not." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 114.

LOUN'S PIECE, LOON'S PIECE. The uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

In Su.-G. this is called *skalk*. Ihre is at a loss to know, whether it be from *skal*, crusta, because it has more of the crust than those slices that are under it. Singulare est, says this learned writer, quod vulgo *skalk* appellent primum secti panis frustum. He would have reckoned it still more *singular*, had he known that the S. phrase, *loun's piece*, is perfectly consonant. It would also have determined him to reject *skal*, crusta, as the origin. He has properly given this word under *skalk*, as the root, which primarily signifies a servant; and in a secondary sense a deceitful man, a rascal, (nebulo) a *loun*. Now this Su.-G. term primarily denoting a servant, and being thus allied to S. *loun*, as signifying a hired boy; the uppermost slice must, according to analogy have been denominated *skalk*, as being the *loun's piece*, or that appropriated to the servant, perhaps because harder than the lower slices. This coincidence is very remarkable in a circumstance so trivial; and exhibits one of those minute lines of national affinity, that frequently carry more conviction to the mind than what may be reckoned more direct evidence. Dan. *skalk*, id. "the kissing-crust, the first slice, crust or cut of a loaf;" Wolff.

If we could suppose that *loun* had been used by our ancestors to denote a servant in general, we might carry the analogy a little farther. We might view this as the primary sense, and *rogue*, *scoundrel*, as the secondary. For this process may be remarked, in different languages, with respect to several terms originally signifying service. This has been already seen with respect to Su.-G. *skalk*. In like manner, E. *knave*, which primarily means a boy, secondarily a servant, has been used to denote a rascal. Wachter views Germ. *dieb*, Su.-G. *thiuf*, a thief, as an oblique sense of Moes.-G. *thiwe*, a servant; as Lat. *fur*, a thief, was originally equivalent to *servus*. Both Ihre and Wachter ascribe this transition, in the sense of these terms, to the depraved morals of servants. Cui significationi haud dubie procacia servorum ingenia occasionem dedere; Ihre, vo. *Skalk*.

This, however, may have been occasionally, or partly, owing to the pride of masters. Of this, I apprehend, we have a proof in the E. word *villain*, which, originally denoting one who was transferable with the soil, came gradually to signify "a worthless wretch," from the contempt entertained for a bondman. Perhaps *varlet*, which formerly conveyed no other idea than that of one in a state of servitude, may be viewed as a similar example.

To LOUNDER, *v. a.* To beat with severe strokes; S.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
 His back they *loundert*, mell for mell.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 238.

V. LOUNDIR.

LOUNDER, *s.* A severe stroke or blow, S.

He hit her twa'r three routs indeid,
 And bad her pass sweith from his stead;
 "If thou bide here, I'll be thy dead;"
 With that gave her a *lounder*,
 While mouth and nose rusht out of blood;
 She staggard also where she stood.

Watson's Coll., i. 43.

—Then, to escape the cudgel, ran;
 But was not miss'd by the Goodman,
 Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
 That gart him o'er the threshold founder.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 530.

[LOUNDERIN, LOUNDERING, *adj.* Severe, heavy, stunning, Clydes., Loth.]

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ae day be dumb, and a' the neist he'll flyte:
And may be, in his barlichoods, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a *lounderin'* lick.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

LOUNDERING, LOUNDERIN', *s.* A drubbing or beating, S.

—"Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous, alive or dead, since he had gi'en her a *lounderin'* wi' his cane, the niger that he was, for driving a dead cat at the provost's wig on the Elector of Hanover's birthday." Heart M. Loth., ii. 148.

"Weel, here we're met again, lads, for some braw wark;—mair chappin and *loundrin'*, I houp, ere we gang down to the coast." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 153.

LOUNDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten; [a contr. for *loundert, lounderit.*]

That cuddy rung the Drumfres fuil
May him restrane againe this Yuil,
All *loundit* into yellow and reid,
That lads may bait him lyk a buil.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

To LOUP, *v. n.* 1. To leap, to spring, S. *lope*, A. Bor. Pret. *lap*; also, *loppin*, q. v.

"As good hads the stirrup as he that *louns* on;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

"He stumbles at a strae, and *louns* o'er a brae;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 19.

"Every one *louns* o'er the dike, where it is laigest;"

S. Prov. Kelly, p. 97.

"He that looks not ere he *loup*, will fall ere he wit;"

S. Prov. Kelly, 97. 147.

Then Lowrie as ane lyoun *lap*,
And sone ane flane culd fedder;
He hecht to perss him at the pap,
Thairon to wed ane weddir.

Chr. Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 362.

He *lap* quhill he lay on his lendis.

Ibid., st. 5.

It is also used in a kind of active sense, S.

O Baby, haste the window *loup*,
I'll kep you in my arm;
My merry men a' are at the yett,
To rescue you frae harm.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 141.

This *v.* retains the character of the other Northern dialects, more than of A.-S. *hleap-an*, id. Moes.-G. *hlaup-an*, saltare, Germ. *lauffen*, id. Su.-G. *loep-a*, Belg. *loop-en*, currere.

2. To run, to move with celerity.

"But it's just the laird's command, and the loun maun *loup*: and the never another law hae they but the length o' their dirk." Rob Roy, ii. 274.

"It is said that the natives *lap* to arms, about 20,000 men." Spalding, i. 331.

It still bears this sense, S. B.

—This made my lad at length to *loup*,
And take his heels.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed, p. 27.

3. To burst open. *Luppen, loppin*, burst open, S.

Of any piece of dress that is too tight, if it burst, start open, or rend, it is said that it has *luppin*, S. A.

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4. To give way; applied to frost, S.

The frost's loppin, a phrase used to signify that the frost, which prevailed during night, has given way about sunrise; which is generally a presage of rain before evening, S.

5. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, or to the face when swelling through heat, drink, passion, &c. S.

In a sense nearly similar, it is said of one who has over-heated himself by violent exertion, *his face is like to loup*; i. e., it appears as if the blood would burst through the skin, S.

6. Used in the same sense with Su.-G. *loep-a*. De canibus, ubi discursitant veneri operam daturi; hence *loepsk*, catuliens; Ihre, Germ. *lauff-en*, Teut. *loep-en*, catulire, in venerem currere. Lyndsay, Chron. S. P., ii. 164. Warkis, 1592, p. 268.

7. To change masters, to pass from one possessor to another; applied to property.

For why tobacco makes no trouble,—
Except it gar men bleer and bubble,
And merchants whiles winn meikle geir
Yea sometimes it will make a steir,
Gar swaggerers swear and fill the stoup.
Quoth Conscience, since it came here,
It has gard sindrie lairdships *loup*.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's P., p. 111.

8. To LOUP about. To run hither and thither.

—"James Grant—presently bends an hagbutt, and shoots him through both the thighs, and to the ground falls he; his [Macgregor's] men leaves the pursnit, and *louns about* to lift him up again; but as they are at this work, the said James Grant, with the other two, *louns* frae the house and flees, leaving his wife behind him." Spalding's Troubles, i. 31.

9. [To LOUP aff. (1. To dismount; as, "Afore the beast stoppit he *loupit aff*, an' held oot a letter to me," Clydes.

2. To break off suddenly in a statement or story, to ramble; as, "He ne'er finishes his story, but *louns aff* to some other palaver," *ibid.*)]

10. To LOUP back. Suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain, Clydes.

11. To LOUP down. Suddenly to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered, ib.

12. To LOUP home. To escape to one's own country; apparently implying the idea of expedition, q. to "run home."

"The king of Scotland said to thame, if they came againe in sick forme to perturb his coastis, that it might be they would not be so weill entertained, nor *loup home* so dry schod." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 245. Explained Ed. 1728, so as greatly to enfeeble the language,—"nor escape so well in time coming."

The Sw. phrase *Han lopp in i huset*, "he ran into the house," nearly resembles this.

13. To LOUP *in*. To make a sudden change from one side or party to another.

"Seaforth—forgetting his great oath before God, his duty towards his prince, and this nobleman his msjesty's general, he *lap in* to the other side." Spalding, ii. 299.

14. To LOUP *on*. (1. To mount on horse-back, S.

"The marquis—*louns on* in Aberdeen. He *lap on*—about 60 horse with him." Spalding, i. 107.

The *prep.* is sometimes inverted. "At his *onlouping* the earl of Argyle—had some private speeches with him." *Ibid.*, ii. 91.

2. To mount, equip, make ready.

"Pitcaple *louns on* about 30 horse in jack and spear, (hearing of Frendraught's being in the Bog),—and came to the marquis, who before his coming had discreetly directed Frendraught to confer with his lady." Spalding, i. 9.)

15. To LOUP *out*. To run (or spring) out of doors.

When gentle-women are convoy'd,
He soon *louns out* to bear their trsin.

Manly's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 104.

16. Like to LOUP *out*. To be like to *loup out* o' one's skin, a phrase used to express a transport of joy or passion, S.

There is a similar one in Su.-G., with this difference, that it seems far more feeble, the comparison being borrowed from creeping, *Krypa ur skinnet*, literally, "to creep out of the skin." *Dicitur de iis, qui prae gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentes sunt; Ihre, vo. Krypa.*

17. To LOUP *up*. Suddenly to demand more for a commodity than was at first asked, Clydes.

To LOUP, *v. a.* 1. To burst, to cause to snap.

Our ladie dow do nought now but wipe aye her een,
Her heart's like to *loup* the gowd lace o' her gown.
Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 35.

[2. To overleap, to overcome, to burst through; as, to *loup a wa'*, to leap over a wall; to *loup a stank*, to escape a difficulty, to avoid a loss; to *loup the tether*, to burst bounds, to break loose from restraint, to ramble, S.]

LOUP, LOUPE, *s.* 1. A leap, a jump, a spring, S.

The King with that blenkit him by,
And saw the twasome sturdely
Agane his man gret mellé ma.
With that he left his swin twa,
And till thaim that faucht with his man
A *loup* rycht lychtly maid he than;
And smate the hed off [of] the tane.
Barbour, vi. 638, MS.

"At the sound of these words, Winterton gave a *loup*, as if he had tramped on something no canny, syne a whirring sort of triumphant whistle, and then a shout, crying, 'Ha, ha! tod lowrie! hae I yirded ye at last?'" R. Gilhaize, i. 159.

2. A small cataract, which fishes attempt to *leap* over; generally a *salmon-loup*, West of S.

"Be it alwayes understand, that this present Act, nor nathing theirin contened, sall be prejudiciall to his Hienes subjectes, being dewlie infet and in possession of halding of cruves, lines or *loupes* within fresche waters." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 111.

Lines seems used for *linns*, as equivalent to *loupes*. The word is still used in this sense.

"The Endrick—then turns due W., rushing over the *Loup of Fintry*, and inclosing part of the parish within 3 sides of a square."

"—The only curiosity which is universally remarked in this parish, is the above mentioned *Loup of Fintry*; a cataract of 91 feet high, over which the Endrick pours its whole stream." P. Fintry, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xi. 381.

Leap occurs in the same sense; but I suspect, that it is the common word Anglified.

"Still farther up the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogus of the second scene [of the *Gentle Shepherd*], the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or *leap*, is named the How Burn." P. Pennycuik, Loth. Append. Statist. Acc., xvii. 611.

It occurs in a sense, although different, yet nearly allied, in other Northern languages; Isl. *loup-ur*, alveus, calathus, Su.-G. *lop*, *watnlop*, the channel of a river; Teut. *loop der rivieren*, id. These terms, denoting the channel or course of a river, are from Su.-G. *loep-a*, &c., as signifying *currere*, to run. Our word is from the same *v.* in the sense of *sallare*, to leap or spring.

3. A place where a river becomes so contracted that a person may leap over it, Lanarks.

Thus there is a *loup* in Clyde about half a mile above the Stonehyres Linn.

LOVER'S LOUP. 1. The leap which a despairing lover is said to take, when he means to terminate his griefs at once, S.

2. A name given to several places in Scotland; either from their appearance, or from some traditional legend concerning the fate of individuals.

Yonder the lads and lasses groupe,
To see the luckless *Lover's loup*.

Mayne's Silver Gun, p. 60.

"The name of the *lover's loup*, or leap, is frequently given to rocky precipices," N. *ibid.*, p. 134.

LOUP-THE-BULLOCKS, *s.* The game in E. called *Leap-Frog*, Galloway.

"*Loup-the-Bullocks*.—Young men go out to a green meadow, and,—on all fours, plant themselves in a row about two yards distant from each other. Then he who is stationed farthest back in the *bullock rank* starts up, and leaps over the other *bullocks* before him, by laying his hands on each of their backs; and, when he gets over the last, leans himself down as before, whilst all the others, in rotation, follow his example; then he starts and leaps again," &c. Gall. Encycl.

LOUP-THE-DYKE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled, runaway, Ayrs.

"I'll—make you sensible that I can bring mysell round with a wet finger, now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon, the lad Fairford." Redgauntlet, iii. 295.

"She jealous that your affections are set on a *loup-the-dyke* Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel." The Entail, ii. 276.

LOUP-THE-TETHER, *adj.* Breaking loose from restraint, rambling; nearly synon. with *Land-louping*, South of S.

"Think of his having left my cause in the dead-thraw, and capering off into Cumberland here, after a wild *loup-the-tether* lad they ca' Darsie Latimer." *Redgauntlet*, iii. 307.

LOUPEN-STECK, *s.* 1. Literally a broken stitch in a stocking, S.

2. Metaph., any thing wrong. Hence,

3. *To tak up a loupen-steck*, to remedy an evil, Ayrs.

—"I hae nothing to say, but to help to *tak up* the *loupen-steck* in your stocking wi' as much brevity as is consistent wi' perspicuity." *The Entail*, iii. 27.

LOUPER, LAND-LOUPER, *q. v.* One who *flees the country*, a vagabond.

In most of the Northern languages, this is the primary sense. Ihre gives *currere* as the most ancient sense of Su.-G. *loepa*. It seems to be that also of Teut. *loop-en*; as well as of Alem. *looph-en*. Germ. *lauff-en*, Isl. *leip-a*, Dan. *lob-er*, to run. Su.-G. *lopp*, *cursus*, *loepare*, *cursor*.

[**LOUPIN, LOUPING**, *part. pr.* 1. Swelling, bursting, through heat, drink, passion, &c., S.

2. *Loupin an' leevin*, fresh, newly caught, as applied to fish; also, hale and hearty, strong and well, in health and spirits, as applied to persons, S. Clydes., Loth.]

LOUPIN AGUE, LOUPING AGUE, *s.* A disease resembling St. Vitus's dance, Ang.

"A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague*, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. The patients, when seized, have all the appearances of madness; their bodies are variously distorted; they run, when they find an opportunity, with amazing swiftness, and over dangerous passes; and when confined to the house, they jump, and climb in an astonishing manner, till their strength be exhausted. Cold bathing is found to be the most effectual remedy." P. Craig, *Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 496.

"There is a distemper, called by the country people the *leaping ague*, and by physicians, *St. Vitus's dance*, which has prevailed occasionally for upwards of 60 years in these parishes, and some of the neighbouring ones. The patient first complains of a pain in the head, and lower part of the back; to this succeed convulsive fits, or fits of dancing at certain periods. This disease seems to be hereditary in some families. When the fit of dancing, leaping, or running, seizes the patient, nothing tends more to abate the violence of the disease, than the allowing him free scope to exercise himself in this manner till nature be exhausted." P. Lethnot, *Forfars. Ibid.*, iv. 5.

Leaping ague must be an error of the press; as *loup-ing* is the term invariably used.

LOUPIN-ILL, LOUPING-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward; by some, supposed to proceed from a stoppage in the circulation, by others, ascribed to some defect in the head, Teviotd.

"There is a considerable loss of lambs by what is called the *louping ill*, which is an affection of a paralytic nature, sometimes lingering, sometimes so speedy, that they are often dead before the disease is suspected." *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 352.

"Though he helped Lambride's cow weel out of the moor-ill, yet the *louping-ill's* been sairer among his sheep than ony season before." *Tales Landl.*, i. 200.

LOUPIN-ON-STANE, *s.* A stone, or several stones raised one above another, like a flight of steps, for assisting one to get on horse-back, S. Hence, metaph. *To cum aff at the loupin-on-stane*, S. to leave off any business in the same state as when it was begun; also to terminate a dispute, without the slightest change of mind in either party.

"He—sallied forth from the Golden Candlestick, followed by the puritanical figure we have described, after he had, at the expense of some time and difficulty, and by the assistance of a *loupin-on-stane*, or structure of masonry erected for the traveller's convenience, in front of the house, elevated his person to the back of a long-backed, raw-boned, thin-gutted phantom of a broken-down blood-horse, on which Waverley's portmanteau was deposited." *Waverley*, ii. 113.

"On each side of the door stood benches of stone, which—served as *loupin-on-stanes*." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 149.

LOUPIN, LOUPING, *s.* The act of leaping, S.

"Saltus,—*louping*." *Despaut. Gram.*, C. 8, b.

This term was also used in O. E. "*Loupinge*, or *skypingge*. Saltus." *Prompt. Parv.*

LOUPEGARTHE, *s.* The gantlope or gantlet.

"Other slight punishments we enjoye for slight faults, put in execution by their comerades; as the *Loupegarthe*, when a souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred souldiers, ranged alike opposite to others, leaving a space in the midst for the souldier to runne through, where his comerades whip him with small rods, ordained and cut for the purpose by the *Garvilleger*; and all to keepe good order and discipline." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 45.

Apparently from Su.-G. *loep-a*, *currere*, and *gaard*, *sepimentum*; *q.* to run through the hedge made by the soldiers. The Sw. name for this punishment is *Gatulopp*, which Ihre derives from terms of the same signification. For in explaining *Gata*, *platea*, he gives this as one sense: *Notat ordinem hominum duplicatum, qui relicto in medio spatio sepi in modum consistunt. Gallicè haye. Est hinc quod gatulopp dicamus, ubi ad verbera damnati per similem sepem viventem et virgis armatam cursitant.*

LOUP-HUNTING, *s.* *Hae ye been a loup-hunting?* a phrase commonly used, by way of query, S. B. It is addressed to one who has been abroad very early in the morning, and contains an evident allusion to the hunting of the wolf in former times. *Fr. loup*, a wolf.

At the Loup-hunts, is a phrase used in Aberdeenshire, intimating that one goes out as if a-hunting, but in fact on some idle errand.

[LOUPER-DOG, *s.* The porpoise, Banffs.]

LOUR, *s.*

—A japer, a juglour;
A lase that lufis bot for *lour*.—
Colkelbie Sow, F. l., v. 81.

"A lass who pretends love merely as a *lure*."

[To LOUR, LOURE, *v. n.* To gloom, glunsh, look discontented, Clydes. *Louran, lourand*, part. pr. used also as an *adj.*, discontented, *ibid.*]

LOURD, LOURDE, *adj.* 1. Dull, lumpish, disagreeable; Fr. *id.*

"The first viall is powred on the earth.—It must be taken, as the order of arising degrees in comparison requireth, for the firste and lightest degree of judgment, as the earth is the lowest and *lourdest* of elements." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 150.

2. Gross, stupid, sottish; applied to the mind.

"If I had but put these wordes for all (*seeing outward ordination serveth but for outward order*), they might, with any honest hearted reader, have freed me from all suspicion of so *lourd* an absurditie." Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 22.

"Well! this is his least, al-be-it even a *loured* error." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 23.

Isl. *lur*, ignavia; *lur-a*, ignavus haerere; Haldorson.

LOURDLY, *adv.* Stupidly, sluggishly, sottishly.

"Howsoever both he and the Easterne churches with him might have fallen so *lourdly*, yet would all the Westerne churches and the Bishoppes of Rome—have not only bene silent at so sacrilegious a derogation of the faith; but also have keepest still communion with Nectarius and the Easterne churches." Forbes, Discoverie of Pervers Deceit, p. 9.

LOURDNES, *s.* Surly temper.

This Kyng Edwurd lyklyly
Hys prynehad chaungyd in tyrandry,
And in *lourdnis* hys ryalte.
That suld hawe bene of grete pytè.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 373.

[LOURDY, LOURDIE, *adj.* Sluggish, lazy, Clydes.]

LOURD.

Enouch of blood by me's bli spilt,
Seek not your death frae mee;
I rather *lourd* it had been my sel,
Than eather him or thee.

Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 165.

In Gl. "wished?" But it seems merely a tautology, *lourd* signifying rather, as *lewar, loor*. V. LEVER.
V. LOWRYD.

To LOURE, *v. n.* To lurk.

This cruil monstoure Alecto on ane
Infect with fel venom Gorgonayne,
Socht first to Latium, and the chimes hie
Of Laurentyne the Kingis cheif cietè;
And priuely begouth to wach and *loure*
About his spous Quene Amatais bour.

Doug. Virgil, 218, 31.

—The ilk Furie pestilentiale that houre
Ful priuely in the derne wod dyd *loure*
To cast on thame slely hyr fereful rage.

Ibid., 225, 15.

Latet, Virg.

The term seems to be still used in this seuse, Fife, as in A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

Kate had been hinnaist ay before,
An' in her bed lang *lourin*.

This is indeed allied to E. *lowre*, *lower*, to frown, as Jun. and Rudd. conjecture, in as far as they are both connected with Teut. *loer-en*. But the E. word retains one sense, retortis oculis intueri, also, frontem contrahere; the S. another, observare insidioso, insidiari. Germ. *laur-en*, has both senses insidiari; also, limis oculis intueri; whence *laur*, a lurker. In other languages the *v.* is used only in one sense; Su.-G. *lur-a*, oculis auribusque insidiari; Isl. *lure*, more alnri in insidiis latere; Dan. *lur-er*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush, *lurer*, a lurker. This is undoubtedly the origin of E. *lurk*, which Seren. and Ihre both trace to Su.-G. *lurk*, Isl. *lurkr*, mendicus vagus, homo rudis et subdolos. But Verel. explains *lurkr*, as simply signifying a staff, clava, baculus. It is the compound designation, *lurkr land-faegir*, which he renders, mendicus vagus, cui in manu *scipio*, et rotunda patera vel lagena, ad excipiendum potum datum. This is almost the very description that a Scotsman would give of a *sturdy-beggar*; one who wanders through the country with a pike-staff, and a cap in his hand, for receiving his *almess*.

LOURSHOUTHER'D, *adj.* Round-shouldered, Ettr. For.

Fr. *lourd*, 'lowtish, clownish,' Cotgr. Isl. *lur*, ignavia; *lur-a*, ignavus haerere; *luri*, homo torvus et deformis; *lurg-r*, tergum bruti hirsuti.

LOUSANCE, *s.* A freedom from bondage.

"It is not a death, but *lousance*;" S. Prov., "that is, a recovery of freedom from bondage;" Kelly, p. 54. This is a Goth. word, with a Fr. termination.

[LOUSE, *s.* A rush, a race; as, "He took a *grey louse* doon the road, fu's maister gaed in," Gl. Banffs.]

To LOUSE, LOWSE, *v. a.* 1. To unbind, S.; the same with E. *loose*, in its various senses.

2. To free from incumbrance in consequence of pecuniary obligation; a forensic term.

"The said William sall haif of his fader allsmekle land & annuel rent in life rent as he had of before of him, or [before] the landis war *lowsit*, quhillkis are now *lowsit*, of the quhillkis landis the said William wes in liferent before the *lousing*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 361.

3. To take out of the hold of a ship; the reverse of *stow*, and synon. with S. *liver*.

"The king's ships are dsily taking our Scottish ships, to the number of 80 small and great; they are had to Berwick, Newcastle, Holy Island, and such like ports. their goods *loosed*, and inventaried and closely kept." Spalding, i. 229. Here the orthography is improper.

4. To release; as, to *louse* a *pawn*, to redeem a pledge, S.

I do not know that any one of these significations, is found in E. They are, at any rate, overlooked by Johnson.

5. To pay for; as, "Gie me siller to *louse* my coals at the hill," Fife, Loth.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I *louse* them."

St. Ronan, i. 34. Here it is rather improperly printed after the E. orthography.

This use of the term is apparently borrowed from that denoting the redemption of a pledge or captive.

Su.-G. *loes-a*, pecunia redimere. *Loesa sin pant*, pignus data pecunia recipere, quod jurisconsulti Romanorum dixerunt *pignus luere*; Ihre. Tent. *loss-en*, liberare; *lossen den pand*, luere pignus; *los-gheld*, ransom.

[To LOUSE, LOWSE, *on* or *upon*. 1. To scold, to upbraid, Clydes., Banffs.]

In this sense it was used by Burns without the prep.

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

When Guilford Good our Pilot Stood.

2. To begin to do any kind of work with energy and speed; as, "He wiz unco bauch on't at first, bit fin he *louset on 't*, he cam a tearin' speed." Gl. Banffs.]

[LOUSIN-TIME, *s.* The time of giving over work, S.]

To LOUSE, LOWSE, *v. n.* 1. To unbind, to yield, a cow is said to be *lowsing*, when her udder begins to exhibit the first appearance of having milk in it, Ayr.

2. To give over work of any kind, S.

[3. To thaw, to yield; as, "The frost's *lousin*," S.]

LOWSE LEATHER. 1. A phrase used to denote the skin that hangs loose about the chops or elsewhere, when one has fallen off in flesh; as, "He's a hantle *lowse leather* about his chafts," S.

Su.-G. *loes*, notat id quod molle et flaccidum est, oppositurque firmo et duro.—*Loest hull*, corpus flaccidum.

2. Transferred to those who set no guard on their talk:

"You have o'er mickle *lose* [r. *loose* or *loose*] *leather* about your lips;" S. Prov.; "spoken to them that say the thing that they should not." Kelly, p. 33.

LOWSE SILLER. Change, as distinguished from sovereigns or bank notes, S.

Sw. *loespengar*, change, small money. *Har du nagot loest hos dig*; Have you any change about you? Wideg.

[To LOUSTER, *v. n.* To idle about, to dawdle; *part. pr. loustrin*, used also as a *s.*, Clydes. V. LOOSTER.]

To LOUT, LOWT, *v. n.* 1. To bow down the body, S.

But Dares walkis about rycht craftelie,
—Lurkand in harness wachis round about,
Now this tocmn, now by that way gan *lout*,
Quhare best he may cum to his purpois sone.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 35.

2. To make obeisance.

And quhen Dowglas saw hys emmyng,
He raid, and hailst hym in hy,
And *lowyt* him full curtasly.

Barbour, ii. 154, MS.

Here it is used actively. R. Brunne subjoins the preposition, p. 42.

The folk vntille Humber to Sname gan thei *loute*.

Johnson mentions *lout* as now obsolete. It is still used as a provincial term, A. Bor. A.-S. *hlut-an*, Isl. Su.-G. *lut-a*, Dan. *lut-er*, incurvare se; whence *lutr*, bowed, and Isl. *lotning*, which denotes not only submission, but religious worship. Spelm. and Jun. view this as the origin of O. E. *lout*, *lout*, a subject, a servant, from the homage or obeisance required by his superior. But it seems rather from A.-S. *leod*, plebs, populus, Germ. *leute*. V. Spelm. vo. *Leudis*. V. also UNDER-LOUT.

LOUT-SHOULDER'D, LOUT-SHOULDERED, *adj.*

1. Having shoulders bending forward, round-shouldered, S.

2. Metaph. applied to a building, one side of which is not perpendicular.

"It has been a sore heart to the worthy people of Port-Glasgow to think it is a received opinion,—that their beautiful steeple is *lout-shouldered*, when, in fact, it is only the townhouse that is *lap-sided*." The Steam-Boat, p. 119.

To LOUTCH, (pron. *lootch*), *v. n.* 1. To bow down the head, and make the shoulders prominent, Fife., Clydes.

2. To have a suspicious appearance, like that of one who is accounted a blackguard, *ibid.*

3. *To gang loutchin' about*. To go about in a loitering way, *ibid.*

LOUTHE, *s.* Abundance, Nithsdale.

"I' the very first pow I gat sic a *louthe* o' fish that I carried till my back cracked again." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *löd* (pron. *loud*), proventus annuus terrae ut pote gramen, &c., Haldorson; usus-fructus territorii, fructus quem tellus fert annuus, cum omni usufructu; G. Andr.

To LOUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To be entangled in mire or snow, Ang.

Isl. *hundra*, demissus cedere, uti canes timidi, vel mancipa dum vapulant; G. Andr.; Isl. *ledia*, limns, coenum, might seem allied. I suspect, however, that this is the same with the *v.* LEWDER, q. v.

2. To walk with difficulty; generally applied to those who have short legs, Ang.

This term is used in Fife, and expl. as signifying "to move in an awkward and hobbling manner, apparently in haste, but making little progress."

Isl. *lædurmanlega*, impotenter; and *lædurmenska*, defectus fortitudinis; Haldorson.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Lewder*.

[3. With prep. *about*. To carry about anything with great difficulty.]

4. To remain in a place in idleness; as, "He diz naething bit *louthier-about* at haim," Gl. Banffs.]

LOUTHER, *s.* A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing person.

Their claes maist leisurly they cast
About their shouthers;
The master calls, Mak' haste, mak' haste,
Ye lazy louthers. *The Har' st Rig*, st. 117.

Teut. *lodder*, scurra; nebulo; Isl. *loedurmenni*, homuncio vilis, from *loedr*, spuma; *loddare*, impurus et invisae notae tenebrio, G. Andr.; *loddari*, nequam, tenebrio. Probably allied to LOUTHER, *v.*

LOUTHERIN, LOUTHERING, *part. adj.* 1.

Lazy, awkward. A *louthering hizzie*, or *fallow*, one who does any thing in a lazy and awkward manner, Fife.

[2. Heavy, lumbering; walking with a heavy, lazy step, Banffs.

3. Used as a *s.*; the act of carrying, lifting, or pushing a thing with difficulty, *ibid.*]

[LOUT-SHOUGHTER'D, LOUT-SHOULDER-ED, *adj.* V. under LOUT.]

[LOUTS, *s. pl.* Milk, cream, &c., poured into a jar previous to a churning, Orkn.]

LOUVER, *s.* The *lure* of a hawk; Fr. *leurre*.

—Out of Canaan they have chac't them clean,
Like to a cast of falcons that pursue
A flight of pigeons through the welkin blew;
Stooping at this and that, that to their *louver*,
(To save their lives) they hardly can recover.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 26,

LOVE-BEGOT, *s.* An illegitimate child, S. A.

"Down came this Malcolm, the *love-begot*," &c. *Antiquary*. V. LOUN, *adj.* sense 6.

LOVEDARG, *s.* A piece of work done from a principle of affection, S. V. DAWERK.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, *s.* That kind of love which old unmarried men and women are seized with, So. of S.; from *Dotter*, to become stupid.

LOVEIT, LOVITE, LOVITT. A forensic term used in charters, dispositions, proclamations, &c., expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed, S.

It is properly the *part. pa.* signifying beloved; but it is used as a *s.* both in singular and plural.

"To his Majesties *Lovitt* Mr Alexander Belsches of Toftis," &c. "To his hienes *lovittis*, schir Alex' Leslie now of Balgonie knyht—and dame Agnes Renton his spous," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 532. 538.

"We—haue in fauouris of our *Louittis*, the prouest and maisteris of Sanctandros for ws and our successouris perpetuallie declarit," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 106.

A.-S. *lufad*, *ge-lufad*, dilectus.

LOVENS, LOVENENS, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise; sometimes with *eh* prefixed, as, *Eh lovens*, Roxb.

LOVEANENDIE, *interj.* The same with the preceding term, Galloway.

"*Loveanendie!* an exclamation, O! strange." *Gall. Encycl.*

Lovenentu is used in the same sense, *Ettr. For.* and *Tweedd.*

It may perhaps be a relique of A.-S. *leofne*, Domine; or allied to *leofwend*, gratus, acceptus, q. *leofwend us*, "make us accepted." In the latter form, it might seem to conjoin the ideas of life and death; from A.-S. *leof-an*, vivere, and *ende daeg*, dies mortis.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, *interj.* Viewed as a sort of minced oath, similar to *Losh!* expressive of astonishment at any thing, Roxb.

A.-S. *hlaford in hydels*, q. Lord have us in hiding! V. HIDDILS.

LOVERS-LINKS, *s. pl.* Stone-crop, Wall pennywort, Kidneywort, an herb, Sedum. Roxb.

LOVERY, LUFRAY, *s.*

The feyns gawe them hait leid to laip;
Their *lovery* wes na less.

Dunbar, Bannalyne Poems, p. 30.

"Their desire was not diminished; their thirst was insatiable." Lord Hailes.

Lufray occurs in the same poems.

Grit God relief Margaret our Quene;
For and scho war as scho has bene,
Scho wald be lerge of *lufray*
Than all the laif that I of mene,
For lerge of this new-year day.

P. 152, st. 10.

It seems to be the same word that occurs in both places, as signifying *bounty*, in which sense Lord Hailes renders it in the latter passage, from Fr. *l'offre*. If so in the former, it is used ironically. It may be allied to Su.-G. *lufir*, qui aliis blanditiis inescat, from *liuf*, carus; or from *lofwa*, to extend the hand in token of engagement; a derivative from *lofwe*, S. *lufe*, the palm of the hand; whence Su.-G. *for-lofware*, a surety, one who "strikes hands with" another.

LOVE-TRYSTE, *s.* The meeting of lovers, Dumfr.

"All things change that live or grow beside thee,
from these breathing and smiling and joyous images of
God running gladsome on thy banks to the decaying
tree that has sheltered beneath its green boughs the
love-trystes of many generations." *Black. Mag.*, July
1820, p. 374.

[LOVING, LOVYNG, *s.* Praise, praising, *s.*]

[LOVIT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* V. under LOUR,
LOVE, *v.*]

LOVITCH, *adj.* Corr. from E. *lavish*, Fife,
Lanarks.

To LOW, *v. a.* To higgie about a price,
Loth.

To LOW, *v. n.* To stop, to stand still; used
in a negative sense; as, "He never *lows*
frae morning till night," Dumfr.

This seems equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "bending a hough," S.

Su.-G. *log*, humilis. I find the *v.* only in Teut. *leeg-en*, submittere, demittere; and in O. E. *low*, to sink. "*Lowyn*, or make lowe & meke. Humilio." Prompt. Parv.

[To LOW, *v. a.* To praise; *part. pr.* *lowand*, praising, Barbour, viii. 377. V. LOVE, *v.*]

[To LOW, *v. a.* To allow, grant, permit, Clydes.]

[LOWANCE, *s.* Allowance, dole, pension; also, permission, *ibid.*]

To LOW, *v. n.* 1. To flame, to blaze, S. *part. pr.* *lowan*.

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face?
Her mouth, that never op'd but wi' a grace?
Her een, which did with heavenly sparkles *low*?
Her modest cheek, flush'd with a rosie glow?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 17.

When stocks that are half rotten *lowes*,
They burn best, so doth dry broom kowes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 34.

2. To flame with rage, or any other passion, S.

My laureat liems st thee, and I *lows*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 48.

A vulgar mode of speech for *low*.
Gower uses *loweth* as signifying *kindles*.

For he that hys hertes *loweth*
With fyry dart, whiche he throweth,
Cupido, whiche of lous is god,
In chastisyng hath made a rod
To dryue away her wantounesse.

Conf. Am., Fol. 70, a.

3. Used to express the parching effect of great thirst, S.

Wi' the cauld stream she quencht her *lowan* drowth,
Syne o' the eaten herrys eat a fouth,
That black an' rype upo' the bushes grew,
And were now water'd wi' the evening dew.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 58.

Isl. *log-a*, Su.-G. *laag-a*, ardere, flagrare; Alem. *loghent*, flammant. V. the *s.*

Low, LOWE, *s.* 1. Flame, blaze, S. A. Bor.

Na mar may na mau [fyre] sa cowyr
Than *low*, or rek sall it discowyr.

Barbour, iv. 124, MS.

The lemaud *low* sone lassyt apon hycht.

Wallace, vii. 429, MS.

Of lightnes sal thou se a *lowe*,
Unnetthes thou sal thi-selven knowe.

Ywaine, v. 343. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*, i. 15.

This term occurs in a S. Prov. often used by economical housewives.

There's little wisdom in his pow,
Wha lights a candle at the *low*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

More commonly; "There is little *wit* in the pow," &c.

O. E. *lowe*. "Leme or *lowe*. Flamma." Prompt. Parv. "*Lowynge* or *lemynge* of fire. Flammacio." *Ib.*

This word evidently enters into the formation of A. Bor. *Lilly-low*, "a *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable blaze;" *Ray's Coll.*, p. 47. The origin of *lilly* is not so obvious. But it is most probably *q. ligly*, from A.-S. *lig*, flamma, in pl. *fulgur*, lightnings; and *lic*, similis. *Liglic* would thus be, flammae, vel fulguri, similis. This etymon indeed makes the term redundant. But this is very common in composite terms.

Laye, East and South of E., seems the relique of A.-S. *lig*. *Ray* expl. it; "as *Lowe* in the North, the flame of fire." *Ibid.*, p. 104.

2. Used metaphor. for rage, desire, or love.

That, quod *Experience*, is trow;
Will flatterit him quhen first he flew;

Will set him in a *low*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 54. *Evergreen*, ii. 133.

Isl. Dan. *loge*, Su.-G. *loga*, *laaga*, Alem. *lauga*, Germ. *lohe*, id. Perhaps the common origin is Mocs.-G. *liuy-an*, lucere, whence *liuhad*, ignis, fire. Our term has less affinity to A.-S. *leg*, *lig*, flamma, than to any of the rest. It may be observed, that Isl. *log-a*, signifies, to diminish, to dilapidate, to consume; but whether allied to *loge*, flame, seems doubtful.

Junius has a curious idea with respect to Goth. *or-log*, battle, a word that has greatly puzzled etymologists. He views it as composed of *or*, great, and *log*, flame, *q.* the great flame that extends far and wide. Etym. vo. *Brand*.

[LOWANCE, *s.* Allowance. V. under Low, *v.*]

[LOWAND, *part. pr.* Praising. V. under Low.]

To LOWDEN, *v. n.* 1. Used to signify that the wind falls, S. B.

2. To speak little, to stand in awe of another, S. B. It is also used actively, in both senses. "The rain will *lowden* the wind," i.e., make it to fall; and, "He has got something to *lowden* him;" or, to bring him into a calmer state; S. B. V. LOUN, *adj.*

I am now satisfied that this word, though synon. with *Loun*, is radically different; as Isl. *hliodn-a* signifies tristari, demittere vocem; and *hliod-r* is taciturnus; Halderson. *Tala i hliodi*, submisso loqui, *ibid.* It is singular that this should be an oblique use of *hliod*, sound.

LOWDER, LOUTHERTREE, *s.* 1. A wooden lever or hand spoke used for lifting the mill-stones, S.

Into a grief he past her frae,—

And in a feiry farry

Ran to the mill and fetcht the *lowder*,

Wherewith he hit her on the show'der,

That he dangt a to drush like powder.

Watson's Coll., i. 44.

In Stirlingshire *loothrick*, as it is pronounced, and *lowder* in Moray, signify a wooden lever. It is, beyond a doubt, originally the same word.

In the old *Grotta-Saunyr*, or *Quern-Sang* of the Northern nations, *luthr* signifies a hand-mill. *Thaer at luthri leiddar varo*; "They were led to the quern." In genitive it is *luthur*; as in the next stanza.

This is also written *Lewder*, *q. v.*

2. This, pron. *lewder*, or *lyowder*, is used to denote any long, stout, rough stick, Aberd.

3. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Can this be derived from Isl. *ludr*, mola, molitoria? (G. Andr.) perhaps for *molitura*.

LOWDING, *s.* Praise, *q. lauding*.

Quhat pryce or *lowding*, quhen the battle ends,

Is sayd of him that overcomes a man;

Him to defend that nowther dow nor can?

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 192.

LOWE, *s.* Love.

Than pray we all to the Makar abow,
 Qubhik has in hand of justry the ballance,
 That he vs grant off his der lestand *love*.

Wallace, vi. 102, MS.

V. LUF.

LOWIE, *s.* A drone, a large, soft, lazy person, Roxb.; evidently from the same origin with *Löy*, q.v.

LOWIE-LEBBIE, *s.* One that hangs on about kitchens, *ibid*.

LOWYING, *part. adj.* Idling, lounging, *ibid*.

LOWINS, *s. pl.* Liquor, after it has once passed through the still, Fife; either a corr. of the E. phrase *low wines*; or, as has been supposed, because of the *love* or flame which the spirit emits, in this state, when a little of it is cast into the fire.

Twa pints of weel-boilt solid sowins,—
 Syn't down wi' whey, or whisky *lowins*,

Before he'd want,

Wad scarce has ser't the wretch.—

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91.

LOWIS, *s.* The island of Lewis. V. LEWS.

LOWKIS, *s.* Lucca, in Italy.

"Item, xxj elnis of blak velvott of *Lowkis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 102.

This seems to be mcant of Lucca, the capital of the small republic of the same name Italy; Fr. *Lucques*. The republic is denominatd *Lucquois*. It is celebrated for the great quantity of stuffs of silk, which are made by its inhabitants. V. Dict. Trev.

LOW-LIFED, *adj.* Mean, having low propensities or habits, S.

LOWN, *adj.* Calm, &c. V. LOUN.

[LOWN, *s.* A low person, a rascal. V. LOUN.]

LOWNDRER, *s.* A lazy wretch.

—Repruwand thame as sottis wyle,
 Syne thai mycht doutles butt peryls
 Tyl thame and all thare lynyage,
 That lordschipe wyn in herytage,
 For to leve it fayntly,
 And lyve as *lowndreris* cayttevely.

Wyntoun, ii. 8. 106.

"Q. lourdaner. See *Lourdane*," Gl. Sibb. But with far more reason, Mr. MacPherson derives it from Teut. *lunderer*, cunctator, dilator; *lunder-en*, cunctari, morari. The origin is probably Su.-G. *lund*, intervallum. Hence Isl. *bid-lund*, expectatio, mora, Verel.; mora concessa, Ihre; the time that any one is allowed to stay.

[LOWNG, *s.* The lung, Lyndsay, Compl. Papyngo, l. 1124.]

[LOWP, *v.* and *s.* V. LOUP.]

[LOWRANCE, *s.* The fox, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 895; commonly as in next word.]

LOWRIE, LAWRIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to the fox; sometimes used as a kind of surname, S.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping coof,
 Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
M. As fast as fleas skip to the tate of woo,
 Whilk slee *Tod Lowrie* hads without his mow,
 When he to drown them, and his hips to cool,
 In summer days slides backward in a pool.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

He said; and round the courtliers all and each
 Applauded *Lawrie* for his winsome speech.

Ibid., ii. 500.

2. A crafty person; one who has the disposition of a fox.

Had not that blesst bairne bene borne,
 Sin to redres,

Lowries, your liues had bene forlorne
 For all your Mes.

Spec. "Godly Songs", p. 38.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe

Our Metropolitane of Fyffe;—

Ane lewrand *lawrie* licherous;

Ane fals, forluppen, fenyeit freier, &c.

Legend B. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 309.

LOWRIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the crafty down-cast look of a fox, Clydes.

The name *Tod Lowrie* is given to this animal in S., in the same manner as in E. he is called *Reynard the Fox*, and perhaps for a similar reason. The latter designation is immediately from Fr. *renard*, a fox. This Menage derives from *raposo*, a name given to the fox in Spain and Portugal, from *rabo*, a tail; as he supposes that Reynard has received this designation from the grossness of his tail. But what affinity is there between *raposo* and *renard*. It is worth while to attend to the process, that the reader may have some idea of the pains that some etymologists have taken, as if intentionally, to bring ridicule on this important branch of philology.

This word must be subjected to five different transmutations, before it can decently assume the form of *renard*. The fox himself, with all the craft ascribed to him, could not assume so great a variety of shapes, as Menage has given to his name. *Raposo* is the origin of *Renard*. "The change," he says, "has been effected in this manner; *Raposo*, *raposus*, *raposinus*, *rasinus*, *rasinardus*, *renardus*, *Renard!*" *Quod erat demonstr.*

The author sagely subjoins; "This etymon displeases me not. On the contrary, I am extremely well pleased with it."

But it would be cruel to torture Reynard himself so unmercifully, notwithstanding his accumulated villanies. The writer had no temptation whatsoever to do such violence to his name. For this term, like many others in the Fr. language, is undoubtedly of Goth. origin. Isl. *reimicke* signifies a fox, from *reinki*, crafty, to which Germ. *raenke*, Dan. *renk*, fraudes, versutiae, correspond.

Hisp. *raposo* may be from Lat. *rapio*, -ere, to snatch away, or Su.-G. *raef*, Isl. *ref-r*, a fox, whence perhaps *refur*, technae, deceptions, stratagems. Ihre mentions Pers. *roubah*, Fenn. *reuvon*, as also denoting this animal.

Henryson expresses his S. designation, as if he had viewed it as the common diminutive used for the proper name *Lawrence*. But for this supposition, if really made by him, there is no foundation. Speaking of the fox, he says;

Lawrence the actis and the proceis writ.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 112, st. 4.

This agrees to what he had formerly said ;
The fox wes clerk and notsr in that caus.

P. 110, st. 5.

The name might seem formed from Corn. *luern*, Arm. *luarn*, vulpes. But it is more probably of Goth. extract. It has been seen, that Fr. *renard* appears nearly allied to some Northern terms denoting craft. Ire thinks that the fox in Moes.-G. was denominated *fauho*, from its *faw* or yellow colour, and that hence its German name *fuchs* is formed. But Wachter, with greater probability, deduces the latter, whence E. *fox*, from *fah-en*, dolo capere, Isl. *fox-a*, decipere, *fox*, false ; as, *raup fox*, a false sale ; Verel. It is therefore probable, from analogy, that *lowrie* owes its origin to some root expressive of deception.

Sibb. has materially given the same etymon that had occurred to me ; "Teut. *lorer*, fraudator ; *loverye*, fraus, *lore*, illecebra." The designation may have been immediately formed from our old v. *loure*, to lurk, q. v. I need only add to what is there said, that Fr. *leurr-er* and E. *lure*, are evidently cognate terms. Not only Teut. *lorer*, but *loer*, denotes one who lays snares.

It is impossible to say, whether the term has been first applied to the fox, or to any artful person. Its near affinity to the v. *loure* would seem to render the latter most probable.

LOWRYD, *adj.* Surly, ungracious.

Set this abbot wes messyngere,
This kyng made hym bot *lowryd* chere :
Nowthir to mete na maungery
Callyd thai this abbot Den Henry.

Wyntown, viii. 10. 116.

By the sense given to this Mr. MacPherson seems to view it as allied to the E. v. *lower*, to appear gloomy.

LOWTTIE, *adj.* Heavy and inactive ; as, "a *lowttie* fallow," Fife.

E. *lowt*, O. Teut. *loete*, homo insulsus, stolidus.

[**LOWTYT**, *pret.* Made obeisance to, Barbour, ii. 154. V. **LOUT**, v.]

[**LOWYNG**, *s.* Praise. V. **LOVING**.]

LOY, *adj.* Sluggish, inactive ; Ang.

This is merely Belg. *luy*, lazy, Fenn. *loi*, id. Isl. *lue*, fatigue, and *luen*, weary, seem allied. Hence,

LOYNESS, *s.* Inactivity, Ang. Belg. *luyheit*.

LOYESTER, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Buchan.

Isl. *lostinn*, verberatus, percussus. This is the part. ps. of *liost-a*, ferire, verberare. Hence, *lysterhoegg*, a stroke with a stick given from above.

[**LOYM**, **LOYMIN**, *s.* A limb, Clydes.; *low-min*, Banffs. V. **LEOMEN**.]

LOYNE, *s.* Used for S. *Loan*, *Lone*, an opening between fields.

"And all and sundrie mures, mossis, waist ground, comoun wayes, *loynes*, and vthers comounties," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 94.

LOZEN, *s.* A pane of glass, S., corrupted from *lozenge* ; so called from its form.

—Spider webs, in dozens,
Hing mirk athert the winnock neuks,
Msaist dark'ning up the *lozens*.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1876, p. 79.

[**LOZINGER**, *s.* A lozenge, W. and N.E. of Scot.]

VOL. III.

[To **LU**, v. n. To listen, Shetl. Dan. *lye*, id.]

LUB, *s.* A thing heavy and unwieldy, Dumfr.

C. B. *lob*, an unwieldy lump.

LUBBA, *s.* A name given to coarse grass of any kind ; Orkney.

"As to hills,—they are covered with heath, and what we call *lubba*, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time ; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses." P. Birsay, Statist. Acc., xiv. 316.

Isl. *lubbe* conveys the idea of rough, hirsutus ; *kua lubbe*, boleti vel fungi species ; G. Andr., p. 171, c. 2. He derives it from *lufe*, haereo, pendulus lacer sum. Dan. *lu*, *lv*, the nap of clothes ; *lubben*, gross.

In Isl. *lubbe* we perceive the origin of E. *lubber*. For it is also rendered, hirsutus et incomptus nebulo ; q. a *rough tatty-headit lown*, S.

This term appears nearly in its primitive Goth. form in O. E.

Hermets an heape, with hoked staues,
Wenten to Walsingham, & her wenches after.
Great *lobbies* & long, that loth were to swinke,
Clothed hem in cepes, to be knownen from other,
And shopen hem hermets, her ease to huse.

P. *Ploughman*, Sign. A. 1, b.

Lubberly fellows assumed the sacerdotal dress, or appeared as hermits, because they were unwilling to *swinke*, i. e., to labour.

LUBBERTIE, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Loth. ; *Lubberly*, E.

Junius derives E. *lubber* from Dan. *lubbed*, fat, gross. (The word, however, is *lubben*.) Haldorson gives the E. term as synon. with Isl. *lubbi*, which primarily signifies hirsutus, shaggy like a dog ; and in a secondary sense, servus ignavus.

[**LUBBO**, *s.* A meal-measure very neatly made of bent, Orkn. ; Da. *lubb-en* ; Isl. *lubbe*.]

LUBIS, **LUBYES**, **LUBBIS**, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Lubec*.

"Ane thousand *lubyes* stok fish is ane last. Item, Twentie four hering barellis full of corn is ane last, and aughtene bollis in *Danskene*." Balfour's Pract. Costumes, p. 88.

Stock fish caught in the gulf of *Lubec*, which forms part of the Baltic.

"xij *Lubbis* sh." Shillings of *Lubec* ; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "xx merkis *Lubis*." Ibid.

[**LUBIT**, *adj.* Lukewarm, Shetl.]

LUCE, *s.* Scurf, Ettr. For. ; the same with *Luss*.

Generally used in relation to the head ; but, according to M'Taggart, applied differently in Galloway.

"*Luce*, a blue matter which is scraped off the face in shaving ;" Gall. Encycl.

LUCE, *s.* Brightness, Ettr. For.

This is undoubtedly allied to Fr. *lueux*, *lueux*, bright, shining. But perhaps it ought to be traced to Isl. *lios*, Su.-G. *lius*, lux, lumen of which A.-S. *lias*, flammae, is evidently a cognate.

LUCHKTAEH, *s.* The name given to the body-guard of a chief in the Hebudae.

Z

"There was a competent number of young gentlemen call'd *Luchktaeh* or *Guard de corps*, who always attended the chieftain at home and abroad. They were well train'd in managing the sword and the target, in wrestling, swimming, jumping, dancing, shooting with bows and arrows, and were stout sea-men." Martin's West Isl., p. 103.

The Gael. exhibits several terms which seem allied; *luchd*, folks, people, equivalent to Fr. *gens*; *luchairt*, retinue; *luchd-coimhaidachd*, id., servants in waiting. Of the latter *luchktaeh* seems a corruption. Especially as there are several quiescent letters in *luchd-coimhaidachd*, in pronunciation it would seem to the ear of a stranger, q. *luchkataeh*. It may be observed, that *luchd* is obviously from the same origin with Isl. *liod*, *lid*, *lyd*, populus, comitatus, milites; whence most probably Su.-G. *lyd-a*, to obey, *lydachtig*, obedient, in a state of subjection. V. LEID, s.

LUCHT, LUGHT, s. A lock of hair, Ettr. For.

"Hout fie! Wha ever saw young chields hae sic *luchts* o' yellow hair hinging fleeing in the wind?" Perils of Man, iii, 204.

Su.-G. *lugg*, villus, floccus quicunque; crines sin-cipitas.

LUCHTER, s. "An handful of corn in the straw;" Gall. Encycl.; merely a variety of *Lachter* or *Lochter*.

LUCK, s. Upon *luck's head*, on chance, in a way of peradventure.

"Therefore upon *luck's head*, (as we use to say) take your fill of his love." Ruth. Lett., P. ii., ep. 28.

To LUCK, v. n. To have good or bad fortune, S.

Quhair part has perisht, part prevaild,
Alyke all cannot *luck*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 103.

The *v.* occurs in an active sense in O. E., "I *lucke* one, I make hym luckye or happye.—He is a happy person, for he *lucketh* every place he cometh in;—Il heure toutes les places on il se treune." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 285, b.

Teut. *ghe-luck-en*, Su.-G. *lyck-as*, Isl. *leik-ast*, Dan. *lykk-es*, to prosper. Ihre derives *lyck-as*, from *lik-a*, to please; as *Wachter*, *gluck*, fortune, from *gleichen*, which is synon. with *lik-a*.

LUCK-PENNY, s. A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, S. *lucks-penny*, S. B.

"A drover had sold some sheep in the Grass-market last Wednesday morning.—In the afternoon the drover received his payment from the butcher's wife, and not only went away content, but returned a shilling as *luck-penny*." Edin. Even. Courant, 28 Oct., 1805.

This custom has originated from the superstitious idea of its ensuring *good luck* to the purchaser. It is now principally retained in selling horses and cattle. So firmly does the most contemptible superstition take hold of the mind, that many, even at this day, would not reckon that a bargain would prosper, were this custom neglected.

[To **LUCK, v. a.** To entice, to entreat, Shetl. Isl. *loka*, Dan. *lokke*, id.]

LUCKEN, part. pa. 1. Closed, shut up, contracted.

Nelly's gawsy, saft, and gay,
Fresh as the *lucken* flowers in May.

Tibby Fowler, Herd's Coll., ii. 104.

The term is retained in Yorks. "*Lucken-brow'd*, is hanging knit-brows." Clav. Dial.

Lucken-handed, having the fist contracted, the fingers being drawn down towards the palm of the hand, S. "close fist'd," Gl. Shirr. "Hence," says Rudd. vo. *Louk*,—"the man with the *lucken hand* in Th. Rhymer's Prophecies, of whom the credulous vulgar expect great things." The same ridiculous idea, if I mistake not, prevails in the North of Ireland. This man is to hold the horses of three kings, during a dreadful and eventful battle. I am not certain, however, if this remarkable person does not rather appear with two thumbs on each hand.

Lucken-taed, also, *lucken-footed*, web-footed, having the toes joined by a film, S.

"This [*Turtur maritimus insulae Bass*] is palmipes, that's *lucken-footed*." Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 109.

Chaucer uses *loken* in a similar sense. "*Loken* in every lith," contracted in every limb. Nonne's Preestes T., v. 14881.

2. Webbed, S.

The teal, insensate to her hapless fate,
At setting sun, amidst the loosened ice
Her station takes. This lapper'd ice, ere morn,
Cementing firm, frae shere to shere involves?
Her *lucken* feet, fast frozen in the flood.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

In Judg. iii. 15, we read of "a man left-handed." In Heb. it is, "shut of his right hand."

3. Locked, bolted.

Rudd. thinks that "the *Lucken booths* in Edinburgh have their name, because they stand in the middle of the High-street, and almost joyn the two sides of it." Vo. *Louk*. But the obvious reason of the designation is, that these booths were distinguished from others, as being so formed that they might be *locked* during night, or at the pleasure of the possessor.

A.-S. *locen*, signifies clausura, retinaculum. But the term is evidently the part. of *luc-an*, to lock. V. **LOUK, v.**

To LUCKEN, LUKEN, v. a. 1. To lock, S.

—Baith eur hartis ar ane,
Luknyt in lufis chene.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 169.

2. Metaph. used to denote the knitting of the brows, as expressive of great displeasure.

His trusty-true twa-hannit glaivs
Afore him swang he manfullie,
While anger *lucken'd* his dark brows,
And like a wood-wolf glanst his ee.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 173.

This *v.* is formed from the part. *Lucken*.

3. To gather up in folds, to pucker; applied to cloth.

"Haddo prepared himself nobly for death, and caused make a syde Holland cloth sark, *lucknit* at the head, for his winding-sheet." Spalding, ii. 218.

"*Lucknit*, gathered, applied to garment[s]." Gl. Spald.

To LUCKEN, v. n. To adhere, to grow closely together. A cabbage is said to *lucken*, when it grows firm in the heart, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, *s.* A bog, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, *s.* "An unsplit haddock half dry;"
Gl. Surv. Moray. *Lucken-haddock*, id.
Aberd.

It seems to be called *lucken*, as opposed to those that are split or opened up.

LUCKEN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having the eye-brows close on each other, Loth., Yorks., id.

It is reckoned a good omen, if one meet a person of this appearance as the *first foot*, or first in the morning.

LUCKEN or LUKIN GOWAN. The globe flower, S. Trollius Europaeus, Linn.; *q.* the *locked* or Cabbage daisy. V. LIGHTFOOT, p. 296.

The blossom of the globe-flower or *lucken-gowan* expands only in bright sunshine. In dull or cloudy weather, it remains closed, and forms a complete globe.

This might seem to receive its name from Teut. *luyck-en*, claudere, to shut up, *q.* to *lock*; in the same manner as the Wood Anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is in some parts of Sweden called *Hwit lockor*, and in others *Luck*, because it shuts its flower during rain. *Flos sub pluvia caute clauditur*; Linn. Flor. Suec., No. 485.

Let all the streets, the corners, and the rewis
Be strow'd with leaves, and flowres of divers hewis;—
With mint and medworts, seemlie to be seen,
And *lukin gowans* of the meowes green.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 379. 380.

We'll pou the daizies on the green,
The *lucken gowans* frae the bog.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 227.

LUCKIE, LUCKY, *s.* 1. A name given to an elderly woman, S.

As they drew near, they heard an *elderin dey*,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.—
And *Lucky* shortly follow'd o'er the gate,
With twa milk buckets frothing o'er, and het.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

How does auld honest *lucky* of the glen?
Ye look baith hale and fair at threescore-ten.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

Fair ought to be *feer* or *ferè*.

2. A grandmother, Gl. Shirr., often *luckie-minny*, S. B. *ibid.*

I'll answer, sine, Gae kiss ye'r *lucky*,
She dwells i' Leith.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

"A cant phrase, from what rise I know not; but it is made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer, or think themselves foolishly accused." *Ibid.*, N.

Perhaps it signifies, that the person seems to have got no more to do than to make love to his *grand-mother*.

Luckie-daddie, grandfather, S. B.

We shou'd respect, dearly belov'd,
Whate'er by breath of life is mov'd.
First, 'tis unjust; and, secondly,
—'Tis cruel, and a cruelty
By which we are expos'd (O sad!)
To eat perhaps our *lucky dad*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 507.

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my *lucky-daddy*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

"Ha'd your feet, *luckie daddie*, old folk are not feery;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 164.

3. Used, in familiar or facetious language, in addressing a woman, whether advanced in life or not, S.

Well, *Lucky*, says he, hae ye try'd your hand
Upon your milk, as I gae you command?

Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

4. Often used to denote "the mistress of an ale-house," S. V. Gl. Ross.

It did ane good to see her stools,
Her board, fire-side, and facing-tools;—
Basket wi' bread.

Poor facers now may chew pea-hools,
Since *Lucky's* dead.

Elegy on Lucky Wood, Ramsay, i. 229.

"*Lucky Wood* kept an ale-house in the Canongate; was much respected for hospitality, honesty, and the neatness of her person and house." N. *ibid.*, p. 227.

[5. Used as a name for a witch in Shetl. V. Gl.]

The source is uncertain. Originally, it may have been merely the E. *adj.*, used in courtesy, in addressing a woman, as we now use *good*. This idea is suggested by the phraseology of Lyndsay, when he represents a tipping husband as cajoling his obstreperous wife.

Ye gair me leif, fair *lucky* dame.

—Fair *lucky* dame, that war grit schame,
Gif I that day sowld hyid at hame.

—All sall be done, fair *lucky* dame.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 8. 9.

It may, however, have been applied to an old woman, primarily in contempt, because of the ancient association of the ideas of age and witchcraft; *Isl. hlok, maga. Hlokk* is also the name of one of the *Valkyriar, Parcae*, or *Fates* of the Gothic nations; Grimmismalum, ap. Keyser, *Antiq. Septent.*, p. 153.

Louke is a term used by Chaucer, in a bad sense, although of uncertain meaning.

—Ther n'is no thefe without a *louke*,
That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
Of that he briben can, or borwe may.

Coke's T., v. 4413.

This has been explained, "a receiver to a thief." But he seems evidently to use it as equivalent to *trull*.

[LUCKIE-MINNIE, *s.* A term of reproach to a woman; as, "Don's a luckie-minnie," Shetl.]

[LUCKIE-MINNIE'S OO. A fleecy substance that grows upon a plant in wet ground, Shetl.; *luckie*, a witch, and *oo*, wool, (*qn.* witch's wool).]

[LUCKIE'S-LINES, *s.* A plant growing in deep water near the shore, and which spreads itself over the surface (*Chorda filum*), Shetl.; *luckie*, a witch, and Dan. *lyng*, seaweed.]

LUCKIE'S-MUTCH, *s.* Monkshood, an herb, *Aconitum Napellus*, Linn.; Lanarks.

Evidently denominated from the form of the flower, whence it has also received its E., and also its Swedish name. For it is denominated *Stormhatt*; Linn. Flor. Suec., No. 477.

[LUCK-PENNY, *s.* V. under LUCK, *v. n.*]

LUCKRAS, *s.* "A cross-grained, cankered gudewife;" Gall. Encycl.

The term is also used in the same sense in Perth. ; and is understood to be a contemptuous change of the

word *Luckie*, as applied to a woman. C. B. *luchwys* and *luchwres* denote ardent heat, violent passion.

To LUCRIFIE, *v. a.* To get in the way of gain, to gain.

"Peter—exhorting the wyues to be obedient to their husbands, sayes, They *lucrifie* soules vnto Christ, by their lyues without any speach. A woman will winne soules by her life, albeit she speake not one word." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 144.

From Lat. *lucrifieri*, understood in an active sense.

LUCKY, *adj.* 1. Bulky, S.

"The *lucky* thing gives the penny;" S. Prov. "If a thing be good, the bulkier the better; an apology for big people." Kelly, p. 334.

It is also used *adv.* for denoting any thing exuberant, or more than enough. *It's lucky muckle*, it is too large, S.

But she was shy, and held her head askew;
And cries, Lat be, ye kiss but *lucky* fast;
Ye're o'er well us'd, I fear, since we met last.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

—Our acquaintance was but *lucky* short,
For me or any man to play sic sport.

Ibid., p. 83.

This use of the word has probably originated from a custom which seems pretty generally to have prevailed, of giving something more to a purchaser than he can legally claim, to the *luck* of the bargain, as it is called, S. or to the *to-luck*, S. B. V. next word, and To-LUCK.

2. Full, extending the due length, S.

"The sun has been set a *lucky* hour, and ye may as weel get the supper ready." R. Gilhaize, ii. 315.

3. Superabundant. *Lucky measure*, that which exceeds what can legally be demanded, S.

LUCKY-PROACH, *s.* The Fatherlasher, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Cottus scorpius*. Fatherlasher, or Lasher Bull-head; *Lucky-proach*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

LUDE, *part. pa.* Loved, beloved, S.

Quhat hes marrit thé in thy mude,
Makyne, to me thow schaw;
Or quhat is luvè, or to be lude?
Fain wald I leir that law.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 2.

V. LUF, *v.*

LUDE. Contraction for *love it*, S.

And quha trowis best that I do lude,
Sink first to me the kan.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 16.

LUDIBRIE, *s.* Derision, object of mockery;
Lat. *ludibri-um*.

"By Popish artifice, tricks and treasure—the most renowned court in the world is made the *ludibrie* and laughing-attock of the earth." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 346.

To LUE, *v. a.* To love, S.

Auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun lue,
Auld Rob Morris is the man I'll ne'er lue.

Herd's Coll., ii. 12.

V. LUF, *v.*

LUELY, *adv.* Softly, Perth.; most probably from the same origin with *Loy*, *q. v.*

LUELY, *s.* A fray, Strathmore.

To LUF, LUVE, LUWE, *v. a.* To love, S.,
lue, pron. with the sound given to Gr. *v.*

Luf euery wicht for God, and to gud end,
Thame be na wise to harm, but to amend.
That is to knaw, *luf* God for his gudenes,
With hart, hale mynd, trew seruice day and nycht.

Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 95, 48.

Luffis, loveat, *ibid.*, 42.

—He *luyd* God, and haly kyrk,
Wyth wyt he wan hys will to wyrke.

Wynntoun, vi. 9. 29.

Luwand he wes, and rycht wertwus,
Til clerky, and all relygyus.

Ibid., vii. 6. 7.

A.-S. *luf-ian*, Alem. *liub-en*, id. Moes.-G. *liub-a*,
dilectus, Su.-G. *liuf*, gratus, Isl. *lufur*, amicus, blandus.

LUF, LUVE, *s.* Love.

O *luf*, quhidder art thou joy, or fulyschnes,
That makys folk so gylad of their dyatres?

Doug. Virgil, 93, 34.

LUFARE, *adj.*

Of bestis sawe I mony dinerse kynd, —
The percyn lynx, the *lufare* vnicorn,
That voidis venym with his enoure horn.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 3, 4.

The poet represents the unicorn as a more pleasant, or perhaps more powerful, animal than the lynx; especially from the idea of his horn being a safeguard against poison, as it was formerly believed, that it would immediately burst, if any deleterious liquid were poured into it. A.-S. *leofre*, gratior, potior, compar. of *leof*, charus, exoptatus.

[LUFFAND, *part. pr.* Loving; hence as an
adj. kind, Barbour, i. 363.]

LUFFAR, *s.* A lover, pl. *luffaris*.

Quhat? Is this luf, nyce *luffaris*, as ye mene,
Or fals dissait, fare ladyis to begyle?

Doug. Virgil, 95, 8.

LUFLELY, *adv.* Kindly, lovingly.

—Thar capitane
Tretyt thaim sa *luflely*,
And thair with all the maist party
Off thaim, that armyt with him wer,
War of his blud, and sib him ner.

Barbour, xvii. 315, MS. *lovingly*, Ed. 1620.

A.-S. *lufelic*, lovely, whence O. E. *lufly*.

Befor the messengers was the maiden brouht,
Of body so gentile was non in erth wrouht.
No non so faire of face, of spech so *lufly*.

R. Brunne, p. 80.

LUSOM, LUFESUM, LUSOME, *adj.* Lovely.
The *f* is now sunk in pronunciation, S.

—A lady, *lufsome* of lete, ledand a knight,
Ho raykes up in a res bifor the riale.

V. LAIT, and RIAL. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, ii. 1.

Behald my halse *lufsum*, and lillie quhyte.

Chalm. Lyndsay, i. 375.

A.-S. *lofsum*, delectabilis; *lufsumlie*, desiderabilis.

LUFÉ, LUIF, LUFFÉ, LOOF, *s.* The palm
of the hand; pl. *luffis*, *Doug. luvés*; S. *luve*,
also *lufe*, A. Bor.

Syr, quhen I dwelt in Italy,
I leirit the craft of palmestry,
Schaw me the *luffe*, Syr, of your hand,
And I sall gar yow undirstand

Gif your Grace be unfortunat,
Or gif ye be predestonat.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 120.

Na labour list thay luke tyl, thare *luffis* are bierd lyme.
Doug. Virgil, 233, b. 26.

This is a very ancient word; Moes.-G. *lofa*. *Lofam slohun ina*; Did strike them with the palms of their hands; Mark xiv. 65. Sn.-G. *lofwe*, Isl. *lofi*, *loofve*, *loove*, *vola manus*; whence *loefd*, a span, *loefa*, to span, *loefatak*, plausus, G. Andr., the clapping of the hands; also, stipulatio manualis. Dan. *luen*, *vola*, differs in form. Wachter, vo. *Law*, refers to Celt. *llaw*, the hand, and Gr. *λαβας*, id. plur. He views *llaw* as the radical term. Lhnyd mentions *llaw* as signifying, not only the hand, but the palm of the hand; and Ir. *lamh*, pron. *law*, the hand; whence *lamhach*, a glove, *lamhagan*, groping, &c. These terms are retained in Gael. The word has thus been common to the Goth. and Celt. tribes.

C. B. *llovi*, to handle, to reach with the hand, is undoubtedly allied. Owen writes not only *llaw*, but *llawv*, as signifying the hand; the palm of the hand; pl. *llowau*.

No similar term occurs in A.-S. Always where Uphilas uscs *lofa*, we find another word in the A.-S. version.

LUFEFOW, LUIFFUL, s. As much as fills the palm of the hand.

He maid him be the fyre to sleip;
Syne cryit, Colleris, beif and coillis,
Hois and schone with doubill soillis;
Caikis and candell, creische and salt,
Curnis of meill, and *luiffullis* of malt.

Lyndsays Warkis, 1592, p. 314.

LUFFIE, s. 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. synonym. *pawmie, pandie*.

2. A sharp reproof, or expression of displeasure in one way or another, S.

"I'm playing the truant o'er lang; and if Mr. Vellum didna think I was on some business of Lord Sanddyford's, I wouldna be surprised if he gied me a *loofy* when I gaed hame." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 260.

Moes.-G. *slahlofi*, alapa. *Gaf slahlofin*, Dedit alapam, John xviii. 22. This is from *slah-an*, to strike, and *lofa*, the palm of the hand. It properly denotes a stroke with the palm.

[**LUFF, s.** The tack of a sail, Shetl.]

To **LUFF, s.** To praise, to commend. V. **LOIF, v.**

LUFly, adj. Worthy of praise or commendation; applied both to persons and to things.

Thus thair mellit, and met with ans stout stevin.
Thir *lufly* ledis on the land, without legiance,
With seymely scheidis to schew thair set npone sevin.
Gawain and Gol. iii. 2.

Thair *lufly* ledis belifs lightit on the land.
And laught out swerdis *lufly* and lang.

Ibid, ii. 25.

Isl. *loftig*, Teut. *loftick*, laudabilis.

Lufly, or *loofly*, is applied to a person who is apt to strike another, Ang. But there is no affinity.

[**LUFF-ALAEN.** All alone, Shetl. V. **LIEF-ON.**]

[**LUFF-AN-DRAW.** A phrase meaning "to let well alone," *ibid.*]

LUFRAY, s. V. **LOVERY.**

LUFRENT, s. Affection, love.

"The said gudis war frelie geivin and deliuerit by him to his said dothir for dothirle kindness and *lufrent* he had to hir," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1543.

Perhaps from A.-S. *loef*, dilectus, and *raeden*, law, state, or condition; corr. to *rent*, as in *Manrent*. *Rent*, however, in Norm. Sax. signifies *cursus*, also *redditus*. V. **DOTHIRLIE**.

[**LUFFSIT, adj.** Overgrown, bloated, very corpulent, Shetl.]

LUG, s. 1. The ear; the common term for this member of the body in S. as well as A. Bor.

—"He sall be put vpon the pillorie, and sall be conveyed to the head and chief place of the towne, and his taker sall cause cutt ane of his *lugges*.—His taker sall cause his other *lug* to be cutted." Burrow Lawes, c. 121, s. 3, 4. V. **TRONE**.

"Ye canna make a silk purse o' a sow's *lug*;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 35.

This term is used by E. writers, but in a derisory sense—

—With hair in characters, and *lugs* in text.
Cleveland's Poems, Ray.

Ben Johnson uses it in his *Staple of Newes*, 69.

Your *cares* are in my pocket, knave, goe shake them,
The little while you have them.—
A fine round head, when those two *lugs* are off,
To trundle through a pillory.

2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects from the side; as, "the *lugs* of a bicker,—of a boyn," &c. The "*lugs* of a pat" are the little projections in a pot, resembling staples, into which the *boul* or handle is hooked, S.

"Ansa, the *lug* of any vessel;" Despaut. Gram. B. iv. a.

3. *At the lug of*, near, in a state of proximity, S.

"Ye live *at the lug of the law*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 83.

4. *Up to the lugs* in any thing, quite immersed in it, S.; "over head and ears," E.

It has been supposed that this phrase alludes to one's drinking out of a two-handed beaker. It may, however, refer to immersion in water.

5. *If he were worth his lugs*, he would do, or not do, such a thing; a phrase vulgarly used to express approbation or disapprobation, S.

The same idea has been also familiar with the E. in an early age. Langland, speaking of the absurd custom of pretending to sell pardons, says:—

Were the bishop blessed, and *worth both his cares*,
His seale shold not be sent to deceyve the people.
P. Ploughman, A. ii. a.

This proverbial phrase has most probably had its origin from the custom of cutting off the ears; a punishment frequently inflicted in the middle ages. One part of the punishment of a sacrilegious person, according to the laws of the Saxons, was the slitting of his ears. These and other crimes were punished, several cen-

turies ago, with the loss of both ears. Du Cange refers to the statutes of St. Louis of France, and of Henry V. of England; vo. *Auris*.

6. *To Hing, or Hang by the Lug* of any thing, to keep a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey; metaph. to adhere firmly to one's purpose, or steadily to observe one course, S.

"Since the cause is put in his hand, ye have ay good reason to *hing* by the *lug* of it." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 54.

7. *He has a Flea in his Lug*, a proverbial phrase equivalent to that, "There's a bee in his bannet-lug," i.e., he is a restless, giddy fellow, Loth.

- [8. *To lay one's Lugs*, to wager, to declare; a kind of oath, as, "I'll lay my lugs he'll do't," Clydes., Banffs.]

9. *To lay one's Lugs in, or amang*, to take copiously of any meat or drink, S.; a low phrase, borrowed perhaps from an animal, that dips or besmears its ears, from eagerness for the food contained in any vessel.

Sibb. thinks that this word may be from A.-S. *locca*, caesaries, the hair which grows on the face. Although the origin is quite uncertain, I would prefer deriving it from Su.-G. *lugg-a*, to drag one, especially by the hair; as persons are, in like manner, ignominiously dragged by the ears. V. BLAW, v.

To LUG, v. a. To cut off one's ears, Aberd.

[LUG, s. A flap to cover the ear.

"Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth *luggis*, price xxxvj s." Accts. of L. H. Treasurer.]

LUG-BAR, s. A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the *bannet-lug*, Fife. V. BAR, s.

LUGGIE, s. "The horned owl;" Gall. Enc.; evidently denominated from its long ears.

"Its horns or ears are about an inch long, and consist of six feathers variegated with yellow and black." Penn. Zool., i. 155, 156.

LUGGIE, LOGGIE, s. A small wooden vessel, for holding meat or drink, provided with a handle, by which it is laid hold of, S.

The green horn-spoons, beech *luggies* mingle,
On skelfs forgainst the door.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 114.

Among the superstitious rites observed on the eve of Hallowmas, the following is mentioned.

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,
The *luggies* three are ranged,
And every time great care is ta'en,
To see them duly changed.

Burns, iii. 133.

V. Note, *ibid*.

It is also written *loggie*.

The sap that hawkie does afford
Reams in a wooden *loggie*.

Morrison's Poems, p. 48.

Perhaps from *lug*, the ear, from the resemblance of the handle. The Dutch, however, call a wooden sauce-boat *lokje*.

[LUGGIE, s. A game in which one is led around a circle by the ear, repeating a

rhyme; if the party selected to repeat the rhyme makes a mistake he in turn becomes "luggie," Gl. Shetl.]

[LUGGIT, s. 1. A cuff on the ear, Shetl.

2. As an *adj.*, having flaps to cover the ears, Clydes., Loth.

"For a *luggit* cap to the King to ryde wyth; price xx s." Accts. of L. H. Treasurer.]

LUGGIT or LOWGIT DISCH, a wooden bowl or vessel made of small staves, with upright handles; q. an eared dish.

"The air shall haue—an^e beif plait, an^e *luggit* *disch*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Item, an^e *luggit* *dische* without an^e cover." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

Here the term is used in reference to silver work.

"vj *lowgit* *dischis* of pewtyr, vj chandlerris, an^e quart of tyne, tua gardinaris, vj gobillattis of tyne, iiij plaittis, iij compter futtis, an^e sauser, v. trunchonris of tyne, an^e keist [chest]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 674.

This denomination seems to fix *lug*, the ear, as exclusively the origin of S. *Luggie*, q. v.

LUG-KNOT, s. A knot of ribbons attached to the ear or front of a female's dress; synon.

Lug-bab.

And our bride's maidens were na feu,
Wi' top-knots, *lug-knots*, a' in bleu.

Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll., ii. 76.

LUG-LACHET, s. A box on the ear, Aberd.

LUG-MARK, s. A mark cut in the ear of a sheep, that it may be known, S.

"They receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong; which are, the farmer's initial stamped upon their nose with a hot iron,—and also marks into the ear with a knife, designed *lug-mark*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 191. V. BIRN, BIRNE.

To LUG-MARK, v. a. 1. To make a slit or notch in the ear of a sheep; as, "a *lug-markit* ewe," S.

When the wearing of patches came first in fashion, an old Angus *laird*, who was making a visit to a neighbour baronet, on observing that one of the young ladies had both earrings and patches, cried out in apparent surprise, in obvious allusion to the means employed by store-farmers for preserving their sheep; "Wow, wow! Mrs. Janet, your father's been nichtilie fleyed for tyning you, that he's baith *lug-markit* ye and tar-markit ye."

2. To punish by cropping the ears, S.

"We have—the fury of the open enemy to abide, who are employing all their might,—in imprisoning, stigmatising, *lugg-marking*, banishing, and killing." Society Contendings, p. 181.

LUG-SKY, s. The same with *Ear-sky*, Orkn. V. SKY, s. 1.

[LUG-STANES, s. *pl*. The stones attached to the lower side of a herring-net, for the purpose of making it sink. They are so named because only two stones were attached to the *lugs* or corners of the net when the herring-fishing was first prosecuted. Small floats of cork, called *corks*, are attached to the upper side, Gl. Banffs.]

[LUG, *adj.* Applied to turnips and potatoes, that have too luxuriant stems, and small bulbs and tubers, Gl. Banffs.]

LUGGIE, *adj.* 1. Corn is said to be *luggy*, when it does not fill and ripen well, but grows mostly to the straw, S. B.

2. Heavy, sluggish, S.

Belg. *log*, heavy; Teut. *luggen*, to be slothful.

LUG, *s.* A worm got in the sand, within floodmark, used by fishermen for bait, S. *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn.

"All the above, except the partans and lobsters, are taken with lines baited with mussels and *lug*, which are found in the bed of the Ythan at low tides." P. Slains, Statist. Acc., v. 277.

"The bait for the small fishes—a worm got in the sand, *lug*." P. Nigg, Aberd. *ibid.* vii. 205.

"*Erca marina*; the fishers call it *lug*." Sibb. Fife, p. 138.

Perhaps from Fris. *luggen*, ignave et segniter agere; as descriptive of the inactivity of this worm, as another species is called *slug*, for the same reason.

[To LUGE, *v. n.* To lodge, Barbour, ix. 203.]

[LUGE, *s.* A lodge, a tent, *ibid.*, xix. 653.]

LUGGENIS, LUGINGS, *s. pl.* Lodgings; Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

LUGGIE, *s.* A lodge or hut in a garden or park, S. B.

Teut. *logie*, tugurium, casa. V. LOGE.

LUGINAR, *s.* One who lets lodgings.

"That all prowest & balyeis within ony burghe or toвне—aviss with thar *luginaris* & hostillaris within thar bondis anent the lugin, the honesty tharof, & the price that sall be pait tharfor." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

[LUGGIE, *s.* V. under LUG, *s.*]

LUGHT, *s.* A lock. V. LUCHT.

LUGIS. Inventories, p. 266. V. HINGARE.

LUID, *s.* A poem. V. LEID.

LUIFE, *s.* *Lwife and lie*, a sea-phrase used metaphorically.

—This hes drowned hole dioceis, ye sie,
Wanting the grace, when he shuld gyde the ruther,
He lattis his *scheip* tak in at *luife and lie*.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Pref., p. 307.

As *ruther* means *rudder*, *scheip* is certainly an *errata* for *schip*, ship. This is said to *tak in*, or leak, both on the windward and on the lee side, both when the mariners *huff*, and when they keep to the *lee*.

LUIG, *s.* A hovel, Strathmore. Belg. *log*, a mean hovel. V. LUGGIE and LOGE.

LUIK-HARTIT, *adj.* Warmhearted, affectionate, compassionate.

Thair is no levand leid sa law of degre
That sall me luif unluft; I am so *luikhartit*—
I am so merciful in mynd and menis all wichtis.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 63.

In edit. 1508, *loik hertit*. Perhaps from Alem. *lauc*, flame, or from the same origin with *luke*, in E. *luke-warm*.

LUIT, *pret.* Let, permitted.

"No man pursued her, but *luit* her take her own pleasure, because she was the king's mother." Pit-scottic, p. 140.

Lute also occurs in the same sense; and *lute of*, for reckoned, made account of.

"That carnall band was neuer esteemed off be Christ, in the time he was conversant heere vpon earth; he *lute* nathing of that band." Bruce's Serm. on the Sac., 1590, Sign. I. 3, b. V. LET, *v.*

[To LUK, *v. n.* To look, see, ascertain, Barbour, i. 350: hence, to look after, take care, *ibid.* xii. 217. *Pret.* *lukyt*, part. *lukand*.]

LUKNYT, *part. pa.* Locked. V. LUCKEN.

[LUL, *s.* *Membrum virile*, Shetl. Belg., *lul*, the spout of a pump.]

LUM, LUMB, *s.* 1. A chimney, the vent by which the smoke issues, S.

—"A cave, or rather den, about 50 feet deep, 60 long, and 40 broad, from which there is a subterranean passage to the sea, about 80 yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's *Lumb*, i.e., Hell's Chimney." P. Gamrie, Banffs. Statist. Acc., i. 472, 473.

2. Sometimes it denotes the chimney-top, more commonly denominated the *lum-head*, S.

"The house of Mey formerly mentioned is a myth, sign, or mark, much observed by sailers in their passing through this Firth between Caithness and Stroma, for they carefully fix their eyes upon the *lums* or chimney heads of this house, which if they lose sight of, then they are too near Caithness." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 145.

3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys, the stalk, S.

"David Bround did point the low-gallery totally on the backsyde and from the yeate to the *lumm* only on the foresyde." Lamont's Diary, p. 174.

C. B. *lumon*, a chimney; which Owen deduces from *lum*, that which shoots up, or ends in a point.

Sibb. conjectures that this may be from A.-S. *leom*, lux, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof."

LUMB-HEAD, *s.* A chimney top, S.

Now by this time, the sun begins to leam,—
And clouds of reek frae *lumb-heads* to appear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

LUM-PIG, *s.* A can for the top of a chimney, S. O.

The doors did ring—*lum-pigs* down tumul'd,
The strawns gush'd big—the synks loud ruml'd.

V. PIG. *Tannahill's Poems*, p. 126.

LUMBART, *s.* Apparently, the skirt of a coat.

"Item, the body and *lumbartis* of ane jorney of velvott of the collour of selche skin." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Fr. *lumbaire*, of or belonging to the flank or loin; Lat. *lumba*.

- [LUMBART, *s.* Lombard, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 44, Dickson.]
- LUME, *s.* An utensil; pl. *lumis*. V. LOME.
- [LUME, LIOM, *s.* The smooth appearance of water caused by any oily substance, Shetl. Goth. *liom*, Isl. *lioma*, to gleam, shine.]
- [To LUME, *v. n.* To spread like oil on water, *ibid.*]
- LUMMLE, *s.* The filings of metal, S. Fr. *limaille*, *id.*
Chaucer uses *limaille* in the same sense.
And therein was put of silver *limaille* an unce.
Chan. Yenan's T., v. 16630.
- LUMMING, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain, Gallo-way.
"The weather is said to be *lumming* when raining thick; a *lum o' a day*, a very wet day; the rain is just coming *lumming* down, when it rains fast." Gall. Enc.
I have met with no cognate term. V. LOOMY.
- [* LUMP, *s.* Heap, crowd, company, Barbour, xv. 229, 342, xix. 377.]
- LUMPER, *s.* The name given to one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board by the *lump*.
- [To LUN, *v. a. and n.* To lull; also, to listen, Shetl.]
- LUNCH, *s.* A large piece of anything, especially of what is edible; as bread, cheese, &c., S.
—Drink gaed round, in cogs an' caups,
Amang the furms an' benches;
An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*
An' dawds that day.
Burns, iii. 37.
- LUND, LWND, *s.* The city of London.
This jowell he gert turrs in till England;
In *Lwnd* it sett till witness of this thing,
Be conquest than of Scotland cald hym king.
Wallace, i. 129, MS.
Lund appears on many Saxon coins. V. Kederi Catal. Numm. A.-S. But this seems an abbreviation, as it was usually written *Lunden*.
- LUNGIE, *s.* The Guillemot.
"I was a bauld craigsman—ance in my life, and mony a kittiewake's and *lungie's* nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks." *Antiquary*, i. 161, 162.
V. LONGIE.
- [To LUNK, *v. n.* To roll as a ship on the waves, Shetl.]
- [LUNK, *s.* A roll, a lurch, as of a ship, *ibid.*]
- [LUNKIN, *part. and s.* Rolling, bobbing up and down in walking, *ibid.*
Isl. *linka*, to halt, hobble.]
- LUNKIE, LUNKEHOLE, *s.* A hole in a stone wall or dyke for the convenience of shepherds, Ayr., Ettr. For.; *synon. Cundie*.
Perhaps for the purpose of taking a peep at their flocks. Teut. *lonck-en*, *limis obtueri*.
- LUNKIE, *adj.* Close and sultry, denoting the oppressive state of the atmosphere before rain or thunder, S.
- LUNKIENESS, *s.* The state of the atmosphere as above described, S.
Dan. *lunken*, lukewarm, *lunk-er*, to make luke-warm; Isl. *lunkaley-r*, calidus, blandus; Su.-G. *lium*, tepidus. The radical word is Su.-G. *ly*, *id.*
- LUNKIT, *adj.* Lukewarm; also, half-boiled, S.
Lunkit sowens, sowens beginning to thicken in boiling, Loth.
- LUNNER, *s.* A smart stroke, Dumfr., Clydes.
Yet, hopes that routh o' goud he'd find
O'er's love did come a *lunner*
Right fell that day.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.
This is evidently a provinciality for *Lounder*.
- [To LUNNER, *v. a.* 1. To beat severely, Clydes., Banffs.
2. With prep. *at*, to work with energy and diligence with hands, voice, or head, *ibid.*
V. LOUNDER, LOUNNER.]
- [LUNNERAN, LUNNERIN, *s.* 1. A severe beating, *ibid.*
2. The act of working, speaking, thinking, or writing with energy and diligence, *ibid.*]
- [To LUNSH, *v. n.* To recline, loll, Shetl.; a *lunshin loon*, an idle fellow, Clydes.]
- LUNT, *s.* 1. It is used, as in E., for a match.
—"Ane of thame be chance had a loose *lunt*, quhilk negligently fell out of his hand amang the great quantity of powder, and brunt him and diuers utheris to the great terror of the rest." *Historie James Sext*, p. 126.
2. A torch.
"The said Captane passed furth with his men of warre, as though they went to see some men that was going upon the croftis with *lunttis*." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 132.
3. A piece of peat, or purl (hardened horse or cow dung), or rag, used for lighting a fire, Loth.
4. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, Teviotd.
5. A column of flaming smoke; particularly, that rising from a tobacco pipe, in consequence of a violent puff, S.
She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*,
In wrath she was sac vap'r'in,

She notic't na, an aizle brunt
Her braw new worsted apron
Out thro' that night.

Burns, iii. 131.

6. Improperly used to denote hot vapour of any kind, S.

—Butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant *lunt*,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin.

Burns, iii. 139.

[7. A fit of sulkiness, Gl. Banffs.]

Teut. *lonte*, fomes ignarius, Sw. *lunta*.

To LUNT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To emit smoke in columns, or in puffs, S.

The *luntin* pipe, and sneeshin mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid will.

Burns, iii. 7.

The luckies their tobacco *lunted*,
And leugh to hear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Auld Simon sat *lunting* his cuttie
An' loosing his buttons for bed.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 190.

2. To blaze, to flame vehemently, South of S.

“If they burn the Custom-House, it will catch here,
and will *lunt* like a tar barrel a' thegether.” Guy Man-
nering, iii. 173.

To LUNT *awa*. To continue smoking; gener-
ally applied to the smoking of tobacco;
as, “She's *luntin awa* wi' her pipe,” S.

LUNTUS, *s.* A contemptuous name for an
old woman, probably from the practice of
smoking tobacco, S. B.

To LUNT, *v. n.* To walk quickly, Roxb.; to
walk with a great spring, Dumfr.

Up they gat a greenswaird mountain;—
Cresting owre the niboring vales,
This they clam, the twasome *luntin**
To keek oore the stretching dales.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 174.

* *Luntin*—“Walking at a brisk pace,” N. *ibid.*

Most probably an oblique sense of *Lunt*, as denoting
the sudden rising of smoke.

LUNT, *s.* “A great rise and fall in the mode
of walking,” Dumfr.

LUNYIE, LUNZIE, *s.* (pron. as if *lung-ie.*)
A wallet.

“Here's to the pauky loun, that gaes abroad with
a tume pock, and comes hame with a fow *lunyie.*” V.
Humphry Clinker.

LUNYIE, LUNZIE, *s.* The loin.

And Belliall, with a brydill renye,
Evir lasht thame on the *lunyie.*

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Teut. *leonie*, *longie*, *id.*

LUNYIE-BANE, *s.* Hucklebone, Fife.

LUNYIE-JOINT, *s.* The *joint* of the *loin* or
hip, Roxb.

LUNYIE-SHOT, *adj.* Having the hip-bone
disjointed, S.

“*Lunieshott*—the loin bone gone out of its socket.”
Gall. Encycl.

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[LUNYIE, *s.* and *v.* LUNYIEAN, LUNYIEIN,
part. and *s.* Banffs. form of LUNNER,
LUNNERAN, LUNNERIN, *q. v.*]

LUP, LUPIS. *Lup schilling*, apparently a
coin of Lippe in Westphalia; Lat. *Lupia*.

“Aucht daleiris & tuelf *Lup schillingis.*” *Aberd.*
Reg., A. 1563, V. 25. “To pay x sh. for ilk *mark lupis*
that he was awand.” *Ibid.*

[LUPIS, *s.* Corr. of *lupus*, a wolf, Lyndsay,
The Dreime, l. 895.]

LURD, *s.* A blow with the fist, *Aberd.*

Isl. *lur-a* signifies coerce, and *lurad-r*, quassatus.

LURDANE, LURDEN, LURDON, *s.* 1. A
worthless person, man or woman, one who
is good for nothing.

Thire Tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-til herd pyne:
A *Lurdane* of thame slwe hym syne,
That he confermyd, in Crystyn Fay
Befor that oure-gane bot a day.

Wynntown, vi. 12. 133.

In this sense, Douglas applies the term to Helen—

That strang *lurdane* than, quham wele we ken,
The Troiane matronis ledis in ane ring,
Fenyehand to Bacchus feist and karolling.

Doug. Virgil, 182, 9.

Rudd. renders it, as here used, “a blockhead, a sot.”
But for what reason, I do not perceive.

In the same sense, we may understand the following
passage, in which Lord Lindsay of the Byres is made
to address the Lords who had rebelled against K.
James III.; although, from its connexion, it perhaps
requires a still stronger meaning:—

“Ye are all *Lurdanes*, my Lords; I say ye are false
Traitors to your Prince.—For the false *lurdanes* and
traitors have caused the King (Ja. IV.) by your false
seditions and conspiracy, to come against his Father
in plain battle,” &c. *Pitcottie*, p. 97.

“Upon Yool-even James Grant goes some gate
of his own, leaving Ballnadallach in the kiln-logie
betwixt thir two *lurdanes*,” &c. *Spalding's Troubles*,
i. 38. Gl. “*lurdane*, a vagabond.” In the preceding
sentence, the same persons are called “lymmers.”

2. A fool, a sot, a blockhead.

“Sir John Smith's second fault, far worse than the
first, albeit a *lurdane* to defend all he had done, and to
draw the most of the barons to side with him, was a
very dangerous design.” *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 173, 174.

3. It is still commonly used, in vulgar lan-
guage, as expressive of slothfulness. Thus
one is called a *lazy lurdane*, S.

4. It is used, improperly, to denote a piece of
folly or stupidity.

His Popish pride and threefald crowne
Almaist hes lost their licht;
His plake pardones are bot *lurdons*,
Of new found vanitie.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 35.

It occurs in *P. Ploughman*.

Haddest thou ben hend, quod I, thou wold haue asked
leue.

Yea, leaue, *Lurden*, quod he, & layde on me with rage;
And hit me vnder the eare, vnneth may iche heare;
He buffeted me about the mouth, and bet out my teth,
And gyued me in goutes, I may not go at large.

Sign. Hh. 3, b.

It is also used by R. Brunne—

Sibriht that schrew as a *lordan* gan lusk.
A sunyhirð smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk.
Chron., p. 9.

This word has been fancifully derived from *Lord Dane*. It deserves notice, that this derivation is at least as old as the time of Hector Boece.

"Finalie the Ingliemen were brocht to so grete calamité & miserie be Danis, that ilk hous in Ingland wes constraunt to sustene ane Dane, that the samyn mycht be ane spy to the Kyng, and advertis hym quhat wes done or sed in that hous. Be quhilk way the Kyng mycht knaw sone quhare ony rebellion wes aganis hym. This spy wes callit *lord Dane*. Quhilk is now tane for ane ydyll lymmer that seikis his leuyng on othir mennis laubouris." Bellend. *Cron.*, B. xi. c. 14.

It is more fully expressed in the original. *Dictus est is explorator dominus Danus, vulgo Lordain. Quod nomen nostrates et populi nunc Angli dicti ita usurpaverunt, ut quem viderint ociosum ac inutilem nebulonem, ocio deditum, alienis laboribus quaeritantem victum, omnique demum aspersum infamia, Lordain vel hac aetate appellent.*

I need scarcely say that this etymon is evidently a chimera.

The immediate origin seems to be Fr. *lourdin*, blockish, blunt, clownish; allied to which are *lourdat*, a dunce, *lourdade*, an awkward wench, from *lourd*, heavy, stupid, blockish. Palsgr. expl. *lurdayne* by Fr. *lourdault*; B. iii. F. 46. Elsewhere he gives the following phrase; "It is a goodly syght to se a yonge *lourdayne* play the lorell on this facyon: Il fait beau veoir vng ieune *lourdault* loricarder en ce poynt." F. 318, a. *Bullet* derives *lourdat* from Arm. *lourdod*, id. But as many Fr. words have their origin from Teut., it has occurred to me, as also to Sibb., that Fr. *lourdin* may be immediately traced to Teut. *luyaerd*, piger, desidiosus, ignavus homo, or *loer*, *loerd*, which have the same meaning, homo murcidus, ignavus. To the latter Kilian traces Fr. *lourd*. Thus the radical Teut. term will be *luy*, id. V. *Lox*. It may be added, however, that as Ital. *lorido* corresponds to Fr. *lourd*, Verel. derives the former from Isl. and Sw. *lort*, stercus. Seren. deduces all the modern terms from this Goth. source; vo. *Lordane*. From the Ital. word L. B. *lurd-us*, seems formed. Du Cange is uncertain whether it should be rendered *impurus*, or *stolidus*.

LURDANERY, LURDANERIE, LURDANRY, *s.* 1. Sottishness, stupidity.

Frendschip flemyt is in France, and faith has the flicht.
Leyis, *lurdanry* and lust ar oure laid sterne.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 14.

2. It seems also used to denote carnal sloth, or security in sin.

Cum all degreis in *lurdanery* quha lyis,
And fane wald se of syn the feirful fyne:
And leirne in vertew how far to upryis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, A. 7, a.

Fr. *lourderie*, stupidity; Teut. *luyerdije*, sluggishness.

LURDEN, *adj.* Heavy; as, "a *lurden nevvil*," a heavy or severe blow, Berwicks.; [also, dull, stupid, as, "a *lurden look*," Ayrs.]
V. LURDANE, *s.*

[LURDENLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Like a lazy, worthless fellow; like a clown or fool, Ayrs.]

[LURDY, *adj.* Idle, sluggish, *ibid.*]

LURE, *s.* The udder of a cow, S.

Both Llyud, in his list of Welsh words omitted by Davies, and Owen, mention *Uyr, thyr*, as signifying an udder.

LURE, *adv.* Rather, S.

But I *lure* chuse in Highland glens
To herd the kid and goat, man,
Ere I cou'd for sic little ends
Refuse my bonny Scotman.

Ramsay's Poems . 256.

V. LEVER.

[*LURE, *s.* A tempter, enticer, Lyndsay, *The Dreame*, l. 278; pl. *luris*.]

[LURGAN, *s.* A surfeit of food, Shetl.]

[To LURK, *v. a.* and *n.* To crease, Clydes., Banffs.; same as *lirk*, q. v.]

[LURT, *s.* A lump of dirt, a clot of dung; also a clumsy fellow. No. *lort*, dung.]

LUSBIRDAN, *s. pl.* Pigmies, West. Isl.

"The Island of Pigmies, or, as the natives call it, the Island of Little Men, is but of small extent. There has [have] been many small bones dug out of the ground here, resembling those of human kind more than any other. This gave ground to a tradition which the natives have of very low-statured people living once here, call'd *Lusbirdan*, i. e., Pigmies." Martin's *Western Islands*, p. 19.

This term might seem to have some resemblance of Gael. *luchurman*, which signifies a pigmy. But I suspect it is rather of northern origin. In Isl. *lufsting*, is an elf, a fairy, a good genius; *Daemon mitia*, says G. Andr., p. 168. But it may have been formed from Su.-G. Isl. *lius*, light, also clear, candidus, and *birting*, manifestatio, from *birt-a*, manifestare; q. appearing bright, *Birting*, persona vel res albicans; Haldorson. Or perhaps from *byrd*, genus, familia, q. "the white," or "bright family."

LUSCAN, *s.* Expl. "a lusty beggar and a thief;" Gall. *Encycl.*

O. Flandr. *luyssch-en*, Germ. *lusch-en*, latitare; insidiari. Su.-G. *loesk*, persona fixas sedes non habens.

LUSCHBALD, *s.* Expl. "a sluggard."

Lunatick lymmar, *Luschbald*, lous thy hose.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73.

From Isl. *loek-r*, ignavus, and *bald-r*, Germ. *bald*, potens, q. surpassing others in laziness. E. *lusk*, idle, lazy, which John. derives from Fr. *lusche*, has the same origin.

LUSERVIE, *s.* Apparently a species of fur.

"Item, ane pair of slevis of *luservie* flypand bakwart with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

Perhaps for *lutervie*. This might be a corruption of Fr. *loutre vive*, live otter. But I know not how the designation would be applicable. This must be a species of fur; for the title is *Furrenia*, i. e. Furrings.

[LUSKE, *s.* Another form of LISK, q. v. Clydes.]

LUSKING, LEUSKING, *part. pr.* Absconding; Gl. Sibb.

I have not observed this word in S. O. E. *lusk* is rendered "to be idle, to be lazy," Gl. Brunne. Per-

hapa it rather signifies to lurk, in the passage quoted, vo. LURDANE.

Teut. *lusch-en*, latitare, Germ. *lausch-en*, Franc. *losch-en*, *losc-an*.

LUSOME, *adj.* Not smooth, in a rough state. *A lusome stein*, a stone that is not polished, S. B.

Su.-G. *lo*, *logg*, *lugg*, rough, and *sum*, a common termination expressing quality.

LUSOME, *adj.* Desirable, agreeable; love-some, lovely, S. V. LUSOM.

[LUSUMLY, *adv.* Lovingly, lovesomely, Barbour, xvii. 315.]

LUSS, *s.* A yellowish incrustation, which frequently covers the head of children, dandruff; Pityriasis capitis, S.

LUSTING, *s.* [Perhaps an errat. for *lufting*, lifting.]

"The setting, *lusting* & rasing of the said fyaching." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Can this mean invading; as allied to Su.-G. *lyst-a*, Isl. *lyst-a*, percutere? [More likely to be as given above.]

LUSTY, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, handsome, elegant.

I haue, quod sche, *lusty* ladyis fourtene,
Of quham the formest, clepit Diopie,
In ferme wedlock I sall conione to the.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 18.

Sunt mihi bis septem *praestanti* corpore Nymphae.

Virg.

Nixt hand hir went Lauinia the maid,—
That doun for schame did cast hyr *lusty* ene.

Ibid., 380, 35.

Decorus, Virg.

The *lusty* Aventynus nixt in preis
Him followis, the son of worthy Hercules.

Ibid., 231, 29.

Pulcher, Virg.

2. Pleasant, delightful.

Amyd the hawchis, and euery *lusty* vale,
The recent dew begynnis doun to skale.

Doug. Virgil, 449, 25.

The term occurs in this sense in a song, the first verse of which is quoted in *The Complaynt of Scotland*, printed A. 1548—

O *lustie* Maye, with Flora queen,
The balmy drops from Phœbus sheen,
Prelusant beams before the day, &c.

Herd's Coll., ii. 212.

A.-S. Teut. *lust*, desiderium; *lustigh*, *lostigh*, amoenus, delectabilia, iucundus; Franc. *lustihe*, venustus. Hence,

[LUSTELIE, *adv.* Pleasantly. Lyndsay, *The Dreme*, l. 404.]

LUSTHEID, **LUSTYHEID**, *s.* Amiability; Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *lustigheyd*, amoenitas.

LUSTYNES, *s.* Beauty, perfection.

Sweit rois of vertew and of gentilnes;
Delytsum lyllie of everie *lustynes*!

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 89.

LUTE, **LEUT**, *s.* A sluggard; Gl. Sibb.

"Probably," says Sibb., "from *Lurdane*." But there is not a shadow of probability here. It is certainly the same with E. *lout*, from Teut. *loete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, bardus, stolidus. This is perhaps radically allied to Su.-G. *lat*, piger, whence *laetia*, anc. *laeti*, ignavia.

LUTE, *pret.* Permitted. V. LUIT.

LUTE, *pret.* Let out.

—"The personis quha *lute* thair money to proffeit, —hes compellit the ressaucaria of the money to pay in tyme of derth the annuelrent of tua, three, or four bollis victuall yeirlic for ilk hundreth markia money." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120. V. LUIT.

LUTERRIS, *s. pl.* Prob. otter's fur.

"Item, ane gowne of purpour velvot, with ane braid pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with *luterris*, furniat with buttonia of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. *Luterris*, p. 77.

Fr. *loutre*, Lat. *lutra*, L. B. *luter*, an otter. *Luterris* here evidently denotet some fur used as lining; and we find *loutres* conjoined with ermines, in the Catalan Constitutiona, in a statute of James I. king of Aragon. Nec portet—nec erminium, nec *lutriam*, nec aliam pellem fractam, nec assiblayis cum auro vel argento; sed erminium, vel *lutriam* integram simplicem solummodo in longitudine incisam circa capuciam capae, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Luter*, and *Cuttellare*.

LUTHE.

This lene auld man *luthe* not, but tuke his leif,
And I abaid undir the levis grene.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes renders this, "remained." If this be the sense, it may be allied to Moes.-G. *lat-jan*, Su.-G. *laeti-ias*, morari, otari; the pret. often taking *u* instead of *a*. It may indeed be formed from *leit*; and thus signify, took no notice.

[LUTHER, LUTHIR, *s.* and *v.* Same as LOUNNER, LOUNDER, LOUNYIE, q. v. Part. *lutherin*, *lutheran*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

LUTHRIE, *s.* Lechery.

Thay lost baith benifice and pentioun that mœrit,
And quha eit flesh on Frydayis was fyrefangit;
It maid na miss quhat madinis thay miscareit
On fasting dayis, thay were nocht brint nor hangit;
Licence for *luthrie* fra thair lord belaugit,
To gif indulgence as the devill did leir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

From the connexion, it is evident that the term here means lechery. But R. Glouc. uses *luther* as signifying *wicked*, in a general sense; and *lutherede*, *lutheresse*, vilness, wickedness, villany. *Lither*, Chauc. wicked. A.-S. *lythre*, nequam.

LUTTAIRD, *adj.* Bowed. *A luttaird bak*, a bowed back.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,—
With lut shoulders, and *luttaird* bak,
Quhilk nature maid to beir a pak.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 111.

O. Belg. *loete*, a clown, and *aerd*, a termination denoting nature, kind. V. LOUT, *v.*

LUTTEN, *part. pa.* Let, suffered, permitted, S.

I'd—syne play'd up the runaway bride,
And *luttin* her tak the gie.

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 88. V. LUIT.

To LUVE, LUWE, *v. a.* To love. V. LUF.

LUWME, LWME, *s.* A weaving loom.

This orthography occurs in conjunction with various correlate terms not easy to be understood.

"The tymmer of ane *woune luwme*, ane *lyming lome*, twa *fidis*, ane *warpein fat*, ane *pyry quheill*, ane pair of *warpein staikis*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

Woune seems to be for *woollen*, as *lyming* is for *linen*. *Pyry quheill*, probably small or little wheel. *Fidis* may be (*fidis*, or) treadles, from *fil*, the foot, *q. fillies*.

[LWRE, *s.* A lure, flesh for luring hawks.]

[To LWRE, *v. a.* To lure hawks, to train them with the lure, to attract them to the falconer; *pret. lure*.

"Item, the xxj^o August [1491], in Lythgow, to Downy, falconer and his man to pass to *lwre* thare halkis, x dais waigis, xvij s." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 180, Dickson.]

LYARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly.

—"And the peple are to be desyred to be helpful to sic as will give thensel to any vertus, and as for uthers to deall *lyardly* w^t them to dryve them to seik efter vertus." *Rec. Session Anstruther Wester*, 1596, *Melville's Life*, ii. 498.

Fr. *liard-er*, "to get poorely, slowly, or by the penny;" from *liard*, a small coin, "the fourth part of a *sol*;" *Cotgr.*

LYARE, *s.* [A carpet, or cloth used as such.]

["*Damas*, to be the *King's lyare*, bukram, to lyne the *Kingis liare*—of each xvj elne—xx lib. x s. viij d." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, A. 1497.]

"Item, ane *lyare* of crammesey velvett, with twa *cuschingis* of crammesey velvett, *bordourit* with *tressis* of gold. Item, ane *lyare* of purple velvett, with twa *enschingis* off the *samyne*," &c. *Inventories*, A. 1530, p. 48.

Apparently, from its being still conjoined with *cushions*, a kind of carpet or cloth which *lay* on the floor under these; used only perhaps at the hours of devotion.

Teut. *legh-werck* is expl. *aulaea*, *stragula picturata*, *tapetum*, *textura*; *Kilian*. It may, however, denote some kind of couch: Teut. *laegher*, *stratum*, Belg. *leger*, a bed.

LYART, *s.* The French coin called a *liard*; *Aberd. Reg.*

[LYART, *adj.* 1. Greyish, tinged or mixed with grey, S. V. LIART.

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside
His *lyart* haffets wearing thin an' bare.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 12.

2. Faded, withered, discoloured.

When *lyart* leaves bestrew the yird,
Or, wavering like the hauckie-bird,
Bedim canld Boreas' blast.
Burns, Jolly Beggars, st. 1.

LY-BY, *s.* 1. A neutral, *q.* one who lies aside.

"I appeal in this matter to the experience and observation of all who take notice of their way; and how little they trouble others, their master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion,—by these lazy *ly-bies* and idle loiterers." *Postscr. to Ruth. Lett.*, p. 513.

"Such an heroick appearance, now in its proper season, would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while *ly-bys* will stink away in their sockets." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 354.

2. A mistress, a concubine, *Fife*.

This is analogous to old Teut. *bij-liggher*, concubins, from *bij-ligghen*, concumbere.

To LY or LIE out, *v. n.* To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase.

"A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, *lies out* and will not enter." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 146.

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir.

"Anent *lying out* uncentered." *Tit. ibid.*

To LY to, *v. n.* 1. Gradually to entertain affection, to incline to love, S.

— I do like him sair,
An' that he wad *ly too* I hae nae fear.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 79.
And that he wad *like me*, I hae nas fear.
Ed. Second, p. 95.

For what she fear'd, she now in earnest fand,
About this threap, was close come till her hand;
And that tho' *Lindy*, may be, might *ly too*,
The lass had just as gused a right as she.
Ibid., p. 86.

Too is here undoubtedly meant to express the S. pronunciation of *to*; but improperly, as this corresponds with Gr. *v.* [Aberdeen = *tee*.] Teut. *toe-leggh-en*, animum applicare.

2. A vessel is said to *ly to*, when by a particular disposition of the sails she lies in the water without making way, although not at anchor, S.

I find this word in no Dictionary save *Widegren's*.

[To LY *yont*, *v. n.* 1. To lie farther off or away, *Clydes.*, *Loth*.

2. To excel, to take precedence, *ibid.*]

[LYCAM, LYKAME, *s.* A body dead or alive. V. LICAYM.]

LYCHLEFUL, *adj.* Contemptuous; *corr. lythleful*.

"And *quhsaenir* sais to his brothir *racha*, (that is ane *lythleful* crabit word), he is *giltie* and in *dangeir* of the *counsell*." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 48, b. V. LIGHTLY, *adj.*

LYCHT, *adj.* Cheerful, merry.

Bot his *vy sage* *semyt skarsly hlyith*,
Wyth luke down *kast* as in his face did *kyith*
That he was *sum thing sad* and *nothing lycht*.
Doug. Virgil, 197, 5.

LYCHTLY, *adj.* Contemptuous.

His *lychtly* scorn he sall *rapent full sor*,
Bot power *fail*, or I sall end *tharfor*.
Wallace, viii. 51, MS.

It is also used as a noun, signifying the act of slighting. "As good give the *lychtly* as get it," *S. Prov. Rudd*.

From A.-S. *liht* and *lic*, *q.* having the appearance of lightness.

[To LYCHTLYFIE, *v. a.* To slight. V. under LIGHTLY.]

[LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt. V. under LICHTLY.]

LYCHTNIS, *s. pl.* Lungs. This term is used, as well as *lichts*, S.; the former, it is supposed, rather in the southern parts.

"I sau ysop, that is gude to purge congelie fleume of the *lychtnis*." Compl. S., p. 104.

Teut. *lichte* is the name given to the lungs, according to the general idea, from their *lightness*; as they are also called *loose*, from *loos*, empty, because of their sponginess. V. Jun. Etym.

[LYCHTYT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Lightened, Barbour, iii. 624, 616.]

LYE, *s.* "Pasture land about to be tilled," Gall. Encyl. V. LEA.

LYE-COUCH, *s.* A kind of bed.

"In his chamber a *lye-couch*, or bed." Ormen's Descr. Aberd.

LYF, LYFF, *s.* Life. *On lyf*, alive, Aberd. Reg.

An A.-S. idiom, *Tha he on life waes*; *Quum ille in vita erat.* Matt. xxvii. 63. V. ON LYFF.

[LYFFAND, *part. pr.* Living, Barbour, ii. 169.]

[LYFF-DAYIS, *s. pl.* Life, length of life, Barbour, iii. 293.]

LYFLAT, *adj.* Deceased.

A child was chewyt thir tws luffaris betuene,
Quhilk gudly was a maydyn brycht and schene;
So forthyr furth, be ewyn tyme off hyr age,
A squier Schaw, as that full weyll was seyne,
This *lyflat* man hyr gat in mariage.
Rycht gudly men came off this lady ying.

Wallace, vi. 71, MS.

In Gl. Perth edit. *lyflat* is absurdly rendered, the very same. In edit. 1648 it is *life lait*, *q.* lately in life. In the same sense *late* is still used. The term, however, has most affinity to Su.-G., Isl. *liflat*, loss of life, amissio vitæ, interitus, Verel.; from *lif*, vita, and *lat-a*, perdere; Isl. *lata lifid*, *liflat-ast*, perdere vitam, to die; *liflatinn*, fato sublatu, defunctus, ibid. The old bard, by giving this designation to the Squire Schaw, who had married Wallace's daughter, means to say that he had died only a short while before he wrote.

LYFLAT, *s.* Course of life, mode of living.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance,
My *lyflat* is bot honest chewysance.
Flour off realmys forsuht is this region,
To my reward I wald haiff gret gardoun.

Wallace, ix. 375, MS.

Edit. 1648, *life-lait*. A.-S. *lif-lade*, vitæ iter, from *lif*, life, and *lade*, a journey, or peregrination. Wallace means that he had nothing for his support but what he won by his sword.

LYING-ASIDE, *s.* The act of keeping aloof.

"5thly, For absolving, from the just imputation of disloyalty and unfaithfulness to Christ, our unhalloed and cause-destroying and betraying *lyings-aside* from testimonies, in their proper season." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 82.

LYK, LIKE, *adj.* Used as the termination of many words in S., which in E. are softened into *ly*. It is the same with A.-S. *lic*, *lice*; and denotes resemblance.

Ihre observes, with very considerable ingenuity: "The Latins would hardly have known the origin of their terms *talis*, *qualis*, but from our word *lik*. For cognate dialects can scarcely have any thing more near, than *qualis*, and the term used by Ulph., *quileiks*, Alem. *uioliuh*; *similis*, and Mocs.-G. *samaleiks*; *talis* and Goth. *tholik*, &c. Thus it appears, what is the uniform meaning of the Lat. terminations in *lis*, as *puerilis*, *virilis*, &c., with the rest which the Goths constantly express by *lik*, *barnslig*, *manlig*. Both indeed mark similitude to the noun to which they are joined, i.e., what resembles a *man* or *boy*. I intentionally mention these, as unquestionable evidences of the affinity of the languages of Greece and Rome to that of Scythia; of which those only are ignorant, who have never compared them, which those alone deny, who are wilfully blind in the light of noon-day." V. *Lik*.

LYK, LIK, *v. impers.* *Lyk til us*, be agreeable to us.

It sall *lik til us* all perfay,
That ilk man ryn his falow til
In kyrtil alane gyve that yhe will.

Wyntonon, viii. 35. 38.

Moes.-G. *leik-an*, A.-S. *lyc-ian*, Su.-G. *lik-a*, placere.

[LYKING, *s.* Pleasure, Barbour, xiv. 17. V. LIKING.]

[LYKE, LYKE-WAIK, *s.* The watching of a dead body. V. LIKE-WAKE.]

[LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance. V. LIKLY.]

[LYKNYT, *part. pa.* Likened; *mycht lyknyt*, might have compared, Barbour, iii. 73.]

LYKSAY, *adv.* Like as. "*Lyksay* as he war present hymself;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

A.-S. *lic*, *similis*, and *swa*, sic.

[LYLSIE-WULSIE, *s.* and *adj.* Linsey-woolsey, Clydes.]

LYMFAD, *s.* A galley. V. LYMPHAD.

LYMMARIS, LYMOURIS, *s. pl.* Traces for drawing artillery shafts of a carriage.

"Item, als thair ane singill falcoun of found, mountit upoun stok, quheillis, aixtre, and *lymmaris* garnissit with iron," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 167. V. LYMOURIS.

LYMMIT, *pret.*

Nature had *lymmit* folk, for thair reward,
This gudlie king to governe and to gy.

King Hart, c. 1, st. 3.

Perhaps *q.* bound, engaged, from Teut. *lym-en*, agglutinare.

[LYMMYS, *s. pl.* Limbs, Barbour, i. 108, 385.]

LYMPET, *part. pa.*

—I ly in the lymb, *lympet* the lathaist.
Houlate, iii. 26, MS.

Probably maimed, or crippled. A.-S. *limp-heat*, lame. Isl. *limp-ast*, viribus deficit, G. Andr., p. 167. *Lymb* contains an allusion to that sort of prison which the Papists call *limbus*, in which they suppose that the souls of all departed saints were confined before the death of Christ.

LYMPHAD, LYMFAD, *s.* "The galley which the family of Argyll and others of the Clan-Campbell carry in their arms."

"Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell *lymphads*;' said the bigger Highlander.—'She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell Mac-Callummore that Allan Iverach said sae.'" Rob Roy, iii. 44.

"The achievement of his Grace John Duke of Argyle, —a galley or *lymphad*, sable." Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 31.

"Appointis thrie of the baronis—to meit with the erle of Eglintoune,—to take to thair consideratioune, be way of estimatioune or conjecture, the number of boittis, or *lymfadis*, within the pairtis of this kingdome lying opposite to Irland, may be had in readiness, and what number of men may be transported thairin." Acts Cha. I., 1641, Ed. 1814, V. 442.

Apparently corr. from Gael. *longfhada*, a galley.

LYNCBUS, *s.* [Prob. an err. for *lymbus*, a jail. L. LIMBUS.]

Then did the elders him desyre
 Vpon the morne to mak a fyre,
 To burne the witches both to deid:
 But or the morne he fand remeid.—
 Laich in a *lyncbus*, whair thay lay,
 Then Lowrie lowsit them, long or day.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 320.

"Bush," Gl. But the sense requires that we should understand the term as denoting a jail, or place of confinement; as they are said to be *laich* or low in it, probably under ground. It seems necessary, therefore, to view this as an errat. for *limbus*; as it is still vulgarly said, in the same sense, that one is *in limbo*.

That this must be the case, is evident from what follows.

Yet with the people he was suspected,
 Trowing the teallis [tales] befoir was spoken,
 Becans they saw no *presone* brocken.

[LYNE, LYNNE, LYNG, *s.* 1. A line, string, measure, &c., S.; Fr. *ligne*: *lyne be lyne*, from beginning to end, Barbour, xvii. 84.2. A row, line, direct course; *in a lyng*, straight forward, *ibid.*, ii. 417.]To LYNE, LYN, *v. a.* To measure land with a line.

"The *lynners* sall sweare, that they sall faithfullie *lyne* in lenth as braidnes, according to the richt meiths and marches within burgh. And they sall *lyn* first the fore pairt, and thereafter the back pairt of the land." Burrow Lawes, c. 102, s. 3.

Lat. *lin-eo*, *are*, *id.*

LYNER, *s.* A measurer, one who measures land with a line. V. the *v.*

"The Baillies ordanit the *lynaris* to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and *lyne* and marche the same," &c., Aberd. Reg., A. 1541. V. 17.

LYNTH, *s.* Length, Aberd. Reg.; *passim*.LYNYNG, *s.* The act of measuring land, or of fixing the boundaries between contiguous possessions.

The accioun—persewit be Johne of Redepeth again the personis that past apone the *lynyng* betuix the said Johne & Patrik of Balbirny is remittit & referrit to the lordis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1484, p. 14. V. LYNE, LYN, *v.*

[LYNING, LYNNYN, *s.* Linen. Used for "schetis," "sarkis and curcheis," and "a standart," in Fifteenth century. Accts. of L. H. Treasurer, i. 233, 293.][LYNNALIS, *s. pl.* Linch-pins, *ibid.*, p. 293, 294.][LYNTQUHIT, *s.* A linnet. V. LINT-WHITE.]LYON, *s.* The name of a gold coin anciently struck in S.

"That thair be strikin ane new penny of gold callit a *Lyon*, with the prent of the Lyon on the ta syde and the image of the Sanct Androw on the tother syde, with a syde coit ein to his fute, halding the samin wecht of the half Inglis nobill.—And that the said new *Lyon* fra the day that it be cryit haue cours and sall rin vi.s. viii.d. of the said money, and the half *Lyon* of wecht—haue cours for iii.s. iiij.d. Acts, Ja. II., A. 1421, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

This is obviously designed the *new lion*, because a coin nearly the same had been in currency from the time of Robert II. There is this difference, however, that, on the coins of the preceding kings, St. Andrew appears extended on the cross, here he only holds it in his hands. They differ also in the legend.

According to Cardonnel, this coin, because of the device, was also called *the St. Andrew*; Numism. Pref., p. 28.

LYPE, *s.* A crease, a fold, S. Ir. *lub*, *id.*LYPIT, *part. adj.* Creased, Aberd.

[LYPNYNG, and LYPPYN. V. under LIPPIN.]

[LYPPER, *s.* A leper, Lyndsay, Compl. Papyngo, l. 793.]LYRE, LYIRE, *s.* Flesh; also, that part of the skin which is colourless, especially as contrasted with those parts in which the blood appears.

As ony rose hir rude was reid,
 Hir *lyre* wes lyk the lillie.

Chr. Kirk, st. 3.

—Hir lips, and cheikis, pumice fret;
 As rose maist redolent,
 With yvoire nek, and pomells round,
 And comelle intervall.
 Hir lillie *lyre* so soft and sound;
 And proper memberis all,
 Bayth brichter, and tichter,
 Then marbre poleist clein.

Mailland Poems, p. 239.

This term is common in O. E. in the same sense.

His lady is white as whales bone,
Here *lere* brygte to se upon,
So fair as blome on tre.
Isumbras, *MS. Cott.* V. *Tyroch*, iv. 321.

Her *lyre* light shone. *Lounful*.

"*Lyre*," says Mr. Pink., "is common in old English romances for *skin*, but originally means *flesh*," *Maitl.* P., N. 394. But this word is most probably different from the preceding. If its original signification be *flesh*, it is strange that it should be appropriated to one part of the skin only. It seems also to have quite a different origin. Rudd. mentions *Cimb. hlyre*, *gena*, a word I have found nowhere else. But it corresponds to A.-S. *hleor*, *hlear*, which not only signifies the cheek, but the face, the countenance.

LYRE, LYRIE, LAYER, LYAR, s. That species of petrel called the *Shear-water*, *Procellaria Puffinus*, Linn.

"The—*lyre*—is a bird somewhat larger than a pigeon, and though extraordinary fat, and moreover very fishy tasted, is thought by some to be extremely delicious." P. Kirkwall, *Statist. Acc.*, vii. 537.

"This species inhabits also the Orkney isles;—it is called there the *lyre*; and is much valued, both on account of its being a food, and for its feathers." Penn. *Brit. Zool.*, ii. 552.

"The *lyar* bird is not peculiar to this island, but abounds far more here than in other places of the country.—This bird makes its nest by digging a hole horizontally in the loose earth, found among the shelvings of high rocks." P. Walls and Flota, *Orkney Statist. Acc.* xvii. 322.

"There is a bird, called a *layer*, here, that hatches in some parts of the rocks. It is reported, that it is only to be found in Dunnet Head, Holy Head in Orkney, in Wales, and in the Cliffs of Dover, (where it is said to be known by the name of the *puffin*), and in no other place in Britain." P. Dunnet, *Caithness Statist. Acc.*, xi. 249.

Pennant says they are "found in the *Calf of Man*, and as Mr. Ray supposes in the *Scilly Isles*." There is no reason for supposing the *Lyre* to be the *Puffin*.

Feroensibus, *Liere*, Brunnich, 119. Penn. *Zool.*, 551. Seren. calls the *Shearwater*, *Larus Niger*. May we suppose that this name has originally been formed from *Lar-us?* or *vice versa*.

Brand gives the same account, as that already quoted, of the fatness of this bird.

"The *Lyre* is a rare and delicious sea-fowl, so very fat, that you would take it to be wholly fat." *Descr.* of Orkney, p. 22.

This quality being so very remarkable, as to be apparently characteristic of the animal; may we not derive its name from *Isl. lyre*, q. the *fat fowl?* V. the etymon of *LIBRE*, *LYR*.

[**LYRED**, *adj.* Tinged or mixed with grey, Clydes. V. **LIART**.]

LYRIE, *s.* One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the *Pogge*.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. *Pogge* or *Armed Bullhead*; *Lyrie*." Neill's *List of Fishes*, p. 9.

Isl. hlyri is defined by Haldorson, *Anarricha marina*, inter *lupos marinos pinguissima*. He adds in Dan. "a kind of *Stenbider*." Now, the *Pogge* is denominated in Germ. *Stein-bicker*; *Schonevelde*.

LYSE-HAY, *s.* "Hay mowed off pasture-ground;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Lyse is undoubtedly the genitive of *Ley* or *Lea*, pasture ground.

[**LYSH**, *s.* Pleasure, will, *Lyndsay*, *The Dreame*, l. 1030.]

[**LYSTE**, *pret.* Liked, willed, chose, *ibid.* *The Cardinall*, l. 265.]

[**LYTACH**, *s.* and *v.* Same as **LEETACH**, q. v., *Banffs*.]

[**LYTACHIN**, **LYTACHAN**, *part.* and *s.* Same as **LEETACHIN**, q. v., *ibid.*]

LYTE, **LYTT**, *s.* A list used in the nomination of persons with a view to their being elected to an office; the same with *Leet*, q. v.

"Anent the *lytts* to be Baillies, they sall not be dividet nor casten in four ranks,—bot to be chosen indifferently, ane out of the twelff *lytts*," &c. *Blue Blanket*, p. 114.

To **LYTE**, **LYTT**, *v. a.* To nominate.

"That nane have vote in *lytting*, voiting, electing, &c., but the persons hereafter following. Thereafter the saids *Provest*, &c., shall nominat and *lytt* three persons of the maist discreet, godly and qualified persons—of the saids fourteen crafts." *Ibid.*, p. 114, 116.

[**LYTE**, **LYTER**, *s.* 1. An unseemly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. V. **LOIT**, **LEET**.

2. A long, rambling, nonsensical, story or speech.

3. A heavy fall.

4. The noise caused by a body falling heavily, *Clydes.*, *Banffs*.]

[To **LYTE**, **LYTER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To throw anything in a mass on the ground; commonly used of half-liquid substances.

2. To fall flat; as, "He *lytet* our on's back," *ibid.*]

[**LYTE**, **LYTER**, *adv.* Flat; as, "He geed *lyte* our." There is the idea of noise made by the falling, *ibid.*]

[**LYTRIE**, *s.* 1. A quantity of anything in disorder. **LYTER**, **LOITER**, are also used.

2. A number of living creatures of small size in disorder, *ibid.*]

[**LYTRIE**, *adj.* Disordered and dirty; applied to any thing damp or wet, *ibid.*]

LYTHE, **LAI**D, *s.* The pollack, *Gadus Pollachius*, Linn. *Statist. Acc.*, v. 536. *Lait*, *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 19.

"The fish which frequent *Lochlong*, are cod, haddocks, seath, *lythe*, whittings, flounders, mackarel, trouts, and herrings." P. *Arroquhar*, *Dunbart. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 434.

They are called *leets* on the coast near *Scarborough*; *Encycl. Brit. vo. Gadus*.

"*Laid*, a greenish fish, as big as a haddock." *Sibb. Fife*, p. 129.