

# U.

UCHE, UCH, VCH, *s.* An ouch; the clasp, bezel, or socket in which a precious stone is set. Addit. to UCHE, q. v.

Only secondary meanings of this term are given in DICT. The proper form of the word is *nouch*; M.E. *nouche*, from O. Fr. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, brace; see Burguy. The L. Lat. form is *nusca*; but all these forms have come from O. H. Ger. *nusca*, M. H. Ger. *nuske*, a buckle, clasp, brooch.

UDAL, *adj.* V. DICT.

Under this word Jamieson discusses the term *allodial*, and quotes various etymologies that have been proposed, of which all but one are wrong. The word is composed of the *adj.* *all* prefixed to the O. L. Ger. *ód*, Icel. *auðr*, wealth, and means "belonging to the entire property." See *Allodial* in Murray's New Eng. Dict.

UDDIR, UDER, *pron., adj.* and *s.* Other, each other; pl. *udderis*, others, one another; Dunbar, Douglas. V. UTHIR.

UG, UGSUM. V. DICT.

These words are not connected with *ogertful*, as stated in DICT. They are from Icel. *uggr*, fear, and allied to Icel. *ugga*, to fear, *ógn*, terror, *ógna*, to threaten. For further explanation, see under *Ugly* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

UGGIN, *part.* and *adj.* Exciting terror, repulsive; same as UGSUM, *s.* 2. Whistle Binkie, I. 311.

UGLY, VGLY, *adj.* Ugly, frightful, horrid. V. UG, *v.*

Ane *vgly* pit [was] depe as ony helle.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 162, ed. Skeat.

UIKNAME, *s.* Nickname; local *pron.* of *ekename*; Orkn.

ULY, VLY, *s.* Oil. V. ULE.

(Sup.)

H 2

UMAST, UMAIST, UMEST, *adj.* V. DICT.

The etym. given for this term in the DICT. is misleading. *Umast* stands for *uvestmast*, which is simply A.-S. *ufemest* (*ufe-m-est*), superl. of *ufa*, above. It is really a double superl., and has nothing to do with Eng. *most*, for which the A.-S. is *mest*, seldom *mést*, and never *mest*.

UMAST CLAITH, UMEST CLAITH, VP-MAIST CLAITH, UMEST CLAYIS, *s.* The upper or outer garment, the uppermost article of wearing apparel: a perquisite claimed on certain occasions by vicars and heralds. Addit. to entry in DICT.

The explanations of this term given in the DICT. are altogether misleading. The *umast claith* was not a winding sheet, as defined by Sibbald; nor the coverlet of the bed, as stated by Jamieson and Laing. Indeed, a moment's reflection will convince any one that, however exacting churchmen might be in claiming perquisites like these from the rich, they would in most cases be unwilling even to receive them from the very poor; and that therefore the *umast claith* which the clergy exacted, and which proved so oppressive to the common people, must have been something very different from either of these. That it was simply the uppermost article of wearing apparel is clearly stated by Lyndsay in one of the passages in which he inveighs against the exaction; and with this statement all the other passages in which it is referred to entirely agree. It occurs in Pauper's account of how he was reduced to poverty, which we quote from Laing's ed., vol. ii., p. 103.

"My Father was sa waik of blude and bane,  
That he deit, quhairfoir my Mother maid gret maine  
Then scho deit within ane day or two,  
And thair began my povertie and wo,  
Our gude gray meir was baittand on the feild,  
And our Land's laird tuik her for his hyreild.  
The Vickar tuik the best cow be the heid,  
Incontinent, quhen my father was deid.  
And quhen the Vickar hard tel how that my motler  
Was deid, fra hand he tuik to him ane uther.

Then Meg, my wife, did murne baith evin and morow,  
Till at the last scho deit for verie sorow.  
And quhen the Vickar hard tell my wyfe was deid,  
The third cow he cleikit be the heid.  
Thair *umest clayis*, that was of rapploch gray,  
The Vickar gart his Clark bear them away.  
Quhen all was gane, I nicht mak na debeat,  
Bot with my bairns past for till beg my meat."

Now, *umest clayis* here can have but one meaning, the uppermost garment of each of the deceased persons; and no doubt the uppermost article of clothing was claimed for the same reason which guided the laird in selecting the horse, and the vicar in choosing the cow, because it was the best that the party possessed. And the vicar so claimed and so acted, because on such an occasion he was by law entitled to take the best cow and the best garment of the deceased, as perquisites of his office.

What this *umast claith* or best garment of the common people of Scotland was in Lyndsay's day is explained in the passage quoted by Jamieson; and by a few slight but masterly touches the poet at the same time reveals the abject poverty which then prevailed. The husband's *umast klaith* was "the gray cloke that happis the bed": so poor was his household. The cloak was of *rapploch gray*, or coarse woollen cloth made of home-spun undyed wool. In Laing's ed. it is called a "gray frugge," i.e., a loose coat or cloak of gray, like a monk's frock. The wife's upper garment was a "pure cote," i.e., a petticoat or kirtle: and it too was of *rapploch*, and had to serve the same purposes as her husband's cloak. And it may be noted in passing, that it was of such a covering that mention is made in the old song, "Tak your auld cloak about ye."

There were other examples of a claim to the uppermost garment as a perquisite, as for instance in connection with the office of herald. At the marriage of James IV. to Margaret Tudor, the English heralds, according to custom, claimed as their perquisite the king's marriage dress; and those of Scotland claimed the queen's. The latter, however, was redeemed next day by a payment of forty nobles. Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. alt., vol. iv., p. 297. See note, p. cxvii. of Dickson's Preface to *Acts. of the L. H. Treas. of Scotland*, vol. i.

UMBE, *prep.* and *adv.* About, around: in comp. *umbe*, *umb*, and *um*. A.-S. *ymbe*.

To UMBECAST, UMCAS, *v. a.* To bind or wrap round, as, "to *umcast* a splice," to fasten it by a wrapping of cord. Addit. to [UMBECAST], q. v.

The term is similarly used in the York Mysteries.

All in cordis his coorse *umbycast*.

*Tyllumakers Play*, p. 336, l. 467.

UMBECLIPPED, UMBE-CLIPPED, *part. pt.* Encircled, embraced, surrounded; Awnt. Arthur, x. 2, MS. Douce. V. CLIP, *v.*

To UMBEDRAW, *v. n.* To draw back or aside, withdraw, retire; pret. *umbedrew*, Douglas, Virgil, prol. 399, 11, Rudd.; in Elphinstoun MS. *onbydrew*. Addit. to UMBEDRAW, q. v.

That *um* is here intensive, as Rudd. pointed out, and not the prep. about, around, as stated by Jamieson, is confirmed by the reading of the Elphinstoun MS. It is simply the verbal prefix *un-* modified to blend with *bedraw*; and *be* is a form of *by*, aside, away.

UMBESET, *s.* Same as *Outbreck*, q. v.

UMBESTOUNT, *adv.* Sometimes.

Till he his poynt saw of the kyng,  
That than with all his gaderyng  
Wes in carrik, qnar *umbestount*  
He vald vend with his men till hount.  
*Barbour*, vii. 398, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has "he wes wont."

A.-S. *ymbe*, about, and *stund*, a time.

UMBESTRODE, *part. pt.* Bestrode.

UMBEWEROUND, *part. pa.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this term is simply impossible. *Umbeweround* is a hybrid form obtained by substituting *umbe-* (A.-S. *ymbe*) for the Fr. *en-* in *environner*.

UMBOTHSMAN, *s.* An agent, procurator, for-speaker or advocate; Memorial for Orkney, p. 119. V. UMBOTH, *s.* 2.

Icel. *umboths-maithr*, a trusty manager; Vigfusson.

UMBRE, VMBRE, *s.* A shadow, shade; hence screen, mask, disguise. Addit. to UMBRE, q. v.

The first passage quoted in DICT. is incorrect: the MS. reads:—

Suich feynit treuth is all bot trechorye,  
Vnder the *vmbre* of hid ypocrisye.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 134, ed. Skeat.

UMBRAGE, VMBRAGE, *s.* A shadow, shade; Douglas, iv. 169, 16.

UMBRACLE, VMBRACLE, *s.* An arbour; hence retreat, cell, abode: "dethis dirk *vmbrakle*;" Dunbar, Ballad of our Lady, l. 20, Small.

Lat. *umbraculum*, a bower, retreat: dimin. of *umbra*, a shade. Cf. Ital. *ombraculo*, a shady place.

UMBRATE, VMBRATE, *adj.* Shady: "the *vmbrate treis*," Douglas, Pal. of Honour, prol. l. 40.

UMBRELLS, *s. pl.* A form of *honours* paid to worth or dignity at a convivial gathering, in which the toast was drunk off and glasses inverted.

This was a common custom among the crafts in former days, especially at their annual dinners, or as they were popularly called *bancats*. In the humorous sketch of 'The Deacon's Day,' the retiring Deacon Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Glasgow (and at the same time Deacon of the Wrights), thus introduces his successor in office:—

"After what I hae this day spoken in anither place, there's nae occasion again to put the bit through the same bore, or to run the plane o'er a dressed plank, sae I'll gie ye Deacon Convener Wriggles' good health, no forgetting wife and sproots—they'll be a' trees belyve—and may every guid attend him and them; and may he aye be able to keep a guid polish on the face o' our Corporation affairs, and leave them without a screw loose to his successor.—*Umbrells to Deacon Wriggles*." Whistle Binkie, i. 272.

This name was prob. suggested by the resemblance of the upturned glasses to umbrellas, or the small round fans which were called *ombrelles*. See Cotgrave.

UMBYCLEDE, VMBYCLEDE, *part. pt.* Lit. completely clothed; surrounded, wrapt:

"*vmbycled* in a clowde;" Awnt. Arthure, st. 2. V. CLEED, v.

MS. Douce has *vmbeclipped*.

UNCERSSABIL, *adj.* Unsearchable; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 114*b*. V. CERSS.

To UMCHOW, VMCHOW, v. a. To eschew, avoid. V. UMBESCHEW.

" . . . to ewaid and *vmchow* trubill of thair inny-meis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 448, Sp. C.

UNAFFRAID, VNAFFRAID, *adj.* Un-afraid, fearless; Kingis Quair, st. 35, ed. Skeat.

UNANALYIT, VNANALIT, *adj.* Not dis-  
posed, unalienated: a law term, common  
in Burgh Records. V. ANALIE.

UNBACKED, *adj.* Untamed, not broken,  
unaccustomed to yoke or saddle.

Though Fortune's road be rough an' hilly  
To every fiddling, rhyming billie,

We never heed,  
But tak' it like the *unback'd* filly,  
Proud o' her speed.

Burns, *Ep. to Major Logan*, st. 1.

Perhaps Burns used the term here in the sense of  
*unloaded*, *unhampere*d. In the sense of *unbroken* the  
term was used by Shakespeare and by Sterne.

UNBODEIT, WNBODEIT, *adj.* Disembo-  
died; Douglas, II. 137, 25, ed. Small.

UNCARING, UNCARI, *adj.* Free from care,  
careless, regardless, taking no thought or  
concern regarding work or duty: "He's  
an *uncarin* servan."

UNCHERSIABILL, *adj.* Lit. uncherishable;  
unbearable on account of conduct or man-  
ners; careless, offensive.

"Alsua, geyf the said Andro worthis vanton and  
*unchersiabil* in his common seruis." Charters, &c.,  
Peebles, 28 Jan., 1520, p. 141, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *un*, not; *cherissable*, "cherishable, fit to be  
cherished;" Cotgr.

UNCOFT, *adj.* V. DICT.

The last paragraph of this entry has been accidentally  
misplaced. It belongs to the following entry, UNCOIST,  
UNCOST, s.

UNCOUTH, VNCOUTH, VNCHUT, *adj.* Un-  
known; Kingis Quair, st. 63, 113: strange,  
peculiar; *Ibid.*, st. 66, ed. Skeat. Addit.  
to UNCO, q. v.

The form *vnchut*, which occurs in the Legend of St.  
Machar, is prob. a scribal error for *vnouth*. The pas-  
sage runs thus:—

Bot passyt in *vnchut* land but bad,  
Quhare na mane knawing of him had.

Bourbour, *Legends of the Saints*.

UNCOUTHLY, VNCOUTHLY, *adv.* Strangely;  
*Ibid.*, st. 9.

UNCUNNAND, VNCUNNAND, *adj.* Ignor-  
ant, unskilled, unskilful. V. CUNNAND.

UNCUNYETE, *part. pt.* Uncoined, not  
prepared for coining; Douglas, Virgil, 336,  
26, ed. Rudd.

UNDANTED, UNDANTIT, UNDANTONED, VN-  
DANTONIT, VNDANTONET, *adj.* Unbroken,  
untamed, not under control; "Lyk wyld  
*vndantit* horss," Alex. Scott, p. 77, ed. 1882.  
Also, used in the sense of undaunted, un-  
abashed, daring; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh,  
IV. 510, Rec. Soc.; Blame of Kirkburiall,  
ch. 7. V. DANTON.

UNDEID, VNDEID, *adj.* Alive, Douglas, I.  
36, 14, ed. Small.

UNDER. *In under*, underneath, completely  
under; under the surface of, as "*in under*  
the water," implying complete submersion;  
Frequently pron. *anunder* and *anonder*, q. v.  
A.-S. *in-undor*.

Ay tresting for to speid,  
I haif my harte ourset,  
Quhair that I fynd bot feid  
My langour for to lett.  
I seik the watter hett  
*In vndir* the cauld yce,  
Quhair na regaird I gett,  
I fynd yow ay so nyss.

Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 63, ed. 1882.

To UNDERCREIP, VNDERCREPE, v. a. To  
undermine; hence to vitiate, destroy, or take  
away.

"And thairby sum persones seikand thair avin com-  
moditie myndis to *vndercrepe* my rycht and tytill,"  
&c. Bill by Mr. Roche, quoted in Records of Mining  
in Scotland, p. 59.

" . . . it is allegit be sum seiking to *vndercreip*  
my richt, title, and contract," &c. *Idem.*, p. 61.  
A.-S. *under*, under, and *creopan*, to crawl.

UNDER-FOUD, s. Formerly an official in  
every parish of Zetland, who represented  
the Judge or Governor; Memorial for Ork-  
ney, p. 119. V. FOUD.

When Orkney and Shetland became integral parts of  
Scotland, the Under-Foud was superseded by the  
Baillie.

UNDERN. V. DICT.

This term occurs under various forms, as *under*,  
*undre*, *undrone*, *undorn*; but they represent mere  
varieties of pronunciation.

UNDERSEDYLL, WNDERSEDYLL, s. Sub-  
tenant.

"Gyffand and grantand fwl power to mak rasona-  
byll tenandis and *vndersedyllis* als oft as it is sene  
speidfwll tyll hym." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1476, p.  
177, Rec. Soc.

Dan. *undersidder*, one who sits or holds property  
under another; from *under*, under, and *sidde*, to sit.

UNDERSTOND, VNDERSTOND, *part. pt.*  
Understood; Kingis Quair; st. 127, ed.  
Skeat.

To **UNDERTA**, *v. a.* To undertake, become responsible for, promise, pledge.

"Thy fals excuse," the Lyon said agane,  
"Sall nocht availl ane myte, I *underta*."  
*Henryson, Lyon and Mous*, l. 44.

**UNDERTAK**, **VNDERTACK**, **VNDERTAKE**.

1. As a *s.* short for *undertaking*, bargain, agreement; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 122, Rec. Soc.

2. As a *part. pt.*: short for *undertaken*; Kingis Quair, st. 63, ed. Skeat.

As pointed out by the editor, *undertake* in the second sense is a Southern form; the Northern is *undertane*. See note in Gloss.

To **UNDO**, *v. a.* To cut up game: a term in hunting. Addit. to **UNDO**, q. v.

**UNDOUTAND**, *adv.* Undoubtedly; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 92*b*.

**UNDRONE**, **VNDRONE**, *s.* A form of *undern*, nine o'clock a.m. Addit. to **UNDERN**, q. v.  
Faste by-fore *vndrone* this ferly gun falle.  
*Awn. Arthure*, vi. 7.

**UNDUORDY**, *adj.* V. *Unwordy*.

**UNE**, *s.* Musty smell; the oppressive closeness that meets one on opening a long-closed room; Gl. Orkn.

Cf. Swed. *ugn*, Dan. *ovn*, an oven.

**UNEARED**. **UNEARED**, **UNERD**, *adj.* Untilled, uncultivated: called also *unland*. V. *Onland*.

" . . . terris non arabilibus *lie unerd*." Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1546-1580, No. 2195.

A.-S. *erian*, to plough; Icel. *erja*, M. E. *eren*. Cf. Lat. *arare*.]

**UNEIS**, **UNESE**, *s.* Discomfort, suffering, illness; Dunbar.

**UNERD**, *adj.* V. *Uneared*.

**UNFAIN**, *adj.* Unfond, having a feeling of dislike or reluctance; Whistle Binkie, I. 204. V. **FAIN**.

To **UNFALD**, **UNFAULD**, *v. a.* To unfold, expand; also, to explain, expound. V. **FALD**.

There simmer first *unfald* her robes,  
And there the longest tarry.

*Burns, Highland Mary*, st. 1.

**UNFEINYEIT**, **UNFENYEIT**, **UNFENYET**, *adj.* Unfeigned; Lyndsay, Compl. to King, l. 415; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Tabil, ch. 14.

**UNFEINYETLIE**, **UNFENYEITLIE**, **UNFENYETLIE**, *adv.* Unfeignedly; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaites, l. 3459; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 26*b*.

**UNFILIT**, **VNFILIT**, **VNFYLIT**, *adj.* Unfiled; Douglas, II. 75, 31, ed. Small; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 53*a*. Also, as a law term, uncondemned. V. **FILE**.

**UNFORGEVIN**, **VNFOIRGEVIN**, *adj.* as *adv.* Not to be forgiven, remitted, or evaded; and frequently used in the sense of without exception or abatement, without fail.

This term occurs frequently in our Burgh Records in connection with fines, imposts, and penalties.

"Ilk persone contravenand and brekand this present act sall pay ten pundis of vnlaw *unforgevin*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1588, i. 123, Rec. Soc.

"And that na maner of maister of the said craft lift, hous herbery, nor ressaue ony vther maisteris prentice or seruand, vnder the pane of paying of twa pund of walx to our said alter *vnfoirgevin*." Cordiners' Seal of Cause, 1509-10, Burgh Recs. Edin., i. 128, Rec. Soc.

**UNFORLEIT**, **VNFORLEYT**, *adj.* Unforsaken, not forgotten; Douglas, IV. 51, 14, ed. Small. A.-S. *forlætan*. V. **FORLEIT**.

**UNFULYIT**, **UNFULYEIT**, **VNFULYEIT**, *adj.* Unsoiled; hence unused, new, virgin. V. **FULYIE**, *Fulyeit*.

Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be meikill,

That ilk yeir, with new ioy, ioyis ane maik;

And fangis thame ane fresche feyr, *vnfulyieit* and constant,

And lattis thair fulyeit feiris fle quhair thair pleis.

*Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 62.

**UNGAN**, *s.* V. **DICT**.

To the definition given in **DICT**, add the word "circuit." The prefix in *ungang*, *s.*, is *ymb*: the A.-S. word being *ymb-gang*, a going round, a circuit, which correctly describes the mode of fishing alluded to in the quotation. For, in each *shot*, or shooting of the net, the boat starts from one point of the shore and sweeps round to another point a few yards distant, in order to enclose the fish. *Ane ungang*, therefore, is a circuit or going round, a range or sweep, an outgo or shot.

In the verb *ungang*, however, the prefix is different; and the explanatory note under that term is correct and sufficient.

**UNHABLE**, **VNHABLE**, **WNHABLE**, *adj.* Unable; Douglas, II. 106, 13, ed. Small.

**UNHALIST**, *part.-pa.* V. **DICT**.

This is a misprint for **UNHALSIT**; see quotation.

**UNHAP**, **VNHAP**, *s.* Mishap, misfortune.

Frome sic *unhap* I pray God thee defend.

*Lyndsay, Echort. to King*, l. 1117.

Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck.

**UNHEILD**, **UNHELIT**, **VNHEALIET**, *adj.* Uncovered, open, unreserved: also used as an *adv.* in the sense of openly, unreservedly; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 448, Sp. C. V. **UNHEILD**, *v.*

**UNHELTHSUM**, **UNHALESUM**, **UNHALSUM**, *adj.* Unwholesome; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4167. Icel. *heil*, hale.

To UNHIDE, UN-HYDE, VNHIDE, *v. a.* To take or bring out of hiding; as applied to the weather, to clear.

The wynde and the wedyrs than welken *un-hydis*;  
Than vnclosede the clowddis, the sone schane schene.

*Aunt. Arthure*, st. 26.

The Douce MS. has "*the welkyn unhides*." See Note under *Than*.

UNHOLD, VNHOLD, *adv.* Unbound, under compulsion, not of good will; Sir Tristrem, l. 936, S. T. S.

UNHONEST, *adj.* Indecent, impure; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 76*b*. Addit. to UNHONEST, q. v.

UNKEND, UNKEND'D, UNKENT, VNKEND, *adj.* Unknown, unrecognised; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 10. Still used in the sense of undiscovered, unheard of, as in the expression, "*unkend* in our day;" also in the sense of strange, foreign, as in "*unkent* folk," as applied to incomers to a district. V. KEN.

*Vnkend* and misterful in desertis of Libie

I wandir, expellit frome Europe and Asya.

*Douglas, Virgil*, ii. 43, 14, ed. Small.

UNKNAWIN, VNKNWIN, *part. pt.* Unknown; Kingis Quair, st. 105; being unknown; *Ibid.*, st. 45, ed. Skeat.

Douglas used the form *unknaw*: see *Dict.*

UNKNYGHTLY, VNKNYGHTLY, *adj.* Unworthy of a knight, disgraceful.

Pity was to hear

The crueltee of that *vnknyghtly* dede.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 55, ed. Skeat.

UNKYND, VNKINDE, VNKYNDLIE, *adj.* Unnatural, hence, spiteful; Sir Trist., l. 2758: "*moving vnkyndlie weir*," Douglas, III. 66, 7, ed. Small.

Full deip ingravin in hir breist *vnkynd*

The jugement of Paris, how that he

Preferrit Venus, dispising hir bewte.

*Ibid.*, ii. 23, 26.

UNKYNDLIE, VNKYNDLIE, *adv.* Unnaturally, spitefully.

UNLACH, VNLACH, VNLAY, *s.* Fine. V. UNLAW.

UNLAMYT, VNLAMYT, *part. pt.* Uninjured, scathless; Gol. and Gawane, l. 442.

UNLAND, ONLAND, *s.* Untilled or uncultivated land, pasture land. V. *Onland*.

" . . . terras arabiles lie *corneland*, terras non arabiles lie *unland* . . . moris, marresiis, pratis, terris non arabilibus lie *unerd*." Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1546-1580, No. 2195.

UNLATTAR, VNLATTAR, *s.* Opposer, hinderer, disregarder.

" . . . and the town to be watchit in the nicht tyme, . . . and the *vnlattaris* of this act in ony point thairof to be wardit till they mak satisfacioun." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 374, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *ymb-*, prefix, and *lettan*, to hinder; M. E. *letten*.

UNLEIFSUM, UNLESUM, VNLEISUM, *adj.* Unlawful, forbidden; Dunbar. V. UNLEFULL.

UNLEIFSUMLIE, *adv.* Unlawfully; Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 230.

UNLEIRIT, *adj.* Unlearned, ignorant; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 4*b*. V. LAIR, LARE.

UNLELE, VNLELE, *adj.* Disloyal; Gol. and Gawane, l. 1107. Addit. to UNLEILL, q. v.

UNLUSUM, UNLUFUSUM, VNLUSSUM, *adj.* Uncourteous, unseemly: "*vnlussum* lates," unseemly manners; Gol. and Gawane, l. 95. Addit. to UNLUSSUM, q. v.

UNMAIST, *adv.* A corr. of *ummaist*, i.e., *umest*, *umaist*, uppermost, foremost. V. UMAST, *adj.*

"That thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be paynitt with the imagis, figuris, and armis of the webstaris, and principalie becaus thair ar found the eldar craft . . . thair signe of the spule to be *vnmaist* in ilk baner." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1509, i. 122, Rec. Soc.

UNMANYEIT, UNMENYEIT, *adj.* Unmaimed, unhurt; Dunbar. V. MANYIED.

UNMEIT, WNMEIT, *adj.* Unequal; Douglas, II. 110, 28, ed. Small.

UNMERCIBLE, VNMEICIBLE, *adj.* Unmerciful, unkind, cruel, merciless. V. MERCIBLE.

Than woxe I sa *vnmercible* to martir him I thought.

*Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 329.

Quhen he repentis be nocht *vnmercible*,

Bot hym ressave agane rycht tenderlye.

*Lyndsay, Exper. and Court.*, l. 2563.

UNMESURLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Without measure; as an *adj.* disproportionate, as in "of schap *vnmesurly*;" Douglas, Virgil, II. 247, 22, ed. Small.

UNOURCUMABLE, *adj.* Invincible, unconquerable; Dunbar.

UNPERMIXED, UNPERMYXTE, *adj.* Unmixed, completely separate, distinct.

"This Christ, the very Sone of God, and very God and very man also, . . . haunge two natures *vnpermyxte* and one deuyne person," &c. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches, p. 15, Wodrow Soc. Misc.

Lat. *un*, not, *permixtus*, mingled.

UNPISSILIT, UNPYSALT, *adj.* Unrestrained in lust, unpizzled: *unpysalt*; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2767.

Bot Secularis wantis that lybertie,  
The quhilk ar bound in marriage;  
Bot thay, lyke rammis in to thair rage,  
*Unpissilit* rynnis among the yowis,  
So lang as Nature in thame growis.

*Lyndsay, Exper. and Court.*, l. 4702.

Reference is here made to a custom still common in pastoral districts where the rams and ewes graze together. For some time before the coupling season each ram is furnished with an apron, called a pizzle-cloth, which is tied over its belly to prevent it getting at the ewes too early. In this state the rams are said to be pizzled. At the proper time for copulation these aprons are removed, and the rams are allowed to have free intercourse with the ewes: they are then said to be unpizzled, as in the passage quoted above.

UNPLANE, VNPLANE, *adj.* Lit. uneven; hence false, untrue, deceitful, lying.

The plesand toungis with hartis *unplane*,  
For to consider is ane pane.

*Dunbar, Worldis Instabilitie*, l. 11.

UNPONEIST, *part. adj.* Unpunished; Douglas, II. 29, 31, ed. Small.

UNPROSTITUDE, *adj.* Unprostituted, uncorrupted, perfect: "*vnprostitute* chastity;" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

UNPROVISIT, *adj.* Unprovided, unprovided for; "*unprovisit* deid," unexpected death; Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall, l. 307. Also, unforeseen, unpremeditated; "*unprovisit* slauchteris," accidental murders; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1562, p. 280, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *un*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen, provided for.

UNPROVISITLIE, VNPROWYSITLIE, *adv.* Unadvisedly, rashly, recklessly; Douglas, III. 20, 6, ed. Small.

UNQUESTIONATE, VNQUESTIONATE, *adj.* and *adv.* Unquestioned, without question.

The maister portare, callit pacience,  
That frely lete vs in, *vnquestionate*.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 125, ed. Skeat.

UNQUYT, UNQUAT, *adj.* Unfinished, unsettled, unpaid; Dunbar.

UNREDE, UNRIDE, *adj.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this word is not *ungereod*, nor *ungeridu*, but *ungeryd*. See *geryd*, ready, in Bosworth and Toller's A.-S. Dict.

UNREST, ONREST, *s.* Unrest, ceaseless or anxious striving; also, whatever causes unrest or disquiet: pl. *unrestis*, *onrestis*, worries, troubles, misfortunes.

Be sa feil wynterys blastis and tempestis,  
Be al the wayis noysum and *unrestis*,  
And all that horribil was, or yit heuy,  
Woful, hidduous.

*Douglas, Virgil*, 456, 53, Rudd.

In Small's ed. *onrestis*, which by mistake is rendered "*restless*" in Gloss.

UNRICHT, VNRYCHT, *adj.* as *adv.* Wrongly, unjustly, unfairly. V. [UNRICHT].

Ye may with honesty persew,  
Gif ye be constand, trest, and trew,  
Thocht than *enrycht* thay on you rew,  
Ressoun;  
Bot be ye fund dowbill, adew,  
Tressoun.

*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 42, ed. 1882.

UNRIDE, UNRUJD, UNRYDE, *adj.* Unrestrained, boundless; hence savage, cruel, dreadful, horrible, terrible. V. UNREDE, UNRUDE.

These forms occur repeatedly in the Allit. Rom. Alexander, in Sir Tristrem, and in the Gawane Romances. See notes under UNREDE and UNRUDE.

UNRIDELY, UNRUJDLY, *adv.* Cruelly, horribly, dreadfully, furiously; Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 638, 566.

UNRINGIT, VNRYNGIT, WNRYNGYT, *part. pt.* Unringed, i.e., not having a ring in the snout.

"For the wrangwis worthyne of thar swyne and *wnryngyt*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1510, p. 42, Mait. C.

UNROCKIT, UNROIKKIT, *adj.* Reckless; used also as an *adv.*, rashly, wildly; "Thow ravis *unrockit*;" Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 969.

"Schir, be the Rude, *unroikkit* now ye raif."

*Henryson, The Foxe and the Wolf*, l. 116.

A.-S. *récán*, to care: formed from a noun with base *róc-*, care, in M. H. Ger. *ruoch*; whence *ruochen*, to reck, and in O. H. Ger. *róhljan*. See Skeat's Etym. Dict. s. v. *Reck*.

O. Norse, *urækja*, to be careless; Fritznor.

UNRYCHT, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *s.* V. UNRICHT.

UNRYDE, UNRUJD, *adj.* V. UNREDE, UNRUDE.

UNRYPIT, VNRYPIT, *part. pt.* Unripened; used also as an *adj.*, as in "*vnrypit* fruyte," Kingis Quair, st. 14, ed. Skeat.

UNSAWIN, UNSAWN, *adj.* Unsown, uncultivated. V. SAW.

To teill the ground that hes bene lang *unsawin*,  
*Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1601.

UNSEKIR, VNSEKIR, *adj.* Insecure; Kingis Quair, st. 6, ed. Skeat. V. UNSIKKER.

UNSEKERNESSE, VNSEKERNESSE, *s.* Insecurity; *Ibid.*, st. 15.

UNSELDE, VNSELDE, *adv.* Not seldom; Sir Tristrem, l. 2313, S.T.S. V. SELDYN.

UNSELY, VNCELY, *adj.* Mischievous. V. UNSEL.

UNSET, UNSETE, VNSETE, *adj.* Unbounded, unlimited, extreme; also, unbearable.

His sorwe was *vnsete*.

*Sir Tristrem*, l. 1238, S.T.S.

UNSIVERIT, VNSYVERIT, *adj.* Unsevered, not separated; Douglas, III., 248, 11, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *severer*, from Lat. *separare*, to separate, sever.

UNSMART, *adj.* Slow, dull, spiritless, as applied to a person; slack, limp, springless, as applied to an object.

For as we se, ane bow that is ay bent,  
Worthis *unsmart* and dullis on the string.  
*Henryson, Prol. to Fables*, l. 23.

A.-S. *smeortan*, to smart, ache; *smart*, *adj.* originally meant painful, also pungent, brisk, lively.

UNSOCHT, UNSOCHT, *adj.* V. UNSAUCHT.

UNSOUND, *s.* Trouble, sorrow. Addit. to Unsound, *q. v.*

UNSOUND, VNSOUND, *adj.* Sorrowful; also used as an *adv.*, sorrowfully, as in "thai sight *vnsound*;" Gol. and Gawane, l. 638.

*Vnsound* is similarly used in *Sir Tristrem*, l. 1175, 3342.

UNSOUNDLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully, with sad and anxious heart.

UNSOUPIT, *adj.* Unsupped, supperless; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 382, S. T. S.

UNSPAYND, VNSPAYNIT, VNSPEYNIT, *adj.* Unweaned, sucking; Dunbar, p. 248, ed. Small, S. T. S. V. SPAIN, *v.*

UNSPECKIT, *adj.* Unsuspected, unlooked for; Sempill Ballates, p. 128.

UNSTONAIT, VNSTONAIT, *adj.* Unamazed, not confounded; Gol. and Gawane, l. 642. V. STONAY, *v.*

UNSURE, *adj.* Uncertain, unsafe, risky, dangerous; Reg. Privy Council, vii. 709, Sc. Recs.

UNTHANKES, VNTHANKIS, ONTHANKS, *s. pl.* Displeasure, hatred; "at myn *vnthankes*," in opposition to my will; Awnt. Arthure, 33, 8.

A.-S. *unthances*, perforce.

UNTHRALL, *adj.* Unenthralled, unsubjected; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 924.

O. Northumbrian *thrael*, from Icel. *threll*, a thrall, serf. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., *s. v.* *Thrall*.

UNTOUNIS, VNTOUNIS, *adj.* Not living in or belonging to the town: "*untounis man*," a stranger or non-resident.

" . . . sall be sauld to ony frieman befor an *vtounis man*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 22 Oct., 1601, p. 85, Mait. C.

UNWAFTE, *part. adj.* Unwoven, unfilled with *waft* or woof. V. WAFT.

"If there be a web consisting of more lenth then one pair, ilk weaver is to leave the bounds of a large inch at the end of ilk pair *unwafte*, that the foresaid lenth may be the better observed." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1662, p. 239.

UNWARS, UNWARSE, UNWARLY, UNWERLY, *adv.* Unawares, unprepared, without warning; at *unwarse*, by surprise, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I, 3, Rec. Soc.; *unwerly*, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 3466. V. UNWAR.

A.-S. *un*, not, and *wær*, cautious. Cf. Icel. *varligr*, safe.

UNWEETING, ONWEETIN, *adj.* Unwitting, unknowing; unknown, involuntary; "unweeting groan," involuntary groan; Burns. E. *unwitting*.

UNWERLY, *adv.* V. *Unwars*.

UNWINNE, *adj.* Lit. not to be mastered or cured, incurable. Errat. in *DICT.*, *q. v.*

Jamieson's defin., "unpleasant," is evidently unsuitable. The *win* of which this term is compounded means to conquer, as in *winning*, conquest: hence, *unwinne*, invincible, incurable, as given in Gloss. *Sir Tristrem*, S. T. S.

UNWORDY, UNVORDY, VNDVORDY, *adj.* Unworthy, unbecoming, unfit; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 285, Sp. C. V. WORDY.

To UNYARK, UNYERK, *v. a.* To unbind, unbar, throw open, set free. V. YARK, YERK.

Than yode thai furthe and *unyarkid* the yates of the cite.  
*Allit. Rom. Alexander*, l. 3210.

UPALAND, UPALOND, VPALAND, *s.* A rustic, countryman. Addit. to Up-a-land, *q. v.*

"*Pero, vpalands shoone*;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

UPART, VPART, *adv.* Upwards, higher up.

"The mele merket of all grane and cornes fra the Tolbuth vp to Liberton's Wynde; also fra thine *vpert* to the treves the merket of all cottone claith." Burgh Recs. Edin., 1477, I., 35, Rec. Soc.

To UPBOLT, WPBOLT, *v. n.* To shoot up, rise to the surface; part. pt. *upboltit*, risen to the surface; Douglas, II. 234, 14, ed. Small.

To UPBRAID, VPBRADE, *v. n.* To spring or leap up, rush up. V. BRADE, BRAID.

Syne stickis dry to kandle thar about laid is,  
Quhill all in flamb the bleis of fyir *upbradis*.

*Douglas Virgil*, II. 32, 10, ed. Small.

A.-S. *bregdan*, *brædan*, to move quickly; Icel. *bregdha*, from *bragðh*, a quick motion. See *VIGFUSSON*.

UPDOST, VPDOST, *part. pt.* Got up, dressed, decked: "all in duddis *vpdost*;" Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 384. V. DOSS, *v.*

To UPDRY, *v. a.* To dry up, evaporate; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 138.

To UPHIE, VPHIE, *v. a.* To uphold, keep up; Dunbar, I Cry the Mercy, l. 52. Addit. to UP-HE, q. v.

UPLY, UPLIE, VPLIE, *adj.* Lit., lofty, high; lifting: *uplie-stane*, the uplifting or leaping-on stone, a stone in the form of a step for assisting a rider to mount on horseback.

" . . . fra the *uplie stane* till Lord Borthikes cloise." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1530-1, ii. 46, Rec. Soc.

Also called *loplystane*, i.e. leaping-on stone: "fra the *Loplystane* till Lord Boirthwikis clos." Ibid., 1531, ii. 51, Rec. Soc.

Prob. from A.-S. *uplic*, lofty, high.

UPON, VPON, WPON, APON, *prep.* Among, to.

" . . . ony of the said craft that byis ony fawin flecht or ony falty flecht to tap *apon* nebouris, &c." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 28 April, 1522.

This use of *upon* occurs frequently in these Records, and always after the verb *tap*, to retail, sell in small quantities.

UPPERMAIR, VPPERMAIR, *adj.* and *s.* Upper, higher; the higher point, place, or particular.

Weil I considerit na *uppermair* I nicht,  
And to discend, sa hieðous was the hiecht,  
I durst not aurenture.

Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, pt. 3, l. 40.

The word is still used in both senses.

UPPLANE, *adj.* Rustic, outspoken. V. UPLANDS.

Thus sang ane bird with voce *upplane*,  
"All erdly joy returns in pane."

Dunbar, p. 76, ed. Small, S. T. S.

To UPREILL, UPWRELE, *v. a.* V. UPWREILE.

UPRENT, WPRENT, *part. pt.* Torn up; Douglas, II. 119, 32, ed. Small.

To UPRICHT, VPRICHT, WPRICHT, *v. a.* To deal justly by one, or to see that justice is done to him; to indemnify, compensate.

The lord or master was bound to *upricht* his vassal or servant; and the parties engaged in bargain-making were bound to *upricht* each other.

"Theman, goldsmycht, sal deliuer it [a quarter noble] 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 til sok til his warande, gif he hafe ony, til *vpricht* him." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1463, i. 26, Sp. C. That is, the said Thomas may fall back upon the person from whom he got the coin, and compel him to give satisfaction. See under *Sok*, *v.*

The sense "to indemnify or compensate" is implied by the term as used in the following passage:—

"Johne Besat chalansit Androw Atkin as he that hyrit a meyr of his, and Androw Murra yungar for the spilling and hurting of hir in the ryding of hir, throw the quhilkis he wants his mere, and that the saidis persons acht til *vpricht* and assith him for hir." Ibid. 1480, p. 411.

UPRIGHT, *adj.* In golfing this term is applied to a club whose head is at nearly a right angle to the shaft: see Golfer's Handbook.

To UPROSS, UPROOS, *v. a.* To rouse, stir up, move.

It wald *vpross* ane hart of stone,  
To se me lost for lufe of one  
That suld be myne.

Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 51, ed. 1882.

Swed. *rusa*, Dan. *ruse*, to rush; M. E. *rusen*, to rush out. When a stag broke from covert it was said to *rouse*. However, it is chiefly used as an active verb in the sense of stirring up to instant or vigorous action. V. Wedgwood, and Skeat, s. v.

UPSETTER, *s.* Elevator: "*upsetteris* to the ordinance," elevators of the Host in services of the Catholic Church; Invent. St. Salv. College, Mait. Club Misc., III. 201.

UPSPRED, VPSPRED, *part. pt.* Outspread, spread, opened.

New *vpspred* vpon spray, as new spynist rose.  
Dunbar, *Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 29.

To UPTAK, VPTAK, UPTA, *v. a.* To take up; Douglas, II. 126, 2, ed. Small: begin, lead; "to *uptak* the psalms," to lead the psalmody, to precent or act as precentor. Addit. to UPTAK.

"His yeirle stend for *vptaking* of the psalmes in the kirk, and eruditoun of the youth-heid in the art of musik." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, iv. 126, Rec. Soc.

UPTAKER, VPTAKER, *s.* Collector; leader; "*uptaker* of the psalms," leader of the psalmody, precentor; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 150, 153, 240.

To UPWARP, *v. a.* To cast, toss, or drive up; to haul up; Douglas, Virgil, II. 155, 1, ed. Small.

A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, to cast; Goth. *wairpan*, Icel. *varpa*.

UPWAXING, WPWAXING, *part. pr.* Growing up; Douglas, II. 192, 3, ed. Small.

UPWITH, VPWITH, VP-WITH, *s.* Point of action or attack; "at the *vp-with*," at the pinch.

All is bot frutlese his effeir, and falyeis at the *vp-with*.  
Dunbar, *Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 401.

URE, ORE, EYRE, *s.* An ounce: the fundamental unit of all Orkneyan valuation. Addit. to URE, q. v.



The *ure* is the eighth part of a merk; and when used as a denomination of land-value it is a contr. for *Urisland*, q. v.

**URISLAND, s.** A denomination of land-value equal to one-eighth of a markland, or eighteen penny-lands.

**URE, s.** A kind of haze, &c. V. **DICT.**

In his explanation of this term Jamieson refers to Lye's "A.-S. *urig*, canus, hoary." It is important to observe that Lye's statement is wrong. The A.-S. word is *urig*, and the sense is 'dewy.' Cf. *ure*, sweat, p. 682 of Vol. IV. **DICT.**

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

*Urn* is simply another form of *ern*, to which Jamieson refers; and the etym. which he suggests, but at the same time doubts, is quite correct. *Yern*, *ern*, *earn*, and *urn* are corruptions of the M. E. *ermen*, to grieve, from A.-S. *yrman*, to grieve; formed from the adj. *earn*, poor, miserable, wretched. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*; s. v. *Urn*.

**URUSUM, VRUSUM, adj.** Restless: "the *vrusum* fleis;" Douglas, *Virgil*, 450, 6, Rudd.

Delete the definition given in **DICT.** under **URISUM**; for the sense is simply *restless* (See note in **DICT.**), and the allusion is to the ceaseless movement of flies in the air. Cf. Icel. *iró*, unrest, restlessness; Vigfusson.

The form *urisum* on which Ruddiman based his etym. does not occur in the passage quoted for it; *vrusum* is the reading of his text, and also of the Elph. MS. See Small's ed., iv., 170.

**USANS, s.** Usage, custom, use.

And thair entrallis behald flekkir and steir.

According to the ald *usans* to that effect.

Sum augury to persalf or gud aspect.

Douglas, *Virgil*, ii. 179, 1, ed. Small.

L. Lat. *usancia*, custom; from *usare*.

**USCHERE, VSCHERE, s.** An usher, a door-keeper; Kingis Quair, st. 97, ed. Skeat. V. **HUSCHER.**

O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, and later *huissier*, an usher or door-keeper; see Cotgrave. Formed from Lat. *ostiarium*, a doorkeeper, a der. from Lat. *ostium*, a door: the O. Fr. form for which was *huis*.

*Usher*, a door-keeper, is a different word from *usher*, a servant who walks before a person of rank: the latter term being formed from Lat. *exire*, to go forth or before, through the O. Fr. *issir*. See *Ische*, and *Ush*.

**To USH, USHE, USCHE, VSCHER, v. a.** 1. To clean, cleanse, empty; "to *ushe* the belly."

2. To usher or walk before a person of rank: hence, to lead, guide. Addit. to **USHE, USCHE**, q. v.

I'll gar our guidman trow

That I'm gaun to die,

If he winna fee to me

Valets twa or three,

To bear my train up frae the dirt,

And *ush* me through the town;

Stand about, ye fisher jauds,

And gie my gown room.

*Song, I'll Gar our Guidman Trow.*

(Sup.)

I 2

**USCHER, VSCHERE, s.** A servant who walks before a person of rank.

In times not yet remote the provost and magistrates marched to church on Sunday in a body, and were *ushered* or preceded by the town-officers in their official dress bearing their halberts: this procession was called "the town-council and *ushers*." This old custom gradually died out after the Disruption of 1843.

**USHIE, USCHIE, USCHIN, VSCHAW, s.** Issue, emptying; generally used in pl. *ushies*, *uschies*, *uschins*, *vschawis*, and applied to cleansings or emptyings of every kind thrown out as refuse.

"Item, it is statute and ordanit . . . that na fleschouris teyme thair *vschawis* [i.e. filth from the entrails of animals which they have killed] vpon the foirgate, vnder the pane of viij s. ilk falt, vnforgewin." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, i. 25, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *issir*, "to issue; to goe or depart out, to flow forth;" Cotgr. From Lat. *exire*, to go out or forth.

However, some of our best scholars believe that the verb *ush* was formed from the noun *usher*, and got mixed up with the verb to *ish*; and that hence arose the popular etymology of *usher* from *ish*.

**USQUEBAE, USQUEBA, USQUEBAUGH, s.** Whisky; Burns, Tam o' Shanter, Jolly Beggars.

Gael. *uisge beatha*, also *uisge na beatha*, water of life, aqua vitae. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

**USUCAPION, s.** Proprietary right acquired or established by long and uninterrupted possession; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. Lat. *usucapio*.

**UTASS, WTAST, s.** V. **DICT.**

Only the form *wtast* is a corruption; *utas* is from a Norman French word corresponding to O. Fr. *oitauves*, octaves; from Lat. *octo*, eight. Cf. O. Fr. *oit*, *oyt*, *uit* (Mod. Fr. *huit*), as given in Burguy.

**UTEUCHT, adv.** Outside. V. **UTOUTH.**

**UTGAE, VTGAN, s.** Outgoing. V. **OUTGAIT, Outgang.**

**UTINLAND, WTINLAND, s.** The pasture ground, or common, lying outside of the arable land of a township.

" . . . heretable infetment of thair landis quhilk are teillable, and *wtinland* to be sowmit by gersing." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1579-80, p. 78, Mait. C.

**UTRID, VTRID, part. pt.** Uttered; "vtrid be measure," Kingis Quair, st. 132, ed. Skeat.

**UTTER, UTER, VTTER, VTER, adj.** 1. Extreme, greatest, utmost: "vter power," utmost power or ability; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 233, Rec. Soc.

2. Outer, outward: "the *uter* thour."

"*Femur*, the *vter* part of the thigh;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

A.-S. *útor*, *úttor*, outer, utter; compar. of *út*, out.

UTYRANS, VTYRRANS, *s.* V. UTERANCE.

UVERING, UVIRING, UVRIN, *s.* A covering, bedcover.

“In a record of 13th Dec. 1657, John Bickerton is spoken of as a worker of *uvirings*, and John and William Williamson are designated by their trade of *braboners* [i.e. weavers].

“*Uviring* from *uver*, upper, is evidently a covering, the weaving of which, in woollen only, ceased to be practised in Newburgh towards the end of the first

quarter of the present century.” Laing, Lindores Abbey and Newburgh, p. 240.

UVERMAST, UVIRMEST, *adj.* Uppermost, highest: “the *uvirmest* lychtis,” the highest windows; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 29 April, 1549. V. *Umast*.

UXTER, *s.* The armpit. V. ONTER.

UYTE, VYIT, *s.* and *v.* V. WITE.