

S.

'S, 'SE, -s, -SE. Besides the possessive case of nouns, these forms represent—

1. The pronoun *his*; as in "till's ain time comes."

Had rowth o' gear, and house o's ain,
And beef laid in an' a'.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, ii. 369, ed. 1876.

2. The present tense of the verb *to have*, or *has*, which is still used both in sing. and pl.; as in "Thou 'se nathing to fear;" "We 'se got it, an' we 'se keep it," i.e., we've got it and we'll keep it; see under s. 4, below.

I'll clout my Johnie's gray breeks,
For a' the ill he's done me yet.
Song, Johnie's Gray Breeks.
Wee modest crimson-tipped flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush among the stour
Thy slender stem.
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy, st. 1.

3. The present tense of the verb *to be*, or *is*, which is still used in both numbers.

There's nae luck about the house,
When our guidman's awa'.
Hector Macneil.
Jenny and her jo's come.
Old Song.

4. They represent the verb *sal*, Old Northern form of *shall*; and therefore express (in a future sense) purpose, determination, etc. In some cases the present also is included; as in "I'se no do that," i.e., I'll not do that, I shall not do it now or ever.

But, I'se hae sportin by and by,
For my gowd guinea;
Tho' I should herd the Buckskin kye
For't, in Virginia.
Burns, Epistle to Rankin.

In this sense 's, 'se should, more correctly, be written *s'*; thus, "I s' no do that," i.e., I shall not do that. "He's, probably short for *he sal* (he will); still in use in the North of England." Note to *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 2, 22, ed. Skeat, 1875. For further explanation see Dr. Murray on Scot. Dialects, p. 216.

5. In the same sense they express a promise, threat, etc.; as in, "Ye'se get mair than ye bargain for."

But Mauchline race or Mauchline fair,
I should be proud to meet you there:
We'se gie ae nicht's discharge to care
If we fogaither,
An' hae a swap o' rhymin-ware
Wi' ane anither.
Burns, Ep. to Lapraik.

The following stanza, from the old version of "The Weary Pund o' Tow," is remarkable for the number and variety of the examples of 's and 'se which it contains.

O weel's us a' on our guidman,
For he's come hame,
Wi' a suit o' new claes;
But sarkin he's got nae.
Come lend to me some sarkin,
Wi' a' the haste ye dow,
And ye'se be weel pay'd back again,
When ance I spiu my tow.

SACCADGE, *s.* Sack, pillage, plundering.

" . . . for the misery inflicted by the Gothes at the *saccadge* of Rome." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 2.
Fr. *sac*, ruin, spoil; from Lat. *saccus*, a sack, bag.
"From the use of a sack in removing plunder;" Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SACHT, *part. pt.* Reconciled. V. SAUCHT.

SACKLESS, SAKLES, *adj.* V. SAIKLESS.

SACRAND, SACRYNG, SACRYN, *adj.* Sacring, i.e., giving notice of sacred or holy services; "the *sacrand* bell," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 160; Mait. Club Misc., iii. 203.

Sacrand is the old *sacring*, the pres. part.
"Sacring bell, the little bell rung at mass to give notice that the elements are consecrated [i.e., are being consecrated]; see Henry VIII., iii. 2, 295;" Schmidt Shakespeare's Lexicon.

SAGRISTANE, SEGSTAR, *s.* A sexton.
E. sacrist and *sacristan*.

Sagristane; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1503, i. 72, Sp. C. *Segstar*; *Ibid.*, 1531, i. 143.

SAIG, SAIGE, *s.* Forms of SEGE, q. v.; see also under *Sege*.

To SAIG, *v. a.* To press down. V. SAG, SEG.

SAILLIE, SAILYE, SALLY, *s.* A projection; outjutting; applied to a room, gallery, or other building projecting beyond the face of a house or wall.

The *saillie* or *sailye* was a device to enlarge the rooms of houses built in the narrow streets and lanes of olden times; specimens of which may still be seen in many of our large towns. It was adopted also as a means of defence in fortified castles, city walls, &c.; and gave a massive frowning appearance to the battlements. When so used, it was called a *corbalsailye*, q. v.

O. Fr. *saillie*, a projection; "an eminence, iutting or bearing out beyond others;" Cotgr. Fr. *saillir*, to go out, issue forth, project.

SAIL-STONE, SAILE-STANE, *s.* The stone for sailing by, i.e., the lodestone, magnet.

"*Magnes*, the adamant, the *saile-stone*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SAIM, SEIM, SEEM, SEAM, *s.* Fat, lard; but generally applied to hog's-fat, hog's-lard. V. [SAME].

When used in the sense of hog's fat or hog's-lard, *saim* is short for *hog's-saim*. This is shown by the

other compounds still in use, such as *hen-saim*, *goose-saim*, *swine-saim*. The word is pron. both *saim* and *seam*.

Saim is not from A.-S. *seim*, as is frequently stated, but from O. Fr. *saim*, lard, contr. from L. Lat. *sagimen*; cf. *saginare*, to fatten. V. Burguy, s. v.

"The A.-S. *seim* is easily seen to be a fiction, because the diphthong *ei* is unknown in A.-S. MSS." Skeat.

SAIR, *adj.* Severe, greedy, undue. Addit. to **SAIR**, q. v.

"Complaint of the baxtaris and maltmen aganis David Grabeme, custummair, for trubling of thaim in the wrangus and *sair* taking of thair custum." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1546-7, p. 46.

SAIR, **SAIRIN**. V. *Ser*.

SAKAR, *s.* A purser, treasurer.

"Comperit in the said feussit court dene George Esok, subprior of Cambusschenocht, and dene John Arnot, *sakar* of the said place, and thar requirit the said Duncan Patonsoun to pay thame ane stane of talk or of xvj*d.*, eftir the forme and tenor of thar chartour." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 17 January, 1520-1.

"It was fundin be the inquest that Duncan Bow-sould mak the pot that he keist to dene Johen Arnot, *sakar* of Cambussckenocht, ane gude sufficient pot." *Ibid.*, 23 Oct., 1525.

L. Lat. *saccus*, a bag, purse; *saccare*, to put into a bag; Ducange.

SALAR, **SALER**, **SALURE**, *s.* A salt-cellar. Addit. to **SALER**, q. v.

SALLAT, **SALLET**, **SELLET**, *s.* A helmet. V. **SELLAT**.

SALLAT-OIL, **SELLETT-OYLE**, *s.* A coarse kind of oil used in polishing helmets, in cleaning armour, domestic utensils, etc. Rates of Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 311.

Frequently called, and written *sallad-oil*; but not to be confounded with the pure, sweet oil now called *salad-oil*. See Palmer's Folk Etymology, p. 338.

O. Fr. *salade*, a sallet or head piece; see Cotgr.

SALMON, *s.* The great and inviolable oath of the Scottish gypsies; a corr. of O. Fr. *sarment*, an oath.

"She swore by the *salmon*, if we did the kinchin no harm, she would never tell how the gauger got it." Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxiv.

SALMON-TAIL, **SALMOND-TAILL**, **SALMONT-TAILL**, **SAMONT-TAILL**, **SAUMONT-TAILL**, *s.* The tail-piece of a salmon, the portion extending from the vent or anal-fin to the tip of the tail.

This portion of the fish, being the cheapest, was much in demand by the lower classes in Glasgow. But as the population increased, and the salmon did not, this article of food naturally rose in price: a result which the people stoutly resisted, and which they attributed simply to the greed of the magistrates and of their servant the breaker or salesman of salmon at the public stocks. Troubled by the continued clamour and repeated charges against this public servant, the magistrates at length were compelled to take action; and,

probably understanding the real cause of the rise in price, and foreseeing that the rise must increase rather than abate, they tried to steer a middle course by drawing out a scale of charges which apparently fixed the price of the article, but at the same time gave opportunity for its advance. The following was their resolution, which was generally accepted throughout the city as "*the law of salmon tails*."

"The provest, bailieis, and counsall, understanding the greit abuse done and committit by William Andersone, present breker of the salmound, in taking sutehe greit and exorbitant pryces for the taillis of salmound att his awin pleasour and optioun, far exceeding the pryces that war wont to be takine of old; for remeiding quhairof it is statut and ordanit that the said William, nor na vtheris the breckeris of salmound att the tounes commoun stock, tak na mair for *salmound taillis* heir-etter except the pryces following, viz. aught pennies for the taill of ane lytill salmound, and sextein pennis for the taill of ane meikle salmound, and that vnder the pane of deprivation presentlie, the samein being tryit; and yeit, for the regard thej beir to the said William, they will oversie him to tak, during thair willis onlie, twelf pennis for the taill of ane lytle salmound, and twa schillings for the taill of ane meikle salmound." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 13 April, 1638, vol. i., p. 387, Rec. Soc.

For a time peace was restored, and the sale of the town's salmon went on quietly; but as the demand far exceeded the supply, the *breker* felt he could get a better price for the *tails*, and was tempted to adopt questionable practices in order to secure it. Fish of medium size he cut slightly above the *crumb* or vent, that their tails might look like tails of "*meikle salmound*," and so fetch the highest price. Again the outcry against the salmon-breaker was raised, his greed and his mal-practices became subjects of public talk; and the poor, who could no longer be purchasers, declared they were wronged and oppressed. Once more the magistrates were compelled to deal with the case; and as the breaker was clearly in fault his dismissal was all but resolved on. However, by judicious apologies before the council, and through the influence of powerful friends outside, he was retained in office; but he was strictly bound down to the law of tails, and to implicit obedience thereto by the threat of instant dismissal should he offend again. At the same time the council expressed its sympathy with the people by fixing a new scale of charges, and reducing the highest price of a tail from two shillings to twenty pence, Scotch. There, however, their sympathy ended: for the prices they then fixed were considerable in advance of those of 1638. The ordinance of the council on this occasion was as follows:—

"The provest, bailieis, and counsall, taking to ther consideratioune the great wrongis and abussis done be the breker of the salmound, in taking far greater and moir exorbitant pryces for the tails of salmound nor hes bein done heirtofoir or allowed be the counsall conforme to the act sett down theranent vpon the threttein day of April 1638; the saids provest, bailieis, and counsall now ordain that he tak no moir for the taile of ilk salmound he breks of the pryce of twentie schilings and benethe but twelf pennis Scotis moneye allanerlie; and for the taill of ilk salmound he breks that is of the pryce betuixt twentie and threttie schilings, sextein pennis; and for the taill of ilk salmound that is above threttie or fourtie schilings, or above, of his breking, twentie pennis Scotis moneye; swa that the dearest tail of salmound that he sall brek sall not exceed the said soume of twentie pennis moneye. And that he sall be heirby bund and astrictit to lay the tails of the salmound to these partes that he sall brek, that gif it be the buyers will and desyr to have the tail with that part of the fische they buy, that the persone sall have it to whom it sall fall

be lot or cavill, the said breker sall rander the samein vpon payment of the pryces on the tails as is above writtin, having respect to the pryces of the salmound as it is above specefeit. Nather sall it be leasum to him to cutt the salmound above the crumbe or any pairte therof. And gif it sall happen him to contra-vein in any of the premis heirefter he is presentlie to be dischargeit of his said charge and haill casualties he hes therby, and never to be readmitit therto," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, ii. 67-8, Rec. Soc.

Such was the famous 'Law of Salmon Tails' to which in after years the people of Glasgow frequently appealed. But it is now only a record of the past. The Clyde, which then was one of the best salmon rivers in Scotland, is now noted for something so very different, that from Dumbarton to Rutherglen no salmon could live in it.

TO SALLY, SAULLY, v. n. To move or run from side to side, as children do in certain games, and as workmen do on board a ship after it is launched; to rock or swing from side to side, like a small boat at anchor; also, to rise and fall, like a ship on a rough sea.

SALLY, SAULLY, s. A run from side to side; a rush or dash; a swing from side to side, rocking; a continuous rising and falling, a sail in a small boat over rough water; the swinging or bounding motion of a ship at sea.

Fr. *saillir*, to issue forth, bound, leap.

SALT. V. under **SALT-FAT**, in **DICT.**

To the note on *Spilling Salt* add the following:—

Spilling salt at table was formerly reckoned a serious and ominous accident, presaging a quarrel between the person spilling the salt and the person towards whom the spilled salt fell. The seriousness of the quarrel was indicated by the quantity spilled; and the extent or endurance of it by the surface over which the salt spread. The accident was in any case a matter of grave concern to the parties interested; but it was of gravest import if they happened to be relatives, and above all if they were members of the same family and household.

TO CAST SAUT UPO' ANE'S TAIL. This expression is used in various ways, but the most common applications are to take one unawares, to get the better of one in argument, in bargain-making, or by means of some sly, underhand trick.

Burns in fond praise of his faithful, oft-tried, riding mare, Jenny Geddes, said she could outstrip even "the fleet dawn," for he could, with fitting opportunity,—

... when auld Phœbus bids good morrow,
Down the zodiac urge the race,
And cast dirt on his godship's face:
For I could lay my bread and kail,
He'd ne'er cast saut upo' thy tail.

Burns, *Ep. to Hugh Parker*

SALUTE, pret. and part. pt. Saluted.

With ane humble and lamentable chere
Thus salute I that goddesse bryght and clere.
The Kingis Quair, st. 93, ed. Skeat.

SALVED, SALUED, pret. and part. pt.
Healed, doctored; Awnt. Arthur, 17, 12.

SAMBUTES, s. pl. Housings, saddle-cloths; Awnt. Arth., i. 11, MS. Douce.
Addit. to **SAMBUTES**, q. v.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is defective. The word has come from L. Lat. *sambuta*, contracted *sabuta*, "curris vel equi ornatus;" Ducange.

SAMEABILL, SEMLABILL, adj. Similar, like; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320.

Sameabill is prob. a mistake for *samlabill*: the transcriber having misread a short *l* as an *e*. The form *sem-labill* occurs in p. 317 of same vol.

SANAP, s. A napkin; Awnt. Arth. 35, 8.
Errat. in **DICT.**

Delete the entry under this heading in **DICT.** The phrase "*sanapes and salers*" means napkins and salt-cellars; and the use of the *sanap* is clearly indicated by the full form of the name—a *savenappe*. The Prompt. Parv. gives, "*sanop*, manutergium, mantle." See Sir F. Madden's ed. of Sir Gawayne.

SAND-BLIND, SAAN-BLIN, adj. V. **DICT.**

As noted by Jamieson, this term has various applications; but it always implies that the person so afflicted is partially blind. Lit. it means half-blind, and is a corr. of O. Eng. *sam-blind*: from A.-S. *sám*, half, and *blind*, blind. See Palmer's *Folk Etymology*, p. 339.

SANDE, part. pt. V. **DICT.**

Delete this entry in **DICT.** *Sande* is a misreading of *Saude*, sewed, embroidered; q. v.

SANDEL, SANDIL, s. The sparring or smelt: lit. little sand-fish. West of S.

SANDEL, s. Silk. V. *Sendal*.

SANDERS, SAUNDERS, SANNERS, SAUNERS, s. 1. Abbrev. of *Alexander*. V. **SANDIE**.

This abbrev. of the name, in all its various forms, is generally applied to an elderly person; and its equivalent *Sandie* is applied to younger persons. This distinction is almost constantly observed in families where father and son are named Alexander. For example, a wife will say to her husband as he leaves home on some errand:—"Sanders, gin you see *Sandie* on the road sen' him hame." In a similar way the forms *Sandie* or *Sannie* and *Sannock* are employed.

2. A ludicrous and familiar name for the devil: sometimes the adjective *auld* or *aul'* is prefixed.

Considering the religious bias and upbringing of the Scottish people, it is surprising to find in their vocabulary so many familiar and jocular names for the devil, and so many playful allusions to his abode, his character, and his wiles. In our old popular poetry, but specially in our older proverbs, and in the familiar sayings of every day life, this grim humour is of frequent occurrence; but generally there is an air of geniality about it, and very seldom does it appear in an offensive or irreverent form. See Burns' Address to the Deil, and the following passage of later date.

It had been good for you and me,
Had mither Eve been sic a beauty,
She soon would gar'd *auld Saunders* flee
Back to his dungeon dark and sooty.

Alex. Rodger, Whistle Binkie, i. 127.

SANDS. *To tak' the sands,* to flee the country, seek safety in flight; Burns.

SANG, MY SANG, MA SANG. A veil'd oath; a corr. of the O. Fr. oath, *La Sangue*, or *La Sangue Dieu*. Addit. to **SANG**, q. v.

Delete the last para. of the entry in **DICT.** Jamieson was misled by his etym. of this term, which is a mere fancy.

SANGSTER, s. A songster, singer; also, a collection of songs or of song-tunes. **V. SANG.**

"*Oscen, qui ore canit; a sangster, a singing foule shewing things to come;*" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SANNOCK, s. A dimin. of Sannie, Sandie, &c.; an abbreviation of Alexander.

An' L—remember singing *Sannock*,
Wi' hale breeks, saxpence, and a bannock.

Burns, *Letter to James Tennant*.

SAP, SAPP, s. A bunch, clump; *the sap*, a kind of bait used in eel-fishing, consisting of a number of worms strung on woollen yarn and formed into a bunch or clump; West of S. **V. SOP.**

To SAP, SAPP, v. n. To fish with *the sap*; part. pr. *sapping*.

This mode of fishing for eels is practised in salt water as well as fresh, and is still followed at the mouth of tidal rivers on the east coast of England. There also it is called by the same name *sapping*. **V. Life of Frank Buckland**, p. 217.

Sap is simply a form of *sop*, a round compact mass, from Icel. *soppr*, a ball; see under **SOPPE**.

SAP, SAUP, s. A quantity, lot: applied to liquids, and generally to liquor. West of S., Orkney.

These are prob. local forms of **SOUP, SUP**, q. v. The term generally implies a small quantity or lot, and is often used by persons wishing to extenuate the quantity of liquor they have consumed.

SAPE, s. Soap. **V. SAIP.**

SARGE, s. A taper; B. R. Aberd., I. 206, Sp. C. **V. SERGE.**

SARKIE, s. Dimin. of **SARK**, q. v.

SATOURE, s. Del. this entry in **DICT.**, and see *Fatoure*.

Satoure is a misreading of *fatoure*, a deceiver; and all the editions of *The Kingis Quair* have this mistake, except the one by Prof. Skeat, which has *fatoure*. Sibbald reads *feator*, this also is wrong.

SAUCHTER, SAWSCHIR, s. Forms of *Sausser*, q. v. Errat. in **DICT.**

The meaning which Jamieson suggested for these forms is a mistake; so also is the etymology. And very probably *sauchter* is a misreading or a miswriting of *sauchier* or *saucher*. However, the meaning is simply *saucer*, figure or emblem of a saucer, a saucer-shaped cavity. **V. SAUSER.**

To SAUCHTINE, v. a. To reconcile, make peace between. **V. SAUCHT.**

Dear laydy, yet thu succure me
And *sauchtine* me and thi sowne,
That I ma come with hym to wyne
And bruk his blis.—

Barbour, Legends of the Saints.

A.-S. *sahit*, reconciliation. The M. Eng. verb to reconcile was *sahlien*, from A.-S. *sahlian*. See under **SAUCHT** in **DICT.**

SAUDE, part. pt. Sewed, embroidered, ornamented.

Here sadel sette of that ilke
Saude with sambutes of silke.

Awnt. Arthur, 2, 11, MS. Douce.

Misprinted *sande* in Pinkerton's version.

Sir F. Madden with hesitancy suggested "*served*" as the meaning of this term; but that it is simply a form of *sewed* (indeed, it represents a pron. that is still common), is confirmed by the reading of the Lincoln MS., which is—

Hir sadill semyde of that ilke
Semlely sewede with sylke.

SAUF, SAUFE, adj. Safe, secure; as, "in *sauf* keepin'." "Hir worschip *sauf*," her honour being kept safe; Kingis Quair, st. 143, ed. Skeat.

To SAUF, v. a. To save, preserve, keep safe, protect. Addit. to **SAUF, v., q. v.**

SAUFFER, SAULFFER, SAIFARE, SAW-SILVER, s. Salvage money; Register Priv. Council, VII. 148, 712, 721, 728, 744-5. **V. SAFER, SAUGHE.**

SAULLY, v. and s. **V. Sally.**

SAUNIE, SAWNIE, SAWNY, s. 1. Abbrev. for *Alexander*. **V. SANDIE.**

2. A ludicrous and familiar name for the devil. **V. under Sanders.**

She turns the key wi' cannie thraw,
An' owre the threshold ventures;
But first on *Sawnie* gies a ca',
Syne bauldly in she enters;
A ratton ratt'ld up the wa',
An' she cry'd Lord preserve her!
An' ran thro' midden-hol' an' a',
An' prayed wi' zeal an' fervour,
Fu' fast that night.

Burns, Halloween, st. 22.

To SAUNT, v. n. To varnish; Burns. **V. SANT.**

SAUSER, SAUSER, SASER, SUASER, SAUCHER, SAWSCHIR, s. The figure or emblem of a saucer; a saucer-shaped cavity on the top of the march-stones of the lands belonging to the city of Aberdeen, and called 'the town's mark.' The term is also used as an *adj.*

In perambulating the marches on 15th June, 1615, the party came to a place "quhair thay fand ane merche stane perfytelie merkit with the signe of the *sauser*, finding the same to be ane of the towne of

Aberdeines merches of propertie." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 322, Sp.C. And having traced the old march-line through the greater part of its course, "and keip-and the said auld merche rod, stane be stane as thay ar merkit with the said signe of the *sauser* . . . till it come to ane great sauser stane merkit with twa *sausers*" (Ibid., p. 325), the party then turned eastward; and still tracing the boundary line they came to "merche stanes merkit with ane *sauser* and ane key," and also to "twa merche stanes merkit with Sanct Peiteris key," which marked the boundary "of auld betuixt the landis of Sanct Peteris hospitall and the said towne of Aberdeines landis." Ibid., p. 326. And soon afterwards the perambulation was completed.

Regarding the origin of this *sauser-merk*, or how it came to be adopted by the burgh, no information can now be obtained; but the following statement in explanation of the mark occurs in the Council Register of 6th May, 1580, in a record regarding the marches of a certain portion of the town-lands. It runs thus:—"The first me.che of the saidis Justice Mylnis begynniss at the graye stane quhair it is pottit and ingranit the towns common mark witht ane *sauser*, and swa callit the *sauser* stane, lyand in the burne betuixt the landis of the Justice Mylnis and the lands of Ferrihill."

The term is repeatedly used as an *adj.*, meaning of or with the saucer-mark, saucer-like; and sometimes in the sense of *saucered*, marked with the saucer-mark. Thus:—

" . . . to the heid of the den of Murthill quhair thair is ane great *sauser* stane on the south syde of the myr at the heid of the said den; and fra the said marche stane," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 323, Sp.C.

" . . . quhilk stane wes ordanit to be helpit in the *sauser* mark thairof." Ibid., p. 322.

TO SAUSER, SAUSER, SASER, v. a. To cut a saucer-shaped mark on a block of wood or stone, to mark or engrave the figure of a saucer: part. pt. *sauserit*, *saserit*, marked with the figure of a saucer, as in the phrase, "ane *saserit* stane."

" . . . quhair thair wes ane merche stane ordanit to be *sauserit* with the townes mark." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 322.

A *sauser* was originally a vessel for sauce. O. Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsa*, a thing salted.

SAUT, s. and v. Salt.

TO SAUVE, SAUFE, SAU, SAW, v. a. To salve, anoint: also to alleviate, heal, cure.

This term occurs in various Scot. proverbs. "Save a' ye can: it will help to *saue* a sair fit;" i.e., it will be a means of support in time of need.

"They wha freely ser the deil
Hae little to *saue* the sairs o' eil'."

A.-S. *sealf*, ointment: Du. *zalf*: M.E. *salve*.

SAVORCOLL, SAVORCOIL, s. A wood-cutter or sawyer, a forester; pl. *savorcollis* *savorcoilis*.

"Ordanis the thesaurer to pay four pundis monie to the agent of burrowis for persute the werkmen in clachanis and *savorcoilis*; and it sall be allowit be the counsale." Charters of Stirling, Appendix ii. p. 219.

Gael, *sabhair*, a sawyer or cutter, and *coille*, a wood, forest, or grove. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

SAVOUROUS, SAUOUROUS, SAUORUS, adj. Wholesome, nutritious. V. SAVOUR.

Mendis and medicine for all mennis neidis,
Help till hert and till hurt, helefull it was,
Vnder the circle solar thir *sauourous* sedis
Were nurist be dame Nature, that nobill maistres.
Houlate, l. 31, Bann, MS.

Asloan MS. has *sauorus*. In Pinkerton's version it was printed *sanourous*, which Jamieson rendered "healing, medicinal;" see DICT.

TO SAW, SAU, v. a. To salve. V. *Sauve*.

TO SAWE, v. a. To save, preserve.

I can nocht say suddanlie, so me Christ *sawe*.
Houlate, l. 120, Bann, MS.

SAWTE, SAWATE, s. Safety, protection.

"Euerie man sall bygge his dik sufficient . . . for *sawte* of thair awin stufe." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1572, p. 73, Mait. C.

SAWSTER, s. A sausage, pudding. V. **SASTER.**

"*Farcimen*, a pudding, a *sawster*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SAXEAR, s. A six-oared boat: short for Sixareen, q. v.

Dan. *sex*, six, and *aare*, an oar: Icel. *sex*, and *ár*.

SAXTER, adj. Of or belonging to a set or company of six; *saxter-aiith*, the oath of a company of six compurgators.

" . . . has failzeat quittance of the *saxter-aiith* of the stowth of lynis the last zeir, and according to the lawis is decernit to quyte himself thairof this zeir with the twelter-aiith, and failzeing thairof to pay 12 markis and to underly the law thairof as stowt." In the Lawing Court of July 21, 1603, one is ordained to quit himself of theft by the twelter-aiith, because the stowth is great; and another to quit himself of the same theft with the *saxter-aiith* only, in respect of his minority. Peterkin's Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 35.

According to the old Norse law which ruled in Orkney and Shetland, if an accused person could not clear himself by his oath, which was called "*the lawryt-aiith*," he had to find six compurgators to quit him; and this was called "*the saxter-aiith*." If he failed in this oath, he had to go and find twelve compurgators; and this was called "*the twelter-aiith*."

Icel. *settar-eithr*, the oath of a company of six compurgators: *settar* being the gen. of *settr*, a company of six, and *eithr*, an oath. V. Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. s. v. *Settr*.

SAY, s. A bucket. V. DICT.

Scot. *say*, North of E. *so*, *soa*, and M. Eng. *soo*, are not derived from Fr. *seau*, as Jamieson has stated. They have come from Icel. *sár*, Swed. *så*, a cask. The final *r* in the Icel. word is merely the sign of the nom. case.

Fr. *seau* is regularly formed from L. Lat. *sitellus*, dimin. of Lat. *situla*, a bucket; and is therefore quite a different word.

SAYER, SEYER, SIRE, s. A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II., 54, 73, Rec. Soc. V. SIVER.

SCAIRTH, adj. V. DICT.

The etym. of this term is simply Icel. *skarth-r*, diminished, scanty.

SCALDRIE, *s.* Scolding, intemperate language. V. SCALD.

"Personis convict for flyting and *scaldrie* adjuget to be govit on the croce quhill four afternone;" Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 13th Jan., 1502-3, Rec. Soc.

SCALE, SCALE-DISH, SKEILLIE, *s.* A thin shallow vessel like a saucer used for skimming milk. V. SKAIL, *s.* 3.

SCANTLING, SCANTLIN, *adj.* Scant, scanty, very scanty.

Burns, in one of his letters to Clarinda, uses this term in the sense of *scanty*, *small*; but as generally used it is a dimin. of *scant*, and implies *very small*, *very scanty*.

SCAS, *s.* Del. this entry in DICT.

Scas is a misreading of *cast* in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal.

SCASHLE, *s.* Scuffle. V. SCUSHLE.

SCAUR, *adj.* Timorous, shy, shrinking. V. SCAR, SKAR.

And tho' yon lowin heugh's thy hame,
Thou travels far;
An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame,
Nor blate nor *scaur*.

Burns, Address to the Deil, st. 3.

SCEBLES, *adj.* Knavish. V. *Skeblous*.

SCERLANE, *s.* A form of *skirling*, screaming; shouting, acclamation. V. SKIRL.

"Item, on the XV Apprill in anno a thousand vi hundred ane yeir, the Kingis Majestie cam to Perth, and that sam day he was made Provost, with ane great *scerlane* of the courteurs, and the bancait was made at the crois, and the Kingis Maiistie was set down thereat," &c. Peacock's Annals of Perth, p. 597.

SCHAKELL, *s.* A fetter, bond, handcuff. V. *Shackle*.

To SCHANK, SCHONK, *v. n.* To go, depart, run, rush, gush: also, to snap, break, or give way at the shank or handle, as when a hammer or a spear breaks while in use; pret. and part. pt. *schankit*, *schonkit*. V. SCHANK *aff*, under SCHANK.

Their speris in splendris sprent,
On scheldis *schonkit* and schent,
Euin our thair hedis went,
In field far away.

Gol. and Garwane, l. 619.

Wallace the formast in the byrneis bar;
The grounden sper through his body schar.
The shaft to *schonkit* off the fruschand tre:
Dewoydyde sone, sen na bettir mycht be.

Wallace, iii. 147.

A.-S. *seeacan*, to shake, also to run, flee, fly off: hence *seeanca*, *scanca*, the shank or lower part of the leg, lit. the runner, that by which the body is moved. Hence the shaft or handle of a hammer, a spear, &c., is called its shank.

SCHAP, *adj.* Skilled, learned, able, accomplished: "ane *schap* clerk," a learned scholar. V. SCHAPYN.

"It is a visit and thoct expedient be the commissaris of burrowis . . . that thar be direct ane *schap* clerk and twa burges merchandis of fasson to the Archeduk of Austrie." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1498, i. 67, Sp. C.

A.-S. *scapan*, *sceapan*, to shape, form; hence, to train, qualify: pp. *scapan*, *sceapan*, formed, qualified.

SCHAWIS, SCHEVIS, *s. pl.* Blocks or pulleys: "borrowit thair thre greit *schawis*," borrowed their three great pulleys, i.e., their set of block and tackle; Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1554-5. V. SCHAV.

SCHEAR, SCHEIR, *s.* The groin. V. SCHERE.

SCHED, *s.* A shade, shadow; "a *sched* but substance," a shadow without substance, a mere shadow; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 3, Mait. C.

SCHEDDIT, *pret.* Shed forth, shone, glowed; Pal. of Hon., Douglas, I. 71, 14, ed. Small.

SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.* Del. this entry in DICT.

Scheidis was simply a misprint for *scheildis* in Pinkerton's version of Gawan and Gol.: hence, Jamieson's explanation of the term is a mere fiction.

SCHEILLEN, SCHEILLING, SCHELLEN, *s.* Same as Shillin, q.v.; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1562, p. 66, Mait. C.

SCHENKIT, *part. pt.* Del. this entry in DICT.

This is a misreading of *schonkit* in Pinkerton's version: Jamieson's explanations are therefore useless.

To SCHERE, SCHEIR, *v. a.* To clip or dress cloth. Addit. to SCHERE, q. v.

SCHERAR, SCHEIRAR, *s.* A cloth-clipper, a bonnet-dresser.

". . . that in tyme to cum baith the craftis, viz. webstaris, wakeris and *scheraris*, in all tymes of processiou pas togedder and be incorporat vnder ane baner in als formis as thai pleis; . . . and the said *scheraris* and wakeris to pas vnder the banner of the wobstaris quhill thai may gudlie furnis thair awin, and the armys of the said *scheraris* and wakeris to be now put in the webstaris bannaris gif thai may be gudlie formit and gottin thairvntill." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 15th May, 1509, Rec. Soc.

Properly, *scherar* is short for *scherar of claitth*; and in the Seal of Cause of the Walkers and Shearers of Edinburgh, the craftsmen are so named:—"the masteris and craftsmen of the Walkaris and *Scheraris of claitth*." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 80, Rec. Soc. About twenty years after the passing of this Seal of Cause, the Bonnetmakers were associated with them; no doubt because walking and shearing were necessary parts of their craft and manufactures; see same vol. p. 198.

SCHETE, SCHIT, *s.* A shoot or by-water of a mill. A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot.

". . . for dailis to mend the *schete* of the Rude Milne with." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1555, p. 221, Rec. Soc.

To SCHIRRYVE, *v. a.* A poet. form of *schryve*, to shrive, used by Dunbar in his *Tabill of Confessioun*, ll. 9, 18, Scot. Text Soc. ed.

This form represents a very common pron. of the word, and accounts for the form *schir* or *schire*, to shrive, which occurs in the Howard MS. version of this same piece, and is adopted in Dr. Laing's ed.; see l. 4. In the Maitland MS. it is *schryve*. However, *schir* may here mean to *share*, *skair*, i.e., to pour off, separate, in the sense of to purge or cleanse. V. SCHIRE, *v.*

SCHONKIT, To-SHONKIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Snapped, broke, broken, gave way. V. *Schank*.

Del. the entry in Dict.

To SCHROUD, SCHRUED, SCHRYDE, *v. a.* To cover, protect, screen, ward off. V. SCHROUD, *s.*

Schruedede in a schorte cloke, that the rayne *schrydes*.
Awnt. Arthur, 2. 7.

A.-S. *scrūd*, garment, clothing; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire.

SCHYNBANDES, SCHYNBAWDES, *s. pl.* Greaves, armour for the legs; *Awnt. Arthur*, 31, 5.

This term is improperly defined in Dict. The *schynbawd* or *schynband* was a piece of armour for defence of the shank or lower part of the leg, and at first consisted of a single plate reaching from the knee to the front of the foot, and fastened by straps behind. It afterwards became a *jamb* or steel-boot, with a *solleret* or over-lapping plate for the foot. See Planché, *British Costume*, pp. 132, 150.

SCHYND, SCHOIND, SCHOWND, *s.* An inquest of Thingmen regarding the rights, claims, and settlement of heritage; Orkn. and Shetl.

Originally the finding of this court was given *viva voce*, but after the accession of the Scottish Jarks, it was generally by a Skynd-bref or Schynd Bill. V. Memorial for Orkney, p. 118.

Icel. *skyn*, understanding, judgment; Dan. *skjøn*, judgment, estimate.

SCLADYNE, *s.* Errat. for SELADYNE. V. Dict.

So misprinted in Pinkerton's version; and the *seladynes* of MS. Douce is a clerical error for *selandynes*, *q. v.* The rendering of the term given by Jamieson is, however, correct.

SCLAVIN, SCLAUIN, *s.* A pilgrim's mantle; L. Lat. *sclavina*, O. Fr. *esclavine*.

Al his kingdom he forsoke,
Bot a *scлавin* on him he toke;
He ne hadde kirtel no hode,
Schert no nother gode;
Bot his harp he tok algate,
And dede him barfot out atte zate.

Orfeo and Heurodis, l. 229.

To SCOB, *v. a.* To scoop out roughly; Burns. V. SCOB, *s.*

SCOGGERS, SCUGGERS, *s. pl.* Shanks or legs of old stockings used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. Same as HOGGERS, *q. v.*

SCOLE, SCOLLE, *s.* The skull, head, brain, understanding, ability. Icel. *skál*, bowl.

"*Thick o' the scolle*" is still used to express dull or slow of understanding; and "*his scolle's crackit*" implies that the person is of weak mind, or lacks in ability.

With mony a noble resoun, as him likit,
Ending in his fairè latyne tong,
So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit,
Quhich to declare my *scole* is ouer yong.
Kingis Quair, st. 7, ed. Skeat.

"Not 'school' as Tytler supposed. 'Cranium, *scolle*;' Wright's *Vocabularies*, vol. i., p. 179, l. 5." Gloss., ed. Skeat.

To SCON, *v. a.* and *n.* V. Dict.

A more direct etym. for the term is A.-S. *scūnian*, to shun, originally to speed, scud along. From this word *scōn* or *scōon* comes the word *schooner*. See Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

SCONCE, *s.* The *bink* or fixed seat by the side of the fire in the large open chimney of olden times.

SCONE. *The haly stane of Scone*, the coronation stone on which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 277.

This stone was taken from the Abbey of Scone by Edward I. and carried to England. It was placed in the Abbey of Westminster as an offering to Edward the Confessor; and it is now placed under the coronation chair. See Tytler, *Hist. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 47, ed. 1864.

To SCORE FLESH, SCOIR MUTTON. To make incisions in the breast or buttocks of an over-fed sheep, in order to improve the appearance of the flesh and to reduce its ramp flavour. V. under *Let down*, s. 3.

"That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce, . . . and that thair blaw nane thair-of, nor yet let it doune, nor *score* it under the pane of viij s. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1555, p. 215, Rec. Soc.

"It is statute and ordanit that thair be na *muttoun scorit* on the bak nor na pairt thair-of, nor yit lattin doune before, bot ane scoir owder befoir or behynd, wnder the pane of viij s. ilk falt." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, i. 26, Rec. Soc.

This barbarous practice was common all over the country, and was persisted in until comparatively modern times, in spite of all the efforts of the magistrates to put it down. When an over-fed sheep was about to be killed it was thus operated upon, and was then left to bleed slowly for some hours before it was put to death. In some cases salt was put into the wounds to further the process.

SCOSCHE, *s.* A drum. V. SWESCH.

"Item, ane perchement skyn to Robert Mair to cover the *scosche*, iij s. vj d." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, i. 455, Rec. Soc.

SCOTCH MILE, SCOTS MILE, *s.* One thousand nine hundred and eighty-four yards, or two hundred and twenty-four yards longer than an English mile.

While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy,
We think na on the lang *Scots miles*,
The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our bame.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

SCOTINGABLE, SCOTINYABIL, *adj.* Lit., able to bear scotting or taxing, fit to be taxed; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1457, p. 125, Rec. Soc. V. SCOT, *v.*

SCOTTISWATH, *s.* V. DICT.

For Icel. *vad*, as given by Jamieson, read Icel. *vath*, a ford, and the explanation of the term becomes more simple and direct.

SCOUT-WATCH, SCOUT-WATCHE, *s.* A patrol.

"Ordaines a *scout-watche* to be keipit nightlie, and that twa horsmen be sent owt, . . . and that ane of the scowtis ryd to David Heislope hows, and the vther scowt to ryd to Gladhowe milne dayle, and report newes anent the motiown of the enemie." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1650, p. 390, Rec. Soc.

SCOWIS, *s. pl.* Small wattles used in fixing thatch on the roof of a house; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 221. Addit to SCOW, *q. v.*

SCRANNY, SCRANKIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, wrinkled, withered, as applied to a person: "a *scranny* bit o' meat," a lean, scrappy, or indifferent piece. Addit. to SCRANNY, *q. v.*

SCRATTER, *s.* A coarse scrubber made of heather, used for cleaning pots, pans, &c. Orkn. V. SCRUBBER.

SCRAUT, SCRAWT, *s.* and *v.* Scratch. V. SCRAT.

SCREED, *v.* and *s.* V. DICT.

It is now generally accepted that this term is simply the Northern form of E. *shred*; cf. Sc. *reid* for E. *red*.

SCREIGH, SCREECH (*ch* gutt.), SKREIGH, *adj.* Screechy, screeching, shrill, piercing. V. SCREIGH, *v.*

Still in common use; see quotation under *Skeer*. Irish *screach*, Gael. *sgreach*, Welsh *ysgrechian*, to shriek.

To SCREW, *v. a.* A term in golfing: same with *Draw*, *q. v.*

SCROTCHERTIS, *s. pl.* Sweatmeats: Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 454. V. SCORCHEAT.

SCROW, SKROW, *s.* A scroll. V. DICT.

The etym. of this term is O. Fr. *escroue*, "a scroll;" Cotgr. From Dutch *schroode*, a shred. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., *s. v.* *Scroll*.

SCRUBBS, *s. pl.* The husks of oats, barley, rye, &c. Orkn.

SCRY, SCRIE, *s.* A great number; a crowd, multitude; West of S., Orkn. Same as SCROW, *q. v.*

SCUFF, SKUFF, *s.* The nape or hinder part of the neck; also called *scruff*, and *cuff*, and frequently the *cuff o' the neck*, *scruff o' the neck*, or *scruff o' the neck*.

Wedgewood derives this term from Du. *schocht*, *schoft*, atlas, the nape of the neck; and he defines it as "applied to the loose skin on the shoulders by which one lays hold of a dog or a cat." But *scuff* and *scruff* as now used are merely varieties of *cuff* in the sense of flap, fold, or slack: and this idea is confirmed by the fact that the slack skin of the buttocks is also called the *cuff*, *scuff*, or *scruff* of that region.

SCUILL, SCULL, SCULE, *s.* School.

These old forms of the word are common in our Burgh Records, and represent the common pronunciation.

SCULTY, *adj.* Naked. V. [SCUDDY].

To SCUTCH, *v. a.* V. DICT.

SCUTCHING-KNIFE, *s.* A bill-hook, a hedging-knife.

SCUTCHINGS, SCUTCHINS, *s. pl.* Refuse lint or flax that remains after the process of scutching; waste tow.

2. Twigs, thistles, etc., that have been lopped by a scutcher; scrub.

SEA-REVER, SEA-REWAR, *s.* A sea-rover, pirate. V. REVER.

"*Pyrate*, a *sea-rewar*, a *pyrate*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SECK, SEK, *s.* Sack. Lat. *saccus*.

This term, while it has come to us from the Lat., is prob. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *sok*, sack-cloth.

SECK-CLAITH, SEK-CLOTH, *s.* Sack-cloth; Kingis Quair, st. 109, ed. Skeat.

SECONDER, *adj.* Secondary, second, of the second rank or grade; Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 11; *secundare*, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 46, Rec. Soc.

SECRETEE, *s.* Secrecy. Lat. *secretus*.

And *secrettee*, hir thrifty chamberere,
That besy was in tyme to do seruice.
Kingis Quair, st. 97, ed. Skeat.

SEE'D. 1. Represents a common pron. of *see it*; West of S.

2. A vulgar pret. of *see*: used only by the lowest classes; "I *see'd* him comin."

SEESTU, SEESTA, SEESTOW, *v.* Seest thou.

These forms represent the old pron. which is still followed in some parts of the country.

SEGE, SAIG, SAIGE, *s.* Seat, i.e. stool, night-stool, closet, privy. Addit. to SEGE, q. v.

"And also that all maner of personis indwellares in this towne clenge all filth of *saiges*, and vther filth befor their lugeings within three dayes heirafter," Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1521, i. 204, Rec. Soc.

"Ane stand-bed fixit in the wall of the said chalmer, weill bandeit, ane pantrie dure, and ane *saig* dure,"—Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1589, i. 148, Rec. Soc.

SEGSTAR, *s.* A sexton; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 143, Sp. C.

SEIL, *s.* and *v.* V. SILE.

SEILL, *s.* The collar by which cattle are bound in the stall; Spald. Club Misc., I. 179. Hence binding cattle in the stall is called *seilling* them.

Icel. *seil*, A.-S. *sæl*, a rope, string.

SEINDILL, SEYNDILL, SENDILL, *adv.* Seldom; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 87, Roland, Court or Venus, ii. 156, S. T. S.

SEKE, *adj.* Sick; Kingis Quair, st. 58. V. SEIK.

SEKENESS, SEKNESSE, *s.* Sickness; Ibid., st. 111.

SELANDYNE, *s.* A chalcedony; Awnt. Arth. 2, 9, MS. Douce.

SELL'D, SELL'T, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Sold, did sell.

My plough is now thy bairn-time a':
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;
Forbye sax mae, I've *sell't* awa,

That thou hast nurst:
They drew me thretteen pund an' twa,
The verra warst.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mair Maggie.

SELLET - OIL, SELLETT - OYLE, *s.* V. *Sallat. Oil.*

SELOUR, SELOURE, SELURE, SEILOUR, *s.* A canopy; Gawan and Gol., 66. V. SYLOUR, SILLER.

SELY, *adj.* 1. Seasonable; Kingis Quair, st. 185, ed. Skeat.

2. Innocent, simple; Ibid., st. 134.

Addit. to SEILY and SELY, q. v.

A.-S. *sælig*, timely, seasonable.

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To join battle, to fight. Addit. to SEMBLE, q. v.

Now, bot I *semble* for thi saull with Sarazenis mycht,
Sall I neuer sene be into Scotland.

Houlate, l. 484, Asloan MS.

SEMLABILL, *adj.* Similar, like; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1568, p. 73, Rec. Soc. V. SEMEBLE.

The form *Semeible*, quoted by Jamieson, is prob. a mistake for *Semible*, the transcriber having misread a short *l* as an *e*. See under *Sameabill*.

To SEN, *v. a.* To send, grant, bestow.

Unto the Cok in mynd he said, "God *sen*
That I and thow wer fairlie in my den."
Henryson, Chantecler and Foz, l. 160.

SEN, *s.* V. DICT.

This is prob. a misprint for *fen*, mud, filth, which is the reading in the Elphinstoun MS.: see Small's ed. of Douglas, Vol. ii., p. 132.

SENACHIE, SCHENACHY, CHENACHY, *s.* A reciter of stories, an orator; a recorder, annalist, genealogist: *chenachy*, Houlate, l. 803, Bann. MS.

"At the grave the orator or *senachie* pronounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the coronach." Smollet, Humphry Clincker, Letter of Sept. 3.

Gael. *seanachaidh*, a reciter of tales or stories, an historian, genealogist: from *seanachas*, story or event of the past, comp. of *sean*, old, and *ciùs*, matter, affair. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

SENCE, *s.* Incense. This is the O. E. form given in Prompt. Parv. V. SENS.

"Wyth sowne of clarioun, organe, song and *sence*
For the atonis, Lord, Welcum all we cry."
Dunbar, Welcum to Lord B. Stewart, l. 22.

SENDAL, SENDALE, SANDILL, *s.* Fine silk; Awnt. Arth., 30, 9; *sandeill*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 234, Sp. C. Also written *cedal*.

SENSES, *s. pl.* Faculties, wit, mind, judgment; "out of one's *senses*," deranged, mad; "one's *senses* are in a creel," i.e., where and how they ought not to be, hence, bereft of one's senses, mad, foolish, stupid; another form of this expression is, "one's head is in a creel."

My senses wad be in a creel,
Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield,
The braes o' fame;
Or Ferguson, the writer-chiel,
A deathless name.

Burns, to W. Simson, Ochiltree.

SENTENCE, *s.* Opinion, judgment; Kingis Quair, st. 149, ed. Skeat. Addit. to [SENTENS], q. v.

O. Fr. *sentence*, a sentence, pithy saying, opinion, judgment; from Lat. *sententia*, a way of thinking, formed from Lat. *sentire*, to feel, think.

SENTRICE, *s. pl.* Centres or cooms: the wooden frames used by builders in constructing arches, vaulting, etc. Errat. in DICT.

The defin. suggested by Jamieson is altogether wrong, and unwarranted by the record from which his quotation is taken. It runs thus:—

" . . . Gelis Monro and his complecis tuk on hand to vphaue (i.e., upheave, hoist into position) the

sentrice of the brig quhilk the spait haid brocht dovne incontinent, quhow sone he mycht gudly, for ane France crowne of gold promest to him; and in the said Gelis default the said *sentrice* ar broking, spyllt, and away to the see haid in gret skayth and damag of that noble wark: the quhilk skayth extendis to ane hundredreth pundis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 105, Sp.C.

See also *Centers*, *Centreis*, and the passages there referred to in Vol. ii.

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* Lit. followers: applied to the children of neyfs or serfs, and to the young of animals. Addit. to **SEQUELS**.

"*Cum natis et eorum sequelis* means exactly with neyfs and their followers, just as a horse-dealer now sells a mare with her followers. It implies a transfer of the property of the whole descendants of the neyf for ever." Cosmo Innes, *Legal Antiq.*, p. 51.

To **SER**, **SAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To serve, supply: pret. and part. *serd*, *saird*: "Dail sma', and *sair a'*," i.e., divide into small portions in order to serve the whole company.

2. To be of use, profit, or advantage.

If honest nature made ye fools,
What *sairs* your grammars?
Ye'd better taen up spades and shoofs,
Or knappin hammers.

Burns, Ep. to Lapraik, st. 11.

To **SER out**, **SAIR out**, *v. a.* To deal, divide, deal out; as, "to *ser out* the *puir-siller*;" also, to complete, fulfil; as, "The prentice maun *ser out* his time."

SERIN, **SAIRIN**, *s.* Service, supply, portion, dole; as, "He helps himself; he neer waits for a *serin*."

SERVIT, *v. pret.* Deserved, was justly liable; Dunbar, *Tabill of Confessioun*, l. 22. **V. SERVE**.

SESS, *s. and v.* Cess, stent, tax; short for *assess*.

Lat. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit beside; whence *assessor*, one who sat beside the judge and fixed the taxes: from that term was formed the verb to *assess*. **V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.**

To **SET**, *v. n.* 1. To face in a dance.

The piper loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they *set*, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Short for to *set off*, i.e., slip off, go away.

A countra Laird had ta'en the batts,
Or some curmurring in his guts,
His only son for Hornbook *sets*,
An' pays him well.
The lad, for twa guid gimmer-pets,
Was Laird himsel.

Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

SET, *part. pt.* Bent, warped: as applied to wood not properly seasoned.

SET, *s.* A twist or warp.

(Sup.)

D 2

SETS-YE-WEEL. It becomes you well: generally used in a taunting or ironical sense. **V. SET**, s. 8.

SETTEN, *part. pt.* **Set**.

This old part. form is still used by the common people; and a few other verbs also retain it, such as *hit*, *let*, *put*, &c.

SETTEN-ON, *adj.* Short in growth, stunted, ill-thriven; "He a wee *setten-on* body." **V. SET-ON**, [*Sitten*].

All the words and phrases of the foregoing group are common in various parts of the North of England also.

SETOLER, **SOTELER**, *s.* A player on the citole: Awnt. Arth., 27, 5.

SETTEEN, *s.* A weight. **V. SETTING**.

Icel. *settingr*, a sixth part; being the sixth of a *meil*.

SETTER, *s.* The infield pasture of a *tun* or farm; Orkn. Addit. to **SETER**, and **STER**.

Icel. *setr*, *setr*, a seat, residence: also, mountain pastures, dairy lands; Vigfusson.

SET UPON SEVIN, **SET ON SEVIN**. In most cases this expression is spoken of God in allusion to the work of creation; *set* having the meaning of dispose or set in order, as in *Pystyl of Susan*, xxi. 4, *Gol. and Gawan*, l. 1045. But sometimes it means to attack, encounter, or meet in battle, as in *Gol. and Gawan*, l. 668.

I swere be suthfast God that *settis all on sevin*.
Gol. and Gawan, 81, 8.

For thair is segis in yon saill wil *set vpone sevn*,
Or thay be wrangit, I wis, I warne you ilk wy.
Ibid., 40, 3.

In the *Towneley Mysteries*, pp. 85, 97, 118, the expression occurs in the first sense; and in *Mort Arthur*, fol. 75^b, it occurs in the second. In this latter sense it means to strive to the uttermost, fight or work with all one's might.

SEUTE, *part. adj.* Run out, used up, set aside, out of use; lit. waiting on, kept waiting.

"Ordanis the Vanelaw [a common] to be proclomit waist, *seute*, and hanyng," i.e., empty or not in use, close-cropt or run out, and under protection or preservation; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1571, p. 326, *Rec. Soc.*

O. Fr. *suite*, in the sense of *in suite*, in waiting, kept waiting; other forms of *suite* are *seute*, *siute*, *sile*. **V. Burguy**.

To **SEW**, **SUE**, *v. a. and n.* To follow, pursue; Awnt. Arth., 6, 2; *Kingis Quair*, p. 54, l. 4, ed. Skeat.

To **SEW**, *v. a.* To show, describe, relate.

Now gif I sall *sew*
The ordour of thair armes, it wer to tell thair.
Houlate, l. 577, *Bann. MS.*

SEYER, *s.* A gutter, drain. **V. Sayer**.

SEYNDILL, *adv.* Seldom. **V. SEINDILL**.

To SEYNE, *v. a.* To say, declare, utter; Kingis Quair, st. 27, 38, 42, 98, ed. Skeat.

SEYNITY. Del. this entry in Dict.

As the term is a misprint for *seymly*, the explanatory note is useless.

SHACKLE, SCHAKELL, SCHAKYL, *s.* 1. In the sing. This term means the wrist, as in *shackle-bane*, the wrist-bone, wrist-joint; it is also applied to the ankle or ankle-joint.

2. In the pl. it has the same meanings as in Eng. viz. bonds, fetters, connections; but it is most generally applied to fetters for the wrists and ankles, handcuffs, anklets.

In *s.* 1. the term is common in the north of Eng. also; see Gloss. of Brockett, Atkinson, Peacock.

In all the meanings of this term two ideas are implied, movement or movableness, and coupling or connection.

"A.-S. *sceacul*, bond, fetter; Icel. *skökul*, pole of a carriage, from *skaka*; Swed. *shakel*, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*, the same." Skeat.

SHAIRD, *s.* Shred, shard, portion, fragment. V. SHARD.

An' when the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them,
The hindmost *shaird* they'll fetch it wi' them,
Just i' their pouch.

Burns, Ep. to Will. Simpson.

SHANDY, SHANNIE, *adj.* Backward, shy; also, wanting in vigour, push, or energy. For the first sense the synonym is *blate*: for the second, *feckless*. V. SHAN, SHAND.

SHANGY, SHANGIE, *s.* A loop of gut or hide round the mast of a boat into which the lower end of the sprit is slipped; Orkn. Addit. to SHANGAN, *q. v.*

SHANK, SHANKS, *s.* Short for *Noonshanks*, *q. v.*

SHANNA. Frequently so written, but properly *sha' na*, shall not.

Similarly *winna*, will not; *dinna*, do not—the *do* being pronounced *di*, with short *i*, as in divide; *minna*, may not—the *may* being pron. *mi*, with short *i*. These have probably been formed in imitation of *canna*, can not, *manna*, man (i.e. must) not.

To SHAP, SHAPE, *v. n.* To begin or set about anything; as, "He shaps to his work like a man;" to seem, appear, promise: as, "It *shapes* weel to grow a guid beast;" also, to fit, be adapted; as, "The naig 'll *shap* better for the cart nor the plow."

SHAPIN - BROD, SCHAIPING - BUIRD, *s.* A smooth flat board on which a tailor, or a shoemaker, shapes his materials; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

To SHARGE, SHARG, *v. a.* To sharpen, grind, face.

"That nane *sharge* spaidis nor worklowmes vpon the brig-stanes vnder the pane of xl s. toties quoties." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1622, p. 361, Rec. Soc.

This word, which is still in use, is prob. a corruption of E. *sharp*. It may, however, be a softened form of E. *shark* used in the sense to sharpen. Similarly a *sharper* is called a *shark*.

To SHAVE, SHAUE, *v. a.* To gall, fret, or ruffle the skin; part. *shaving*; pret. and part. pt. *shaved*; as in wind-*shaved*.

SHAVED, *adj.* Galled, fretted.

SHAVING, SHAUING, *s.* A shaving, fretting, or ruffling of the skin.

"*Intertrigo*, galling, or shauing;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHEAL, SCHELE, *s.* V. DICT.

A much simpler and more direct etym. for this term is Icel. *skyli*, *skáli*, *skjöl*, shelter, cover; Dan. and Swed. *skjul*. That it is allied to Swiss *chalet*, however, is a mistake; that word is from Lat. *casa*. Nor is it allied to Icel. *sael*; nor to A.-S. *saeld*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SHEERMEN, SHEARMEN, *s.* Properly and originally cloth-clippers, cloth-dressers; but latterly cloth-workers, including all the crafts engaged in dyeing, fulling, dressing, and finishing cloth. Addit. to SHEERMEN, *q. v.*

The combination of these crafts, which the general term *sheermen* implies, must have been accomplished gradually; but it appears to have been completed all over the country before the middle of the sixteenth century. In Edinburgh the walkers and shearers of cloth obtained their Seal of Cause from the Magistrates in 1500; and in 1520 the *bonnetmakers* were included, and a new Seal of Cause was obtained in ratification of the contract. From that time the term *Sheermen* began to be used as a general name for the various crafts so grouped. In the same way the term *Hammermen* included smiths, wrights, masons, coopers, slaters, goldsmiths and armourers. And these general terms were rapidly brought into use through the proclamations and arrangements that had to be made in connection with the processions and pageants of the crafts at the great popular festivals of Candlemas and Corpus Christi. See Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 80, 198, Rec. Soc., and B. R. Aberdeen, i. 450, Sp. C.

SHEET-MAKER, SCHEIT-MAKAR, *s.* A maker of sheet-iron.

"The baillies hais assignet this day xv days to the dekin and craftismen of the hammermen to prefe gife *scheit makaris* scottis and lottis with thar craft in uder borouis,—that is to say in Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Sanctiohtoun, or in Abirdene." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 17 Feb. 1521-2.

SHEKYLS, SHAKERS, *s.* A name for ague: also called "the trimles," i.e., the trembles; but the latter term is mostly used in reference to sheep.

Shekyls is not an uncommon term in M. E., as is shown by its use in the Town. Myst., p. 99.

SHEUK, *pret.* Shook, did shake.

He ended; and the kebars *sheuk*
Aboon the chorus roar;

While frighted rattons backward leuk,
And seek the benmost bore.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

SHEW, pret. Showed, did show; stated, explained.

“ . . . yet the necessitie was neuer absolute, as we *shew* before.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To **SHEYL, SHYLE, v. n.** V. DICT.

A.-S. *scēol*, squint, as in *scēol-edge*, sqnint-eyed, Cf. *shyle*, and *skelly*.

SHIEL, SCHIEL, SHIELIN, SHEELIN, s. A hut, shed, &c. V. **SHEAL**.

To **SHILL, SHOOL, v. a.** To take the husks off seeds. V. **SHEAL**.

SHIP-POUND, SCHIP-PUND, s. The old standard weight of a barrel bulk in shipping; it contained sixteen and a half stones Troy, or 264 lbs.

“ Ilk Barriell [i.e., skipper's barrel] being of weicht ane *schip pund*.”

“ Ane *schip pund* continis sexteene stanes and ane halfe of Scottish Trois weicht.”

“ Ilk Trois stane continis sexteene pound Trois.” Skene, De Verb. Sign.

SHIP-RAE, SHIP-RAA, s. A sail-yard, the yard of a ship. V. **RA, RAY**.

“ *Antenna, a ship-rae* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHIP-RAID, SCHIP-RADE, SCHIP-REDE, s. A road or haven for ships; Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 8, 127, S.T.S.

To **SHIRE, v. a.** To pour off. V. **SCHIRE, SHARE**.

SHOK, SCHOK, s. A piece or roll of cloth containing twenty-eight ells.

“ Poldaveis the *shok* contening xxviii. ells.”

Halyburton's Ledger, p. 318.

SHONE, s. A form of *Schynd*, q. v.

“ . . . to be at the Arffhows . . . betwixt this and All-hallow-evin next eftir the dait of this present writ, to mak ane lauchfull *shone* and ayrfkest, as law levis.” Grievances of Orkney, Append. II.

SHOPE, pret. Shaped. V. **SHOOP**.

SHORT-AIND, SHORT-AINDED, SHORT-ENDED, adj. Short of breath, short-winded.

“ *Anhelus, pursie, or short-ended* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHOT, s. Share, proportion; as, “ He plans ay to get the lucky *shot*,” i.e., the best share: also, each man's share of the *lawin* or score at a tavern.

A.-S. *scot*, shot, payment; Icel. *skattr*, Dan. *skat*, tribute, tax. *Skatt*, an old Danish tax is still paid in Shetland. V. under **SKAT, SKATT**.

SHREW, s. V. DICT.

Jamieson's long and learned note on this term is altogether misleading. The word *shrew* has been clearly

traced through M. E. *shreve* to A.-S. *scredwa*, a shrew mouse: lit. *biter*. And all the various senses in which the term has been used, even the worst of them, are easily accounted for by the very old fable regarding the shrew-mouse, that it had an exceedingly venomous bite.

SHRO, SCHRO, s. A shrewmouse.

“ *Sorex, a roton, a schro* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

To **SHUG, v. n.** To shake; part. pr. *shuggin, shug-shuggin*, frequently or continuously shaking; Whistle Binkie, ii. 226, 316. V. **SHOG**.

To **SHUGGLE, SHOOGLE, v. a. and n.** Freq. of *shug, shoog*: to shake rapidly or easily, to make a rattling noise by shaking. Addit. to **SHUGGLE**, q. v.

The moon has rowed her in a cloud.

Stravagin win's begin

To *shuggle* and dand the window-brods,

Like loons that would be in.

William Miller, Gree, Bairnies, Gree, st. i.

SIBOW, SYBOW, s. An onion. V. **SEIBOW**.

O. Fr. *scipouille* (Cotgr.), Ital. *cipolla*, an onion; M. E. *chebole*; all from Lat. *caepe*, dimin. *caepulla*.

To **SIDDER, v. a.** To sunder, separate; a corr. of *sinder*; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 25, ed. 1882.

SIDESMAN, s. An umpire, referee. Addit. to **SYDESMAN**.

SIDE-WIPE, s. An indirect, covert, or sly rebuke: a remark implying blame or reproof of a person, and spoken not to him but so that he may hear it.

SIESTER-PEN, s. The plectrum or quill used for striking the sistrum. V. **SEISTAR**.

“ *Plectron, a fiddle-stick, or a siester-pen* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., E.D.S.

SIFE, s. A sifting-cloth, sieve. V. **SIV**.

“ *Excerniculum, a sife or boulte-claith* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SILVER-SEIK, adj. Moneyless, without funds: also used by Henryson as a *s.* in the sense of one whose money is yet to seek.

Sen I am stewart, I wald he had sum stuff,

And ye ar *silver-seik*, I wait richt weill;

Thocht we wald thig, yone verray churlische chuff,

He wald nocht gif us ane hering of his creill,

Befoir yone churle on kneis thocht we wald kneill.

Henryson, Wolf, Foxe, and Cadgear, l. 86.

SINDLE, SINNLE, adj. and adv. Rare, rarely, seldom. V. **SEINDLE**.

SINGT, SINGET, SINGIT, part. pt. Singed. V. **SING**.

SINGULAR, adj. Single, individual, certain.

“ Again, of the peculiar sort, sum ar proper to *singular* persons only, and others to mo, yet being of one sort or family.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 8.

SIPERS, s. Fine crape: so called because it was originally made in Cyprus; Rates of Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 328.

Of the various kinds of crape then used the most valuable were the *curl sipers*, *silk sipers*, and *scum sipers*, noted in Rates of Customs of 1612.

SIRE, SYOUR, s. A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 128, Rec. Soc. V. **SIVER.**

SIRFOOTFEATS, s. pl. Fragments left after a banquet or feast, scraps of delicacies.

" . . . wine drunk in abundance, glasses broken, *sirfootfeats* casten abroad on the causey, gather whaso please." Rejoicings in Aberdeen, 26 June, 1597. V. Reg. Priv. Council, v. 67, Intro.

O. Fr. *sorfaît*, excess, and *faît*, *faict*, a part, portion, article; *sorfaît* having come from Lat. *super* and *facere*.

SISTIR, s. The zither. V. **SEISTAR.**

SIT, SITT, s. Pain, ailment. Addit. to **SITE, q. v.**

Icel. *sít*, pain, suffering.

To SIT, v. n. To fit, suit, become. "It *sits* ye weel," is said ironically of a person who attempts what is beyond his power or position. *Set* is used with the same meaning.

To SIT down on one's knees. To kneel or bow as a suppliant, to humble oneself in the dust, to assume the posture of contrition and supplication.

This was the first act, which offenders against the law had to perform in doing penance publicly in the parish church, as the following record duly sets forth.

In Aberdeen, in the year 1555, John Sandris and his wife were, after due trial, found guilty of "strublens, stryking, and bluiddrawing of Thomas Gellane and his wyfe;" and having been duly bound over to keep the peace, "the baillies modifit the amends of the said strublens as after following: that is to say thai ordanit the said John and his spous forsaid to pay to the said Thomas Gellane xx s. Scottis, and to pay the barbour for the mending and curing of his woundis, within viij dayse; and also to com on Sunday nixt cuming to Sanct Nicholase parroche kirk, in the queir thereof, in the tyme of hie mess, with ane candill of wax in euerie ane of thair handis, and thair *to sit doune on thair kneis* in presens of the guid men of the toun, and ask the said Thomas and his wyf forgifnes: and gif euer thai be conuickit for siclyk in tyme cumyng, to pay tene markis to be applyit to Sanct Nicholace wark onfor-gewin." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 282, Sp.C.

For similar records see Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 27, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 149.

To SIT on one's knees. To kneel, remain kneeling, as in prayer.

To SIT summons. To sit still when called, to disregard a call or summons, to neglect or disobey orders.

The gude wyfe [was] glaid with the gle to begin,
For durst scho neuer *sit summoundis* that scho hard him
say.

Rauf Coilyear, l. 99.

SITHOL, SITHILL, s. V. **CITHOL.**

SITTLINESS, s. Subtilty; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 76, ed. 1882. V. [**SITIL**].

To SIVE, v. n. To drain. V. **SIPE.**

SKAINYA, s. Packthread. V. **SKEENGIE.**

SKAIRNES, s. Scantness, scarcity. V. [**SKAIR, v.**], and **SKAIRTH, adj.**

" . . . that the tries [barrels] wer nocht to the extreme quantitie becaus of penuritie and *skairnes* of tymer." Burgh Recs. of Glasgow, i. 153, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *sceran*, to shear, cut, diminish; Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skære*, Sw. *skära*, to shear, cut short.

SKARCH, s. A form of *skars*, an opening between rocks; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1470, p. 1. 165, Rec. Soc. V. **SKAIRS.**

SKEBLOUS, SCEBLES, adj. Rascally, evil-disposed. V. **SKEBEL.**

"And everie begger, vagaboun, ydel and *scebles* men and wemen." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 359, Rec. Soc.

SKEER, adj. Exciting, rousing, wild. Addit. to **SKEER, q. v.**

It's no the little thing sae screech and *sheer*,
That drunken fiddlers play in barns and boothis,
But the big gaucy fiddle that sae soothes
The speerit into holiness and calm,
That e'en some kirks hae thoct it mends the psalm.
R. Leighton, Baptisement o' the Bairn.

SKELLUM, s. A worthless fellow, ne'er-do-well. V. **SHELLUM.**

She tauld thee weel thou was a *skellum*,
A blethering, blustering, drunken bhellum;
That fra November till October,
Ae market-day thou was nae sober.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Du. *schelm*, Swed. *skålm*, rogue, knave, villain. We got this word from the Netherlands early in the seventeenth century.

SKELPIE, adj. Lit. fit or deserving to be *skelped* or whipped; an opprobrious term generally applied to a girl. Addit. to **SKELPIE, q. v.**

This term is often used as a s.

SKELPIE-LIMMER, s. A mischief-worker that deserves to be *skelped*; an extended form of *skelpie*, but more particular and opprobrious.

This term is generally misunderstood; and it has been misinterpreted and misapplied by various writers on Burns. Jamieson defined it as "an opprobrious term applied to a female:" which, though not absolutely wrong, is certainly a vague explanation. Others have interpreted it as "a mischievous or violent woman;" and Dr. Mackay, in his "Poetry and Humour of the Scottish Language," has explained it as "a violent woman ready both with hands and tongue." Now for obvious reasons these meanings are absurd; and chiefly because the term, if properly used, cannot be applied to a woman at all, for she is too old to be subjected to the chastisement of *skelping*, which the term implies. Besides, as used by Burns, the term was

certainly applied to a young girl, a mere child, whom he calls "*wee Jennie*," who pled for the presence and protection of her grandmother in the daring adventure which she proposed. To such an one the epithet *skelpie-limmer*, mischief-worker deserving to be *skelped*, was most appropriate; and that she was such an one, and not a woman, will be evident to every one who reads the passage with ordinary intelligence.

Wee Jennie to her grannie says,
Will ye go wi' me, Grannie?
I'll eat the apple at the glass,
I gat frae uncle Johnie."
She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin.
She notic't na, an aizie brunt
Her braw new worsted apron
Out thro' that night.
"Ye little *skelpie-limmer's* face!
I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul Thief onie place,
For him to spae your fortune."

Burns, Halloween, st. 14.

Both *skelpie* and *skelpie-limmer* are still in use in the West of S.; but they are applied only to young people, and mostly to girls.

SKEMLER, s. An attendant, a lacquey.
Addit. to **SKAMBLER, q. v.**

SKEMLIS, s. pl. V. **SKAMBLE.**

SKILLET-BELL, s. V. **SKELLAT.**

SKINKING, adj. Thin, liquid, and much boiled; *skinking-ware*, liquid food, as soups, etc. V. **SKINK.**

Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware,
That jaups in luggies;
But if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
Gie her a Haggis.

Burns, To a Haggis, st. 8.

To SKINK, SKYNK, v. a. To give or hand over, to add over and above, make a present of. Addit. to **SKINK, q. v.**

" . . . thai sall content and pay to him ten li.
. . . at the compleiting, ending, and vpsetting of the said ruf, . . . and vpoun his gude warkmaneschip and gyding thai *skynk* him the tymmer of the auld ruf." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 30 Sept., 1503, I. 117, Rec. Soc.

To SKLENT, v. a. To utter or give forth indirectly, to speak at one in a spiteful or sarcastic manner. Addit. to **SKLENT, q. v.**

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,
Wi' reekit duds an' reestit gizz,
Ye did present your smoutie phiz,
'Mang better folk.
An' *sklentied* on the man of Uzz
Your spitefu' joke.

Burns, Address to the Deil.

SKONSCHON, s. Scoinson or escoinson; the interior edge of a window side or jamb. See Gloss. Archit. Terms.

"The dores and chimnays to be marbillit, and the pend of the windowes and *skonschonis* to be weil layit over with ane blew gray." Acct. for Painting in Stirling Castle, 1628, Mait. Club Misc., iii. 372.

O. Fr. *escons*, hidden, covered, pp. of *esconser*, to hide, conceal; from Lat. *abscondere*.

To SKOOG, SCOOG, v. a. and n. V. **SKOOK.**

SKOOGIT, SCOOGIT, part. and adj. Concealed, sheltered, shaded.

Now here comes Forgan manse among the trees,
A cozie spot, weel *skoogit* frae the breeze.

R. Leighton, Bapteseement o' the Bairn.

SKOUGH, v. and s. Shelter. V. **SKOOK, SKUG.**

SKREIGH, SKREECH (ch gutt), SCREECH, adj. Screeching, shrill, piercing. V. *Screigh.*

To SKRIP, SKRIPE, SKRAP, SKROP, v. a. To mock; Houlate, l. 67. V. **SKIRP, SCORP.**

The Bann. MS. has *skirp*; the Asloan, *skripe*.

To SKRYM, SKRYME, v. n. To rush, dash, make a feint at; Houlate, l. 67. Asloan MS. V. **SKYRME.**

O. Fr. *escrimer*, to fence, fight; from O. H. Germ. *scirman*, to skirmish.

SLABBER, SLUBBER, s. The slop or mud of roads in wet weather: also, the slush or half-melted snow on roads when a thaw sets in.

SLABBY, adj. Same as **SLABBERY, q. v.**

SLACK, s. A soft or slimy place; Sempill Ballates, p. 117. Addit. to **SLACK, q. v.**

SLAID, s. A sledge. V. *Sled.*

To SLALK, v. n. V. **DICT.**

This is a MS. form due to the scribe writing (by way of contraction), *kk* so as to resemble *lk*. There is no such word. It should be *slakk*, rhyming with *wakk* of the previous line.

This method of contracting the writing of double long-letters was fully explained by Prof. Skeat in his Address to the Philological Society in 1886.

To SLAMB, SLAM, v. a. To smear, as with lard or ointment: part. pt. *slamd, slamb, slam.*

With coistly furis, lucive and sabile,
With stanis and perle innumerable;
All gold begaine, a glorius growme,
Slamb ouer with faird and fyne perfwme.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 4.

SLAP, adv. Suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly: an imitative word, implying sudden appearance or change, as if at a slap or clap of the hand.

O let us not, like snarling tykes,
In wrangling be divided;
Till, *slap*, come in an unco loon,
And with a rung decide it.

Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers, st. 2.

To SLATE, v. a. To set on, hound, incite. Addit. to **SLATE, q. v.**

"To *slate*" implies more than "to let loose," as given by Jamieson. Comparison of the passage quoted will confirm this.

The etym. is not Icel. *slaeda*, but A.-S. *slætan*, to set

dogs on a bull or other animal, and hence, to hound, incite. See *Ælfric's Lives of the Saints*, ed. Skeat, vol. i. p. 266, l. 72.

SLAUCHTER, *adj.* For slaughter, to be killed for food.

"Ik *slauchter* kow passing langis the brig . . ., tua pennies; and ilk fyve sheep cuming they wyes, tua pennies." *Burgh Recs.* Stirling, 1612, p. 132.

SLED, SLEAD, SLAID, *s.* A sledge: a low cart without wheels used for the carriage of goods.

"*Trahea*, a *slead*." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

Icel. *slethi*, Dan. *slæde*, Sw. *slæde*, a sledge.

SLENK, *s.* Del. this entry in **DICTIONARY**.

Slenk is a misprint for *slynge*, a blow, in Pinkerton's version of *Gaw.* and *Gol.*

SLEUTH-HUND, SLEWTH-HUND, *s.* **V. DICTIONARY**.

The suggestions regarding the origin of *sleuth* are unsuitable. It is simply Icel. *slóth*, track or trail.

SLIK, SLYKE, *adj.* Such like, such, similar; *Rom. Alexander*, l. 783.

From A.-S. *swá-líc*; M. Goth. *swaleiks*. The latter is given by Jamieson as the origin of *swylik*: but this is a mistake: it is simply the A.-S. *swilc*, which is made up of *swá* and *lic*.

SLIK, *adj.* Del. this entry in **DICTIONARY**.

Slik is a misreading of *slikes* in Pinkerton's version. **V. Slike**, *v.*

To SLIKE, *v. n.* To slide, slip, glide.

The sword swapped on his swange and on the mayle *slikes*. *Avnt. Arthur*, 48, 6, Douce MS.

The Lincoln MS. reads *slydys*.

To SLING, SLYNG, SLYNGE, *v. a.* To cast, throw, dash, strike.

SLING, SLYNG, SLYNGE, *s.* A cast, stroke, blow.

SLOGAN, *s.* **V. DICTIONARY**.

Slogan is not a corruption of *slughorne*, but a more correct form of it. Indeed, *slughorne* is a corr. of *slugorne*, an old spelling of *slogan*, a battle-cry: from Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, comp. of *sluagh*, people, tribe, army, and *ghairm*, a call. *Slugorne* is therefore not a horn at all. See *Slughorn* in *Suppl.* to *Skeat's Etym. Diet.*

To SLOKE, SLOIK, *v. a.* To slake, quench, satisfy; also, to reduce, pulverize, as by throwing water on lime-shells: pret. and part. pt. *slokit*, *sloikit*.

". . . with ane onsatiabie droutht, quhilk scho culd nocht *sloik*." *Trials for Witchcraft*, Spald. Misc. I. 88, 1597.

SLOT-STAFF, *s.* A kind of pike, or *Jedburgh-staff*; *Burgh Recs.* *Prestwick*, 1561, p. 66, *Mait. C.*

SLOUN, *s.* **V. DICTIONARY**.

Sloun cannot be connected with *slowhound*, as suggested. See under *Sleuth-hund*. Most prob. from Icel. *sláni*, "a gaunt and clownish boor;" *Vígfusson*.

SLUCHT, *s.* A kind of cloak or overcoat, a jupe. **V. SLUG, SLOGIE**.

"To Alexr. Checkum, commoun poist, fyve pundis to help to by him a *slucht* of blew." *Burgh Recs.* *Aberdeen*, ii. 163, Sp. C.

SLUGHORNE, *s.* **V. DICTIONARY**.

A *slughorn* is not a horn at all, but a battle-cry: the etym. given is therefore wrong. For explanation see under *Slogan*.

To SMACK, *v. n.* To taste, or smell of a thing.

"*Resipio*, to smell or smack." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMAK, *s.* A taste, smell, taint.

"*Sapor*, a taist or *smack*." *Duncan's App. Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMARADGE, *s.* A kind of emerald; also applied to any precious stone of an emerald colour; *Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 15, ed. 1882.

Lat. *smaragdus*, an emerald.

SMATTRIE, *s.* A large number, flock. **V. SMYTRIE**.

SMIDDIE-GUM, *s.* Small-coal used in a smithy.

In various parts of Scot. dross or small-coal for use in smithies and furnaces is called *gum*, a corruption of *culm*, which in some dialects is *coom* (*Halliwell*).

Brockett defines *smiddy-gum* as "the refuse of a smith's shop, the fragments struck off from the hot iron by the hammer."

To SMIKE, *v. a.* To cheat; pret. and part. pt. *smikit*, cheated.

"Becaus it is weil knawin and fund that he *smikit* and defraudit his brother foirsaid, and did siclyck to the said Nicoll his brothir sone." *Grievances of Orkney Append. II. V. SMAIK, s.*

SMIT, *s.* Infection, contagion. Addit. to **SMIT**, *q. v.*

SMITTLISH, SMITLISH, *adj.* Infectious, contagious.

SMITTING-SICKNESS, *s.* An infectious disease, infection.

"*Contagio*, an infection or *smitting-sickness*." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMOUTIE, *adj.* Smutty, black, begrimed: merely a poetic form of *smutty*.

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,
Wi' reekit duds, an reestit gizz,
Ye did present your *smoutie* phiz,
'Mang better folk,
An' sklent on the man of Uzz,
Your spitefu' joke,

Burns, Address to the Deil.

SMOW, *v.* and *s.* Smile. **V. SMOO**.

SNICK, SNICK-DRAWING. V. under SNECK.

SNIPE, SNYPE, *s.* A kind of muzzle for a pig, which prevents it from eating the growing corn; Orkn. and Shetl.

To SNIPE, SNYPE, *v. a.* To muzzle, to put a muzzle on the snout of a pig.

"Anent the swyne of Papa, that thai sall be *snypit* and ringit in tyme of summer and winter also, to the effect that the hail nyebours in thair griss land and cornis may be frie of thair skayth." Peterkin's Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 30.

Dan. *snabel*, a snout: cf. O. Du. *snavel*, *snabel*, dimin. of *snabbe*, *snebbe*, a bill, beak.

To SNIRTLE, SNURTLE, *v. n.* Dimin. of *snirt*; to laugh in a subdued, restrained, timorous, or mocking manner: to *snirtle* in one's sleeve, to snirtle secretly, to chuckle or smile slyly in mockery of a person. V. SNIRT.

Wi' ghastly ee, poor Tweedle-dee
Upon his hunkers bended,
And pray'd for grace wi' rufef' face,
And sae the quarrel ended.

But tho' his little heart did grieve
When round the tinkler prest her;
He feign'd to *snirtle* in his sleeve,
When thus the Caird address'd her.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Snirt, of which *snirtle* is a dimin., is allied with both *sneer* and *snort*, and comes from Dan. *snærre*, to grin like a dog, or show one's teeth at a person. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under SNEER.

To SNOWK, SNOUK, SNOCK, *v. a.* To poke, press into, or turn over with the nose, as a dog or pig does: as, "The pig's *snowkin* out the tatties." Addit. to SNOWK, q. v.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack an' thick together;
Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and *snowkit*,
Whyles mice and moudieworts they howkit.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

To SOANE, *v. n.* To sink down, settle down, fall into place and position, like a hewn stone in a building.

"For as Salomons many thousand artificers were exercised about the building of the material temple; so must we, the many millions of the greater nor Salomons men, be occupied in making vp the spirituall, and in squaring our selues as the Lords lyuely stones; that being founded on all sides, we may *soane* aright in the Lords islare work, the which is our edification." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 15.

The following interesting account of the etym. of this word is by Prof. Skeat.

"The spelling *soane* suggests an A.-S. form *sá-nan*, from a base *sá-*, Goth. *sai-*, a strengthened form from a root SI. But comparison with A.-S. further suggests that the root should rather be SIG-, as there is a strong verb *sigan*, to sink down; but no such verb as *si-an*. The loss of *g* is not uncommon, as in E. *rain*, *brain*, A.-S. *regn*, *brægen*. This shows that the A.-S. equivalent of *soane* was *ság-nan*, regularly formed with the passive or intransitive suffix *-nan* from *ság*, pt. t. of *sig-an*, to sink. But as the A.-S. *ságnan* is not recorded, we must find its equivalent in other languages. The Icel. form would be *seig-na* (not found),

the Swed. would be *seg-na*, and the Dan. *seg-ne*; and the two latter are found. The Dan. *segne*, is to settle down, sink down gradually; and the Swed. *segna*, though not given in the Tauchnitz Dict., appears in Widegren's Dict. (1788), with a by-form *signa*, to sink down. Further light is thrown on the word by Swedish Dialects. Thus, Rietz gives *signa*, to sink, with the derivatives *signa*, *sájna*, to sink slowly down. These he explains by the mod. Swed. *segna*. Hence to *soane* is to sink down gradually, to settle into a final position."

From the same root we have the forms to *seg*, *sag*, *sog*, to shake, press, or settle down, as in filling a sack with grain or flour. V. SEG, v.

SOBER, SOBIR, *adj.* Steady, industrious, well-doing; as, "He was a *douce*, *sober* man," a quiet, industrious man, or, a quiet, well-doing, working-man; *sobir folkis*, the *sobir estait*, working people, the working class. Addit. to SOBER, q. v.

This meaning of the term, which has not yet passed out of use, was overlooked by Jamieson. It occurs frequently in our Burgh Recs., especially in regulations of rates and charges for the community.

The Town Council of Aberdeen, when fixing the emoluments of the sacristan in 1565, agreed to give him a salary of ten merks yearly, and that he should have "of accidentis, of euey marriage, xvijd., of honest or reche folkis, and xijd. of *sobir folkis*; and of baptysme, xij. penneis of honest folkis, and vid. of *sobir folkis*; and for making of gravis of the buriall, xvijj. penneis of reche and honest folkis, and xijd. of the *sobir estait* (alwaise, in all ther thre forsaidis, the pair and indigent to be fre)." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 361, Sp. C.

To SOG, *v. a.* and *n.* To sink or press down. V. SEG, SAG, v.

SOIL, SOILL, *s.* Sill, base, bottom, support: "the *soillis* of the windois," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 348, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *syl*, a base, support; Icel. and Swed. *syll*.

SOIL-BURD, SOILL-BURDE, SOILBAND, *s.* A strip of wood placed on the sill of a window to keep out the rain, *Ibid.*, I. 67.

SOK, SOCK, *s.* 1. A stock, frame, rest, support; as, "The gun needs a new *sock*."

2. Surety, guarantee, backing, assistance: "to lay *sok* to a warrant," to find or obtain surety for a claim, i.e., security against loss or damage.

To SOK, SOCK, *v. a.* 1. To stock; to fix or mount on a frame or support.

"... and als tha ordand the deyne of gild to cause the Hamburght man *sok* the gwne at the blokhous sufficientlie with ane guid soun sok, one the townis expensis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 222, Sp. C.

2. To make sure or secure, to give or find surety against loss or damage: "to *sok* to one's warrant," to fall back upon one's surety in case of loss.

"That Theman, goldsmycht, sal sustene na scathe for the brekine of the saide ferthing [of a gold noble], bot deliuer it agayn to the saide Thomas Ryburne, and

he to content Theman of v s. vi d. agayn, that he gaf him for it, sen it was nocht lachfull nor sufficiande to pass for payment na werk, and the forsaide Thomas till *sok* til his warande, gif he hafe ony, til vpricht him." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1463, i. 26, Sp. C.

The meaning of the last statement of the above award is that Thomas might fall back upon the person from whom he got the gold piece to free him from loss.

Sok is prob. short for *socor*, O. Fr. *socors*, succour, aid, support, which Burguy records along with *secors* and *sucurs*, from Lat. *succurrere*, to succour, support.

SOLAND, SOLAND GOOSE, s. V. DICT.

The etym. given by Martin and Sibbald are certainly wrong: that given by Pennant, and adopted by Neill is correct, but not complete. *Solan* is simply Icel. *síllan*, the gannet: *n* standing for the def. article in the def. form of Icel. *sula*, a gannet. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SOLE, s. A term in golfing denoting "the flat bottom of the head of a golf-club." Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

SOLEYING, *part.* V. SOLYEING.

To SOLP, SOWLP, v. a. and n. To steep, soak, drench; pret. and part. pt. *solpit*; Houlate, l. 957, 42, Asloan MS. V. **SOWP.**

SONGATIS, SONEGATIS, adv. According to the course of the sun.

"I find it wilbe ane deir yeir: the bled of the corne growis withersones; and quhan it growis *sonegatis* about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir." Trials for Witchcraft, 1597, Spald. Mis., i. 96.

SO'NS, s. pl. A contr. form of *sowens*; *butter'd so'ns*, sowens served with butter instead of milk, formed the usual supper of a country company after the amusements of Halloween; Burns, Halloween, st. 28. V. **SOWENS.**

In his note to this term Burns stated that *butter'd so'ns* is always the Halloween supper. It was so at the time the poet wrote, and in the district with which he was acquainted; but even then sowens were beginning to give place to potatoes in various districts of Scotland, and now they are almost entirely disused. The usual supper now is beat or mashed potatoes, or as they are usually called *champit tatties*.

SOO, SOO-BOAT, s. A small square-sterned boat with a scull-hole, for towing after a larger one, is called a *soo*, or a *soo-boat*; Orkn.

SOOLEEN, s. V. DICT.

Dan. *solen*, from which Jamieson rightly derives Shetl. *sooleen*, means "the sun," being the def. form of Dan. *sol*, sun; *en* representing the def. article. A similar form is found in the word *Solan*, q. v.

SOPS DE MAYN, s. pl. Strengthening draughts or viands. Addit. to entry in DICT.

SOUCAND, SOUCAN, s. A single-ply straw-rope; when the rope is two-ply it is called a "*simmond* or *simmon*."

SOUSE, s. V. DICT.

"O. Fr. *sols*, *sous*, is derived from Lat. nom. *solidus*, like *Charles* from *Carolus*; but the Mod. Fr. *sou* is derived from Lat. acc. *solidum*." Skeat.

To SOW, SOUE, v. n. To breathe, murmur, sigh: a form of **SOUCH**, but implying a lighter, gentler sound, as if it were a dimin. of that term: "The wind scarce *sowed* among the birks." West of S.

SOW-TAIL, SOW'S-TAIL, s. A spoiled knot in binding sheaves; Orkn.

In binding sheaves the ends of the straw band are brought together and twisted into a particular kink; and if that kink is not properly made, the result is a *sow's-tail*. Prob. so called from the appearance of the band after the knot has slipped.

To SOWF, v. a. A form of **SOWTH**, q. v.; Whistle Binkie, l. 123.

SPAC, SPÄK, adj. Quick, smart: used also also as an *adv.*, short for *spackly*, *spakly*.

His sclauin he dede on al so *spac*,
And henge his harp upon his bac,
And had wel gode wil to gon.

Orfeo and Heurodis, l. 343.

Now athir stoure on ther stedis strikis togedir,
Spurnes out *spakly* with speris in hand.

Rom. Alexander, l. 786.

Spac and *spackli* occur repeatedly in Will. and Werwolf. See Gloss.

SPAIKIT, SPAKIT, part. and adj. Dried on *spaiks*, i.e., bars or flakes of wood, like skins or hides for export. V. **SPAIK.**

" . . . nor skynniss *spakit*, nor hyddiss kippit," i.e., neither dried skins nor salted hides. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1437-8, i. 5, Rec. Soc.

SPAK, SPACK, pret. Spoke, spake.

Yestreen I met you on the moor,
Ye *spak* na, but gaed by like stoure;
Ye geek at me because I'm poor,
But fient a hair care I.
O Tibbie I hae seen the day,
Ye would na been sae shy;
For lack o' gear ye lightly me,
But trowth I care na by.

Burns.

This form is still common; and it is used in the North of England also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

To SPANYS, v. n. V. DICT.

Not from O. Fr. *espanouir*, as given by Tyrwhitt, but from the shorter O. Fr. *espanir*, to blow, given by Cotgrave, which made the part. pres. *espanissant*; and this verb is not Germanic, as Jamieson suggests, but has come from Lat. *expandere*.

SPAR-HALK, s. A sparrow-hawk; Rates of Customs, Haly. Ledger, p. 313; Houlate, l. 330, Asloan MS. Bann. MS. has **SPERK HALK**, q. v.

SPART, SPERT, SPIRT, s. A dwarf rush: also, the coarse rush-like grass which grows on wet, boggy land. Other forms of the name are **SPRAT**, **SPREAT**, **SPRIT**, q. v.

SPARTY, SPERTY, SPIRTY, *adj.* Full of *spart* or rush-grass. V. SPRITTY.

SPAVIE, *s.* The spavin; Burns, The Inventory.

SPAVIET, *adj.* Spavined, having the spavin.

O. Fr. *esparvain*, "a spavin in the leg of a horse;" Cotgr. But this O. Fr. form has come from the L. Lat. *sparvarius*, sparrow-like, from the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To SPAYN, SPEAN, SPEANE, SPEN, *v. a.* To wean: also to hinder, prevent, suspend: part. pt. *spaynd, speand, spent.* Addit. to SPAIN, *q. v.* "Depello, to put away, to *speane, lacte depellere*;" Duucan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SPAYNING, *part. and s.* Preventing, suspending, stoppage. Addit. to SPAINING, *q. v.*

"That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to tap nor sell darrer [i.e. dearer] . . . vnder the payne of *spayning* fra the occupation for yeir and day." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 164, Rec. Soc.

SPECHT, *s.* The speight, spite, or woodspite, a kind of large woodpecker, better known as the popinjay; *Picus viridis*, Linn.

The *Specht* was a pursevant, proude to apper,
That raid befor the emperour,
In a cot of armour
Of all kynd of colour,
Cumly and cleir.

Houlate, l. 334, Asloan MS.

The *Spite* is one of the Rain-birds. It is called by various names, such as the Awl Bird, High Hoe or Highaw (corr. into He-ha), Yappingale, Yaffle; see Montagu's Ornith. Dict., p. 385, ed. Rennie.

Cf. O. Fr. *epeiche*, which Cotgrave renders "A Speight; the red-tailed woodpecker, or Highaw."

SPEELIE-WALLIE, SPEELY-WALLY, *adj.* and *s.* Same as *Peelie-Wallie*, *q. v.*

SPEENDRIFT, *s.* V. DICT.

To the note appended to this entry add:—

The old sense of *spoon* was a chip of wood, hence *spendrift* means that the spray flew about like chips driven by a storm.

SPEET, SPEAT, SPEIT, *s.* A spit; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1560, p. 72.

To SPEET, SPEIT, SPEAT, SPAIT, SPATE, *v. a.* To spit, fix on a spit; to stab or run through with a sharp instrument.

He swoor by a' was swearing worth,
To *speet* him like a pliver.
Unless he wad from that time forth
Relinquish her for ever.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

To SPEIR *in*, SPEER *in*, SPIER *in*, *v. n.* To go in and ask for; as, "*Speir in* at father's as ye gang by:" also, to call at a place to fetch something; as, "*Speir in* at the tailor's for my coat.

(Sup.)

E 2

To SPEIR *out*, SPEER *out*, SPIER *out*, *v. a.* To search out, find out, or procure by means of inquiry; "to *speir out* men fitting to be employit," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 157, Rec. Soc.

SPELDER'D, SPELDEBT, *part. pt.* Lying with the limbs stretched out: like a dog before a fire. Addit. to SPELDER, *q. v.*

Hey! Willie Winkie, are ye coming ben?

The cat's singing gray thrums to the sleeping hen,
The dog's *spelder'd* on the floor, and disna gie a cheep,
But here's a waukrife laddie that winna fa' asleep.

William Miller, Willie Winkie, st. 2.

SPELING, *s.* Del. this entry in DICT., and see under *Spilling*.

To SPEN, SPEEN, *v. a.* To spean, wean; to hinder, prevent, stop. Forms of Spain, *q. v.* West of S. V. *Spayn*.

SPERD, SPERDE, *part. pt.* Barred, shut. V. SPAR, *v.*

SPERGE, *v. and s.* V. SPAIRGE.

SPERK, *s.* A spark; a gleam of fire, but generally the merest gleam, as in the expression, "No a *spark* on the hearth," implying that the fire has gone out: also, *spark o' fire*, a small fire, as "Bide a wee, an' I'll put on a '*spark o' fire*;" hence, like *spark* in Eng., the least portion or degree, as, a *spark o' wit*, *spark o' sense*.

Quhareby there hang a ruby, without faille—

That as a *spark* of lowe, so wantonly
Semyt birnyng vpon hir quhytè throthe.

Kingis Quair, st. 48, ed. Skeat.

SPIDARROCH, *s.* Lit. spade-darg, a day's work with a spade, the extent of ground capable of being dug with a spade in one day.

To SPIER, *v. a.* To ask, enquire. V. SPEER.

SPILLING SALT. V. under *Salt*.

SPILLING, SPILLYNGE, *s.* Failure, mistake, loss; Awnt. Arth., l. 253, Lincoln MS. V. SPILL.

MS. Douce, from which Pinkerton's version was taken, has *speling*, which is prob. an error of the scribe. Jamieson rendered the term "*instruction*," a meaning which makes nonsense of the passage. That entry must therefore be deleted. V. *Speling*.

SPITTAL, SPITTAIL, SPITTLE, SPITTAL-HOUS, *s.* An hospital, leper-house.

Than in ane mantill and ane bevar hat,
With cop and clapper, wonder prively,
He opnit ane secret yett, and out thairat
Convoyit hir, that na man suld espy,
Unto ane village half ane myle thairby,
Delyverit hir in at the *Spittail* hous,
And daylie sent hir part of his almous.

Henryson, Test. Cressid, l. 391.

This is a contr. form of *hospital*, which Henryson uses in the same poem.

Thairfor in secret wyse ye let me gang
Unto your *Hospitall* at the tounis end.

Ibid., l. 382.

To SPONE, *v. a.* To dispone, bestow, expend; part. pt. *sponyt*: a contr. of *dispone*.

“ . . . to geyf hym a sufiand lewyn, and the layf be *sponyt* on the plas qwar mast ned is.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1456, p. 116, Rec. Soc.

SPONGE, SPONGE, SPUNGE, *s.* A brush made of hair, fine heath or heather, &c.; Rates of Customs, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 329.

The name *sponge* was formerly given to any implement used for cleaning, clearing, or dressing, such as a mop, brush, or besom; and various articles of that kind are still so called: such as the brush with which the artillery-man cleans out his gun; the mop with which a baker cleans out his oven, &c. And the act or process of cleaning is in each case called *sponging*.

The Rates of Customs of 1612 mention “*sponges* or *brushes*” of heather, of heath, and of hair; used respectively as cleaners, as head-brushes, and as brushes for weavers or “for dighting of clothes.” And what are now named sponges are there called “watter sponges for chirurgeans,” and are rated at twenty shillings the pound weight. See Hal. Led., pp. 292, 330.

SPONTOON, *s.* A kind of half-pike carried by inferior officers in the army: hence, metaph. an officer: “*gilded spontoon*,” gaudy officer.

From the gilded *spontoon* to the fife I was ready,
I asked no more but a sodger laddie.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Burns represents this *fille du régiment* as ready to welcome any soldier from the gold-braided officer to the humblest bandsman.

Fr. *sponton*, *esponon*, a kind of half-pike, etc.; from Ital. *spuntone*, derived from *spuntare*, to break off the point, to blunt; and that again has come from Lat. *ex* and *pungere*, to pierce, prick.

SPORNE, *part.* and *s.* A form of *sporing*, spurring in the sense of hastening, hurrying, setting out on a journey, &c. Errat. in DICT.

Ofit in Rominis I reid,
“Airly *sporne*, late speid.”

Gawan and Gol., 68, 11.

Delete the entry in the DICT. Jamieson has been misled by the unusual form of the word, else he would have recognised the very common proverb here used. Throughout Scot. its usual form is

The mair haste the waur speed
Quo' the tailor to the lang thread.

Sometimes it has a slightly different form, and runs—

The mair hurry the less speed:
Like a tailor wi' a lang thread.

SPORT-STAFES, *s. pl.* The staves or poles used in the game or sport of quarter-staff.

“Remittis to Johnne Robesoun, travellour, the sextene pundis for his nychtbourheid and burgesship, in respect of the service done be him to the toun the tyme of his Majesteis being in Scotland, in hambring-

ing and taking agane to Edinburgh the *sport stafes* and gownes.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1 Sept., 1634, p. 172.

SPOUSAGE, SPOWSAGE, *s.* Wedlock; the state or bonds of wedlock; *spousbreke*, *spousbreche*, adultery; “brekar of *spousage*,” an adulterer or an adulteress; Burgh Recs. Stirling, Stirling, 28 April, 1547.

SPRAINGED, *part.* and *adj.* Dotted, scattered, spread over. Addit. to SPRANGED, *q. v.*

The window's *sprainged* wi' icy stars.

Whistle Binkie, ii. 350.

SPRAWLS, *s. pl.* A corr. of *spalds*, pieces, shreds, tatters; lit. limbs: “rive to *sprawns*,” *Whistle Binkie*, i. 352.

SPREAGH, SPRECH, *s.* Lit. cattle; hence prey, booty; Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 23, 26. Addit. to SPREITH, *q. v.*

SPRETTY, *adj.* V. SPRITTY.

SPRING, *s.* The degree of suppleness that an instrument, or the handle of an instrument, possesses: used regarding a fishing-rod, the shaft of a golf-club, etc.

SPRING, *s.* “Tak a *spring* o' your ain fiddle,” i.e., Follow your own plan and take the consequences. V. SPRING.

This proverb is addressed to persons who propose some questionable plan, or to those who resist good advice.

But sen ye think it easy thing
To mount aboif the moon,
Of your ain fiddle tak a *spring*,
And dance quhen ye haif done.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, st. 66.

“‘I can hear no remonstrances,’ he continued, turning away from the Bailie, whose mouth was open to address him; ‘the service I am on gives me no time for idle discussion.’ ‘Aweel, aweel, sir,’ said the Bailie, ‘you're welcome to a tune on your ain fiddle; but see if I dinna gar ye dance till't afore a's dune.’” Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 29.

To SPRUN, *v. n.* To spur, spring, rise, project.

My beikis ar *spruning* hé and bauld.

Dunbar, Petition of Gray Horse, l. 40.

A.-S. *spura*, a spur; Ger. *sporn*: hence E. *spur*, to press forward, and *spurn*, to rise superior to, as “to *spurn* delights.”

SPULE, SPUIL, *s.* A cope or pirn on which yarn is wound for the weaver; *Whistle Binkie*, i. 353, Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 122, Rec. Soc. Errat. in DICT.

Not “a shuttle,” as Jamieson defined it, but the cope or pirn which carries the yarn in the shuttle; and the pirn whether filled or empty is so named; that is, a *spule* is a pirn for yarn or a pirn of yarn. Besides, the copes of yarn used in thread-making are called *spules*. E. *spools*.

SPURTLE-BLADE, *s.* A ludicrous name for a sword. V. SPURTILL.

It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled;
But now he's quat the *spurtle-blade*,
And dog-skin wallet,
And ta'en the Antiquarian trade,
I think they call it.

Burns, On Captain Grose, st. 5.

SPYNLE, SPYNLE, s. A spindle; *myl-spynyle*, the spindle or shaft of a corn-mill; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 6 Feb., 1496. V. SPINNEL.

To **SPYRE, v. a.** To search, ask. V. SPERE.

SQUADER, s. A squadron, squad, set, party.

"The next *squader* that commes in are captaines of cheef." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

O. Fr. *esquadre, escadre*, from Ital. *squadra*, a squadron.

SQUARE, adj. A term in golfing, used to denote the state of a game which stands evenly balanced, i.e., when the players are equal in their count of holes. Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

SRAL, s. V. DICT.

A misprint in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal. for *Iral*, which is prob. a corruption of *Orielle*, a kind of precious stone described by Sir John Maundeville as "a ston well schynynge;" *Voiage*, p. 48, ed. 1839. V. Gloss. to Sir Gawayne.

"*Irale*, a kind of precious stone." Halliwell.

STABLE-MEAL, s. The liquor consumed in an inn by farmers by way of remunerating the innkeeper for accommodating their horses during the day: i.e., *stable-mail*.

When thou an' I were young and skeigh,
An' *stable-meals* at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh,
An' tak the road.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mare Maggie.

STADDLIN, STADDLE, s. The foundation or stance for a corn or hay stack; also, the mark left in the grass by a hay-rick which has stood for a long time on account of bad weather. V. STADDLE.

STAG, s. A stake, pile, fixed or for fixing in the ground: E. *stake*. West of S., Aberd.

To **STAG, v. a.** To stake, to drive stakes in the ground; pret. and part. pt. *staggit*, staked, set on stakes, erected on piles; Burgh Recs. Aberd., II. 300.

STAGGIE, s. Dim. of stag.

Tho' thou's howe-backit now, an' knaggie,
I've seen the day,
Thou could hae gane like ony *staggie*
Out-owre the lay.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mare Maggie.

STAKRAND, part. Staggering; Rob

Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C. V. STAKKER.

To **STALE, STAIL, v. a.** To shun, avoid. V. under *Mait*.

That under cure I got sic check,
Which I might not remove nor neck,
But eyther *stail* or *mait*.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, st. 16.

Check, stale, and mate, are all chess terms. "But eyther *stail* or *mait*," means, "but I must either suffer stale-mate or check-mate," i.e., I must, in any case, get the worst of it. *Stail* is simply E. *stale*, allied to *stall* and *still*.

To **STALE, STAIL, STAL, STELL, v. n. and a.** To make water, piss; pret. *staild*, Inter. Droichis, Bann. MS., l. 54.

"Item, gif ony *stal* in the yet of the gilde or upon the wall of the gild endurand the gild, he sall gif iijjd. to the mendis." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 10. Ancient Laws of Scot., Rec. Soc.

Lat. *stillare*, to drop, distil.

STALL, STELL, s. A pool or collection of urine, that which has been *staled*.

STANCHER, STANECHER, STANCHEL, s. An iron bar for a window. V. STANSSOUR.

To **STAND for, STAND in for, v. a.** To engage, be bound, come good for, warrant.

Thou art ane limmer, I *stand for'd*.

Lyndsay, Three Estaitis.

Stand for'd, stand for it.

The expression *stand in for* is used when one party becomes surety for another; as, "He has taen the farm, and his brother *stan's in for him*."

STANDAR, adj. Always standing: "*standar* oliphant," the elephant that always stands; Kingis Quair, st. 156, ed. Skeat.

"The elephant was said to have only one joint in his legs, so that he could not lie down. He used to lean against a tree to go to sleep; see Philip de Thau, p. 101; Golding's tr. of Solinus, bk. i. c. 32; E. Phipson's Animal Lore in Shakespeare's Time, p. 146." *Ibid.*, Note, p. 87.

The use of this verbal-adjective form ending in-*ar* (Eag. *er*) is in imitation of Chaucer. In his Assembly of Foules we find "the *shooter ew*," and "the *bilder ook*." See Gl. Kingis Quair, p. 109.

STANG, pret. Stung, did sting.

This old preterite of *sting* is common in Mid. Eng.

STANNEL, STANEL, STANYEL, STONEGAL, s. Same as STANCHELL, q. v.

To **STAUK, STAWK, v. a. and n.** To stalk, to hunt game; also, to walk with high and proud step: part. pr. *staukin*, used also as a s. E. *stalk*.

The last Halloween I was waukin
My droukit sark-sleeve, as ye ken;
His likeness cam up the house *staukin*—
And the very grey breeks o' Tam Glen!

Burns, Tam Glen, st. 7.

To STEAL, *v. a.* A term in golfing meaning "to hole an unlikely *put* from a distance." Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

To STEAVE, STEVE, STAVE, *v. a.* 1. To stiffen, tighten, screw up; pret. and part. pt. *steaved, staved*, stiffened, made firm.

I *steave* up my temper-string gayly,
An' whiles a bit verse I do chant;
For lasses ye ken, maun be wylie,
To mak up their unco bit want.

W. Watson, *The Unco Bit Want*, st. 3.

2. To sprain; "He *steved* his wrist and *staved* my thumb." Addit. to STEVE, *v. q. v.*

STEDABLE, *adj.* Helpful, ready to give assistance. V. STED, STEDE, *v.*

"The saide Thomas sall be *stedable* to the saide Willam in all thingis that he has ado." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1467, i. 27, Sp. C.

STEEK, STEK, STIK, *s.* A piece, as of cloth. V. STICKE.

STEEL-BOWED, STEIL-BOWED, *part. pt.* Astricted, devoted, or set apart for a special purpose; guaranteed, assured, inviolate. V. STEEL-BOW-GOODS.

"For as by the foster-father-hood of such high callings, Gods Altar-mens trauels in his own truth ought to be *Steil-bowed*: so these great-good gifts of nature and grace does plentifully promit that comfort to vs." Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication.

STEEPFAT, STEP FAT, *s.* A vat in which malt is steeped: "Kyll and *stepfat*," Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1550, p. 204, Rec. Soc.

A *steep-vat* was also called a *malt-coble*; but often it was only "a *coble*." See under COBLE, *Coble*.

To STEKIL, *v. a.* To straw, scatter, sprinkle; part. pt. *stekilled*.

In stele was he stuffed, that steryn was on stede.
Alle of sternys of golde, that *stekilled* was on straye.
Awnt. Arth., i. 390.

This may be a corr. of *strekle*, *strinkle*, to straw; but the context rather suggests its connection with M. E. *steken*, to stick in, insert, inlay, of which *stekil* may be a dimin. Hence *stickly*, rough, prickly, on account of small points or objects inserted or inlaid.

STEME, STEM, *s.* A-glimpse. V. STYME.

STENCHER, STENSER, STENSEL, *s.* V. STANSSOUR, STENCHEL.

To STENYE, STEYNE, STEN, *v. a.* and *n.* To stretch, extend. Forms of STEND, *q. v.*

A gay grene cloke that will nocht *stenye*.
Woving of Jok and Jenny.

To STEP, STAP, STOPE, *v. a.* To step over, pass by, miss, neglect, leave out: syn. to *hip*.

In Scot. burghs long ago, the common minstrel or piper was supplied with dinner daily by the inhabitants in rotation; and he was directed by the magistrates "to *hip nane*." In the list of instructions given to the Glasgow minstrels in 1600, one was,—"*Item*, that

thai *stope* na frieman that is hable to gif them ordiner, nor tak syluer fra ane to pas to ane vther." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 207, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *steopan*, to bereave, deprive; O. H. Ger. *stiufan*, to deprive of parents, to deprive of anything valuable to one.

To STEP-BAIRN, STEP-BARNE, *v. a.* To treat with partiality, disfavour, or unkindness; to exempt from favour, benefit, or advantage.

"And if otherwise it were, why doe they so partially *step-barne* the pursse-miserable poore from such a soul-helpe?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

STEROP, *s.* A kind of hawk; Houlate, l. 652.

STEWTH, STEWTHE, *s.* Theft: Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 134. A form of STOWTH, *q. v.*

To STICK, *v. a.* To stab, kill, murder: pret. and part. pt. *stickit*; part. pr. *stickin*, used also as a *s.*, as, "I wadna trust him wi' the *stickin* o' a cawf."

A.-S. *stician*, Du. *steken*, to stab.

STICKIT, STICKED, *part. pa.* Stabbed, murdered, assassinated.

"... the corps of *sticked* Tarquin to be both bathed and balmed;" Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. xiv.

STIDDIE, *s.* An anvil. V. STUDY.

"*Incus*, a smith's *stiddie*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

STIMY, STEIMMY, *s.* A term in golfing to express the predicament in which a player is placed when he finds that his opponent's ball lies in the line of his *put*.

Prob. a corr. from E. *stem*, to check, stop, block, which has come from A.-S. *stafn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, the stem of a tree: "from the throwing of a tree-trunk into a river, which checks the current. So Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, to dam up, from *stemme*, trunk. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To STINT, STYNT, *v. a.* To scrimp, curtail, stunt, impoverish; West of S. Addit. to STINT, *q. v.*

Stint is still so used in the West of Scotland; as in the common sayings, "*Stint* the belly to clead the back;" "It's ill hain't to *stint* a bairn in his brose;" "A sunless simmer *stints* the corn." As the following entry shows the term was so used in the time of Burns. It is the same as E. *stint*, M. E. *stintan*, but it has a wider range of meaning and application.

STINTIT, STYNTIT, *part. and adj.* Scrimped, curtailed, stunted; and in some applications it implies small and grudgingly given, as in the expression, "a poor *stintit* wage." Cf. E. *stinted*.

"Fra *stintit* meat comes *reestit* growth," is a common adage in the West of S.

But now the cot is bare and cauld,
Its branchy shelter is lost and gane,
And scarce a *stintit* birk is left
To shiver in the blast its lane.

Burns, *Destruction of Drumlanrig Woods*.

That *stint* and *stunt* are closely connected may be seen from the following. M. E. *stintan*, to shorten, cut short, has come from A.-S. *stytan*, formed from *stunt*, stupid, short of wit; and O. Swed. *stynta*, to shorten, has come from *stunt*, short, small, cut short. Skeat, Etym. Dict. In fact, A.-S. *y* is the regular mutation of *v*.

STIRRAP, *s.* A hook, chain, or rod by which an article is suspended: "three *stirrapis* for the lampys;" Register of Vestments, &c., in St. Salvator, St. Andrews, Mait. Club, Misc. III. 205. E. *stirrup*.

STITHILL, *adv.* Del. this entry in **DICTIONARY**, and take the following one instead.

To STITHIL, **STITHILL**, **STITHLE**, **STICHTLE**, *v. n.* To exert oneself, to toil, journey, voyage, press on; also as a *v. a.*, to dispose, guide, manage, rule.

Mony sege our the sea to the cite socht :
Schipmen our the streme thai *stithil* full straucht,
With alkyn wappyns I wys that was for were wrought.
Gawan and Gol., l. 460.

Jamieson evidently misunderstood this passage, and his failure, if not caused, was at least confirmed by reading *stithil* as an *adj.* or *adv.* V. **DICTIONARY**.

In its active sense it occurs repeatedly in the Green Knight, and in Rom. Alexander, l. 195, 589, 2298.

To STIVEL, **STIFFLE**, *v. n.* To stumble, stagger; to walk or work like one stupified; part. pt. *stivelit*, *stiffilit*: *al to-stiffilit*, completely staggered or confounded; *Gol.* and *Gawane*, st. 49. V. **STEVEL**.

STOCK, *s.* 1. A plant of colewort or kail, cabbage, etc.

The *stocks* pulled by persons holding Halloween were whole plants.

2. The head or top of the plant, i.e., the edible portion is also called a stock: "Bring in a guid kale-*stock*, and a weel-filled cabbage-*stock* for the broth the day."

Jamieson's defin. of a *stock* is not the one generally used. V. **DICTIONARY**.

3. A stand or rest. The block or table on which a butcher or a fishmonger cuts up his goods; *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh*, I. 114, B. R. *Glasgow*, I. 64. Also, a hold, handle, stalk. Addit. to **STOCK**, q. v.

STOCKIT, **STOKIT**, *part. pt.* Fitted with a stock or stalk: mounted. V. **STOK**.

" . . . presented vnto thame ane bell, new and *stockit*, quhilk he frielic gevis and mortifies for the vse of the grammer schole." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, ii. 395, Sp. C.

To STOCK-BAND, **STOK-BAND**, *v. a.* To mount, fix, and bind a gun on its stock: generally applied to the fixing of a cannon on its carriage.

"[The provost, bailies, and council] ordanis Jhone Harwod, thesaurar, to caus *stok band* and mont the

townis artalyere, now presentle lyand in the end of the kirk, and to by and caus furnis all thingis necessar thairto, to the effect the samyn may be in reddines preparit and reperallit in cais onye forane inemyis wald cum and persew this burgh," &c. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 9 July, 1567, Recs. Soc.

All the varieties of *stock*, implying a stick or stalk, staff, stem, stump, block, table, frame, stand, etc., may be referred to A.-S. *stocc*, a stock, post; Ger. *stock*, Dutch *stok*, Icel. *stokkr*, Dan. *stok*, Sw. *stock*. See *Wedgwood*, and *Skeat*.

STOFE, *s.* A stove, vapour-bath. Addit. to **STOVE**, q. v.

"*Vaporarium*, a hot *stofe*." *Duncan's App. Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

STONEGAL, *s.* A kind of hawk. V. **STANCHELL**.

To STOO, **STOU**, *v. n.* Same as *stound*; and as applied to the sense of feeling, to ache, smart, thrill; "My finger's *stooin* wi' the pain;" as applied to the sense of hearing, to sound, resound, clang, thrill; pret. *stootit*, *stou't*; part. pr. *stooin*, *stouin*. V. **STOUND**.

O meikle bliss is in a kiss,
Whyles mair than in a score;
Bnt wae betak the *stouin* smack,
I took ahint the door.

Song, The kiss ahint the door.

"*Stouin smack*," loud sounding kiss, or, as Burns called it, "a *skelpin kiss*;" see *The Jolly Beggars*.

STOO, **STOU**, *s.* Acute pain experienced in stings or throbs; a sting, thrill, or throb of pain; also, the feeling produced by a shrill, piercing sound. Same as **STOUND**, q. v.

STOORIE, *adj.* Restless, romping, frolicsome. V. **STURE**, **STOOR**.

Wearied is the mither that has a *stoorie* wean.

William Miller, Willie Winkie, st. 5.

STOUT, **STOOT**, *adj.* Stout-hearted, haughty, defiant; also, daring.

Stout is frequently so used in Scot. ballads.

And they hae quarrell'd on a day,
Till Marjorie's heart grew wae;
And she said she'd chuse another love,
And let young Benjie gae.
And he was *stout* and proud-hearted,
And thought o't bitterlie;
And he's gane by the wan moonlight
To meet his Marjorie.

"Oh wha has done thee wrang, sister,
Or dared the deadly sin?
Wha was sa *stout*, and fear'd na dout,
As throw ye o'er the linn?"

Ballad, Young Benjie.

STOWIN, *part. pt.* A poetic form of *stoun*, stolen; *Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 25, ed. 1882.

To STRAIK, **STREIK**, **STREK**, *v. a.* To strike, start, begin, commence: part. pres. *straikin*, *streikin*, *streking*, used also as a *s.*, as in "the *straikin* o' the licht" (i.e., the

break of day), "the *strekin* o' the plews" (i.e., when farmers begin to plough, or, the commencement of spring). Addit. to STRAIK.

"... tua vesitouris to be maid and chosing perpetualie to vesy yeirlic in tyme cuming all properteis and commonteis pertenying te the liberte and fredom of burgh at the *streking* of the plewis yerelie, betwix Sanct Lucas day and Mertymes, and at harrowis *streking*, gif ony thairof be telit be nychtbouris adiacent, that the samin may be resisit in tyme." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 218, Rec. Soc.

The various entries of STRAIK ought to be combined, as they present mere varieties of meaning.

STRAIK, STRAKE, STREK, *s.* 1. A handful of flax in process of dressing: and when dressed it is made up into a small roll or bundle, called a *straik*, or a *straik o' lint*. V. STREIK, STREEK.

2. A streak, line, trace; as, "a *straik* o' bluid:" a small quantity, a very little, a mere handful; as, "Gie the pur body a *straik* o' meal." West of S.

STRAIK O' DAY, STREIK O' LICHT, *s.* Day-break, dawn of day: "He was up by *straik* o' day." Another form is *streek* o' day.

TO STRAIT THE PIN, STREEK THE PIN. To tighten the temper-pin of a spinning-wheel, keep it at the right pitch, which implies close attention to the spinning; hence, the order, "*strait* or *streek* the pin," meant attend to your spinning, mind your work.

Auld luckie says they're in a creel,
And redds them up, I trow, fu' weel,
Cries, "Lasses, occupy your wheel,
And *strait* the pin."

Keith, The Farmer's Ha', st. 15.

"Auld luckie," the mistress of the house.
"Redds them up," rates or scolds them for their trifling.

STREANE, *v.* and *s.* Strain, sprain. V. STREIND.

"*Stringo*, to *streane*, or wring." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E. D. S.

STRECHT, STRYCHT, *part. pt.* Bound, attached; Houlate, l. 652, Asloan MS. V. STRICK, *v.*

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Strapples, small straps; "Ane sadill with *streipillis*," i.e., stirrup-straps, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. Errat. in DICT.

Not *stirrups*, as suggested by Jamieson, but straps for stirrups: and very prob. they were called *small straps* to distinguish them from the larger straps for keeping the saddle in position. There may or may not have been stirrups along with them.

Simply a dimin. from E. *strap*, as in Jamieson's first suggestion.

STREK-BED, STRECK-BED, *s.* A folding

bed; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 91, Rec. Soc. V. STREK, STREIK.

STREKIN, STREIKIN, *s.* V. under *Straik*, *v.*

To STRET, *v. a.* To bind by promise or oath, astrict; *part. pt. stretit*, bound, astricted, constrained; Spald. Club Misc., i. 95. V. STRAIT.

STRINCATES, *s. pl.* Jewels, trinkets; "tresour, *strincates*, and artalyery;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1489, I. 45, Sp. C.

Perhaps a corr. of *trinkets*, from O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut, carve, of which Burguy gives as prov. forms *trençar*, *trinchar*, *trinquer*. Cf. Sp. *trinchar*, and Ital. *trinciare*, to cut, carve. For further discussion see Skeat's Etym. Dict.

STROAN, *v.* and *s.* V. STRONE.

To STROW, *v. a.* To scatter, spread, cover over; *part. pt. strowit*, strewn; Kingis Quair, st. 65, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *streowian*, Goth. *straujan*, to strew, scatter. Cf. Lat. *stramen*, straw, lit. what is scattered.

STRUDER, STRUTHER, STROUDYR, STROWDER, *s.* Lane, avenue, walk; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 180. V. STROTHIE.

This term is used in various districts of Scot., and is generally applied to a long, straight lane or country-road near the bank of a river.

STRYCHT, *part. pt.* V. *Strecht*, STRICK.

STRYND, STRYNDE, *s.* A strum, a sullen, surly, or pettish fit: same as Strunt, q. v.; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 55; also, perversity; Alex. Scott, p. 16, ed. 1882.

STRYND, *s.* V. DICT.

"*Strynd*, in the sense of 'race' or 'disposition,' is from A.-S. *strynd*, race, as stated in DICT. But O. Fr. *estraine* is from a Frankish equivalent of it, not from Lat. *extractio*, as Roquefort suggested." Skeat.

STUDE, *pret.* Stood, did stand.

Similar examples of *u* for Eng. *oo* are found in *gude*, *fude*, *blude*, *rude*.

STUMPIE, *s.* Dimin. of stump: applied to a worn quill.

Sae I got paper in a blink,
And down gaed *stumpie* in the ink.
Burns, Ep. to Lapraik.

In another epistle to the same friend Burns uses the word as an *adj.*, meaning much worn, blunt:—

Sae my auld *stumpie* pen I gat it
Wi' muckle wark,
An' took my joeteleg an' what it
Like ony clark.

The above meanings are additional to those given by Jamieson.

STY, STEE, *s.* A narrow way, lane, path; a ladder; Rom. Alexander, l. 5064, 2481. Addit. to STY.

STYEN, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. given for this term does not explain the final *n*. The A.-S. name was *stigend*, rising, from the part. pres. of *stigan*, to ascend, rise. It was used as short for *stigend edge*, rising eye, which in M. Eng. became corrupted into *styanye*, as if it meant "*sty on eye*"; and afterwards by dropping sometimes *-ye*, sometimes *-anye*, it became *styan*, and *sty*. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v. *Sty*.

This explanation accounts for the expression still common, "*a sty on the eye*."

SUAIF, SWAIF, *adj.* Suave, sweet, pleasant.

Becauss I fand hir ay so *swaif*,
Sic favour to that sueit I gaif,
That ay I sall hir honour saif,
And schame conseill;
And for hir sake lufe all the laif
With littill deill.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 93, ed. 1882.

SUARE, SWAR, *s.* The neck. V. SWARE.SUBELL, SUBELL, *s.* A form of Isobel;
Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 245, Rec. Soc.SUD, *pret.* Should; commonly written *suld*.SUDAR, *s.* A napkin; a portion of the fittings of a church altar; Recs. of Old Dundee, p. 559. E. *sudary*.

Lat. *sudarium*, a napkin: from *sudare*, to sweat.

SUERDOME, *s.* V. under *Sweer*.SUFFERAGH, *s.* Suffrage; service or prayer for the dead. V. SUFFRAGE.

"... twa markis of obit siluer to be uplift and tane to the feft chaplanis yeirly for *sufferagh* to be donn for the saullis of wmquhill Allexander, lord Elphinstoun and Sir Johen Elphinstoun his fader, of ane land and tenement liand in the Bakraw." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 14 Oct., 1521.

This term most prob. represents the local pronunciation of *sufferage*, a form of *suffrage*. The population of Stirling was at that time chiefly of Celtic origin and familiar with Gaelic; hence the peculiar termination of this word.

SUFIAIND, SUFIANT, *adj.* Sufficient, suitable; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1456, p. 116, Rec. Soc.

A colloquial and equivalent contr. form of *suffisand*, which occurs in Barbour, i. 368. Cf. Fr. *suffire*, which may have been Englished as *suffy*. E. *suffice* is not from the infinitive, but from the stem of the part. pres. *suffis-ant*.

SUGET, SUGGET, *s.* A subject.SUMMERING, SOMMERING, *s.* An old border custom of making hunting excursions into England during the summer season.

Those gypsy adventures, well outlined in the following extract, were gradually put down after the union of the Crowns.

"Quhairas sindrie of the Ellottis and Armestrangis in Liddisdail and some other partis of the Middle Shyris of this Iland continewis ane auld custome (wichie was formarlie keipit be thame whill as these Middle Shyris were divydit under the government of two severall free Princes), in the sommer tyme repairing to some of these boundis that belong to this

kingdome, and thair in hostile maner making thair stay and residence thay destroy the game, cuttis the woddis, and utherwayes committis suche insolencies as could not be weil borne with yf those boundis wer still ane bordour, and sould noway be sufferit in the very middis of this oure kingdom. And thairfore oure pleasour and will is . . . thair forbearing ony suche lyke *sommering* heirefter, under greate pecuniall panes," etc. Letter of James I., 12 April, 1606, Privy Council Records, vol. vii. p. 489.

SUMQUHILE, SWMQUHYL, *adv.* For some time, at one time, some time ago.

"Deponyt that he hym self twk *swmquhyl* ta the Rwd servys tha iij s. of the sayd landis." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1460, p. 136.

SUN-HORLOGE, SONE-HOROLAGE, *s.* A sun-dial; "to draw and mak dyellis or *sonie horolages*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 158, Sp. C. O. Fr. *horloge*.SUPPLIE, SUPPLE, *s.* Support, backing; in the sense of taking part with or lending aid to another. O. Fr. *suppléer*.

"Forsamekle as the forsaid lorde is oblist till ws in maintenance and *supplie* to keipe ws in oure fredomes. and infetmentis for certaine termes." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1462, i. 22, Sp. C.

SURCOAT, SURCOTE, *s.* An upper garment worn by females, a dress or ornamented kirtle. Errat. in DICT.

In his treatment of this word Jamieson has confused the *surcoat* and the *sarket*. The *sarket*, dimin. of *sark*, was a portion of dress worn by both men and women; but the *surcoat* was worn by women only, and it was plain or ornamental according to the rank of the wearer. It is thus described by Planché in his account of female costume in the twelfth century:

"Over the long robe or tunic is occasionally seen a shorter garment of the same fashion, which answers to the description of the *super tunica* or *sur cote*, first mentioned by the Norman writers. In the illuminations it is chequered or spotted, most likely to represent embroidery, and terminates a little below the knee with an indented border. This was the commencement of a fashion against which the first statute was promulgated by Henry II. at the close of this century, but which defied and survived that and all similar enactments." Brit. Costume, p. 81, ed. 1874.

And ane *surcote* she *werit* long that tyde,

That semyt [vn]to me of diuere hewis.

Kingis Quair, st. 160, ed. Skeat.

To SURFLE, SURFEL, *v. a.* To overcast, to gather or spread a wider edge over a narrower one; hence, to ornament or adorn with trimmings, edging, or embroidery; similar to *purfle*, q. v.SURFLE, SURFEL, SURFELING, SURFLING, *s.* An overcast; a trimming, edging, or embroidery; a border or edging of ermine, sable, &c.; the hem of a gown. V. *Purfle*.SURGET, *s.* Errat. for *Suget*. V. DICT.

This is, as I suspected, a misreading of *suget* in Pinkerton's version. The Lincoln MS. reads *sugette*; Jamieson's note must therefore be deleted. V. *Suget*.

SURREGENIE, SURREGENRIE, SURREGENRY, s. Surgery, the craft of a surgeon.

" . . . our said craft of *Surregenie* or Barbour craft." Seal of Cause to Barbers, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 102, Rec. Soc.

" . . . and that na barbour, maister nor seruand, within this burgh hantt, vse, nor exerce the craft of *Surregenrie* without he be expert and knaw perfytelie the thingis [belonging to the craft]." Ibid. p. 103.

O. Fr. *chirurgien*, "a surgeon;" Cotgr.

SUTE, s. Soot, smut, blacks.

"*Fuligo, sute.*" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SUTHRON, adj. Southern; English.

Addit. to **SOUTHON**, q. v.

We'll sing auld Coila's plains and fells,
Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells,
Her banks an' braes, her dens an' dells,
Where glorious Wallace
Aft bure the gree, as story tells,
Frae *Suthron* billies.

Burns, To W. Simson, Ochiltree.

SWAIF, adj. Suave, sweet. V. **SUAIF.**

SWAIRD, s. Sward; Burns.

To **SWALL, v. n.** To swell, enlarge: pret. and part. *pt. swald, swale*; still common. V. **SWALD.**

SWANE, s. Sweden.

"The said James weddit ane tar barrale that the Quene grace of Yngland suld mary the King of *Swane.*" Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 262, Rec. Soc.

SWANK, adj. "Stately, jolly;" Burns: well knit, erect, and bold; and when applied to a person it means well-formed, good-looking, manly; West of S. Addit. to **SWANK**, q. v.

Jamieson is certainly wrong in his statement that Burns has improperly explained this word: for it is still in common use with the meanings which Burns attached to it. Nay, more: in the passage from Ferguson quoted as proof against him, the word must be accepted in Burns's sense. Look at it—

Mair hardy, souple, steeve, an' *swank*,
Than ever stood on Tammy's shank.

If *swank* here means "*limber, pliant, agile*," as Jamieson says, then it has exactly the same meaning as *souple* with which it is joined, and the line is a weakling whose testimony is worthless, but let *swank* mean *stately*, as the author no doubt intended, and the line becomes one of which even Burns would not be ashamed. Besides, whatever may be the meaning which the word has elsewhere, we must grant that Burns knew the precise sense in which he used it, and that he expected it would be understood by his readers in that sense; and surely we may accept his word for it.

Moreover, the term *swanking*, which is similarly applied, and which is still common in various districts of Scotland and of the North of England, means "great, large, strong and strapping, hearty." See Dicts. of Halliwell and Wright, and Gloss. of Brockett, Atkinson, Peacock.

To **SWARE, v. a.** To speak, declare, answer; Rom. Alexander, l. 674.

A.-S. *swerian*, to swear; also, to speak, declare.

SWDOUR, s. A sudary; Mait. Club. Misc., III. 204. V. *Sudar.*

SWEAT-HOLE, s. A pore of the skin.

"*Porus, a sweat-hole*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SWEER, SWEIR. *Sweir-out*, unwilling or difficult to turn out, hard to draw: a term applied to a very lazy person.

And for ane jack ane ragged cloak has tane;
Ane sword *sweir-out* and rusty for the rain.

Priests of Peebles.

SWEER, SWEIR, s. A lazy time, a short rest during working hours, such as field-labourers take between meals; Forfars.

To **SWEER, SWEIR, v. n.** To be lazy, to rest for a short time during working-hours; "Come, let's *sweer* now," i.e., let us have a short lazy.

SWEERDOM, SUERDOME, s. Laziness, unwillingness to work.

For thi ensampil ma be tane
Of this haly mane, sanct Niniane,
Suerdome and idlenes for to fle
And agane al wite wicht to be.

Barbour, Legends of the Saints.

Cf. A.-S. *swær*, Icel. *svarr*, Ger. *schwer*, heavy, difficult.

SWIME, SWYME, s. Forms of *soum*, the relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or *vice versa*; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 152.

SWING, s. A term used in golfing to denote the circular sweep of the club when the player is driving. Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

SWINGEOUR, SWINGER (g soft), s. A lazy lounge; so lazy that he requires to be swung or whipt to his work; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 291, Rec. Soc. V. **SWINGE.**

SWINGLE, SWINGLE-TREE, s. The movable part of a flail, which strikes the grain: more frequently called the *souple*, and by Burns called the *flingin-tree*.

SWIPE, s. In golfing, a full driving stroke. Gl. Golfer's Handbook. Addit. to **SWIPE**, q. v.

SWISCHE, s. A drum; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1672, p. 336, Rec. Soc. V. **SWESCH.**

To **SWIVE, SWIFF, SWYVE, SWYFE, v. a.** Futuere; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1546, p. 43; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 162, 318.

SWOOR, SWURE, pret. Swore, sware, did swear.

He *swoor* by a' was swearing worth,
To speet him like a pliver,
Unless he wad from that time forth
Relinquish her for ever.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

To SWYKE, *v. a.* To deceive, betray, fail, act treacherously; Awnt. Arth., l. 539. Errat in DICT.

Both defin. and etym. as given by Jamieson are wrong. The word occurs frequently in alliterative romances, and always implies deceit, treachery, or failure; as in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1795.

Swappede owtte with a swerde that *swyked* hym never.

So also in Rom. Alexander, l. 5000, and in *Havelok*. V. Halliwell's Dict.

A.-S. *swtc*, deceit, deceitful; *swtcan*, to deceive.

SYBO, SYBOU, SYBOW, *s.* An onion; "sybous or ingons," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 146, Rec. Soc. V. SEIBOW.

Sybo was the spelling used by Burns.

SYITH, SYTH, *s.* A scythe.

"*Falc*, a huik or *syith*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SYLOR, SYLOUR, SYLING, *s.* The ceiling. V. SILING, and *Selour*.

"*Laquear*, *vel laquarium*, the *syling* of ane house." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SYLORING, SYLLORING, *part. pr.* Lining or covering a ceiling; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 342, Rec. Soc. V. SYLL.

SYMBACLANIS, SYMBILYNE, *s.* A musical instrument; prob. a form of cymbals.

Claryonis lowde knellis,
Portatiuis and bellis,
Symbaclanis in the cellis,
That soundis so soft,

Houlate, l. 766, Asloan, MS.

Quhar cherubyne syngis sweet Ossana,
With organe, tympane, harpe, and *symbilyne*.
Dunbar, *Rois Mary most of Vertew*, l. 15.

SYMBLER, *s.* V. SUMLEYR, *Sumlare*.

SYOUR, SIRE, *s.* A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 128, Rec. Soc. V. SIVER.

SYTH, SYTHE, *s.* A *sey*, sieve, or strainer for milk. V. SYE.

SYTHARIST, *s.* A musical instrument: prob. the harp; *Houlate*, l. 757, Asloan MS. V. CITHARIST.