

Q.

[To **QUAAL**, *v. n.* To lull, to abate; applied to the wind, Shetl.]

Resembles E. *quell*, and prob. of northern origin. Swed. *quälja*, Isl. *kuelja*, to torment, Dan. *quæle*, to strangle, choke.]

[**QUAARM**, *s.* The edges of the eyelids on which the eyelashes grow, Shetl.]

[**QUACK**, *s.* The shortest time possible; in a *quack*, quick, quickly, Orkn. Used like *crack* in West of S.]

[**QUACKIN'-BOG**, **QUAKIN'-BOG**, *s.* A moving quagmire, Banffs. V. **QUAKIN-QUAW**.]

QUAD, *s.* [A prison, jail]; in *quad*, in prison; [*quod*, E. var. dialects. An abbrev. of *quadrangle*.]

—By the cuff he's led along,
An' settl'd wi' some niccum,
In *quad* yon night.

Terras's Poems, p. 97.

[*Quad* was used by Chaucer as an *adj.*, bad, evil, (V. under **QUAD**); allied to Teut. *quaed*, Belg. *quaad*, evil, misfortune. But S. *quad*, E. *quod*, a prison, while suggesting evil and misfortune, must be traced to another source altogether: viz. to *quadrangle*, of which they are abbreviations. The quadrangle or court of a prison, in which the prisoners are allowed to take exercise, was for shortness called the *quad*, or the *quod*, and the term came to mean prison, jail.

This origin of the term is confirmed by the following extract from Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* "Also *quad*, *quod*, a court (in Oxford), short for *quadrangle*."

QUADRANT, *s.* The *quadrans*, or fourth part of the Roman *As*.

"It is said that ilk man went to Valerius hous, and left ane *quadrant* in it, to cauis him be the mair richely buryit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 233.

To **QUADRE**, *v. n.* To quadrate, Aberd.

Fr. *quadr-er*, to square, to suit.

[**QUADRUPLET**, *part. pa.* Quadrupled, *Barbour*, xviii. 30.]

[**QUAEG**, *s.* A young heifer, Shetl. Isl. *quiga*, id. V. **QUEY**.]

QUAICH, **QUEYCH**, **QUEGH**, **QUEFF**, *s.* A small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles; generally of wood, but sometimes of silver, S.

—Did I see aften shine
Wi' gowden glister thro' the crystal fine,
To thole your taunts, that seemil has been seen
Awa frae luggie, *quegh*, or truncher treein?

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 73.

—Brawly did a pease-son toast
Biz i' the *queff*, and flie the frost.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

Sibb. derives it from Germ. *kelch*, Dan. *kalk*, Franc. *kelih*, Lat. *calix*. A.-S. *calic*, *cealc*, and Alem. *chilih*,

have also a considerable resemblance. But perhaps the true etymon is Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl. I observe that this is the very term, occurring in the Poems of Ossian, rendered *shells*. Whether this be used in that phrase, *the feast of shells*, I cannot say. But Fin-gal is designed from this term.

Thachair Mac Cumhail nan *cuach*—
There met the son of Comhal of *shells*—
Report Committ. Highl. Soc., Append.; p. 84, 85.

Sir James Foulis, I find has given the same etymon. "The third utensil for drinking is the *cuach*, which we now pronounce *quech*, and from whence is formed the English verb to *quaff*: I need not describe the *cuach*, because there can hardly be a person in North Britain that knows it not, though it is of late much fallen into disuse." *Trans. Antiq. Soc. S. i.* 24.

[**QUAICH**, *s.* A wild scream, Banffs.; *squaich*, West of S.]

[To **QUAICH**, *v. n.* To scream wildly, *ibid.*]

[**QUAICHIN**, *s.* A wild scream; also, the act of screaming, *ibid.*]

[**QUAICHIN**, *adj.* Screaming, given to screaming, *ibid.*]

QUAID, *adj.* Evil, bad.

Yit first agane the Judge quhilk heer I se,
This inordinat court, and proces *quaid*,
I wil object for causes twa or three.

Palice of Honour, i. 62.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word unexplained. But there can be no doubt as to its signification. Chaucer and Gower use *quad*, *quade*, in the same sense; and R. Glouc. *qued*.

Wyllam the rede kyng, of wan we abbeth y sed,
Byleuede here in Engelond luther euer & *qued*.

Cron., p. 414.

Alem. *quad*, *quat*, *quot*, Belg. *quaad*, malus; Teut. *quaed*, malum, res mala, infortunium, Kilian. C. B. *quæth*, worse. Wachter views Germ. *at*, malum, from Gr. *ar-ω*, *noceo*, as the root. He mentions a curious observation of Grotius relating to this word, and to the two ancient nations called *Gothi* and *Quadi*. "The *Goths*, that is, the *good*, received this name from their neighbours, because of their hospitality; as the *Quadi* were thus denominated, because of their manners being the reverse.

Hearne renders *qued*, "Devil, evil." Gl. R. Glouc.; and it is evident that the *qued* is used for the Devil in P. Ploughman, as synon. with *Pouke*. V. **PUCK HARY**. This is analogous to Gr. *ο πομπος*, the evil one; or, as sometimes expressed by the vulgar S., *the ill man*. Isl. *kvid-a*, *invidere*, also expl., malum metuere, is perhaps allied.

QUAIF, **QUEIF**, *s.* A coif, a close-fitting cap for a woman's head; [also, a band to confine the hair]; pl. *quaiiffs*, *queiiffs*, female head-dress.

Than may ye have baith *quaiiffs* and kellis,
Rich candie rufes and barlet bellis,
All for your weiring and not ellis.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 12.

Hir bricht tressis inuoluit war and wound
Intil ane *queif* of fyne golde wyren threde.

Doug. Virgil, 104, 35.

"Item, twa restis of holand claith, ressavit be Madam mosel de Ralle to mak nicht *quaiiffs* for the Q. [Queen]. And swa I am chargit with nathing of that." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 129. *Nicht quaiiffs*, night-caps.

"Item, sevin *quaiiffs* of claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk and the railyettis of the same." *Ibid.*, p. 148. Teut. *koyffe*, capillare, reticulum, Kilian. Isl. *hufa*, caputium; Fr. *coeffe*. It is radically the same word which is now pron. *Quich*, q. v.

QUAIK, s. The wheezing or inarticulate sound emitted by one engaged in any hard labour, in consequence of great exertion; as in cleaving wood, beating iron, &c.

—Bissy with wedgis he
Stude schidand an fouresquare akyn tre,
With mony pant, with felloun hauchis and *quaikis*,
Als oft the ax reboundis of the straikis.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 28.

The word seems still retained in the v. *quhawock*, (pron. gutt.) *Aw quhawochin*, breathing very hard, Ang. *Hauchis*, and *quaikis* are nearly allied. But the first signifies the act of panting; the second seems rather to denote a wheezing sound. *Quhawock* and *wheeze* are most probably from one root.

Teut. *quack-en*, *queken*, Lat. *coax-are*, L. B. *quax-are*, mentioned by Rudd., all express the same idea with *quaik* and *quhawoch*.

QUAILYIE, QUALYIE, s. A quail, a bird.

"Item, the snype and *qualyie*, price of the peice, twa d." Acts Mar. 1551, c. 11. Ed. 1566. *Quailyie*, Murray, c. 12.

QUAIR, QUERE, s. A book.

Thou litil *quair*, of mater miserahill,
Weil ancht thow couerit for to be with sabil.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, Epist. Nuncup.

To cutte the wintir nycht and mak it shorte,
I toke a *quere*, and left al othir sports,
Wrytin by worthy Chaucer gloriosus
Of faire Creseide and lusty Troilus.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 158.

"*Perqueir*, that is, by book," says Mr. Pinkerton, "with formal exactness. *Quair* is book, whence our *quiere* of paper. 'Go thou litil *quayer*,'" Caxton, Proverbs of Christine, 1478. He also often uses *quaires* for books in his prose.

Go, litil *quaire*, unto my livis quene.
Chaucer, Complaint of Black Knight.
The blak bybill pronounce I sall *per queir*.
Lyndsay.

"The word *Quair*, in this acceptation, is rendered immortal by the *King's Quair* of James I." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 423.

Warton, speaking of the MS. from which the *King's Quair* was published, says, "It is entitled *The King's COMPLAINT*." Hist. Poet.

This might seem to suggest that it received its name from Lat. *quer-i*, to complain. Tanner, in his Biblioth. Britan-Hibern., referring to the same MS. in the Bodleian Library, mentions it under the following description; *Lamentatio facta dum in Anglia fuit Rex*. Tytler's Poetical Remains, p. 46. We are informed, however, by Mr. Tytler, *ib.* p. 45, that "the title which this manuscript bears is, *The Quair, maid be King James of Scotland the First, callit THE KING'S Quair. Maid q^a. his Ma. was in England.*"

Tanner, probably misunderstanding the term, meant to translate it; and one might suppose that Warton had again translated his language.

Isl. *kuer* has the same meaning. Libellus, codicillus, unico pergamento conscriptus; a *ku* et *ver*; G. Andr.

p. 156. But he does not say in what sense he understands these terms. In O. Fr. *quayer* signifies a book; or, as mod. *cahier*, a few leaves slightly stitched together, that may be transposed at pleasure. V. Dict. Trev.

QUAIST, s. 1. A rogue, Mearns; [as, "a main quaist," a great rogue.]

2. A wag, *ibid.*

QUAKING ASH, s. The asp, or aspen, the trembling poplar, S. *Populus tremula*, Linn.

* To **QUALIFY, v. a.** To prove, to authenticate, to make good.

—"The one half of the goods forfeited to be employed to the use of the public, and the other to be given to him who delates the receptors and *qualifies* the same." Spalding, i. 273.

L. B. *qualificatus*, probus, legitimus; Du Cange.

QUALIM, s. Ruin, destruction.

Of battall cum sal detfull tyme bedene,
Hereftir quhen the feirs burgh of Cartage
To Romes boundis, in thare ferful rage,
Ane huge myscheif and grete *qualim* send sll,
And thrill the hie montanis lyke ane wall.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 44.

A.-S. *cwealm*, mors. *Qualm* was used to signify death, so late as the reign of Edw. I.

So gret *qualm* com ek among men, that hii, that were
alyue,
Ne mygte not al burye that folc, that deyde so ryue
[rife].
R. Glouc., p. 252.

Alem. *qualm*, excidium. Schilter deduces it from *quell-en*, tormentare, *qual-en*, supplicio ultimo afficere; and these from O. Flandr. *quale*, *quale*, malitia, nequitia. Rudd. strangely refers to *quarming*, as if radically the same; whereas there is no connexion, except in meaning.

QUALITY BINDIN'. A sort of worsted tape, commonly used for *binding* the borders of carpets, S.

QUANTITE, s. Size; applied to the human body.

"It is said that Fynmakcoule the sonne of Coelus Scottis man was in thir days ane man of huge stature of xvii. cubitis of hycht. He was ane gret hunter, and richt terrybyll for his huge *quantite* to the pepyll." Bellend. Cron., F. 93, s. *Insolita corporis mole formidolosum*. Boeth.

QUARNELT, part. adj. Cornered, having angles, Fife.

Fr. *carnellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square fissures; from *carne*, an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, s. A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Rough Rullion*.

—"Some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps made out of a raw cow-hide with the hair turned outward, which being ill made, the wearer's feet looked something like those of a rough-footed hen or pigeon. These are called *Quarrants*, and are not only offensive to the sight, but intolerable to the smell of those who are near them." Burt's Letters, ii. 185, 186.

Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; C. B. *kuaran*, calceus,

viewed by Lhuyd as the same with Lat. *colturn-us*, Gr. *κόθρυν-ος*.

* To QUARREL, *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to find fault with, S.

"Some ministers quarrelled his giving tokens to such boys; wherefore he desired these ministers to catechise them, which the ministers did, and allowed of their admission to the Lord's Table." Walker's Peden, p. 95.

"Of all mortals you should least quarrel Buchanan on this head." Ruddiman's Vind. Buchanan, p. 69.

"I hope you will not quarrel the words, for they are all Virgil's." Ibid., p. 310.

Mr. Todd has inserted the *v. a.* signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Johnson.

This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

QUARREL, *s.* 1. An old term for a stone quarry, S. V. QUERRELL.

[At the *quarrell* vindir the wall of Strinelin, in drink-siluir, be the Kingis command, iij s. Compota, Thes. Reg. Scot., p. 377.]

2. Materials from a quarry.

"It shall be—lawful to the burgesses—of Kirkcaldy, owners of the salt-pans there, to dig, win, work, and carry away coals, limestone, clay, *quarrell*, within any part of the bounds of the lands liable in manner foresaid," &c. Fonnt. Dec. Suppl., ii. 535. V. QUERRELL.

To QUARREL, *v. a.* 1. To raise or dress stones in a quarry.

"Na man havand landis pertenant to him, lyand adjacent to the sea, may mak stop, troubill or molest the King, or his lieges, to win stanes, *quarrel*, or ony uther thing, to his awin profit or commoditie, within the flude mark of the sea," &c. Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 626.

[To win, is to select and gather: to quarrel, is to dig or raise and shape however roughly.]

[QUARREL, WHARLE, *s.* An arrow or square headed dart thrown from a crossbow or an engine, Destruction of Troy, l. 4743.]

[QUARTANE, *adj.* A term applied to fevers; coming every fourth day, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2193.]

QUARTARLE, *s.* The *quarter* or fourth part of an *ell*. "Four ell of braidsay [broad sey] of iij ell breid 3 *quartarles*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

QUARTER-ILL, *s.* A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or *quarter*, S.

Sic benison will sair ye still,—

Frae cantrip, elf, and *quarter-ill*;

Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 363.

"A very gross superstition is observed by some people in Angus, as an antidote against this *ill*. A piece is cut out of the thigh of one of the cattle that has died of it. This they hang up within the chimney, in order to preserve the rest of the cattle from being infected. It is believed that as long as it hangs there, it will prevent the disease from approaching the place. It is therefore carefully preserved; and in case of the family removing, transported to the new farm, as one

of their valuable effects. It is handed down from one generation to another."

QUARTERS, *s. pl.* Lodgings in general, S.

"Ane auld soldier," says Edie; "that does likeliest at a gentle's door—at a farmer's its best to say ye're an auld tinkler, if ye need ony *quarters*, for may be the gudwife will hae something to souther." Antiquary, ii. 315.

Borrowed from the E. use of the term as denoting the place where soldiers are lodged.

[QUARTERER, *s.* One who is furnished with temporary lodgings, Banffs.]

QUARTES, *s. pl.* Prob., the fourth part of the great tithes.

"The abbot of Seone is appoynted to be one of the nine channons, and to have one ther to serve the cure in his absence. In that institution also, ther peculiar landward (or rurall) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manse, gleibs, and *quartes*, ar averallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and channons, as therin is at large recorded." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 32.

This seems to be the same with L. B. *Quartae Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes. Ob susceptionem peregrinorum et pauperum donavit ad illum locum *Quartas* omnium *Ecclesiarum*, quae ad ipsum pertinebant locum, & decimam porcorum, &c. Chron. Mosomense A. 1015, ap. Du Cange.

The "particular tithes" are previously mentioned indeed; but the *tithe-pig* is specified, in the chronicle quoted, distinctly from the *Quartae*, and seems to bear the same relation to them as these "particular tithes" to the *Quartes*. The *quartes* were probably the fourth part of the great tithes, and "the particular tithes" might be those called small.

To QUAT, *v. a.* To set free, to let go, to quit, S.

—"Who shood com intil the room but Andrew's grum, follo't by the rest, to give us warning that they were all going to *quat* our sairvice, becaus they were starvit." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 15.

To QUAT, *v. n.* To give over, to cease work, S.

Whan the rain draps off the hat,

'Tis fully time for folk to *quat*,

Wha on the harrest rig do shear

Barley, wheat, peas, rye or bear.

Auld Say, Gall. Encycl.

QUAT, *adj.* Free, released from, S.

"Ye're well away if ye bide, and we're well *quat*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85.

[QUATTIN-TIME, *s.* Time to quit or cease work, Ayr.]

[QUATE, QUAIT, *adj.* Quiet, silent, still, West of S.]

[To QUATE, QUAIT, *v. a.* To quiet, to silence; also, to lull, *ibid.*]

[QUATENESS, QUATNESS, *s.* Quietness, stillness; also, peace, *ibid.*]

[QUATRIBILL, *adj.* Quadruple, Barbour, xviii. 30.]

QUAUIR, QUAUYR, *s.* A quiver. "A *quauyr* with arrowis;" Aberd. Reg.

Ane curtly *quair*, ful curiously wrocht,
Wyth arrowis made in Lycia, wantit necht,
Ane garment he me gaif.—

Doug. Virgil, 246, 27.

To QUAVE *a brae*. To go zig-zag up or down
a *brae*, Roxb.

V. *Quave*—Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.

QUAW, QUAW-MYRE, *s.* 1. A quagmire;
a name given in Galloway, to an old pit
grown over with earth, grass, &c., which
yields under one, but in which he does not
sink; [Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 837.]

2. A hole whence peats have been dug,
Clydes. V. QUHAWE.

BOBBIN' QUAW. A spring or *wallie*, over which
a tough sward has grown, sufficient to sup-
port a person's weight. It is so named
from its shaking or *bobbing* under him,
Roxb. *Hobblequo*, synon.

QUAKIN-QUAW, *s.* The same with *Bobbin' quaw*.
"Quakin-quaws,—moving quagmire bogs;" Gall.
Enycl.

QUAY, *imperat.* Come away; as, "Quay
woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there
a' day?" Roxb.; in other countries, *qua*.

Generally viewed as an abbreviation of *come away*.
Perhaps it might be q. *Ca' away*, i.e., drive on.

QUEED, QUIDE, *s.* A tub, Mearns, Aberd.;
synon. *Skeel*.

QUEEDIE, QUIDDIE, *s.* A small tub, *ibid.*

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Cud*
and *Cudie*. V. COODIE.

To QUEEL, *v. n.* To cool, Aberd.

—They're unco weel,
I think, if you wou'd let them *queel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 7.

Alem. *kual-en*, Dan. *koel-er*, *id.*

QUEEM, QUIM, *adj.* 1. Neat, fit, filled up to
an even level, Upp. Lanarks., Etr. For.

Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld,

We flee till our ha's sae *queem*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

[Yer wee shilpit weanie's a pityfu' prufe,

That yer besem's as dry an' as *queem* as my lufe.

Janet Hamilton.]

2. Applied to what is made close and tight, *ibid.*

3. Calm, smooth, Gall. V. QUEME.

Dream, dream, that the ocean's *queem*;

Dream, dream, that the moon did beam,

And the morning will hear the waves rear,

And the sun through the cluds will not find a bore.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

4. *Quim and Cosh*, close and familiar.

"It shall be observed, that they shall fall in more
than ever, into an intimacy with the malignant en-
emies to the work of God, and grow *quim and cosh* with
them while they are not only cold toward the truly
tender, but cruel against them." M^Ward's *Contend.*,
p. 262.

"*Quim and Cosh*, pliable and fit;" Gl. *ibid.* But
this does not properly express the sense. The idea is
evidently borrowed from joints that are exactly fitted,
and adhere closely to each other.

To QUEEM, *v. a.* and *n.* To fit exactly; as, to
queem the mortice, or joint in wood, Upp.
Lanarks.

The O. E. *v. to Queme*, to please, to satisfy, is un-
doubtedly the same, used in a secondary or oblique
sense; because a thing is said to please or satisfy, that
fits our ideas or wishes.

"*Quemyn*, or *pesyn*. Pacifico. Paco. Placo."
Prompt. Parv.

"I *queme*, I please or I satisfye. Chaucer in his
Canterbury Tales. This worde is nowe out of vse."
Falsgr., B. iii. F. 331, a.

QUEEMER, *s.* One skilled in fitting joints;
[also, a wheedler, a fawning person], Clydes.

QUEEMLY, *adv.* 1. In a state of exact adap-
tation, *ibid.*

Yorks. *wheemly*, neatly; Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, p.
341.

2. Calmly, smoothly, Gall.

"The gled glides *queemly* along;" the kite glides
smoothly along." Gall. Enc.

QUEEMNESS, *s.* Exact adaptation in a literal
sense, *ibid.*

QUEEN'S-CAKE, *s.* A white sweet cake, S.

QUEEN'S CUSHION. The plant called
Cropstone, Teviotd.

QUEEN'S, also KING'S, CUSHION. A
mode of carriage, whether in sport, or from
necessity, S.

Two persons, each of whom grasps his right wrist
with his left hand, with the other lays hold of his
neighbour's wrist, so as to form a seat of four hands
and wrists conjoined. On these the person, who is to
be carried, seats himself, or is seated by others, putting
both his arms, for greater security, round the necks of
the bearers.

[To QUEEPL, *v. n.* To peep as a duck-
ling, Banffs.]

[QUEEPL, *s.* The peep of a duckling, *ibid.*]

[QUEEPLIN, QUEEPLAN, *s.* The peep of a
duckling; also, the act of quacking as a
duckling, *ibid.*]

QUEER, QUEIR, *s.* The choir, S. Grose gives
Queer in this sense as a provincial word;
but without specifying the country. Wyn-
toun writes it *quere*.

* QUEER, *adj.* Besides the common sense
of this word in S., it denotes entertaining,
amusing, affording fun. Germ. *quer*,
oblique.

QUEERS, *s. pl.* News; any thing odd or
strange, Roxb. Synon. *Uncos*.

[To QUEERACH, *v. n.* To work in a weak, trifling manner; also, to nurse in an over-dainty manner; *part. pr.*, *queerachin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[QUEERACH, *s.* The act of working or nursing in a weak trifling manner, *ibid.*]

[QUEERACHIN, *adj.* Awkward and unskilful.]

[To QUEERVE, *v. a.* To rake mown grass into long separate strips to prevent it drying too quickly, Shetl.]

[QUEESITIVE, *adj.* Inquisitive; a corr. of the E. word, West of S., Banffs.]

[QUEESITIVENESS, *s.* Inquisitiveness, *ibid.*]

QUEET, *s.* The ancle, Aberd.; *Cute*, S.

Mr. Chalmers, *vo. Cuit*, says that "in the vulgar language it is pronounced *queet*." But he should have recollected, that this is only "in the vulgar language" of his native county, and of some adjoining to it in the north of S.

His *queets* were dozen'd, and the fettle tint.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

V. CUTE.

QUEETIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, gaiters, Aberd. V. CUTTIKINS.

[To QUEETER, *v. n.* To do work in a weak, trifling manner, Banffs.]

[QUEETER, QUEETERAN, *s.* The act of doing work in a weak, trifling manner, *ibid.*]

[QUEETERIN, *adj.* Weak and trifling, *ibid.*

These are evidently the local pron. of *Kuter*, and *kuterin*, *q. v.*: the variations are well exemplified by the *adj. good*, of which the Midland and Southern pron. is *guid*, the Banffs. and Aberd., *gued*.]

QUEEZIE, *adj.* "Disordered; squeamish, such as after being intoxicated;" Gall. Enc.; merely a little varied from E. *Queasy*.

QUEEZ-MADDAM, *s.* The *Cuisse Madame*, or French jargonelle.

"He'll glour at an auld wand basket aik-snag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii, 158.

QUEINE, QUEAN, QUEYN, *s.* A young woman, S

This is never meant as implying any reproach, unless an epithet, conveying this idea, be conjoined with it. Although familiar, it is often used as expressive of kindness.

O! she was a *daintie quean*,
And weel she danc'd the heelsnd wallsch.

Old Song.

"Ye'r brither Kenny's come, ye auld fule, an' his young *quean* o' a dother too; sae mak haste an' get up." St. Kathleen, iii, 262.

Sibb. has justly observed that this word is "not always" used, "as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice," Gl.

It is never a respectful designation; but it is often used, in familiar language, without any intentional

disrespect; as, a *sturdy queyne*, a *thriving queyne*. It is generally accompanied by some epithet, determining its application; as, when it bears a bad sense, a *loun queyne*, a *worthless queyne*; and as denoting a loose woman, S. B. a *hure-queyne*, pron. *q. koyne*. When applied to a girl, the dimin. *queynie* is frequently used.

It occurs in almost all the Goth. dialects; Moes.-G. *queins*, *quens*, (the most natural origin of E. *wench*.) *quin-o*, Alem. *quen-a*, A.-S. *ewen*, Su.-G. *quinnia*, *kona*, Isl. *kwinna*, mulier, nxor. This is nearly allied to Gr. $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$, *id.* Those who wish to see the various conjectures with respect to the root, may consult Jun. Et. *vo. Quean*, Goth. Gl. *vo. Queins*, *Quino*, and Ihre, *vo. Kona*, *Quinna*.

QUEYNIE, *s.* A diminutive, denoting a girl, S. B.

QUEINT, QUENT, *adj.* 1. Curious, elegant, E. *quaint*.

For so the Poetis, he thare craftys curys,
In similitudis, and vther *quent* figuris,
The soithfast mater to hide and to constrene,
Doug. Virgil, 6, 35.

2. Strange, wonderful.

The bysning beist the serpent Lerna,
Horribill quhissilland, and *queynt* Chimera
With fire enarmyt on hir toppis hie.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 16.

3. Cunning, crafty.

Or gif ye traist ony Grekis giftis he
Without dissait, falsset or subtelite,
Knaw ye not bettir the *quent* Ulixes slycht?
Doug. Virgil, 40, 6.

It is used by Chaucer in the two last senses, and in one nearly connected with the first, trim, neat.

Fr. *coint*, elegant, from Lat. *compt-us*; or, as some think, from Arm. *coam*, beau et joli, Dict. Trev. *Par cointise*, d'une façon propre et ajustée; Gl. Rom., Rose.

QUEINT, QUEYNT, *s.* A wile, a device, O. Fr. *cointe*. "*Wheint*, cunning, subtle. Var. Dial." Gl. Grose.

And part he assoylyd there,
That til hym mast plessnd wære
Be giftis, or be othir thynge,
As *queyntis*, slychtis, or flechyngeis.
Wyntown, vii, 9, 222.

Chaucer, *queyntise*, cunning.

QUENTISS, *s.* Neatness, elegant device.

Bansris rycht fayrly flawmsnd,
And penselys to the wynd wswand,
Swa fele thar war offser *quentiss*,
Thst it war gret slycht to diuise.
Barbour, xi, 194, MS.

Quayntise, O. E. signifies skill, slight.

Than said Merlyn to the kyng,
"Quayntise ouercomes alle thing,
"Strength is gode vnto trauails,
"Ther no strength may sleight while vails."
R. Brunne, *App. to Pref.* cxci.
Chaucer, *queyntise*, *id.*

To QUEINTH, QUENTH, *v. a.* 1. "To compose, to pacify," according to Rudd.

Quharfor Enes begonth again renew
His faderis hie saul *queinth*: for he not knew
Quhider this was *Genius*, the god of that stede,
Or than the serusnd of his fader dede.
Doug. Virgil, 130, 31.

[2. To bid farewell to; *part. pr. quenthing*, as an *adj.*, farewell.]

Na licence grantit was, nor tyme, ne space,—
As for to tak my leif for euer and ay,
The last regrait and *quenthing* wordis to say.

Ibid., 294, 11.

“Our author uses it for the solemn *valediction* given to the dead, when they were a burying, which was essentially necessary (according to their superstition) in order to compose them, and give them rest in their graves, and to procure them passage over the *Stygian Lake* into the *Elysian Fields*. The word originally is the same with *Quench*, and is used for it by *Chaucer*.” This he expl. *quenthing* words, composing, pacifying. Chancer indeed uses *queinte* as the pret. and part of *quench*; but in a sense strictly literal. It would be more natural to understand this term as signifying to bewail, from Isl. *kuen-a*, to complain, Moes.-G. *quain-on*, to mourn. Matt. xi. 17. *Ni quaino-deduth*, ye have not lamented. Alem. *Uuein-on*, id. This signification corresponds to the language used by Virg. “*Coelum questibus implet;*” and, “*Adfari extremum miseræ matri.*”

Jun. thinks that it ought to be *quething*, notwithstanding the authority of the MS. to the contrary; in opposition to which Rudd. acknowledges that he rashly wrote *quething*, according to the printed copy, A. 1553, in the following passage—

So, so, hald on, leif this dede body allane,
Say the last *quething* word, adew, to me.
I sall my deith purches thus, quod he.

Virg. 60. 21.

Jun. renders it, valedictory; Lye derives it from Isl. *kwedia*, salutatio, valedictio. V. Jun. Etym.

The Su.-G. Isl. v. *quaed-ia*, to salute, was used by ancient writers to denote a solemn address to God.

Since this article was sent to press, I find that, in the MS. which Rudd. used, the word (p. 130.) is *quethith*; in the other, (Univ. Libr.) *quethith*. That, in passage second, is *quenthing*, MS. I. *quething*, MS. II. which corresponds to the conjecture of Junius. In the third passage, *quenthing* occurs in both MSS.

[**QUEIR, QUERE**, s. The choir of a church, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 2280.]

QUEIT, QUIET, s. A species of bird.

“*Cotta*, a *queit*.” Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 16; in a later Ed. *quiet*. This seems merely *Coot* in provincial pronunciation; as Wedderburn was a native of Aberdeenshire.

[To **QUELLE**, v. a. To kill; *part. pr. quelling*, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 898. Isl. *quelja*, Swed. *quälja*, to torment, Dan. *quæle*, to strangle.]

QUELLES, s. pl. “Yells,” Pinkerton.

With gret questes and *quelles*,
Both in frith, and felles,
Al the deeren in the delles
Thei durken, and dare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 4.

Alem. *qual-en sih*, lamentari, Schilter. Su.-G. Isl. *quill-a*, ejulare, which Ihre derives from *quid-a*, id. Here we have the origin of E. *squeal* and *squawl*, as well as of Su.-G. *squael*.

Quelles, however, might denote the disturbance made by the huntsmen, in their *questing*, in order to rouse the game; Belg. *quell-en*, to vex, to trouble, to tease, to pester.

QUELT, s. A sort of petticoat worn in the Highlands. V. **KILT**.

QUEME, QUEEM, adv. Exactly, fitly, closely. “*Wheam*, close, so that no wind can enter it. Also, very handsome and convenient for one. Chesh.” Gl. Grose.

Ane hundreth brasin hespys tham claspyt *queme*.

Doug. Virgil, 229, 25.

He thristis to the leuis of the yet,
And closit *queme* the entre.—

Ibid., 304, 10.

Teut. *quaem*, in *be-quaem*, aptus, commodus; Franc. *biquam*, congruit, convenit, Schilter. Su.-G. *quaemelig*, conveniens.

Ihre derives the Su.-G. word from Moes.-G. *quiman*, to come, as Lat. *conveniensi a veniendo*. Schilter, in like manner, gives *biquam* under Teut. *quhem-an*, venire.

A. Bor. “It lies *wheem* for me.” Ray’s Coll.

QUEMIT, part. pa. Exactly fitted.

Yit round about full mony ane beriall stone,
And thame conjunctlie jonit fast and *quemit*,

Palice of Honour, iii. 67.

Gower uses *queme* in the sense of *fit* or *become*.

And loks how well it shudd hem *queme*,
To hyndre a man that loueth sore.

Conf. Am. Fol. 51. a.

The use of the term confirms the derivation given under *Queme*. E. *become* is formed indeed in the same manner with Lat. *convenire*, and the Teut. terms.

QUENELIE, adj. Of or belonging to a queen.

—“We dispens and supplis all faultis thairof, gif ony be, be our *quenelie* powar and authoritie royall.” Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 501.

It does not appear that our southern neighbours have been so gallant as to form an adj. of this kind.

QUENRY, s. Abundance of bad women.

Quhair hurdome ay unhappis
With *quenry*, cannis and coppis,
Ye pryd yow at thair proppis,
Till hair and berd grow dapill.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 148.

QUENT, adj. 1. Familiar, acquainted, accustomed to.

“As new seruandis ar in derisioun among the *quent* seruitouris, sa we as vyle & last pepyll of the warld in thair sycht ar daylie inuadit to the deith.” Bellend. *Cron.* Fol. 49. a.

“As new seruandis ar in derisioun among the *quent* seruitouris, sa we as vyle and last pepyll of the warld in thair sycht ar daylie inuadit to the death.” Bellend. *Cron.*, B. iv. c. 15. V. **QUEINT**.

Quent is opposed by Boeth. to Lat. *recentissimus*, there being no particular word in the Lat. for *Quent* itself. Fr. *accoint*, acquainted with. *Coint* is also used, but not precisely in the same sense.

[2. Nice, quaint; used as an adv. Lyndsay. *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 180. V. **QUEINT**.]

Fr. *accoint*, id. Lat. *cognit-us*.

[**QUENYA**, s. A mill, Shetl. V. **WHENYA**.]

QUENYIE, s. A corner, Aberd. V. **QUYNYIE**.

QUERD, s. A vessel formerly used for holding fish, Aberd.

"A fishwoman complains to the magistrates, that another had removed her *querd* of fish." Records of Aberd.

Su.-G. Dan. *kar*, a vessel or tub; Isl. *kaer*, vas.

[**QUERE, QUER, QUERE, s.** The choir of a church, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 27, 291, Dickson. O. Fr. *cuer*.]

QUERING, s. *Frenche quering.*

"Ane cop almetry, aue candill kyst, & Franche *quering* lynit with canwess, aue rakill of irne, aue ledin quarter." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

QUERN, s. The gizzard of a fowl, Aberd.

As Isl. *quorn*, mola, is transferred to a whirlpool; shall we suppose that our old term for a mill has been metaph. used for the gizzard, as somewhat resembling the operation of a mill in its decomposition of food?

[* **QUERN, s.** 1. A hand mill for corn, S.
2. A grain, grannle; a seed, small particle, Ayr.

[**QUERNIE, adj.** Full of grains or granules; as, *quernie*, porridge, *ibid.*]

[**QUERNIE, QUERNOCK, s.** Dimin. of *quern*, Shetl. Dutch, *kweern*, Swed. *qvarn*, Dan. *qværn*, a mill.]

QUERNALLIT, part. pa. Apparently denoting the form of *kirnels* or interstices in battlements.

"Item, aue small chene with thrawin and *quarnallit* linkis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 64.
L. B. *quarnelli*. V. KIRNEL. Fr. *crene*, *crenelé*, indented.

QUERNELL, s. Cornelian, a stone.

"Item, aue pair of bedis of *quernell* with gawdes of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 26.

Apparently denoting beads made of the *Cornelian*, or rather *Carnelian* stone, which is supposed to have received this name from its *flesh* colour. In Fr., however, it is called *cornaline*, also *carneole*, and *corneole*; in Ital. *corniolo*, from *cornio*, a horn, from its supposed resemblance.

QUERNELL, adj. Square.

"This virgine, Horacia, wes buryit—in aue sepulture of *quernell* stanis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 47.

The translator seems to have confounded this with O. Fr. *querneau*, or the v. *quernel-er*, whence S. *kirnel*, an interstice in a battlement. V. **QUERRELL, s.**, and **QUARNELT.**

QUERNEY, s. A species of rot in sheep, South of S.

"Some people have been led to consider the rot as of two kinds; viz., the *querney*, or black rot, proceeding from foul feeding; and the hunger rot, from an absolute deficiency of food of every kind." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 464-5.

Isl. *quœrn* signifies lacuna, a pool, bog, or marsh. Now, as the grass springing from bogs and flooded ground is said to produce the rot, (*ibid.*, 469), the term *querney* may be traced to this word, which might be left by the Danes of Northumbria.

QUERNIE, adj. [Full of grains.] Applied to honey, when it abounds with the granules which are peculiar to it, Kinross. V. **QUERN.**

QUERNIE, s. A diminutive from E. *Quern*, a hand-mill, Moray. V. **QUERN.**

—Coming frae the hungry hill,
He hears the *quernie* birlin.
Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 356.

QUERREL, QUAREL, s. A quarry.

"Aboue thir crueltis infinite nowmer of thame wer condampnyt to the Galionis, wyunnyng of *querrellis* & *mynis*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 9. *Lapidibus excidibus excidendis*, Boeth.

This might indeed be rendered *square stones*, from Fr. *quarrel-er*, to pave with flat stones. It is used, however, for *quarries* by Doug.

This campioun—
Eftir al kynd of wappinnis can do cry,
With branchis rent of treis, and *quard* stany
Of huge weicht down warpand all atany.
Virgil, 249, 53.

[To **QUERREL, v. a. and n.** To quarry, to raise stones from a quarry.]

In this sense *quarrel* is still used, S. B.; from the Fr. *v.*, which is formed from *quarré*, square; because the proper work of quarriers is to raise stones of such a shape, that they may be hewn for pavement or for building.

[**QUERRELLER, s.** A quarrier, quarry-man.]

[**QUERRELL-HOLLIS, s. pl.** Quarry-holes; quarries, old quarries filled with water.

Marie! I lent my gossop my mear, to fetch hame coills,
And he hir drounit into the *Querrell-hollis*.
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3061.]

QUERT, s. In *quert*, in good spirits, in a state of hilarity.

And ever quhill scho wes in *quert*
That wass hir a lessoun.
So weil the lady luvit the Knycht,
That no man wald scho tak.
Bludy Serk, S. P. R., iii. 193.

Sibb. renders *quert*, "prison, any place of confinement; perhaps also, *sanctuary*; abbrev. from Sax. *cuertlar*, *carcer*."

He has been misled, either by its resemblance to the A.-S. word, or from mention being made of a *deip dungeoun* in the preceding line; and has not observed that the Lady had been delivered from this at the expence of her lover's life. He had bequeathed to her his bloody shirt, and desired her to hang it up in her sight, as an antidote to any future attachment.

"First think on it, and syne on me,
Quhen men cumis yow to wow."
The Lady said, "Be Mary fre,
Thairto I mak a wow."

Thus she kept the *bludy serk* still in her view; and it was a memorial of his love, and of her vow, when at any time she felt an inclination, from the liveliness of her spirits, to listen to any other lover.

In this sense it occurs in Gawan and Gol., ii. 22.

Quhill this *querrell* be quyt I cover never in *quert*.
i.e., "Till this *quarrel* be settled, I can never recover my spirits." V. **COWER.**

This agrees with the sense given of it by Ritson, Gl. E. M. Rom., as it occurs in a variety of instances in these remains of antiquity. All the examples, indeed,

except one, are from what is undoubtedly a Scottish poem. This is *Ywaine and Gawin*. Here it has evidently the signification given above.

Magame, and he were now *in quert*,
And al hole of will and hert,
Ogayns yowr fa he wald yow wer. Vol. i. 73.
Swilk joy tharof sho had in hert,
Her thought that sho was al *in quert*.

Ibid., p. 141.

It occurs in Sir Eglamore, and O. E. Romance, printed with the S. poems, Edin. 1508.

All bot the Erl thai war full feyn,
In quert that he was cumyn hame,
Hym welcumyt les and mare.

The knight here referred to returned victorious, and was entitled to marry the Earl's daughter.

I have met with it once in R. Brunne, p. 123.

He turned his bridelle with *querte*, he wend awy haf gone,
The dede him smote to the herta, word spak he neuer none.

Hearne thinks that it is for *thuerte*, as if it signified, athwart, obliquely. But it undoubtedly means briskly, in a lively manner.

This sense is much confirmed by the use of the adj. *quierty*. This is still retained, as signifying, lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, S.

In one passage, the sense seems more obscure. It contains the advice given to Waynour, Arthur's Queen, by the ghost of her mother.

"Als thou art Quene *in thi quert*,
Hold thes wordes in hert.
Thou shal leve but a stert:
Hethen shal thou fare."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 20.

It seems, however, to denote her present state of health, prosperity, and joy, as contrasted with its brevity, and the certainty of death.

Ritson thinks that it is "possibly from *quert*, *cuor*, or *coeur*, Fr." But there seems to be no evidence that *coeur* was ever written *quert*. The only word that seems to have any connection in sense, is Gael. *cuairt*, a visit; whence *cuairtachas*, a visiting, gossiping; unless we should suppose it to be corr. from Fr. *guer-ir*, to heal; to recover; also, to assuage; as originally denoting a state of convalescence.

Since writing this article, I have observed some Goth. words, to which *quert* seems to claim greater affinity.

Isl. *kvar*, is expl. by Verel. as equivalent to *re* in Lat. *resto*; non ex loco, non extra, non foras. Its synonyme Su.-G. *quar*, anciently *quaerr*, is more distinctly expl. *quietus*, and viewed as the same with *kar*, Isl. *kyrr*, id. He gives the following rhyme, as illustrating the use of the term.

Jak hafwer hoert aff gamla gaeta,
Hwa hoft will hafwa, skal kart lata.
Audi sb antiquis proverbium ferri,
Qui jucunda optat, otium supersedeat.

"I have heard that it was a proverbial saying with our forefathers, that he who wishes happiness, must shun ease."

Sitta quar, he adds, is said of those who are negligent, who, being admonished as to their duty, are listless. Thus, Isl. *vera kyrr*, signifies, quietum esse; and *kyrd*, tranquillitas.

Verel. expl. *kyrr*, neut. *kyrt*, not merely quietus, but placidus; *Lata vera kyrt*, non turbare; *Sezk af kyrt*, quietus est, quiete fruitur. Hence *kyrrlat-ur*, mansuetus, from *kyrr* and *latr*, our *lait*, manner.

Our phrase, *in quert*, seems to have originally signified a state of ease or tranquillity. Hence, by an easy transition, it might be used as signifying cheerfulness, or liveliness.

QUERTY, QUIERTY, *adj.* 1. Lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, S. O.

—I fear the barley bree,
An' roving blades sae *quirty*,
May gar him spread his wings an' flee,
An' lea' his nest right dirty.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 233.

V. QUERT.

2. Active, Ayr., Dumfr.

QUESTES, *s. pl.* Noise of hounds, Sir Gawin and Sir Gal., i. 4. V. QUELLES.

Fr. *quest-cr*, "to open as a dog that seeth or findeth his game."

[QUESTIONYNG. Barbour, vi. 87, 94, MS. A misreading for *Quhestlyng*, q. v.; in Hart's Ed. *whissiling*.]

QUETHING, Doug. Virgil, 60, 21. V. QUEINTH.

QUEY, QUY, QUOY, QUAYACH, QUOYACH, QUEOCK, QUOK, *s.* A young cow or heifer, a cow of two years old, S. *whye*, A. Bor.

"At and above 4 years old, the bullocks and—*queys* are driven to the English market, and fetch great prices." P. Kirkmichael, Ayr. Statist. Acc., vi. 105.

"They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie, for ilke man vnlawed, or that compones, sone *colpindach* (*ane quyach*, or *ane young kow*) or threttie pennies." Acts Malc. ii., c. 3, s. 3. *Quoyach*, De Verb. Sign. vo. *Colpindach*.

Betwix the hornes tus furth yet it syne,
O fsane vntanut young *quy*, quhite as snaw.

Doug. Virgil, 101, 40.

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town
A *quoy*, just gaing three, a berry brown;
A tydy beast, and glittering like the slae,
That by gweed hap escap'd the greedy fae.
Well will I think it wa'ir'd, at sic a tyde,
Now when my lassie is your honour's bride.

Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Quoy is the pron. Ang.

—In the caue as that sne *quyok* lowis,
Wyth loud voce squelend in that gousty hald,
Al Cacus craft reuelit scho and tald.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 35.

"Scot. Bor. & *queock*, id." Rudd.

"The *quiokis* war neur slane, quhill thay wer with calfe, for than thay ar fattest and maist delicious to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

A *quy calf*, a female calf, S.

Ten lambs at spaining time as lang's I live,
And twa *quy calfs* I'll yearly to them give.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 116.

"*Quy calfs* are dear veal;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 59. This is said probably, because it is more profitable to rear them.

"*Whee*, *whi*, or *why*. An heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in this sense." Gl. Grose.

Rudd. (vo. *Ky*) derives the term from Teut. *koeye*, vacca. But it is more immediately allied to Dan. *quie*, Su.-G. *quiga*, id. juvenca quae nondum peperit; Ihre. This learned writer indeed derives it from *ko*, a cow, as *brigga*, a bridge, from *bro*, id. *sugga*, a sow, from *so*, id.

[QUEY, QUAY, *s.* A piece of land taken in from a common, Orkn., Shetl. Goth. *kvi*, *qui*, an enclosure.]

[QUEYLAND, *s.* Land taken in from a common, *ibid.*]

[QUEYN, *s.* A young woman, S. V. QUEAN.]

[QUEYNE, *s.* A little girl; dimin. of *queyn*, S.]

QUH. A combination of letters, expressing a strong guttural sound, S.

"The use of *Quh*," Sibb. has observed, "instead of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the centre) the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of *Qu*; Stiernhielm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw*; and lastly, the learned Thre, in his Sui-Gothic Glossary, conjectures that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but "sonum inter *hu* et *qu* medium habuisse videtur." Unluckily he pursues the subject no farther, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to suggest the Scottish *Quh*; particularly as a great proportion of these thirty Gothic words can be translated into Scottish by no other words but such as begin with these three letters." Gl.

This writer has discovered considerable ingenuity in his reflexions on this singularity in our language. But he could not mean, that *Quh*, in our orthography, could be borrowed immediately from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas. For it had been in use in S. for several centuries before the *Codex Argenteus* was known to exist, or at least known in this country. It was probably invented by some very early writer, in order to express the strong guttural sound of which it is the sign. This perhaps seemed necessary; for as the E. pronounce their *wh* much softer than we do *quh*, they probably gave a similar sound to A.-S. *hw*, ever after the intermixture of Norman.

Sibb. has partly mistaken Junius, who, after observing that the Goths, by the letter referred to, expressed *Q*, in the place of which the A.-S. used *cw*, adds; "But whether the Goth. letter in every respect corresponds to *Q*, does not sufficiently appear to me, because there are not a few words in the *Codex Argenteus*, which do not seem so much to have the hard sound which belongs to *Q*, as that softer aspiration which is found in A.-S. *hw*, or E. *wh*."

Notwithstanding the idea at first thrown out by Sibb., that our *quh* has been "immediately borrowed from the Gothic," he afterwards, although not very consistently, "to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality," assumes, "a different element or combination of letters,—viz., *Gw*,—a sound—which, he says, "occurs not unfrequently in the ancient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gwaire*, verus, *gwallich*, potentia, gloria—When this harsh sound," he adds, "gave way almost every where to the *hw*,—the character, which Ulphilas had invented to express it, fell of course to be laid aside. In Scotland alone the sound was preserved, and appears to this day under the form of *Quh*."

This assumption, which he retains in his Gl., is totally groundless. In what way soever we received our *quh*, there seems no reason to doubt that it expresses the sound of the letter employed by Ulphilas. This appears incontestable from the very examples brought by Sibb.

This letter could not be meant to express the sound of A.-S. *cw*, because the words in which this occurs in A.-S. are denoted by another Goth. character, resembling our vowel *u*; as *quairn*, mola, A.-S. *cwearn*; *queins*, uxor, A.-S. *cwen*, *quithan*, dicere, A.-S. *cwethan*,

&c. To the latter the learned Verel. gives the sound of *qu*; but to the former, of *hw* or *qhw*; Runograph. Scandic., p. 69.

It has been observed, that "this Goth. character appears to be the ancient Aeolic *Digamma* asperated in pronunciation." This supposition is founded on the probability, that "the Gothic tongue was from the same stem as the ancient Pelasgic, the root of the Greek." I am not, however, disposed to venture so far into the regions of conjecture; especially as some learned writers have contended that, as Ulphilas used several Roman characters as, *F*, *G*, *H*, *R*, he also borrowed the form of this from their *Q*. V. Michaelis' *Introduct. Lect. N. T. sect. 70*.

As little can be said in respect to its resemblance to the Hebrew *Ain*; it being generally admitted that the sound of this letter is lost. It is, however, a pretty common opinion among the learned, that it denoted a very strong guttural sound.

I shall only add, that, where there is no difference between the E. and S. words, except what arises from this peculiar orthography, it is unnecessary to give examples. There is no occasion for this in most cases, even where there is a change of the vowel.

QUHA, QUHAY, *pron.* Who, S.

"All the lordis sperituale and temporale, *quha* geve thaire aithis of befor to be lele and trow, &c., of new ratifeis and appreis the samin." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.

"It is vnderstand to our souerane lord the grett service to his grace be Thomas Erskine of Brechin knycht his secretare, *quhay* thairfor obtien off our said souerane lord, the landis of Brechin & Nevaire," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377. V. QUH.

Mr. Macpherson has so distinctly marked the relation of the different dialects to each other, and also to the Lat. as to the pron. *who*, that I shall make no apology for inserting his short table.

S.	Moes-G.	A.-S.	O. Sw.	Lat.	
<i>Quha</i> ,	<i>quhas</i> ,	<i>hwa</i> ;	<i>huo</i> ,	<i>quis</i> ,	} who :
<i>Quhay</i> ,	<i>quho</i> ,		<i>hwa</i> ,	<i>qu</i> ,	
			<i>hue</i> ,	<i>quae</i> ,	} whose :
<i>Quhays</i> ,	<i>quhis</i> ,	<i>hwæs</i> ;	<i>huars</i> ,	<i>cujus</i> ;	
<i>Quham</i> ,	<i>quamma</i> ,	<i>hwam</i> ;	<i>huem</i> ,	<i>quem</i> ;	} whom.
				<i>quam</i> ;	

I have not observed, however, that *quhay* occurs in a different sense from *quha*. They are used in common for E. *who*.

[It is prob., however, that *quhay* originally represented the emphatic and interrogative forms of the pronoun, and when used for *whoever*, *whosoever*, as in the following.]

"*Quhay* sall haue the curage or spreit to punis thaym for feir of this insolent prince?" Bolland. Cron., Fol. 11, a.

Anone Eneas indnce gan to the play
With arrowis for to schuts *quhay* wald assay.
Doug. Virgil, 144, 8.

The use of *quhay* is now become provincial, being almost peculiar to Loth.

QUHAIS, QUHASE. The genitive of *Quha*; whose S. A. *Quhause*, S. B.

"That the king charge all & sindrie achirrefis of this realme to gar inquiry—quhat landis, possessionis, or annuell rentys pertenyis to the king,—and in *quhais* handis thair now be." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

Moes.-G. *quhis*, id. *Quhis ist sa manaleik*: "Whose image is this?" Mar. 12. 16. A.-S. *hwæs*, id.

[QUHAM, WHAM. The objective of *Quha*; whom, S.]

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew, *S. Scolopax arquata*, Linn.

"That the wylde-meit, and tame meit vnderwrittin, be said in all tymes cumming of the prices following; —the *Quhaip*, vi. d." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 11. Edit. 1566.

"The wild land fowls are plovers, pigeons, curlews, (commonly called *whaap*)." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 188. The name is the same in Orkn. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 307.

"A country gentleman from the west of Scotland, —being occasionally in England for a few weeks, was, one delightful summer evening, asked out to hear the nightingale: his friend informing him, at the same time, that this bird was a native of England, and never to be heard in his own country. After he had listened with attention, for some time, upon being asked, if he was not much delighted with the nightingale: "It's a' very gude," replied the other in the dialect of his own country; "but I wad na gie the *wheep* of a *whaup* for a' the nightingales that ever sang." P. Muirkirk, Ayr. Statist. Acc., vii. 601, N.

Sibb. thinks that it is named *ex sono*. Perhaps it is from the same origin with the *v. Wheep*, q. v. Its name, however, resembles that of the Lapwing in Sw. and Dan. V. PEWEIP. In Dan. the curlew is called *Regn-spaer*, apparently as being supposed to *spae* or predict rain.

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, *s.* A goblin or evil spirit, supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after the fall of night, having a long beak resembling a pair of tongs for the purpose of carrying off evil doers, Ayr.

This goblin appears to have borrowed its name from the curlew.

[QUHAIRANENT, QUHAIRINTIL, QUHAIR-THROW. V. under QUHARE.]

[QUHAIS, QUHAM. V. under QUHA.]

QUHAM, *s.* 1. A dale among hills, S.

Isl. *hwamm-r*, convallicula seu semivallis; a *hwome*, vorago, gula, G. Andr. It is elsewhere defined; Vallicula, locus depressior inter duos colliculos.

2. A marshy hollow, whether with or without stagnant water, Loth.

[To QUHAMLE, WHAMLE, *v. a.* To turn upside down, to turn over in order to empty, West of S. V. QUHEMLE.]

[QUHAMLIN, WHAMLIN, *s.* The act of turning upside down, *ibid.*]

QUHANG, QUHAYNG, WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, a strap of leather, S.

"Sum auctouris writtis, quhen Hengist had gottin the grant of sa mekill land (as he mycht circle about with ane bull hyde) he schure it in maist crafty and subtell *quhayngis*. In witnes heirot they say *Tow-quhan* in the language of Saxonis is callit ane *quhayng*." Bellend. Cron., B. viii. c. 12. *T'chan*, Beeth.

"They are ay at the whittle and the *quhang*;" S. Prov., i. e., always in a state of contention.

This seems to have been borrowed by Boece, from Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. 6. c. 11, who says, that this in British was called *Caer correi*, and in Saxon, *Thwang-castræ*, which in Lat. signifies the Castle of

the Thong, from A.-S. *thwang*, id. Boece says this castle was in Yorkshire. But according to Versteegan, c. 5, it was "situated near unto Sydingborn in Kent." Junius approves of this derivation of the name of the castle.

The hardy brogue, a' sew'd wi' *whang*,
With London shoes can hide the bang,
O'er moss and muir with them to gang.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

"Whangs. Leather thongs. North." Gl. Grose. Sw. *tweng*, id. *sko-tweng*, corrigiæ calcamentorum. Seren. deduces it from *twing-a*, arctare.

2. A thick slice of any thing eatable; as, a *whang of cheese*, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs. For it properly denotes what is sliced from a larger body.

The lasses, skelpin barefit, thrang,
In silks and scarlets glitter;

Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a *whang*.——
Burns, iii. 31.

An' kebbocks auld, in monie a *whang*,
By jock-ta-legs are skliced.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 26.

"*Quhang* (of cheese). A great slice of cheese. North." Gl. Grose. Hence,

To QUHANG, WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog, to beat with a thong, S.

2. Metaph. to lash in discourse.

———Heresy is in her pow'r,
And gloriously she'll *whang* her.

Burns, iii. 62.

3. To cut in large slices, S.

At the sight of Dunbarton once again,
I'll cock up my bonnet and march amain,
With my claymore hanging down to my heel,
To *whang* at the bannocks of barley meal.

Song, Heart M. Loth., iv. 13.

QUHAR, QUHARE, QUHAIRE, *adv.* 1. Equivalent to *since*, or *whereas*.

"That *quhare* it is to be remembrit be my lord governour and thre estatis of this present parliament, how thai for furth bering of the quenis auctorite—convenit togidder at Strueling and Linlithqw, redy to haue seruit the quenis grace, &c. Nochttheless it is neidfull to thaim to haue declaratioune (*sic*) of parliament, that thai did na thing contrare the quenis auctorite," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

2. Where. *All our quhare*, every where.

And suth it is and sene, in *all our quhare*,
No erdly thing bot for a tymes may lest.

Ballad, Edin. 1508, *S. P. R.*, iii. 127.

This is perhaps the passage referred to by Mr. Pinkerton, when he renders *quhare*, "place," in Gl. But although it is probable that the term was used in this sense, here it is certainly adverbial. It is merely an inversion of the more common phraseology *our al quhare*, q. over every place. V. ALQUHARE.

QUHAIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning which.

—"For the quhilk the doaris sall incur na danger; —the auld fundationis and erectionis of the saidis collegis and hail vniuersitie—notwithstanding, *quhairanent* his maiestie, with auise of his saidis estatis, dispensis." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 182.

"Declares that this present generall ratificatioune—shall be als valid—as if the samine infetment war alreddie past & exped,—*quhairanent* his maiestie & es-

tatis foirsaidis haue dispenst, & be thir presentis dispensis for ever." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 561.

Anent the quhilk is used as synon. Ibid., 567, ch. 180.

QUHAIRBE, QUHARBE, *adv.* Whereby, Aberd. Reg.

[QUHARFOR, *adv.* Wherefore, Barbour, i. 308.]

QUHAIRNTIL, QUIAIRIN, *adv.* In which, wherein.

"I giue you twa points; *quhairntil* euery ane of you aught to try and examine your consciences." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, P. 1, b.

QUHARTHROW, *adv.* Whence, in consequence of which; [*quarthrouch*, *quarththrow*, Barbour.]

"—Our souerane Ladyis liegis daylie and continuallie, incontrare the tenour of the actis maid thairupone—schutis with half hag, culuering, and pistolate, at the saidis wyld beistis and wyld foules, *quairthrow* the nobill men of the realme can get na pastyme of halking and hunting lyke as hes bene had in tymes bypast, be ressoun that all sic wyld beistis and wyld foules ar exilit and banist be occasioun forsaid." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483.

This act was more severe than any against poaching in our time, as this prohibition was given "under the pane of deid!"

QUHA-SAY, *s.* A pretence, sham. Expl. "remark;" Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 334.

Then, when this turn cott take gude nycht,
Half way hameward vp the calsay,
Said to his servandis for a *quha say*;
"Alace, the porter is foryett!"

It seems to signify a mere pretence; allied perhaps to the latter part of the alliterative Belg. word *wisiewasie*, a whim-wham.

[In this example *quha-say*, may be rendered *pun*, and in this sense may be allied to Lat. *quasi*.]

[QUHAT. 1. As a *pron.*, what, Barbour, i. 93, 141.

2. As an *adv.*, how, in such manner, *ibid.* i. 215.]

[QUHAT-FOR. 1. What with, *ibid.* xviii. 211, 214.

2. Why; as, *what for no*, why not, S.]

QUHAT-KYN, QUHATEN. What kind of, of what kind; generally *pron.* *whattin*.

The King Robert wyst he wes thar,
And *quhat kyn* chytyanys with him war.
Barbour, ii. 226, MS.

Quhat will ye say me now for *quhaten* plycht?
For that I wait I did you nevir offence.

King Hart, i. 31.

"And sua, godly reidar, *quhattin* a Papist I am in this samin ruid buik of Questionis,—I tak on hand to preve on perrell of my lyfe, the maist haly martyrs—to haf bene the samin Papistis." N. Winyet. V. Keith's Hist. App., p. 221.

V. KIN.

QUHAT-RAK. An exclamation still used in S.; what avails it, of what use, what care I for it? V. RAIK, *s.*, care.

QUHATSAEUYR, QUIATSUMEUR, *adj.* Whatsoever.

"In the chyir of Moyses sittis Scribes, and Phariseis, *quhatsumeur* thing they bid yow do, do it, bot do nocht as thay do; because they bid do, and dois nocht," Kennedy, of Crostraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 60.

[QUHAT-TILL. To what, Barbour, xi. 28, Edin. MS.; *quhat-to*, Camb. MS.]

To QUHAUK, QUHACK, *v. a.* To beat, S. *thwack*, E.

Our word is probably the corr. The E. word has been traced to Tent. *zwack-en*, *urgere*, *percutere*; A.-S. *tacc-ian*, *ferire*, Isl. *thick-a*, *affligere*.

[QUHAUKIN, QUHACKIN, *s.* A beating, S.]

QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

In Fife, a distinction is made between the *Land-quhaup*, i.e., the curlew, and the *Sea-quhaup*, a species of mew, of a dark colour.

In Orkney, they distinguish between the larger and the smaller whaup.

"Orc. Major *Stock-Whap*; minor, *Little-Whap*:—The larger curlew, called here *Stock-Whap*, differs something in its colours from the lesser," &c. Low's Faun. Orkad., p. 80.

QUHAUP, WHAAP. *There's a whaup in the raip*, there is something wrong, S. Prov.; implying some kind of fraud or deception. V. Kelly, p. 305. [V. KINSCH.]

I have observed no other example of the use of the term, except in a silly performance, which exhibits Presbyterians in so ridiculous a light, that he must be credulous indeed, who can believe that many of the ludicrous sayings, there ascribed to them, were ever really uttered.

"I'll hazard twa and a plack,—there is a *whap in the rape*, Ede, has thou been at barn-breaking, Ede? Come out of the holes, and thy bores here, Ede," &c. Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 139.

The inhabitants of the county of Mearns ascribe the origin of the proverb to a circumstance respecting the fowl that bears this name. Their traditionary account of it, indeed, has much the air of fable. It is customary to suspend a man by a rope round his middle from a rock called *Fowls-heugh*, near Dunnottar, for the purpose of catching kittie-weaks and other sea-fowls, by means of a gin at the end of a pole. V. Statist. Acc., xi. 216. On one occasion, he, who was suspended in this manner, called out to one of his fellows who were holding the rope above; "There's a *faut* [fault] in the raip." It being supposed that he said, "There's a *whaup* in the raip," one of those above cried, "Grup till her, man, she's better than twa *gow-maus*." In consequence of this mistake, it is said, no exertion was made to pull up the rope, and the poor man fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

The word may originally have denoted some entanglement in a rope; as when it is said to be *fankit*. It may thus be allied to Isl. *hapt*, vinculum; or rather to Su.-G. *wefw-a*, implicare, Moes.-G. *waib-an*, id.

QUHAUP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long sharp-nose, S.

QUHAUP, *s.* 1. A pod in the earliest state, *S.* synonym. *shaup*. Hence peas are said to *whaup* or be *whauped*, when they assume the form of pods.

Whaup is used *S. B. Shaup, S. O. V. SHAUP.*

2. A pod after it is shelled, *Aberd. Mearns; Shaup*, synonym. *Lanarks.*

3. A mean or low fellow, a scoundrel, *Mearns; perhaps q. a mere husk.*

To QUHAUP, *v. a.* To shell peas, *S. B.*

To QUHAWCH, *v. n.* *V. QUAIK.*

QUHAWE, *s.* A marsh, a quag-mire.

Wyth-in myris in-til a *quhawe*,
That wes lyand nere that schawe,
The knychtis, that sawe his wyth-drawing,
Thai folowyd fast on in a lynch.

Wyntown, viii. 39, 41.

Mr. Todd has inserted the compound word *Quave-mire*, id. But in O.E. it appears in its simple form *quave*. "*Quave* as of a myre. Labina." Prompt. Parv. "*Quaue*, myre, [Fr.] foundriere, crouliere;" i.e., a quagmire: *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 57, b.* It also appears as a *v.* "*Quauyn* as myre;" Prompt. Parv. This seems radically the same with *quag*, which Skinner gives as sometimes used singly, without the addition of *mire*.

Johns. and others derive *quag* from *quake*, to shake. According to this etymon. *Isl. kwik-a*, movere, may be the origin. *Junius* deduces *quag* from *Moes-G. wagan* movere; but *Serenius* prefers *quivan*, vivere, whence, he says, the *E.* verbs, to *quetch*, to *quaver*, to *quiver*, and to *quob*, all expressive of agitation.

The term is still retained in *Galloway. V. QUAW.*

QUHAYE, *s.* Whey. *Flot quhaye*, whey, after being pressed from the cheese curds, boiled with a little meal and milk, in consequence of which a delicate sort of curd floats at top, *S.*

"Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk baytht of ky mylk & youe mylk, suet mylk and sour mylk, curdis and *quhaye*, sourkittis,—*flot quhaye*." Compl. *S.*, p. 66.

A.-S. hweg, Belg. weye, huy.

[QUHAYNG, *s.* A thong, a strap. *V. QUHANG.*]

QUHEBEIT, *adv.* Howbeit, *Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.*

[QUHEDIRAND, *part. pr.* Whizzing, whirring, hurtling, *Barbour, xvii. 684, Camb. MS.; quhethirand, Edin. MS. A.-S. hwotheran*, to murmur, to make a rumbling noise.]

QUHEEF, WHEEF, *s.* 1. A fife; a musical instrument; *Upp. Clydes.*

[2. A tune on the fife or flute; as, "Gie us a *quheef* on your flute, man," *Clydes.*]

This evidently retains the form of *C. B. chwib*, rendered a fife by *Richards*, a pipe by *Owen*. The latter

also expl. *chwiban*, a whistle; *chwiban-u*, to whistle, *chwib-iauw*, to trill.

[To QUHEEF, WHEEF, *v. n.* To play the fife or flute; *part. pr. quheefin*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

[QUHEEFER, WHEEFER, WHEEFER, *s.* One who plays the fife or flute, *ibid.*]

[QUHEILL, *s.* A wheel; *pl. quhelis, Barbour, xiii. 637. A.-S. hweol.*]

To QUHEMLE, WHOMMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down, *S.*; *whummil* and *whamle* are other forms, *Clydes.*

And schyll Triton with his wyndy hornes,
Ovir *quhemlit* all the flowand ocean.

Bellend. Proheme to Cron., st. 2.

On *whomelt* tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood many a goan.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 267.

V. LOAN.

"*Whemml.* To turn any vessel upside down. *North.*" *Gl. Grose.*

Sibb. (vo. *Whommel*) thinks this a corr. of *E. whelm*, from *Isl. hilm-a*, obtegere. But it is evidently the same with *Su.-G. hwiml-a. Thet hwimlar i hufvoudet*, caput vertigine laborat, ubi omnia intus volvi videntur, perinde ac si cerebrum rotaretur; *Ihra. Sw. hummel om tummel*, topsy-turvy; *Seren. Teut. wemel-en*, circumversari.

[QUHEN, *adv.* When, *Barbour, i. 250; but generally used as while.*]

QUHENSUA, *adv.* When so or thus.

"*Quhensua* this cruell murthour wes committit, and justice smorit, and plainlie abusit; never ceasit he of his wickit and inordinat pretenses." *Band, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 405.*

QUHENE, QUHEYNE, QUHOYNE, QUHONE, *adj.* Few; [*a wee when*, a small number: *compar. quhenar, q. v.*]

Thought thai war *quheyne*, thai war worthy,
And full of gret chawalry.

Barbour, ii. 244, MS.

—We ar *quhoyme*, agayne sa fele.

Ibid., xi. 49, MS.

And thai war *quhone* and stad war sus
That thai had na thing for till eyt.

Ibid., ix. 163, MS.

To *quhone*, too few.

He had to *quhone* in his ounpany.

Ibid., xiii. 549, MS.

Ane few wourdis on sic wyse Jupiter ssid:
But not in *quheyn* wordis him ansuere maid
The fresche goldin Venus.—

Doug. Virgil, 312, 54.

Paucus, Virg.

It is sometimes contrasted with *mony*.

Of *mony* wourdis schortlis ans *quhene* sall I
Declare—

Doug. Virgil, 80, 43.

Northumb. a whune, panci; Ray's Coll., 151.

—In solitude

They liv'd retired, amidst surrounding shades,
Unthought of, as nnsen, save by the heart
Of Colin, wha, among the neighb'ring hills
Did tend a wee *when* sheep—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 98.

This is evidently an imitation of Thomson's *Palae-mon and Lavinia*.

"The dell's kind to them, wi' his gowd, &c. but he ahoota auld decent folk over wi' a *whene* cauld kail blades." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

"In mod. S.," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "it is used exactly as the Eng. *few*, prefixing the sing. article *a*, and sometimes also *wee* (little) e.g., *a wee quhene*, a very few; also, *a gay quhene*, a tolerable number or quantity."

A.-S. *hwaene*, *hwene*, aliquantum, paulo, *hwon*, paululum, pusillum; Belg. *weynigh*, Germ. *wenig*, parvus; pauca.

[QUHENAR, *adj.* Fewer, Barbour, xi. 605; compar. of *quhene*, q. v.]

QUHERTIE, *adj.* [Prob. for quirky, quirkish.]

"Bot of the rigour to the pure done on your awin landis, and of the appropriing the kirk-landis,—or of the schuiting of honest men fra thair native rowmes, be tyle of your new *quhertie* fewia, tyme servis not to schaw." Ninian Winyet's First Tractat. Keith's Hist., p. 206.

[*Quierty* is still used in the West of S. for *quirky*, and applied to such sharp practices as are here implied. Dr. Jamieson must have misread this quotation from Winyet.]

[QUHESTLYNG, QUHISTLYNG, *s.* Baying (of a dog), Barbour, vi. 94, 87, Camb. MS.]

The Edin. MS. has *questioning*, an inferior form of *questing*, lit., searching, especially used, however, of the baying of a hound. See *quest* in Halliwell. Cf. O. Fr. *querre*, to search.

"The reading *questioning*—is a false one, added afterwards in darker ink." Skeat's Ed., Gl. and Notes.]

[QUHET, *s.* Wheat, *ibid.* V. 398.]

[QUHETHIR, *conj.* Whether, Barbour, i. 177.]

QUHETHIR, THE QUHETHYR, *conj.* However, although, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *ibid.*, i. 332, ii. 231.

Thai durst nocht fecht with thaim, for thi
Thai withdrew thaim all hally;
The *quhethyr* thai war v hundre ner.

Barbour, xvi. 571, MS.

Early editors, either not understanding the term, or supposing that it would not be understood by the reader, have always substituted another; sometimes *yet*, as in the passage quoted; elsewhere, *but*, *then*, *howbeit*, &c. as in Edit. 1620.

The Erle of Murreff, and his men
Sa stoutly thaim contenynt then,
That thai wan place, ay mar and mar,
On thair fayis; *quhethir* thai war
Ay ten for ane, or may, perfay.

Barbour, xii. 564, MS.; *although*, Ed. 1620.

Mr. Macpherson gives also the sense of *wherefore*. But if used in this sense, I have not observed it.

A.-S. *hwaethere*, id. tamen, attamen, verum. This adverbial and adversative sense seems merely a secondary use of the term, properly signifying *whether*, as still relating to two things opposed, or viewed in relation, to each other. Moes.-G. *quhadar*, id. *Whether or no*, is still frequently in the mouths of the vulgar, as signifying, however.

To QUHETHIR, *v. n.* V. QUIDDER.

QUHEW, LE QUHEW, *s.* A disease of the febrile kind, which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, A. 1420. It appears to have been a sort of *influenza*, occasioned by the unnatural temperature of the weather.

Infirmitas ista, qua non aolum magnates, sed et innumerabiles de plebe extincti sunt, *Le Quhew* à vulgaribus dicebatur, qui ut phyaici ferunt, causabatur ex inaequalitate vel intemperantia hiecmia, veria et aestatis precedentium: quia hiems fuit multum sicca et borealis, ver pluviosum, et similiter autumnus; et tunc necesse est in aestate fieri febrae acutas, et ophthalmiaa, et dysenterias, maxime in humidis. Fordun. Lib., xv. c. 32.

The origin is uncertain. From *le* being prefixed, one would think that it must have had a Fr. origin. But in the *Scoticronicon*, *le* is often prefixed to names where there is no connexion with Fr. A tower, in the Castle of Edinburgh, is called *le Turnipyk*, Lib. xiii. c. 47. The county of Kincardine is designed *le Mernis*, *ibid.*, c. 39. Besides, the word both in form and signification is pretty nearly allied to Su.-G. *queiaa*, Isl. *kweisa*, also *hweisa*, a fever, morbi in Hyperboreis frequentis species; G. Andr. Ihre has mentioned A.-S. *hweos* as having the sense of, febricitare. But he has not attended to the passage quoted by Somner, in which it means, *expectorated*; *He hrithod and egeslic hweos*; febricitavit et terribiliter expumavit.

To QUHEW, *v. n.* To whiz, to whistle.

—Eurus with loud schonts and schill
His braith begud to fynd;
With *quhewing*, renewing
His bitter blasts againe.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 31.

One might suppose this word to be the root of Su.-G. *hwisa*, id.

C.B. *chwa* denotes a blasty gust, or puff. It is deduced from *chu*, to act suddenly.

QUHEW, *s.* The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity.

Than from the heyn down quhirland with ans *quhew*
Coms Quene Juno, and with her awin handis
Dang up the yettis—

Doug. Virgil, 229, 50.

"S. Bor. *a few*, vox ex sono conficta," Rudd. It may, however, be radically the same with *Quhich*, q. v.

[QUHEYNE, *adj.* Few, Barbour, ii. 244. V. QUHENE.]

To QUHEZE, *v. a.* To pilfer growing fruits, as apples, pease, &c., Clydes.

Allied perhaps to Ial. Su.-G. and Dan. *kwass*, *kwass*, keen, eager, sharp-witted; because of the ingenuity and alertness often manifested in pilfering. C.B. *chwiv-iaw*, however, signifies to pilfer, and *chwivgi*, a pilferer; and we must recollect that this district was included in the Welsh kingdom.

QUHICAPS, *s. pl.* An errat. for *Quhaips*, curlews. Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 169.

This should certainly be read *quhaips*, i.e., curlews, as in Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Suth., the work referred to, as printed. V. LAIR-IGIGH.

To QUHICH, QUHIGH, QUHICHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To move through the air with a whizzing sound, S. B.

It gaid whichin by, spoken of that which passes one with velocity, so as to produce a whizzing sound, in consequence of the resistance of the air. Cumb. to *whiew*, to fly hastily.

Now in the midst of them I scream,
Whan toozlin' on the haugh;
Than *quihker* by thaim down the stream,
Loud nickerin in a launch.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

The word, in this form, is properly used to denote the quick fluttering of a bird, Ang.

To these may be added Cumb. *whiew*, to fly hastily. This is also an O.E. word. "*Quychn* or *meuyn*. Moueo." Prompt. Parv.

This might seem nearly akin to Isl. *quik-a*, motio, inquieta motatio; from *kwik-a*, moto, moveor, G. Andr., p. 157, *hwecke*, celeriter subtraho, *ibid.*, p. 125. But I would rather deduce it from A.-S. *hwioth*, *hwioth*, *hwiotha*, flatns, anra lenis, "puffe, a blast, a gentle gale of wind;" Somner. This is evidently the origin of A.-S. *hwother-an*, *hwother-ung*. V. QUHIDDIR, *v.* To the same fountain may we probably trace A.-S. *hwoos-an*, Su.-G. Isl. *hwaes-a*, E. *whiz*, as all originally expressing the sound made by the air.

To QUHID, WHUD, *v. n.* To whisk, to move nimbly; generally used to denote the quick motion of a small animal, S.

O'er hill and dale I see you range
After the fox or *whidding* hare.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 419.

An' *whuddin* hares, 'mang *brairdit* cern,
At ilka sound are startin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

Isl. *hwid-a*, fervide actio (impetus, Verel.) *hwid-rar*, pernix fertur, (is hurried away, or carried swiftly); G. Andr., p. 125. He derives *hwida* from *vedr*, the air. *Hwat*, eitus; *hwat-a*, properare, *ib.* p. 126.

There is a striking coincidence between the Goth. and Celt. in this instance. For C.B. *chwid-aw* signifies to move quickly; *chwid*, a quick turn. *Hawd* is used in the same sense: "A whisk, or quick motion, as the course or sweep of a fly." As *Quhiddir* is nearly allied to the *v.* *Quhid*, the same analogy appears; C.B. *chwidr-aw*, to dart backwards and forwards, to be giddy. The same remark may be made as to *Quhich*. For C.B. *chwyth-u* signifies flare, anhelare; Arm. *chwez-a*, id. The name for the weasel might seem also a kindred term. V. QUHITRED.

QUHYD, WHID. 1. A quick motion, S.

2. A smart stroke, synonym. *thud*.

For quhy, the wind, with many *quhyd*,
Maist bitterly thair blew.

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

3. In a *whid*, in a moment, S.

He lent a blow at Johnny's eye,
That rais'd it in a *whid*,
Right blue that day,

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 96.

4. Metaph. "a lie." Gl. Shirr., S. properly in the way of evasion, *q.* a quick turn. If I mistake not, the *v.* is also used in this sense.

Isl. *hwida*, mentioned above, denotes both action and passion, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr.

The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* confounds this with *Fud*, *q. v.*

To QUHIDDER, QUHIDDIR, QUHITTER, QUHETHYR, *v. n.* [1. To rush along, to scamper; also, to run pattering along,

Neuir sa swiftille *quhiddrand* the stane flaw.

Doug. Virgil, 446, 46.]

2. To whiz. In this sense it is used to denote the sound which is made by the motion of any object passing quickly through the air, S. pron. *quhithir*.

The gynour than delluerly
Gert bend the gyn in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt cwt.
In flaw owt *quethirand* with a rout.

Barbour, xvii. 684, MS.

Whiddering, Edit. 1620; [*quhedirand*, Skeat's Edit.] In Mr. Pinkerton's Ed. the sense is lost.

It flaw owt *quethyr*, and with a rout.
Young Hippocoon, quihll had the fyrst plce,
Ane *quhiddrand* arrow lete spang fra the string,
Toward the heuin fast throw the are dide thyrng.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 35.

Rudd. as in many other instances, when no plausible etymon occurred, supposes both *v.* and *s.* to be *voce ex sone factae*. But there is no necessity for such a supposition, when there is so evident a resemblance to A.-S. *hwother-an*, "to murmur, to make an humming or rumbling noise," Somner. Hence, *hwotherung*, a murmuring. V. QUHICH, *v.* Or we may trace *quhiddir* to Isl. *hwat*, quick in motion, *hwat-a*, to make haste.

Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri.

QUHIDDER, QUHIDDIR, *s.* 1. A whizzing sound; a rush. S. *whither*. Rudd. mentions also *futhir*, which most probably belongs to Aberd.

Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane *quhiddir*.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 3.

Quham baith yfere, as said before hane we,
Saland from Troy throw out the wally see,
The dedly storme ouerquhelmit with ane *quhiddir*;
Baith men and schip went vnder flude togidder.

Doug. Virgil, 175, 9.

V. the *v.*

2. A slight attack causing indisposition, pron. *quhither*; a *quhither* of the cauld, a slight cold, S. [*a glif or glouf o' cauld*, Clydes.]; *toutt*, synonym.

Perhaps from A.-S. *hwioth*, a puff, a blast, *q.* a passing blast; or Isl. *hwida*, impetus. It may be allied to A. Bor. *whither*, to quake, to shake; Gl. Grose.

QUHIG, WHIG, *s.* "The sour part of cream, which spontaneously separates from the rest; the thin part of a liquid mixture," S. Gl. Compl. vo. *Quhaye*.

A.-S. *hwaeg*, serum, whey, Belg. *wey*. V. WHIG.

C. B. *chwig*, clarified whey; also fermented, sour; Owen.

[QUHILE, *s.* A while, time, *Barbour*, i. 171, 326.]

This is evidently from *qwhile*, E. *while*, time, Moes-G. *quheil-a*, A.-S. *hwil*; *q.* one while, another while; or as in mod. S. the pl. is used, at times.

QUHILE, QUHILES, QUHILS, QUHIL, *adv.* 1. At times, now, then, sometimes, S. *while*; often used distributively.

For Romans to rede is delytable,
Suppose that thai be *quhyle* bot fable.

Wyntown, i. Prol. 32.

For of that state *quhile* he, *quhil* he,
Of syndry persownys, held that Se.

Wyntown, vi. 133. 5.

Both words in Wyntown are undoubtedly the same; signifying, now one, then another; or S. "whiles the tane, *whiles* the tothir."

For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sic a dreid:
Quhiles louping, and scowping,
O'er bushes, banks and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and wilyart rais.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 18. 19.

"There was established by common consent, to reside at Edinburgh constantly, a general committee of some noblemen, barons and burgesses; also in every shire, and *whiles* in every Presbytery, a particular committee for the bounds, to give order for all military affairs." Baillie's *Lett.*, i. 154.

In A.-S. an adv. has been formed on purpose; *hwilon*, aliquando; *hwilon an*, *hwilon twa*, "now (or sometime) one, now two," Somner.

2. Some time, formerly, at the time.

Tharfor he said, that that that wald
Thair harts undisceumfyt hald,
Suld ay thynk ententely to bryng
All thair enpress to gud ending;
As *quhile* did Cesar the worthy.

Barbour, iii. 277, MS.

[3. *The quhilis*, whilst, *Barbour, vii. 540.*]

QUHILE, QUHILLE, *adj.* Late, deceased, S. *umquhil*.

I drede that his gret wassalage,
And his trawall, may bring till end
That at men *quhile* full litill vend.

Barbour, vi. 24, MS.

—And Scotland gert call that ile
For honoure of hys modyr *quhille*,
That Scota was wytht all men calde.

Wyntown, ii. 8, 126.

Isl. Sw. *hwil-a*, to be at rest, Gl. Wynt. V. UM-
QUHILL.

QUHILL, 1. As a *conj.*, until, S.

—Man is in to dreding ay
Off thingis that he has heard say;
Namly off thingis to cum, *quhill* he
Knew off the end the certanté.

Barbour, iv. 763, MS.

[2. As an *adv.*, whilst, *Barbour, i. 60, 270*; also, sometimes, as, *quhill to*, *quhill fra*, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, to and fro. *Ibid. x. 604.*]

A.-S. *hwile*, donec, untill, Somner. Or more fully, *tha hwile the*, which seems to signify, *the time that*. For this *conj.* is evidently formed from the *s.*, as marking the time that elapses between one act or event and another. I prefer deriving it from the *s.*, as the *v.* does not occur in Moes-G. or A.-S.; although some might be inclined to view it as the imperat. of Su.-G. Isl. *hwil-a*, quiescere. Thus these words might be resolved, "Wait for me till gloamin;" i.e., "wait for me; *the Time*, that which intervenes between and twilight."

Upon looking into the Diversions of Purley, i. 363, I find that I have given materially the same explanation of this particle with that of Mr. H. Tooke. But he seems to give too much scope to fancy, when he says of the synonym. *Till*, that it is a word composed of *to* and *while*, i.e., *Time*."

It is scarcely supposable, that there would be such a change of form, without some vestige of it in A.-S. or O. E. If there ever was such a change, it must have been previous to the existence of the language which

we now call English. For in A.-S. *til* signified *donec* or until, at the same time that the phrase *tha hwile*, (not *to while*) was used in the very same sense. Although they occur as synonym., there is not the least evidence that the one assumed the form of the other.

Besides, one great objection to the whole plan of this very ingenious work, forcibly strikes the mind here. Mr. Tooke scarcely pays any regard to the cognate languages. In Su.-G. not only is *hwila* used, as denoting rest, cessation; being radically the same word with A.-S. *hwile*, and expressing substantially the same idea; but *til* is a prep. respecting both time and place. In Moes.-G., as *hwela* signifies time, *til* denotes occasion, opportunity. Now, it would be far more natural to view our *till* as originally the Moes.-G. term, used in the same manner as A.-S. *hwile*, to mark the time, season, or opportunity for doing any thing.

But it appears to me still more simple and natural, to view *till* as merely the prep. primarily used in the sense of *ad, to*. The A.-S. word *til*, or *tille*, is rendered both *ad*, and *donec*. Su.-G. *till* also admits of both senses. It is thus defined by Ihre; *Till* praepositio, notans motum ad locum, et id diverso modo; dum enim genitivum regit, indicat *durationem*, secus si accusativo jungatur. Thus all the difference between *till*, *ad*, and *till*, *donec*, is that the former denotes progress with respect to *place*, the other, progress as to *time*. As *till* and *to* are used promiscuously in old writing, in the sense of *ad*; *till*, *donec*, may be often resolved into *to*. Thus, "I must work from twelve *till* six," i.e., from the hour of twelve *to* that of six; marking progressive labour. In one of the examples given by Dr. Johns. under *until*, which he properly designs a prep., the substitution of *to* would express the sense equally well; "His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity."

I have observed that, by our old writers, *unto* is occasionally used in the sense of *until*. V. UNTO.

It is no inconsiderable confirmation of this hypothesis, that although *til* does not occur in the Teut. dialects, *tot, to*, is used in this sense; the same prep. denoting progress both with respect to place and time. *Tot huys gaen*, to go home, to go to one's house; *Tot den nacht to, till* night. I might add, as analogical confirmations, Fr. *jusque à*, Lat. *usque ad*, &c. used in the same sense.

I did not observe, till I had written this article, that Lye throws out the same idea; Add Jun. Etym.

[QUHILOM, *adv.* Formerly, at times. V. QUHILUM.]

QUHILK, *pron.* Which, who, S. *quhilkis*, pl.

Of hym come Reyne, that gat Boe,
The *quhilk* wes fadyr to Toe.

Wyntown, i. 13, 96.

This writer, as far as I have observed, generally uses it when denoting a person, demonstratively, with *the* prefixed.

The auld gray all for nocht to him tais
His hawbrek, *quhilk* was lang out of vsage.

Doug. Virgil, 56, 11.

"Abone the commoun nature and condition of doggis, *quhilkis* ar sene in all partis, ar thre maner of doggis in Scotland." Bellend. *Descr. Alb.*, c. 11.

Whilk, whilke, is used by O. E. writers, so late, at least, as the time of Chaucer.

And gude it is for many thynges,
For to here the dedis of kynges,
Whilk were foles, & *whilk* were wyse,
& *whilk* of tham couth mast quantyse;
And *whilk* did wrong, & *whilk* ryght,
& *whilk* mayntend pes & fyght.

R. Brunne, Prolog., p. xvii.

A.-S. *hwile*, quis, qualis, who, what; Somner. Moes.-G. *quheteiks, quhileiks, qualis, cujusmodi*; Alem.

huuielech, Sw. *hwilk-en*, Dan. *hwilk*, Belg. *welk*, Germ. *welche*, *welch-er*, who, which.

Moes.-G. *quheleiks*, the most ancient, is evidently a compound word, from *quha*, and *leiks*, like. This indeed expresses the idea conveyed by *qualis*, *cujusmodi*, of what kind, of what manner, i.e., like to what. With respect to the affinity between the Lat. term *lis*, and Goth. *leiks*. V. Lyk, *adj.*

[QUHILL, *conj.* and *adv.* Until, whilst. V. under QUHILE.]

QUHILK, *s.* "An imitative word expressing the short cry of a gosling, or young goose." Gl. Compl.

"The gayslingis cryit, *Quhilk*, *quhilk*, & the dukis cryit, Quack." Compl. S., p. 60.

QUHILLY BILLY. A belch, a bock; expressive of the noise made by a person in violent coughing or reaching.

Sche bokkis sic baggage fra hir breist,
Thay want na bubbilis that sittis hir neist,
And ay scho cryis, A priest, a priest,
With ilka *quhilly billy*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 88.

V. HILLIE BILLOW; which seems originally the same. [Laing's Ed. 1879, has *quhillie lillie*.]

QUHILUM, QUHYLUM, QUIHLOM, *adv.* 1. Formerly, some time ago.

This tretys furth I wyll afferme,
Haldande tyme be tyme the date,
As Orosius *quhytum* wrate.

Wyntown, 2. Prol. 22.

2. At times, sometimes.

A gret stertling he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys; for *quhilum* sum wald be
Rycht on the wawys, as on mounte:
And sum wald slyd fra heycht to law.

Barbour, iii. 705.

V. UMQUHILE, which is used in both senses.

3. Used distributively; now, then.

He girt, he glourt, he gapt as he war weid:
And *quhytum* sat still in ane studying;
And *quhytum* on his buik he was reydng.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 77. 78.

O. E. id. A.-S. *hwilon*, *hwilom*, *hwilum*, aliquando, sometime, Somner.

QUHIN, QUIHYN, QUHIN-STANE, *s.* Greenstone; the name given to basalt, trap, wackin, porphyry, or any similar rock, S.

Thou treuthles wicht bot of ane cauld hard *quhyn*
The clekkit that horribil mont Caucasus haif.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 32.

On ragged rokis of hard harsk *quhyn stane*,
With frosyn frontis cald clynty clewis schane.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200, 44.

The only conjecture I can form, as to the reason of this designation, is that it may have had its origin from the sonorous quality of this stone. It is admitted by naturalists, that in this respect it surpasses many other species; and this trivial circumstance would be more likely to strike the minds of a rude people, than any more essential property. Su.-G. *hwijn-a* is defined *Sonum ingratum, streperum edere; Ihre*. But Isl. *hwijn-a* is used with greater latitude. It not only signifies, *sonum edo obstreperum*, but *resono, reclamo*; and *hwijn*, *voces obstreperae et resonabiles*. Gudm. Andr. having given these explanations, adds an illus-

tration, which I shall exhibit in his own words. Hinc *hwijn* loci vel tractus nomen in Norvegia, cujus incolae olim *Hwijnveriar*; unde *Hwijnveriadaler* in Islandia nomen cepere. Item, *Biorg vin*, *Bergae civitas*, quasi *Biorg hwijn*, *rupes resonans*; cum in rupibus ante urbem magna detur echus resonantia. Lex., p. 126.

If this conjecture he well-founded, the meaning of the term *whin-stane* is the *resounding stone*. This etymon is confirmed by analogy; as the name given in Sweden to at least one variety of this stone is *klacksten*, that is as expressed by Linnaeus, *Saxum tinnitans*, or the *ringing stone*. V. *Syst. Lapid.*, p. 80. *Syst. Natur. III. Ed. 1770.* [CLINKSTONE.]

2. This is commonly used as an emblem of obduracy or want of feeling, S.

"'Oh! woman,' cried Andrew, 'ye hae nae mair heart than a *whinstane*; will ye no tak pity on me?'" *Petticoat Tals, i. 247.*

The more common phraseology is, "as hard's a *whin-stane*."

[Be to the poor like onle *whunstane*,
And haud their noses to the grunstane. *Burns.*]

[QUHINGE, *s.* and *v.* V. QUHYNGE.]

To QUHIP, WIPP, *v. a.* To bind about, S.

Sibb. mentions Goth. *wippian*, coronare, praetexere. But this word I have not met with. The only cognate term in Moes.-G. is *waiþ-jan*, *bi-waiþ-jan*, to surround to encompass. "Thine enemies *bi-waiþ-jand thuk*, shall compass thee about," Luke x. 43. Isl. *wef*, circumvolvo. E. *whip*, as applied to sewing round, is radically the same with the S. *v.*

QUIHIPPIS, *s. pl.* Crowns, garlands, Gl. Sibb. Moes.-G. *waiþs*, corona; accus. *wipja*.

To QUHIR, *v. n.* To whiz, S. *whurr*, synon. *quhiddir*, S.

It may be observed, however, that E. *whiz* does not fully express the idea; as properly denoting a hissing sound. But *whir* signifies a sound resembling that which is made when one dwells on the letter *r*.

Furth flew the schaft to smyte the dedely straik,—
And *quhirrand* smat him throw the the in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 447, 1.

If not formed from the sound, as expressing the noise made by a body rapidly whirled round in the air; it may be allied to Isl. *laverf-a*, volvi, *hyr-a*, vertigine agi.

QUIIR, *s.* The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity.

The souir schaft flew quhisailand wyth ane *quhir*,
Thare as it slidis scherand throw the are.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 47.

To QUHISSEL, WISSIL, *v. a.* 1. To exchange.

Here is, here is within this corpis of myns
Ane forey sprete that dois this lyffe dispise,
Quhilk reputis fare to *wissil* on sic wyse
With this honour thou thus pretendis to wyn,
This mortal state and life that we bene in.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 15.

2. To change; used with respect to money, S. B.

"Gold suld be *quhisseled* & changed with quhite money, with the price thereof allanerly." Index. Skene's Acts, vo. *Gold*.

"Sindrie persones havand quhite money, will not change for gold, bot takis therefore twelue pennies, or mair for *quhisseling* of the samin, in high contemp-

tion of our Sovereign Lord, and his authoritie." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 99. Murray. In Edit. 1566, c. 79, *wissilling*, which seems the more ancient orthography.

Belg. *wissel-en*, Germ. *wechsel-n*, permutare, nummo majoris pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere; Kilian. Su.-G. *waexl-a*, id. *waexel*, vicissitudo, the state of changing; Isl. *viæl*, vices, *vygse*, *vyxe*, per vices. Ihre observes, that the most ancient vestige of the word is in Moes.-G. *wik*, which he understands as equivalent to Lat. *vices*; alleging that the terms are allied, and that the Goth. word has the greatest appearance of antiquity, because the Lat. one stands singly, without any cognates, whereas Goth. *wik-a* signifies *cedere*, to give way, to leave one's place, which is the true idea of vicissitudo.

The learned Lord Hailes, mentioning A.-S. *gislas*, hostages, says; "It may be considered whether this be not the same with *wissles*, i.e., exchanges; *wisselen*, to exchange, is still used in Low Dutch. The Scots used it in the reign of James V." Annals, i. 17, N.

The worthy Judge had not heard of the term, although still used in some counties. His idea as to *gislas*, notwithstanding the apparent analogy of idea, is not supported by fact. For they appear as words radically different in all the languages in which both are preserved. Franc. *gezal*, *kisal*, obses; *wuehsal*, permutatio; Germ. *gisel*, *-wechsel*; Su.-G. *gissel*, *gisslan*, *-waexel*; A.-S. *wriæl-an*, permutare. As to the conjectures concerning the origin of the word denoting an hostage, V. *Gisel*, Ihre, *Geisel*, Wachter.

QUHISSEL, WHISSELE, WISSEL, s. Change given for money, as silver for gold, or copper for silver. Thus it is commonly said, *Gie me my wissel*, i.e., Give me the money due in exchange, S. B.

This phrase occurs in a metaphor. sense. *The whissle of your goat*, skaith and scorn. Wife of Beith, Old Ball.

I was suspected for the plot ;
I scorn'd to lie ;
So gat the *whissle* o' my goat,
An' pay't the fee.
Burns, iii. 260.

Whissle of his plack. V. CULYEON.
Belg. *wissel*, Germ. *wechsel*, Su.-G. *waexel*, id.

QUHYSSELAR, s. "A changer of money; also, a white bonnet, i.e., a person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction. Teut. *wisseler*, qui quaestum facit foenerandis permutandisque pecuniis." Sibb. Gl.

Sibb. mentions the s. as occurring in our Acts of Parliament. But I have not observed it.

[**QUHISTLYNG, s.** Baying. V. QUEST-LYNG.]

QUHIT, QUHET, QUHYTT, s. Wheat.

"The insufficientnes of *quhytt* & dartht of the same this yeir." A. 1541, V. 17.

"Thomas Hay, &c. deponyt be thair athis, that the barrell of *quhyt* sauld be Alex' Guthre Snadoune [herald] to Johnne Williamsoune is war iijj sh. Scot. tis nor ony vder." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

[**QUHITE, QUHYTE, QUHIT, adj.** 1. White, Barbour, viii. 232. A.-S. *hwit*.

2. Polished, burnished; as, *quhite-harnes*, q. v.

3. Silver, silvered; as, *quhite money*, *quhyte werk*, q. v.

4. Hypocritical, dissembling, flattering; as, *quhyte wordes*. V. QUHYTE.

5. The glover's trade was called the *quhyte craft*, q. v.]

QUHITELY, QUHITLIE, adj. Having a delicate or fading look, S. V. WHITLIE.

QUHITE CRAFT. A name formerly given to the trade of glovers.

"Robert Huchunsoun deikin of the *quhite craft* callit the gloveris." MS. A. 1569.

QUHITE-FISCH. The distinctive name given to haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c., in our old Acts.

"That na maner of persoune in this realm—send or haue ony maner of *quhite fisch* furth of the samyn, bot it salbe lesum to strangearis to cum within this realme to by the samin fra merchandis and fremen," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 373.

This phrase does not seem to have been meant to include salmon or herrings. For these are spoken of distinctly, although conjoined with *quhite fisch*.

"Be paking of salmond, hering and *quhyte fisches* be the merchandis, &c. thair is greit hurt and dampnage sustenit be the byaris thereof," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ibid., III. 82, c. 4.

"—Quhen hering and *quhite fisch* is slane, thay aucht to bring the samin to the nixt adjacent burrowis," &c. Ibid. p. 83, c. 7.

"That all salmound treis, hering treis, and *quheit fish* treis, vniversallie throw the realme salbe of the measure and gage foirsaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ibid., p. 302.

As the name, taken from the colour of the fish, does not accurately mark the distinction between cod, &c., and herrings, whatever may be said of salmon; perhaps it had arisen from the use of the phraseology in Shetland and Orkney.

"The ling, tusk and cod, commonly called the *white fishing*, is the one which has chiefly engaged the attention of the Zetlanders." Edmonstone's Zetl., i. 232.

"By *gray fish* are meant the fry of the coal-fish (Piltocks and Sillocks), in contradistinction to ling, cod, tusk, halibut, haddock, &c., which are called *white-fish*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 170.

QUHIT-FISCHER, s. One who fishes for haddocks, cod, ling, &c., [in contradistinction to lax, or salmon-fishers.] Aberd. Reg.

QUHITE HARNES. Polished armour, as distinguished from that of the inferior classes.

"That every nobill man, sic as earle, lord, knycht, and baroune, and euery grett landit man haifand ane hundreth pund of yclrie rent be anarmit in *quhite harnes*, licht or bevy as thair pleiss, and wapnit affer-and to his honour. And that all vtheris of lower rank and degre, in the lawland, haif jak of plait, halkrek or brigitanis, gorget or pisane," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362; also p. 363, c. 24.

Dan. *hwid* is not only rendered white, but, "bright, clear;" Wolff.

QUHITE MONEY. Silver. V. QUHISSEL, v.

"My hand has nae been crossed with *white money* but ance these seven blessed days." Blackw. Mag. May, 1820, p. 158.

This is a Scandinavian idiom. Su.-G. *hwita penn-ingar*, silver money.

The phrase is still used, S.

Teut. *wit gheld*, moneta argentea.

QUHYT WERK. Formerly used to denote silver work, probably in distinction from that which, although made of silver, had been gilded.

"*Quhyt Werk*. Item, ane greit bassing for feit wesching. Item, ane uther bassing for heid wesching. Item, xxxi silver plait," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

In another place, *quheit werk of silver* is mentioned, as if it denoted silver work finished in a peculiar mode; perhaps what is now called *frosted work*. V. p. 113.

[**QUHITE**, *v. a.* To cut with a knife. V. **QUHYTE**.]

QUHITTER, *s.* A transient indisposition. V. **QUHIDDER**.

QUHITRED, **QUHITTRET**, *s.* The Common Weasel, S. *Mustela vulgaris*, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., P. Luss, Dunbartons., xvii. 247, *whitrack*, Moray.

"*Mustela vulgaris ea est, quae Whitred nostratibus dicitur. Sylvestris (ea quae Weesel) altera major et saevior.*" Sibb. Scot., p. 11.

"*Amsug thame ar mony martrikis, beuers, quihit-redis and toddis.*" Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 8.

Out come the *Quhittret* furwith,
Ane littill beist of lim and lith,
And of ane sobir schaip.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 22.

The writer distinguishes this animal from the *Fittret*, which he introduces in the stanza immediately preceding.

The Fumart and the *Fittret* strae,
The deip and howest hole to hane,
That wes in all this wood.

But there is certainly no difference, except in the orthography. He seems to have adopted the pron. of Aberd., merely for the sake of alliteration.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,
And the *whitrack*-skin had routh.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

i. e., there was money enough in the purse made of the weasel's skin.

Quhittret has been derived from Teut. *wittern*, odore, odorem spargere; Gl. Sibb. This indeed expresses one quality of the animal, as when pursued it emits an offensive smell. But I would rather deduce its name from another, which would be more readily fixed on, as being peculiarly characteristic, and more generally obvious. This is the swiftness of its motion; Isl. *hwatar*, Su.-G. *hwat*, quick, clever, fleet. Thus we proverbially say, *As clever's a quhittret*, S. V. **QUHID**, *v.*

QUHITSTANE, *s.* A whetstone.

—Sum polist scharp spere hedis of stele, —
And on *quhitstanis* thare axis scharpis at hame.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 11.

Teut. *wet-steen*, cos. V. **QUHYTE**, *v.*

To **QUHITTER**, **QUITTER**, *v. n.* 1. To warble, to chatter; applied to the note of birds, S.; [prob. a corr. of *twitter*.]

The gukkow galis, and so *quhitteris* the quale,
Quhil ryveris reirdit, schawis, and eury dale.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 26.

The sms' fowls in the shaw began
To *quhitter* in the dale.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 226.

"To *whitter*, i. e., to warble in a low voice, as singing birds always do at first, when they set about imitating any sweet music, which particularly attracts their attention." N. Ibid.

2. It is applied with a slight variation, to the quick motion of the tongue; as of that of a serpent, which, as Rudd. observes, moves so quickly, that it was "thought to have three tongues."

Lik to ane eddir, with schrewit herbis fed,—
Hie vp hir nek strekand forgane the son,
With fourkit toung into hir mouth *quitterand*.

Doug. Virgil, 54, 49.

Linguis micat ore trifolcis. Virg.

Su.-G. *quitttr-a*, garrire instar avium, cantillare, from *quid-a*, ejulare; Germ. *kutttr-n*, *queder-en*, Belg. *quetter-en*, garrire, a frequentative from *qued-en*, dicere. cantare; as *quitttr-a*, from *quid-a*.

[**QUHITTER**, **QUITTER**, **WHITTER**, *s.* A drink; as, "Tak a guid *whitter* o' the yill," i. e., a good drink of the ale," Ayrs.

So named from the *chirring* sound made in drinking; or, it is a corr. of *quhiddler*, a rush, a gush, q. v.]

[**QUHITTERIN**, **QUITTERIN**, **WHITTERIN**, *s.* Warbling, chirring, chattering, West of S.; *quhitter*, is also used.]

[To **QUHITTER**, *v. n.* To scamper, to run pattering along, West of S. V. **QUHIDDER**.]

QUHOMFOR. For whom; Aberd. Reg.

To **QUHOMMEL**, *v. a.* To turn upside down. V. **QUHEMLE**.

QUHONNAR, *adj.* Fewer; the comparative of *Quheyne*, *quhone*. V. **QUHENE**.

The Erle and his thus fechtand war
At gret myscheiff, as I yow say.
For *quhonnar*, he full fer, war thai
Than thair fayis; and all about
War enweround.

Barbour, xi. 605, MS.

Fewer is substituted in all the Edit. I have seen, Pinkerton's not excepted.

QUHOW, *adv.* How.

"Heir it is expedient to schaw quhat is sweiring, & *quhow* mony verteous conditionis ar requirit to lauchful sweiring." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 30, b.

This orthography frequently occurs in his work and, if I recollect right, in a few instances, in the MS. of Bl. Harry's Life of Wallace. But it is without any proper authority.

The ancient Goths had pronounced the cognate term with their strongest guttural. Ulphilas writes *quhainoa*, quomodo. Shall we suppose that our forefathers pronounced it in a similar manner?

QUHOYNE, *adj.* Few. V. **QUHEYNE**.

To **QUHRYNE**, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, to squeal.

"Than the suyne began to *quhryne*, quben thai herd the asse tair, quhilk gart the hennis kekky! quhen the cokis creu." Compl. S., p. 59.

They maid it like a scraped swyne;

And as thsy cow'd, they made it *quhryne*.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 91.

2. To murmur, to emit a querulous sound, to whine.

—All the hyll reoundis, *quhrine* and plene
About thare closouris brayis with mony ane rare.
Doug. Virgil, 14, 49.

Tharon aucht na man irk, complene nor *quhryne*.
Ibid., 125, 41.

It is called an "imitative word," Gl. Compl. But it
is evidently derived from A.-S. *hrin-an*, Isl. *hrin-a*,
ejulare, mugire; *hrina*, a stentorian voice. It seems
radically the same with *Croyn*, q. v.

C. B. *chwyrn-u*, to murmur, to growl, seems radi-
cally allied.

The birsit baris and beris in thare styis
Raring all wod furth *quhrynis* and wyld cryis.
Doug. Virgil, 204, 52.

V. the v.

QUHRYNE, *s.* A whining or growling sound.

To QUHULT, *v. a.* To beat, to thump,
Clydes.

C.B. *hwyl-iaw*, signifies to make an attack, to batt.

[QUHULT, *s.* A blow, a thump, *ibid.*]

QUHULT, *s.* A large object; as, "He's
an unco *quhult*," or, an "unco *quhult* of a
man;" "That's an unco big *quhult* of a
rung," applied to a staff or stick; Upp.
Clydes.

QUHY, *s.* A cause, or reason.

And other also I sawe compleynng there
Vpon fortune and hir grete variance,
That quhere in love so well they coplit were
With thair suete makis coplit in plesance,—
So soevely maid thair disseverance,—
Withoutin cause there was non other *quhy*.
King's Quair, iii. 20.

This resembles the scholastic use of Lat. *quare*.

But quhat awalis bargane or strang mellé,
Syne yeild the to thy fa, but ony *quhy*,
Or cowardlye to tak the bak and fle?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 356, 50.

I am uncertain whether the latter be merely the adv.
used as a *s.*, signifying question, dispute; or if it mean
delay, Su.-G. *hui*, nictus oculi, particula temporis hrevissima.

[QUHYLUM, *adv.* Formerly. V. QUHILUM.]

[QUHYN, *s.* V. QUHIN.]

To QUHYNGE, *v. n.* To whine; applied
to the peevish crying of children, or the
complaints made by dogs, S. pron. *whenge*.

In the last sense it is used by Doug.

Than the remanyng of the questyng sort—
Wythdrawis, and about the maister huntar
Wyth *quhyngand* monthis quaikand standis for fere,
And with gret youling dyd complene and mena.
Virgil, 459, 4.

"From the same original as the word *whine* or
whrine," Rudd. It is quite different from *quhrine*,
and allied to E. *whine* only in the second degree. The
E. *v.* is evidently from A.-S. *wan-ian*, Germ. *wein-en*;
whynge is more immediately connected with Su.-G.
weng-a; plorare. *Graatha oc wengha*, plorare et
ejulare, Ihre. In S. it is inverted, to *whingand greet*.
"*Whinge*. To moan and complain with crying.
North." Gl. Groae.

To QUHYTE, QUHITE, WHEAT, *v. a.* To
cut with a knife; *whittle*, E. It is almost
invariably applied to wood.

"Scot. to *wheat sticks*, i.e., to whittle or cut them,"
Rudd, more generally pron. *white*. A. Bor. "*white*, to
cut sticks with a knife." Gl. Grose.

Quha does adorne idolatrie,
Is contrair the haly writ;
For atock and stane is Mammonrie,
Quhilke men carue or *quhite*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 63.

O. E. *thwyte* was used in the same sense. "I *thwyte*
a stycck, or I cutte lytell peces from a thyngge.—Haste
thou nought else to do but to *thwyte* the table?"
Palsgr. B. iii. F. 390, b. Chaucer, also, uses *thwitten*
as signifying, "chipped with a knife, whittled." Gl.
Tyrwh.

If O. E. *thwyte* be radically the same, the etymon
will scarcely admit of a doubt. A.-S. *thweot-an*, *thwit-
an*, excidere. *Sponas thweoton*; *Astulas excidebant*;
Bed. 544. 43. *Sponas thwitath*, *Astulas excindunt*;
Bed. 524. 31. V. Lye.

Johnson derives the *v. whittle* from the *s.* as signi-
fying a knife; Seren. from *white*, probably as referring
to the effect of cutting wood, which is to make it
appear white, especially when the bark is cut off.
For, in proof of his meaning, he refers to Isl. *hwitmy-
lingar*, an arrow, thus denominated from the *white*
feathers fixed to it.

It is possible, however, that this term might be
originally applied to the act of cutting wood with a
view to bring it to a point, or to sharpen it, by giving
it the form of a dart or arrow; from A.-S. *hwelt-an*,
Isl. *hwet-ia*, Su.-G. *hwaet-ia*, acuere, excacuere, E. *whet*;
from A.-S. *hwaet*, Isl. [*hwass*], Su.-G. *hwass*, acutus.
There is no ground to doubt that this is the origin of
whittle, A.-S. *hwitel*, a knife, q. a sharp instrument.
Teut. *wette*, *waete*, acies cultri; from *welt-en*, acuere.

QUHYTE, *adj.* Hypocritical, dissembling,
under the appearance of candour.

They meruelit the ryche gyftis of Eneas,
Apon Ascanus feil wounder was,
The schining vissage of the god Cupide,
And his dissimillit elekit wordes *quhyte*.
Doug. Virgil, 35, 48.

It is used in a similar sense by Chaucer.

Trowe I (quod she) for all your wordes *white*,
O who so seeth you, knoweth you full lite.

Troilus, iii. 1573.

There is an evident allusion to the wearing of white
garments, as an emblem of innocence, especially by the
clergy in times of Popery, during the celebration of the
offices of religion.

This term occurs in the S. Prov., "You are as
white as a loan soup," Kelly, p. 371, i.e., milk
given to passengers at the place of milking. Kelly,
in expl. another proverb, "He gave me *whitings*,
but bones," i.e., fair words, says; "The Scots call
flatteries *whitings*, and flatterers *white* people," p.
158. The latter phrase, I apprehend, is now obso-
lete. Whether flatteries were ever called *whitings*,
I question much. As this writer is not very accurate,
he might have some recollection of a proverbial phrase
still used to denote flattery, "He kens how to butter
a *whiting*." The play on the word *whiting*, which sig-
nifies a fish, seems to refer to the metaph. sense in
which *white* was formerly used, as denoting a hypo-
critical person.

QUHYTYSS, *s. pl.* [An errat. for *Quhyn-
tyss*, armorial devices. V. QUYNTIS.]

"Armys and *quhytyss*, that thair bar,
With blud wes aa defoulyt thar,
That they mycht nocht descroyit be."
Barbour, xiii. 183, MS.

[Dr. Jamieson's elaborate notes on this word have
been deleted, being worthless. The word itself is a

mistake for *quyntis*, and *armys* should be *armoris*. The line then runs, "The coats-of-arms and badges, or armorial devices, which they bare." For *descroyit* in l. 185, Camb., MS. has *discrivit*.

"The Edin. MS. has the misspelling *quhytyss*, (due to omission of *n* and insertion of *h*), an unreal word which much puzzled Pinkerton and Jamieson. The former took it to be a bad spelling of *coats* (of the reading *coates* in Hart); the latter was persuaded that it meant *hats*! Note the use of *discrovit* (described, discerned, made out) in l. 185, which clearly proves what the *armoris* and *quyntis* were intended for." Prof. Skeat's *Barbour*, p. 585.]

[QUHYNE, *adj.* Whence, *Barbour*, vii. 240.]

QUIB, *s.* Used for *quip*, a taunt, or sharp jest.

—The Dutch has taken Hollan'.
The other, dark anent the *quib*,
Cry'd, O sic doolfr' sonnets!

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 65.

QUIBOW, *s.* A branch of a tree, S. B.

Gael. *caobh*, a bough, a branch.

QUICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A small round-eared cap for a woman's head, worn under another, its border only being seen, Ang.

The *quich* was frequently used along with *pinners*, which formed a head-dress resembling a long hood and lappets.

Su.-G. *hwif*; whence our *coif*. V. *QUAIF*, on which *quich* seems a corr.

QUICKEN, *s.* Couch-grass, Dogs-grass, S. *Triticum repens*, Linn. "The *Quicken*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131. This is also the name, S. B. *Quicks*, A. Bor. E. *quick-grass*, Skinner.

So named perhaps because of its lively nature; as every joint of the root, which is left in the ground, springs up anew.

In Loth. it is also called *ae-pointed grass*, as springing up with a single shoot.

"The most troublesome weed to farmers, and which it is the object of fallow chiefly to destroy, is that sort of grass called *Quicken*, which propagates by shoots from its roots, which spread under ground." P. Bendothy, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 351, 352, N.

It is more generally expressed in the pl.

"This ground—is full of *Quickens*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 80.

The Sw. names, *quick-hwete*, *quick-rot*, and *quicka*, are evidently allied.

QUICKENIN, *s.* Ale or beer in a state of fermentation, thrown into ale, porter, &c. that has become dead or stale, S. B.

Isl. *quick-ur*, fermentum, vel quicquid fermentationem infert cerevisiae, vino, &c. Haldorson.

[QUIDDER, *conj.* Whether, Lyndsay. Thrie Estaitis, l. 2259.]

QUIDDERFUL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the womb, or what is contained in it.

"Alison Dick, being demanded by Mr. James Simson Minister, when, and how she fell in covenant with the devil; she answered, her husband many times urged her, and she yielded only two or three years since. The manner was thus: he gave her, soul and

body, *quick and quidderfull* to the devil, and bade her do so. But she in her heart said, God guide me. And then she said to him, I shall do any thing that ye bid me: and so she gave herself to the devil in the *fore-said words*." Trial for Witchcraft, Kirkaldy, A. 1636. Statist. Acc., xviii. 658.

It is singular that a phrase, which I have met with no where else, but genuine and very ancient Gothic, should be found in the mouths of these wretches. There can be no doubt that *quidder* is Isl. *kwidur*, synon with Su.-G. *qued*, Dan. *quidur*, A.-S. *cwith*, Alem. *quiti*, uterus; the womb. The Isl. and Su.-G. words also denote the belly; venter. Hence Isl. *quidar fylli*, a belly-full; *Beter er fogr fraede, enn quidar fylli*; "Better to gather wisdom, than to have a bellyfull of meat and drink."

Whether Isl. *quidafull-r*, is applied to a state of pregnancy, I cannot say. Should this be supposed, it would be to attribute a curious stratagem to the devil, to make a poor illiterate female use good old Gothic, that she might give away her child to him, if in a state of pregnancy, as well as herself. Verelius shews that *quidi* by itself is used in this sense. For he quotes these words, *Hafr i knae ac annar i quidi*; Si infan-tem in gremio habet, et foetum in utero; "If she has one child on her knee, and another in her womb." He also gives what is evidently the very same phrase, *Quikr oc quidafullr*, (vo. *Kwikr*); but he has forgot to translate it. Ihre, however, explains this phrase in Su.-G. in reference to the body in general. It occurs in the Laws of Scania. *Wil bonden quikser oc quidae fuldaer i closter forae*; Si quis sanus vegetus-que in monasterium concedere voluerit; ad verbum, plenum ventrem habens. "If any one goes into a monastery in perfect health; or literally, having a full belly." Afterwards he expl. it as denoting one in a fit state for making a later will. Vo. *Qued*, col. 365.

According to this view of the phrase, Satan's votaries must observe the legal forms in entering into their unhallowed paction with him. As he requires a testamentary deed in his favour, they who make it must be "in health of body and soundness of mind."

QUIERTY, *adj.* Lively, in good spirits, S. V. *QUERT*.

* *QUIET, adj.* 1. Retired, secret; denoting retirement, conjoined with *place*.

2. Applied to persons, as signifying concealed, skulking.

"This Eganus—wald nothir suffir his wyfe nor tendir freindis cum to his presence, quhill his gard ripit thaym, to se gyf thay had ony wappinis hid in sum quiet place: traistying, (as it wes eftir prouin) sum quiet personis liand ay in wait to inuaid him for the slauchter of his bruthir." Bellend. Cron., B. 10, c. 7.

QUIETIE, *s.* Privacy, retirement; from Lat. *quies*, rest.

Sum women for thair pusilianimitie,
Quirset with schame, thay did thams neuer schriue,
Of secreit sinnis done in quietie.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 233.

[*QUIK, QUICK, adj.* 1. Living, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 358, Dickson.

2. Gone, lost without hope of recovery, Shetl.]

QUIM, adj. Intimate. V. *QUEEM*.

To *QUIN, v. a.* To con.

My counsell I geve generallis
To all women, quhat ever thay be;
This lessoun for to *quin* per *quair*.

Maitland Poems, p. 329.

QUINK, QUINCK, s. The golden-eyed duck, *Anas clangula*, Linn. Orkn.

Practer Solandos illos marinos,—alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inveniuntur,—Vulgus his vocibus eos distinguit: *Quinck*, Skilling, Klaiik, Routhurrok, Rig-lard. Leslaena, de Orig. & Mor. Scot., p. 35.

"The claik, *quink*, and rute, the price of the peice, xviii. d." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 11, Edit. 1566.

A literary friend supposes that this fowl has been denominated from its cry, as it flies aloft, which may be fancied to resemble *Quink, quink*. But I suspect that the term may be corr. from its Norw. designation, *Hwiijn-and, Quijn-and*. V. Pennant's Zool., p. 587.

QUINKINS, s. pl. 1. The scum or refuse of any liquid, Mearns.

2. Metaphorically, nothing at all, *ibid*.

QUINQUIN, s. A small barrel; the same with *Kinken*; "A *quinquin* of oymyeonis," Aberd. Reg. "Ane *quinquene* of peares;" *Ibid*.

QUINTER, s. "A ewe in her third year; quasi, *twinter*, because her second year is completed." Sibb. Gl.

In this case it must be formed from *twa winter*, as our forefathers denominated the year from this dreary season. Rudd. has observed that, "to the West and South, whole counties turn, W, when a T preceeds, into *Qu*, as *que, qual, quanty, bequeen*, for *two, twelve, twenty, between*," &c. Gl. lett. Q.

QUINTRY, s. The provincial pronunciation of *Country*, S.B.

QUIRIE, s. The royal stud.

"Now was Sir George Hume one of the Masters of the *Quirie* preferred to the office." Spotswood's Hist., p. 466.

He was one of the equerries. Fr. *escuyrie, ecurie*, the stable of a prince or nobleman.

* **QUIRK, s.** A trick; often applied to an advantage which is not directly opposed by law, but viewed as inconsistent with strict honesty, S. Hence,

QUIRKIE, adj. 1. Disposed to take the advantage, S.

2. Sportively tricky, Fife; synon. with *Swicky*, sense 2.

QUIRKLUM, s. A cant term for a puzzle; from E. *quirk*, and *lume*, an instrument.

"*Quirklums*, little arithmetic puzzles, where the matter hanga on a *quirk*;" Gall. Enycl.

[**QUIRKABUS, s.** A disease to which sheep are subject, a form of dropsy in the chops, Shetl. Dan. prov. *quirk*, *id*.]

[To **QUIRM, v. n.** To vanish quickly, Shetl.]

QUIRTY, adj. Lively, S. O. V. **QUERT.**

QUISCHING, s. A cushion. "Four *quischings*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

QUISQUOUS, adj. Nice, perplexing, difficult of discussion, S.

"Besides, the truths delivered by Ministers in the fields upon *quisquous* subjects, with no small caution by some, and pretty safely, were heard and taken up by the hearers, according to their humours and opinions, many times far different from, and altogether without the cautions given by the Preacher, which either could not [be], or were not understood by them." Wodrow's Hist., i. 533.

Can this be viewed as a reduplication of Lat. *quis*, of what kind; or formed from *quisquis*, whosever? It may be borrowed from the scholastic jargon, like E. *quiddity*.

[**QUISTEROUN, s.** A scullion, cook: liter. a licensed beggar, O. Fr. *questeur*, "one that hath a licence to beg," Cotgr.

The contracted form *Cuist*, a rogue, a low fellow, occurs in Polwart, and *quaiet*, a rogue, is still used in Mearns, as also the phrase "a *quaisterin* body," applied to a person who lives on his friends.

The term also occurs in YWAINE and GAWIN, l. 2400, thus—

I sal hir gif to warisoune
Ane of the foulest *quisteroun*
That ever yit ete any brede.]

QUIT, QUITE, QUYT, QUYTE, adj. 1. Innocent, free of culpability, q. acquitted.

—"Thai salbe tane and remane in firmanee—quhill the tyme thai haif tholit ane assise quethir thai be *quyt* or foule." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1455, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

"They salbe tane and remane in firmanee,—whill the time they haue tholled ane assyise whidder they be *quyte* or foule;" i.e., innocent or guilty. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, V. 351.

—Of rethorick, heir, I proclaime the *quyte*.
Lyndsay, Chalm. Ed. iii. 180.

Fr. *quitte*; L. B. *quiet-us*, absolutus, liber.

[2. Free, set at liberty.

And quhen thai yarnyt to thair land,
To the king of France in presand
He send thaim *quit*, but ransoun fre,
And gret gyftis to thaim gaff he.

Barbour, xviii. 543. MS.

3. Requited, repaid. V. **QUYTE.**]

[To **QUIT, QUIT OUT, v. a.** To clear, to redeem a pledge, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 345, Dickson. V. **QWITOUT.**]

[To **QUIT-CLAME, v. a.** To renounce all claim to. V. **QUYT-CLAME.**]

QUITCLAMATIOUNE, s. Acquittal.

"And the saidis declaratonris to haif the strength and effect of exoneratioun, *quitclamatioune*, administratioune, and acquitting of him of all crymes and offensiss that may be criminalle imputt to him." Acts Mary, 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 602. *Quitclamatioune*, p. 603.

[**QUITTANS, s.** A discharge, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 243, Dickson. Fr. *quittance*.]

QUITCHIE, adj. Very hot. Any liquid is said to be *quitchie*, when so hot as to scald or burn a person who inadvertently puts his finger into it, Fife.

This seems allied to Teut. *quets-en*, to hurt, to wound; with this difference only that *quets-en* is used more properly to denote the effect of a bruise, whereas the S. term is confined to the injury caused by intense heat.

To QUITTER, *v. n.* To warble, &c. V. QUHITTER.

QUO, *pret. v.* Said; abbrev. from *quoth* or *quod*, S.; Lancash. *ko*, id.

QUOAB, *s.* A reward, a bribe. V. KOAB.

QUOD, *pret. v.* Quoth, said, S.

"Alexander answerit to the imbassadour, *quod* he, it is as onpossibil to gar me and kyng Darius duel to giddir in pace and concord vndir ane monarche, as it is onpossibil that tua sonniss and tua munis can be at one tyme to giddir in the firmament." Compl. S., p. 166.

"A.-S. *cwoath*. The Saxon character which expresses *th*, is often confounded with *d* in MSS. and in books printed in the earliest periods of typography." Gl. Compl.

This observation certainly proceeds on the idea that *quod* is an error of some old transcriber or typographer. But it has not been observed, that it frequently occurs in Chaucer.

Lordinges (*quod* he) now herkeneth for the beste,
—Sire knight (*quod* he) my maister and my lord. —
Cometh nere, (*quod* he) my lady prioresse.

Prol. Knightes T. ver. 790. 839. 841.

It may also be found in P. Ploughman.

A.-S. *cwoeth-an*, *cwoath-an*, Moea.-G. *cwoith-an*, Alem. *qued-an*, *quhed-an*, Isl. *qued-ia*, dicere. *Quod* is most nearly allied to Alem. and Isl. Alem. *quhad*, dicit, dixit, *quad ih*, dixi. Schilter, vo. *Cheden*.

QUOK, *pret.* Quaked, trembled; *quuke*, S. A.

The land alhale of Italy trymblit and *quok*.

Doug. Virg., 91, 9.

QUOTHA, *interj.* Forsooth, S.

"Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 301.

Most probably from *quoth*, said, A.-S. *cwoaetha*, dicere, but whether formed from the first or third person, seems uncertain.

QUOTT, QUOTE, QUOITT, *s.* The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property.

From this fund the salaries of the lords of Session were to be paid, by order of Queen Mary. In a precept addressed "to the collectoris and ressaveris of the *quotts* for confirmation of the testaments of the personis decessand within ourre realme," she enjoins "the soume of ane thousand six hundreth punds, usuale money of our said realm, to be uplifted and uptaken yeirlic—off the fyrst and reddiest fruits, and profits, that hereafter sall happen to be obtained of the said *quotts*, for the confirmation of the said testaments of the personis decessand." Acts Sederunt, 13th April 1564. It is afterwards ordained, that "twelve pennies of every pound of the deads part shall be the *quote* of all testaments, both great and small, which shall be confirmed." Ibid. 8th Feb. 1666, p. 101.

Fr. *quote*, the several portion or share belonging or falling to every one. *La quote des tailles*, the assessing of taxes. L.B. *quota*, share, portion.

QUOY, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUOY, *s.* A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and inclosed, Orkn.

"The said *Quoy of land*, called *Quoy-dandie*, is to be exposed to sale, &c.—What is called a *quoy* in Orkney, is a piece of ground taken in from a common, and inclosed with a wall or other fence; and its boundaries being thus precisely fixed and ascertained, no doubt can arise as to its extent." Answers for A. Watt, to Condescendence D. Erskine, Kirkwall, Nov. 27, 1804.

The term *sheep-quoy* is also used as synon. with *bucht*, Orkn.

Isl. *kwi* conveys the same idea, for it denotes a fold or bucht for milking ewes. *Clastrum longum et angustum, quale paratur, ubi oves ordine mulgendo includuntur*; G. Andr., p. 156. *Septum quo pecudes per noctem in agro includuntur. Vestro-Gothi dicunt, kya*; Verel. It is certainly the same word which is transferred to a long and narrow way inclosed. *Kui, qui, Via porrecta, hominibus utrinque clausa*; Su.-G. *qvia*. Teut. *koye*, locus in quo greges quiescunt stabulanturque; *koye van schaepen*, ovile, Kilian.

The primary idea conveyed by this word is that of an inclosure. Perhaps the Gothic inhabitants of Orkney originally used it to denote a fold, as in Isl.; and it has been afterwards transferred to a piece of ground inclosed for culture; from its resemblance to a fold. The word seems radically to have been common both to Goths and Celts. Wachter, vo. *Koie*, refers to C. B. *cau*, claudere; *kay*, Lhuyd.

A *ringit quoy* is one which has at least originally been of a circular form. But it is conjectured that it has derived its name from being surrounded on all sides by the hill-ground. For more generally, it has the form of a rounded square. The name is properly given to a piece of a common, which has been enclosed, and thus completely detached from the rest, as being fenced by a wall of turf, or *fail-dyke*. It is said scornfully to one who has a possession of this kind; "You have nothing but a *ringit-quoy*;" as signifying that he has as it were stolen what he calls his property; that he has no right to hill pasturage in common with his neighbours, as not paying *Scatt* for his *quoy*, and no right to poid the cattle which trespass on this inclosure. *Ring-fences*, I am informed, are used in England.

QUOYLAND, *s.* Land taken in and inclosed from a common, Orkn.

"Cornequoy iij farding $\frac{1}{2}$ farding terre *quoyland* but scat."—"Dowcrow iij farding half farding terre *quoyland* butt scat." Rental of Orkn., A. 1502, p. 11.

[QRD, *s.* A turd, Banff.]

QUY, QUYACH, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUYLE, *s.* A cock or small heap of hay, Renfrews.; the *coll* or *coil* of other counties.

To QUYLE, *v. a.* To put into cocks, *ibid*.

[QUYLE, *s.* A burning coal, Banffs.; the local pron.]

[QUYNTIS, *s.* Cognisances, armorial devices, Barbour, xiii. 183, Skeat's ed. O. Fr. *cointise*. Edin. MS. has *quhytyss*, q. v.

The term occurs again in xi. 194 as *quentiss* in Edin. MS., and as *quyntiss* in Skeat's ed.]

QUYNYIE, QUYNIE, QVEINGIE, *s.* A corner. O. Fr. *coing*, id.

"I believe an honest fallow never—cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck, wi' a whittle that lies i' the *quinyie* o' the mann o'er the claith." Journal from London, p. 1. 2.

This provincial pronunciation accords with the ancient orthography.

"The commissioners appointed by the king's majesty anent repairing the High Kirk [Glasgow]—thinks guid that the laigh steeple be taken down to repair the mason work of the said kirk, and that the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a *quinzee* [i. e., *quinyie*] left at the steeple foressid for the relief thereof." Life of Melville, i. 440.

[To QUYTT, *v. a.* To acquit, exonerate, Shetl. Dutch, *quyten*, id.]

[QUYT, QUYTE, *adj.* Acquitted, innocent. V. QUIT.]

To QUYT-CLEYME, QWYT-CLEME, *v. a.* To renounce all claim to. O. E. *quit-claim*. V. Phillips.

—Frely delyveryd all ostagis,
And *quyt-clemyd* all homagis,
And silken strait condyowynys
That Henry be his extorsyowynys
Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 490.

My reward all sall be askyng off grace,
Pees to this man I broucht with me throu chana:
Her I *quytcleym* all othir giftis in Frans.
Wallace, ix. 387, MS.

In Perth edit. *quyt cleyn*.

QUYT-CLAME, QWYT-CLEME, *s.* A renunciation.

Of all thir poyntis evyr-ilkans,—
Rychard undyr hys gret sels
As a *quyt-cleme* fre and pure
Be lettys he gave in fayr tenwre.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 501.

"That George of Huntly sall content & pay—the soume of sextene merkis vsuale money of Scotland aucht be the said arle—for the malez & annale of the landis of Monycabo of the term of Witsonday,—because the said terme is exceptit in the *quytclame* & discharge gevin be the said William to the said erle." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 170.

[QUYTLY, *adj.* Freely, securely, Barbour, x. 548.]

QUYTE, *part. pa.* Required, repaid.

Thi kyndnes sall be *quyt*, as I am trew knight.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 16.

Fr. *quit-er*, to absolve. *Quit* is used in the same sense by Shakspeare.

To QUYTE, *v. n.* 1. To skate, to use skates for moving on ice, Ayr.

2. To play on the ice with *curling-stanes*, Ayr.

In Tent. *kote* signifies talus, astragalus, a hucklebone, a die, and *kot-en*, to play at hot cockles, at dice, at chess, &c. The term may have been transferred to curling, because of the care taken to direct the stones properly, as in general resembling that of placing men at chess, &c. Or can it have any relation to E. *quoit*, discus?

QUYTE, *s.* The act of skating, *ibid*.

[QUYTE, *s.* A coat, Banffs.; the local pron.]

QWERNE, *s.* [Prob., a mass, quantity. V. CURN.]

—"For the wrangwiss spoliatioun—of—thre bollis of malt, a *qwerne* of rosate of vi stans," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 109.

[To QWIT, QWIT-OUT, *v. a.* V. QUIT.]

[QWIT-CLEME, QWYT-CLEME, *s.* and *v.* V. under QUIT, *v.*]

QWITOUT, QWET-OUT, *part. pa.* Cleared from incumbrance in consequence of debt; the same with *Out-quit*.

"The actiouns aganis James Scrimgeour—for the wrangwis detencioun—of xij skore of merkis—for the redeming & out qwytting of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *qwitout* be David Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhilk he had in wedset," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 96.

"It wes grantit be the procuratour of the ssid James that the said landis of Handwik wes *qwet out* fra him." *Ibid*.

L. B. *quiet-are*, *quitt-are*, absolvere a debito.

[QWYRBOLLE', *s.* Hardened leather; liter. boiled leather, Barbour, xii. 22, Skeat's ed. Fr. *cuir*, leather, and *bouilli*, boiled. V. TYRE.]

[To QWYT, *v. a.* To quit, i. e., requite, repay, Barbour, ii. 30, 438.]

[QWYTT. An errat. for *quytly*, freely, *ibid*., ix. 651.]