


# Y.

Y, *pron.* I; Sir Tristrem, l. 764, 811.

Y-, *prefix.* The same as I-, q. v. Words of modern Eng. form with this prefix have not been included in the following lists, except when some peculiarity of meaning or use is attached to them.

YADE, YAID, YAUD, YAWD, YAWDE, *s.* Common *pron.* of *jade*, when used as a familiar or contemptuous name for a female-servant, or a female of slovenly habit or vicious nature: "*freris yawde*," used in last sense in Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1545, p. 41. Addit. to YAD, q. v. Icel. *jalda*, a mare.

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* Del. the entry under this heading in DICT., and take the following.

YADSWYVAR, *s.* A vulgar name for the man who leads about a stallion during the cover-  
(Sup.) M 

ing season: used also as a contemptuous term for a lazy, mean fellow; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 246.

A comp. of *yad* and *swive*, which Allan Ramsay misprinted *yadskyvar* in his Evergreen, from which it passed into the DICT.

YAF, *pret.* Gave; Sir Tristrem, l. 226, 265, S.T.S.

YAID, YADE, *pret.* 1. Went; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 560. Mod. Sc. *gaed.* V. YEDE, *Yeid.*

2. Used as an *adj.*, meaning spent, worn-out, wasted, done, as in "ane auld *yaid* aver," i.e. an old worn-out horse; Dunbar, Petition of the Gray Horse, l. 25.

YAILL, *s.* A gable; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1597, p. 86. V. *Gal, Gayl.*

This may be a misreading of *gaill*, or a local *pron.* of it. *Gable* is the O. Fr. *gable*, from L. Lat. *gabulum*,

which came from H. M. Ger. *gabel*, a fork, *gebel*, a gable.

Y A I P, Y A I P E, *adj.* Eager, keen; Houlate, l. 602. V. Y A P E.

Before the etym. given in *Dict.* under Y A P E set the following:—A.-S. *geáp*, wide, spacious.

Y A I R, *adj.* Ready. V. Y A R E.

To Y A I R N, Y A R N, Y A R N E, *v. a.* To yearn. V. Y A R N E, *adj.*, *Yearn, v.*

Y A L O W, Y A L L O W, *adj.* Yellow; Kingis Quair, st. 95, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.; Douglas, III. 82, 13, Small.

Y A L T, *pret.* Yielded; Sir Tristrem, l. 261, S. T. S. V. Y A L D, *Yelde.*

Y A N E, Y E N, *adj.* One.

Y A N C E, Y E N C E, *adv.* Once.

Y A N E S E L L, Y A N S E L L, Y E N S E L, *s.* One's self.

These forms represent the pron. still common in the West and South of Scot., and in the North of England.

Y A R D, Y A I R D, *s.* A yard, court-yard, enclosure; the uncovered grounds of a public work, as a *tan-yard*, *boat-yard*, *wood-yard*. Addit. to Y A R D, q. v.

"Item, for druwyng of the lang treis fra the bate to the *yard*, - - viijd."

"Item, giffyne for sorten of the tymmyr in the *yard*, . . . iij. s. iij. d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i., 248, Dickson.

Y A R D - F O O T, Y A I R D - F U T, *s.* The lower end of a garden: the opposite end was called the *yaïrd-heid*.

"It is statut and ordanit . . . to clois vp thair *yaïrd futtis* within the closis." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1572, p. 343, Rec. Soc.

Y A R E, Y A R, *adv.* Yore; *yare syne*, long since, long ago.

A.-S. *geára*, yore, formerly. *Yare* being simply the Northern form of *yore*.

To Y A R K, Y E R K, *v. a.* To wrench or twist forcibly, to jerk; "He *yarkit* it out o' my han'." Addit. to Y A R K, Y E R K, q. v.

Y A R K I N G - F A T, Y E R K I N G - F A T, *s.* The vat or vessel in which malt was *yarked* or fermented in former days. V. Y E R K, *v.*

". . . a masking fat, a wort stane, a saa, a *yarking fat*." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 812. Rec. Ser.

Y A R M, *s.* The loud, wild cry of a cat; Orcadian Sketch Book. V. Y I R M.

To Y A R M, *v. n.* To howl, yell, cry like a wild beast; part. pr. *yarmand*, howling. V. Y I R M.

M. E. *yarmen*, to howl, cry; Stratmann. Cf. Icel. *yarmr*, a bleatiug.

*Yirm*, as its meaning indicates, is a weakened form of *yarm*: see under Y I R M in *Dict.*

Y A R N U T, *s.* An earth-nut. V. A R N U T.

Y A T E, *s.* Gate. V. Y E T.

Y A T E - C H E E K, Y A T E - S T O O P, *s.* The post or side of a gate. V. Y E T - C H E E K.

Y A U E, Y A F, *pret.* Gave, bestowed; Sir Tristrem, l. 502, 226, S.T.S.

Y A U K, *v.* and *s.* Ache. V. Y A I K.

Y A U K I N G, Y A U K I N, *part., adj.,* and *s.* Aching: as "*Yaukin* banes are sair to bide;" West of S.

*Yeuken* is sometimes used in this sense, but probably through carelessness. Burns, however, so used it when he wrote, "If Warren Hastings' neck was *yeukin*;" for he certainly implied *aching* or *quaking* with fear, afraid of his neck. V. under *Youk, Yeuk.*

Y A U L D, *adj.* Sprightly, strong. V. Y A L D.

Y A U M E R, Y A W M E R, *v.* and *s.* V. Y A M E R.

Y A W D, Y A W D E, *s.* V. Y A D, *Yade.*

Y B A I K, *part. pt.* Baked, seasoned; Douglas, Virgil, IV. 52, 13, Small.

Y B E, *part. pt.* Been; Douglas, Virgil, IV. 11, 21, Small.

Y B E R Y I T, *part. pt.* Buried; Douglas, Virgil, II. 84, 2, Small.

Y B E T E, *v. n.* To beat, fall heavily; Kingis Quair, st. 116, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

Y B R I N T, *part. pt.* Burnt; Douglas, II. 181, 7, Small.

Y C A C H T, Y C A G H T, Y C A H T, *part. pt.* Caught. V. *Cucht.*

Y C A L L I T, *part. pt.* Called; Kingis Quair, st. 170, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

Y C L E P E D, Y C L E P I T, *part. pt.* Called; Sir Tristrem, l. 1674, S.T.S.; Douglas, II. 123, 13, Small.

Y C O N O M U S, Y C O N I M O U S E, *s.* V. I C O N O M U S.

Y C O N Q U E S T, *part. pt.* Conquered; Douglas, Virgil, iv., 15, 14, Small.

Y D A N T L Y, Y D E N L Y, *adv.* Industriously, continuously; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 111, S. T. S. V. Y D A N T.

Y D E O T R Y E, Y D I O T R Y, *s.* Idiocy, state of idiocy; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 238, 239, Dickson; Orig. Paroch., II. pt. 2, 662.

*The Brief of Ydiotry* mentioned in the Treasurer's Accounts was "a writ directed from Chancery to a sheriff, or other judge competent, to ascertain by the

verdict of an assize the state of mind of an individual alleged to be incompetent to manage his own affairs; and also who was his nearest agnate or relative on the father's side, of proper age (twenty-five years), and capable of having the charge devolved upon him."

YDRED, *part pt.* Dreaded; Douglas, Virgil, iv. 106, 7, Small.

YEALINGS, YEALINS, YEELINS, *s. pl.* Coevals. V. YEILDINS, EILDINS.

Most prob. a der. from *eild*, age; but also said to be a corr. of *yearling*.

To YEALP, YALP, *v. n.* To yelp as a dog. "Gannio, to *yealp* like a dogge;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

YEAR, *s.* Year, years; used for the plural as well as the singular: as, "He was a prentice for five *year*." To *yeir*, this year, now, at present; Douglas, II. 198, 12, Small.

The word is so used in the N. of England also; see Brockett's Gloss.

To YEARN, YAIRN, YARNE, YARN, *v. a. and n.* To desire, long for, crave, claim; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 941, Complaynt, l. 50: also, to sue for or strive for secretly; Dunbar, We Lordis hes Chosin, l. 26.

Quhen kirkmen *yairnis* na dignitie,  
Nor wyffis no soveranitie;  
Wynter but frost, snaw, wynd, or rane,  
Than sall I geve thy gold agane.

Lyndsay, *Compl.* l. 471.

A.-S. *gyrnan*, to yearn; from *georn*, desirous; Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *gjarn*, eager.

YEID, YED, *pret.* Went; Gol. and Gawane, l. 228; *Compl. Scot.*, p. 159, E.E.T.S.; *yed*, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 249; Mod. S. *gaede*, *gaed*. V. YEDE.

YEILD, YEIL, *adj.* Bare, bald. Addit. to YELD, YEALD, q. v.

"*Glaber*, -bra, -brum; beld, *yeild*, depilis;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To YELDE, YEILD, *v. a.* To yield, give up; Sir Tristrem, l. 936, 2317; *pret.* *yeld*, *yalt*, *yold*,  *yolde*, Ibid., l. 3248, 261, 307, 1987, S. T. S.; *yeild*, yielded, gave way, belched out, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4364: *part. pt.* *yoldin*, yielded, rendered; Gol. and Gawane, l. 1126; Douglas, I. 97, 18, Small.

YEMAN, YOMAN, YYMAN, *s.* An official next in rank to a gentleman of the household; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 55, 268. Addit. to YEMAN, q. v.

"Item, gevin to Vchiltree, *yeman* of the Kingis stable, passande to Dere for a hors to the King, . . . xxs."

"Item, gevin to Desert, *yeman* of the Qwenis stable, passande certane chargis to Dunkeldin, . . . vj s." Ibid., p. 50.

In the royal household there were two grades of officers below the *yemen* or *yomen*: first the groom, and below him the page.

YER, YOR, *poss. adj.* Your: "*yer* ain father," i.e., your own father.

YERSELL, YER-AIN-SELL, *s.* Yourself.

YERB, YARB, *s.* An herb. Addit. to YIRB, q. v.

YERD, YERDE, *s.* A rod or staff, a wand, as, 'the king's *yerd*,' the king's wand, i.e., the sceptre.

A.-S. *gyrd*, *gierd*, a rod, twig; Du. *garde*.

To YERE, YERRE, *v. n.* To yell, scream; forms of YIRR, q. v.

Prob. an intens. form of *yirre*, to snarl or growl like a dog. A.-S. *georran*, *gyrran*, to creak: cf. Lat. *garrire*.

YERKING-FAT, *s.* V. *Yarking-fat*.

YERN, YERNE, *adv.* Quickly; Sir Tristrem, l. 3065, S. T. S. V. YARNE.

YE'S, YE'SE, YEIS, *s.* A contr. form of *ye sal*, which was the Old Northern form of *ye shall*. The 's should, more correctly be written s'. V. under S, 'S.

Come lend to me some sarkin,  
Wi' a' the haste ye dow,  
And *ye'se* be weel pay'd back again,  
When ance I spin my tow.

Song, *The Weary Pund o' Tow*, O. V.

I gang this gait with richt gude will;  
Sir Wantonness, tarie ye still,  
And Hamelines the cap *yeis* fill,  
And beir him cumpanie.

Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 537.

To YET, YETT, *v. n.* To shed; "*yettand* teris;" Douglas, II. 140, 8, Small: to gush, rush, dash; as, "the spate *yet* owre the linn." Addit. to YET, q. v.

YETLING, *s.* Applied to various articles made of cast-iron; pl. *yetlingis*, cast-iron guns; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 51, Rec. Soc. Addit. to YETLAND, YETLIN, q. v.

YETERIE, YETRIE, *adj.* Same as Eterie, Etrie, q. v. Also, severe, excessive, tormenting; as, "a *yetrie* yisking," a severe or tormenting hiccup; also applied to a severe, troublesome spit accompanying a cough.

The expression *yedire yoskingis*, excessive or deep sobs, occurs in Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 5044, ed. Skeat.

YETIN, YETEN, *s.* A giant: forms of Etin, q. v. Icel. *jötunn*.

To YEUE, *v. a.* To give; Sir Tristrem, l. 2921: *pret.* *yau*, *yaf*; Ibid., l. 502, 226: imper. *yeueth*, *yif*; Ibid., l. 2265, 1650, S. T. S.

- YEW, *s.* A ewe. V. Yow.
- YFALLE, *part. pt.* Fallen; Sir Tristrem, l. 1937, S. T. S.
- YFEDDE, *part. pt.* Fed, well fed; Sir Tristrem, l. 448, S. T. S.
- YFOLD, *pret.* Felled, smote.  
 Beliaog the bold,  
 As atende he faught;  
 Tristrem liif neighe he sold,  
 As tomas bath ous taught;  
 Tristrem smot, as god wold,  
 His foot of at adraught;  
 Adoun he fel *y fold*,  
 That man of michel maught.  
*Sir Tristrem*, l. 2790, S. T. S.  
*Fel* here means many: a form of Fele, q. v.
- YGADRED, *part. pt.* Gathered; Sir Tristrem, l. 2369, S. T. S.
- YHIGHT, *part. pt.* Promised; Sir Tristrem, l. 1966, S.T.S.
- YHOLD, *part. pt.* Held; Sir Tristrem, l. 949, S.T.S.
- YIF, YIUE, *conj.* If; Sir Tristrem, l. 275, 725, S.T.S. V. GIF.
- YIF, YIFSTOW, *v.* V. *Yiue*, *v.*
- YIFT, *s.* Gift; Sir Tristrem, l. 627: pl. *yiftes*, l. 502, S.T.S.
- YINGLING, *s.* A young person, youth, maiden; Douglas, III. 343, 25, Small. V. YING.
- To YIRN, YIRNN, *v. a.* and *n.* V. YEARN.
- YIS, *adv.* Yes; Sir Tristrem, l. 436, S.T.S.
- YIT, *adv.* Yet, still; Kingis Quair, st. 63, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.
- YIUE, *conj.* If. V. *Yif*.
- To YIUE, YIF, *v. a.* To give; Sir Tristrem, l. 606, 1830; *yifstow*, givest thou, Ibid., l. 1851; imper. *yif*, give, Ibid., l. 1650, 1925, S.T.S.
- YLACHT, YLAGHT, YLAHT, *part. pt.* Caught, taken, captured. V. *Lacht*.
- YLE, *s.* An island; "the braid *Yle* of Bretane," Lyndsay, *The Dreame*, l. 791.  
 O. Fr. *isle*, later *île*, an island: from Lat. *insula*, an island.
- YLERD, *part. pt.* Taught, informed; Sir Tristrem, l. 3036, S.T.S.
- YLIKE, *adv.* Alike; Kingis Quair, st. 70, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.
- To YLL, *v. n.* and *a.* To become ill, sicken; to make ill, harm, injure, damage; pret.

*yllit*; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1528, p. 52, Mait. C. V. ILL.

To YMAGYN, *v. a.* To imagine; pret. and part. pt., *ymagynit*; Kingis Quair, st. 13, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

YOID, *pret.* Went; a form of YODE, q. v.

YOK, YOIK, *s.* Yoke, bondage, service; "in lufis *yok*," Kingis Quair, st. 193, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.; Compl. Scot., p. 101, E. E. T. S.; *yolk*, Ibid., p. 31. Addit. to YOK, q. v.

The *lk* in *yolk* is an example of *kk* in the old contracted form of writing. Indeed, the word ought to be printed *yokk*. See under *Rolk*.

YOKING, YOKIN, *s.* A day's work of a carter or farm-servant; Whistle Binkie, I. 131. Addit. to YOKING, q. v.

YOLD, YOLDIN. V. under *Yelde*.

YON, YONE, *adj.* Yon, that; Kingis Quair, st. 88; those, as, "Bring *yon* books;" and so in Kingis Quair, st. 83, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

YOND, YONT, *adj.* Opposite, farther, farther off: as, "Take the *yond* or *yont* side o' the hill." Comparative, *yonder*, *yondir*; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 8, Mait. C. V. YOUND.

YOND, YONT, *adv.* Yonder; Kingis Quair, st. 57, ed. Skeat; Sir Tristrem, l. 355, 468, S. T. S.; also, farther on, farther over, from one place to another: as, "Gang *yont* to the next farm;" "Lie *yont*;" "Hirsel *yont*;" "Bring't wi' ye when ye come *yont*." V. under YOUND.

YOND, *prep.* Beyond, past. V. YONT.

YONMEST, *adj.* Farthest off; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, l. 286; superl. of *yon*.

YONG, *adj.* Young; Kingis Quair, st. 7, ed. Skeat. V. YING.

YONGKER, YONGKEYR, YOUNGKER, YONKER, *s.* A stripling, young person; Douglas Virgil, 23, 5, Rudd., II. 40, 3, Small.

This is properly not an English word, but borrowed from Dutch. Cf. Du. *jonker*, also written *jonkheer* (= *jong heer*, young sir).

YONGLING, YONGLYNG, YOUNGLING, *s.* Young person; young man, youth; Sir Tristrem, l. 859, S. T. S.: young woman; Douglas, IV., 52, 22, Small. Also used as an *adj.*, as in "the *youngling* cottagers;" Burns, Cot. Sat. Night.

YONG FROW, *s.* A block without a sheave, forming part of the rigging connected with

the round top in a ship; pl. *yong frowis*, Dutch *jonkvrrouw*.

"Item, gevin to Johne Lam for boltis, chenyeis, *yong frowis*, and collaris, seme and rufe to the bote, . . . iij. li. xiiij. s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 254, Dickson.

**YOPINDALE, YOPINDAIL, YOWPINDALL, s.** A popular name for the Joachim thaler, a silver coin of the sixteenth century, which varied in value from fifteen to twenty shillings Scots; Balfour, Oppr. in Orkn. and Shetl., pp. 37-48. Errat. in *DICT.*

Jamieson's rendering of this term is a mistake, for which it is impossible to account. The passages quoted by him certainly indicate that the *yopindail* was a coin in common use: see quotations in *DICT.* It is frequently mentioned in documents of the sixteenth century, and appears to have been much in use in the northern counties of Scotland, and in Orkney and Shetland. In the last named district it was rated at fifteen shillings Scots in 1541; but it was afterwards raised by Earl Robert to the value of twenty shillings Scots; and at this rate we find it current in 1572: see Gloss. Balfour's Odall Rights. Although perhaps best known as the Austrian dollar, it really was a Joachim thaler, as it was minted at Joachimsthal, a free mining town of Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, in 1518. V. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., 1883-4, p. 285.

The name is evidently a corr. of *Yokindale*, i.e., *Joachim-dale*.

**YORE, YOIR, adj.** Ready. V. **YARE.**

**YORE, adv.** Readily; Sir Tristrem, l. 2182, S. T. S.

**YOUDITH, s.** V. *DICT.*

The M. Eng. form was *youthe*; but there were older forms, *yuwethe*, and *yuyethe*, from which *youdith* was obtained by the insertion of *d*.

**To YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, v. n.** To have an uneasy feeling, to have a feeling of fear, dread, or eager desire; hence, to be stirred, moved, or influenced by feeling or circumstance. Addit. to *YOUK*, q. v.

The meanings of *YOUK* are similar to those of *E. itch*: and sometimes it is used in the sense of *yauk*, *yauk*, to ache, as when Burns wrote, "If Warren Hastings' neck was *yeukin*," i.e., if he were afraid of his neck, or had an apprehension that he might be executed. And indeed "the neck *yeuking*" is invariably used in the sense of *dreading the gallows*—not longing for it, as Jamieson explained the phrase; see under *YOUK*. No doubt *yeuking* generally implies liking, longing, desire for, and is used as a sign of satisfaction, pleasure, delight; but the context always makes clear which of the meanings is intended, as in the passage—

And aft as chance he comes thee nigh,  
Thy auld — elbow *yeuks* with joy,

which Burns wrote to express the delight of Satan at the prospect of another capture. V. Poem on Life.

**YOURE ALLERIS.** Of you all: "*your alleris frend*;" Kingis Quair, st. 113, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

In his note on this expression Prof. Skeat says:—

"*Aller* is for A.-S. *eastra*, gen. pl. of *eal*, all. Hence *alleris* is formed by the needless addition of the pl. suffix *is*. . . . *Your* was originally the gen. pl. of the personal pronoun." *Ibid.*, p. 81.

**To YOW, v. n.** Errat. in *DICT.* for *Yowl*. V. **YOUL, Yowl.**

In the quotation the word is printed *yowl*, and as both text and context support the reading, it must therefore be retained. *Yowl*, or *yowl*, is the M. Eng. *goulen*, to howl, caterwaul.

**YOWILL, YOWELL, s.** V. **YULE.**

**YOWISWORTH, YOWSWORTH,** A proportion of odal-land equal to one-tenth of a pennyland; Gloss. Balfour's Odall Rights and Feudal Wrongs.

**YOWL, v. and s.** Howl, caterwaul; Galt, Ann. of the Par., ch. xlv. Addit. to **YOUL**, q. v.

Allied to *gowl*, *gowl*, M. Eng. *goulen*, from O. Icel. *gaula*, to gowl, howl, bellow.

**YOWLLIS YALD, s.** V. under *Yule*, s.

**YPLET, part. pt.** Plaited, folded; Douglas, IV., 99, 20, Small.

**YPOCRAS, s.** A drink composed of white or red wine and spices; spiced wine.

I kneillit law and vnheillit my heid,  
And tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa,  
Sittand on deissis, familiars to and fra  
Seruand thame fast with *yprocras* and meid,  
Delicait meitis, dainteis seir alsua.

*Douglas, Palice of Honour*, i. 45, 15, Small.

*Yprocras*, Mod. Eng. *Hippocras*. "A cordial made of Lisbon and Canary wines, bruised spices, and sugar; so named from the strainer through which it is passed, called by apothecaries *Hippocrates sleeve*. *Hippocrates* in the middle ages was called *Yprocras* or *Hippocras*." Brewer, *Dict. Phrase and Fable*.

**YPOTHEGAR, s.** An apothecary; Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 Jan., 1509-10, Rec. Soc.

**YREN, YRN, YRNE, s.** Iron; Sir Tristrem, l. 2229, 2236, S.T.S.; Compl. Scot., p. 10, 28, E.E.T.S.

**YSCHAPPIT, part. pt.** Shaped.

The vmbrate treis that Tytan about wappit,  
War portrait and on the irth *yschappit*  
Be goldin bemis viuificatiue.

*Douglas, Palice of Honour*, prol. p. 2, 21, Small.

**YSCHROWD, part. pt.** Shrouded, dressed, decked; Douglas, IV., 69, 24, ed. Small.

**YSE, Y-SE, v. a.** See, behold; Sir Tristrem, l. 1337, S.T.S.; pret. *yseighe*, saw, *Ibid.*, l. 2062; part. pt. *ysene*, *Ibid.*, l. 1052.

Marke seyð :— "Wayleway  
That ich it schuld *y sene*  
Swiche thing!"

*Ibid.*, l. 1141, S.T.S.

*Schuld y sene* has here the force of *should have seen*, which is commonly pron. *shuld 'a seen*.

YSEL, YSIL, ISEL, ISIL, *s.* A hot ember or cinder, a fire-spark, a spark. V. AIZLE, EIZEL.

A.-S. *ysel, ysele*, a fire spark, spark.

YSLAWE, *part. pt.* Slain; Sir Tristrem, l. 3335, S.T.S.

YSONDER, YSOWNDIR, *adv.* Asunder; Douglas, ii. 29, 19, Small.

YSOPE, *s.* Hyssop; Compl. Scot., p. 67. E.E.T.S.

YSOWPIT, *part. pt.* Steeped, soaked, moistened; Douglas, Virgil, III. 75, 13, Small. V. SOWP.

YSPRAD, *part. pt.* Spread over, stocked; Sir Tristrem, l. 442, S.T.S.

YSTEKE, *part. pt.* Stuck, stabbed, pierced,  
 Mine hert hye hath *ysteke*,  
 Bregwain bright and fre,  
 That frende;  
 Blithe no may ich be,  
 Til y se that hende.

*Sir Tristrem*. l. 2999, S.T.S.

YSTOND, *part. pt.* Stood; Sir Tristrem, l. 973, S.T.S.

YTHES, ITHES, *s. pl.* Waves, waters, the sea; Allit. Rom. Alexander, l. 1039, 63.

YTHRUNGIN, *part. pt.* Pushed together, thrust: "vp *ythrungin*," thrust upwards; Kingis Quair, st. 165, ed. Skeat, S.T.S. V. YTHRANGIN.

YTINT, YTENT, *part. pt.* Lost; Sir Tristrem, l. 3321: *ytent*, l. 1911. V. TINE, v.

YUCK, YUK, *v. and s.* Itch. V. YOUK.

YUCKY, YUIKY, *adj.* Itchy, itching. V. YOUKY.

YUDE, YHUDE, *pret.* Went; Gol. and Gawane, l. 304, 577. V. YEDE.

YULE, YUILL, YOWL, *s.* Short for Yule gift, Yule reward, Yule livery, &c. Addit. to YULE, q. v.

The term is frequently so used in Burgh and Household Acts. It was a general custom to give presents, rewards, liveries, &c., to officers, servants, and dependants at the season of Yule or Christmas; and whatever the party received was called his or her *Yule*, just as we still call similar gifts one's Hogmanay or New Year. In the case of household servants this gift very naturally came to be reckoned as part of their hire, and was often called their *Yule-wages*. Even the dumb animals were not forgotten at this festive season, for it was customary to prepare favours, trappings, or "*trappouris*," of various kinds for the decoration of carriage and riding horses; and among the lords and ladies of the Scottish Court there was considerable rivalry as well as skill called forth by these honours and displays at Yule. But to courtiers and dependants alike, as

each season came round, the receipt of Yule from their master gave assurance of royal favour and bounty; while to be left Yuleless implied neglect or disgrace.

YULELES, YUILLIS, YOWLLIS, *adj.* Yuleless, i.e. with no Yule; getting or having got no Yule present, reward, or favour; hence, neglected, unworthy, despised, or cast off: "ane *Yuillis yald*," an old castaway horse for whom there is no Yule favours.

Now lufferis cummis with largess lowd,  
 Quhy sould not palfrayis thane be prowde,  
 Quhen gillettis wilbe schomd and schroude,  
 That ridden ar bath with lord and lawd?  
 Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald  
 That I sould be ane *Yuillis yald*.

*Dunbar, Petition of the Gray Horse*, l. 6.

In other words, when all other horses are rejoicing in their honours and decorations of Yule, don't let it be said that I have got none. So wrote Dunbar on one occasion when he found he was overlooked and left Yuleless, i.e., had got no Yule present from his master the King. Although he had long submitted to the comparative pittance allowed him, he could not bear to be neglected or cast off. So, in the character of an old horse grown gray in his master's service, he appeals to the King to deal fairly by him; and, whatever he did, not to deprive him of his accustomed Yule favours; for, to be known as a *Yuleless yald* meant to him ruin as well as neglect: he would then be a poor, despised, castaway, fit only for the coalheavers. And he deserved better treatment; for, old and stiff as he was, and poor as his previous rewards had been, he still loved his master and liked his service; or as he puts it—

The Court hes done my curage cuill,  
 And maid me ane forriddin muill;  
 Yett, to weir trappouris at this Yuill,  
 I wald be spurrit at everie spald.  
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,  
 That I sould be ane *Yuillis yald*.

That Dunbar's petition to the King was that he would not leave him Yuleless, i.e., without the customary Yule favours, must be evident to every one who reads the poem with ordinary care; and that it was so understood by the King, or by Dunbar in the King's name, (for by which of them the reply was written is still doubtful), is shown by the *Responsio Regis*, which directs the Treasurer to give Dunbar Yule favours of the very best kind. It runs thus:—

Eftir our wrettingis, thesaurer,  
 Tak in this gray horse, Auld Dunbar,  
 Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew  
 In lyart changeit is in hew.  
 Gar howms him now aganis this Yuill,  
 And busk him lyk ane beschoppis muill;  
 For with my hand I have indost  
 To pay quhat euir his trappouris cost.

Various attempts have been made to explain the expression *Yuillis yald*; but none of them satisfies the context. Pinkerton misread it *ane houllis hald*, and suggested the interpretation "an owl's habitation." Sibbald, reprinting from Pinkerton, altered it into *ane owltler hald*, and gave for meaning something equally suitable. Even Dr. Laing's note on the passage is not very helpful: that *Yuillis* means *Yuleless* does not seem to have occurred to him, else he would not have concluded that the poet's meaning is somewhat uncertain. No doubt the full meaning of the expression is now lost; but the purport of the poem and the customs of the times to which it refers fully warrant the meaning which is given for it above.

YURLIN, YURLING, *s.* A puny, stunted creature: a form of WURLIN, q. v.

YVOR, YUORE, YVERE, YUERE, YVOR-BONE, YUORE-BONE, *s.* Ivory: *yuere*; Sir Tristrem, l. 1888, S.T.S.

"Ebur, the *yuore-bone*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

*Ivory* is properly an *adj.* form: having come from O. Fr. *ivurie*, later *ivoire*, from Lat. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from Lat. *ebor-*, stem of *ebur*, ivory. The Scot. form *yvor* is closer to the Lat. root than the Fr. form is; but *yvor-bone* tells of the *adj.* use of the term in Sc. also.

YWALLIT, *part. pt.* Walled; Kingis Quair, st. 159, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

YWIS, I-WIS, *adv.* Surely; Sir Tristrem, l. 17, 989, S.T.S. V. [IWIS].

Frequently explained "I know:" but this is a mistake. V. under *Wis*.

YWYMPILLIT, *part. pt.* Wrapped, rolled, or folded up; Douglas, IV. 52, 14, Small. V. WIMPIL, *v.*

To YYM, *v. a.* To keep. V. YIM, YEME.

## Z.

ZEIL, *s.* Zeal; Compl. Scot., p. 6, E.E.T.S.

ZELATUR, *s.* A zealot, zealous person; *Ibid.*, p. 76.

*Zeil* is M.E. *zele*, from O. Fr. *zele*, which came from Lat. *zelus*, zeal, derived from Greek *zēlos*, ardour. The form *zelatur* has come from O. Fr. *zelote*, zealous, from Lat. *zelotes*, Gr. *zēlōtēs*, a zealot.