

S.

SAY

This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, cannot, in many instances, be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some Goth. dialects, it was thrown away in others, especially before *k*. The same term sometimes appears with *s*, and sometimes without it; as in *cry* and *sry*; *creek* of day, and *skreek*. *Ss*, is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl.; as, *hors* for *horsts*, horses.

*S frequently occurs as an abbreviation of *is* and *has*, S. SA, SUA, SWA, *conj.* 1. So; consequently; S. *sae*. *Gawan* and *Gol.* 2. In such a manner. *Barbour.* 3. As; in like manner, *ib.*—Moes. G. *swa*, *swe*, A. S. *swa*, Su. G. Dan. *saa*, *ita*.

To SA, v. n. To say. *Douglas.*—Alem. Germ. *sag-en*, A. S. *sæg-an*, *id.*

To SAB, v. n. 1. To sob, S. *Jacob. Relic.* 2. Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor, occasioned by the fall of a heavy body, or by the starting of any of the joists, Loth. 3. Metaph. used to express the fading of flowers. A. *Scott's Poems.*

SAB, s. A sob, S. A. *Wilson's Poems.*—A. S. *seob*, *planctus*.

To SAB, v. n. To subside; to settle down, Loth. "How comes it that this dore does na shut sae close as it used to do?" "It is because that part of the floor has *sabbit* a wee." *Seg*, *synon.* S. B.—Isl. *sefa*, *sedare*.

SACHLESS, *adj.* Useless; unavailing. *Perils of Man.* The same with *Sackless*; but *pron.* in *Etrr.* For. in a guttural way, q. *sauclless*. Both *Sachless* and *Sackless* are originally the same with *Saikless*, *Saykless*, *guiltless*. "An' Mary was *sackless* o' breakin' her vow."

SACK, s. V. SAK.

SACKE, s. Sackcloth. *Godly Sangs.*

SACKET, SACKET, s. A small sack, S. B. *Complaynt S.*

SACKETY, *adj.* Short and thick; as, "a *sackety* bodie," a little thick person, *Roxb.*; q. resembling a stuffed *sacket*, or small sack.

SACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Useless; silly; feeble; good for nothing; as, "*sackless* mortal," *Roxb.* 2. Simple, *Dumfr.*; nearly obsolete. *Blackw. Mag.*

SACRATE, *adj.* Sacred. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *sacrat-us*, *id.*

SACRE, s. A piece of artillery; E. *saker.* *Invent.* Denominated, like the falcon, from a species of hawk.

To SACRE, v. a. To consecrate. *Douglas.*—Fr. *sacer*, *id.* O. E. "*Sacryn*, or *halowen*. *Consecro*," *Prompt. Parv.*

To SACRIFY, v. a. 1. To sacrifice. *Douglas.*—Fr. *sacrifi-er*, *id.* 2. To consecrate, *id.* 3. To appease; to propitiate, *ib.*

SACRISTER, s. One who has the charge of the utensils of a church; the same with *Sacrist* and *Sacristan*, E. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *sacristar-us*, *sacristan-us*, *sacrista*, *id.*

SAD, *adj.* 1. Grave. *Wallace.* 2. Wise; prudent, *ibid.* 3. Firm; steady, *ibid.*—C. B. *sad*, firm, wise, discreet, sober. 4. Close; compact, S.—C. B. *sathru*, calcare, to tread; *syth*, solidus. O. E. "*Sad* or *harde*. *Solidus*," *Prompt. Parv.* 5. Heavy, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 6. Weighty, applied to evidence.

Buchanan. 7. Flat; close to the ground, S. 8. Denoting a grave colour. *Inventories.* 9. Expl. as signifying great, *Aberd.*

To SAD, v. n. To become solid, S. *Synon. Sag. Hogg.*

To SAD, v. a. To make sad. *Baillie.*

SADDILL CURRELL, The Curule chair. *Bellend.*—Lat. *sedil-e* curule, A. S. *setel*, a seat.

*SADDLE. To put one to a' the seats o' the Saddle, to nonplus, to gravel one, S.; obviously borrowed from the sensations of one who feels his seat on horseback too hard.

SADDLE-SICK, *adj.* Having the posteriors excoriated in consequence of riding, S. *The Entail.*

SADDLE-TAE-SIDE, *adv.* A term used to denote the mode in which women ride. *Gall. Encyc.* *Tae* signifies *to*; or perhaps the *one*.

SADE, SAID, s. A thick sod or turf for burning, Loth. *Lanarks. Berwicks.* *The sade*, the sward. A. *Scott's Poems.*—Isl. *syde*, *ager tam sativus quam inhabitatus*, a Sulo. Goth. *sae*, *seminare*; *Seren.* This he views as the origin of E. *sod*. Teut. *saed*, *satio*, from *saey-en*, to sow; *soede*, *cespes*, *gleba*.

SADJELL, s. "A lazy unwieldy animal." *Gall. Enc.* Probably from *Sad*, heavy.

SADLY, *adv.* 1. Steadily. *Wallace.* 2. Closely; compactly. *Barb.*

SAE, *adv.* So, S.; *seay*, *Yorks.* V. SA.

SAE, s. A tub. V. SAY, SAYE.

SAEBIENS, SAEBINS, *conj.* 1. Since, *i. e.* *being sae*, or *so*. *Ramsay.* 2. If so be, used hypothetically, S. *Saint Patrick.*

SAEDICK, s. A place frequented by fish.—Dan. *saede*, a seat, *Shetl.*

SAFER, *adv.* In as far; *safar*, *sefar.* *Ab. Reg.*

SAFER, s. The sapphire; a precious stone. "Item, a grete *safer* set in gold." *Invent.*—Belg. *safter*, Sw. *safir*, *id.*

SAFER, s. The reward given for the safety of any thing. E. *salvage*. *Spotsw.* V. SEFOR.

SAFERON, s. A head-dress anciently worn in Scotland. V. SCHAFFBOUN.

SAFIER, s. V. SEFOR.

SAFT, *adj.* 1. Opposed to what is fatiguing, S. *Ritson.* 2. Pleasant, *ibid.* 3. Tranquil; at rest, S. G. *Sibb.*—Teut. *saft*, *suavis*, *mollis*. 4. Not vehement or ardent. "*Saft* fire makes sweet maut, [malt :]" D. *Ferguson's Prov.* 5. Moist; drizzling, S. *St. Roman.* 6. Mild, as opposed to frosty, S. This is also called *appen weather*, *i. e.* *open*.

To SAFT, v. a. To mollify. *Dunbar.*

SAFT, SAFTLY, *adv.* 1. Softly. *Fergusson.* 2. Lightly. *Minstr. Bord.*

SAFT BENEAD, *adj.* Disposed to weep; soft-hearted. *Blackw. Mag.*

SAFTIE, s. A crab that has cast its shell. *Mearns.* To SAG, v. a. To press down, *Lanarks.* This seems radically the same with the v. to *Seg*; and also with the O. E. v. "*Saggyn* or *satelyn*. *Basso*," *Prompt. Parv.*

To SAGHTIL, v. n. To be reconciled. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *sahlt-ian*, *reconciliare*.

SAGHTLYNG, s. Reconciliation, *ibid.* V. SAUCHT.

SAY, *adv.* So; S. *sae.* *Acts. Mary.*

To SAY *awa*, *v. n.* *Say awa*, a vulgar phrase, expressing an invitation to begin to eat, *Aberd.*; equivalent to *E. fall to W. Beattie's Tales*. Originally, an invitation to say grace.

To SAY, *v. n.* *I yow say*, I tell you. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sepe me*, *dic mihi*.

To SAY, *SEY*, 1. *v. a.* To super to trial, S. *Pitscottie*. *E. essay*. 2. *v. n.* To endeavour, S. *A. Wilson's P.*—O. Fr. *say-er*, essayer, tenter.

SAY, SAYE, SAE, *s.* 1. A water-bucket, *Inverness, Orkn.*; a milk-pail, *Dumfr. Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *saa*, was quo aqua portatur. 2. A small tub, S. B. *Ayrs*. "Sey or Sae, a shallow tub, used in cheese-making." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Fr. *seau*, it appears that O. E. *soo*, has been formed. "Soo, a vessel, [Fr.] *cuve*;" *i. e.* an open tub, a vat, *Palsgr.*—Isl. *saa*, *id.*

SAYAR, *s.* An assayer; one who assays metals. *Acts Ja. V.*

SAYARE, *s.* A poetical writer. *Doug.*—A. S. *saeg-an*, narrare; *sage*, narratio.

SAID, *s.* A sod of a particular description. V. SADE.

SAIDLE-TURSIDE, *s.* A sort of wooden settee, used in country-houses, *Banffs.*; synon. *Lang-settle, Lang-saddle*, *q. v.* The first part of the word is evidently the same with *settle, saddle*, A. S. *setl*, a seat. Whether the latter part refers to the situation of this seat in the vicinity of the *ingle*, or at the *side* of the *toors, i. e.* turfs on the hearth, appears uncertain.

SAIG, *s.* An ox that has been gelded at full age, *Gall. Davidson's Seas*. V. SEGG.

SAIGE, *s.* A seat. V. SEGE.

SAIKYR, HALFSAIKYR. A species of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverin, named from a species of hawk. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *sacre*, "the hawk, and the artillery so called," *Cotgr.*

SAIKLESLE, *s.* Innocently. *Poems 16th Century*.

SAIKLESS, SAYKLES, *adj.* 1. Guiltless, S. *Douglas*. 2. Free, in a general sense, *ib.*—A. S. *sacleas*, Isl. *saklaus*, sine culpa.

SAIL-FISH, *s.* The basking shark, S. denominated from a large fin which it carries above water. *Stat. Acc.*

SAILYE, *s.* An assault. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *sail-ir*, to assault.

To SAILYE, *v. n.* To assail; to make attempt. *Bellenden*.

To SAILL, *v. a.* To seal. *Aberd. Reg.*

SAILL, *s.* Happiness. V. SEILE.

SAYN, *s.* Narrative. *Wallace*.—Dan. *sagn*, saying.

To SAIN, *v. a.* To bless. V. SANE.

SAIN, *s.* Blessing, S. B.

SAINCT TOB'S HEAD. The promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth. *Acts Cha. I.*

SAYND, *s.* Message or messenger. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sand*, legatio, legatus. *Send*, an embassy, S. B.

SAYNDIS-MAN, *s.* Messenger, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sandes-man*, nuntius.

SAINTANDROSME. V. ANDR'S DAY.

SAIP, *s.* Soap, S. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. Dan. *saepe*, *id.*; Lat. *sapo*.

SAY-PIECE, *s.* A piece of work to prove the artificer's ability. *Skinner*.

SAIPMAN, *s.* A soap-boiler, S. *Picken*.

SAIR, SAYR, SARE, *adj.* 1. Painful, S. 2. Sorrowful; as, a *sair heart*. *Wallace*. 3. What is to be lamented or regretted; as, "It's a *sair matter*," it is a great pity, S. 4. Violent. *Wallace*. 5. Severe;

as, *sair sickness*, S. *ibid.*—Su. G. *saar*, A. S. *sar*, gravis, molestus. 6. Niggardly; as, a *sair master*; a *sair merchant*, S. 7. Costly; expensive; extravagant, S. According to tradition, James VI. when he reflected on the great alienation of the royal domains in consequence of the liberality of David I. to the church, used to say, that "he was a *sair saint* [saint] to the crown!" 8. Puny. A *sair neebour*, one of a diminutive appearance; opposed to a *grand troop*, *Annand*.

SAIR, *s.* A sore; a wound, S. *Fergusson*.—A. S. *Isl. sar*, Su. G. *saar*, dolor, vulnus.

To KEEP a thing for a SAIR HEEL, or for a SAIR FIT, *i. e.* foot. A proverbial phrase, signifying to retain any thing for a strait or necessity, S.

SAIR, SAB, SARE, *adv.* 1. Sorely, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sare*, graviter. 2. In a great degree, S. *Douglas*.—Germ. *sehr*, Belg. *seer*, valde. 3. *Sair aff*, greatly to be pitied; often applied to one who is straitened in worldly circumstances, who has scarcely the means of sustenance, S. *Syn. Ill aff*.

To SAIR, *v. a.* 1. To serve, S. *Ross*. 2. To fit; to be large enough, S. 3. To satisfy, as with food, S. *Ross*. 4. To give alms; as, "I canna *sair ye* the day," S.

SAIR HEAD. A headache, S. *A. Nicol*.

SAIRIE, *adj.* 1. Poor; silly; feeble, *Ayrs*. *Picken*. 2. *Sairie man*, an expression of affection; often used to a dog, *Roxb*. V. SARY.

SAIRING, *s.* 1. What satisfies one, S. *Ross*. 2. An acquaintance with any object to satiety or disgust, S. *St. Kathleen*. 3. It is ironically applied to a drubbing. "He got his *sairing*," he was beaten till he could not bear any more, or, according to a phrase of similar signification, "He had his bellyful of it."

To SAIRL, *v. n.* To whine, *Shetl*.

SAIRLES, SARELESS, *adj.* Tasteless, S. B. *Diallog*. V. SAWB.

SAIRLY, *adv.* Sorely. *Douglas*.

SAIRNESS, SARENNESS, *s.* Soreness, S.

SAIR-BOUGHT, *adj.* Much exhausted, S. It is especially expressive of bodily debility.

SAIR WAME or WYME. *Gripes*, S.

To SAISE, *v. a.* To give seisin or legal possession to; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *sais-ir*, to seize, to take possession of. It is, however, more immediately from L. B. *sais-ire*, mittere aliquem in possessionem, investire. V. SASINE.

SAIT, *s.* 1. The Court of Session in S. *Dunbar*. 2. A see; an episcopate. *Acts Ja. V.* In a similar way the term *sege*, properly denoting a seat, is used for a see.—Also in A. S. *biscepsetl*, *episcopi sedes*. I need scarcely advert to the use of L. B. *sedes* in the same sense, whence indeed E. *see*. V. SEGE.

SAK, SACK, *s.* The privilege of a baron to prosecute, try, and judge his vassals in his own court. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *sac*, *actio*, *causa forensis*.

SAKE, *s.* Blame; guilt. *Sir Tristrem*.—Su. G. *sak*, guilt, crime.

SAKIRE, *s. pl.* *Inventories*. It seems doubtful whether this term refers to the hawk called the *saker*, Fr. *sacre*; or to savages, as the same word is expl. by *Cotgr*. "a ravenous or greedy fellow."

SALANG, *adv.* So long. *Acts Mary*.

SALARIS, *s. pl.* Sellers; vendors. *Acts Ja. IV.*

SALD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Sold. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *seald*, *sald*, *datus*, *venditus*; from *sel-an*, dare; *vendere*.

- SALE, SAIL, SAILL, *s.* 1. A palace. *Douglas*. 2. A hall; a chamber. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. Su. G. *sal*, aula, palatium.
- SALEBROSITY, *s.* A rough place. *Baillie.*—From Lat. *salebrosus*.
- SALERK. Used for *so leaky*. "The schip was *salek*." *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *laeck*, hians, rimas agens; A. S. *hlaece*, id.
- SALENE, *s.* The act of sailing. "Ane tapestrie of the historie of the *salene* of Aeneas." *Inventories*.
- SALER, *s.* A salt-cellar. *Sir Gawan*.
- SALERIFE, *adj.* Saleable, S.
- SALERYFE, *adj.* Abounding with sails or ships. *Douglas*.
- SALFATT, *s.* A salt-cellar. V. SALT-FAT.
- SALIE, SALY, *s.* A hired mourner, who walks in procession before a funeral. V. SAULLIE.
- SALIKE, SAELIKE, *adj.* Similar; of the same kind, S. B.—Moes. G. *swaleiks*, Isl. *slyke*, talis. V. SICK-LIKE.
- SALINS, *s. pl.* The salt-pits. *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—Fr. *saline*, a salt-pit; or, a magazine for salt; Lat. *salina*.
- SALL, L. *stal*, stole. *Houlate*.
- SALL, *v. defective*. Shall, S.; A. Bor.
- SALMON FLEUK. V. FLOOK, FLEUX.
- SALSAR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* "Ane *salsar* of tyne [tin]." This signifies a salt-cellar, from L. B. *salsar-tum*, id. *Salsarius* denotes one who had the charge of the salt-cellar in a king's kitchen.
- SALSS, *s.* Sauce. *Barbour.*—Germ. *salzen*, sale condire.
- SALT, SAWT, *s.* Assault. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *saut*, id.
- SALS, *adj.* 1. Having bitter consequences, S. *Doug.* 2. Costly; expensive, S. 3. Severe; oppressive; overwhelming. *The Queen's Marie*.
- SALT, *s.* A salt-cellar, *Aberd.*
- SALTAR, SALTARE, SALTER, *s.* A maker of salt, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Gael. *saltair*, a saltmonger.
- SALT-BED, *s.* The place where ooze, proper for the manufacture of salt, gathers, *Dumfr. Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*
- * SALTER, *s.* One who makes salt, S. V. SALTAR.
- SALT-FAT, SALT-FATT, *s.* A salt-cellar, S. *Inventories. V. Supplement.*
- SALTIE, SALT-WATER FLEUK. The vulgar names of the Dab, on the Firth of Forth. *Neill*.
- * SALTLESS, *adj.* Used metaph. as expressive of disappointment, S. "I have had *saltless* luck; the hare nae langer loves to brouze on the green dewy blade o' the clover." *Blackw. Mag.*
- SALT MERT. A beeve salted for winter provision. *Act. Dom. Conc. V. MART.*
- SALT SE, or SEA. The sea; from the ancient use of the term *sal*, as denoting the sea itself. *Douglas*.
- SALT VPONE SALT. The ancient designation of refined salt in S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- SALVE, SALVEE, *s.* A discharge of firearms. *Monro's Exped.*—Dan. *salve*, a volley or discharge of musket-shot. It is an oblique use of the term *salve*, as primarily signifying "a salute." French *salut* denotes "a volley of shot given for a welcome to some great person," *Cotgr.* It must be traced to Lat. *salve*. To SALUS, *v. a.* To salute. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *salus*, salutation.
- SALUT, *s.* Health; safety, Fr. *Compl. S.*
- SALUTE, *s.* A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Acts Ja. II.* "Salus and Salut," says Du Cange, "was gold money struck in France by Henry V. of England; so termed because it exhibited the figure of the Annunciation made to the Virgin, or of the salutation of the Angel."
- SAM, *adj.* The same, S. This form expresses the pronunciation.
- SAMBORD, *s.* The end of the deep-sea lines attached to the buoy-rope, Shetl.—Isl. *sam*, together, and *bera*, to bring.
- SAMBUTES, *s. pl.* Housing for a horse. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *sambue*, id.
- SAME-LIKE, *adj.* Similar, Buchan, *Tarras.*—Moes. G. *sama-leiks*, consimilis, Isl. *samlík-r*, similis, *samlík-ia*, assimilare.
- SAMIN, SAMYN, *adj.* The same, S. *Complaynt S.*—Abl. of Moes. G. *sama*, idem.
- SAMYN, SAMIN, *adv.* 1. Together. *Barbour.* 2. At the same time. *Douglas.* 3. As soon, conjoined with *as*, *ibid.*—A. S. *samme*, Belg. *samen*, simul, una.
- To SAMMER, SAWMER, *v. n.* To agree, Fife.
- To SAMMER, SAWMER, *v. a.* 1. To adjust, Fife. 2. To assort; to match, *ibid.*—Su. G. *sam-ja*, anc. *samb-a*, consentire, from *sam*, a particle denoting the unity of more than one; with the prefix *aa*, or *o*, *aasamja*, in the third pers. sing. indic. *aasamber*, convenit; Isl. *samfaer*, congruus.
- SAMONY. So many; as many. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SAN A P E, *s.* Mustard. *Sir Gawap.*—A. S. Dan. *senep*, Gr. *σινάπι*, id.
- To SAND, *v. a.* To nonplus, used like E. *gravel*, S. *Duff's Poems*.
- SAND-BLIND, *adj.* 1. Having that weakness of sight which often accompanies a very fair complexion, S. Syn. *blind-fair*. 2. Purlind; short-sighted, S. *Gl. Shirr. Sanded*, short-sighted, A. Bor. *Grose. Pits.*
- SAND-BUNKER, *s.* A small well fenced sand-pit, S. A. *Redgauntlet*.
- SANDE, *part. pa.* Girt. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *saint*, from *saind-re*, ceindre, environner.
- SAND-EEL, *s.* The Sand-lance, a fish, S. "A. *Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; Hornel." *Neill's List of Fishes*.
- SAND-FLEUK, *s.* The Smear-dab, Firth of Forth. *Neill*.
- SANDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Alexander*, S. Hence the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of *Sawney* for a Scotsman.
- SANDY-GIDDOCK, *s.* The Lauce, a fish, Shetl. *Neill.*—Prob. a dimin. from Dan. *giedde*, Isl. *gedda*, a pike, from its resemblance in shape, q. *the Little Ged* or pike.
- SANDY-LOO, *s.* The Sand Lark, Shetl. "Charadrius *hiaticula*, (Linn. Syst.) *Sandy Loo*, Sand Lark, Ring Plover, Ring Dotterel." *Edmestone's Zett.*—Isl. *loe*, *loa*, *lafa*, charadrius nigro lutescente variegatus; expl. in Dan. "a lark," *Hald*.
- SANDY-MILL, *s.* To *Big a Sandy mill*, to be in a state of intimacy, Loth. *G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs*. This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport; otherwise expressed, "We'll never big *sandy bowrocks* together." V. *BOURACH*.
- SAND-LARK. The Sea-lark, Orkn. *Barry. Sandy lerrick*, or *laverock* of S.
- SAND-LOWPER, *s.* A small species of crab, Fife. *Sibbald*.
- SANDRACH, *s.* The food provided for young bees before they are able to leave their cells; more commonly denominated *bee-bread*. *Maxwell's Bee-master.*—Isl. *son*, vas mellis, and *dreg*, faex; q. "the *dregs* of the *henny-pig*."

SAND-TRIPPER, s. The Sand-piper, a bird. *Gall. Enc.* This, in signification, resembles the Germ. name *sand-lauferl*, q. *sand-louper*. V. *Pennant's Zool.*

To **SANE, v. n.** To say. *Dunbar*. V. *SEYNE*.

To **SANE, SAYN, SAINE, SEYN, v. a.** 1. To make the sign of the cross. *Barbour*. 2. To bless, God being the agent. *Dunbar*.—Germ. *segn*, a sign, *segn-en*, to bless. 3. To pray for a blessing, S. 4. To consecrate; to hallow. *Minst. Bord.* 5. To heal; to cure; pron. *Shane*, *Gall.* V. *SHANED*.

SANG, s. 1. Song, S. A. S. *Wyntown*. 2. Note; strain, S. **SANG.** *My sang*, equivalent to "my troth," *Roxb.* *Aberd. Renfr.* A. *Scott's P.* It is used as an oath; *By my sang*. A. *Wilson's Poems*.—Su. G. *sann* signifies truth, *Moes. G. sunja*, id. *bisunjat*, in truth. **SANG-BUKE, s.** A book containing a collection of songs, S.

SANGLERE, s. A wild boar. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanglier*. **SANG-SCULL, s.** A school for teaching music. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SANGUANE, SANGUINE, adj. Having the colour of blood. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanguin*.

SANOUROUS, adj. Healing. *Houlate*.—O. Fr. *san-er*, to heal.

SANRARE, l. *thesaurare*, treasurer. *Houlate*.

SANS, prep. Without, Fr. *Shakep.* *Douglas*.

SANSHAGH, SANSHAUCH, SANSHUCH, adj. 1. Wily; crafty, *Buchan*. 2. "Sarcastically clever," *Gl. Surv. Moray*. 3. Proud; distant; disdainful; petulant; saucy; as, "He's a *sanshach* callant," *Aberd.* 4. Nice; precise; pettish; as, "Ye're a *sanschaugh* chiel," *Mearns*. This may be from Gael. *saobhnosach*, morose, peevish, (*bh* sounded as *v.*) Ir. *synnosach*, *Lhuyd*; from *saobhnos*, anger, bad manners.

To **SANT, v. n.** 1. To disappear; to be lost; as, "It's *santed*, but it will maybe cast up again," *Etrr.* For. 2. To vanish downwards at once without noise. It is applied to spectres as well as to material objects, *ibid.* *Brownie of Bodsb.*

SAP, s. Liquid of any kind taken with solid aliment, S. *Belg.* *Morison*.

SAP, s. A ninny; a heavy-headed fellow, S. A. *Rob Roy*. This is merely a figurative use of E. *sap*, A. S. *saep*, succus; as conveying the idea of softness.

SAP, s. 1. Sorrow, *Dumfr.* 2. Tears, caused by affliction or vexation, *ib.* Here the term is evidently used metaph. like Teut. *sap van de boomen*, *lachrymae arborum*.

SAPÉ, v. SAIP.

SAP-MONEY, s. Money allowed to servants for purchasing sap, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SAPOUR, s. "A sound or deep sleep." *Gl. Lynds*.—Lat. *sopor*.

* **SAPPY, adj.** 1. Applied to a female who is plump, as contrasted with one who is meagre, S.; synon. *Sonsy*. 2. Addicted to the bottle; applied to those who sit long, who moisten themselves well, or are often engaged in this way, S.; as, "He's a *brav sappy* lad, he'll no rise soon," *Ruickbie's Way-side Cot.*

SAPPLES, s. pl. A lye of soap and water; suds, S. *Ayrs. Legatees*. "Sap-sapples, water that clothes have been washed in." *Gall. Encycl.* A diminutive from S. *sap*, or A. S. *sape*, soap. This lye, before the clothes have been washed in it, is called a *grath*, q. what is prepared for cleaning them; it is called *sapples*, properly after the operation of washing; often *saipy sapples*; in Lanarkshire more commonly *Serplins*.

SAPS, s. pl. Bread soaked or boiled in some nourishing liquid; as, *ale-saps, butter-saps*, S. *Gl. Sibb.*—Isl. *saup*, Gael. *sabhs*, soup.

SAP-SPALE, SAP-WOOD, s. The weak part of wood nearest to the bark, S.; q. that which retains most of the sap.

To **SAR, v. a.** To vex; to gall. *Wallace*.—A. S. *sar-ian*, dolere.

SARBIT, interj. A kind of exclamation, S. A. Supposed to be corr. from *sorrow a bit*.

SARCE, SARCH, (St.) V. SAIRIS.

To **SARD, v. a.** To rub; to chafe. *Lyndsay*.—Isl. *sard-a, serd-a*, cutem contrectare.

SARDE, pret. Galled. V. *SAE*.

SARE, adj. Sore. V. *SAIE*, and *s.*

SARE, s. 1. A sore, S. *Douglas*. 2. Mental pain; sorrow, *ib.*—A. S. *sar*, Sw. *sacr*, dolor.

To **SARE, v. n.** To soar. *Douglas*.

To **SARE, v. n.** To savour. V. *SAWER*.

SARELESS, adj. Unsavoury, S. B. *Ross*.

To **SARFE, v. a.** To serve. *Acts Mary*.

SARGEANT, s. A squire. *Bannatyne P.*—O. Fr. *sergeant*, homme de guerre.

SARY, SAIRY, adj. 1. Sorrowful. *Douglas*.—A. S. *sari*, *sario*, tristis, moestus. 2. Sorry; wretched. *Wyntown*.

3. Weak; feeble; synon. *Silly*, S. "It is a *sary* hen that cannot scrape to one burd," S. *Prov.* "spoken of them that have but one child to provide for." *Kelly*.

4. Poor; in necessitous circumstances. "You will make [me] claw a *sary* man's haffet," S. *Prov.* "By your squandering and ill management you will undo me," *Kelly*. 5. Mean; contemptible. *Forbes's Def.* Expressive of kindness or attachment; as, *Sairy man*, like E. *poor fellow*, *Roxb.* It has originally included the idea of compassion. V. *SAIRIE*.

SARIOULLY, SARBALY, adv. Artfully. *Barbour*.—A. S. *searolic*, artificioso, *sear*, ars.

SARIS, SARCHIS. "Sanct *Saris* day," apparently, St. Serf's day. *Aberd. Reg.* It is also written *Sarce*. "Sanct *Sarce* day," *ibid.* "Sanct *Sarchis* day," *ib.* This is the person in Lat. called *Servanus*. He was contemporary with *Adomnan*, abbot of *Iona*.

SARIT, yret. Vexed. V. *SAE*.

SARK, s. A shirt or shift, S. *Wallace*.—A. S. *syrc*, Su. G. *saerk*, indusium.

SARK-ALANE, adv. With no other part of dress but the shirt or shift.

SARKED, SARKIT, part. pa. 1. Provided with shirts or shifts, S. *Gl. Skirr*. 2. Covered with thin deals, S.

SARK-FU, s. A shirtful, S.

SARK-FU' O' SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion, S. 2. "A sound beating," S. *Gl. Antiquary*. Or rather the consequence of it.

SARKING, SARKIN, s. 1. Cloth for making shirts; shirting, S. *Nithsdale and Galloway Song*. 2. The covering of wood above the rafters, S. *Annals of the Parish*. [*Spald.*]

SARKING, adj. Of or belonging to cloth for shirts, S.

SARKLESS, adj. Shirtless, S. V. *SARKING*.

SARK-TAIL, s. The bottom of a shirt, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

SARPE, s. *Inventories*. Probably, that spiral rod, used in Popish churches, for consecrating the wax tapers burnt during Easter; denominated, from its form, in L. B. *serpens*, (*Du Cange*), from Ital. *serpe*, a snake.

SARRALY, *adv.* V. SARIOLLY.
 To SASE, *v. a.* To seize. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sais-ir*.
 SASINE, *s.* Investiture, S.; the same with E. *seizin*.
 SASINE *by Presenting*, or *by Deliverance of*, BIRD and STANE. A mode of investiture in lands, according to our ancient laws, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
 SASTEING, *s.* A kind of pole mentioned by Harry the Minstrel. V. STING.
 SASTER, *s.* A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe, Loth. Teviotd. Hence the Prov. "Ye are as stiff as a stappit saster," *i. e.* a crammed pudding. This seems to have some affinity to Fr. *saucisse*, E. *sausage*.
 SAT, *s.* A snare. *Sir Tristrem*.—Su. G. *saett*, *sata*, *id.*
 SATE, *s.* Omission; trespass. *Douglas*.—Fr. *saut*, *a leap*.
 SATHAN, *s.* The ancient mode of pronouncing the name *Satan*; still used by some old people, S. *N. Burne*.—C. B. *Sathan*, an adversary, *Satan*.
 To SATIFIE, *v. a.* To satisfy. *Croseraguell*.—O. Fr. *satisfier*, *id.*
 To SATISFICE, *v. a.* To satisfy, S. *Kelly's Sc. Prov.*
 SATOURE, *s.* A transgressor. *K. Quair*.
 SATTERDAY, SATERDAY, *s.* Saturday.—A. S. *saeter daeg*, the day of Saturn.
 SATURNDAY, *s.* The same with *Saterdag*. *Acts Cha. I.* In A. S. *Saetern-daeg* is used as well as *Saeter-daeg*. It may be observed that Saturday is marked as an unlucky day in the calendar of the superstitious. To *flit* on Saturday betokens a short term of residence in the place to which one removes. It is also deemed very unlucky to begin any piece of work on this day of the week, S. A.
 SAUAGE, SAWAGE, *adj.* Intrepid. *Wallace*.—From Fr. *sauvage*.
 SAUCH, SAUGH, *s.* The willow, S. *Lightfoot*.—Lat. *salix*, Sw. *saelp*, A. S. *salh*, O. Fr. *saulg*.
 SAUCHBARIAN, *s.* A species of alms-gift anciently belonging to ecclesiastics. *Registr. Prior. Sti. Andr.*
 SAUCHEN, *adj.* Belonging to or made of the willow, Perth. *Donald and Flora*.
 To SAUCHEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliable, Roxb. —Teut. *saecht-en*, lenire, mollire. It is perhaps, originally the same word with that which signifies to soften, to mitigate, used in reference to material objects. V. SAUCHIN.
 SAUCHEN-TOUP, *s.* A simpleton; one who is easily imposed on, Mearns.; from *Sauchen*, *q.* pliable as the willow, and *Toup*, a foolish fellow.
 SAUCHIE, *adj.* Abounding with willows; as, "A *sauchie brae*," &c.; Clydes.
 SAUCHIN, *adj.* Soft; not energetic, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*.—Teut. *saecht*, mollis, mitis, lentus. V. SAUCHT, *part.*; or perhaps rather the same with SAUCHEN.
 SAUCHNING, SAUGHTENING, SAUCHNYNG, *s.* 1. Reconciliation. *Doug.* 2. A state of quietness. *Wal.* 3. Agreement; settlement of terms, Selkirk. *Hogg*.
 SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Reconciled. *Barb.*—A. S. *sacht*, *id.*; Su. G. *saett-a*, conciliari. 2. At ease; in peace. *Doug.*—Su. G. *sackta*, tranquillus, pacificus.
 SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *s.* Ease; tranquillity, S. Ross.—A. S. *sachte*, *saett*, peace.
 SAUCHTER, SAWSCHIR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Probably a corr. of Fr. *sautoir*, a saltier, or St. Andrew's cross.
 SAUDALL, *s.* A companion. *Burel*.—Lat. *sodal-is*.
 SAVENDIE, *s.* Understanding; sagacity; experience, Loth. *Ayrs*. This word more nearly resembles Fr. *savant*, skillful, learned, of great experience.

SAVENDLE, *adj.* Strong; sufficient; secure; as, in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, "Make it very savendle," Roxb. V. SOLVENDIE.
 To SAUF, *v. a.* To save. *Gawan and Gol*.—Fr. *sauf*, safe.
 SAUF, To SAUF, *prep.* Saving. *Wynt*.
 SAUFAND, SAULFFING, *prep.* Except. *q.* saving. *Parl. Ja. III. Acts Ja. VI.*
 SAUFE, *s.* Salve. *Douglas*.
 SAUGHIE, *s.* The sum given in name of salvage; an old term used in the Border laws. V. SAFER, *synon.* *Saughe* may be allied to Teut. *saligh-en*, salvare, servare; *saligh*, beatus, felix. I need scarcely say that in S. I is very often changed into u.
 SAUGHRAN, *part. adj.* "Lifeless; inactive; sauntering," *Ayrs*. *Gl. Picken*.—Ir. Gael. *seachran-am*, to go astray, *seachranach*, erroneous, straying; C. B. *secur-a*, to be idle, to trifle, *securyn*, an idler.
 SAUGH-TREE, SAUGH-WAND, *s.* A willow, S. *Poems 16th Cent.*
 SAVIE, *s.* Knowledge; experience; sagacity, Loth.—Fr. *savoir*, *ib.*
 SAVIE, *adj.* Possessing sagacity or experience, *ib.*
 SAUYN, *s.* L. *saysin*, *seizin*. *Douglas*.
 SAVING-TREE, *s.* The sabbine, a plant, S. "Saving-tree is said to kill the foetus in the womb. It takes its name from this, as being able to save a young woman from shame. This is what makes gardeners and others wary about giving it to females." *Gall. Enc.*
 SAUL, SAWL, *s.* 1. The soul, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *saul*, *sawel*, Moes. G. *saiwala*. The only eastern term which I have remarked as bearing some resemblance, is *sechel*, intellectus, mens, intelligentia; from *sachal*, (pronounced gutturally) intellixit; attendit, animum advertit. 2. Mettle; spirit; as, "He has na hauf a saul," he has no spirit in him, S.
 SAUL, *s.* A vulgar oath; *q. d.* "by my soul," Mearns.
 SAUL, *part. pa.* Sold, Mearns.
 SAULES, *adj.* Dastardly; mean, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
 SAULFFING, *prep.* Except. V. SAUFAND.
 SAULLIE, SAULIE, *s.* A hired mourner, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* From the repetition of *Salve Regina*.
 SAULL PREIST, A kind of chaplainry formerly attached to some colleges. *Acts Ja. VI. V. Com-montie*, *s.* sense 1.
 SAULL-PROW, *s.* Spiritual profit. *Gawan and Gol. V. Prow*.
 *SAVOUR, *s.* Uction in preaching, S.
 *SAVOURY, *adj.* Possessing unction, S.
 To SAUR, *v. n.* V. SAWER.
 SAUR, SAURIN, *s.* The smallest quantity or portion of any thing, *Upp. Clydes.*; probably *q.* a *savour*, as we speak of a *tasting* in the same sense.
 SAURLESS, *adj.* Insipid; tasteless, *Moray. V. SARELESS*.
 SAUT, *s.* Salt, S. *Ramsay*.
 To CAST, or LAY, SAUT on one's TAIL. To get hold of him, S. "You will ne'er cast salt on his tail," S. *Prov.* "That is, he has clean escaped." *Kelly*.
 NO TO HAE SAUT TO one's KAIL. A phrase expressive of the greatest poverty or penuriousness, S. *Petticoat Tales*.
 To SAUT, *v. a.* 1. To salt; to put in pickle, S. 2. To snib; to put down; to check, *Aberd.*; *q.* to make one feel as if laid in pickle, or experience a sensation similar to that excited by salt when applied to a sore. 3. To heighten in price; as, "I'll saut it for you," I will make you pay dear for it, S. V. SALT, *adj.*

SAUTER, s. A saltier in heraldry. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gol.*
 SAUT-FAT, s. A salt-cellar, S.—A. S. *scalt-faet*, id.
 SAUTIE, s. A species of flounder, Edin. and Mearns. V. SALTIE.
 SAUVETIE, s. Safety.
 SAW, s. A salve; an ointment, S. "Ye hae a saw for ilka sair," S. Prov.
 To SAW out, v. n. To sow for grass, S. *Agr. Surv.*
Galloway.
 SAW, SAWE, s. 1. A saying; a proverb, S. O. E. *Douglas.*—A. S. *saga, sage*, dictum. 2. A discourse; an address. *Barbour.* 3. Language in general. *Wyntown.* 4. A legal decision. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *sag*, a suit. 5. An oracle; a prediction. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sage*, a foretelling.
 To SAW, v. n. To sow, *Douglas.*—A. S. *saw-an*, Su. G. Isl. *saa*, id.
 To SAW, v. a. To save. *Douglas.*
 SAWCER, s. A maker or vender of sauces. *Fount. Suppl. Dec.*—Fr. *saucier*, id. Celui qui compose ou qui vend des sauces. Dict. Trev. The term, as Roquefort remarks, was originally applied to an officer in the king's kitchen, who had charge of the sauces and spices, A. D. 1317. *Saucier* is used as synonym with *Especier*; L. B. *Salsarius*. Du Cange.
 SAWCHYNG, *Wallace.* V. SAUCHNING.
 SAWELY, L. *fawely*, few. —*Wallace.*
 To SAWER, SAWR, SAUR, SARE, v. n. To savour. *Barb.*
 SAWINS, s. pl. Sawdust, S.
 SAWIS, 3 p. *ing*. Either for *says* or *schaus*, i. e. shows, represents. "Humely menis, & complains, & sawis." *Aberd. Reg.*
 SAWISTAR, s. A sawyer. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SAWNIE, V. SANDY.
 SAWOUR, SAWER, 1. A sower, S.—Belg. *zaaijer*, id.
 2. A propagator, metaph. used. "The savours of sic seditious rumours." *Keith's Hist.*
 SAWR, s. A gentle breeze; a term used on the Firth of Clyde; synonym. *Caver.*
 SAWR, s. Savour. *K. Hart.*
 SAWSLY, adv. In pickle. *Dunbar.*
 SAWT, s. Assault. V. SALT.
 SAWTH, 3 p. v. Saveth. *Wallace.*
 SAX, adj. Six, S. *Burns.*—Moes. G. *saxis*, id.; Lat. *sez*.
 To SAX, v. a. To scarify with a sharp instrument.—Isl. *sax*, a knife; Shetl. L. *saxum*, a stone.
 SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money, Highlands of S. "A shilling Sterling is by the Highlanders termed a Saxon Shilling." *Saxon and Gael.*—Gael. *sgillin Shasgunach*, English shilling, Shaw; whereas *sgillin Albanach* (i. e. a shilling Scots) signifies a penny.
 SAXPENCE, s. Sixpence, S. *Gl. Shirr.*
 SAXT, adj. Sixth. *N. Burne.*
 SAXTE, adj. Sixty, S. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *saitis*, id.
 * SCAB, s. A gross offence. *Z. Boyd.*
 * SCAB, s. The itch, as it appears in the human body, S.
 To SCABBLE, v. n. To scold, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.* Corr. from E. to *squabble*.
 SCABYNIS, s. pl. Assessors; or analogous to *Councillors* in Scottish boroughs. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *Scabini, Scabini*, sic olim dicti iudicum Assessores, atque adeo Comitum, qui vices iudicum obibant. Du Cange.
 SCAD, s. Any colour seen by reflection; or the reflection itself, S. *Rutherford.*—A. S. *scade*, umbra. 2. A gleam, S. O. R. *Gilhaise.* 3. *Scad* is also used to denote the variegated scum of mineral water, S.

To SCAD, SCAD, v. a. 1. To scald, S.—Fr. *eschaud-er*, id. 2. To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid absolutely to boil, S. 3. To heat in any way; to boil, Roxb. V. SKAUDE, v.
 SCAD, SKAUDE, s. A scald; a burn caused by hot liquor, S.
 SCADDAW, SCADDOW, s. A shadow, Ettr. Forr. Lanarks. *Brownie of Bodsb.*—A. S. *scadu, scaduwe*, id. *Gr. σκία*, id.
 SCADDED BEER, or ALE. A drink made of hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little meal, nearly of the consistence of gruel, Roxb.
 SCADDED WILEY. A dish used in the houses of farmers, made by boiling *wehy* on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance, ibid. Synon. *Fleetings*, also *Flot-wehy*.
 SCADDEM, s. A bad smith; thus, "He's naething but a scaddem," Teviot.
 SCADLING, s. A kind of dressed skin; the same with *Scalding*, q. v. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCADLIPS, s. Thin broth, S. B.; as apt to scald the lips. *Ritson.*
 SCAFF, SKAFFIN, s. 1. Food of any kind, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *skap*, provision. 2. Expl. merriment, S. A. *Gl. Sibb.*
 To SCAFF, v. a. To sponge; to collect by dishonourable means. *Pitscottie.* V. SKAFF.
 SCAFFAR, s. A parasite. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *skoff-are*, one who provides food.
 SCAFFERIE, s. V. SKAFERIE.
 SCAFFIE, adj. A smart but transient shower, S. O. "Scaffie showers, showers which soon blow by. 'A caul' scuff' o' a shower,' a pretty severe shower." *Gall. Encycl.* This is synonym with *SKIFF*, q. v.
 SCAFF-RAFF, SCAFF and RAFF, s. Refuse; the same with *Riff-raff*, South of S. Expl. "rabble." *Gl. Antiquary.* E. *tag-rag* and *bob-tail*.—Su. G. *skaeft* denotes a mere rag, any thing as it were shaved off; *raff-a*, to snatch any thing away. But perhaps rather from S. *scaff*, provision, and A. S. *reaf-ian*, rape.
 To SCAG, v. a. To render putrid by exposure, S. B. "Scag, to have fish spoiled in the sun or air." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* *Scaggit*, part. pa.; as, "a scaggit haddie," a haddock too long kept.—Isl. *skack-a*, inquire? Or Gael. *sgag-a*, to shrink.
 SCAIL, s. A sort of tub. *Sir Egeir.* V. SKEEL.
 To SCAIL, v. SCAIL, s. Dispersion. V. SKAIL.
 To SCALLIE, v. n. To have a squint look. V. SKELLIE.
 SCAIRTH, adj. Scarce. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *skard-a*, imminuere, Isl. *skerd-a*, comminuer, deficere; *skerd-r*, also *skert-r*, diminutio; Dan. *skaar*, id.
 SCALBERT, s. "A low-lifed, scabby-minded individual." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps q. *scabbert*; Teut. *schabbe*, scabies, and *aerd*, indoles.
 SCALD, s. 1. A scold; applied to a person, S. 2. The act of scolding, S. V. SCOLD.
 SCALDING, SKALDING, s. A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland. *Acts Ja. VI.* Qu. if as having the wool taken off by scalding?
 SCALDRICKS, s. pl. Willd mustard, Loth. *Stat. Acc. V. SKELLOCH.*
 To SCALE, v. a. V. SKAIL.
 SCALE-STAIRS, s. pl. Straight flights of steps, as opposed to a turnpike stair, which is of a spiral form, S. *Arno's Hist. Edin.*—Fr. *escalier*, a staircase; a winding stair.
 SCALING, s. Act of dispersion. V. SKAIL, v.
 SCALKT, pret. Debauded. *Dunb. V. SKAIK.*

- SCALLYART, *s.* A stroke, W. Loth.—Isl. *skell-a*, to strike, *skell-r*, a stroke.
- SCALLINGER SILUER. "*Scallinger siluer* and feis." *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be an error for *stallinger*, *q. v.*
- SCALLION, *s.* A leek, Annandale. This term is used in E. as signifying a kind of onion, Johns, Philips expl. it "a kind of shalot or small onion." Lat. *Ascolonittis*.
- SCALP, SCAWP, *s.* 1. Land of which the soil is very thin, S. Ramsay. A metaph. use of E. *scalp*. 2. A bed of oysters or mussels, S. Sibbald.
- SCALPY, SCAUPY, *adj.* Having thinness of soil, S.
- TO SCAM, *v. a.* To search, S. V. SKAUMIT.
- SCAMBLER, *s.* "[Scottish] A bold intruder upon one's generosity at table," Johns. V. SKAMLAR.
- TO SCAME, SKAUM, *v. a.* To scorch, S. *Spalding*. V. SKAUMIT.
- SCAMELLS, *s. pl.* The shambles. *Hist. James the Sevt.* V. SKAMVLL.
- SCAMP, *s.* A cheat; a swindler, Loth. Perth.—Teut. *schamp-en*, to slip aside.
- TO SCAMP, *v. a.* To perform work perfunctorily, *Aberd.*
- TO SCANCE, SKANCE, *v. a.* 1. To reflect on, S. *Philotus*.—Su. G. *skoena-ia*, *mentis acie videre*. 2. To reproach; to make taunting or censorious reflections on the character of others, especially in an oblique manner, S. J. Nicol. 3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S. A. Douglas. 4. To make trial of; to put to the test, Buchan. *Tarras*. To *Scance* has been, till of late, used in Aberdeen, both in the grammatical and in the popular sense, for *Scan*; and it is not quite obsolete in this acceptance.
- SCANCE, SKANCE, *s.* 1. A cursory calculation, S. 2. A rapid sketch in conversation, S. 3. A transient view of any object with the natural eye, S. *Skinner*.
- SCANCE, *s.* A gleam, S. *St. Patrick*.
- SCANCER, *s.* 1. A showy person, Clydes. 2. One who magnifies in narration, *ibid.* Mearns.
- SCANCLASHIN, *s.* 1. Scanty increase, W. Loth. 2. A small remainder, *ibid.* Corr. perhaps from E. *scanty*, or rather Fr. *eschantel-er*, to break into cantles.
- SCANNACHIN, *part. pr.* Glancing, as light. *Saxon and Gael*.—Gael. *scatnnea*, a sudden eruption.
- TO SCANSE at, *v. a.* To conjecture; to form a hasty judgment concerning. *Forbes*.
- TO SCANSE of, *v. a.* Apparently to investigate; to examine; to scrutinize. *Rollock*.
- TO SKANCE, SKANCE, *v. n.* 1. To shine; to make a great show. *Fergusson*. "A *scansin's* queyn," a good-looking, bouncing young woman, Perth.—Su. G. *skin-a*, splendere. 2. To make a great show in conversation, S. B. 3. To magnify in narration, S. B.—Su. G. *beskoen-a*, *causam ornare verbis*.
- SCANSYTE, *part. pa.* Seeming. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *skin-a*, apparere.
- SCANT, *s.* Scarcity. V. SKANT.
- * SCANTLING, *s.* A scroll of a deed to be made; a rude sketch, Ayr. *The Entail*.—Fr. *eschantillon*, "a pattern, a sample," *Cotgr.*
- SCANTLINGS, *s. pl.* Rafters which support the roof of a projection, Ang.—Teut. *schantse*, sepimentum muri.
- SCANTLINS, *adv.* Scarcely, S. B. *Gl. Skirr*.
- SCANT-O'-GRACE, *s.* A wild, dissipated fellow, S. *Rob Roy*.
- SCAP, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Scalp*, for a bed of oysters or mussels. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. SCAUP.
- SCAPE, *s.* A bee-hive, V. SKEPP.
- SCAPETHIRIFT, *s.* A spendthrift; a worthless fellow, *q. one who escapes from all thriving. Gordon's Earls of Sutherland.*
- SCAR, *adj.* Wild; not tamed, *Shetl. Agr. Surv. Shetl.* Evidently the same with *Skar*, from Isl. *skjarr*, fugax.
- SCAR, *s.* Whatever causes alarm, S. *Acts Cha. I.* V. SKAR, *s.*
- SCAR, SKAIR, SCAUR, *s.* 1. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, Loth.; also *skard*. *Lay Last Minstrel*. 2. A cliff, Ayr. *Burns*.—Su. G. *skaer*, rupes, C. B. *espair*, a ridge.
- SCARCEMENT. V. SCARSEMENT.
- SCARCOIT, *s.* An hermaphrodite, S. *Scart. Pit-schotte*.—A. S. *scritta*, *id.*
- SCARE, SKARE, *s.* Share, Ayr. *The Entail*. This is doubtless the old pronunciation; from A. S. *seear*, *id. seear-an*, Su. G. *skear-a*, *partiri*.
- SCARE, *s.* The cormorant; also, the shag. Orkn. & *Shetl. Barry*. V. SCART.
- SCARGIVENET, *s.* A cant word for a girl, from twelve to fourteen years of age, used in the West of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and in Ayr.
- SCARMUS, *s.* A skirmish. *Bellenden*.—Ital. *scaramuccia*, L. B. *scaramutia*.
- SCARNOCH, SKARNOCH, *s.* 1. A number; a multitude; "a *skarnoch* of words," a considerable quantity of words, Ayr. 2. A noisy tumult, Lanarks.—Teut. *schaere*, *greg*, turba, multitudo; *collectio*, congeries; *schaer-en*, congregare; Su. G. *skara*, turba, cohors.
- SCARNOGHIN, *s.* A great noise, Ayr.
- SCARPENIS, *s. pl.* Pumps. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *escarpines*.
- SCARRIE, SCAURIE, *adj.* Abounding with *scours*. V. SCAR, SKAIR.
- SCARROW, *s.* 1. Faint light, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.—Moes. G. *skair-an*, *illustrare*; *skiaer*, *clarus*, *perspicuus*; Su. G. *skær*, *skiv*, *lucidus*. 2. A shadow, *Etr. For. Gall.*; *Scaddow*, *synon. Gall. Encycl.*—Ital. *scuro*, obscure.
- TO SCARROW, *v. n.* 1. To emit a faint light, *Gall. Roxb.* 2. To shine through clouds. In this sense, it is said of the moon, *It's scarrowing*, *ibid.*
- SCARSEMENT, *s.* 1. The row of stones which separates the slates of two adjoining roofs, S. The edge of a ditch on which thorns are to be planted, S. 3. A projection among rocks, *Gall.* "Scarcement, a shelf amongst rocks; a shelf leaning out from the main face of a rock; on *scarments* build sea-fowl." *Gall. Encycl.*
- TO SCART, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S. *Clelland*. O. E. *scratte*, "a beast dothe that hath sharpe nayles. Je gratigne," *Palsgr.* 2. To scrape a dish with a spoon, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To scrape together money. *More*.—A. Norm. *eskrat*; A. Bor. *scravit*. 4. To scrawl; applied to writing, S. *Waverley*.
- SCART, *s.* 1. A scratch, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A meagre, puny-looking person, S. 3. A niggard, S. 4. Applied to writing, the dash of a pen, S. *Bride of Lammemoor*.
- TO SCART out, *v. a.* To scrape clean; applied to a pot or dish, S. A. *Scott's Poems*.
- SCART, *adj.* Puny. *Dunbar*.
- SCART, SKART, SCARTH, SCARF, *s.* The cormorant, S. *Houlate*.—Norw. *skaru*, Isl. *skarfur*, *id.*

To SCART one's BUTTONS. To draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails; a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb. Loth.

SCART-FREE, *adj.* Without injury, *S. Clelland.*

SCARTINS, *s. pl.* What is scraped out of any vessel; as, "the scartins of the pot," *S. Gall. Encycl.*—*Fr. gratin* is used in this very sense.

SCARTLE, *s.* An iron instrument for cleaning a stable, Tweedd. *J. Nicol. Scraple*, *synon.*

To SCARTLE, *v. a.* To scrape together, Clydes. Roxb. A diminutive from the *v. To Scart.*

SCAS, *s.* Portion? *Sir Gawan.*—*Alem. scaz*, a penny; a treasure.

To SCASH, *v. n.* To squabble, *Aberd. W. Beattie.*—*Fr. escacher*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat; to thrust, press, knock," &c. *Cotgr.*

To SCASHLE, *v. a.* To use any piece of dress carelessly, *S. B.*—*Isl. skuastl*, *quillsillae.*

SCASSING, *s.* Perhaps beating. *Ab. Reg.*

SCAT, *s.* Loss; damage; for *Skaith. Ab. Reg.*

To SCAT, *v. n.* To Scat and Lot, to pay shares in proportion; to pay *scot and lot. Balfour's Pract.*

To SCAT, *v. a.* To subject to the tax denominated *Scat*, Orkney. *Rentall Book of Orkney.*—*Su. G. skatt-a*, tributum exigere; also tributum pendere; *Teut. schatt-en*, *L. B. scott-are*, *id.*

SCATHOLD, SCATHOLD, SCATTOLD, SCATHALD, *s.* Open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, *Shetl. Orkn. Edmonstone's Zett.*

SCATLAND, *s.* Land paying the duty named *Scat*, Orkn. *Rentall of Orkney.*

SCATT, *s.* The name of a tax paid in Shetland. *Stat. Acc.*—*Su. G. Isl. skatt*, *A. S. scat*, a tax; *E. shot, scot*, and *lot.*

SCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a portion of pasture ground called *scattald. App. Surv. Shetl.*

INSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently a possessor of a share in the common or pasture ground called a *Scattald*, *Shetl. ibid.*

OUTSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently, one who has no share in the pasture ground. *V. INSCATTALDER.*

SCATTERGOOD, *s.* A spendthrift, *S. Bride of Lam.*

To SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald, *S. V. SKAUDE.*

SCAUD, SCAWD, *s.* "A disrespectful name for tea." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably imposed by those who thought it of no other use than to scald or skaud the mouth, as it is sometimes contemptuously called *het water.*

SCAUD-MAN'S-HEAD, *s.* Sea-urchin, *S.*

To SCAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To burn slightly; to singe, *S.*

SCAUM, SCAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron, *S. 2.* A slight burn, *S. Picken.* 3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning, *S. V. SKAUM*, and *SCAME.*

SCAUM O' THE SKY. "The thin vapour of the atmosphere," *Gall.* It is probably allied to *Su. G. skuum*, suboscursus, *q.* that which partially darkens the eye; *Isl. skaum*, crepusculum, *skima*, lux parva, also expl. *rimula lucem praebens.*

SCAUP, SCAWP, SCAWIP, *s.* 1. The scalp; the skull, *S.* This word is used in a ludicrous phrase, equivalent, I'll break your skull; "I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as'll gar a' your scaup skirl." *Tarras.* 2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, "an oyster scaup," *S.* It seems to be denominated from the thinness of the layer. "The scaup of mussillis & kokilliss." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. "A small bare knoll," *G. Sibb. S.*

SCAUR, *s.* *V. SCAR.*

SCAURIE, SCOREY, *s.* The young of the herring-gull, Orkney. *Neill.*—*Sw. skiura*, *Norw. skure*, *id.*

SCAW, *s.* 1. Any kind of scall, *S.* 2. The itch, *S.* 3. A faded or spoiled mark, *Dumfr.*

SCAW, *s.* An isthmus or promontory, *Shetl. The Pirate.*—*Isl. skagi*, promontorium, from *skag-a*, prominere, *Haldorson.*

SCAWBERT, *adj.* Applied to those who render themselves ridiculous by wishing to appear above their rank in life, *Aberd.*—Perhaps from *A. S. scaw-ian*, *scaw-ian*, videre, used in a neuter sense, and *beahrt*, praecclarus, *q.* to make "a bright show," or ostentatious appearance.

SCAW'D, SCAW'T, *part. adj.* 1. Changed or faded in the colour, especially as applied to dress, *Dumfr.*; often *Scaw'd-like*, *Mearns. Clydes.* 2. Having many carbuncles on the face, *Mearns.*—Allied perhaps to *Su. G. skallop*, depilis.

SCAWP, *s.* *V. SCALP.*

SCAZNZIED. Meaning not clear; perhaps to alter or exchange. *Belhaven MS.*

SCELLERAR, *s.* One who has the charge of the cellar. *Houlate.*—*L. B. cellerar-ius*, *id.*; *O. E. "cellerar*, an officer, [*Fr.*] *celerier*," *Palsgr.*

SCEOLDER, SCHALDER, *s.* The Sea-Pie, Orkn. *Low's Faun. Orcaid.*—This term may have immediately originated by the custom, so common among the Goths, of prefixing the letter *s* from *kielder*, the name of this bird in the Feroe Isles, (*V. Penn. Zool.*)

SCHACHT, *s.* Property. *Henryson.*—*Fland. schacht lands*, a rood of land.

SCHADDO HALF. That portion of land which lies toward the north, or is not exposed to the sun. The shaded half. *V. SONIE HALF.*

SCHAFFIT, *part. pa.* Provided with a sheaf of arrows. *V. BOWIT* and *SCHAFFIT.*

SCHAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFERON, *s.* A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently used by ladies. *Inventories.* The term seems properly to have denoted a hood.—*Fr. chaperon*, "a hood, or French hood, (for a woman) also any hood, bonnet, or lincecap," *Cotgr.*

SCHAFTMUN, SHAFTMUN, SCHATHMONT, *s.* A measure of six inches in length. *Sir Gawan.*—*A. S. scaeftmud*, half a foot.

SCHAGHES, *s. pl.* Groves. *V. SCHAW.*

SCHAFFE, SCHEIF, *s.* 1. A bunch of arrows, twenty-four in number.—*Alem. scaph*, a quiver. *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. A certain quantity of iron or steel. *Skene.*

SCHAIK, TO-SCHAIK, *pret.* Shook. *Doug.*

SCHAKERIS, SHAKERS, *s. pl.* 1. Thin plates of gold, silver, &c. hanging down. *Doug.*—*Teut. schaeckieren*, alternare. 2. Moisture distilling from flowers, *ib.*

SCHAKER-STANE, *s.* The stone-chatter, *S. stane-chacker. Burel.*

SCHAKLOCK, *s.* Perhaps a picklock. "Calling him comound thief & shaklock." *Aberd. Reg.*—*Q.* one who shakes or loosens locks. *Teut. schaecken*, however, signifies rapere, to ravish, to force.

SCHALD, *adj.* Shallow; *shaul*, *Clydes. Barb.*—*A. S. scylf*, a shelf. *O. E. "Scholde* not depe. *Bassus.* Prompt. *Parv.* We may trace this form of the word in *mod. Shoal.*

SCHALD, SHAULD, *s.* A shallow place, *Clydes. Doug.*

SCHALIM, SHALIM, SHALIN, SHAWME, *s.* The cornet. *Houlate.*—*Su. G. skalmeia*, *Teut. schalmey*, a pipe.

SCHALK, *s.* 1. A servant. *Gawan* and *Gol.*—*A. S. scale*, *Su. G. Isl. skalk*, *id.* 2. A knight, *ibid.*

SCHALMER, *s.* 1. A musical instrument. "Mary had also a *schalmer*, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe." *Chalm. Mary.*
 2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument. *Reg. Signat. V. SCHALIM.*
 SCHALMERLANE, *s.* Chamberlain. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCHAMON'S DANCE. Some kind of dance anciently used in *S. Peblis to the play.*
 SCHAND, SCHANE, *adj.* Elegant. *V. SCHEYNE.*
 SCHAND, *s.* Elegance. *Houlate.*
 SCHANGSTER, *s.* A singer in a cathedral, or, perhaps, a teacher of music. "John Lesley & Gilbert Blayr *schangsteris.*" *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCHANK, SHANK, *s.* 1. The leg. *Douglas.* 2. The trunk of a tree, *ibid.* 3. The stalk of an herb, *S. Ruddiman.* A stocking in the process of being woven; as, "Tak your shanks." 4. In pl. stockings; "shankis and schone," *Aberd. ibid.*—*A. S. sceanc,* *Su. G. shank,* *id.*
 SCHANT, *part. adj.* Soiled. *Matth. P.*—*Teut. schenden,* to pollute.
 SCHAPE, *s.* Purchase; bargain. *V. BETTER SCHAPE,* *s. e. better cheap.*
 To SCHAPE, *l. v. n.* To contrive. *Douglas.* 2. To purpose; to intend, *id.* 3. To endeavour, *id. 4. v. a.* To prepare, *id.* 5. To direct one's course. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S. sceap-ian,* *facere, ordinare.*
 SCHAPYN, *part. pa.* Qualified. *Barbour.*—*A. S. sceapen, ordinatus.*
 SCHARETS. *V. SHERALD.*
 SCHARGE, (*g* hard) *s.* A decayed child. *Edin. Monthly Mag.* The same with *Shargar,* *q. v.*
 SCHARIN, *part. pa.* Chosen. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCHAV, SHAVE, SCHAVIS, *pl.* Sheave. *Inventories.*—*Teut. schijve, trochlea, rechamus;* *Belg. schyf,* the truckle of a pulley; *Germ. scheibe, id.*
 SHAV, *s.* A saw. *Aberds.*
 To SHAV, *v. a.* To sow, or saw, *Aberds.*
 SCHAU, SCHAW, SHAW, *s.* Appearance; show. *Acts Cha. I.*—*A. S. sceawu,* a show.
 SCHAPELLING, *s.* One who has the Romish tonsure; one shaven. *Charteris.*
 To SCHAW, *v. a.* To show. *Doug.*—*A. S. sceawan, id.*
 SCHAW, SCHAGH, *s.* 1. A wood; a grove. *Wallace.* *Su. G. skog, Ir. Gael. saeghas, id.* 2. Shade; covert. *Douglas.*—*Su. G. skugga, umbra.*
 SCHAWALDOURIS, *s. pl.* Wanderers in the woods, subsisting by hunting. *Wyntown.*—*Schaw, S. a wood, and A. S. weallian,* to roam.
 SCHAWAND MODE. The name anciently given to the indicative mood in our Scottish seminaries. "Indicatio modo, *schawand mode.*" *Vaus' Rudimenta.*
 To SCHAW, *v. a.* To sow. *Chart. Aberd.*
 SCHAW-FAIR, *s.* Any thing that serves rather for show, than as answering the purpose in view, *Aberd.* An inversion of the *E.* phrase, a fair show.
 SCHAWING, *s.* Used for *wapinschawing.* *Acts Ja. V.*
 SCHAWLDE, *adj.* Shallow. *V. SChALD,*
 SCHAWME, *s.* *V. SCHALIM.*
 SCHEAR, *s.* A chair. "Ane great akkyn *schear,*" a great oaken chair. *Aberd. Reg.*
 To SCHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S. scead-an, id.* 2. To *sched* the hair, to divide the hair in combing, *S.*
 To SCHED, SHED *with, v. n.* To part with; to separate from. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*
 To SCHED, SHED, *v. n.* To part. *Burel.*
 SCHED, *s.* One quantity separated from another. *Douglas.*

SCHED, SCHEDE, *s.* The division of the hair, *S. Hudson.*
 SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.* Distances. *Gawan and Gol.*—*Germ. scheide, intervallum loci.*
 To SCHEYFFE, *v. n.* To escape. *Wallace.*—*Teut. schwyffen,* to fly.
 SCHEIK, *s.* The cheek. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCHEILD, *s.* A common sewer. *Bellenden.*—*A. S. scelle, terrae concavitas.*
 SCHELL. In pl. *Schellis.* *V. SHEAL.*
 SCHEYNE, SCHENE, SCHANE, SCHAND, *adj.* 1. Shining; bright. *Doug.* 2. Beautiful. *Wyntown.*—*A. S. scen, Su. G. skon, skion, id.*
 SCHEIP-HEWIT, *adj.* Having the *hew* or colour of the wool, as it comes from the sheep, not dyed. *Leg. Bp. St. Andr.*
 SCHEIP-KEIPAR, *s.* Steward. *Bannatyne P. V. SCAFF.*
 SCHEIRAR, *s.* A reaper. *V. SHEARER.*
 SCHETYSCHAKKING, *s.* A duty formerly exacted from farmers, who had grain to sell, in the market of Aberdeen. Those who bought up the grain had claimed as a perquisite all that adhered to the sacks, sheets, &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. SKATT, v.*
 SCHEL, SHEL, *s.* Shed for sheep. *Lynds. V. SHEAL.*
 SCHELLIS, *s. pl.* Scales. "A pair of *schellis.*" *Aberd. Reg.*—*Teut. schacle, lanx.*
 SCHELL-PADDOCK, *s.* The Land-tortoise. *Watson.*—*Teut. schiild-padde, testudo.*
 SCHELLUM, *s.* A low, worthless fellow. *Waverley.* Skinner gives *skellum* in the same sense; so does Burns in *Tam o' Shanter.* *V. SHELIM.*
 SCHELTRUM, *s.* *V. SCHILTRUM.*
 SCHENE, SCHYNE, *s.* Beauty. *Houlate.*
 SCHENKIT, *part. pa.* Agitated. *Gawan and Gol.*—*Germ. schwenck-en, motiare.*
 SCHENT, *part. pa.* 1. Confounded. *Douglas.* 2. Overpowered; overcome, *id.* 3. Degraded, *id.*—*A. S. scend-an, confundere.*
 To SCHENT, *v. a.* To destroy. *Douglas.*
 To SCHENT, *v. n.* To go to ruin. *Evergreen.*
 SCHERAGGLE, *s.* A disturbance; a squabble, *Upp. Clydes. V. SHIRRAGGLE.*
 SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHABET, *s.* A green turf; *shirrel, shirret,* *Aberd. Banffs. Bellenden.*—*Germ. scherr-en, terras scalpere, scharie, fragmentum.*
 SCHERE, SHEER, *adj.* Waggish, *S.*—*Teut. scheer-en, illudere, nugar.*
 To SCHERE, *v. n.* To divide. *Douglas.*
 SCHERE, SHEAR, *s.* The parting between the thighs, *S. Douglas. Cleavin, cleft, synon.*
 SCHERE-BANE, SHEAR-BANE, *s.* The *Os pubis,* *S.*
 SCHIERENE, *s.* *Syren. Bannatyne Poems.*
 To SCHESCH, *v. a.* To elect; to choose. *Scheschit. Aberd. Reg.*
 To SCHETE, *v. a.* To shut. *Douglas.*—*A. S. scyttan, id.* This *v.* was used in *O. E.* "Schettyln with lockes, sero, obsero; schetyng, schettyng, or speryng, clausura; schettyng, out, exclusio," *Prompt. Parv.*
 To SCHEW, *v. n.* To sew, *S. Invent.* This, in the next article, is called "sewing gold."
 SCHEWE, *pret.* Shove. *Douglas.*
 SCHIDE, SCHYDE, SYDE, *s.* 1. A billet of wood. *Doug.* 2. A chip; a splinter, *id.* 3. A large piece of flesh cut off, *id.*—*A. S. scide, a billet of wood.*
 SCHIDIT, To-SCHID, *part. pa.* Cloven. *Douglas.*—*Teut. scheyd-en, dividere.*
 SCHIERE, *s.* Visage; mien. *Gawan and Gol.*—*O. Fr. chiere, id.; Isl. kioer, conditio; E. cheer, Chaucer.*

- SCHILDERENE, SCHIDDEREM, *s.* A wild fowl. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- SCHILL, *adj.* Shril, *S. Douglas.*—Alem. *scill-en*, *schell-en*, sonare; Belg. *schelle*, shrill.
- SCHILL, SCHIL, *adj.* Chill, *S. B. Douglas.*—Perhaps from *Su. G. swal*, subfrigidus.
- SCHILTHRUM, SCHILTRUM, SCHYLTRUM, *s.* An host ranged in a round form. *Barbour.*—A. S. *scel-truma*, coetus, cohorts.
- SCHIMMER, *s.* Glare. *R. Gilhate.* V. SKIMMERIN.
- SCHYNBANDES, *pl.* Perhaps armour for the ankles or legs, bound round the shins. *Sir Gawain.*—Teut. *schen-plaete*, ocrea.
- SCHIP-BROKIN, *part. pa.* Shipwrecked. *Douglas.*—Teut. *schip-broke*, shipwreck.
- SCHIPPAIR, *s.* Navigation. *Barbour.*—A. S. *scip-fyrd*, navalis expeditio.
- SCHIPPAIR, *s.* A shipmaster. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* Anglice, *skipper.*
- SCHIR, SCHYR, SYRE, SEER, *s.* 1. Sir; lord. *Wynt.* 2. In comp. in the sense of *father*, *S.*—Goth. *sihor*, lord; Isl. *saera*, *sira*, a praenomen expressive of dignity. V. GUDSCHYR.
- SCHYR, *s.* 1. A shire. 2. A division of land less than a county, sometimes only a parish. *Chartul. Aberd.*—The original word is A. S. *scir*, *scyr*, a share, a division, from *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide.
- SCHIRE, SCHYRE, SHIRE, *adj.* 1. Bright. *Doug.*—E. *sheer*. 2. Clear; not muddy, *S. B. Gl. Skirr.* 3. Thin in the texture, *ibid.* 4. Pure; mere, *S. Douglas.*—A. S. *scire*, Isl. *skir*, Germ. *schier*, purus.
- To SCHIRE, *v. a.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, *Loth.*—*Su. G. skaer-a*, purgare, *skir-a*, emundare.
- * SCHIREFF, *s.* A messenger. *Buchanan.*
- SCHIRINS, *s. pl.* Any liquid substance poured off, *Roxb. Fife.*
- SCHIRRA, SCHIRRAYE, *s.* A sheriff, *S. Parl. Ja. II.*
- SCHIVERONE, *s.* Kid leather. *Balfour's Practicks.*—Fr. *cheveau*, a kid.
- SCH I W E R I N E, *s.* A species of wild-fowl. "Goldnydis, mortynis, *schwerinis*." *Acts Ja. VI.*
- SCHLUCHTEN, *s.* A hollow between hills, *Tweedd.*—*Su. G. slutt*, declivis; Germ. *schluchte*, a ravine; E. *sitt*.
- SCHMYLICK, *s.* A gun or fowling-piece, *Shetl.*
- SCHO, *pron.* She, *S.*; o as Gr. *v.* *Barbour.*—Moes. *G. so*, *soh*, Isl. *su*, A. S. *seo*, *id.*
- SCHO, *adj.* Used as equivalent to E. *female*, *S. Nicol Burne.* Addison often uses *she* in the same manner, "A shezealot." *Free-holder.*
- To SCHOG, *v. a.* To jog, *S. Bannat. P.*—Teut. *schock-en*, *schuck-en*, *id.*
- To SCHOG, SHOG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, *S.*—The word is also O. E. "Schoggyn, shakyn or waueryn, vacillo." "Schaggynge or schoggynge or wauerynge, vacillatio," *Prompt. Parv.*
- SCHOG, SHOG, *s.* A jog, *S. Ramsay.*
- To SCHOG about, *v. n.* To survive; to jog about, *S. B. Ross.*
- To SCHOGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, *S.*—Teut. *shockel-en*, *id.*
- To SCHOGGLE, SHOGLE, *v. n.* To dangle. *Everg.*
- SCHOGGLE, SHOOGLE, *adj.* Unstable; apt to be over-set, *S. Blackw. Mag.*
- SCHOIR, *s.* V. SCHOR, *s.*
- SCHOIRLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep. *Balf. Pract.*—*Shorling* has the same signification in the O. E. laws. V. COWEL, in *vo.*
- SCHOLAGE, *s.* The master's fees for teaching in a school. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *escolage*, school-fee.
- SCHONE, *pl.* Shoes, *S. Wyntoun.*—A. S. *seon*, Teut. *schoen*, *id. S. shune.*
- To CAST AULD SCHONE after an individual or after a company. An ancient superstitious mode of expressing a wish for the prosperity of the person, or party, leaving a house, *S.*
- SCHONKAN, *part. pr.* Gushing. *Wallace.*—Teut. *schenk-en*, fundere.
- SCHONKIT, *s.* Shaken. *Wallace.*—Germ. *schwenk-en*, motitare.
- SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *adj.* 1. Steep; abrupt. *Barbour.*—Isl. *skoer*, Germ. *schor-en*, eminere. 2. Rough; rugged. *Wallace.*
- To SCHOR, *v. a.* To soar. *Douglas.*—Fr. *esior-er*, Ital. *sor-are*, volare a giuoco.
- To SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *v. n.* 1. To threaten, *S. Douglas.* 2. To scold, *Roxb.*
- SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *s.* A threatening, *Loth. Barbour.* V. SCHOR, *adj.*
- SCHORE, *s.* Shower. *Douglas.*
- SCHORE, *s.* A man of high rank. *Spaewife.*
- SCHORE CHIFTANE, *H. High chieftain. Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *schor*, altus, eminens.
- To SCHORT, *v. n.* To grow short. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *skort-a*, to be deficient.
- To SCHORT, *v. a.* 1. To curtail. *Cleland.* 2. To abbrev. in regard to time. *Doug.* 3. To amuse one's self, *S. Lyndsay.*
- SCHORTE, *s.* A sneer. *Douglas.*—Teut. *scherts*, jocus.
- SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, *S. B.* 2. Causing cheerfulness, *ib.* *Rudd.* 3. Applied to a pleasant situation. *Buchan.*
- SCHOT, SCHOTE, SHOT, *s.* A projected window. *Doug.*—Isl. *skirt-a*, prominere.
- SCHOT, *s.* A compartment in the stern of a boat.—Goth. *scut*, the stern, *Shetl.*
- SCHOT, *part. pa.* Allowed to expire or elapse. *Keith's Hist.*—*Su. G. skuit-a upp*, differre, quasi diceret ultra diem conditum procrastinare, *Ihre.*
- SCHOUFER, *s.* A chaffern, a dish for keeping water warm. *Inventories.*—Fr. *eschauff-er*, to warm.
- SCHOURE, *s.* A division in music. *Houlate.*—Teut. *schaur*, *shore*, ruptura.
- SCHOURIS, SCHOWRIS, *s. pl.* 1. Sorrows; throes. *Philolus.* 2. The pangs of childbirth, *S.*—Germ. *schaur-en*, tremere, *schaur*, tremor.
- To SCHOUT, *v. a.* To shoot; to strike with any missile weapon, as with an arrow. *The Bruce.*
- To SCHOUT, *v. n.* To dart forward; to rush forward; to come on with impetuosity and unexpectedly; synon. with *Lans, Lance, v. The Bruce.* V. SHUTE, *v.*
- SCHOW, *s.* Push; shove. *R. Coilyear.*
- To SCHOW, *1. v. a.* To shove. *Douglas.* 2. *v. n.* To glide or fall down, *ibid.*—A. S. *scuf-an*, Belg. *schuyff-en*, trudere.
- To SCHOWD, SCHOWD, *v. n.* To waddle in going, *S. B. Ross.* A *schowdin-rop*e, a swing on which boys amuse themselves, *Aberdeens.*—Teut. *schudd-en*, quaterre, agitare.
- SCHREFTIS-EVIN, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; the same with *Fastringis-Ewyn*; being the season allotted for very particular *shriving*, before the commencement of Lent. *Colkelbie Sow.*
- SCHREW, SCHROW, *s.* A worthless person. *Douglas.*—Germ. *be-shrey-en*, incantare; or A. S. *syrew-an*, insidiari.
- To SCHREW, SCHRO, *v. a.* To curse. *Bannatyne P.*

SCHREWIT, *part. adj.* 1. Wicked; accursed. *Doug.*
2. Unhappy; ill-boding, *ibid.* 3. Poisonous; veno-
mous, *ibid.*

To SCHRYFF, SCHRYWE, *v. a.* To hear a confession.
Barbour.—A. S. *scryfan*, Su. G. *skrift-a*, *id.*

SCHRYN, SCHRYNE, *s.* A small casket or cabinet.
Act. Dom. Conc. V. Sorine.

SCHROUD, *s.* Apparel. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S.
scrud, *id.*

To SCHUDDER, *v. a.* To withstand. *Douglas. E.*
to shoulder.

SCHUGHT, SHUGHT, *part. adj.* Sunk; covered, S. B.
Poems Buch. Dial.—Su. G. *skygg-a*, *obumbrare*; or
from *Seuch*, *q. v.*

To SCHULT, *v. a.* To avoid; to escape; used as
synon. with *eschew*. *Belhaven MS.*

SCHULE, SHUL, SHOOL, *s.* A shovel, S. *Monroe.*
—Belg. *school*, *id.*

To SCHULE, SHULE, *v. a.* 1. To perform any piece of
work with a shovel; as, “to *schule* the roads,” to re-
move the mire by means of a shovel, S. *The Muck-*
ing o' Geordie's Byre. 2. To cause a flat body to
move along the ground in the same manner in which
a shovel is moved when a person works with it; as,
“to *schule* the feet along the grun’,” to push them
forward without lifting them, S.

SCHULE-THE-BROD, *s.* The game of shovel-board,
S. “*Cachepole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the
young prince; *Schule* the board, or shovel-board;
billiards; and *Call the guse.*” *Chalmers's Mary.*

SCHUPE, *pret. v.* V. SCHAPE.

SCHURDE, *part. pa.* Dressed. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S.
scrydde, *scrud*, *indutus.*

SCHURLIEG, SHORLING, *s.* The skin of a sheep that
has been lately shorn. *Gl. Sibb.*

To SCHUTE, SHOOT, *v. a.* 1. To push.—Su. G. *skiut-a*,
Teut. *skutten*, *propellere.* 2. To put off. *To shute*
by, to delay, S.—Su. G. *skiut-a upp*, *differre.* 3. To
avoid; to escape. *Walker's Feden.* 4. *To shute by*,
to pass any particular time that is attended with diffi-
culty, S. 5. *To shute about*, to be in ordinary health, S.
6. *No ill to shoot by*, or easily *shot about*, satisfied with
a slight or homely meal, S. 7. *To Schute*, or *Shoot*,
over, or *o'er*, *v. a.* To entertain in a slight and indif-
ferent way; to be at no expense or trouble in preparation
for, S. *To shoot by*, synon. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*
8. *To Shute o'er*, *v. a.* To spend or pass with diffi-
culty; applied to time, S.

O where'll our gudeman lie,
Till he *schute o'er* the slimmer?
Cromek's Remains of Burns.

To SCHUTE, *v. n.* Used impersonally to denote the
inequality of vernal weather, when a rough blast is
immediately succeeded by a bright gleam of the sun.
It is commonly said; “It's gude Maroh weather,
schutin' (sheetin', *Aberd.)* and *shinin'.*” S.

SCHUTE, *s.* A push, S.

SCHUTE-STOCK, *s.* The instrument in masonry and
joinery called in E. a *bevil*, *Aberd.*; pron. *sheet-stock.*
—Allied perhaps to Teut. *schutt-en*, *propellere*; or Su.
G. *skiut-a*, *prominere*, because one leg of the square
thus denominated is crooked, or as it were *shot out*
from the rest.

SCHWYNE, *s. pl.* Shoes; a strangely disguised form
of *schone*; but perhaps as meant to express the
Aberd. pron. *sheen.* “*Tua pair of schwyne, & ane*
pair of new brekis.” *Aberd. Reg.*

To SCHWNE, *v. n.* To shrink. *Wynt.*—A. S. *scun-*
ian, *vitare*, *timere.* V. SCUNNER.

SCISSIONE, *s.* Schism. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Lat. *scissio*,
a cutting.

SCIVER, SKIVER, *s.* A skewer, S. *Receipts in*
Cookery.

SCLADYNE, *s.* A chalcidony. *Sir Gawan.*

SCLAFF, *adj.* To play *Sclaff* on the ground, to fall
down flat, *Fife.* It seems to express the sound made
by the fall. V. the *v.* to SCLAFF.

SCLAFF, *s.* A blow with the open hand, *Fife.*; nearly
synon. with *Sclaffert*, *q. v.*

To SCLAFF, SCLAFFER, *v. n.* 1. To lift the feet in a
clumsy way, as if one's shoes were loose, *Fife. Loth.*;
to shuffle along, E. *Sclatch* may be viewed as syn.
2. Used to express the sound made in setting down
the feet in this manner, *ibid.*—Belg. *stof*, *careless*,
negligent; as a *s.* an old slipper.

SCLAFFER, *s.* A thin slice of any thing, *Clydes.*

SCLAFFERT, *s.* A stroke on the side of the head,
with the palm of the hand, S.—L. B. *claffa*, *alapa*;
Languedoc, esclafa, to beat. Lat. *colaph-us.*

SCLAFFERT, *s.* The mumps, *Loth.*

SCLAFFS, SCLAFFERS, *s. pl.* A pair of worn-out shoes,
sometimes used as slippers, *Fife.*

SCLAYS, *s.* A slice, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Germ.
schleiss-en, *rumpere.*

SCLAITE, SKLAIT, *s.* Slate, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B.
scata, *assula*; Fr. *esclat*, *id.*

To SCLAITE, *v. a.* To cover with slate, S. The same
orthography occurs in O. E. “All the foreparte of
Grenewiche is covered with blewe *scate*,” *Palsgr.*

SCLAITY, *adj.* Like slates, or abounding in slates, S.
To SCLANDER, SKLANDER, *v. a.* To slander, S. B.
Scott's Confess.

SCLANDER, SKLANDYR, *s.* Slander, S. B. *Wallace.*
Fr. *esclandre*, *id.*

SCLANDERAR, *s.* 1. A slanderer, S. 2. One who
brings reproach on others by his conduct, *Crosraguell.*
To SCLASP, v. a. To clasp, *Etrr. For. Teviot.*

SCLASP, *s.* A clasp, or the act of clasping, *ibid.* On
the border, the sibilation is frequently prefixed; as
in *spouch* for *poach*, &c.

To SCLATCH, *v. a.* 1. To huddle up, S. 2. To
bedaub, *Etrr. For.*; *Splairye*, synon. V. CLATCH.

To SCLATCH, *v. n.* To walk heavily, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A lubberly fellow, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A stroke with the palm of the hand,
Ang. V. CLASH.

SCLATE-BAND, *s.* “A stratum of slate among bands
of rock.” *Gall. Encycl.*

SCLATER, *s.* A slater, one who covers roofs with
slates, S. *Marriage.*

SCLATER, *s.* The Wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, *Linn.*
S. Supposed to derive this name from being com-
monly found under the slates, S. *sclates*, of old
houses. *Sibb.*

SCLATER'S EGGS. “Little white eggs like beads,
found among *red land.*” *Gall. Encycl.*

SCLATE-STANE, SKLATE-STANE, *s.* A small bit of
slate, or stone resembling slate, S. *The Pirate.*

SCLAVE, *s.* A slave. *Douglas.*—Fr. *esclave*, L. B.
sclav-us.

To SCLAURIE, *v. q.* 1. To splash with mud, *Fife.*
2. To soil one's clothes in whatever way, *ibid.* 3.
To calumniate; to vilify one's character, *ibid.* 4.
To scold; as, “to *sclaurie* one like a randy beggar,”
ibid. It must be viewed as radically the same with
Slairy, and also with *Slerg*, *v.*; the principal
difference arising from the insertion of the ambula-
tory letter K.

- To SCLAURIE, *v. n.* To pour forth abusive language; to call names, Fife. Evidently the same with *Slaury*, to bedaub, used in a metaph. sense.
- SCLEITIN-FITTIT, *adj.* Having plain soles; splay-footed, Caithn. Probably the same originally with *Scute*, *v.*
- SCLENDER, *adj.* Slender, S. B. *Knox*.
- SCLENDERIE, *adj.* A term applied to a place covered with *sclanders*; as, a *sclendirie place*, a *sclendirie brae*, Tweedd. — *Sclanders*, or *Sclenters*, may be allied to Su. G. *klint*, *scepulus*.
- SCLENDERS, SCLENTERS, *s. pl.* 1. The loose thin stones which lie on the face of a *scar*, Lanarks. *Scolithers*, S. A.; also *scelters*. 2. The faces of hills covered with small stones, Tweedd.
- To SCLENT, SKLENT, SKLINT, *v. n.* 1. To slope, S. 2. To look obliquely; to look askance, Ayr. *Picken*. 4. To hit-obliquely, S. *Knox*. 5. Denoting immoral conduct. *Simple*.—Sw. *slant*, obliquus; *slint-a*, lapsare. 6. To speak aside from the truth; to fib, S. A. Fife. *Brownie of Bodsb.* 7. To err doctrinally; to go aside from the truth. *Nicol Burne*.
- SCLENT, SKLENT, *s.* 1. Obliquity, S. 2. Acclivity; ascent, S. *Ross*. 3. A glance, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsb.*
- A-SKLENT, *adv.* Obliquely. *Polwart*.
- To SCLENT, SKLENT, SKLINT, *v. a.* 1. To give a slanting direction, S.
—Cynthia pale owre hill an' glen
Skents her pale raya.—A. *Scott's P.*
2. To dart askance, in relation to the eyes, S. *Tannahill's Poems*. 3. To pass obliquely, Galloway.
Fu' fast the side o' Sreel I sklent—
Davidson's Seasons.
4. To cut so as to produce a slanting side; as, "To sklent a stane, a buird," &c. *Clydes*.
- SCLENTINE WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely, S. B. *Morison*.
- To SCLICE, *v. a.* To slice. V. SKLICE.
- To SCLIDDER, SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviot.—A. S. *slider-ian*, dilabi, Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi; more nearly resembling Germ. *schlitter-n*, in lubrico decurrere.
- SCLEIFANS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl.* *Scolits*, synon.—Allied perhaps to Germ. *schliff-en*, to glide. The term seems to have a common origin with E. *slipper*. V. SOLAFF, *v.*
- SCLIMPET, *s.* A small thin piece of any thing, as of a rock, Ayr. This seems equivalent to *lamina*. Perhaps q. *slim part*; as *pet* is used for *part* in *Forpet*, *i. e.* the fourth part.
- SCLINDER, SCLENDIR, *adj.* Slender. *Winyet. Sclendir* is still used in some parts of S.
- To SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide. V. SOLIDDER.
- SCLITHERIE, *adj.* Slippery, Teviot.
- SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, S. A. J. *Nicol*.—Germ. *schlitz-en*, disjungere.
- To SCLOY, *v. n.* To slide. V. SKLOY.
- SCLOITS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl.* *Sciffans*, synon. This seems nearly allied to *Skute*, *s.*
- SLUCHTEN, (*outt.*) *s.* A flat-lying ridge; sometimes *Cleuchten*, Ayr. Renfrews.; probably from *Cleuch*, with *s* prefixed.
- To SCLUTE, *v. n.* To walk with the toes much turned out, Roxb.
- SLUTT, *s.* A species of till or schistus, Lanarks. "*Slutt*, soft and coarse till." *Ure's Rutherglen*.
- To SCOB, *v. n.* To sew clumsily, S. *Scowb*, id. Ettr. For.
- SCOB, *s.* 1. A splint, S. 2. In pl. the ribs of a basket, Ang.—Teut. *schobbe*, squama. 3. A limber rod (of hazel) used for fixing the thatch on houses, Clydes. Ayr.
- To SCOB, *v. a.* To gag; to keep the mouth open by means of cross pieces of wood, *Nicol's Diary*. To *Scob a skepp*, to fix cross rods in a bee-hive, S.
- SCOB, *s.* An instrument for scooping, Clydes.
- SCOBERIE, SCOBRIE, *s.* The act of sewing coarsely, or with long stitches, Loth.
- SCOB-SEIBOW, *s.* 1. An onion that is allowed to remain in the ground during winter, S. 2. The young shoot from an onion of the second year's growth, S.
- To SCODGE, *v. n.* "To pilfer." *Gall. Encycl.* *Scodging*, is expl. "looking sly," *ibid.*
- SCODGIE, *s.* "A suspicious person," *ibid.* *i. e.* one who is suspected of a design to pilfer.—Isl. *skot*, latibulum; or *skod-a*, aspiciere.
- SCOG, *s.* That part of fishing tackle to which the hook is fastened, Shetl.; synon. *Link*, or *Lenk*, Clydes. *Tippet*, S.—Su. G. *skaegg*, A. S. *scacaga*, pilus, coma.
- To SCOG, *v. a.* To shelter; to secrete.
- SCOGGY, SCOKKY, *adj.* "Shady; full of shades," G. Sibb. V. SKUGGV.
- SCOGGIT, *part. pa.* Sheltered, Ayr. *Sir A. Wyllie*. V. SKUG.
- SCOGIE, *s.* A kitchen drudge, S.
- SCOGIE-LASS, *s.* A female servant who performs the dirtiest work, S. *The Har't Rig*. V. SKODGE, SKODGIE, *s.*
- SCOY, *s.* Any thing badly made. *Gall. Enc.*
- SCOIL, *s.* Squal. *G. Beattie*.
- SCOYLL, SCUYLL, *s.* A school. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SCOYLOCH, *s.* "An animal which plaits its legs in walking." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skaelg*, obliquus, transversus.
- SCOLD, SCALD, *s.* The act of scolding; A terrible scald, a severe drubbing with the tongue, S.—In Isl. the Devil is called *Skoll*, primarily signifying irrisor.
- To SCOLD, SCOLL, *v. n.* To drink healths; to drink as a toast. *Acts Cha. II.* V. HEALTH, *v. n.* V. SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, *s.*
- SCOLDER, *s.* A drinker of healths, *ibid.*
- SCOLDER, *s.* The oyster-catcher, Orkn. *Barry*.
- SCOLE, *s.* A school, pl. *scoleis*. *Acts Mary*.—Lat. *schola*, Fr. *escole*, id.
- To SCOLL, *v. n.* To drink healths. V. SCOLD, *v.*
- SCOLL, V. SKUL.
- SCOLLEDGE, *s.* The act of carrying one in a scull or cock-boat. "Minervale, scolledge. Naulum, the freight." *Wedderb. Vocab.*
- SCOMER, SKOMER, *s.* A smell-feast. *Dunbar*.—Belg. *schuymer*, id.
- To SCOMFICE, SCONFICE, 1. *v. a.* To suffocate, S. *Ross*. 2. *v. n.* To be stifled, S. *ibid.*—Ital. *sconfiggere*, to discomfit.
- SCOMFIS, SCOMFICE, *s.* A state approaching to suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise, S.
- To SCON, *v. a.* To make flat stones, &c. skip along the surface of the water, Clydes.
- To SCON, *v. n.* To skip in the manner described above; applied to flat bodies, *ibid.*—Isl. *skund-a*, *skynd-a*, festinare.
- SCON, *s.* A cake. V. SKON.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* To extort, Ang.
 To SCONCE a woman. To jilt her; to slight her, Stirlings. *Blink, Glink*, synon. Q. to look *astance* on her?
 To SCONE, *v. a.* To beat with the open hand, S. *Ruddiman*.—Isl. *skoy-n-a*, Su. G. *sken-a*, leviter vulnerare. It still signifies, to beat on the back-side, *Aberd.*
 SCONE, *s.* A stroke of this description, *ibid.*; expl. "a blow with the open hand on the breech," Mearns.
 SCONE CAP. A man's bonnet of a flat broad form, such as was formerly worn by the more antiquated peasantry, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.* Thus designed, as in its breadth and flatness resembling a barley *scone*. V. *SEON*.
 SCOOF, SCOFF, *s.* A sort of battledore used for striking the ball at Tennis, Teviotdale.—Belg. *schop, schup*, a scoop, spade, or shovel. The Dan. word denoting a scoop or shovel, seems exactly retained. This is *skuffe*.
 SCOOLO, *s.* A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, usually burnt out with a hot iron. *Gall. Encycl.* V. *SKULE*.
 SCOOPIE, *s.* A straw bonnet, Ettr. For. Because of its projecting form, our term may be a dimin. from *E. scoop*.
 SCOOT, SCOUT, (pron. *scoot*), *s.* 1. A term of contumely, applied to a woman; as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull, Moray. Ayr. *Sir A. Wylie. Scoutie*, in Gael. signifies a wanderer; and though this name has been imposed both on the Irish and North-British Celts, it is contemptuously rejected by both. 2. A braggadochio, Derwicks; as a *windy scoot*. This may be from Su. G. *skiut-a*, to shoot, Dan. *skytte*, a shooter, *q.* one who overshoots.
 SCOOT, *q.* "A wooden drinking *caup*, [cup] sometimes *scoop*, being wood scooped out." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skudd-a*, effundere. V. *SCUD*, *v.* to quaff.
 SCOOT-GUN, *s.* "A syringe." *Gall. Enc. S. Scout*.
 SCOOTIFU, *s.* "The full of a *scoot*," *ibid.*
 SCOOTIKIN, *s.* A dram of whisky, *ibid.*
 SCOPIN, *s.* A quart vessel. *Dunbar*. V. *SCOUP*, *v.* and *CHOPIN* in Johnson.
 SCORCHEAT, *s.* Supposed to denote sweetmeats. *Records of Aberdeen*.
 * To SCORE, *v. a.* To mark with a line, *E.*
 To SCORE a wish. To draw a line, by means of a sharp instrument, *aboon the breath* of a woman suspected of sorcery, was supposed to be the only antidote against her fatal power, and also the only means of deliverance from it, S. *Taylor's S. Poems. Hogg's Mountain Bard*.
 SCORE, *s.* A deep, narrow, ragged indentation on the side of a hill, South of S.—Isl. *skor*, fissura, rima, expl. by Dan. *revne*, a cleft, a crevice, a gap. Hence the now fashionable word *ravine*.
 SCOREY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, when young, Orkn. *Barry*. V. *SCAURIE*.
 SCORLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. *SCHOIRLING*.
 To SCORN, *v. a.* 1. To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover. *Ritson*. 2. To scorn a young woman with an unmarried man; to allege that there is a courtship going on between them in order to marriage, *S.*
 SCORN, *s.* *The Scorn*, used, by way of eminence, to denote a slight in love, or rejection when one has made a proposal of marriage, S. *Jacobite Relics*.
 SCORNING, *s.* Rallying of this kind, *S.*

SCORNSOME, *adj.* Scornful, *Shedl.*
 To SCORP, SCROF, SKARE, SKRAP, SKRIP, *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; *scrape*, Fife. *Knox*.—Su. G. *skrapp-a*, jactare se; Teut. *schrobb-en*, convitiari.
 To SCOT, *v. n.* To pay taxes. This is not used as a *v.* in *E.* "To *scot*, lot, wache, wald & ward." *Aberd. Reg.*—L. B. *scotti-are*, dicuntur tenentes de prædiis et agris, qui *Scoti* pensationi sunt obnoxii, Du Cange.—Su. G. *skatt-a*, tributum pendere; also, tributum exigere.
 * SCOT AND LOT. V. To SCAT.
 SCOTCH, *s.* An ant or emmet, Roxb.
 SCOTCH-GALE, *s.* Myrica gale, S. *Lightfoot*.—Belg. *gaphel*, pseudo-myrtus.
 SCOTCH MARK. A personal character, used to distinguish one individual from another, borrowed from a defect or imperfection, whether natural or moral, S.
 SCOTCH MIST. A phrase proverbially used to denote a small but wetting rain, S. "A *Scotch mist* will wet an Englishman to the skin," S. Prov. *Kelly*.
 SCOTS AND ENGLISH. A common game of children, S.; in Perthshire formerly, if not still, called *King's Covenanter*. *Hogg*.
 SCOTTE-WATTRE, SCOTTIS-WATTRE. The Frith of Forth. *Goodal*.
 SCOTTING AND LOTTING. Payment of duties. *Aberd. Reg.*
 SCOTTIS BED. *Ane Scottis bed*, a phrase which occurs in *Aberd. Reg.* to which it is not easy to affix any determinate meaning.
 SCOTTIS SE. The Frith of Forth. *Barbour*.—A. S. *Scottisc sæ*, *id.*
 SCOTTISWATH, *s.* Solway Firth. *Pinkerton*.—A. S. *wad*, a ford. Macpherson seems justly to suppose that this must refer to a different place from Solway. *Geogr. Illustr.* V. SCOTTE-WATTRE.
 SCOUDRUM, *s.* Chastisement, *Aberd.* Probably from *Scud*, to chastise. In Mearns *Cowdrum* is used in the same sense.
 To SCOVE, *v. n.* To fly equably and smoothly. A hawk is said to *score*, when it flies without apparently moving its wings; a stone *scopes* when it moves forward without wavering, Lanarks.—Su. G. *swæfw-a*, librari. *Hoeken swæfvar i luften*; the hawk is hovering in the air, *Widge*.
 SCOUFF, *s.* A male jilt. *A Scouff among the lasses*, a giddy young fellow who runs from one sweetheart to another, *Border*. V. *SCOWF*.
 To SCOUG, *v. n.* V. *SKUG*, *v. 2.*
 SCOVIE, *s.* A fop, Lanarks.
 SCOVIE, *adj.* Foppish, *ibid.*
 SCOVIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having a foppish appearance, *ibid.*—Teut. *sehovich*, vitabundus; pavidus; *q.* having a startled or unsettled look. Or V. *SCOWF*.
 SCOVINS, *s.* The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked, *Shedl.*—Isl. *Skof*, *id.*
 To SCOUK, *v. n.* Defined, "to go about in a *hiddlins* way, as intending a bad act," Mearns. Holding down the head, but taking a stolen glance of the person one pretends not to see. In the following passage it seems more immediately to respect the countenance:—
 They girn, they glour, they *scouk*, and gape,
 As they wad ganch to eat the starna.—*Jacobite Relics*.
 SCOUK, *s.* A look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind, *ibid.*
 SCOUKIN, SCOUKINS, *part. adj.* Ill-looking; ashamed to look up; as, "ye're a *scoukin* ill-faur'd-like carle," Mearns; synon. *Thief-like*. Apparently the same with *Scouging*. V. *SKUG*, *s.* and *v.*

SCOULIE-HORN'D, *adj.* Having the horns pointing downwards, Clydes.—A. S. *scoul*, *scul*, obliquus.

To SCOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about like a dog, especially as catering for food, S.—Su. G. *skynd-a*, procure. 2. To pilfer, Strathmore.

SCOUNRYT. *Barbour*. V. SCUNNER.

To SCOUP, or SKOUP AFF, *v. a.* To drink off, S. B.—O. Teut. *schoep-en*, to drink.

SCOUP, *s.* A draught of any liquor, S. B.

SCOUP, SCOWP, *s.* 1. Abundance of room, S. 2. Liberty of conduct, S. *Fergusson*. V. SCOUP, *v.*

To SCOUP, SCOWP, *v. n.* 1. To leap or move hastily from one place to another, S. B. Dumfr. *Burel*. 2. To go; "scoup'd hame," went-home. *Skinner*.—Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. It was used in O. E. as signifying to spring, to bound. "I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe than he doth folowe his pray. *Je vas par saultées*," Palsgr.

SCOUP-HOLE, *s.* A subterfuge. *Cleland*.

SCOUPPAR, SKOUPER, *s.* 1. A dancer. *Knax*. 2. A light unsettled person. *Folwart*.

SCOUR, *s.* 1. The diarrhoea, whether in man or beast, S. 2. A thorough purgation of the bowels, applied to man. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To SCOUR out, *v. a.* To drink off, S. *J. Nicol*. A metaphor. use of the E. *v.* [in E.

SCOUR, *s.* The act of scouring, S. The *s.* is not used SCOUR, *s.* 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid, S. *Donald and Flora*. 2. A large dose of intoxicating liquor, S. A.

At the Bour we'll have a *scour*,
Synne down the links of *Gala* water.
Old Song.

* To SCOUR, *v. a.* 1. To whip; to flog; to beat, Aberd. 2. It is most commonly applied to the whipping of a top, *ibid.*

SCOUR, SCOURIN, *s.* Severe reprehension, S. O.; *Scourie*, Dumfr. (pron. q. *scoo*), synonym. *Flyte*.—Su. G. *skur-a*, fricando purgare, also signifies, increpare, objurgare.

To SCOURGE the ground. To exhaust the strength of the soil, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SCOURIE, *adj.* Shabby. V. SCOWRY.

SCOURING, *s.* A drubbing. *Guthry's Mem.*

SCOURINS, *s. pl.* A kind of coarse flannel. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

To SCOUT. 1. *v. a.* To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly, S. *J. Nicol*. The term is used to denote one under the influence of a diarrhoea; Isl. *skætt-a*, liquidum excrementum jaculari, Verel. 2. *v. n.* To fly off quickly, S. *ibid.*—Su. G. *skiu-t-a*, jaculari.

SCOUT, *s.* A syringe, S. V. SCOOT-GUN.

SCOUTH, SCOWTH, *s.* 1. Liberty to range, S. *Dalrymple*. 2. Freedom to converse without restraint, S. *Ross*. 3. Room. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 4. Abundance; as *scouth of meat*, &c. S.—Isl. *skott*, an uninterrupted course, *jugis cursus*; *skott-a*, frequent-er cursitare.

SCOUTH and ROUTH. A proverbial phrase, "That's a gude gang for your horse; he'll have baith *scouth* and *routh*," S. *i. e.* room to range, and abundance to eat.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* Sea blubber, Clydes.; denominated from its power of scorching the skin. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A flying shower, Loth.—Isl. *skiot-a*, cito vehere.

To SCOUTHER, *v. a.* To make a stone skim the surface of the water, Orkn.

SCOUTHERIE, *adj.* Abounding with flying showers. *Scouthry-like*, threatening such showers, S. B. *The Hars't Rig.*

SCOUTI-AULIN, *s.* The arctic gull, Orkn. *Neill*. V. SKAITBIRD.

SCOW, *s.* Any thing broken in small and useless pieces. *To ding in Scow*, to drive or break in pieces, Moray.—This, I think, must be radically connected with the primitive Isl. particle *skaa*, denoting separation or disjunction.

SCOWB AND SCRAW. Gael. *scolb*, also *sgolb*, "a spray or wattle used in thatching with straw." V. SCRAW. To SCOWDER, SKOLDIE, SCOUTHER, *v. a.* To scorch, S. pron. *scowther*. *Dunbar*.—Isl. *swid-a*, Dan. *swid-er*, Su. G. *swed-a*, adurere.

SCOWDER, SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting, so as slightly to burn, S. *Tales of My Landlord*.—Isl. *swide*, adustio.

SCOWDERDOUP, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a smith, Roxb.

SCOWF, *s.* 1. Empty blustering, Teviotd. 2. A blusterer; as, "He's naething but a *scowf*," *ib.* 3. A low scoundrel, *ib.*—Dan. *skuff-er*, to gull, to bubble, to shuffle; *skuffer*, a cheat, a false pretender. SCOWMAR, *s.* A pirate; a corsair. *Barbour*.—Belg. *zee-schuymer*, a sea-rover.

SCOWR, *s.* A slight shower; a passing summer shower, Upp. Clydes. Etrr. For. V. SKOUR.

SCOWRY, *adj.* Showery, S. *Fergusson*. A *scowrie* shower, a flying shower, Perth, S.—A. S. *scur*, imber.

SCOWRY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn. Shetl. *The Pirate*. V. SCOURIE.

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, *adj.* 1. Shabby in appearance, S. *Dunbar*. 2. Mean in conduct; niggardly, S. O. 3. Appearing as if dried or parched, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—Corr. from E. *scurvy*.

SCOWRIE, *s.* A scurvy fellow, S. O. *R. Galloway*.

SCOWRINESS, SCOURINESS, *s.* Shabbiness in dress, S. *Saxon and Gael*.

To SCOWTHER, *v. a.* To scorch. V. SCOWDER.

SCOWTHER, *s.* A slight, flying shower, Aberd. Mearns. V. SCOUTHER.

SCRAB, *s.* 1. A crab apple. *Douglas*.—Belg. *schrabben*, mordicare. 2. In pl. stumps of heath or roots, S. B. *Ross*.

SCRABBER, *s.* The Greenland dove. *Martin*.

SCRA-BUILT, *adj.* Built with *divots* or thin turfs, Dumfr. *Dauids Seas*.—Gael. *scrath*, Ir. *sraith*, a turf, a sod. V. SCRAW.

SCRADYIN, SKRAWDYIN, *s.* A puny, sickly child, Perth, S.—Gael. *scraidain*, "a diminutive little fellow," analogous to Isl. *scraeda*, homo nauci, expl. by Dan. *drag*, our *Droch* or *Droich*.

SCRAE, SCREA, *s.* A shrivelled old shoe, Dumfr. "Mickle sorrow comes to the *scrae*, ere the heat comes to the tea [for *tae*, *toe*]," S. Prov.; spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot." *Kelly*.—Norv. *skraa*, also *skrae*, expl. in Dan. "a shoe, an old shoe," Hallager.

To SCRAFFLE, *v. n.* To scramble, Gall. "When any one flings loose coin among the mob," they are "said to *scraffle* for it." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCRAFFLE, *s.* The act of scrambling, *ib.*—Teut. *schraffel-en*, corradere; Belg. *grabbel-en*, to scramble.

To SCRAIGH, *v. n.* To scream, S.

SCRAIGH, SCRAICH, *s.* A shriek, Gall. V. SKRAIK.

SCRAIGH O' DAY. The first appearance of dawn, Roxb. *Perils of Man*. It is *Skreek*, S. B. q. *v.* The orthogr. *scraigh* suggests a false idea to the mean-

- ing and origin of the term, as if it signified the cry of day.—The radical word is *Creek*, from Teut. *kriecke*, *aurora rutilans*.
- SCRAIGHTON**, *s.* "A person fond of screaming." *Gall. Encycl.*
- To **SCRALL**, *v. n.* To crawl. *Hudson*.
- SCRAN**, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of ability, or means for effecting any purpose, *Roxb.* V. **SKRAN**.
- To **SCRANCH**, *v. a.* "To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it," *Johns. Dict.* It is used *Aberd.*—He refers to "*schrantzen*, Dutch."
- SCRANNIE**, *s.* "An old, ill-natured, wrinkled beladame." *Gall. Encycl.* The word may be a dimin. from *S. Skrae*, *q. v.*
- To **SCRAPE**, *v. n.* To express scorn, *Fife.* V. **SCORP**.
- SCRAPIE**, *s.* A miser, *S.*
- SCRAPLE**, *s.* 1. An instrument used for cleaning the *Bake-board*, *Roxb.* 2. One for cleaning a cow-house, *Etr. For.* Syn. *Scartle*.—*Su. G. skrap-a*, *radere*, to scrape.
- SCRAT**, *s.* A rut; evidently a transposition of *Scart*, a scratch, *Galloway*.
- SCRAT**, **SKRATT**, *s.* A meagre, mean-looking person, *Loth.*
- SCRATCH**, *s.* An hermaphrodite. *Pitscottie*.—*O. E. Scrat*. V. **SCARHT**.
- SCRATTED**, *part. pa.* Scratched. "To be scratched, to be torn by females." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SCRATTY**, **SKRATTY**, *adj.* Thin; lean; having a puny appearance, *Loth.* V. **SCART**, *s.*
- To **SCRAUCH**, **SCRAUGH**, *v. n.* 1. To utter a loud and discordant sound; to scream, *Roxb. Old Dallad.* This is merely a provincial variety for **SCREIGH** and **SKRAIK**, *q. v.*—*Ir. Gael. spreach-am*, to whoop, to shriek. *C. B. ysprech-ian*, *id.* 2. To shriek; the pron. of the South of *S. Hogg*.
- To **SCRAUCHLE**, *v. n.* To use, as it were, both hands and feet in getting forward; to scramble, *Lanarks.* V. **SPRACKLE**.
- SCRAUGH**, *s.* A loud and discordant sound, *Roxb. Bride of Lammermoor.* V. **SKRAIK**, **SKRAIGH**.
- SCRAW**, *s.* A thin turf, *Gall. Dumfr.* "*Scravs*, thin turfs, pared with slaughter-spades, to cover houses." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SCOB** and **SCRAW**, *ibid.* This phrase conveys the idea of snugness; or that every thing is in a compact state, like the roof of a house, when the turfs are well secured.—*Gael. scraih, spraih*, a turf, sod, greensward. *C. B. ysgraw*, what forms a crust.
- SCREA**, *s.* A shoe, *Dumfr.* V. **SCRAE**.
- To **SCREED**, **SKREED**, *v. n.* 1. To cry; to scream. 2. To produce a sharp sound, *S.* It seems rather to convey the idea of what is grating to the ear. *J. Falkirk's Jokes.*
- To **SCREED**, **SKREED**, *v. a.* 1. To rend, *S. Ross.* 2. To defame. *Morison*.—*Isl. skrida*, *ruina montium*; *skridan-a*, *lacerari*. 3. To talk frequently and facetiously, *S. Farmer's Ha.* 4. To lie. The word, as used in this sense, seems to have no connexion with *Skeed* as signifying to rend, or tear; but rather with *A. S. scrið-an*, *vagari*, "to wander, to go hither and thither;" *Somner*.
- SCREED**, **SKREED**, *s.* 1. The act of rending; a rent, *S. Balfour*. 2. The sound made in rending, *S.* 3. Any loud, shrill sound, *S. J. Nicol*. 4. The thing that is torn off, *S. Balf.* 5. A dissertation, a harangue, *S. Glenburnie*. To *Gie one a Screed of one's mind*, is a phrase always used to denote a discourse that is not pleasing to the hearer; as being expressive of disapprobation or reprehension, *ibid.*
6. A poetical effusion in writing, *S. Picken*. 7. A long list or catalogue, *S. Beattie*. 8. A *Screed o' drink*, a hard bout at drinking, *S.* 9. Regarding a breach of morality, in general. *Burns*.
- To **SCREED off**, or *awa*, *v. a.* To do any thing quickly, *S. Fergusson*.
- To **SCREEDGE**, *v. a.* To tear, *Etr. For.*; the same with *Screed*.
- SCREEL**, *s.* "A large rocky hill nigh the sea; a haunt for the fox." *Gall. Encycl.* Merely a local name.
- SCREG**, *s.* A cant term for a shoe, *S.*
- SCREYB**, *s.* The wild apple, *Clydes*. Evidently from *Crab*, with *s* prefixed, as in many words of Gothic formation.
- To **SCREIGH**, **SKREIGH**, *v. n.* To shriek, *S. Ramsay*.—*Su. G. skrik-a*, *vociferari*.
- SCREIK**, **SKRYKE**, *s.* Shriek, *S. B. Douglas*.
- SCRENOCH**, *s.* V. **SCROINCH**.
- SCREW**, *s.* A small stack of hay, *S. B. Surv. Sutherland*. *Corr.* probably from *Gael. cruach*, "a rick, or heap of any thing," *Shaw*.
- SCREW-DRIVER**, *s.* The tool used by carpenters which in *E.* is called a *turn-screw*, *S.*
- SCRY**, *s.* Noise. V. **SKRY**.
- SCRIBAT**, *pret. v.* Jeered. *Dunbar.* V. **SCORP**.
- To **SCRIBBLE**, **SCRABBLE**, *v. a.* To tease wool, *S. Stat. Acc.*—*Teut. schrabb-en*, to scrub.
- SCRIBE**, *s.* A crab (apple), *Clydes*. V. **SCRAB**, and **SCREYB**.
- SCRIDDAN**, *s.* A mountain torrent. *Ross. Stat. Acc.*—*Isl. skridn-a*, *labascene*.
- To **SCRIEVE**, *v. a.* To scratch; scrape, *Ang.*—*Elandr. schraeff-en*, *radere*.
- SCRIEVE**, *s.* A large scratch, *Ang.*
- To **SCRIEVE**, **SKRIEVE**, *v. n.* To move swiftly along, *Ayrs. Roxb. Burns*.—*Isl. kref-a*, *gradi*; *skref*, *gressus*, *passus*.
- SCRIEVE**, *s.* Any thing written, *S.*—*Teut. schrijv-en*, to write.
- To **SCBLEVE**, *v. n.* To talk familiarly in continuation, *S.*
- SCRIEVE**, *s.* A conversation of this kind, *S.*—*Su. G. skraefw-a*, to rant, to rattle.
- SCRIEVER**, *s.* An inferior sort of writer; a mean scribe, *Loth.*
- To **SCRIFT**, **SKRIFT**, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to fib, *S.*—*Isl. skraf-a*, *fabulari*, *scraef*, *nugae*.
- SCRIFT**, *s.* A fabrication, *S.*
- To **SCRIFT**, **SKRIFT AFF**, *v. a.* To rehearse from memory, *Ang.*—*Isl. skrift*, *scriptura*, *q.* to rehearse from writing.
- SCRIFT**, **SKRIFT**, *s.* A recitation, properly from memory, *S. A. Nicol*.
- SCRIM**, *s.* Very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows; buckram, &c. *S. B. Stat. Acc.*
- To **SCRYM**, *v. n.* To skirmish. *Barbour*.—*Germ. schirm-en*, *scrim-en*, *pugilare*.
- To **SCRIM**, *v. a.* 1. To strike smartly with the open hand on the breech, *Mearns*. 2. To rinse; as, "to *scrim* the cogs," to rinse the milk vessels, *ibid.* *Upp. Clydes*.
- SCRIMGER**, *s.* One who, from mere covetousness, wishes for what he stands in no need of, *Teviot*.
- SCRYMMAGE**, *s.* A skirmish. *Wallace*.
- To **SCRIMP**, **SKRIMP**, *v. a.* 1. To straiten, as to food or money, *S. Ramsay*. 2. To straiten, in a general sense, *S. Ross*.—*Germ. schrump-en*, *Su. G. skrump-a*, *corugari*.

SCRIMP, *adj.* 1. Scanty; narrow, *S. scrimpit. Ross.* 2. Contracted; applied to clothes, *S. Ramsay.* 3. Limited; not ample. *Wodrow.* 4. Deficient, as to mind. *Ramsay.*

SCRIMP, *adj.* Not liberal; sparing; niggardly, *Aberd. Angus.*

SCRIMPLY, *adv.* Sparingly, *S. Walker.*

SCRINE, *s.* *Balfour's Pract.* This, from the connection, seems to have the same meaning with *Fr. escrain*, a casket, a small cabinet, *Cotgr.*; *Mod. Fr. ecrin*, id. properly, a casket for holding jewels; *Lat. scrin-ium.*

SCRYNOC, *s.* *V. SORINOC.*

SCRIP, *s.* A mock. *Wallace. V. SCORP.*

SCRIPTURE, *s.* A pence. *Douglas.*—*Fr. escriptoire*, id.

SCRIVER, *s.* Probably, paymaster. *Wodrow MSS. Law's Mem.*—*Belg. schryver*, a scribe; *schryver*, (*op een schip*) a purser. *Dan. skryver*, a secretary.

SCROBIE, *s.* The scurvy. *Lamont's Dairy. V. SCRUBIE.*

SCROG, *s.* A stunted shrub, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Germ. schrag*, oblique.

SCROGGY, *adj.* 1. Stunted, *S. Douglas.* 2. Abounding with stunted bushes, *S. Ramsay.*

SCRONOC, *SCRYNOCH*, *s.* Noise; tumult, *Aberd. Shirrefs.*—*Sw. skraen*, clamor stridulus.

To SCRONOC, *v. n.* To shout; to exclaim. *G. Beattie.*

SCROFFE, *SCRUFE*, *s.* 1. A thin crust of any kind, *S. R. Bruce.* 2. Money that is both thin and base. *Knox. Su. G. skorf*, the scurf of a wound.

SCROPPIT, *adj.* Sordid. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Belg. schrobber*, to scrub, *schrobber*, a mean fellow.

SCROW, *SKROW*, *s.* A scroll, *S. Kennedy.*

SCROW, *s.* The minute cancer observed in pools and springs, *S. Sibbald.*

SCROW, *s.* 1. A number; a crowd; a swarm, *Ettr. For. Dumfr. Gall. Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. Riot; hurly-burly, *ibid.*

SCROW, *s.* The damaged skins which are fit only for making glue, are, by curriers, called *Scrows*, *S.* The term is also applied to the ears and other redundancies taken from skins, and used for the same purpose. *Thom's Hist. Aberd.*

* **SCRUB**, *s.* A niggardly, oppressive person, *S.*; *q.* one who is still rubbing very hard for gain, or to avoid expenditure. *V. SCROPPIT.*

SCRUB, *s.* The plane that is first used in smoothing wood; the fore-plane or jack-plane, *Aberd.*—*Sw. skrub*, and *skrub-hyffel*, "jack-plane, rough-plane," *Wideg.* from *Su. G. skrub-a*, *Dan. skrub-er*, to rub.

SCRUBBER, *s.* A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, *Teviotd.*—*From E. to scrub*, or *Belg. schrobber*, a scrub. *Syn. with Reenge.*

SCRUBBLE, *s.* *V. SCRAB.*

SCRUBBLE, *s.* 1. The act of struggling, *Loth. 2.* A squabble; an uproar, *ibid.* 3. The difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work, as *E. struggle* is often used, *ibid.*

To SCRUBBLE, *v. n.* 1. To struggle, *Loth. 2.* To raise an uproar, *ibid.*—*Dan. skrub*, a beating, a cudgelling.

SCRUBIE, *s.* The scurvy, *Su. G. skoerouig*, id.

SCRUBIE-GRASS, *s.* Scurvy-grass, *S.*

SCRUFAN, *s.* A thin scurf; as, *a scrufan of ice*, *S. B.*—*Su. G. skrof*, glaciers rara.

SCRUFE, *s.* A scurf, *S. V. SCROFFE.*

To SCRUFE, *v. a.* 1. To take off the surface, *S. 2.* Slightly to touch; as, "It *scruff* the ground," it glided along the surface. Applied also to slight and careless ploughing, when merely the surface of the ground is grazed, *S. 3.* To handle any subject superficially; as, "He only *scruff* his subject," *S. V. SCROFFE.*

To SCRUG one's *Bonnet*, *v. a.* A person is said to *scrug* his bonnet, when he snatches it by the peak, and lifts it up, or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, or bold and fierce, *Fife, Perth. Duff's Poems.*

To SCRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To crease; to wrinkle. *Synon. Runkle. Balf. Pract.* 2. Applied to animal food that is much roasted; *a scrumpit bit*, *i. e.* crisp, as contracted by the force of the fire, *Fife. V. SKRUMPLE, s.*

To SCRUNT, *v. n.* *V. SKRUNT.*

SCRUNT, *SKRUNT*, *s.* 1. A stubby branch; or a worn-out besom, *Lanarks. Fife. 2.* A person of a slender make; a sort of walking skeleton, *ibid.* 3. A scrub; a niggard, *ibid.*

SCRUNTET, *adj.* Stunted in growth; meagre, *Lanarks.*; evidently the same with *Scruntie*, *q. v.* Also *Scruntet-like. Saint Patrick.*

SCRUNTY, *SCRUNTIE*, *adj.* 1. Stubbed, short, and thick, *Lanarks. 2.* Stunted in growth, *Roxb. A. Scott.* 3. Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, *Fife, Loth. 4.* Scrubbish; mean; niggardly, *Fife, q.* shrivelled in heart as well as in external appearance.

SCRUNTINESS, *s.* The state of being stubbed, *Lanarks.*

To SCRUPON, *v. a.* To hamper, *Ayrs.*

SCRUPON, *s.* One who hampers, *ibid.*—*Isl. skruf-a*, compingere, *skruf*, compactio.

* **SCRUTOIRE**, *s.* A desk, generally forming the upper part of a chest of drawers, *S.* The term *Drawers* is used when there is no such desk.

To SCUBBLE, *v. a.* To soil, as a school-boy does his book, *Moray; Saddle, syn. S.*

To SCUD, *v. a.* 1. To dust with a rod, *S.*—*Su. G. skudd-a*, excutere. 2. To beat with the open hand, *S.*

SCUD, *s.* A stroke with the open hand, or with a *ferula*, *S.* "Scuds, lashes; the same with scults." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCUD, *s.* A sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind, *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.*—*Teut. schudd-en*, quater, concutere; *Su. G. skudd-a*, excutere.

To SCUD, *v. a.* To quaff, *Loth. Ramsay.*—*Teut. schudden*, *Su. G. skudd-a*, fundere.

SCUDDIEVAIG, *s.* *Syn. Skuryvage, q. v.*

SCUDDIN STANES, *s.* Thin stones made to skim the surface of a body of water; a favourite amusement of boys, *Roxb.*—*Su. G. skutt-a*, cursitare; *Isl. skiot-a*, jaculari, mittere.

To SCUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully and put out of proper shape by use or wearing, *Loth.* Apparently a provincial pronunciation of *Suddill*, *q. v.*

SCUDDLE, *s.* A kitchen drudge; a scullion, *Upp. Clydes.*

SCUDDLIN-BOY, *s.* Understood to signify the scullion-boy. *Old Ballad.*

To SCUDDLE, *SCUDDLE*, *v. a.* 1. To cleanse; to wash. *N. Burne.* 2. To act as a kitchen drudge, *Upp. Clydes.*

SCUDLER, *SCUDLAR*, *s.* A scullion. *Wallace.*—*Teut. schotel*, a plate, a dish.

To SCUE, *v. n.* To go slanting along; to go sidelong. *Brand's Orkn.*—*Dan. skiaev*, obliquus. *V. SKREW, Todd's Johnson.*

SCUFE, s. A bat for playing at handball, Roxb. V. Scoof.

To SCUFF, v. a. 1. To graze, S. Ross.—Teut. *schuyven*, Su. G. *skuff-a*, E. *shove*. 2. To tarnish by frequent wearing, S. 3. To *scuff*, or *scuff about*, to wear as a drudge, S.

SCUFF, s. 1. The act of grazing or touching lightly, S. "The *scuff* is the wind, as it were. The *scuff* of a cannon-ball," &c. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A stroke, apparently a slight one, Banffs.

SCUFFET, s. A smith's fire-shovel, Aberd.—Perhaps a dimin. from Belg. *scup*, a shovel?

SCUFFLE, s. The agricultural machine called a *horse-hoe*, E. Loth. "The horse-hoe or *scuffle*." *Agr. Surv. East. Loth.*

To SCUG, v. a. To shelter. V. SKUG.

SCULDUDRY, SCULDUDDERY, s. 1. A term used in a ludicrous manner, to denote those causes which respect some breach of chastity, S. Ramsay.—Isl. *skuld*, a fault; Ir. *spaldruth*, a fornicator. 2. Grossness; obscenity, in act or word, S. *Blackw. Mag.* 3. Rubbish; tatters. Mearns, Upp. Clydes.

SCULDUDRY, *adj.* 1. Connected with *crim. con. S. Tannahill*. 2. Loose; obscene, S. *Redgauntlet*.

SCULE, s. V. SKULE, SKULL.

SCUL, s. A shallow basket, S. *Statistical Acc.* V. SKUL.

* SCULLION, s. Besides the sense which this term has in E. it is pretty generally used as signifying a knave, or low worthless fellow, S.

SCULT, s. 1. A stroke with the open hand, S. "Scuds, lashes; the same with *scults*." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A stroke on the hand; *Pandy*, or *Pawmie*, *synon.* Etrr. For.

To SCULT, SKULT, v. a. 1. To beat with the palm of the hand, S.—Isl. *skell*, *skellde*, 'diverbero palmis'. 2. To chastise by striking the palm, Etrr. For.

SCUM, s. 1. A greedy fellow; a mere hunk, Fife. 2. A contemptuous designation, corresponding with Lat. *nequam*, Fife.; *synon.* *Scamp*, *Skellum*. *St. Patrick*.

To SCUM, v. a. To *Scum up one's mouth*, to strike a person on the mouth, and so prevent him from speaking, Aberd. "I'll *scum* your *chafts* for ye," I'll strike ye on the chops, Loth.

SCUMFIT, *part. pa.* Discomfited. *Wallace*.—Ital. *sconfiggere*, id.

SCUN, s. "Plan; craft." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skoen*, *judicium*; Isl. *skyn*, id.

SCUNCHEON, s. A stone forming a projecting angle, S.—Germ. *schantse*, E. *sconce*, q. a bulwark.

SCUNCHEON, s. A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, &c. Teviotd. It is frequently thus designed among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name.

To SCUNNER, SCOUNER, v. n. 1. To loathe, S. *Cleland*. 2. To surfeit, S. B. 3. To shudder at any thing. *Pitscottie*. 4. To hesitate from scrupulousity of mind. *Wodrow*. 5. To shrink back through fear. *Barbour*.—A. S. *scun-ian*, vitare, aufugere, timere.

SCUNNER, SKUNNER, SKONNER, s. 1. Loathing, S. Ross.—A. S. *scunnung*, abomination. 2. A surfeit, S. B. 3. The object of loathing; any person or thing which excites disgust, Aberd.

To SCUNNER, v. a. To disgust; to cause loathing, Aberd. S. A. *Blackw. Mag.*

SCUR, s. The minute cancri in pools or springs, Lanarks. *Syn.* with *Scrow*, s. 2.

SCUR, s. The Cadew or May-fly, immediately after it has left its covering, Clydes.

SCURDY, s. 1. A moorstone, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *skord-a*, colloco firmiter. 2. A resting place; a favourite seat, Ayr.

SCURF AND KELL. V. KELL.

SCURL, SKURL, s. A dry scab, S., from *scurf*.

SCURLY, *adj.* Opprobrious, Loth.—Fr. *scurrile*.

SCURR, s. 1. "A low blackguard." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Lat. *scurra*, a scoundrel. 2. "Any thing low," *ibid.* 3. Spot of fishing-ground, Sheld.

SCURRIE, *adj.* Dwarfish. *Scurrie-thorns*, low dwarfish thorns in muirland glens, ib.

SCURRIE, s. The Shag, *Pelecanus Graculus*, Linn. Mearns.—Norw. *Top-Scurr*, id. This name would seem to be borrowed from that of the young Herring Gull. V. SCATURE, SCOREY.

SCURRIEVAIG, s. V. SKURRYVAGE.

SCURRIE-WHURRIE, s. A hurly-bury, Clydes. This is merely an inversion of *Hurry-Scurry*, q. v.

SCURROUR, SKOURIOUR, SKURRIOUR, s. 1. A scout. *Wallace*.—Fr. *escour-er*, to scour. 2. An idle vagrant. *Rudd*.

SCUSHIE, s. A cant term for money or cash, Aberd. *Shirrefs*.

SCUSHLE, s. A scuffle, Aberd.—Perhaps from Fr. *escussé*, "shaken," Cotgr.; Lat. *succuss-are*.

SCUSHLE, s. An old, thin, worn out shoe, Aberd. To SCUSHLE, v. n. To make a noise, by walking with shoes too large, or having the heels down, *ibid.*

V. SCASHLE, v.

SCUSS, *pl.* Excuses. *Burel*.—Ital. *scusa*, an excuse.

SCUTARDE, s. One who has lost the power of retention. *Dunbar*. V. SCOUT.

To SCUTCH, v. a. 1. To beat. *Baillie*. 2. To *scutch lint*, to separate flax from the rind, S.—Ital. *scutic-are*, id.; E. *scotch*.

SCUTCH, SKUTCH, s. 1. A wooden instrument used in dressing flax, hemp, &c. S. 2. One of the pieces of wood which, in a lint-mill, beats the core from the flax, or, in a thrashing-mill, beats out the grain, S. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

SCUTCHEER, s. The same with *Scutch*, sense 1, Ang. Mearns.

SCUTIFER, s. A term equivalent to *squire*, L. B. *Colkebbie Sow*.

To SCUTLE, v. a. To pour from one vessel to another; often including the idea of spilling, S.—Isl. *gull-a*, liquida moveo, et agito cum sonitu.

SCUTLES, s. *pl.* Any liquid that has been tossed from one vessel to another, S.

SCUTTAL, s. A pool of filthy water, Buchan. *Synon.* *Jaw-hole*. *Tarras*.—Su. G. *skudd-a*, effundere. V. SCUTLE, v.

To SCUTTER, v. n. To work in an ignorant, awkward, and dirty way, Aberd.

To SCUTTER, v. a. To make or do any thing in this way, *ibid.*

To SCUTTER up, v. a. To bungle up; to botch, ib. Su. G. *squaettr-a*, spargere, dissipare, from *squaetta*, liquida effundere.

SCUTTLIN-FLOUR, s. The flour made of the refuse of wheat, Fife.—Su. G. *skudd-a*, excutere, effundere, or Isl. *skull-a*, jaculari.

SCUTTLINS, s. *pl.* The light wheat which, in fanning, is not of sufficient weight to fall down with the heavy grain; and which is made by itself into an inferior kind of flour, *ibid.*

SE, *s.* Seat; residence. *Douglas.*
 SE, *s.* The sea. *Barbour.*
 To SEA-CARR, *v. a.* To embark, Lanarks.—This seems to be a vestige of the Strathclyde possession of the country, C. B. *caer*, signifying a wall or mound, and *caer-u*, to encompass with a wall. *Sea-carr* may be a corr. of C. B. *ysgor*, a rampart or bulwark. V. CAR.
 SEA-CARR, *s.* An embankment, ibid.
 SEA-CAT, *s.* The Wolf-fish, Loth. "A. *Lupus*. Sea-wolf or Wolf-fish; *Sea-cat* of Scotland." *Neill.*
 SEA-COCK, *s.* Supposed to be the Foolish Guillemot, occasionally called the *Sea-hen*, S. Avis marina, *Sea-cock*, dicta. *Sibb.*
 SEA-COULTER, *s.* The Puffin, *Alca arctica* or *Coulter-nob*. Avis marina, *Sea-coultier*, dicta. *Sibb. Scot.*
 SEA-CROW, *s.* The razor-bill, Shetl.
 SEA-FIKE, *s.* The name given to a marine plant which, when rubbed on the skin, causes itchiness, Loth. It seems to have received this name because it *fikes* or disquiets the skin.—Isl. *fuk*, Sw. *fylk*, alga marina, Verel.
 SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* The names given, by fishermen, to various species of *Sertularia*, *Flustra*, &c. which are attached to small stones, shells, &c. S.
 SEA-HEN, *s.* The Lyra, a fish. *Sibbald.*
 SEAL. *Cloath of Seal.* *Watson's Coll.* A learned friend observes that this must be cloth made of the hair of the seal, more commonly called seal-skin cloth, which is still worn.
 SEALGH, *s.* "A seal; sea-calf." *Gl. Antiq. V. SLECHT.*
 SEAM, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S.—Fr. *seme*, id.; Isl. *saum-r*, sartura, *saum-a*, sarcire, item acu pingere, G. Andr. Hence, E. *Sempstress*.
 SEA-MAW, *s.* A gull, S. "Semowe byrd, Aspergo, alcio, alcedo," Prompt. Parv.
 SEA-MOUSE, *s.* The Aphrodita aculeata, Linn. Lanarks. Mus marinus.
 SEAND, *adj.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—A variation of Fr. *seant*, fitting, seemly, becoming, from *seoir*, to sit.
 SEANNACHIE, SENNACHIE, *s.* "Highland bard." *Gl. Antiquary.* More properly a genealogist. *Smith's Hist. of the Druids.*—Gael. *seanachidh*, id. from *sean*, old, ancient, whence *seanachas*, antiquities, history, narration. Shaw renders *seanachidh* "an antiquary." V. SHANNACH.
 SEANTACK, *s.* A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines; the one end of the great line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight, Moray.
 SEA-PIET, *s.* Pied Oyster-catcher, S. *Stat. Acc.*
 SEA-POACHER, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, Frith of Forth. "Cottus cataphractus. Pogge or Armed Bullhead; *Sea-Poacher.*" *Neill.*
 SEARCHERS, *s. pl.* Certain civil officers formerly employed, in Glasgow, for apprehending idlers on the streets during the time of public worship. *Rob Roy.*
 SEA-SWINE, *s.* The Wrasse, S. *Sibbald.*
 SEATER, *s.* A meadow, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*—Norw. *saeter*, pasture for cattle; Isl. *saetur*, pascua.
 SEATER, SETER, *s.* A local designation, Shetl. V. the term *STER.*
 SEATH, SEETH, SETH, SAITH, SEY, *s.* The Coal-fish, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *seid*, foetura asellorum minuta.
 SEAT-HOUSE, *s.* The manor on an estate, Loth. Synon. *The Place.*

SEA-TOD, *s.* A species of Wrasse, *Sibb.*
 SEA-TROWE, *s.* A marine goblin, Shetl. V. *Trow*, *s.*
 SEAWA, *s.* A discourse; a narrative, Aberd. This ought surely to be written *Say-awa*, from *Say*, *v.* and *away*. *D. Anderson's Poems.*
 SECOND-SIGHT, *s.* A power, believed to be possessed by not a few in the Highlands and Islands of S. of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom those events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate. V. Johnson's Dict. *Gentle Shepherd.*
 SECRET, *s.* A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress. *Cromarty.*
 SECT, *s. 1.* The attendance given by vassals in consequence of being called by their superiors. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is the same with *Soyt*, sense 2, q. v.—L. B. *Secta Curiae*, seu *Secta ad Curiam*, est servitium, quo feudatarius ad frequentandam curiam domini sui tenetur, Du Cange. 2. Pursuit; *Sect of court*, legal prosecution, Synon. *Soyt. Acts Ja. IV.*—L. B. *sect-a*, jus persequendi aliquem in iudicio, de re aliqua, maxime de criminali, Du Cange.
 To SECT, *v. n.*

Say well himself will sometime auance,
 But Do well does nouthur sect nor prance.
Poems 11th Cent.

Perhaps an errat. of some transcriber. "But Do well" is neither depressed nor elated. *Sect* is somehow allied to the E. *v. to Set.*

SECT, *s. V. WYNE SECT.*
 SECTOURIS, *s. pl.* *Poems 16th Cent.* Either a corruption of the legal term *executors*, or used as equivalent to it.
 SEDEYN, *adj.* Sudden. *Wallace.*
 SEDULL, *s.* A schedule. *Wallace.*
 * To SEE about one. To acquire an accurate acquaintance with one's surrounding circumstances, S. *Spald.*
 To SEE till or to, *v. a. 1.* To care for; to attend to; often used to denote a proper provision of food, conjoined with *weel*; as, The beasts will be *weel seen* to, S. *St. Johnston.* 2. To observe; to look to, S. *Ulysses' Answer to Ajax.*
 To SEED, *v. n.* A mare or cow is said to *seed*, or to be *seedin'*, when the udder begins to give indications of pregnancy; as, "She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's *seedin'*," *Teviot.*
 SEED-BIRD, *s.* A sea-fowl, S. A. *Stat. Acc.*
 SEED-FOULLIE, *s.* The Wagtail, S. Q. *seed-fowl.*—Su. G. *saed*, and *fugl.*
 SEED-FUR, *s.* The furrow into which the *seed* is to be cast, S. *Maxw. Sel. Trans.*
 SEED-LAUEROCK, *s.* The Wagtail; so called from its following the plough for worms, Upp. Clydes.
 SEEDS, *s. pl.* The husks of oats after grinding. V. *SEIDS.*
 SEEING-GLASSE, *s.* A looking-glass; a mirror. This word had been anciently used in S. *Ames's Antiq. Syn. Keeking-glass. My Joe Janet.*
 * To SEEK, *v. a.* To court; to ask in marriage, S. I have not observed that the *v.* is used in this sense in E. *Ross's Helenore.*
 To SEEK, *v. a.* To attack. V. *SOUGHT.*
 To SEEK one's meat. To beg, S.
 * SEEK AND HOD. The game of *Hide-and-Seek*, Angus.—It is merely an inversion of the E. name; *hod* being used S. B. for *hide*, also as the preterite and part. pa.
 SEELFU, *adj.* Pleasant. V. *SEILFU.*

- SEELFUNESE, *s.* Complacency; sweetness of disposition; happiness of temper, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.*
- SEENIL, *adj.* Rare; singular, Fife. V. SEYNDILL.
- SEENILLIE, *adv.* Singularly; as, *seenillie gash*, remarkably loquacious, ibid.
- To SEEP, *v. n.* To ooze, Gall. V. SIFE, *v.*
- SEER, *s.* One who is supposed to have the *second-sight*, S. *Discipline.*
- SEER, *adj.* Sure. *Skinner.*
- SEERIE, *adj.* Weak; feeble, Fife. This seems radically the same with *Sary, Sairy*, *q. v.*
- To SEETHLE, *v. n.* To be nearly boiling, S. B.
- To SEFOR, *v. a.* To save. *Priests Peblis.* V. SAFER.
- To SEG, SEYG, *v. n.* 1. To fall down. 2. Metaph. applied to the influence of intoxicating liquor, S. B. *Morison.*—Su. G. Isl. *sig-a*, subsidere, delabi.
- SEG, SEGG, *s.* The yellow Flower-de-luce, *Iris pseudacorus*, S. *Lightfoot.*—E. *sedge*, A. S. *secg*, Fland. *sege*, id. The word *Seg* is used as the general name for all broad-leaved rushes.
- To SEG, *v. a.* To set the teeth on edge by eating any thing acid, Loth. S. A. Lanarks.
- To SEGE, *v. a.* To besiege. *Acts Mary.* Spenser uses *sege* in the same sense.
- SEGE, *s.* 1. A soldier. *Wallace.*—A. S. *secg*, id. 2. Man, in a general sense. *Douglas.*
- SEGE, *s.* 1. A seat, properly of dignity. *Barbour.*—Fr. *siege*. 2. A see. *Acts Ja. V.* 3. The berth in which a ship lies. *Balf. Pract.*—It was used in O. E. "*Sege* or sete, sedes, sedile," Prompt. Parv.
- SEGG, *s.* *Bull-seg*, an ox that has been gelded at his full age, S. *Monastery.*—Isl. *sag-a*, secare.
- SEGGAN, *s.* The Flower-de-luce, Ayr. *Picken.*
- SEGG-BACKIT, *adj.* Applied to a horse whose back is hollow or fallen down, Mearns. E. *To Sog.*
- SEGGY, *adj.* Abounding with sedges, S. ib.
- SEGGING, *s.* The act of falling down, or state of being sunk, S.—O. E. *sagyn.*
- SEGYT, *part. pa.* Seated. *Wynntown.*
- SEGSTER, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in the Records of the City of Aberdeen as signifying a sexton.—Corr. from L. B. *segrestar-ius*, id. *q. segrester.*
- To SEY, *v. a.* To assay. V. SAY.
- SEY, SAY, *s.* 1. A trial. *Wallace.* 2. An attempt of any kind, S.
- SEY, *s.* A shallow tub. V. SAY.
- To SEY, *v. a.* To see; the pron. of Etrr. For.
- SEY, *s.* The Coal-fish. V. SYE.
- To SEY, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, S.—Isl. *sy-a*, A. S. *se-on*, percolare.
- SEY, *s.* 1. The *sey* of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes, S. 2. The back-bone of a beeve being cut up, the one side is called the *fore-sey*, the other the *back-sey*. The latter is the sirloin, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *sega*, portiuncula; Dan. *seje*, a muscle.
- SEY, *s.* A woollen cloth, formerly made by families for their own use, S. *Ritson.*
- SEY, *s.* The sea. *Douglas.*
- SEYAL, *s.* "A trial," S. O. *Gl. Picken.*
- SEIBOW, SEBOW, *s.* A young onion, S. *Calderwood.*—O. Fr. *cebo*, id.; Lat. *cepe*.
- SEYD, *s.* A sewer, Ang.—Teut. *sode*, canalis; Su. G. *saud*, a well.
- SEIDIS, SEEDS, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the husk of oats which remains in meal; as, "That meal's fow o' seeds," it is not properly cleaned, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. *Sowen-seeds*, the dust of oat-meal, mixed with the remains of the husks, used for making flummery, after being so long steeped as to become sour, S.
- SEY-CLOUT, *s.* The cloth through which any liquid is strained.
- SEY-DISH, *s.* The searce used for straining, S.—Isl. *sig*, Teut. *sigh*, a strainer.
- SEY-FAIR, *adj.* Seafaring. *Act. Sed.*
- To SEY, *v. n.* To sink. V. SEC.
- SEIGNOREIS, *s. pl.* Supreme courts; applied, apparently in derision, to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. *Life of Melville.*—Fr. *seigneurie*, "an assembly of great lords," Cotgr.
- To SEIL, *v. a.* To strain. *Kelly.*—Su. G. *sil-a*, id. *sil*, a straining dish.
- SEILDYD, SELDYD, *adv.* Seldom. *Wallace.*—A. S. *seldan*, Isl. *staldan*, id.
- SEILE, SEYLE, SELE, *s.* Happiness, S. B. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *saell*, happy; Isl. *saella*, happiness. *Seil o' your face*, is a phrase still used in Aberd. expressive of a wish for happiness to, or a blessing on, the person to whom it is addressed. *Skinner.*
- SEILFU', SEELFU', SEEFUL, *adj.* 1. Pleasant, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Happy; foreboding good, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.*
- SEILY, SEELY, *adj.* Happy. *Seely Wights*, and *Seely Court*, names given to the fairies. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *seelig*, *selig*, beatus. *Sely* is the form of the word in O. E. "*Sely* or happy, felix, fortunatus," Prompt. Parv.
- SEILIS, *interj.* Expressive of admiration. *Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *sillice*, mirabiliter, from *sillie*, mirabilis.
- SEIM, *s.* "Resemblance; likeness; appearance," Gl. Sibb.—Germ. *ziem-en*, Isl. *saem-a*, decere, convenire.
- SEYME, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S. *Nicol Burne.* V. SEAM.
- To SEYN, *v. a.* To consecrate. V. SYND.
- SEYNDILL, SEINDLE, SENDYLL, *adv.* Seldom. *Pron. sindle*, Loth. *senil*, S. O. *seenil*, S. B. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *saen*, *saender*, singulus.
- SEINDLE, SINDLE, *adj.* Rare, S.; *seenil*, S. B. *Ram.*
- To SEYNE, *v. a.* To see. *Wallace.*
- SEYNE, *s.* A sinew. *Wallace.*—Germ. *sene*, id.
- SEINYE, SENYE, SENYHÉ, SEINGNY, *s.* A synod; a consistory. *Knoz.*—O. Fr. *sane*, A. S. *seonath*, a synod; Teut. *seyne*, id. This, in O. E. is written *Scene*, also *Ceene*. "*Scene* of clerkes, synodus," Pr. Parv.
- SEYNYTY. L. *seynity*, signal. *Gawan and Gol.*
- To SEJOYNE, *v. a.* To disjoin. *R. Bruce.*—Lat. *sejung-o*.
- SEJOINED, *part. adj.* Disjoined; separate. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*
- To SEIP, *v. n.* To ooze; to leak. V. SIFE.
- SEIPAGE, *s.* Leakage, S. B.
- SEY-PIECE, SAY-PIECE, *s.* A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a proof of skill, S. *Fergusson.*
- SEIPIN, *part. adj.* Very wet; dripping, S.
- SEIR, SEER, *adj.* Several. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *saer*, *adv.* denoting separation.
- SEIR, *s.* Uncertain. *Gawan and Gol.*
- SEYRICHT, *s.* The name of a book mentioned in Aberd. Reg.: "Tua buikis, viz. ane almanack, & ane callit the *Seyricht*."—Belg. *zeerecht*, marine laws.
- SEIRIE, *adj.* Of distant, reserved, or cynical manners; suggesting the idea of some degree of *hauteur*, Moray.—Su. G. *saer*, a particle denoting separation, asunder; Isl. *ster*, seorsim, Verel.

SEIS, *pl.* 1. Seats. *Palice Honor.* 2. Thrones. *Lyndsay.* V. SE, s. 1.

SEIS, *s. pl.* Times. V. SYIS.

SEY-SHOT, *s.* An opportunity given, in play, of regaining all that one has lost, Fife.

SEY-SOWENS, *s.* A searce used for straining flumery.

To SEISSLE, (Gr. *ts*), *v. a.* 1. To confuse; to put in disorder, Berwick. *Roxb.* 2. To trifle; to spend time unnecessarily. It is used as a part, to signify one who is inactive or unhandy; as, a *scisslin body*, *ibid.*

SEISSLER, *s.* A trifler, *ibid.*—C. B. *sistal-a*, to gossip, *sistalwr*, a gossipier.

SEISTAR, *s.* The sistrum. *Burel.*—Fr. *sistre*, a kind of brazen timbrel.

SEYSTER, *s.* A medley of edibles, Upp. Clydes. *Synon. Soss.*

To SEYSTER, *v. a.* To mix incongruously, Upp. Clydes. This district having belonged to the kingdom of Strathclyde, the word may be deduced from C. B. *saig*, a mess, *seig-iaw*, to mess.

SEITIS, *s. pl.* Plants or herbs. *Doug.*—A. S. *seten*, planta. *Sets*, S. slips of flowers.

SEKER, *adj.* Firm. V. SICKER.

SEL, *SELL*, *pron.* Self, S. A. Bor. *Ray.*

SELABILL, *adj.* Delightful. *Douglas.*

SELCHT, SELCHIE, *s.* 1. A seal, S. *selch.* *Compl. S.*—A. S. *selc*, *sealc*, phoca. 2. Used to denote what is otherwise called a *shulf-corn*, *Gall.* "Sealch, a *shillcorn* or small *bunyion*." *Gall. Encycl. Selk-horn*, *Dumfr.*

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange. *Wyntoun.*—A. S. *selcuth*, *rarus*, *insolitus*.

SELE, *s.* Happiness. V. SELLE.

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle in the stall, S.—Su. G. *sele*, a collar, a yoke.

SELF, SELFF, SELWYN, *adj.* Same. *Barbour.*—A. S. *self*, Su. G. *sialf*, *ipse*.

SELF-BLAK, *adj.* Black as the natural colour of the wool, *i. e.* the same which the animal wore. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SELY, *adj.* 1. Poor; wretched; S. *silly.* *Wallace.*—Su. G. *selig*, *id.* 2. Mean; paltry. *Rollock on II. Thess.*

SELY, *adv.* Wonderfully. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *sellic*, *id.*

SELKHORN, *s.* V. SHILFCORN.

SELKIRK BANNOCK. A cake baked with currants, &c. S. A. *Bride of Lammernoor.*

SELKIT, SELKITH, *adv.* Seldom, *Eskdale*; *corr.* from *Selcouth*, *q. v.*

SELL, *s.* A seat. "Repairing of the pair folk *sellis* in the kirk." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *selle*, a stool or seat; "any ordinary or country stool, of a cheaper sort than the joynd or buffet-stool," *Cotgr.* Lat. *sedile*, *id.*

SELLABLE, *adj.* Vendible. *Sellabill.* *Aberd. Reg. Acts Cha. I.*

SELLAT, *s.* A head-piece for foot soldiers. *Douglas.*—Fr. *salade*, *Ilisp. celada*.

SELLIE, *adj.* Selfish, *Clydes. Roxb.*; from *sell*, *self*. V. the *s.*

SELLIE, *s.* A diminutive from *sell*, *self*. "Sellie's aye *sellie*, self is still for self." *Gall. Encycl.*

SELLOCK, *s.* A fish. V. SILLUK.

SELLOU, *s.* A cellar. *Aberd. Reg.*

SELWYN, *pron.* The *selwyn*, the same; the selfsame. V. SELF.

To SEMBYL, *v. n.* To make a wry mouth, in derision or scorn, S. to *shamble.* *Douglas.*—Lat. *simul-are*, to counterfeit.

SEMBLAY, SEMLAY, SEMBLE, SEMELE, *s.* 1. Meeting; interview. *Wallace.* 2. Act of assembling, *id.* 3. An assembly. *Wyntoun.* 4. Hostile encounter. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *sami-a*, Dan. *sami-er*, *id.*

SEMBLAND, *s.* An assembly. *Wyntoun.*

SEMBLANT, SEMBLAND, *s.* Appearance; show. *Doug.*—Fr. *semblant*, *id.*

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To assemble. *Douglas.*

SEMBLE, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, *Etrr. For.*—Probably from A. S. *scemmel*, *scamnum*, a bench; Isl. *skemmill*, Dan. *skammel*, &c. *id.*

SEMBLING, *s.* Appearance. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Fr. *semblance*, *id.* from *sembl-er*, to seem, to make show of.

SEME, *s.* Vein, in relation to metal; a peculiar use of E. *seam.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMEIBLE, SEMEABLE, *adj.* 1. Like; similar. *Acts Ja. V.*—Lat. *similis*. 2. Becoming; proper; like E. *seemly.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMPETERNUM, *s.* A species of woollen cloth. "Cottons, *sempeternums*, castilians," &c. *Acts Cha. II.*—Lat. *sempiternus*, everlasting. V. PERPETUANAE.

SEMPILNES, *s.* Low condition in life. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl.* V. SYMPILL.

SEMPLA, *adj.* V. SYMPILL.

SEN, *conj.* Since; seeing, S. *Douglas.*

SEN, *prep.* Since, S. *ibid.*

SEN, *s.* Filth. *Douglas.*—Lat. *san-ies*, *id.*

SEND, *adv.* Then; thereafter. *Friests Pblis.*—Tent. *sind*, Su. G. *sendan*, *deinde*, the same with *Syne*, *q. v.*

SEND, *s.* 1. Mission, S. *Atp. Hamiltoun.* 2. A message; a despatch; also, in regard to the local situation of the sender, a *Send-down*, or *Send-up*, S. B. 3. The messengers sent for the bride at a wedding, S. B. *Discipline.* V. SAYND.

SENDYALL, *adv.* Seldom. V. SEINDLE.

SENYE DAY. The day appointed for the meeting of a synod or assembly. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SEINYE.

SENYEORABILL, *adj.* Lordly; seigneurial. *Rauf Coily.*—O. Fr. *seigneur-iable*, seigneurial, *Roquefort.*

SENYEURE, *s.* Lord; prince. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *princeps*, Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*, *id.*

SENYHE, *s.* An assembly. V. SEINYE.

SENYHE, *s.* Badge worn in battle. *Wyntoun.*—O. Fr. *seingnie*, Lat. *sign-um*.

SENYIE-CHAMBER, *s.* The place in which the clergy assembled. *Martin's Relig. D. Andr.*

SENON, *s.* A sinew, S. *Wallace.*—Belg. *senwuen*, Sicamb. *senen*, *id.*

SENS, *s.* Incense. *Bellenden.*—This is also O. E. "Sence or incence, incensum, thus," *Prompt. Parv.*

SEN'S. "Save us." *Gl. Shirr.* V. SANE, *v.*

To SENSE, *v. n.* To scent. *Kelly.*

SENSYMENT, SEMSEMENT, *s.* Sentiment; judgment. *Douglas.*

SENSYNE, *adv.* V. SEN.

SEN, SEN-SYNE. Since that time. *Wallace.*—Contr. from A. S. *seoth-than*, Su. G. *sidan*, *postea*.

SENTHIS, *adv.* Hence, *Gl. Sibb.*

SENTRICE, *s.* Perhaps what has been latterly called the sentry-box. *Aberd. Reg.*

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* The designation of one species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted, S. "The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the

name of *knaveship*, and of *bannock* and *lock*, or *gowpen*." *Ersk.*—Du Cange gives L. B. *sequela*, as syn. with *Secta Moutae*, and *Secta ad Molendinum*.

SEQUESTRE, *s.* *Forbes* on the *Revelation*.—Fr. *sequestre*, signifies "he into whose hands a thing is sequestered," *Coltr.* But I suspect that the term is here used in the primary sense of Lat. *sequester*, a mediator or umpire.

SERD, *pret. v.* Served. *Wallace.* V. SAIR, *v.*

SERE, *adj.* Several. V. SEIR.

SERE, *adv.* Eagerly. *Doug.*—A. S. *sare*, *id.*

SERE, *s.* Sir; lord. V. SCHIR.

SEREACHAN-AITTIN, *s.* A bird. *Martin's West. Isl.* Perhaps the name should be read *screachan-aittin*, because of its *shrieking*.

SE REVARIS, *s. pl.* Sea robbers or pirates. *Aberd. Reg.* V. REWAR, and REYFFAR.

SERF, *s.* *Sovens* or *flumery* before the acetous fermentation commences, *Mory.*—Gael. *searbh*, (pron. *serv*), sour, may have been originally used to denote *sovens* in a more advanced state, and afterwards limited in its sense. *Searbhan* is given by Shaw as signifying oats.

To SERF, *v. a.* *Douglas.* V. SERVE.

SERGE, **SERGE**, *s.* A taper; a torch. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *serge*, a large wax candle, a flambeau.

SERGEAND, *s.* 1. A squire. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *id.* 2. An inferior officer in a court of justice. *Skene.*

SERYT, L. *cryt*, cried. *Wallace.*

SERK, *s.* A shirt. S. V. SARK.

SERKINET, *s.* A piece of dress. V. GIRKINET.

SERMONE, **SERMOND**, *s.* Discourse. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *id.*

SERPE, *s.* Apparently a sort of *fibula* made in a hooked form. *Pinkert. Hist. Scotl.*—Fr. *serpe*, *serpe*, a hook or small bill; *Falz*, *Dict. Trev.*

SERPLATHE, *s.* Eighty stones of wool. *Skene.*—Fr. *sarpilliere*, *E. sarp-cloth*.

SERPLINS, *s. pl.* The soapy water in which clothes have been boiled, *Lanarks.* V. SAPPLES.

To SERE, SERIS, *v. a.* To search. *Douglas.*

To SERVE, SERF, SERWE, *v. a.* To deserve. *Wallace.*

SERVETING, *s.* Cloth for making table napkins. *Rates.*

SERVUABLE, *adj.* Active. *Douglas.*

* **SERVICE**, *s.* 1. A term used at funerals in the country, to denote a round of wine or spirits, &c. to the company, *S. Gall. Encycl.* 2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters while building or repairing a house, *S. A. Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

SERVIN'-CHIEL, *s.* A man servant.

SERVITE, **SERVYTE**, **SERVIT**, **SERVET**, *s.* A table napkin. *S. Spalding.*—Fr. *serviette*, Teut. *servett*, *id.*

SERVITOUR, *s.* 1. In old writings it often signifies clerk, secretary, or man of business. 2. The designation formerly given to a writer's apprentice. *Waverley.* 3. It was also used, like the obsolete E. word, for a servant or attendant, in a general sense, and in the expression of duty or respect.

SERVITRICE, **SERVITRIX**, *s.* A female servant; a lady's maid. *Acts Cha. I. Servitrix. Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *serviteresse*, *servante*, *Roquefort*; L. B. *servitrix*, *famula*.

SESING OX, **SRESIN OX**, **SASING OX.** A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff, or to the baillie of a barony, when he gave infefment to an heir holding crown lands; now commuted into a payment of money, in proportion to the value of the property. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SESSION, **SESSIOWN**, *s.* The consistory, or parochial eldership in Scotland, *S. Knox.*

SESSIONER, *s.* A member of the session or consistory. *Wodrow.*

SESSIONER, *s.* A member of the Court of Session; a senator of the College of Justice in S. *Acts Cha. I.*

SESTUNA, *interj.* Expressive of admiration; equivalent to, "Would you have thought it?" It is also used after refusing to grant a request, *Orkn.* It is evidently, *Seest thou, not?* *Fig. N. mind?*

To SET, *v. a.* To leave, *S. Wyntown.*

SET, **SETT**, *s.* 1. A lease; synonym. with *Tack*. *Spotswood.* 2. A sign or billet fixed on a house, to show that it is to be let, *Aberd.*

SET, *adj.* Cast down; distressed; afflicted, *Aberd.*—The only *v.* to which this seems allied in signification is Teut. *set-en*, *sidere* ad *ima vasa*, *q.* quite sunk. V. SECT, *v. n.*

SET, **SETT**, *part. pa.* Wrought after a particular pattern, *S. Depred. on the Clan Campbell.*

SET, *part. pa.* Seated at a table for a meal, or for computation, *S. B. Cock's Simple Strains.*

To SET, *v. a.* To disgust; to excite nausea; as, "The very sight of that soss set my stamack," *S.*

To SET up upon. To lose one's relish for; to become nauseated with, *S. B.*

To SET off, *v. a.* 1. To dismiss; to turn off, *S.*—Teut. *a-ff-set-en*, *abdicare*, *afsetten van zijn ampt*, *dimovere officio*, *Belg. afgezet*, "turned out, deposed, dismissed from one's place," *Sewel.* The phrase is often used *S.* to denote the dismissal of a servant, or of any one in office. 2. To fob off; to shift off, *S. Ross's Helenore.*

To SET off, *v. n.* 1. To go away; to take one's self off, *S.* 2. To loiter; to linger; to be dilatory, *Aberd.*; synonym. *Put off.*

* To SET by, *v. n.* To care; to regard. *Poems 16th Cent.* In E. it occurs in an active sense only.

To SET by, *v. a.* To give as a substitute, especially for something better; to make to suffice; as, "I'll set him by wi' a pair dinner the day, as I hae naething better to gie him," *S.*

To SET out, *v. a.* To eject; to put out forcibly; as, "I set him out of the house," *S.*

* To SET up, *v. a.* While this *v.* denotes honour or advancement, it is almost invariably used as expressive of contempt for a person, who either assumes some distinction, or receives some honour, viewed as unsuitable to his station or merit, *S.*; as, "Set up, truly!" "His maun hae a new gown; set her up!"

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To beset. *Wyntown.* 2. To lay snares. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *saett-a*, *insidias struere*. 3. To *Sett the gait*, to beset the road or highway. *Acts Ja. V.*—Su. G. *sitt-a*, Isl. *sit-ia*, in *insidiis sedere*; Lat. *insid-ere*, *id.*

SET, *s.* A gin or snare. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *sata*, *insidiaria feris positae*.

SET, *s.* 1. The spot in a river where stationary nets are fixed, *S. Low Case.* 2. The net thus set, *S. ibid.*—Su. G. *saett-a ut et naet*, to spread a net.

SET, *s.* Attack; onset, *S. Ross.*

SET, *s.* 1. Kind; manner, *S.*—Su. G. *saett*, *id.* 2. Shape; figure; cast; make, *Aberd.* 3. The pattern of cloth. It is said to be of this or that set, especially where there are different colours, according to the pattern followed in the weaving, *S. Col. Stewart's Skekhes*. 4. The socket in which a precious stone is set. *Inventories.*

- SHACHLE, *s.* 1. Any thing worn out, S. B. 2. *Shachle*, "a weak animal, all *shachled* or shaken." *Gall. Enc.* 3. A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person, Dumfr. In the part. the vowel *o* is used, *ibid.* V. SHOCHLED.
- To SHACHLE, SHOCHEL, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, S. *Kelly*.
- SHACKLE-BANE, *s.* 1. The wrist, S. *Ramsay*. Q. the bone on which shackles are fixed. 2. Used, perhaps ludicrously, to denote the pastern of a horse. *Franck's Northern Memoirs*.
- SHAFT, *s.* A handle, S.—E. *haft*, Su. G. *skaft*.
- SHAFTS, *s.* 1. A kind of woollen cloth, *Aberd. Stat. Acc.* 2. Pron. of *chafits*, jaws in Shetl.
- SHAG, *s.* 1. The refuse of barley, S.—Su. G. *shaegg*, hair. 2. The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats, Strathm.
- SHAGL, *v. a.* To cut raggedly.—Isi. *sagla*, id.
- SHAIARN, *s.* The dung of cattle. V. SHARN.
- To SHAK a *fa'*. To wrestle, S. *Ross*.
- To SHAK a *foot*. To dance, S. *A. Scott's Poems*.
- To SHAK one's *crap*. To give vent to one's ill humour, S. B. *Shirrefs*.
- * To SHAKE, *v. a.* One is said to be *sair shaken*, when much emaciated by disease or long confinement, S.
- SHAKE, *s.* Emaciation, as described above; as, a *sair shake*, S.
- SHAKE-DOWN, *s.* A temporary bed made on the floor, S. *Pop. Ball*.
- SHAKE-RAG-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling a tattered-malion, South of S. *Guy Mann*.
- SHALE, *s.* Alum ore, S.
- SHALER, *s.* 1. A shade of gray, peculiar to the wool of Shetland sheep. 2. Hoar-frost, Shetl.
- SHALL, *s.* The scale suspended from a balance for weighing, *Aberd.*—Teut. *schaele van de waeghe*, lanx; Belg. *schaal*, id.
- SHALL, *s.* 1. A shell, *Aberd.*—Isi. and Su. G. *skal*, testa. 2. A shawl, *ib.*
- SHALLOCH, *adj.* Plentiful; abundant, *Mearns*.—Isi. *skiol-a*, operire, tegere.
- SHALLOCHY, *adj.* Shallow. "Shallochy land, land of a shallow nature." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHALT, *s.* A horse of the smallest size; *Shallie*, *dimin.* *Aberd.*; the same with *Shellie*. *W. Beattie's Tales*.
- To SHAM, *v. a.* To strike, *Loth.*
- To SHAMBLE, *v. n.* 1. To rack the limbs by striding, *Ang.* 2. To make a wry mouth, S. *Shamble chafits*, wry mouth, S. B. *Forbes*.
- To SHAMBLE, *v. a.* To distort; to writhe; as, "He *shambled* his mou' at me," S. B.; *synon.* *Shevel*, *Showl*. Apparently from a common origin with the E. *adj.* *Shambling*, "moving awkwardly and irregularly;" but what this is seems very doubtful.
- SHAMBO, SHAMBO-LEATHER, *s.* The leather called *shamoys*, S. From *chamois*, a kind of goat. *Watson's Collection*.
- * SHAME, *s.* Used as a substitute for the devil's name; as, *Shame care*, S. B.; or in imprecation, as, *Shame on ye*, *Shame fa' ye*, *i. e.* befall you, S.; *synon.* with *Foul*, *Sorrow*, *Mischief*, &c. *Herd's Coll.*
- SHIAMLOCH, *s.* A cow that has not calved for two years, *W. Loth.*—Gael. *simlach*, id.
- SHIAMMEL-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having crooked legs, *Teviotd.* V. SHAMBLE, *v.*
- SHAMS, *s. pl.* Legs.—Fr. *jambes*, id.
- SHAN, *adj.* 1. Silly; paltry, *Loth.* *Ramsay*.—A. S. *scande*, Teut. *schande*, dedecus. 2. *Shan* would seem to be used in *Ayr.* as signifying backward, *averse*. *Picken*.
- SHAND, *adj.* The same with *Shan*, but apparently used in a stronger sense, as signifying worthless, South of S. "Base coin. Cant word." *Gl. Antiquary*.
- To SHANE, *v. a.* To heal; to cure; properly used to denote the supposed effect of superstitious observances. *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHANG, *s.* A sort of luncheon; "shang o' breed and cheese, a piece, a bite between meals." *Gall. Enc.*—Isi. *skan* signifies crusta, cortex.
- SHANGAN, *s.* A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, S. *Burns*. V. SHANOIE.
- To SHANGIE, *v. a.* To enclose in a cleft piece of wood, S. A. *J. Nicol*.
- SHANGIE, *s.* 1. A shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the *byre*. 2. The chain by which dogs are coupled, *Fife*. Hence, it has been supposed, the term *Collieshangie*, *q.* "a quarrel between two dogs which are bound with the same chain." In *Fife* the term is used in a general sense as denoting a chain. Perhaps *shangie* is merely a modification of Fr. *chaîne*, a chain.
- SHANGIE, *adj.* Thin; meagre, S.—Gael. *seang*, small, slender.
- SHANGINESS, *s.* The state of being slender; meagreness, S.
- * SHANK, *s.* The handle; as, "the *shank* o' a spune," S.
- To SHANK, *v. n.* To sink a coal-pit; as, "to *shank* for coals," *Clydes. Ann. Par.*
- To SHANK *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To set off smartly; to walk away with expedition, S. *Tarras*. 2. To depart, in whatever manner, S. *A. Wilson's Poems*. V. SCHANK, *s.*
- To SHANK *aff*, *v. a.* To send off without ceremony, S. *Antiquary*.
- To SHANK one's self *awa*, *v. a.* To take one's self off quickly, S. *Antiquary*.
- To SHANK, *v. n.* 1. To travel on foot, S. *Ferguson*. 2. To knit stockings, *Aberd.*
- SHANK of a coal mine. The pit sunk for reaching the coals, S.—A. S. *senc-an*, to sink.
- SHANK of a hill. The projecting point of a hill, S.
- SHANKER, *s.* A female knitter of stockings, *Aberd.* *Gl. Sibb.*
- SHANKS, *s. pl.* V. SCHANK.
- SHANKS-NAIGIE, *s.* To ride on *Shanks Mare*, *Nap.* or *Nagy*, a low phrase, signifying to travel on foot, S. *Shirr. Gall.* London, "narrow-bone stage"—a pun upon *Mary-le-bone*?
- SHANKUM, *s.* A man or beast that has long small legs, *Orkn.* V. SCHANK.
- SHANNACH, *s.* A bonfire lighted on Hallow-eve, *Perths.*; also *shinicle*.—Gael. *samhnag*, *samh'-in*, the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter.
- SHANNAGH, *s.* A word used in this form, "It is ill *shannagh* in you to do" this or that; *s. e.* "It is ill your part, or it is ungrateful in you to do so."
- SHAP, *s.* A shop, *Ettr. For.*—Teut. *schap*, promptuarium. V. CHAP.
- To SHAPE *away*, *v. a.* To drive away. *Godly Sangs.*—Germ. *schieben*, *schupfen*, to drive.
- SHAPINGS, *s. pl.* The small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in *shaping* any piece of dress, S.

- SHARD, s.** A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach. This term is often applied contemptuously to a child; generally to one that is puny or deformed, Aberd.; q. "a mere fragment." Either a figurative use of E. *shard*, A. S. *seard*, a fragment; or allied to Isl. *skard-a*, minuire; Su. G. *skard*, fractura.
- To SHARE, v. a.** To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid from the heavier, Lanarks. Ettr. For.; the same with *Schire, v.*
- To SHARE, v. n.** Applied to liquids, when they separate in a vessel into two or more parts, *ib.*
- SHARG, s.** A contemptuous term, conveying the idea of the object being tiny, and at the same time mischievous, Kinross, Perth.—Ir. Gael. *searg*, dry, withered; *searg-am*, to wither, pine away, consume.
- To SHARG, v. a.** To tease; applied to language, Shetl.
- SHARG, s.** Petulant, unnecessary expostulation, *ib.*—Su. G. *skerock*, Dan. *skrauk*, fictio, commentum.
- SHARGAR, SHARGER, s.** 1. A lean person; a scrag. Ross.—Belg. *scraghe*, *id.* 2. A weakly child, S.; also *shargan*, *ibid.*—Gael. *seirg*, a consumption. V. *SHARG*, from which this is a dimin.
- SHARGIE, adj.** Thin; shrivelled, Ayr.
- SHARINS, s. pl.** The useless or less valuable part of liquids, whether poured off or remaining in a vessel, Lanarks. Ettr. For.
- SHARN, SHEARN, SHAIRN, s.** The dung of oxen or cows, S. R. *Galloway*.—A. S. *searn*, Fris. *scharn*, dung.
- SHARNEY-FAC'D, adj.** Having the face befouled with cow-dung. *Elythsome Bridal*.
- SHARNY, adj.** Bedaubed with cow-dung, S. *Rams*.
- SHARNIE, s.** A designation given to the person to whom the charge of the cows is committed in winter; from being employed in carrying off the dung, Roxb.
- SHARNY-PEAT, s.** A cake of cow-dung mixed with coal-dross, S.
- SHARPING-STANE, s.** A whetstone, S.
- SHARRACHIE, adj.** Cold; chill, Ang.
- SHARROW, adj.** 1. Bitter, in relation to the taste; also used in a general sense, Caithn. 2. Keen; as, *a sharrow craver*, one who acts the part of a dun, *ibid.*—Ir. and Gael. *searbh* signifies bitter, sharp, severe.
- SHATHMONT, s.** A measure of six inches. *Ritson*.
V. **SCHAFTMON**.
- To SHAUCHLE, v. n.** To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, S. V. **SHACH**.
- SHAVE, SHEEVE, s.** A slice, S. *Ramsay*.—Belg. *schyf*, a round slice. O. E. "Shyue of brede or other lyke, lesca, scinda," Prompt. Parv.
- To SHAVE, v. a.** To sow, Ab.; *shaw*, Buchan. [ING. **SHAVELIN, s.** A carpenter's tool, Aberd. V. **CHAVEL-SHAVELIS, s. pl.** *Poems 16th Cent.*—Teut. *schaevo-en*, is rendered impudent et inverecunde petere, Killian. Perhaps deprecators, from L. B. *scavill-am*, praeda.
- SHAVER, s.** A wag, S. *Burns*. *Gl. Shirr*.
- SHAUGHLIN', part. pr. Reg. Dalton.** V. **SHAUCHLE, v.**
- SHAVIE, 1.** A trick or prank. *To play one a Shavie*, to play one a trick. It is used sometimes in a good, sometimes in a bad sense, Aberd. Perth. Fife. 2. To disappoint one, *ibid.* *To Work one a Shavie*, *id.* The origin is probably Dan. *skiaev*, Isl. *skeif-r*, oblique, awry, (E. *askew*;) q. to set one off the proper or direct course. V. **SKAVIE**.
- SHAVITER, s.** A term expressive of contempt; as, *a pair drunken shaviter*, Berw.
- SHAVITER-LIKE, adj.** Having the appearance of a blackguard, Ettr. For.
- SHAUL, SHAWL, adj.** Shallow, S. "Shawl water macks mickle din," Prov. V. **SCHALD**.
- SHAULING, s.** The act of killing salmon by means of a leister, S. A.; from E. *shallow*. *Stat. Acc.*
- SHAUM, s.** The leg or limb, Buchan. *Tarras's P.* Most probably by a slight change from Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; Ital. *gamba*, *id.*
- SHAUP, s.** 1. The husk, S. 2. An empty person. *Ramsay*. 3. Weak corn, Dumfr.—Teut. *schelp*, putamen, Isl. *skalp*, vagina.
- SHAUPIE, SHAWPIE, adj.** Lank; not well filled up; applied to the appearance; q. resembling an empty husk, Loth. Perth. S. O. *The Smugglers*.
- SHAUPIT, part. pa.** Furnished with pods; as, *weel-shaupit pease*, S. O.
- SHAW, s.** Show; appearance. *Acts Ja. VI. V.* **SCHAW, v.**
- SHAW, s.** A wood, Fife. V. **SCHAW**.
- SHAW, s.** A piece of ground which becomes suddenly flat at the bottom of a hill or steep bank, Teviot. Thus *Birken-shaw*, a piece of ground, of the description given, covered with short scraggy birches; *Brecken-shaw*, a *shaw* covered with ferns.
- SHAW, interj.** A term of incitement addressed to a dog, Galloway. V. **SHA**.
- SHAWL, adj.** Shallow. V. **SHAUL, SCHALD**.
- SHAWS, pl.** The foliage of esculent roots, S. *Courant*.—Teut. *schawe*, umbra.
- SHEAD OF CORN.** V. **SHED**.
- SHEAL, SCHELE, SHEIL, SHEALS, SHIELD, SHIELLING, SHEELIN, s.** 1. A hut for those who have the care of sheep or cattle, S. *Clan Albin*. 2. A hut for fishermen, S. *Law Case*. 3. A shed for sheltering sheep during night, S. 4. A cottage for sportsmen, S. *Stat. Acc.* 5. *Wynter schelis*, winter quarters, *Bellenden*. 6. A nest for a field-mouse, *Henryson*.—Isl. *sael*, domuncula aestiva in montanis; Su. G. *skale*, Isl. *skali*, a cottage.
- To SHEAL, SHIEL, v. a.** To put sheep under cover, S. *Ross*.
- To SHEAL, v. a.** To take the husks off seeds, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Belg. *sheel-en*, A. S. *seal-ian*, to shell. *To Sheal Pease* is, I am informed, a phrase common in the midland counties of E.
- To SHEAR, SCHEIR, v. a.** 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, S. 2. To reap, in general, S. *Lynd say*.
- SHEAR, s.** The act of shearing or reaping, S. And aye they tell that "a green shear is an ill shake."—*The Har'at Rig*.
- To SHEAR, SHEER, v. n.** To divide; to part; to take different directions, Perth. *Trans. Antig. Soc. for Scotl.*—A. S. *seer-an*, *seir-an*, dividere; Teut. *schieren*, Su. G. *skaer-a*, partiri.
- SHEAR OF A HILL.** The ridge or summit, where wind and water are said to shear, Aberd.
- SHEARER, s.** 1. One employed in cutting down corn, S. *Hudson*. 2. In a general sense, a reaper, S.—Su. G. *skaer-a*, metere, falce scare.
- SHEARIN, s.** 1. The act of cutting down corn, S. *A. Doug.* 2. Harvest in general.
- SHEAR-KEAVIE, s.** The cancer depurator, Loth.
- SHEARN, s.** V. **SHARN**.
- SHEAR-SMITH, s.** A maker of shears. This is mentioned among the incorporated trades of Edinburgh. *Blue Blanket*. V. **SHEERMEN**.
- SHEAVE, s.** A slice, S. V. **SHAVE**.

SHED, *s.* A portion of land, as distinguished from that which is adjacent, *S.*—*A. S.* *scēad-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, separare. *Sheed of land* is used in the same sense, Orkn. *A shed of corn*, a piece of ground on which corn grows, as distinguished from the adjacent land on either side, *S. Lamont's Diary*. *Sick man's shed*, a battle-field, Ang.

SHIED, *s.* 1. The interstice between the different parts of the warp in a loom, *S. Adam*.—*Su. G.* *skēd*, Isl. *skēid*, pecten textorius, per quem stamen transit, quique fila discernit; as well undoubtedly be viewed as a cognate term; as well as in the general sense of the *S.* term, *skēde*, intervallum. 2. Used, in a general sense, for an interstice of any kind, Mearns. Thus, *shed-teeth*, and *shed of the teeth*, denote the interstices between the teeth.

To SHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide; to separate, *S.* 2. Particularly used to denote the separation of lambs from their dams; a pastoral term, Loth. Roxb. *V. SCHED*.

SHED of the hair. *V. SCHED*, *SCHED*, *s.*

SHEDDER SALMON. A female salmon; the male being denominated a *kipper*, South of *S. Annandale*.

SHEDDIN', *s.* The act of separating lambs from the parent ewes. *Hogg*.

SHIEDE, *s.* A slice, *S. B. Sir Gawain*.

To SHIED, *v. a.* To cut into slices, *S. B.*

SHIELING, *s.* The same with *Skilling*. "The *Shieling* is the thin substance containing the meal, and which, by the last operation of grinding, is separated into two parts, viz., *Meal*, and *Meal-seeds*." *Proof respecting Mill of Inverarnay*.

SHIELIN-HILL, *s.* The eminence near a mill, where the kernels of the grain were separated, by the wind, from the husks, *S.* "By every corn-mill, a knoll-top, on which the kernels were winnowed from the husks, was designed the *shieling-hill*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SHIEN, *s. pl.* Shoes, *Aberd.*

SHIEN of the ee. The pupil of the eye, *S. B.* In Fife called, "the *shēne* o' the ee."

SHEEP-HEAD SWORD. The vulgar designation for a basket-hilted sword, *S. Lintoun Green*.

SHEEP-NET, *s.* An enclosure composed of nets hung upon stakes, for the purpose of confining sheep. *Surv. Renfrews*.

SHEEP-ROT, *s.* Butterwort, an herb, *S. B.* This is named *Sheep-root*, Roxb. Also *Clowns*. It is said to receive the former name, because, when turned up by the plough, the *sheep* greedily feed on it.

SHEEP'S-CHEESE, *s.* The root of Dog-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn.; Loth. Roxb.

SHEEP-SHANK, *s.* "To think one's self *nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited," *S. Burns*.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* A certain allowance to ploughmen, Berwicks. *Agr. Surv. Berwickshire*.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* Common mica, *S.*

SHEEP'S-SOWRUCK. *Triticum repens*. *V. Sowrock*.

SHEEP-TAID, *s.* A tick or sheep-louse, Clydes.; synon. *Ked*, *Kid*.

To SHEER, *v. n.* To divide; to part. *V. SEAR*, *v.*

SHEER-FEATHER, *s.* A thin piece of iron attached to the plough-share, for the purpose of cutting out the furrow, Clydes. *S. O.*

SHEERMEN, *s. pl.* The designation of one of the corporations of Edinburgh. *Mail. Hist. Edin.*—*A. S.* *scēar-an*, to shear. Old Fraunces gives "Scharman or scherman, tonsor, tonsarius," Prompt. Parv. This might have been used in the same sense with our *Sheerman*, for in Ort. Vocab. *tonsor* is rendered "a cljyper."

To SHEET, *v. a.* To shoot, *Aberd.*; *Sheet styth*, shot dead. *V. STRY*, *STRYH*.

SHIEVE, *s.* A slice. *V. SHAVE*.

To SHEYL, *SHYLE*, *v. a.* To distort the countenance, Ettr. For. *Sheyld*, *sheyld*, distorted; used in a general sense, Dumfr. This is the same with *Shevel*, *v.*

SHEIMACH, *s.* A kind of bass made of straw or *sprotr*-ropes plaited, on which panniers are hung, Mearns. *G. Sibb.*—Gael. *sumag*, a pack-saddle, *A. S.* *seam sarcina jumentaria*.

SHEIMACH, *s.* A thing of no value, *S. B.*

SHELKY, *s.* The seal, Shetl. *V. SELCHT*.

SHELL. *Scarcely out of the shell yet*; applied to young persons who affect something beyond their years, *S.*

To SHELL down, *v. a.* To expend, applied to money; as, "the gold is *shelled down*." *Sheeling out* is used as equivalent; borrowed from the act of taking grain out of the husks. *V. ASH-KEYS*.

SHELLYCOAT, *s.* 1. A spirit, supposed to reside in the waters, *S. Minstr. Bord.* 2. A bum-bailiff, Loth. *Fergusson*.

SHELL-SICKNESS. A disease of sheep, Shetl. *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*

SHELM, *s.* The pieces of wood which form the upper frame of a cart, into which the *starts* or posts in the sides are morticed, Lanarks.

SHELM, *s.* A rascal. *Melvil.*—Fr. id.

SHELMENTS, *s. pl.* *V. SHILMONTS*.

SHELTIE, *s.* A horse of the smallest size, *S. Martin*.—Perhaps corr. from *Shetland*, Dan. *Hialtland*.

SHEPHERD'S CLUB, or **CLUBS**. The Broad-leaved Mullein, Lanarks. "Verbascum thapsium, Broad-leaved Mullein, *Shepherd's Club*, *Scotis*," *A. Wilson*.

SHEPHROA, *s.* A piece of female dress. *Watson*.

SHERARIM, *s.* A squabble, Mearns. Of the same family with *Shirraglie*.

SHERIFF GLOVES. A perquisite which, it appears, belongs to the sheriff of the county of Edinburgh at each of two fairs. *Blue Blanket*.

SHIERRA-MOOR, *s.* A designation for the rebellion in Scotland, A.D. 1715, *S.*—*V. SHIERRA-MUIR*.

SHETH, *SHETHE*, *s.* 1. The stick with which a mower whets his scythes, Annandale. In Fife, a *straiik*. 2. Applied to any object that is coarse and ugly; as, a coarse, ill-looking man is in derision termed "an ugly *sheth*," *ib.*—Isl. *skid*, lamina lignea.

SHEUCH, *s.* A furrow; a trench, *S.* *V. SEUCH*.

To SHIEUCH, *SHUGH*, *v. a.* To lay plants in the earth, before they are planted out, *S. Paisley*.

To SHEUCH, (*gout*.) *v. a.* To distort, Mearns: This is merely a provincial variety of *Shach*, *v. id.*

To SHEVEL, *v. a.* To distort, *S. Shewelling-gabbit*, *q.* having a distorted mouth. *Ramsay*. *V. SNOWL*.

To SHEVEL, *v. n.* To walk in an unsteady and oblique sort of way, *S.*

SHEWARD, *pret.* Assured. *Sadler's Pap.*

SHEWE. The *pret.* of *Shaive*, *Shaw*, to sow, Buch. *Tarras*.—*A. S.* *seow*, seminavit.

To SHY, *SHY off*, *v. n.* Applied to a horse, when it does not properly start, but moves to a side from an object at which it is alarmed, *S.*—*Su. G. sky*, Alem.

ski-en, vitare, subterfugere; whence *E. shy*, *adj.*

SHIACKS, *s. pl.* Light black oats, variegated with gray stripes, having beards like barley, *S. B. Stat. Acc.*—*Su. G. skaeck*, variegated.

To SHIAUVE, *v. a.* To sow, Buchan. *V. the letter W.*

- To SHIEGLE, *v. n.* The same with *Shoggle*, to shake, to be in a joggling state, Gall.
- SHIELING, *s.* V. SHEAL, *s.*
- SHIEMACH, *adj.* Malignant; reproachful; as, "a *shiemack* hearsay," an injurious report, Aysr.—Gael. *sgeamh-aim*, to reproach.
- SHIFT, *s.* A rotation of crops, Stirlings. *Agr. Surv. Stirling.*
- SHILBANDS, *s. pl.* Cart tops, Dumfr.; synonym with *Shilmons*. *Laid-tree*, id. Etrr. For.
- To SHYLE, *v. a.* To make wry faces, V. SHEL. Y.
- To SHYLE, *v. n.* To look obliquely, Gall. "*Shyling*, not looking directly at an object, but out at a side." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SKELLIE.
- SHILFA, SHILFAW, *s.* The chaffinch, S. *Mary Stewart*. The *Shilfa* has, perhaps, had its name in S. from its striking the notes called *sol-fa*, in old music books when chanting its pretty song.
- SHILFCORN, SELKHORN, *s.* A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, S. *Colvil.*
- SHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S. The S. and E. words seem to claim different origins; *Shill* being most nearly allied to Su. G. *skall-a*, voosiferari, *skall-a*, Isl. *skell-a*, tinnire; and *Shrill* to Su. G. *seraell-a*, fragorem edere (Seren.) sonum streperum edere, Ibre.
- SHILLACKS, SHILLOCKS, SHELOCKS, *s. pl.* The lighter part of oats; the light grain that is blown aside in winnowing, Aberd. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*—Teut. *schille*, *schelle*, cortex, *schill-en*, *schell-en*, decorticare.
- SHILLING, SCHILLING, SHILLEN, *s.* Grain that has been freed from the husk, S. *Dunbar.*
- SHILLIN SEEDS, SHEALING SEEDS. The outermost husk of corn that is ground, after being separated from the grain, S.
- SHILLY-SHALLY, *adj.* Weak; delicate, Etrr. For.; evidently transferred from the signification in E. to a dubious and frequently varying state of health.
- SHILMONTS, SHELMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. The frame or rail laid on a common cart, for carrying a load of hay, S. 2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a *muck-bodied* or close cart, Loth. V. BAUCHLES.
- SHILPED, *adj.* Timid, Gall. "A *shilped* wretch, a heart stripped of manliness." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHILPETNESS, *s.* Faintness; tremor, ib.
- SHILPIE, *s.* "A person trembling always." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHILPIE, SHILPIT, *adj.* 1. Insipid, applied to fermented liquors, S. *Waverley*.—Su. G. *skaell*, insipidus, aquosus. 2. Of a sickly colour, often *shilpit-like*, S. *Sibald*. 3. Applied to ears of corn not well filled, S. B.—Teut. *schelp*, putamen.
- SHILVINS, *s. pl.* Rails that fixed the *rungs* which formed the body of a cart, Ang.—Su. G. *skelwing*, paries intergerinus.
- To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To shine. *Ritson*. V. SKIMMERIN.
- SHIMMER, *s.* One of the cross bars in a kiln, for supporting the *ribs* on which the grain is laid for being dried, Loth. *Simmers*, *q. v.*
- SHIN of a hill. The prominent or ridgy part of the declivity, with a hollow on each side; one of the many allusions, in local designation, to the form of the human body, S. *Edin. Mag.*
- SHYND, SOIND, *s.* A court of law, Shetl.
- SHYND or SOIND BILL. A deed executed in a court, *ibid.*
- SHINGLE, *s.* Gravel. *R. Gilhaize*. An improper orthography for *Chingle*, *q. v.*
- SHINICLE, *s.* V. SHANNACI.
- SHINNERS, *s. pl.* The refuse of a smith's stithy, Dumfr. *Danders*, synonym. Corr. from E. *Cinders*.
- SHINNY, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, Aberd. S. A.
- SHINNY-CLUB, *s.* The bat used for striking with in this game, Roxb.
- SHINNOCK, *s.* The same with *Shinty*, *q. v.*
- SHINTY, *s.* 1. A game in which bats, somewhat resembling a golf-club, are used, S. In *Shinty* there are two goals, called *hails*; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their opponents' *hail*. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The club or stick used in playing, S.—Ir. *shon*, a club. 3. The ball, or knot of wood, is called *Shintie*, Selkirks. *Shinnie*, Sutherland. Thus they speak of the club and *shinnie*. *Clan Albin.*
- SHIOLAG, *s.* Wild mustard, Caithn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* V. SKELLOCH.
- SHIPPER, *s.* A shipmaster. *Pilsottie.*
- SHIRE, SHYRE, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of strait, or S. *scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, Teviotdale. 2. Thin, S. B. "Thin cloth we call *shire*." *Gl. Shirr.* Q. pellucid, V. SCHIRE.
- SHIREE, *adj.* "Proud; conceited." *Gl. Picken*, S. O.—Teut. *schier-en*, ornare; Su. G. *skyr-a*, lucidum reddere.
- SHIRIE, SHYRE, *adj.* Thin; watery; applied to liquids; as, *shyrie kail*, Fife. The same with *Schire*, *q. v.*
- SHIRLES, *s. pl.* Turfs for fuel, Aberd. V. SCHERALD.
- To SHIRP AWAY, *v. n.* To shrink; to shrivel. *M' Ward's Contendings.*
- SHIRPET, *part. adj.* Thin, and tapering towards a point; *q. sharpened*, *i. e.* sharpened, Aysr. *Annals of the Parish.*
- SHIRRAGH, *adj.* Having an acrid taste, Renfr.—Su. G. *skarp*, sharp.
- SHIRRAGLIE, *s.* A contention; a squabble, Loth.—Su. G. *skurigla*, increpare, to make a noise; to chide.
- SHIRRA-MUIR, SIERRA-MOOR, *s.* 1. A designation used to denote the rebellion against government in the year 1715, from the name of the moor between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought, S. *Burns's Halloween*. 2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 3. A severe drubbing with the tongue; a *Shirra-meer*. *Tarras.*
- SHIRROCHY, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Sour; having a haughty and penetrating look, Aysr. This seems synonym with *Shirragh*. V. SHARROW.
- SHIRROT, *s.* A turf or *divot*, Banffs. V. SCHERALD.
- SHIRROW, *s.* A species of field-mouse, the *shrew*, Roxb. V. SKROW.
- SHIRT, *s.* Wild mustard, Gl. Sibb.
- SHIT, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, or puny person, S. *Polwart*.—E. *chit*; Ital. *citto*, puer, puella.
- SHIT-FACED, *adj.* Having a very small face, as a child, Clydes; *q. chit-faced?*
- To SHITTER, *v. n.* To shiver, Fife; merely a provincial variety of *Chitter*, *q. v.* or a corr. of E. *shudder*.
- SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, *adj.* Terms expressive of the greatest contempt, and applied to what is either very insignificant in appearance, or mean and despicable, S.—This exactly corresponds with Dan. *skiden*, dirty, foul, sluttish. Chaucer uses *shitten* in the sense of filthy.

- SHITTLE, s.** "Any thing good for nothing." *Gall. Enc.* Formed, perhaps, as expressive of the greatest contempt from Teut. *schittle*, steruus.
- SHOAD, ON-SHOAD, s.** A portion of land; the same with *Shed*, Fife.—A. S. *scoad-an*, separare; in pret. *scoad*.
- To SHOCHLE, (gutt.) v. a. and n.** The same with *Shackle*. This term is often conjoined with another very synon. when applied to an object that is very much distorted; as, "She's bath *shochled* and *sheyld*," Dumfr.
- SHOCHLES, s. pl.** Legs; used contemptuously, Ab.; perhaps originally applied to limbs that were distorted. V. *SHACHLE*.
- SHOCHLIN', part. adj.** Waddling; wriggling, Aberd. D. *Anderson's P. V. SHACH.*
- SHOCHLING, part. pr.** Used metaph. apparently in the sense of mean, paltry. *Ramsay. V. SHACHLE.*
- SHODDLE, s.** 1. A little shoe, such as that worn by a child, Dumfr. S. B. This diminutive retains the most ancient form of the Goth. word.—Moes. G. *skaud*, calcuus. 2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or the pivot of a top, Fife.
- SHODE-SHOOL, s.** A wooden shovel, shod with iron, S. B. *Watson's Coll.*
- To SHOE THE MOSS.** To replace the uppermost and grassy turfs, after peats have been cast, South of S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*
- SHOEING THE AULD MARE.** A dangerous sport among children, Gall. "A beam of wood is slung between two ropes; a person gets on this, and contrives to steady himself until he goes through a number of antics; if he can do this, he *shoes the auld mare*; if he cannot do it, he generally tumbles to the ground, and gets hurt with the fall." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHOELIN, part. adj.** Distorted, Renfr. A. *Wilson.*
- SHOES, s. pl.** The fragments of the stalks of flax, separated by the mill, or by hand dressing. *Shows* is perhaps a preferable orthography. Arthur Young writes *shoes*; whence it would seem that the term is used in E. as a provincial term, for I do not find it in any dictionary.
- To SHOG, v. a.** To jog; to shake. V. *SCHOG.*
- To SHOG, v. n.** To shake from corpulence.
- SHOG-BOG, s.** A deep mossy puddle, often that through which a spring takes its course, covered with a coating of closely matted grass, sufficiently strong to carry a light person, who, by giving a *shop*, produces a continued undulating motion, Fife.
- SHOGGIE-SHOU, s.** A game. V. *SUGGIE-SHUB.*
- SHOGGLE, SUGGLE, s.** 1. A large piece of ice floating down a river, after the ice is broken up. 2. A clot of blood, Roxb.—Isl. *skoegull*, prominencia. Or shall we view our term as originally the same with A. S. *gicel*, *is-gicel*, whence E. *ice-ice*? V. *ISECHOKILL.*
- To SHOGLE, v. a.** To jog. V. *SCHOGGLE.*
- SHOGLE, s.** A jog, S. B.
- SHOLMARKED, s.** A calf wanting a piece of its ear at birth, Shetl.
- SHOLMIT, adj.** Having a white face; applied to an ox or cow, Shetl.
- SHOLT, s.** A small horse, Orkn.; also *Shalt*; the same with *Sheltie*, q. v.
- SHONY, s.** The name formerly given to a marine deity worshipped in the Western Isles. *Martin's West. Isl.*
- To SHOO, v. a.** 1. To produce a swinging motion, Ayr. *The Entail.* 2. To backwater with an oar. V. *SHUB.*
- SHOOD, s.** The distant noise of animals passing, Shetl.—Teut. *schudd-en*, quater; vibrare, tremere; Su. G. *skutt-a*, excutere, cursitare; Isl. *skiot-r*, celer.
- SHOOGLE, s.** A jog; a shog, Ayr. *The Entail. V. SHOOGLE.*
- SHOOIE, s.** A name given to the Arctic Gull, Shetl. "Larus Parasiticus, (Linn. Syst.) *Scoutiallin, Shooi, Arctic Gull.*" *Edmonstone's Zell.*
- SHOOL, s.** A shovel, S. *Picken.*
- To SHOOL, v. a.** To shovel, S. This v. is used with different prepositions; as, *aff, frae, on, out.* 1. To *Shool aff*, to shovel off, S. *Marriage.* 2. To *Shool frae*, to remove from, by the act of shovelling, S. *ibid.* 3. To *Shool on*, metaph. to cover, as in a grave, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 4. To *Shool out*, to throw out with violence, S. *Antiquary.*
- SHOONE, s. pl.** Shoes, S. *shune*, (Gr. v.) *Spalding. V. SCHONE.*
- SHOOP, pret. of the v. To Shape, S. B. Ross's Hel.—**A. S. *sccep. Sccep* nihte naman; *Fecit* nocti nomen, *Caedm. V. SCHAPE.*
- SHOOSTER, s.** A seamster.
- To SHOOT, v. a.** To make a selection in purchasing cattle or sheep, S. A. and O. *Gall. Encycl. V. SHOTT, s.*
- To SHOOT, v. a.** To push, push out, S.; as, "I'll shoot him o'er the brae." "Shoot out your tongue." Pron. q. *shute*, like Fr. u.
- OUTSHOT, s.** A projecting building, S. The origin is found in Sw. *skjut-a ut*, projicere. V. *OUTSHOT.*
- To SHOOT, v. n.** To push off from the shore in a boat, or to continue the course in casting a net, S. B. *Law Case.*
- * **To SHOOT, SHUTE, v. n.** To run into seed, S. The v. as used in E. simply signifies to germinate. *Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*
- To SHOOT by, v. a.** To delay. V. *SCHUTE.*
- To SHOOT among the Dows.** To exaggerate in narration; to fib. V. *Dow, s. a dove.*
- To SHOP, v. n.** To rap. R. *Bruce. V. CHAP.*
- SHORE, s.** The prop used in constructing *flakes* for enclosing cattle, S. A. *Battle of Flodden.* Used in supporting a ship in building, or a boat when drawn upon the beach, Mearns, Aberd.—Teut. *schoore*, fulcimen, Isl. *skur*, suggrundia; syn. *shord*, Shetland.
- To SHORE, v. a.** To count; to reckon, S.—Su. G. *skor-a*, to mark.
- SHORE, s.** Debt. *Godly Sangs.*
- To SHORE, v. a.** 1. To threaten. 2. To offer, S. O. *Burns.* 3. This verb is sometimes used in a neuter and impersonal form, as denoting the appearance of rain being about to fall; as, *It's shorin*, Dumfr. 4. *To shore a dog* to or *till*, to hound a dog on cattle or sheep, Dumfr. 5. *To shore off* or *aff*, to recall a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, *ibid.* *To stench*, synon. V. *SCHOR, v.*
- SHOREMIL, s.** The margin of the sea, Shetl.
- SHORT, adj.** Laconic and tart, S. R. *Bruce.*
- To KEEP SHORT BY THE HEAD.** To restrict as to expenditure; to give narrow allowance as to money, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the short rein or halter given to an unruly animal. *Tales of My Landlord.*
- To SHORT, v. a.** To amuse; to divert; q. to make time seem short.
- SHORTBREAD, s.** A thick cake, baked of fine flour and butter, to which carraways and orange-peel are frequently added, S. It seems to have received its name from its being very friable. *Marriage.*

- SHORTCOMING**, *s.* Defect; deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, *shortcoming in duty*, S. *M' Ward's Contendings*. This term is evidently formed from the beautiful and truly philosophical description given of sin by the apostle Paul, Rom. iii. 23, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."—In Isl. *skort-r* signifies defectus.
- SHORT-GOWN**, *s.* 1. A gown without skirts, reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants, commonly through the day; sometimes with long, and sometimes with short sleeves, S. Synon. *Curtoush*. 2. Synon. with *E. bed-gown*, as worn by females of a higher rank, S. *Inventories*.
- SHORTIE**, *s.* Short-cake, Ang.
- SHORTIE**, *adv.* Tartly. *Bruce's Sermons*.
- SHORTS**, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle, Aberd. The coarse hackle removes the *hards*. 2. The refuse of hay, straw, &c. Teviotd.—Isl. *skort-r*, defectus, Isl. and Su. G. *skort-a*, de-esse, deficere; A. S. *sceort*, brevis. The adj. as occurring in Su. G. and Teut. in the form of *kort*, has the appearance of greater antiquity; especially as obviously the same with Lat. *curtus*.
- SHORTSOME**, *adj.* Amusing, diverting, Mearns. Opposed to *langsum*. V. *SCHORTSUM*.
- SHORTSYN**, **SHORT SYNE**, *adv.* Lately; not long ago, S. B.; opposed to *Lang syne*. *Ross's Helenore*.
- SHORT-TEMPERED**, *adj.* Hasty; irritable, S.
- SHOT**, **SHOTT**, *s.* Musketry. *Pitscottie*.
- SHOT**, *s.* The sternmost part of a boat, Shetl. Apparently a secondary use of Isl. *skott*, cauda, q. "the tail of the boat."
- SHOT**, *s.* A half-grown swine, Loth. V. *SHOTT*.
- SHOT** on seems a provincially belonging to the So. of S. equivalent to *E. Shot of*.
- O gin I were fairly shot on her, &c.
Remains of Nithdale Song.
- Syn. *Shot-* or *Scot-free*.
- SHOT**, *s.* To begin new *Shot*, new bod, to begin any business de novo, S. B.
- SHOT**. To come *Shot*, to succeed, S. *Shirr*.—Teut. *schot*, proventus.
- SHOT**, *s.* *Shot of ground*, plot of land, Loth.—Su. G. *skoet*, angulus. In Fife, *shod*.
- SHOT**, *s.* The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill, S.
- SHOT**, *s.* A kind of window. V. *SCHOTT*.
- SHOT**, *s.* 1. The spot where fishermen are wont to let out their nets, S. B. *Law Case*. 2. The sweep of a net, S. B. *ibid.*—Teut. *schote*, jaculatio. 3. The draught of fishes made by a net, S.
- SHOT**, *s.* V. *ELFSHOT*.
- SHOT**, *s.* 1. A stroke or move in play, S. *Graeme*. 2. Aim; object in view. *Baillie*.
- SHOT-ABOUT**, *s.* An alternate operation; as, "Let's tak *shot-about*," Aberd.
- SHOT-ABOUT**, *adj.* Striped of various colours, S. A. from shooting shuttles alternately, Gl. Sibb.
- SHOT-BLED**, *s.* The blade from which the ear issues, S. *shot-blade*. Z. *Boyd*.
- SHOT-HEUCH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* An acclivity, especially on the brink of a river, of which the sward or surface has fallen down, in consequence of being undermined by the stream, or loosened by the water from above, S. In this sense the *heuch* is said to shoot. Synon. *Scar*, *Scavur*.—Su. G. *skut-a*, notat id, quod cum impetu prorumpit, Ihre.
- SHOTS**, *s. pl.* The buckets of a mill-wheel, into which the water falls, S. B.
- SHOT-STAR**, *s.* That meteoric substance often seen to shoot through the atmosphere, or appearing in a gelatinous form on the ground, S. *Shot-stern*, Ettr. For.—Sw. *stiernskott*, id.
- SHOTT**, *s.* 1. An ill-grown ewe, S. O. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The sheep or lambs which are rejected by a purchaser, when he buys with the right of selection, Perth.—Teut. *schot*, ejectionem, id quod eicitur, Kilian. 3. The male and female sow are generally called *shots*, when about three months old, Teviotd.
- SHOTTLE**, *adj.* Short and thick, S. B.
- SHOTTLE**, *s.* A drawer. V. *SHUTTLE*.
- SHOT-WINDOW**, *s.* A projecting window, & *The Pirate*. V. *SCHOT*, *SCHOTE*, *s.*
- SHOULD**, *adj.* Shallow, Orkn.; a variety of S. *SCHALD*, q. v.
- SHOVEL-GROAT**, **SHOOL-THE-BOARD**, *s.* A game of draughts, S. V. *SLIDE-THRIFT*.
- SHOUGHIE**, *adj.* A term applied to a short bandy-legged person, Perth. Kinross. V. *SHACH*, v.
- * **SHOULDER**. To rub shoulders, or *shouters*, with one, to come as near as to touch another in passing, S. A thief is said to rub shoulders with the gallows, when he narrowly escapes being hanged, S. A bachelor is often advised to rub shoulders with a bridegroom, that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner, an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride, "I must rub shoulders with you, it may help me to a husband," S.
- SHOULDER of a hill**. The slope of a hill, on the right or left hand side, as the *right*, or *left shoulder*, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*.
- SHOULFALL**, *s.* The chaffinch, S. *Sibbald*. V. *SHILFA*.
- SHOUPILTIN**, *s.* A Triton, Shetl. *Pirate*.—*Show*, seems corr. from Su. G. Isl. *sto*, mare. *Piltin*, may be from Norv. *pilt*, Isl. *pilt-r*, puer, or *piltung-r*, puellus; q. a sea boy, or little man of the sea.
- To **SHOUT**, v. n. To be in the act of parturition; pron. like *E. shoot*, Lanarkshire, Roxb.
- SHOUTER**, *s.* Shoulder. To show the *cauld Shouter*, to appear cold and reserved. V. *CAULD SNOTHER*.
- SHOUTING**, *s.* Labour in childbirth, Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. Dumfr. *Hogg*.
- To **SHOWD**, v. n. To waddle. V. *SCHOWD*.
- To **SHOWD**, v. n. and a. To swing, (on a rope) S. B.—Fr. and Gael. *siud-am*, to swing.
- SHOWD**, *s.* 1. A swing, or the act of swinging, S. B. 2. A swinging-rope, *ibid.*—Ir. and Gael. *siudach*, id.
- SHOWD**, *s.* A rocking motion; applied sometimes to the motion of a ship tossed by the waves, S. B.
- SHOWDING-TOW**, *s.* A swinging rope, Moray.
- SHOWERICKIE**, **SNOWEROCKIE**, *s.* A gentle shower, Kinross. A double dimin. from the *E. word*.
- SHOWERS**, *s. pl.* 1. Throes, S. *Rutherford*. 2. The pangs of child-birth. *Roll. on Thes.*
- To **SHOWL**, v. a. To shoul one's mouth, to distort the face, S. B. *Shevel*, S. O.—Su. G. *skaely*, Germ. *scheel*, obliquus. V. *SHYVL*.
- SHOWLIE**, *adj.* Deformed by being slender and crooked, Clydes.
- SHOWS**, *s. pl.* The refuse of hay, S. B. V. *SHOES*.
- SHREIGH**, *s.* "Shriek," Roxb. *Gl. Antiqu.*
- SHRIG**, *s.* Unexpl. *H. Blyd's Contract*.
- To **SHUCK**, v. a. To throw out of the hand, Orkn. The same with *Chuck*, S.
- SHUCKEN**, *s.* Mill dues. V. *SUCKEN*.
- SHUD**, *s.* The coagulation of any liquid body, Ettr. For.

SHUD, SHUDD, s. *Shud* of ice, a large body of ice, Ettr. For. *Shudes* of ice, broken pieces of ice, especially in a floating state, Lanarks. Synon. *Buir'd*, *ibid*.

To SHUE, v. a. To scare fowls, S.—Germ. *scheuch-en*, id. "*Shu*, a term to frighten away poultry," Lancashire, T. Bobbins.—Fr. *chou*, "a voice wherewith we drive away puelleine," Cotgr.

SHUE, s. The amusement in E. called *Tettertotter*, S. **To SHUE, v. n.** To play at see-saw, S.

SHUE-GLED-WYLIE. A game in which the strongest acts as the *gled* or kite, and the next in strength as the mother of a breed of birds; those under her protection keep all in a string behind her, each holding by the tail of another. The *gled* still tries to catch the last of them; while the mother cries *Shue, shue*, spreading out her arms to ward him off. If he catch all the birds, he gains the game, Fife. In Teviotd. *Shoo-gled's-wylie*. V. **SHUE, v.**

SHUG, s. Mist; fog, Shetl.

SHUGBOG, s. A bog that shakes under one's feet, Loth.; from S. *Shog*, to jog or shake. V. **SCHOG.**

To SHUGGIE, v. n. To move from side to side; generally applied to what is in a pendant state, Ettr. For. V. **SCHOG, v.**

SHUGGIE-SHUE, s. A swing, S. from *shog* and *shue*. V. **SHOWD.**

To SHUGGLE, v. n. To shuffle in walking, Lanarks. V. **SCHOGGLE, SCHOG, v.**

SHUGGLE, s. A shog. V. **SCHOGGLE, s.**

SHUGHT, part. pa. "Sunk; covered." *Gl. Poems Buch. Dial.*

SHUIL, s. A shovel, V. **SCHUILL**

SHUL, s. A mark out in an animal's ears, Shetl.

SHULL, s. A shoal, Buchan. *Tarras.*

SHULLIE, s. A small shoal, from *Shull*, *ib.*

To SHULOCK, v. a. To sweep the stakes in a game, Roxb. probably from S. *Shool*, *Schule*, to shovel.

SHULOCKER, s. One who sweeps the stakes, *ibid*.

SHUNDBILL, s. "The decret past by the Foud," *MS. Explic. of Norish words*. V. **SHYND** OR **SOIND BILL**,

SHUNERS, SHUNNERS, s. pl. Cinders, Gall. *Aberd.*

SHURE, pret. Did shear; applied to the cutting down of grain, &c. S. *Herd.*

SHURE, s. A term expressive of great contempt for a puny insignificant person, a dwarf, Roxb. Synon. *Baggit*, *Hogg*.

SHURG, s. Wet, gravelly subsoil, Shetl.

SHURLIN, s. A sheep newly shorn, Teviotd.

SHURLIN-SKIN, s. The skin of a sheep taken off after the wool has been shorn, *ibid*. V. **SCHURLING**.

SHUSIE, s. Diminutive of Susan.

To SHUTE A-DEAD. To die, S. B.

SHUTTLE, SHUTTLE, s. 1. A small drawer, S. *Hamilton*. 2. A till in a shop, S. 3. A box in a chest, S.—Isl. *skutill*, mensa parva. 4. A hollow in the stock of a spinning-wheel, in which the first filled *pirn* or bobbin is kept, till the other be ready for being reeled with it, S.

SHUTTLE o' Ice. "The Scotch Glacier." *Gall. Encycl.* Formed most probably from the *v.* to *Schute*, to dart forth.—Su. G. *skutt-a*.

SIB, SIBB, adj. 1. Related by blood, S. *Skene*.—A. S. *sib*, consanguineus. 2. Bound by the ties of affection, Roxb. 3. Possessing similar qualities; like; used metaph. S. *Epistle from a Taylor to Burns*. 4. Similar in state or circumstances. *Kelly*.

5. Having a right or title to; used in a legal sense, *ibid*. 6. *O'er sib*, too intimate; applied to unlawful connection between two individuals of different sexes, S. 7. "To Mak Sib, to make free." *Gl. Shirr*.

SIBBENS, s. V. **SIBVENS**.

SIBMAN, s. A relation, *Barbour*.

SIBNES, s. 1. Propinquity of blood, S. *Reg. Maj.*

2. Relation, metaph. used, S. *Guthrie*.

SIC, SICK, SIK, adj. Such, S. *Douglas*. V. **SWILK**. **SIC AND SICKLIKE.** A phrase very commonly used to express strict resemblance; but, if I mistake not, always in a bad sense, S.

SICCAN, adj. Such kind of, S. *Waverley*.

SYCHT, s. 1. Sight, S. 2. Regard; respect, *Belenden*. 3. A great quantity of objects seen at once; as, "What a sight of cows,—of sheep," &c. S.

To SIGHT, SIGHT, v. a. To inspect, S. *Baillie*.

SICHT of the ee. The pupil, S.

SICHTER, (gutt.) s. A great quantity of small objects seen at once; as, a *sichter* of birds,—of notes, &c. Upp. Lanarks. From *Sycht*, s. 3.

SICHTY, adj. Striking to the sight, *Bellenden*.

SYCHTIS, s. pl. *Invent*. V. **FOIRSYCHT**.

SICK, s. Sickness, S. B.—Su. G. *seker-a*, Germ. *seuche*, *id*.

SICKER, SIKKER, SIKKIE, SIKKAR, SEKER, adj. 1. Secure, S. *Abp. Hamilton*. 2. Free from care.

Douglas. 3. Denoting assurance of mind. *Abp. Hamilton*. 4. Denoting the effect. *Wallace*. 5.

Cautious in mercantile transactions, S. *Pop. Ball.*

6. Possessing a solid judgment, S. B. *Ross*. 7. Denoting preciseness in speech, S.—Su. G. *seker*, *siker*, Isl. *seigr*, Germ. *sicher*, Belg. *zeker*, C. B. *sicer*, *id*. Lat. *securus*.

* **To SICKER, v. a.** To make certain; to secure.

Mich. Bruce's Lectures.—O. E. *Sikeryn*, or make sure. *Assecuro*, *securo*, *Prompt*, *Parv*.

SICKERLY, adv. 1. Surely, S. A. Bor. *Lett. Ja. II. Chart. Aberd.* 2. Finny, S. *Abp. Hamilton*.

3. Smartly, regarding a stroke, S. *Baillie*.

SICKERNESS, s. Security, S. B. *Burr. Lawes*.

SICKIN, SIKKIN, adj. Such kind of, *Maitland P.*

SICK-LAITH, adj. Extremely unwilling to do any thing; as, "I'll be sick-laith to do't," Roxb. In the West of S. *Sick-sorry*, is used in the same sense; q. *loth* or sorry even to sickness; or *sic*, so.

SICKLIKE, adj. Of the same kind, S.

SICKLIKE, adv. In the same manner. *Baillie*.

SICKNESS, s. A term appropriated to a disease in sheep, the most fatal to which they are liable, otherwise called *Brazy*, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

SICKRIPE, adj. Slightly sick, S.

SICK-SAIR'D, part. adj. Satiated to loathing, q. served so as to be sick of any thing, *Aberd. Ang. W. Beattie*.

SICK-TIRD, adj. Fatigued to nausea. This is more generally expressive of mental than of bodily feeling, S.

SICWYSE, adv. On such wise, *Douglas*.

SID-FAST, s. Sit-fast, Moay.; *ononis arvensis*, Linn. E. *Rest-harrow*.

SIDE, SYDE, adj. 1. Hanging low, S. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *sid*, Isl. *sidr*, demissus. 2. Late, S. B.—

Moes. G. *setiho*, sero; A. S. *sidesta*, serissime. 3.

Side-upon, dealing hardly or severely with, *Aberd.*

* **SIDE-DISH, s.** A cant term for a person who is invited to an entertainment, that he may play off his humour at the expense of one or more of the company, S. *Peter's Letters*.

- SIDE-FOR-SIDE**, *adv.* Alongside, in the same line. To *gae side for side*, (*Sidie-for-sidie*, Dumfr.) to walk with another *pari passu*; *syn. Cheek-for-chow*. V. *Chol.*
- SIDE-ILL**, *s. Pop. Ball.* V. *SETHILL.*
- TO SIDE-LANGEL**, *v. a.* To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side, *Ettr. For.* V. *LANGEL, v.*
- SIDELING**, *adj.* 1. Having a declivity, S. 2. Oblique, as discourse, S. *Ross.*
- SYDESMAN**, *s.* One who takes part with another, an abettor. *Memorie of the Somervills.*
- SIDE STAP**. When one takes a *step* towards an object that is farther down than he imagined, and in consequence has his limbs wrenched, it is in Clydes. called a *side stap*. From S. *Side*, hanging low.
- SIDY-FOR-SIDY**, *adv.* On a footing with; in a line of equality; *Side for side*, *Ayrs. Annals of the Farish.*
- SYDIS**, *pl.* Cuts of flesh. *Douglas.*
- TO SIDLE**, *v. n.* To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*
- SYDLINGIS, SIDELINS, SIDLIN**, *adv.* 1. Side by side. *Lyndsay.* 2. Obliquely; not directly, S.
- SIDS, SUDS**, *s. pl.* The same with *Shillin-seeds, Soven-sids*, *Aberd.*
- SIDS**, *s. pl.* The rind or integument of the kernels of grain, detached from the kernel, *Nairn, Moray. Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray.* *Sids* seems a corr. of *Seeds*.
- SYE**, *s.* The sea. *Douglas.*
- SYE**, *s.* A Coal-fish. *Stat. Acc.* V. *SEATH.*
- SIE**, *s.* A piece of tarred cloth between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat, *Shetl.*—*Dan. sej*, adhesive.
- SIERGE**, *s.* A taper. V. *SERGE.*
- SYES**, *s. pl.* The herb called in E. *chives*, or *cives*, S. *Allium Schoenoprasum*, *Linn.*—*Fr. sive, cive.*
- * **SIEVE**, *s.* To milk one's cow in a *sieve*, to lose one's labour, a proverbial phrase, S. *Picken.*
- SIEVE AND SHEERS**. A mode of divination. V. *RIDDLE.*
- SYFF**, *s.* A sieve. In S. it is generally pron. *q. siv.* *Macfarl. MS.*—*O. E. sife*, *A. S. syfe*, *Alem. scf*, *Belg. sif*, *id.*
- SIGH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* A seer; one who pretends to predict future events, *Roxb.*—*Gael. Ir. sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin.
- TO SIGHT**, *v. a.* V. *SICHT.*
- SIGHT**, *s.* A station whence fishers observe the motion of salmon in a river, S. *Law Case.*
- TO SIGHT**, *v. a.* To spy fish in the water from the banks, in order to direct the casting of the net, S. B. *ibid.*
- SIGHTMAN**, *s.* A fisherman who watches the approach of salmon, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- SIGNIFERE**, *s.* The Zodiac, *Lat. K. Quair.*
- SIGONALE**, *s.* L. as in *MS. suponale*, perhaps a plate or basket. *Houlate.*—*Lat. suppon-ere.*
- TO SYILL**, *v. a.* To ceil. V. *SILE, v.*
- SYIS, SYISS, SYSS, SEMS**, *s. pl.* Times; *fele syis*, *oft syss.* *Barbour.* V. *SYITH.*
- SYISS, SYSE**, *s.* Sice, at dice. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Fr. siz.*
- SYISSTRIE**, *s.* Apparently the measure used for the boll, tree, S. signifying a barrel. *Acts Cha. I.*
- SYITH, SYTH**, *s.* Times. *Douglas.*—*A. S. silthe*, *Moes. G. sintha*, vices.
- SYKARIS**. L. *synkaris*, *i. e.* his who *sinks* or cuts. *Acts Ja. V.*
- SIKE, SYIK, SYK**, *s.* 1. A rill, S. *Douglas.*—*A. S. sic*, *sulcus aquarius*; *Isl. sijik*, *rivulus*. 2. A marshy bottom, with a small stream in it, S. B. *Wyntown.*
- TO SIKE**, *v. a.* To cause to sigh. *K. Quair.*
- SIKIE**, *adj.* Full of rills, commonly dry in summer, *Clydes.*
- SIKING**, *s.* Sighing. *Sir Gawan.*—*A. S. sic-an*, *id.*; *Su. G. sikt*, a sigh.
- SIKKIN**, *adj.* V. *SIC.*
- SYKKIS**, *s. pl.* Perhaps sacks. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SIL, SILL**, *s.* A billet. *Douglas.*—*A. S. syl*, a post.
- SILDER**, *s.* Silver, *Ang. A. Nicol.*
- TO SILE, SYLE, SYLL**, *v. n.* 1. To blindfold. *More. 2.* To hide; to conceal. *Godly Sangs.*—*O. Fr. cil-er, sil-ir, sill-er*, fermer les yeux; *Lat. cil-ium*. 3. To ceil; to cover with a ceiling. "To *syll* the kirk." *Syilled*, ceiled. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SILE, SYLE**, *s.* A rafter, *Ayrs. Roxb. Couple*, *syn.*
- TO SYLE**, *v. a.* 1. To circumvent. *Dunbar.* 2. To betray. *Maitl. P.*—*A. S. syl-an*, *id.*
- SILE**, *s.* The young of herring, *Aberd.*; *Dan. sild*, a herring.
- TO SILE, SYLE**, *v. a.* To strain, *Loth.*—*Su. G. sil-a*, colare; *sil*, a strainer.
- SILE-BLADE**, *s.* The side of a *sile*, S. O.—*A. S. syl*, *syle, syl*, basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna, *E. sill.*
- SYLERIN**, *s.* The ceiling. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Suth.*
- SYLING**, *s.* Ceiling. *Z. Boyd.*
- SILIT**, *part. pa.* Perhaps given. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S. syllan*, dare.
- TO SYLL**, *v. a.* To cover. V. *SILE.*
- SYLL**, *s.* A seat of dignity. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S. syl*, a seat, a chair.
- * **SILL**, *s.* A beam lying on the ground-floor, *Dumfr.* Such beams are also called *Sleepers*, S. *Sill*, as used in this sense, is retained in E. *Groundsel.*
- TO SYLLAB**, *v. a.* To divide into syllables, S.—*C. B. silleb-u.*
- SILLABE**, *s.* A syllable, S. A. S. *R. Bruce.*
- SILLAR SAWNIES**. "Periwinkles, common shells on shores." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SILLAR SHAKLE**. The name of a plant, *Gall. Auld Sang.* Viewed as the *Briza media*, or *Silvery cow-quakes*.
- SILLER**, *s.* A canopy. *Sir Gawan.*—*O. Fr. cieie*, a canopy.
- SILLER, SILDER**, *s.* 1. Silver, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Money, in general, S. *Mary Stewart.*
- SILLER**, *adj.* Belonging to silver, or to money, S.
- SILLERIE**, *adj.* Rich in money, *Lanarks.*
- SILLERIENESS**, *s.* Richness in regard to money, *ib.*
- SILLERLESS, SILVERLESS**, *adj.* Destitute of money, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*
- SILLER-MARRIAGE**, *s.* The same with *Penny-Bridal* or *Penny-Wedding*, *Aberd.*
- SILL-FISH**, *s.* A milter, *Shetl. Sill*, the milt.
- SILLY**, *adj.* 1. Lean; meagre, S. 2. Weak, from disease, S. *Montgomery.* 3. Constitutionally or accidentally weak in body, S. 4. Frail, as being mortal. *Z. Boyd.* 5. In a state which excites compassion, S. *Rutherford.* 6. Fatuous, S. *Wodrow.* 7. Timid; pusillanimous. *Spalding.* 8. Good; worthy; a sense peculiar to *Liddesdale.* V. *SELY.*
- SILLIK, SILLAK, SELLOK**, *s.* The fry of the Coal-fish, *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*
- SILLIK**, *adj.* Such; similar. *Aberd. Reg.* From *sua* and *like*.

SILLY MAN. An expression of kindness and compassion, like *E. poor fellow*, Roxb. *Sairy Man*, synonym. V. SARY.

SILLIST, adj. Released from labour for a time, Perth. —Moes. *G. sill-an*, tranquillus esse.

SILLY WYCHTIS. A designation given to the fairies. V. SEILY, under SEILE.

SILLY-WISE, adj. Debilitated in some degree, whether corporeally or mentally, S. *Inheritance*.

SILLUB, s. A potion; a decoction of herbs. *Poems* 16th Cent. This seems originally the same with *E. sillabub*.

SYLOUR, s. Canopy. *Gawan and Gol.* V. SILLER.

SILVER-MAILL, s. Rent paid in money. V. MAILL.

TO SILVERIZE, v. a. To cover with silver-leaf, S.

SYMER, SIMMER, s. Summer, S. *Tannahill. Bellend.*

SIMILABLE, adj. Like; similar. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SYMION-BRODIE, s. Expl. "a toy for children; a cross stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

SIMMER, SYMMER, s. 1. The principal beam in the roof of a building, S. *Summer, E.* 2. One of the supports laid across a kiln, Loth. *Lamont's Diary.* Trabs *summaria*, Skinner. V. SHIMNER.

TO SIMMER AND WINTER. 1. To harp on the same string; or, to be very minute and prolix in narration, as referring to language, S. *Rothelan.* 2. To spend much time in forming a plan; to ponder; to ruminate, S. *Walker's Feden.* 3. Permanently to adhere to. *Rutherford.*

SIMMER-LIFT, s. The summer sky, Ayr. *Picken.*
TO SIMMERSCALE, v. n. Applied to beer when it casts up *simmerscales*, S.

SIMMERSCALES, s. pl. The scales which rise on the top of beer, &c. in *summer*, when it begins to grow sour, S.

SIMMER TREIS, s. pl. May-poles. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SIMMONS, SIMMUNDS, s. pl. Ropes made of heath and of *empetrum nigrum*, Orkn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*—Isl. *sime*, funiculus.

SYMPILL, SEMPILL, SEMPL, adj. 1. Low-born, S. *Wallace.* 2. Low in present circumstances. *Wynt.* 3. Not possessing strength. *Barbour.* 4. Mean; vulgar. *Henryson.*—Fr. *simple*, common, ordinary. 5. A term exciting pity. *Chr. S. P.* 6. Mere; *sempill* avail, the bare value, excluding the idea of any overplus. *Acts Ja. VI.* It is also used to denote the exclusion of any thing in addition to that which is mentioned, *ibid.* *Simple* is still used in the sense of sole, Dumfr. and *simply* for solely.

SYMPYLLY, adv. Meanly. *Barbour.*

TO SIMULAT, v. a. To dissemble; to hide under false pretences. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *simul-arc.*

SIMULATE, part. adj. 1. Pretended; fictitious. *Acts Ja. V.* Lat. *simulat-us.* 2. Dissembling; not sincere. *Spalding.*

SIMULATLIE, adv. Under false pretences; hypocritically. *Spalding.*

SIN, s. The sun, S. *Picken.*

SIN, SYN, ad. conj. prep. Since, S.

SINACLE, s. A vestige, S. B. *Ross.*—Fr. *id.* from Lat. *signacul-um.*

* **SINCERE, adj.** Grave; apparently serious, Berwick.

SYND, S. Appearance; aspect. *Burel.*—Su. G. *syn*, facies.

TO SYND, SIND, SEIN, v. a. 1. To rinse, S. *Morison.*
TO SYND, OR SYNDE UP CLATSE, to rinse them, S. *Brown. of Bods.* 2. To wash; as to *synd down one's meal*, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

SYND, SYNE, s. 1. A slight ablation, S. *A. Scott.*

2. Drink, as washing the throat, S. *Ferguson.*

SYNDE, adv. Afterwards; used for *Syne.* *Poems* 16th Cent.

TO SINDER, v. a. To sunder, S.

TO SINDER, v. n. To part; to separate, S.—A. S. *syndr-ian*, separare.

SINDILL, adv. V. SEINDLE.

SYNDINGS, s. pl. Slops; properly what has been employed in rinsing dishes, S. *St. Ronan.*

SYNDRELY, adv. Severally. *Wyntown.*

SINDRY, adj. 1. Sundry, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sindrig*, *id.* 2. In a state of disjunction, S.

SYNDRYNES, s. A state of separation or dispersion. *Wyntown.*

SYNE, adv. 1. Afterwards, S. *Barbour.* 2. Late, as opposed to soon. *Baillie.*—A. S. *saene*, tardus; Teut. *sind*, post.

SYNE, conj. Seeing, since, S. *Wyntown.*

SYNETEEN, adj. Seventeen, S. B. *Fife, sinton.*

TO SING, v. a. To singe. *Cleland.*—A. S. *saeng-an*, Germ. *seng-en*, *id.*

* **TO SING.** *Neithar sing nor say*, a proverbial phrase, signifying that the person to whom it is applied is quite unfit for any thing. *Gentle Shepherd.*

TO SING DUMB, v. n. To become totally silent, S. *Gentle Shepherd.*

SINGIN-EEN, s. The last night of the year; from the carols sung on this evening, *Fife.* *A. Douglas.* This is the same by which children, in Angus, generally characterize what is elsewhere called *Hogmanay.*

SINGIT-LIKE, adj. Puny; shrivelled, S.

SINGLAR, adj. Unarmed. *Wallace.*

SINGLE, adv. V. SEINDLE.

SINGLE, s. A handful of gleaned corn, S.; also *single*, G. Sibb. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *sin*, singularis, and *del*, pars, or Lat. *singul-us.*

SINGLE, adj. *A single letter*, a small, not a capital, letter. *The Single Catechis*, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, S. B. *Single soldier*, a private soldier; *single sailor*, a man before the mast, S.

SINGLE-HORSE-TREE, s. A *swing-tree*, or stretcher of a plough, by which one horse draws, Roxb.; *A-horse-tree*, synonym. *Clydes.* *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

SINGLE-STICK, s. Cudgelling, South and West of S. *Guy Mannerling.*

SINILE, adv. Seldom, S. O. *G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays.* V. SEINDILL.

SYNING-GLASS, s. A looking-glass, Roxb.—Su. G. *syn*, inspectio, *syn-a*, inspicere; Isl. *syn-az*, videre; Dan. *syn-er*, *id.* *synce*, a view, a sight.

SINK, s. Ground where there is a superabundant moisture. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*—Su. G. *sank*, paludus.

SINK, s. The pit of a mine, S. *Surv. Peeb.*

TO SINK, v. a. To cut the die used for striking money.

SINKAR, s. The person employed in cutting dies. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SINKER, s. A weight to sink a fishing-line, Mearns.

SINKIL, s. L. *finkil*, fennel. *Compl. S.*

SYNLE, adv. Seldom. V. SEINDLE.

SINNIE, s. A small kiln for drying corn, Shetl.

SINNY, adj. Sunny, S. *Picken.*

SINNIE-FYNNIE, s. The Black Guillemot, *Colymbus Grylle*, Linn. Mearns. As this bird "may be seen fishing, even in the very worst weather in winter," (V. Barry's Orkn.) *Sinnie*, may be from Gael. *sian*, storm. *Finiche*, signifies jet.

SINNON, *s.* A sinew, Lanarks. V. SENON.
 SYNOPARE, *s.* Cinnabar. *Douglas.*
 SINSYNE, *adv.* Since, S. Burns. V. SYNE.
 SINWART, *adv.* Towards the sun, Ayr. *Picken.*
 SYOUR, *s.* A scion; a stem. *Forb. on Rev.*
 To SIPE, SYPE, *v. a.* To distil; to shed, S. B. *Christ-
 mas B'ing.*
 To SIPE, SEIP, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. To
 let out any liquid, S.; used of a leaky vessel. *Magop-
 pico.*—Teut. *sippen*, id, stillare, manare.
 SIPE, SYPE, *s. l.* A slight spring of water, Perth. s.
 2. The moisture which comes from any wet substance.
Balfour's Pract. 3. A dreg of any liquid remaining,
 Dumfr.—Teut. *sype*, cloaca. V. SIPE, *v.*
 SYPINS, *s. pl.* Liquor that has oozed from an in-
 sufficient cask, S.
 To SYPYRE, SUPIR, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—Fr.
souspir-er, id.
 SYPLE, *s.* "A saucy, big-bellied person." *Gall. Enc.*
 SIPLIN, SIPPYNE, *s.* A young tree; as a *birch-siplin*,
 a young birch, Selkirks.; corr. from E. *sapling*.
 To SIPPLE, *v. n.* To sip, S.; nearly synon. with E.
tipple, and S. *sirple*. *Antiquary.* A dimin. from
 the E. *v. to Sip.*
 SIRDOUNING, *s.* The singing of birds. A. Hume.—
 Fr. *sourdine*, the pipe of a trumpet. ~
 To SIRDOUN, *v. n.* To emit a plaintive cry, as some
 birds do, Renfrews.
 SIRDOUN, *s.* A cry of this kind, *ibid.* V. SIRDONING.
 SYRE, *s.* V. SCHIR.
 SYRE, *s.* A sewer, S. Watson. V. SYVER.
 SIR JOHN, A close stool, S. Knight, synon.
 SIRKEN, *adj.* 1. Tender of one's flesh, S.—*Gael.*
seirc, affection, *seircin*, a darling. 2. Tender of
 one's credit; as, "Ye needna be sae sirken to pay
 juist now," Clydes.
 To SIRPLE, *v. a.* To sip often, S.—Sw. *sorpl-a*,
 Germ. *schurft-en*, id.
 SIRS, *interj.* 1. A common mode of address to a
 number of persons, although of both sexes; often
 pron. *q. Sirce*, S. 2. *O Sirs!* an exclamation
 expressive of pain, or astonishment, S.
 SISE, SYSS, *s. l.* Assize, O. F. *Barbour.* 2. Doom;
 judgment. *Montgomerye.*
 SYSE, *s.* Six at dice. V. SYSS.
 SYSE, SYSS-BOLLE, *s.* A duty exacted at some har-
 bours. *Acts Cha. I.*—Perhaps from Teut. *assijse*,
 vectigal; *q. assise-boll*, or "boll paid as duty."—
 L. B. *sis-a*, Hisp. *sist-a*, tributum.
 SISKIE, *interj.* Seest thou? Orkn.
 To SIST, *v. n.* To stop; not to go farther. *Gulhry's
 Mem.*
 To SIST, *v. a.* To stop. *To sist procedure*, to delay
 judicial proceeding, S. *Pardovan.*—Lat. *sist-ere*, id.
 SIST, *s.* A suspension of diligence; a forensic term,
 S. *Act. Sed.*
 To SIST, *v. a.* 1. To cite; to summon, S. *Wodrow.*
 2. *To Sist one's self*, to take a place, as at the bar of
 a court; generally used in regard to one's engage-
 ment in divine worship, S.
 SISTER-BAIRN, *s.* A sister's child; used to denote
 the relation of a cousin. *Ja. Skeen.*—A. S. *sweoster-
 bearn*, sororis filius, nepos, Lye. V. BROTHER-BAIRN.
 SISTER-PART, *s.* The portion of a daughter; half a
 brother's portion, Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zell.*
 * To SIT, *v. a.* *To sit a charge or summons*, not to re-
 gard it, to disobey it. *Spalding.*
 To SIT down, To take hold of the lungs: Hence the
 phrase, *A sitten down cauld*, a cold or catarrh, which

has fallen down, *q.* taken a seat upon the lungs, S.
 It is sometimes pron. *sitten down*. *Inheritance.*
 To SIT, *v. n.* 1. To stop in growth, S. 2. To shrink,
 S. 3. Applied to the sinking of a wall, S. 4. To
 continue to inhabit the same house; as opposed to re-
 moving to another, S. Thus the question is asked,
Do you sit, or flit?—A. S. *sitt-an*, habitare, manere.
 SIT, *s.* The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, S.
 To SIT an offer. 1. Not to accept of it, S. *Guthrie.*
 2. *To sit a charge or summons*, not to regard it; to
 disobey it.
 To SIT to, or on, *v. n.* Applied to food dressed in a
 vessel, when, from not being stirred, it is allowed to
 burn, S.
 To SIT, SITT, *v. a.* To grieve. *Wallace.*
 To SIT ill to one's meat. To be ill fed. "Nothing
 makes a man sooner old like, than sitting ill to his
 meat," S. Prov. *Kelly.*
 To SIT on one's own coat tail. To act in a way prej-
 udicial to one's own interest, S. *Leg. Bp. St. Andros.*
 To SIT still, *v. n.* To continue to reside in the same
 house, or on the same farm as before. *Balf. Pract.*
 To SIT up, *v. a.* To become careless in regard to
 religious profession or duties, S. *M'Ward's Con-
 tendings.* V. UPSITTEN.
 SITE, SYTE, *s. l.* Grief, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl.
sy-t-a, to mourn, *sut*, sorrow, *syting*, id. 2. Anxious
 care, Dumfr. 3. Suffering; punishment. *Douglas.*
Ross.
 SITFAST, *s.* Creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus Repens*,
 Linn. Lanarks. V. SITSICKER.
 SITFAST, *s.* A large stone fast in the earth. *Agr.*
Surv. Bervu.
 SITFASTS, *s. pl.* Restharrow, S.; *Ononis arvensis.*
 SITFULL, SITEFULL, *adj.* Sorrowful. *Palice
 Honor.*
 SITFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Wallace.*
 SYTH, Times. V. SYTH.
 SITH, *adv.* Used in the same sense with *Sithens*,
 although, Dumfr.
 To SYTHE, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, Lanarks. *Sey,*
Sile, synon.; from the same origin as *SEY*, *q. v.*
 To SITHE, SYTH, *v. a.* V. ASSYTH.
 SITHE, SYTH, *s. l.* Satisfaction. *Sat. Invis. World.*
 2. Atonement; compensation. *Psal. lxxxiii. Poems
 16th Cent.*—This word had been used in O. E.
 "Makyn a sythe, satisfacio," Pr. Parv.
 SITHEMENT, *s.* V. ASSYTHMENT.
 SYTHENS, SITHENS, *conj.* 1. Although. *K. Hart.*
 2. Since; seeing. *Balnaves.*
 SITH-SNED, *s.* The handle of a scythe, Loth. Tevlotd.
 Mearns. *Fife.* "Snedd, smethe, handle, as of a
 scythe," Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *smæd*, falcis ansa, "the
 handle or staffe of a sythe," Somner.
 SITH-STRAIK, *s.* A piece of hard wood, pricked
 and overlaid with grease and flinty sand, used for
 sharpening a scythe, Tevlotd. Denominated from the
 act of stroking.—A. S. *strac-an*.
 SYTHOLL, *adv.* Afterwards. *Barbour.*
 SYTHOLL, *s.* An instrument of music. V. CITHOLIS.
 SIT-HOUSE, *s.* A dwelling-house, as distinguished
 from a house appropriated to some other purpose; as
 a barn, cow-house, &c. Loth. *Fife.* *Mazwell's Sel.
 Trans.*—From A. S. *sitt-an*, habitare, and *hus*, domus.
 SITSICKER, *s.* Upright Meadow Crowfoot. *Ranun-
 culus acris*, Upp. Clydes. Mearns. This name is
 given to the *Ranunculus arvensis*, Stirlings. It is
 denominated from the difficulty of eradicating it.
Agr. Surv. Stirl.