

WA', WA'D, *adj.* Chosen, choice: "wa'-wight men," stoutest men, boldest warriors; Pop. Ballads. V. *Waled*.

WACHTER, WAUGHTER, *s.* A guard or convoy ship, a war vessel. V. *WACH*, *v.*

"Ane wther of the Holland *waughters*, callit the Greyne Dragon of Amsterdam," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 388, Sp. C.

Dutch *wachten*, to watch, guard, oversee, act as convoy; *wachter*, watchman, guard-ship.

To WACHLE, WAUCHLE, *v. n.* To move along with difficulty; hence, to struggle, strive: "Lang may he *wauchle* on through this warld;" Whistle Binkie, I. 96. Addit. to *WACHLE*, *WAUCHLE*.

WACHLE, WAUCHLE, *s.* Staggering or unsteady movement; difficult, weary work, struggle, battle: "He has had a sair *wachle* a' his days."

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* V. *DICT.*

Delete the entry under this heading in the *DICT.*, as it is imperfect and improperly arranged, and substitute the following:—

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* 1. To pledge, bet, wager.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap,
And sone ane flane culd fcedder;
He hecht to perse him at the pap,
Thairon to *wed* ane weddir.

Christ Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 363.

Wad, in Callander's ed.

"Our mare has gotten a brow brown foal,"
—"I'll *wad* my hail fee against a groat,"
He's bigger than e'er our foal will be.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 85.

In June they *wad*, or Beltan cam roun,
Craignethan lay in his grave.
Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag., July 1819.

It is similarly used in M. E.

—If ye worken it in werke, I dare *wed* mine eares
That law shal be a labourer, and leade afele doung.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 19b.

In the West of S. *wad* is freq. pron. *wat*, and confounded with *wat*, know, believe: as in the very common expression, "*weel I wat*," well I know, or, well I pledge, promise, or assure you.

2. To promise, to engage, as equivalent to *I'll engage for it*.

But where's your nephew, Branky? is he here?
I'll *wad* he's been of use, gin ane may speer.
Shirref's Poems, p. 75.

How was the billy pleas'd?
Nae well, I *wad*, to be sae snelly us'd.
Ibid., p. 35.

3. To wed, marry; pret. and part. pt. *wad*.

At last her feet—I sang to see't—
Gaed foremost o'er the knowe;
And or I *wad* anither jad,
I'll wallop in a tow.

Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

A.-S. *weddian*, to pledge, bargain, wed, marry: from *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge.

To WADE, *v. n.* To pass, penetrate: "The moon's wading through the clouds."

Sa wondir freschly thai frekis fruschit in feir,
Throw all the harnes thai hade,
Baith birny and breistplade,
Thairin wappinis couth *wade*,
Wit ye but weir.

Gol. and Gawain, l. 568.

The word is similarly used in Gray's *Elegy*—

"To *wade* through slaughter to a throne."

WADNA, WUDNA, *v.* Would not. V. *WAD*.

WAE, *adj.* Sad, sorry, pained; Burns. V. WA.

Other forms of this *adj.* are *Wo, Woo, Voo.*

WAFFER, VAFFER, *s.* Lit. a wavering; a break, fault, dip, or elevation: a mining term. V. *Waive.*

"It is noch possible to men to myn, cast sinkes, *vaffers*, big myls, quha never saw ony siclyk." Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 80.

A.-S. *wæfre*, wavering, wandering. Cf. Icel. *vafra*, to waver; *vafri*, wavering, as in *vafri-logi*, a flickering flame.

WA'-GANG, WA'-GAIN, WA'-GAUN, *s.* Departing for a foreign land, departing this life; parting, leave-taking, taking farewell before such departure; also a social gathering of friends to bid farewell. Addit. to WA-GANG, q. v.

It's dowie in the hin' o' hairst,

At the *wa'-gang* o' the swallow,

When the winds grow cauld, when the burns grow bauld.

An' the wuds are hingin' yellow;

But O! it's dowier far to see

The *wa'-gang* o' her the heart gangs wi'—

The deadset o' a shining e'e,

That darkens the weary world on thee.

Heu Ainslie, Whistle Binkie, i. 428.

To WAGE, WAIGE, *v. a.* To wager, bet; part. pr. *waging, waigin*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 285, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WAIDGE, q. v. V. WAGE, *s.*

WAGIT, WADGET, *adj.* Working for wages, feed or hired; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 345.

". . . to tak or ressave ane vther masteris prenteis, seruand, or *wagit* man." *Ibid.*, i. 81, Rec. Soc.

To WAIF, WAYFE, WAIP, *v. a. and n.* To wave; to set aside, divorce. V. WAFF, and *Waive.*

WAIF, WAIFF, WAIP, *s.* A small flag, signal flag. Addit. to WAFF, q. v.

"And the watch that beis in Sanct Nicholace stepill to pyt on the *waiffs* that he hes to the part of the town he seis thame [the approaching strangers] cumand to." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1530, i. 446, Sp. C.

WAIGE, WAGE, WAGGE (*g* soft), *s.* A wedge; pl. *wagis*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1544, I. 195; *waggis*, *Ibid.*, I. 197; *weggis*, *Ibid.*, I. 269. V. WADGE.

A.-S. *wæcg, weeg*, a wedge; from A.-S. *wegan*, to move, cause to move. Dutch *wig*, Icel. *veggr*.

WAIL, WAILE, WALE, *s.* Choice, in the sense of a number to choose from: hence, plenty, abundance; Gol. and Gaw., l. 223, 1329. Addit. to WALE, *s.*

It is so used in the old adage, "There be *wail* o' wives gin ye've plenty o' siller." So too in the story told by Dean Ramsay of the Laird of Balnagoon, when he lost his hat and wig on his way home after a dinner party. His servant having picked them up and handed

them to him, the laird was satisfied with the hat but demurred at the wig, and refused to have anything to do with it. Persuasion having failed, the servant lost his patience, and remonstrated with his master, "Ye'd better tak it, sir, for there's nae *waille* o' wigs on Munrimmon Moor." V. Rem. Scot. Life and Character, p. 167.

WAILIT, *part. and adj.* V. *Waled.*

WAILL, WALE, *s.* Worth, value. Addit. to WAILL, *s.*, q. v.

"Thai leif ane *wod* for the *wail* of tua pekis of beyr." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1554, p. 63, Mait. C.

To WAIL, WAILE, *v. a.* To bewail, deplore, mourn for the loss of. Icel. *væla*.

That all the world sall *waille* thaire gouernance,
Kingis Quair, st. 122, ed. Skeat.

WAINDES, *s.* A windlass, winch, block-and-tackle; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 325, Rec. Soc.

Icel. *vindáss*, a windlass; Du. *windas*.

WAINE, *pret.* V. DICT.

The entry under this heading in DICT. must be deleted. *Waine*, in the Edin. MS. of Barbour, is certainly a scribal error for *was*. The Camb. MS. has *wes*; and, as Jamieson admits in rejecting the reading, all the editions have *was*.

To WAINE, WAYNE, *v. a.* Err. for *Waive*, *Wayue*. V. *Waive*.

This is a common mistake arising from the difficulty of distinguishing between *n* and *u* in the reading of MSS.

WAINSCOT, WANESCOTT, WANSBOT, *s.* A kind of oak, used in shipbuilding and in cabinet-making; wainscot, panelling; also, boards for panelling; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 228, 234, Rec. Soc.: used also as an *adj.*, meaning oaken, *Ibid.*, p. 326.

In Halyburton's Ledger, p. 290, in the Rates and Customs of 1612, various kinds of timber are included under the heading Boards; and in that list are,— "Boordes called *Wanescott* of Daneskene," "Boordes called *Wanescott* of Swaden," "Table boordes of *wanescott* or walnute trie;" and in the introduction to that work, p. xxxvii., Cosmo Innes states that, among the many articles brought by sea to Antwerp, there were "ornamental woods, and timber for shipbuilding; especially a sort called *wainscot* (*waghescot*), truly beautiful, and variegated like the walnut."

From Dutch *wagenschot*, wainscot; a corr. of O. Du. *waeghe-schot*, wall-boarding: from O. Du. *waeg*, a wall, and *schot*, a covering of boards. An interesting discussion of this word is given in Supp. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To WAIP, *v. a.* To wave, flutter; Gol. and Gawain, l. 440. V. WAFF, *Waif*, v.

The version quoted by Jamieson reads *waif*. See quotation in DICT.

WAIP, WAP, *s.* A small flag. V. WAFF, *Waif*.

The forms *waif* and *waip* occur in the same entry. See Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1 Mar. 1530, i. 446, Sp. C.

WAIR, s. Shelter, hiding; resting-place, abode: *went to wair*, went to his abode, went home. Addit. to **WAIR, q. v.**

Delete the note under this heading in **Dict.** *Wair*, in this case, clearly means shelter, place of hiding, rest, or abode; and may be traced to Icel. *væra*, rest, shelter; *væri*, shelter, abode, resting-place. Besides, the story plainly demands that the phrase, '*went to wair*,' be rendered 'went home,' i.e., slipped away without rewarding them. See quotation in **Dict.**

WAIR, s. Sea-weed. **V. WARE.**

WAIRD, part. **V. Ward, part.**

To WAIRDE, v. a. To imprison. **V. WARD.**

WAIRSTAW, s. B. R. Edin., 1530, II. 39, Rec. Soc. **V. Warestall.**

WAIT, WAYT, WAYTE, s. and v. **V. [WATE].**

WAIT, WATE, adj. Difficult, tiresome, perilous. **V. WAITH, s.**

Tuglit and travalit thies trew men can tyre,
Sa wundir *wait* wes the way, wit ye but wene.
Gol. and Gaw., st. 3.

Icel. *váthi*, danger, peril; Dan. *vaade*, danger.

To WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. n. **V. DICT.**

Delete this heading in **Dict.** *Wait* is not and can not be properly used in the infinitive. It is the first and third pers. sing. of the present tense, and means "I know" or "he knows;" but it is occasionally, though incorrectly, used with *we*, or *ye*, or *they*, or even with *thou*, as Jamieson shows. The A.-S. *wát* means "I know," and "he knows;" but nothing else. Therefore, substitute the following heading for the entry:—

WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. pres. Know.

To WAIVE, WAIVE, WAYUE, WAYFE, WAIFE, WAIFE, WAFF, v. a. and n. To waive, move about; to set or push aside, up, or down; to raise, remove, as, "to *waive* up a window; to shun, abandon, refuse, desert, as, "He *wayfid* his wyfe and wed another;" also, to strike, smite, beat, as, "He *wayues* at Schir Wawayn als he were wode."

The forms *Waive, wayue* are frequently misread and misprinted *waine, wayne*. See Stratmann, s. v. *Waiven*. He wayued up his viser fro his ventalle.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 32.

Pinkerton's ed. has *wayned*.

For bowe he fra the bataille bernys me tell,
Then will he wed another wife and *wayfe* me for ever.
Allit. Rom. Alexander, l. 297.

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And *wayues* at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Awnt. Arthure, st. 42.

Printed *waymes* by Pinkerton and Laing.

Wapp, which is a freq. of *waive*, is still used in this sense: "He *wappit* at or on him."

Similar uses of *waive* are noted by Stratmann, thus—
to *waiven* up the wiket.

Piers Plowman, B. v. 611, ed. Skeat.

(Sup.)

K 2

But went after the werwolf and *wayued* from the beres.
Will. and Werwolf, l. 2386, ed. Skeat.

Printed *wayned*.

L. Lat. *waviare*, to waive: from Icel. *veifa*, to wave, vibrate, move about. Stratmann gives O. Fr. *weiver*, to waive; but, as Prof. Skeat states, it is only recorded in the latter form *guesver*, to waive, refuse, abandon: see Cotgrave. The M. E. forms were *waiven*, and *wæven*.

WAKER, s. A fuller. **V. WAUK, v.**

"*Fullo, a waker of clath;*" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

WAKSTAFF, s. The staff with which a burgh officer knocked at the doors of those whose duty it was to serve as the night-watch. Also, the officer who carried this staff, and turned out the night-watch; Burgh Laws, ch. 81, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *wacan*, to wake, arise: whence *wacian*, to wake, watch; and A.-S. *stæf*, a staff. **V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.**

WAL, WALL, s. A certain weight of wool; forms of *waw*, a wey; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 225. **V. WAW.**

WAL, WALL, WALLE, WALE, s. A well, spring; B. R. Glasgow, I. 390; *wallee*, fountain-head, source of a spring. **V. WELL-EY.**

WALGARSE, WALL-GIRSE, s. Water-cress, water-cresses: *valcarse*, Spald. Club Misc., I. 105. **V. WELL-GRASS.**

WALINK, WALLINK, s. Water Speedwell or Brooklime: *Veronica Beccabunga*, Linn. West and South of S.

WALAGEOUSS, WALEGEOUSS, adj. **V. DICT.**

Delete the first etym. given for this term. It cannot be related to A.-S. The second etym. is correct.

WALD, WAULD, WAUL, WAWIL, adj. Plain, flat: as, *wald, wauld*, or *wawil feet*, flat feet, or plain soles; *wald* or *waul fittit*, flat-footed, plain-soled. **V. WALD, s.**

Ane pyk-thank in ane prelottis claiss,
With his *wawil-feit* and wirrok tais,
With hopper hippis and henes narrow,
And bausy handis to beir ane barrow.

Dunbar, Complaint to the King, l. 54.

The Reidpeth MS. has *wauld-feit*, which Laing adopted, and which is certainly the correct reading. Both the term and the passage in which it occurs were misunderstood by Jamieson. He interpreted *wawil-feit* as loosely-knit or shaky-feet; but he was prob. misled by the misreadings of the version from which he quoted. Besides, in that passage the poet is describing not a person with loosely-knit limbs and shaky feet, but a coarse, big-boned, ungainly fellow, with great bausy hands and big clumsy feet. And in order to represent them as altogether clumsy, he paints them as *wawil* or *wauld* feet, i.e. flat-soled ones; with *wirrok tais*, i.e., warty or knotted toes, which generally accompany flat soles, and seldom are found with *wavel-cuits* or shaky feet.

Besides, the measure clearly shows that *wawil* must be read as *waul*, not as *wawil* in *wavill feet*, shaky or *shachly feet*, quoted under *Wavel*. Cf. *wawil* in *wawil-eyid*, wall-eyed.

A.-S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, also a plain, a flat or open country. Cf. Icel. *völlr*, a field, plain. In M. E. a down or flat open country was called a *wold* or a *wald*.

WALED, WAILED, WAILIT, WAULD, WA'D, WALE, WAIL, WAULE, WA', *adj.* Picked, chosen, selected; as, *waled* or *wale* men, *wa'* or *wa'd* men, i.e., picked or choice men, best or bravest soldiers; Pop. Ballad. V. WALE, *v.*

WALED - WIGHT, WEIL'D - WIGHT, WALE-WIGHT, WALL-WIGHT, WA'-WIGHT, *adj.* Strongest and best, best and bravest: "*waled-wight* men," stoutest men, boldest warriors.

At our lang wars in fair Scotland
I fain hae wished to be;
If fifteen hundred *waled wight* men
You'll grant to ride wi' me.

Ballad, Auld Maitland, l. 15.

O where are all my *wall-wight* men
That I pay meat and fee.

Ballad, Lord Thomas, l. 33.

This form occurs twice in "Earl of Mar's Daughter;" see ll. 115, 127.

The king's ca'd up his *wa'-wight* men
That he paid meat an' fee.

Lady Daisy, Aytoun's Ballads, ii. 173.

Robert Semple of Beltrees, in his account of Habbie Simson, the piper, calls him "a weil'd wight-man," on account of his strength and skill in rustic games.

He counted was a *weil'd Wight-man*,
And fiercely at Foot-ba' he ran;
At ev'ry game the gree he wan,
For pith and speed;
The like of Habbie was na than,
But now he's dead.

The Piper of Kilbarchan.

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

In the last para. of this entry Germ. *weloen* is a mistake: Germ. *welken*, to wither or wilt, is the proper term with which A.-S. *wealhian*, is allied. Evidently Jamieson was misled by mixing up *wallow* and *sallow*. No doubt he had heard, as one may still hear, people say of a young plant that had drooped and faded, "it's *wallow'd*;" but they call it *wallow'd* not because of its yellowish colour, but because it is withered, drooped, dried up. And as a matter of fact the *sallowing* is a further stage: it is a consequence of the *wallowing*. The term, therefore, can have no connection with Germ. *fall*, fallow, or with the Lat. *flavus*, as the note suggests. As Prof. Skeat remarks,—“The radical sense is rather ‘to be rolled or shrivelled up;’ cf. A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll (whence mod. E. *walk*).” See Notes to The Kings Quair, p. 96, S.T.S.

WALLY-GOWDY, WALLIE-GOWDYE, *s.*
Jewel of gold, precious thing. V. WALLIES.

My tendir gyrlie, my *wallie-gowdye*,
My tirlie myrlie, my crowdie mowdie.
Dunbar, In Secreit Place, l. 45.

WALT, WALTIN, WAT, WATTIN, VAT, *s.*
Welt, border, edging, as in a shoe, or in the seams and hems of a gown. E. *welt*.

To WALT, WAT, VAT, *v. a.* To attach the welt to the upper of a shoe; to renew the welt in mending a shoe; also, to guard, strengthen, or ornament the seams and hems of a gown by inserting or attaching a welt: pret. and part. pt. *waltit, vatit*.

“...ane govne of blak *vatit* witht veluot and lynit witht blak buge.” Burgh Recs., Glasgow, 1574; i. 32, Rec. Soc.

WALTIN-CORD, WATTIN-CORD, *s.* Cord used in forming welts for seams and hems of gowns. E. *welting-cord*.

Welsh *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwalties*, the welt of a shoe; *gwaldu*, to welt, hem: allied to Gael. *balt*, welt, border, belt. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v. *Welt*.

WAM, WAMME, *s.* A scar of a wound. V. [WEM].

“*Cicatrix*, a *wamme*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

A.-S. *wam*, *wem*, a spot, fault.

To WAMBLE, WOMBLE, WUMBLE, *v. a.* To undulate or move in an undulating manner, as in rinsing a vessel with water. West of S. Addit. to WAMBLE, *q. v.*

WAME, *s.* The belly portion of a furskin. Addit. to WAMBE, *q. v.* V. *Wombes*.

WAMPA, WANPA, WAMP, *s.* The vamp or fore-leather of a boot or shoe; also, a shape or pattern of a vamp; “the *vanpa* for a buytt;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

This term is a corr. of Fr. *avant-pied*, “the part of the foot that's next to the toes;" Cotgr. The M. Eng. forms are *vampay*, *vaumpe*.

WAND, *s.* The sign of an ale-house or small change-house, or country inn. Addit. to WAND, *q. v.*

“We entered a small change-house, which we only knew to be a public by the *wand* over the door, and bought some bread and cheese from a good-looking lass that was the servant.” R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, p. 266, ed. 1886.

WANDRECHT, *s.* V. WANDRETHE.

WANE, WAN, *adj.* Deficient, wanting, lacking; hence imperfect, weak, empty, void. Addit. to WAN, *adj.*, *q. v.*

Quhy suld I than, with dull forhede and *wane*,
With ruide engine and barrand emptive brane,
With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong,
Presume to write quhar thi sueit bell is rung.
Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. prol. l. 18, Small.

A.-S. *wana*, *wona*, deficient, wanting; *wana*, a deficiency. The prefix *wan-*, implying lacking, has the force of *un*, not: as *wancanny*, uncanny, *wanchancy*, unchancy, unlucky; and sometimes it has the force of *mis-*, wrong, as in *wanhap*, mishap, misfortune.

WANSCOT, VANSOT, *s.* V. *Wainscot*.

WANT, WANTING, s. Besides the usual E. meanings of lack, scarcity, poverty, need, absence of what is needful or desired, these terms are used in the sense of (1) loss, deprivation.

Lo! these were they that in thaire myddill age,
Servandis were to lufe in mony weye,
And diversely happinnit for to deye;
Sum sorrowfully, for *wanting* of thare makis,
And sum in armes for thaire ladyes sakis.

Kingis Quair, st. 86, ed. Skeat.

2. Search for, inquiry after what is lost or missing.

A mechanic travelling about in search of employment is said to be "in *want* o' wark."

To **WANT, v. a. and n.** 1. To lack, be destitute of; to lose, as "to want ane lug out of his heid," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 197, Rec. Soc.; to have lost, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 411, Sp. C.; to give up, resign, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2825.

So standis thou here In this warldis rage,
And *wantis* that suld gyde all thy viage.

Kingis Quair, st. 15, ed. Skeat.

2. To search, seek, or enquire for; to desire, request.

"What do you *want* there?" is asked of one who is searching for something. "Wha is't ye're *wantin'*?" is said to one who has asked for some person. "Ye're aye *wantin'*," is often said to one who is a frequent borrower.

WANTON, WANTY, s. The belly-band of a horse. Addit. to **WANTON**, q. v.

Delete the etym. given for this term in the **Dict.** *Wanty*, of which *wanton* is a mere corruption, is a corruption of *wame-tie*, a tie or band for the *wame* or belly: comp. of A.-S. *wamb*, the belly, and *teag*, *teah*, *tyge*, a rope. V. Palmer's *Folk-Etymology*, and Webster's *Dict.* s. v. *Wanty*.

WANUT, WANNAT, s. Walnut, walnut-tree.

We sned the treis bringis furth gud birth,
We steir thame not that ar nocht wirth;
The *wannat* quhan ye ding most sair,
Most fructfull is, as sum declair.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 7, Mait. C.

To **WAP, v. a.** 1. To beat, thrash: "He set to an' *wappit* the puir beast."

2. To beat, overcome, excel: "That *waps* a' your stock." Addit. to **WAP**, q. v.

WAPPER, WHAPPER, s. The biggest or best of a lot: that which beats the rest. Addit. to **WAPPER**, q. v.

WAPPING, adj. Beating or excelling the rest. Addit. to **WAPPING**, q. v.

Wap, like *waff*, is a freq. of *wave*, from Icel. *veifa*, to wave, vibrate.

WAPPINS, VAPPINS, s. pl. Weapons; Gol. and Gawane, l. 820.

WARANDICE, VARANDICE, s. Warranty; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 346, Sp. C.

WARD, WARDE, WERD, WERDE, s. World; in Buchan dial. *wardle*.

"*Ward*, world, North;" Grose's *Dict.*:

That was the athill Alexandire, as the buke tellis,
That aghte evyn as his awyne all the *werde* ovire.

Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 18.

Ward is not uncommon in M. E.: see Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, l. 3184; also Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, ll. 32, 1315.

Da. *verden* (of which the *en* represents the article), the world, universe, earth.

WARD, WERD, WAIRD, part. pt. Awarded; doomed, adjudged, decreed, settled: "It's weel *ward*, *werd*, or *waird* ye want," i.e., it is right and proper that you get nothing, or that you lose your share. V. **WARD**, v.

This expression is generally applied to one who has forfeited his share, or who grumbles at what is offered to him; for example, if a beggar grumbles at the dole that is offered, the giver will take it back saying, "Weel, weel, if ye dinna tak that, *it's weel ward ye want*."

WARDER, WARDNER, s. A staff, truncheon: *wardrer*, *Allit. Rom. Alex.*, l. 838.

O. Fr. *warder*, a staffe, baston; Palsgrave.

WARD-HILL, WART-HILL, WARDILL, s. The hill on which the beacon was lighted to give warning of approaching danger; Memorial for Orkney, p. 120.

WARDOUR, WARDUR, WERDOUR, WERDUR, VARDOUR, VARDUR, VERDOUR, VERDUR, s. 1. A kind of tapestry used for covering and draping a bed; hence hangings, drapery, garniture; Halyburton's *Ledger*, p. 10, 30.

"Ane lettgan bed furneist witht Flandreis *werdour*, blancattis, scheittis, and coddis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 32, Rec. Soc.

2. Clothing, clothes, dress.

The three gay ladies carousing in the garden are represented by the poet as—

"Arrayit ryallie about with mony rich *wardour*."

Dunbar, Mariit Wemen and Wedo, l. 30.

See the quotation in full in **Dict.** under *Wardour*, which Jamieson left unexplained.

WARE, adj. Wary, aware. V. **WAR, WER.**

WAREIT, pret. For *waryit*, cursed. V. **WARY.**

WARESTALL, WAIRSTALL, WAIRSTA, VAIRSTALL, VAIRSTAW, s. Prob. identical with **WAIR ALMERIE**, q. v.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 39, Rec. Soc.

WARETINE, s. Warrant, guarantee, ground of claim; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, Mait. C. V. **WARRANT.**

WARING, *s.* Outlay, expenditure: "at the first *waring*," at first cost, at purchase or cost price; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 227, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WARE, *s.* q. v.

WARISON, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the heading under this entry in DICT. *Warison* has no such meaning as that with which Scott used it in the passage quoted. No doubt he meant "note of assault," but he used the wrong word for it. *Warison* is correctly explained in the preceding entry; and further explanation is given under WARYSOUN, q. v.

WARL, *s.* World. V. WARLD.

WARL-WORM, WARL'S-WORM, *s.* A miser, niggardly person; Burns.

WARLY, *adj.* Worldly. V. WARLDLIE.

WARLO, WARLOCK, *s.* V. DICT.

Combine the two entries under these terms in DICT. They represent the same word under different applications.

WARLOCK-KNOWE, *s.* A knoll on which, according to popular belief, warlocks held their meetings.

Meet me on the *warlock-knowe*,
Daintie Davie, daintie Davie,
There I'll spend the day wi' you,
My ain dear daintie Davie.

Burns, *Daintie Davie*.

WARLY, WARLOK, *adj.* Warlike, fitted for war, i.e. fortified, defended, sturdy, strong: "*warliest* wane," best fortified or strongest mansion, Gol. and Gaw., l. 495.

WARLIEST, *adj.* V. DICT.

To the defin. of this term in DICT. add the statement given above under *Warly*. The proper meaning is given in the explanatory note.

To WARNE, WERNE, *v. a.* To oppose; Barbour, ii. 137: to forbid, prevent; Gol. and Gaw., l. 253. Also used with meaning to warn, forewarn, by Barbour, iii. 451, xvii. 114, Camb. MS. Addit. to WARNE, q. v.

In the note under the entry in DICT. mention is made of the M. E. meaning "to prohibit," but nothing is said to indicate that the word was used in Scot. also.

To WARNIS, WARNYS, *v. a.* V. DICT.

A simpler and more direct etym. for this term is O. Fr. *warnis*-, stem of the part. pres. of *warnir* (later *garnir*), to furnish. From the form *garnir* has come *E. garnish*. See *Garnish* in Skeat's Etym. Dict., and *Garnir* in Burguy's Gloss.

To WARP, *v. a.* To prepare the warp for the loom. Addit. to WARP, q. v.

Warp as a *s.* is found in almost all dictionaries; but as a *v.* it is not found in any of the older dictionaries except Bailey's.

WAPER, *s.* One who prepares the warp for the weaver.

WARPING, WARPIN, *s.* The preparation of the warp for the loom; also the art or craft of preparing the warp of a web, as, "apprenticed to the *warping*."

The cardin' o't, the spinnin' o't,
The *warpin'* o't, the winnin' o't
When ilka ell cost me a groat,
The tailor staw the lynin' o't.

Burns, *The Cardin' o't*.

WARPIN-FAT, WARPENE-FAT, *s.* A vat in which warps, when arranged for the loom, were steeped for dressing or dyeing; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct. 1565, Mait. C.

In those days, and for long after, the customer-weaver in small communities like Prestwick did all the warping and dressing, and most of the dyeing, of the webs entrusted to him for weaving. In many of the households, however, the females dyed, as well as dressed and spun, the wool which was prepared for home use. In various districts of the Highlands these customs still prevail.

WARPIN-PINS, *s. pl.* The pins on which the warper stretched the warp while preparing it for the weaver.

To WARISS, *v. a.* To deliver or hand over, barter, give up, betray.

"God forbid that ye suld, for a litil monee that thir Inglisemen has promissit yhou, *warpiss* your gude name, and the reward and thank that yhe have deserve and wonnyn of the king." Letter to the Earl of Ross from the Provost and Council of Aberdeen, 1444, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 11, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *werpis*-, stem of pres. part. of *werpir* (in Cotgr. *vuerpiv*), to deliver, hand over: the more common form, however, is *guerpir*. Formed from O. Fr. *werp*, *guerp*, delivery, which prob. was borrowed from the Scand. In Icel. and Swed. we have *varpa*, to cast, throw, and hence to damage, twist, or put out of shape.

To WARSELL, WERSILL, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Delete the last para. of the entry under this heading in DICT. A more direct etym. is A.-S. *wrestlian*, to wrestle: a frequent. of *wrestan*, to wrest, twist about; O. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to struggle, wrestle. The M. E. form was *wrestlen*.

WART, *pret.* Wert; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 304, Rec. Soc.

To WASH, *v.* To wash the head, to insult or impose upon a person, to cheat him; to wash one's head, or give one's head to be washed, to be insulted, cheated, or imposed upon, to allow oneself to be insulted, cheated, or imposed upon.

As the following passage shows, these expressions were common among merchants during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It also tells that it was customary to set up a poor-box on board a vessel in which a company of merchants happened to be returning from the continent; also, that fines were exacted from such of the company as had allowed themselves to be cheated when trading among foreigners; and that these fines went to the poor-box.

"Everie merchand, or sa mony of ane schippis merchandis as *waschis thair heidis* in France, Flanders,

Danskin, or uther countries, to gif and collect to the said box, to the honour of God, and thair pure and nedie brethrene, and to thair vyffis and bairnis left in pouertie and distres." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 216, Sp. C. See also under *Foud*.

"To give the head for washing, i.e., to submit to insult." Halliwell.

The expression was common in France also; for Cotgrave gives, "*Laver la teste à*. To chide, reprove, taunt, or checke very bitterly."

WASHING THE APRON. The name given to a madcap carouse which apprentices held when a new apprentice was entered to work. The custom was followed till comparatively late times by masons and wrights.

"The whilk day complaint being made to the present deacon conveniar of Glasgow, the present deacon of the wrights of Glasgow, masters and members of the said trad, anent prenteissis and their associatts causing wash (as they term it) ilka new prenteis apron, riving, cutting, and nailing the same upon doors, and theirby drinking to excess, and committing many abuses attour the loss of their masters work. Which being taken to their serious considerationes, eftir matur deliberation theranent for preventing such enormities and abuses in time cuning, heirby prohibitts and discharges any washing of aprons, riving and nailing thereof, or drinking in such base maner, in all tim coming, vnder the pain of twentie pounds Scotts to be payed by the committer thairof toties quoties to the present collector, or his successores in office, for the vse of the poor of the wright trad, attour corporall punishment to be inflicted at the will of the magistrattis, and injoyns ilke freeman master within this Incorporation to intimatt this act to each new prenteis of his at his entrie to him: and in caice the master concur not and incuradg the prenteis in such a fault, the master is to be lyable in the fyne foirsaid. In testimony quahairof thir presentis, &c." MS. Minutes of the Wrights of Glasgow, July, 1773.

WAT, s. A welt; pl. *wattis*, the welting of shoes. Addit. to **WAUT**, q. v.

Stra wispis hingis owt, quair that the *wattis* ar worne.
Dunbar and Kennedy, 1.213, S.T.S.

To **WAT, VAT, v. a.** To welt, border, bind: pret. and part. pt. *watit, vatit*, welted, bordered, bound, trimmed: "*vatit* with veluot;" Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, I. 32, Rec. Soc. Addit. to [**WAUT**], q. v.

WAT, s. A hap or guard, a loose upper coat or big jacket made of thick woollen cloth: a watchman's coat. **V. WATE, s.**

I coft a stane o' haslock woo'
To mak a *wat* to Johnny o't;
For Johnny is my only jo,
I lo'e him best of ony yet.

Burns.

Varions editions read "*coat*;" but *wat* is the word which Burns wrote.

It may have been so called from the name of the cloth: O. Swed. *wad*, stuff, clothing, Icel. *vadmál*, wadmál, a plain woollen cloth, Ger. *wat*, cloth, Fr. *ouate*, wadding. See under *Wad* in Skeat's Dict.

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

The quotation and etym. under this heading are misplaced. The quot. should be set under s. 1. of *Wat*,

Wate, adj.; and the etym. under s. 2. of the same entry. For the entry in the **DICT.** substitute the following—

WAT, v. Know, knew. **V. Wait.**

Wat, know, is improperly used in all the persons, sing. and pl. of the present tense, as stated under *Wait*; and *wat*, knew, is properly used in all the persons sing. and pl. of the pret. tense; but there is no *to wat*, as given by Jamieson.

To **WAT, v. a.** A colloq. form of *wad*, to pledge, promise, plight one's word, honour, or credit: as, "*I wat a groat*." **V. Wad.**

The expression "*wel I wat*" is frequently used with *wat* in this sense.

WATE, WAIT, v. Know; Kingis Quair, st. 50, 129, ed. Skeat: "thou *vait*," thou knowest; Compl. Scot., p. 126, E.E.T.S. **V. Wait.**

In the Kingis Quair, st. 60, *wate* is properly used in the first and third pers. sing.; but in the other passages referred to the word is improperly used, as already explained under *Wait*.

The correct forms are these:—Present, *I wait*, thou *waist*, he *wait*; we, ye, or they *wit*. Past, *I wist*. Part. pt., *wist*. Infinitive, *wit*; or less correctly *wheet*. The allied adverb *juwis, iwis* (also written *I-wis*), certainly, is frequently mistaken for first pers. sing. present of the verb.

WATER-FOOT, WATER-FIT, WATER-NEB, s. The mouth of a river; used also as the name of a village or town at the mouth of a river; Burns, Holy Fair.

"*The Water-fit*," as used by Burns, was a name for Newtown-on-Ayr. "*The Water-Neb*" is still used in Paisley as a name for the mouth of the Cart; but probably, when it was first used, it was applied to the tongue of land formed by the junction of the two Carts near Renfrew.

WATERMAILE, WATERMAYLE, s. The name of a kind of fur: perhaps that of the water-rat or water-vole; pl. *watermailis, watermayllis*; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 136, 137, Dickson.

For the origin of *maile, mayle*, cf. O. Dutch *muyt*, M. Du. *mule*, muzzle, snout: whence O. Fr. *mulot*, the field-vole or meadow-mouse, so named on account of its long snout; also, Fr. *surmulot*, the Norway rat, lit. the great *mulot* or great long-snout. These examples suggest that *watermaile, watermayle*, may represent the water-vole or water-rat.

WATER-SPONGE, WATTER-SPOUNGE, s. A sponge. **V. under Sponge.**

So called because originally used by surgeons, leeches, barbers, etc., in bathing and dressing wounds. In the Customs and Valuation of Merchandises of 1612 the following entry occurs:—

"Brushes or sponges called *watter sponges* for chirurgeans, the pound weght, . . . xxs," Halyburton's Ledger, p. 292, Rec. Soc.

WATH, s. **V. DICT.**

Delete the last line of the entry under this heading in **DICT.** The etym. is Icel. *vath*, a ford.

WATHE, s. Danger. **V. WAITHE.**

WATHELY, WAITHELY, adv. Dangerously, severely, mortally: "*woned full wathely*," Awnt. Arthur, st. 24.

This word was misprinted *woyoley* by Pinkerton, and in that form was entered by Jamieson. V. DICT.

WATIT, VATIT, pret. Welled. V. *Wat, v.*

WAT-SHOD, adj. and adv. Wet over the shoe-tops, wading ankle-deep: *red-wat-shod*, wading ankle-deep in blood, Burns, Ep. to Simpson.

WATTLE, WATTEL, WATTILL, s. Originally, a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory. After the land was feudalized, the tax was charged as rent in proportion to the extent of land occupied. Addit. to **WATTLE**, q. v.

Wattle, therefore, may be briefly defined as the Norse form of Conveth or Waytinga. As the original form of this tax had long ceased in Orkney and Shetland, the correct meaning of the term was forgotten even by the natives of those islands; and various suppositions were given in explanation, but even the best of them were felt to be unsatisfactory. Until lately, indeed, the word was a puzzle to philologist and antiquary alike; and elaborate papers appeared at intervals in support of some fancied solution. The correct meaning of the word, however, was found lately in some unpublished Rentals of Shetland of the year 1628, in the General Register House, Edinburgh; and these records clearly show that *wattle* was simply the Norse equivalent for the Scottish *conveth*. Since the discovery was made, these Shetland Rentals have been examined by Mr. Goudie, and their records have been fully discussed by him in a paper printed in the Proc. of the Antiq. Society, vol. vii., N. S.

The following is an extract from the Rentals referred to:—

"Rentall of the wattill as it was in anno 1605.

	Unst.	
Ska		ij nyctis wattill
Trowoille & Sandoill		ij nyctis wattill
Haroldswaik		ij nyctis wattill
Benorth the vo Ska & Howland		iiij nyctis wattill."

Icel. *veita*, to grant, give; *veizla*, an entertainment; "as a law term, the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'landed-men,' or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu." Vigfusson, Icel. Dict.

WATTLE, s. A stout wand, a stick such as is used by drovers for driving their cattle. A.-S. *watel, watul*.

Stridin' ower horse an' yerkin cattle
 Wt' noisy glee,
 Nae Jockey's whup nor drover's *wattle*,
 Can frighten thee.
Ballantine. Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 6.

WAUCHIN, WAUGHIN, s. Quaffing, drinking, swilling. V. **WAUCHT, v.**

But now he's a dyvor wi' birlin and *wauchin*.
Whistle Binkie, I. 393.

"Dyvor," a bankrupt.

WAUGHTER, s. A guard-ship. V. *Wachter*.

To **WAUK, v. a. and n.** To wake, awake, to waken: part. pr. *waukin*, waking; used as an *adj.*, awake.

Hey Johnie Cope are ye *wauking* yet?
 Or are your drums a-beating yet?
 If ye were *wauking*, I wad wait
 To go to the coals i' the morning.

Song, Hey Johnie Cope.

In explanation of the phrase, "*to go to the coals*," it may be mentioned that the battle-field of Prestonpans, where Cope was defeated by Prince Charles Stuart in 1745, lies in the midst of a coal field, from which the inhabitants of Edinburgh have been supplied with fuel for centuries. And Edinburgh carters going out to the pits for their loads say they are "*going to the coals*."

WAUKRIFE, WAUKRIF, WAKRIFE, adj. Easily wakened, lightly sleeping, not apt to sleep. Addit. to **WALKRIFE**, q. r.

Abone my breath I daurna speak,
 For fear I rouse your *waukrif* daddie.
Tannahill, O are ye sleepin' Maggie.

The dog's speldert on the floor and disna gie a cheep,
 But here's a *waukrife* laddie that winna fa' asleep.
W. Miller, Wee Willie Winkie, st. 2.

WAVEL, WAVILL, adj. Slack or loose, as applied to joints: hence shaky. Syn. *shachly*. V. **WAVEL, v.**

Resembles weill thy shaihand knees,
 Thy *wavill* feet, thy Reland Eas.
Rob Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C.

A.-S. *wæfre*, wavering, restless; Icel. *vafra, vafra*, to waver; *vafst*, hesitation.

WAWIL, adj. A form of *Wald*, plain, flat, q. v. Errat. in DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in DICT., for Jamieson's defin., "loosely knit," is a mistake, through confounding *wavel*, shaky, loose, and *wavil*, which represents a vulgar pron. of *wald*, *wauld*, plain, flat. Hence, *wavil-feil* means flat feet, plain-soled feet. See under *Wald*.

Laing's ed. has *wauld feitt*, which is the reading of the Reidpeth MS.

WAWIL-EYID, WAWIL-EGHID, adj. Wall-eyed, with blind or diseased eyes.

A wirling, a wayryngle, a *wavil-eyid* shrewe.
Allii. Rom. Alex., I. 1706.

Icel. *vagleygr*, wall-eyed: from *vagl*, a beam, and *eygr*, eyed; see Vigfusson.

WAWLY, s. Ornament, decoration, toy, gewgaw: *bonnie wawlies*, beautiful ornaments; Scott's Antiquary, ch. 29. V. **WALY**.

WAWSPER, WAUSPER, WASPER, WASTER, WESTER, s. Lit. a striker: a spear for striking fish, a leister or salmon spear, a fish spear. Addit. to **WAWSPER**, q. v.

All these forms are still in use: *waster* and *wester* are merely corruptions of *wawspere*, more correctly *wosper*, a striker, applied to a fish-spear, and especially to

a leister or salmon spear. From O. Du. *wospen*, later *werpen*, to throw, strike: whence *wosppijl*, *werppijl*, a dart, *wospspeer*, *werpspeer*, a javelin.

To WAYMENT, WAYEMETT, *v. n.* To lament.

It weryit, it *wayemette*, lyke a womann.
Awnt. Arthure, st. 9.

The version quoted by Jamieson reads *wayment*, contr. of *waymented*, lamented. See *Dict.*

WAYMENT, WAYMYNG, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Delete *wayment* from the heading in *Dict.*, for in the passage there quoted the word is a verb, not a noun. See quotation in *Dict.*, and compare with the reading given in last entry.

Waymyng is prob. a scribal error for *waymenting*. It may, however, be a contr. form of that word.

To WAYNE. V. *Dict.*

Delete both entries under this heading in *Dict.*: Wayne is a misreading of Wayue. V. *Waive*, *v.*

WAYRYNGLE, *s.* An accursed being; also, one who has the power of the evil-eye, a bewitcher; *Allit. Rom. Alex.*, l. 1706.

A dimin. from *wary*, to curse, ban.

WAYT, WAYTE, *s.* and *v.* V. [*WATE*].

WAYTINGA, *s.* A certain duty paid to a superior by the occupiers of his land. It consisted of a night's meal or refection on certain occasions when he passed through his territory. Originally it was called *Conveth*, *q. v.*

"In the reign of Alexander the Third this word [*Conveth*] seems to have assumed the form *Waytinga*, and appears in the Chamberlain Rolls of his reign as a burden upon the Thanages." Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 232.

To WAYVE, WAYFE, WAYF, *v. a.* V. *Waive*.

WEAR, WEER, WEIR, *v.* and *s.* Wear. V. [*WER*].

My cloak was ance a guid gray cloak,
When it was fittin for my *weir*,
But now it's scantly worth a groat,
For I hae worn't this thretty yeir.

Song, Tak your Auld Cloak about ye.

To-WEAR, To-WEIR, TOWEIR, *adj.* To be worn on certain occasions, for particular use.

Shortly before the General Assembly sat in Glasgow in 1638, the magistrates of that city made various arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the members; one of them was the appointment of three officers, who were "ellectit and nominat to keep the kirk dooris and the *toweir* gowns in a cumlie maner." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, i. 393, *Rec. Soc.*

The distinction between the terms *wearing* and *to-wear* is worth noting. A *wearing* gown is one for regular use or daily wear; a *to-wear* gown is one to be worn on certain occasions. The gowns mentioned above were to be worn by the ministers during the sittings of the Assembly.

WEASON, *s.* Weasand, wind-pipe, throat; Burns. V. WIZEN.

This form of the word is not uncommon in Eng. of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was used by Dryden; and Cotgrave defined Fr. *sifflet*, as "the *weason* or wind-pipe."

A.-S. *wāsend*, the gullet; prob. put for A.-S. *hwæsend*, part. pres. of *hwæsan*, to wheeze. See Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

WED, WEDDE, *s.* A stake in play or gambling; *Sir Tristrem*, l. 320. Addit. to WED, *q. v.*

WEDDERIS, WEDDYRS, WEDYRS, *s. pl.* Bad weather, storms, stormy weather; *Awnt. Arthure*, st. 26; *Rauf Coilyear*, st. 2. Addit. to WEDDER, *q. v.*

Ithand *wedderis* of the Eist draif on sa fast,
It all to-blaisterit and blew that thairin laid.
Rauf Coilyear, st. 3.

The term is similarly used in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

WEDE, *adj.* Furious; *Awnt. Arth.*, st. 43. V. WEID.

WEDIS, VEDIS, *s. pl.* Raiment; also, armour: "in glemand steil *wedis*," *Gol. and Gawane*, l. 563; and it occurs in the same sense in l. 855. Addit. to [*WEDIS*].

WEDOS ENEMY, WEDOWIS INEMYE, *s.* The widow's enemy: a name for the fox; because he steals her poultry; *Kingis Quair*, st. 156, ed. Skeat.

While the passage in the *Kingis Quair* prob. alludes to Chaucer's *Nonne Prestes Tale*, there are various tales in which the fox is represented as "the widow's enemy." And a story similar to the one related by Chaucer is told by Henryson in his *Taill of Schir Chantecleir and the Foxe*. In the opening of that fable the poet thus describes the violence done to a poor widow by a crafty fox.

Aue lytill fra this foirsaid Wedowis hous,
Ane thornie schaw their wes of greit defence,
Quhairin ane Foxe, craftie and cautelous,
Maid his repair and daylie residence,
Quhilk to this wedow did greit violence,
In pyking of pultrie baith day and nicht,
And na way be revengit on him scho nicht.

WEDSETT, *s.* Pledge, pawn. V. WADSET.

WEEK, WEIK, WEYK, *s.* A wick for a candle or a lamp: *rag-weyk*, a wick of soft, loose linen or cotton yarn; *hard-weyk*, one of hard-twined yarn; *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh*, II. 6, *Rec. Soc.*

In 1679 the proprietors of the paper works near Edinburgh complained to the Privy Council that they were impeded in their operations by a "faulty custom" in the country of using good rags to make candle-wicks. At their urgent request the Privy Council prohibited rags being used for this purpose.

WEEKIT, WEIKIT, *adj.* Having a wick; "*small weikit*," having a small wick.

"Item, that ale candilmakariss has candile reddy to

selle to ale mane, and thai salbe sellit be richt wecht, the pund for iij d., *small weikit* and dry. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1507, l. 436, Sp. C.

A.-S. *weoca*, a wick; O. Dutch *weicke*.

WEELE, s. A whirlpool; *wiel*, Burns. V. WHEEL.

"*Gurges*, a *weele* in a water;" Duncau's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

To WEILD, WELD, WELDE, v. a. To enjoy, dispense; Awnt. Arthure, st. 27; to control, direct, manage; *Ibid.*, st. 33; to guard, govern, rule; *Gol. and Gawain*, l. 1188. Addit. to WEILD, q. v.

WEILD, WELD, *pret.* Possessed, enjoyed; protected, guarded.

The rede blude with the rout folowit the blaid,
For all the wedis, I wise, that the wy *weild*.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 941.

The meaning of the last line may be—"In spite of all the clothing or armour that the knight possessed, or that protected the knight." *Wedis* in the sense of armour is common in the *Gawain* romances.

WEILD' WIGHT, *adj.* V. *Waled-Wight*.

To WEINE, WENE, v. a. To think, deem, imagine, suppose. E. *ween*.

And all thir teinds ye haif amang your hands,
Thay war givin yow for uther causses, I *weine*,
Nor mummil matins and hald your clays cleine.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2933.

A.-S. *wēnan*, to imagine; from A.-S. *wēn*, expectation, Dutch *wanen*, Icel. *vána*, Goth. *wenjan*, to expect, fancy.

To WEIR, v. a. and n. To wear. V. *Wear*.

To WEIR, v. a. To ward, avert. V. WEAR, to guard.

In his richt hand he had ane groundin speir,
Of his father the wraith fra us to *weir*.

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 182.

WEIRLYK, VEIRLYK, *adj.* Warlike. V. WERELY.

WEIRSAW, VEIRSAW, s. Point of war; in *weirsaw*, appointed or equipped for war: "with ane schip in *weirsaw*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 241, Sp. C. V. WERE.

WELP, s. A whelp; Sir Tristrem, l. 2399, S.T.S.

WEMELES, *adj.* Stainless, spotless; without scar or blemish: hence, unhurt, scathless; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 99. Errat. in *DICT.* V. [WEM.]

WEN, WENE, s. Doubt, hesitation, *but wen*, without doubt; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 98. Addit. to WENE, q. v. V. [WENE, v.]

WENING, s. Supposition, fancy, hope; Sir Tristrem, l. 1730, 2658, ed. S.T.S.

WENT, WENT, WEND, *pret.* Imagined, thought, believed. V. [WENE].

Quhen of the Tod wes hard na peip,
The wovf *went* all had bene on sleip.

Dunbar, Tod and Lamb, l. 65.

WENEM, WENIM, s. Venom, poison.

" . . . the said cow gewe no milk bot lyk wirsum or *wenem*, quhilck na leiwing creatur culd preive."

Trial for Witchcraft, 1597, Spald. Mis. I. 93.

O. Fr. *venim*, from Lat. *venenum*.

WENGIT. Winged; Douglas, II. 59, 13, ed. Small.

WENNELL, WENNALL, WINNALL, s. A vennel or narrow street; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, l. 30, Rec. Soc.; *Ibid.* Aberdeen, l. 112. V. *Vennel*.

WERD, WERDE, s. The world. V. *Ward*.

WERD, *pret.* Wore; Sir Tristrem, l. 3296. V. [WER, v.]

This *pret.* form is still in use.

WERD, *part. pt.* Awarded; adjudged, decreed, settled: a form of *Ward*, q. v.

WERELY, *adj.* Warlike, armed for war, bristling: "the *werelely* porpapyne," the bristling porcupine; Kingis Quair, st. 155. Addit. to WERELY, q. v.

WERK, s. Prob. a scribal error for *werth*, worth, wealth.

Thocht all the *werk* that evir had levand wicht

Wer only thyne, no moir thy pairt dois fall

Bot meit, drynck, clais, and of the laif a sicht;

Yit to the Juge thow sall gif compt of all.

Dunbar, No Tressour availis without Glaidnes, l. 33.

WERKHOUS, s. Workshop; Accts. L. H. Treas., I., 289, Dickson.

To WERNE, WERN, v. a. To warn, forbid; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 138, 477. V. *Warne*, v.

WET, *pret.* Pierced, penetrated, searched. V. WEIT, v.

With vengeand wapnis of were thron wedis thai *wet*.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 759.

WETE, *adj.* Piercing, thrilling.

It yellede, it yamede with vengeance full *wete*.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 7.

To WETE, WETTE, v. a. To wit, know, learn: *wiete*, meaning mark, consider, Awnt. Arth., st. 19, 3; and meaning experience, endure, *Ibid.* st. 19, 12. V. WIT.

"Now wo es me! for thi waa," said Waynour, "I wysse, Bot a worde wolde I *wete*, and thi will ware."

Awnt. Arth., st. 16, 2.

WEX, *pret.* Waxed, became, grew; Sir Tristrem, l. 14, 3327, S.T.S. *Wox* is also used; and *woux*, and even *wolx*.

[To WEY, *v. a.*] V. DICT.

For V. WE, read V. WEE.

To WEY, WEYE, *v. a.* To consider, regard, pay heed to. Addit. to [WEY].

Thus maist thou seyne, that myn effectis grete,
Vnto the quich ye aughten maist *weye*.
No lyte offense, to sleuth is [a]l] forget.

Kingis Quair, st. 120, ed. Skeat.

WEYTON, VEYTON, *s.* The whitton tree or water elder.

"I sau *veyton*, the decoctione of it is remeid for ane sair hede." Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S.

WHALP, *s.* A whelp: used also as a term of contempt applied to a young person.

WHALPIT, *part. pt.* Whelped.

His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,
Shew'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;
But *whalpit* some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.

Burns, The Two Dogs, l. 11.

WHART, WHARTFULL. Forms of QUERT, *Quertfull*, *q. v.*

WHASIE, *s.* A weasel; lit., the sharp one. V. WASIE.

"*Mustela*, a *whasie* or whitret;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.
A.-S. *hwæs*, sharp; Dan. *hvas*, Sw. *hwass*.

WHAT, WHATT, *pret.* Whetted, sharpened, mended.

Sae my auld stumple pen I gat it,
Wi' muckle wark,
An' took my joeteleg and *whait* it,
Like ony clark:

Burns, Third Ep. to Lapraik.

A.-S. *hwettan*, to sharpen: from *hwæt*, keen.

WHEEM, WHEME, *adv.* and *adj.* V. QUEEM, QUEME.

From A.-S. *cwéman*, to satisfy, please; hence, to fit.

To WHEEP, *v. n.* To jerk, shake, move rapidly or fly nimbly from side to side or backwards and forwards. A freq. of *whip*, to act or move nimbly. V. WHIP, *v.*

Come screw the pegs wi' tunefu' cheep
And o'er the thairms be tryin;
Oh rare! to see our elbuck *whweep*,
And a' like lamb-tails flyin
Fu' fast that day!

Burns, The Ordination, st. 7.

WHEEP, *s.* A small quantity, a sip, taste. *Penny-weep*, penny-sip, penny-liquor, small beer; Burns. Dimin. of *Whip*, *q. v.*

In Lancashire small-beer is called *penny-whip*; and in Lincolnshire, *whip-belly*. See Halliwell.

WHEETIE, WHEETIE-WHEET, WHEETLE-WHEETIE, *s.* Names applied to a very young bird; *wheetle-wheeties*, young chickens; Whistle Binkie, II., 353. Addit. to WHEETIE, *q. v.*

(Sup.)

L 2

WHELEN. V. DICT.

Del. this entry in DICT. The term is a scribal error for *whethen* in the Douce MS. of the Awnt. of Arthure, and it was so printed in Pinkerton's edition.

WHETHEN, WHYTHEN, *adv.* Whence, Awnt. Arthure, st. 28.

Lincoln MS. has *whythen*; and Douce MS. has *whelen*; see above.

To WHIDDER, *v. n.* To run nimbly: a freq. of Whid, and similar to Whitter, *q. v.* West and South of S.

Whid implies a rush, bolt, or leap, as of a rabbit when startled near its burrow: *whidder* or *whitter* implies running with quick pattering or leaping.

WHIP, WHUP, *s.* A sip, gulp, or draught of liquor taken hurriedly; West of S. Addit. to WHIP, *q. v.*

To WHIRL, *v. a.* and *n.* Used like E. *wheel*; also, to push or draw a wheelbarrow, to drive or be driven in a cart, car, or other vehicle; to drive rapidly, as, "He *whirled* through the town in a gig."

WHIRL, *s.* The act of whirling; a drive in a cart, or other vehicle; also, the sound made by a wheeled vehicle, as, "I heard the *whirl* o' his machine."

WHIRLY, WHIRLIE, WHURLIE, *s.* A small wheel, a caster; a low truck used in moving heavy packages; also, contr. for whirlybarrow, whurlie-bed.

WHISKIN, *adj.* Large and tufted; "a *whiskin* beard."

A *whiskin* beard about her mou,
Her nose and chin they threaten ither;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

Burns, Willie Wastle, st. 2.

"*Whiskin* or *whisking*, adjectively is great, applied to almost every thing, as floods, fire, winds." Thoresby. Bailey's Dict. gives "*Whisking*, great, swinging."

Dan. *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, a whisk, small broom.

WHISKY, WHISK, *s.* A gig; a light, two-wheeled carriage; lit. that which *whisks* along.

Mention is made of this machine in the story told by Dean Ramsay of the Laird of Balnamoon when he lost his wig in Munrimmon Moor. V. Rem. Scot. Life, ch. vi.

WHISSONDAY, WISSONDAY, WYSSONDAY, *s.* Whitsunday, the May term. These pron. are still common.

WHISTLE, WHISSILL, WHISSEL, *s.* A flute, fife, or flageolet.

"*Whissillis* for Tabernaris the dozen . . . xx s." Customs and Val. 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 332.

To WHIVER, WHIUER, *v. n.* To quiver, flutter, wave.

"Men ranking themselves vnder stately standerts, and punicall pinsels, displayed for *whiuering* in the winde." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

A.-S. *cuifer*, eager, brisk; O. Dutch *kuiveren*, to quiver; Kilian.

WHUP, *s.* and *v.* Whip.

WICK, *adj.* Evil or ill; hence, difficult, hard to be done. Errat. in DICT.

Morgan is *wick* to slo,
Of knights he hath gret pride.

Sir Tristrem, 775, S.T.S.

This is the obsolete M. E. *wikke*, evil. It answers to A.-S. *wicca*, a wizard, which is a corruption of *witga*, short for *witega*, prophet, magician, sorcerer.

WICK, WEEK, *s.* V. WEIK.

WICKAR, WICKER, WIKKER, *s.* A wicker, or pliant twig, M. E. *wiker*: osier twigs; as in the phrase, "to cut *wicker*," and so used by Dunbar; also, used as an *adj.*, as "a *wicker* mawn."

Aye wav'ring like the willow *wicker*,
'Tween good and ill.

Burns, *Poem on Life*.

"*Vimen*, a *wickar*; quasi *vincimen*, a *vinciendo vel a viendo*." Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S. A.-S. *wican*, to give away, bend; Swed. dial. *vekare*, *vikker*, willow, from *veka*, to bend, ply.

WIDDERSINNIS, &c., *adv.* V. DICT.

This term is frequently confounded with *widdersones*, *withersones*, contrary to the sun's course; and that mistake was made by Jamieson himself in his defin. of *Withershins*, q. v. While under the form *Widdersinnis* he clearly states that the term has no connection whatever with the sun; and while he correctly cites the Middle Dutch *wedersins*, otherwise, contrariwise, as its equivalent, he fails to point out the root of the word.

It has come from O. Icel. *viðr*, against contrary to, and *sinnis*, of which the orig. meaning was way, direction, journey, as in Icel. *á sinnum*, on the way. Hence its meaning is simply *contrariwise*: *sinnis* being an old genitive form used as an adverb.

WIDDY, VIDDY, *s.* In the *s.*, the latch of a door; in the *pl.*, the fastenings of a door, including both latch and hinges. Addit. to WIDDY, q. v.

" . . . for cuttyn the *viddyis* of the dur." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15th Nov., 1513, p. 45, Mait. C.

In some parts of the Highlands and islands of Scotland doors fastened with *widdies* or wand-ropes may still be seen; and such fastenings were not uncommon in the Lowlands at the beginning of this century.

WIDDIEFOW, WIDDIEFU', *adj.* Altogether like a widdie, full of crossness or thrownness; hence, as applied to one's person, crooked, deformed; and, as applied to the mind or temper, cross, cantankerous, ill-tempered. Addit. to WIDDIEFOW, q. v.

As used by Burns and Lyndsay in the passages quoted by Jamieson, this word refers not to *widdie*, the gallows, but to *widdie*, a rope or band of twigs formed by

twisting or plaiting. It implies *full of crossness or thrownness*; and is in keeping with the common saying, "as thrown as a *widdie*," which is applied to personal appearance and to temper. And any one who has seen a *widdie* will fully appreciate the simile used by Burns in drawing the contrast between the crookit, cross-grained, churlish laird, and the strappin', ruddy, kind-hearted miller.

The Laird was a *widdiefu'*, bleerit, knurl.

Song, Meg o' the Mill.

As applied to bodily appearance *widdiefu'* has much the same meaning as *rigwiddie*, which Burns used to describe the unshapely hags that Tam o' Shanter saw in Alloway Kirk.

WIDDIE-NEK, *s.* Gallows-neck, in the sense of E. *gallows-bird*; one doomed to be hanged. V. WIDDIE.

For ever we steill, and ever alyke ar pure,

In dreid and schame our dayis we endure.

Syne *widdie-nek* and crak-raip callit als.

And till our hyre hangit up be the hals.

Henryson, Tod and Freir Wolf, l. 48.

WIDE - WHARE, WYDQUHARE, *adv.*

Widely, far and near, everywhere; Pop. Ballads.

And estyre scalit ware *wyd quhare*,
To wyne the folk to Cristis lare.

Barbour's Saints, Leg. iii. prol. l. 142.

Compound of A.-S. *wid*, wide, and *hwær*, *hwar*, where.

To WIETE, *v. a.* To know, wit; Awnt. Arth., st. 19. V. WETE.

This word occurs twice in the same stanza: in l. 3, where it means *know* in the sense of mark, consider; and in l. 12, where it means *know* in the sense of experience, endure.

WIFIKIE, *s.* Dimin. of *Wifock*, q. v.

WIGHT, VIGHT, *adj.* Brave, powerful; "ane *vight* verior," *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 325; *wa'-wight*, *wall-wight*, stalwart, bravest; Pop. Ballads. V. *Waled-Wight*, *WICHT*.

WILCAT, *s.* The wild cat, polecat: applied to an ill-natured, spiteful person.

WILD, VILD, WYLD, WULL, WYLE, *adj.* Fierce, savage, as a *wild-cat*, *wull-cat*: short for wild-beasts, beasts of the chace, game, as *wyld*, *wyld-meat*; B. R. Edin. II. 6: extravagant, unreasonable, as a *wyle-say*, *wull-say*, a foolish story: dangerous, risky, hazardous, chance, as *wild aunteris*, *wild aventouris*, applied to adventure vessels or cargoes to or from foreign ports. V. under *Aventour*.

WILFIRE, WULFIRE, *s.* Wild-fire, Will o' the Wisp. Addit. to *WILD-FIRE*, q. v.

WILL. To come in *will* to a person, to promise submission to him, to put one's self at the mercy of another; freq. in Burgh Recs.

"Johne Cowan *com in will* to the provest and counsall for the furthputting of Marioun Cowan his dochter

to kirk and merkat without licence of the provest or baillies, and gif ony danger cumis tharthrou or ony of his hous, to be at the said provest and counsails *will*." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 3 Nov. 1548.

WILL OF REDE, WILL OF WANE. V. under WILL, *adj.* s. 1.

WILLIE, WILLY, WULLY, *adj.* Willing, wishing; as, *weel-willie*, kindly disposed, friendly: also, hearty, with a will, and hence large, immense; as, a "a *willie-waught*," a hearty drink, or, as in common parlance, a hearty pull.

WILSUM, WILLSOME, *adj.* Wandering. V. under WILL.

WILTU, WILTOW, *v.* Wilt thou: "What *wiltow* lay?" what wilt thou bet? Sir Tristrem, l. 312, S.T.S.

— Soon his face wad mak you fain,
When he did sough,
"O *wiltu, wiltu*, do't again,"
And graned and leuch.

Ramsay, *Patie Birnie*.

WIN, WYN, WIND, WON, *part.* and *adj.* Won; also, quarried, cut, blocked, rough-dressed: "*win werk*," cut, blocked, or quarried stones; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 307, II. 132; "may be *wind*," may be quarried; Ibid. II. 151, Rec. Soc.

In the first sense the term is thus used by Burns, —
Like fortune's favours tint as *win*.

To WIN *till*, *v. a.* To attain. V. WIN *to*.

WINNIE, WIN and LOSS, *s.* The name applied to the set of games at marbles in which there are stakes or forfeits; West of S.

WINDBANDS, WYNDBANDIS, *s. pl.* The nave-bands of a wheel; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 287, Dickson. V. WUND-BAND.

"Item, for j^c nalis to the *wyndbandis* of the axtreis, xvjd." Ibid., p. 289.

A.-S. *windan*, to turn, revolve.

WINDED, WINDIT, *adj.* Tainted; used with reference to butter, meat, &c. Cf. E. *vinnwed*.

WINDEDNESS, WINDEDNES, *s.* Taint, tainted state.

"*Rancor, vitium carnis, windednes*;" Duncan App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

WINDIN-CLAITH, WINNOW-CLAITH, WINNEL-CLAITH, *s.* A cloth used in winnowing grain; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 136, Rec. Soc. Also called a *winnow-claith*, in W. Watson's Poems, p. 59; and a *wonnow-clayth*, in B. R. Glasgow, I. 129, Rec. Soc.

To WINDOW, *v. a.* To winnow; pret. and part. pt. *windowit*. A.-S. *windwian*.

"Quha anserit the, that ther was na wind to *window* ony malt; and thow said thow suld get wind anuch to do thi turn." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 92, 1597.

WINLY, WYNLY, *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably, kindly, with delight; "*welcummyt thaim wynly*," Houlate, st. 51, Asloan MS. V. WIN.

WINNA, WANNA, WONNA, WUNNA. Will not; "I *winna* gang, and he *wanna* come."

Bonnie Jockie, blythe and gay,
Kiss'd young Jessie making hay;
The lassie blush'd, and frowning cried, "Na, na, it *winna* do;
I canna, canna, *winna, winna*, mauna buckle to."

Song, *Within a mile o' Edinburgh Town*.

The older version has *cannot, wounnot, and munnot*, in the last line. This song, however, which has long been a favourite in Scotland, is not of Scottish origin; it was composed by Tom D'Urfey, and set to music by James Hook, a brother of the celebrated Theodore Hook. The verses first appeared in *Wit and Mirth*, a collection of songs published in 1698.

WINNAIL, *s.* A windmill; "the *winnail dyk*," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1507, p. 40, Mait. C.

WINNEL-CLAITH, *s.* V. *Windin-claith*.

WINNING, WINNIN, *s.* The winding of yarn on pirns for the weaver; the process or craft of so winding yarn.

The cardin' o't, the spinnin' o't,
The warpin' o't, the *winnin* o't;
When ilka ell cost me a groat,
The tailor staw the *lyrin* o't.

Burns, *The Cardin' o't*.

WINNING, WYNNING, VYNING, *s.* Profit, gain, interest; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 106, 151. Addit. to WINNING, q. v.

"All thingis contit betwix Master James Comyng and me, excep the *wynnyng* off his part off his mony." Ibid., p. 102.

"Sic a burges, bot na vther persoun, marrow him with ane maister of substance, and lay his penny to his, and sua far as it will reik the pennyvorthis to be bocht betwixt them, and thai to dele thairvpoun *vyning* and tynsell as effeiris, and sua far as ilk pairt reikis." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1488, i. 53, Rec. Soc.

Winning is similarly used in Chaucer's Prol., l. 277.

WIRD, *s.* Fate, destiny. V. WEIRD.

To WIRK, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive, move, as, "the horse *wirks* the mill;" to influence, control, as, "She can weise or *wirk* him as she likes;" also, as a *v. n.*, to work, ferment, as, "It's *wirkin* like barm." Addit. to WIRK, q. v.

WIRKING, WIRKIN, VIRKING, *s.* Working, driving, influence, control; *wirking*, King's Quair, st. 188, ed. Skeat.

WIRLING, WIRLIN, *s.* Same as WORLIN, q. v. A vulgar pron. is *urlin*.

WIRM, VIRM, *s.* A worm; Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S.

WIRMIN, WERMIN, WORMING, *s.* Worms, vermin.

"Item, for clynging Brocks-holl, and burning the worming furth thair of eftir the wyf wes removed qua deid thairin, xijs." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 417.

A.-S. *wyrm*, a worm; and *wirmin*, *worming*, are cognate with O. Fr. *vermine*, which Cotgr. defines "Vermine; also, little beasts ingendered of corruption and filth."

WIRMET, VIRMET, *s.* Wormwood; Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S. A.-S. *wermód*.

The name *wormwood*, applied to *Artemisia Absinthium*, Linn., has no reference either to *worm* or to *wood*: it is a corr. of A.-S. *wermód*, which in M. E. was first *wermode*, then *wormode*, and later *wormwood*. The plant was perhaps called *wermód*, preserver of the mind, (A.-S. *werian*, to defend, and *mód*, mood or mind), from a supposed belief in its virtues. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.

In Earle's Eng. Plant Names, it is called *wormwod* in the list taken from a Nominale of the fifteenth cent.; but in the earlier lists it is named *wermod* and *weremod*, *wormod* and *wormode*.

WIRROK, WIRROCK, WY-ROK, *s.* A wart, knot, or bony excrescence on the feet; also applied to a hard boil or fiery pimple on the hands or feet; Dunbar, Amendis to Teylouris and Sowtaris, l. 18.

WIRROK, WIRROCK, *adj.* Warty, knotted: "*wirrok tais*," toes with swollen, knotted joints; Dunbar, Compl. to the King, l. 54.

A.-S. *wearrig*, *wearriht*, horny, knotty, rough: from *wear*, *wearr*, knot, wart; hardness of the hands or feet caused by labour.

To WIRRY, *v. a.* To worry, devour, eat ravenously. M. E. *wirien*.

WIRRIER, *s.* A worrier, devourer.

"And being admonished that so he should be torne by birds and beasts, did reiye a taunt in requyring a cudgell to be couched beside, whereby to weare his *wirriers* away." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

A.-S. *wyrgan*, as in the comp. *awyrgan*, to harm; Dutch *worgen*, Ger. *würgen*, to strangle. M. E. *wirien* orig. meant to strangle, as in the expression, "dogs worry sheep."

WIRSET, WIRSAT, WORSET, WORSAT, *s.* and *adj.* Worsted, worsted cloth; also, made of worsted, as, "a *worset* apron." Addit. to WORSET.

These forms and meanings are common all over the country. *Wirssat* occurs in Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 202, Dickson.

WIRSUM, *s.* Foul purulent matter; Spald. Mis. I. 93. V. WORSUM, WOURSUM.

To WIS, *v. n.* Del. the entry in DICT.

There is no such verb. The infinitive is *to wit*.

WISE, WIS, *s.* Way, manner; Kingis Quair, st. 97, 117; also method, means, instrument.

for word is nocht

Bot gif thy werk and all thy besy cure
Accord thereto; and vtrid be mesure,
The place, the houre, the maner, and the wise,
Gif mercy sall admitten thy seruise.

Ibid., st. 132, ed. Skeat.

The form *wis* occurs frequently in comp., as, *langwis*, lengthwise, *endwis*, endwise.

To WISE, WYSE, WYSSE, *v. a.* To tell, teach, show. Addit. to WISS, q. v.

Mak that course cruel, for Crystis lufe of hevin!
And syne wrik as I wise, your vappins to lieill.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 820.

I rede thou wrik as I wise, or war the betide.

Ibid., i. 1033.

Also, it is used in the sense of to declare, assert, assure:—

"Now wo is me! for thi waa," said Waynour, "I wysse;
Bot a worde wolde I wete, and thi will ware."

Aunt. Arthur, st. 16, 1.

WISLE, WISLING, *s.* V. WISSEL.

WISP, WOSP, WUSP, *s.* Bunch, bundle, handful; as, "a *wisp* of straw or hay;" also, a packet, package. Errat. in DICT.

In the passages quoted in DICT., *wisp* certainly means bundle, bunch, package. And a *wisp* of steel, or as it is in L. Lat. *garba aceris*, is explained in Fleta as consisting of thirty pieces. See note by Dickson in Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 447. The term *wisp* was applied to a package of clasps (see Rates and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 295); and prob. various other articles of hardware were similarly packed and named.

ALE-WISP, ALE-WOSP, AIL-WOSP, *s.* The bush, branch, or wand, that formed the sign of a tavern or ale-house.

I will na preistis for me sing,

Dies illa, dies ire;

Na yit na bellis for me ring,

Sicut semper solet fieri;

Bot a bag pipe to play a spryng,

Et unum ail wosp ante me;

In staid of baneris for to bring

Quatuor lagenas ceruisie,

Within the graif to set sic thing,

In modum crucis juxta me,

To fle the fendis, than hardely sing

De terra plasmasti me.

Dunbar, Test. Andro Kennedy.

Wisp in this sense means bunch of twigs, bush; and in many places a bush is still the sign of a tavern. The word was used by Shakespeare in this sense in the Epilogue to *As You Like It*, in the adage, "Good wine needs no *bush*." And the term *bouchon* is defined by Cotgrave as "A stopple; also a wisp of straw; . . . also, the bush of a tauerne, or alehouse."

In M. E. there were two forms of this term, *wisp*, and *wips*, which is the older form: hence a connection with the verb *to wipe* is suggested. Cf. Norweg. *vippa*, a wisp; Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle; L. Ger. *wiep*, a wisp.

WISSLE, WISSIL, WYSSIL, WYSSYLL, *s.* Exchange, the Exchange; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 60, 135. Addit. to WISSEL, q. v.

"Ressauit xv lycht crownis. Sald tham in the *Wissil* off Brugis for 3 li. 6 s. 5." *Ibid.* p. 173.

TO WITCHAFE, WITCHAFF, *v. a.* V. *Wit-saufe*.

WITH, WI, *prep.* With. In common speech this prep. is frequently redundant, especially after verbs implying working, acting, or doing; thus, "I hae na siller to buy it wi'." "Hae ye a bit string to tie 't wi'?" "Surely, ye hae een to see wi'." And evidently this verbal connection of *with* is an idiom of the North Anglian speech: for it appears in the earliest specimens of that form of Eng. It is common in the Kingis Quair. See st. 16, 174, 190, 111, ed. Skeat.

WITHERSHINS, *adv.* V. DICT.

Delete the second portion of the defin. given for this term in DICT.: it is a mistake. See under WIDDER-SINNIS, and *Widdersinnis*.

WITHERSONES, *adv.* Contrary to the course of the sun; Spald. Misc., I. 96. V. *WITHERSHINS*, *Widdersinnis*.

WITHGANG, *s.* Opportunity, implying occasion, circumstance, or means suitable; chance or means of acting. Addit. to WITHGANG, q. v.

Richt swa in service other sum exceidis,
And thay haif *withgang*, welth and cherissing,
That thay will lychtly Lordis in thair deidis.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, I. 149.

WITHOUT, WITHOUTE, *adv.* Over and above, besides, in addition to; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 145, Dickson.

WITRIFE, WITRYE, WITRYFF, *adj.* Very knowing, of great cunning; Spald. Club Misc., I. 122.

Generally used in a sarcastic or contemptuous sense, regarding a person who pretends to be very learned or clever. The term is a comp. of *wit*, knowledge, and *rife*, abounding in.

TO WITSAUFE, WITCHAFFE, *v. a.* To vouchsafe; part. pr. *witchaffing*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 260, Sp. C.

"That for the worschipe of the king and the gude of the realme, yhe *witsaufe* to louse and deliuer frely the said Inglismen." *Ibid.* i. 11.

These forms represent corr. pron. of *vouchsafe*, which originally was written *vouch safe*, i.e. warrant as safe; from O. Fr. *voucher*, to vouch, cite, and *sauf*, safe, which was formed from Lat. *salvus*.

WITSON, WITSUN, VYTSUN, *s.* and *adj.* Whitsun, Whitsunday: "*vytson*, veddyins-day," Whitsun Wednesday; Compl. Scot., p. 168, E.E.T.S.

WLONK, *adj.* and *s.* As an *adj.* it means grand, fair, comely, beautiful; superl. *wlonkest*; Awnt. Arthure, st. 1, 27, 54, Douce MS. As a *s.* it is applied to a lady

in the sense of fair one, fair lady, haughty dame; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 150. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's defin. of this term is a mistake, into which he was probably led by the poet. phrase, *wlonkest in wedis*. *Wlonk* has primarily no connection with dress: it is simply A.-S. *wlonc*, *wlanc*, *wlenc*, grand, spirited, proud, splendid; and refers to spirit, manner, bearing or appearance. See Wright's Vocabularies, and Dicts. of Bosworth and Ettmüller.

The last para. of the entry in DICT. must also be deleted; for, that *wlonk* is the origin of the term *flunkie*, a servant in livery, is very improbable. Even granting that *flunkie* means "gaudily dressed one," as suggested by Jamieson and confirmed by Wedgwood, but discarded by Webster and others, it cannot be derived from a root that has no relation whatever to dress or dressing.

WNE, *s.* Ane oven. V. UNE.

WO, WOE, WOO, VOO, *adj.* Sad, sorry, sorrowful, pained, miserable. Addit. to WA, WAE, q. v.

"That hyr Grace with her chyldryn and husbond cannot resort to the merchys of Ynglond. . . I am ryght sory and *voo* therfor." Douglas, vol. i. p. xxiii., ed. Small.

For *luif* of the, for thar *dyseys was wo*.
Ibid., iv. 221, 13.

WOD, *s.* A wed, pledge; B. R. Prestwick, 1554, p. 63, Mait. C. V. WED, *s.*

WOD, WUD, *s.* Woods; as in the expression, "Tak to the *wood*," i.e. go into hiding or concealment.

WOD-CRAFT, WODCRAFTIS, *s.* Skill in arts of the chase; Gawain Rom.

WODFANG, WODFAING, *s.* The right to cut and carry away wood, i.e. firewood, from a forest. V. FANG.

"The wod and *wodfaing* only being acceptit, provyding alwais that the samyn be cuttit and tane away be the said —." Crossraguel Charters, i. 184, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

Comp. of *wod*, wood, and *fang*, to seize, take.

WODHAG, *s.* The annual cutting of wood in a forest; Crossraguel Charters, I. 195, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

Comp. of *wod*, wood, and *hag*, to cut.

WOD-LYND, *s.* Foliage of the woods; "under *wod-lynd*," i.e. living in the woods; Gol. and Gaw., l. 123.

WODROISS, *s.* V. DICT.

As Jamieson suggested, the word in the Bann. MS. is *wodwiss*. In the Asloan MS. it is *wodwys*. He is in error, however, regarding *wethis*: it is *wechis* in the Bann. MS., and *watchis* in the Asloan. In the next line *drable* is err. for *terrible*, Bann. MS., or *terrible*, Asloan MS. In the following line, *ferfull* is *feidfull* in Bann. MS., and *ferd full* in Asloan.

As Pinkerton's version is so inaccurate, and as the Bann. version has evidently been written to dictation, we quote the passage as it stands in the Asloan MS.

The rouch *Wodwys* wyld, that bastounis bare,
Our growin gryssly and growe grym in effeir;
Mair awfull in all thing saw I never air,
Baith to walk and to ward as watchis in weir.
That terrible felloun my spreit affrayd
So ferd full of fantasy,
I durst nocht kyth to copy
All other armes thar by.

Houlate, st. 48.

In the second line *growe* is prob. an error of the scribe. The word is redundant.

WODWISS, WODWYS, s. A satyr, faun;
Houlate, st. 48. A.-S. *wude-wase*. V.
Wodroiss.

WODROME, WODROAM, WODDRAM, s.
Furious madness; a disease to which
cattle are subject, and which causes them
to rush about furiously: Orkn. and Shetl.

"The said sickness was taken off the said Marion,
and casten upon a young cow of the said John's, which
took *wolrome* and died within twenty four hours."
Hibbert's Shetland, p. 594.

Comp. of *wod*, mad, and *roam*, to run about. A.-S.
wod, mad, raging, to which has been added M. E. *rom*,
ram, from *romen*, *ramen*, to run about.

WOD-WRATH, WOD-WRAITH, adj. Lit.
madly-wrath, mad-angry; furiously enraged.
V. *Wod*.

Than schir Golagrase for grief his gray ene brynt,
Wod-wraith as the wynd his handis can wring.

Gol. and Gaw., st. 60.

"Wrath as the wind" is an old proverbial expres-
sion common in M. Eng. It occurs in *Piers Plowman*,
iii. 323, ed. Skeat. Evidently the allusion is to the
wind's fury.

WOKE, pret. Watched; Henryson, p. 198,
ed. Laing: *wook*, Accts. L. H. Treas., I.
294, Dickson. V. *Wouk*.

WOKY, s. See under *Voky, s.*

To WOLDE, v. a. To rule, govern, control,
direct. A form of *WALD*, q. v.

The wirciipe of Wales to welde and to *wolde*.
Avnt. Arthure, st. 52.

The Douce MS. reads "at *wolde*," at will or pleasure,
as one would.
A.-S. *waldan*, to rule.

WOLENE, VOLENE, adj. Woollen; "ane
volene lwyme," a loom for weaving woollen
cloth; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct.,
1565, p. 69, Mait. C. V. *WOLL*.

WOLRONN, s. Thief, robber. Fr. *voleron*.
Addit. to *WOLROUN*, q. v.

Because that Scotland of thy begging irkis,
Thow scapis in France to be a knycht of the felde;
Thow has thy clamschellis, and thy burdoun kelde,
Whonest wayis all, *wolronn*, that thou wirkis.

Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 432, S.T.S.

"A knycht of the felde," a highwayman.

WOLSOME, adj. Wandering; implying
homeless, houseless ones. Addit. to
WILSUM.

To hungre meit, nor drynk to thirsty gaif,
Nor veseit the seik, nor did redeme the thrall,
Harbreit the *wolsome*, nor nakit cled at all,
Nor yit the deid to bury, tuke I tent.

Dunbar, *I cry the mercy*, l. 29.

WOMANHEDE, s. Womanhood; Kingis
Quair, st. 117, ed. Skeat.

WOMBES, WAMES, s. pl. Bellies or belly-
portions of furskins.

"Beaver bellies or *wombes* the peice, viii s." Rates
and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305.

To WON, WONNE, v. a. To quarry; to cut,
dress, or raise stones in a quarry. V. *WIN*,
v.

"Licens to John Colquhoun of Kenmuir to *won* als-
mony lymstanes in the lyme craig at the Channown
mos as he can with ane mell quhill Mertimas nixtoom,
and to *won* and away tak the samyn to his awin vse
for tuintie merkis money." Burgh Recs. Glasgow,
1630, i. 374.

**WONDER, WONDIR, WONDRE, WONNER,
WOUNDER, WUNNER, s.** 1. A wonder,
something to be wondered at.

And the schot als so thik thar was,
That it wes *wonder* for till see.

Barbour, xvii. 333, Camb. MS.

Also used as a contemptuous term.

Our Whipper-in, wee blastit *wonner*,
Poor worthless elf, it eats a dinner,
Better than ony tenant man
His Honour has in a' the lan.

Burns, *The Twa Dogs*.

2. Used as an *adj.*, wonderful, grand; Bar-
bour, xix., 398.

3. Used as an *adv.*, wonderfully, extremely,
magnificently; *Ibid.*, i. 323, x. 620; "*wonder*
sad," Kingis Quair, st. 96; "*woundir* sair,"
Douglas, II., 113, 11, ed. Small.

To WONDER, WONNER, WUNNER, v. n. To
wonder. Also used as a *v. a.*, meaning to
be curious or anxious to know, as in, "I
wonner what's in that letter."

WONDERLY, WONDIRLY, adv. Wondrously;
Barbour, iii. 562, i. 269, Camb. MS., *Gol.*
and *Gaw.*, l. 162.

WONDRING, s. A marvel, wonder. V.
WOUNDRING.

A.-S. *wundor*, a portent, wonder; a thing which in-
spires awe; allied to A.-S. *wandian*, to turu aside
from, to respect, revere. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

WONDING, WONDLE, WONNLE, adj. Wind-
ing, wrapping, infolding; as, a *wonding*-
sheet, a winding-sheet for the dead; also
called a *wondle* or *wonnle* sheet; West of S.

"Item, for ane *wonding* scheit and kist [i.e., a coffin]
at the proueast command to ane lipperman, xlvij s."
Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 1624-5, Rec. Soc.

WONE, s. Prob. a poet. form of *wonde*,

wending, journey, march, travels; *in wone*, during the journey or march. V. WONDE, *v.*

And all thair vittalis war gone,
That thay weildit *in wone*;
Kesset couth thair find none,
That suld thair bute bene.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 37.

WONK, *pret.* Winked, Lancelot of the Laik, l. 1057, ed. Skeat.

WONNELS, *s.* A form of WINNLES, q. v.

WONT, WOND, *pret.* Weened, thought, imagined.

First quhen I did persew,
I *wont* ye had bene wyss;
But now fair weill, adew,
I fynd yow ay so nyss.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 64, ed. 1882.

A.-S. *wénan*, to ween, imagine; from A.-S. *wén*, expectation; Dutch, *waan*, Icel. *ván*, Goth. *wens*.

WOOK, *pret.* Watched. V. WOUK.

WOONE, WONE, *adj.* Woollen. V. WOUN.

WOORSOME, *s.* V. WOURSUM.

To WORP, *v. a.* To warp, to prepare the foundation of a web for the loom; part. pr. *worping*, used also as a *s.*; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1662, p. 240. V. *Warp*.

WORP, *s.* Warp of a web.

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

WORRI-BALDIE, BALDIE WORRIE, *s.* A ludicrous name for an artichoke; quasi, worry (choke), Archie (Baldie); Gall.

WORT, WIRT, *s.* Snout, trunk.

"That nayswyne be haldin within this toun vtteuche band or ane ring in thar *wort*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 436, Sp. C.

To WORT, WORTH, WIRT, *v. a.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as a pig does; part. pr. *worting*, *wortin*, *worttine*. Addit. to WORT, q. v.

". . . for the wrangwis *worttine* of thar swyne and wryngyt." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1510, p. 42, Mait. C.

A.-S. *wrót*, a snout; from which is formed *wrótan*, to turn up with the snout, to root.

To WORTH, WORTHE, WOURTH, *v. n.* To be, to happen; *Gol. and Gaw., l. 1096*; *worthes*, *worthis*, is, becomes, will or shall be; *Ibid., l. 332, 833*. Addit. to WORTH, q. v.

WORTHELETH. V. DICT.

As suggested by the editor, this term is an errat. for *worthelich*. It was so misprinted in Pinkerton's version. The Bann. MS. reads *worthelich*; and the Asloan MS. *wortheliche*.

WOSP, WOSPE, *s.* A wisp. V. *Wisp*, *s.*

WOT, WOTE, *v. pres.* I know: "wele I *wote*;" Kingis Quair, st. 47. V. WAT, WAIT.

WOUD, WOOD, *adj.* Forms of WOD, q. v.

WOUGH, *adj.* Ill, wrong, false; Sir Tristrem, l. 1730, S.T.S. V. WOUGH, *s.*

WOVIN, WOVIN, *adj.* Woollen. V. WOUN.

WOUND. V. DICT.

Delete this entry in DICT. As the editor suggested, the term is an error for *woundir* or *wonder* used as an *adv.* It was misprinted *wound* in the ed. of 1508, and Jamieson accepted it as a genuine word.

WOURDIS. A form of *worthis*, becomes, will become; *Gol. and Gaw., l. 822*. V. WORD, WORDIS, *v.*

To WOW, *v. a.* To vow, swear, take or give oath upon; E. vow. Also used for *avow*, confess, own, grant.

". . . allegend the samyn to be hir awin . . . and *wowis* the possessioun thair of." Burgh Rec. Glasg., 11 March, 1577-8.

WOWBAT, *s.* A feeble, decayed person; *Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 88, ed. 1882*. V. WOBAT, WOUBIT.

WOYELEY, *adv.* V. DICT.

Del. this entry in DICT. The term is a misprint for *wathely* in Pinkerton's version of *Gaw. and Sir Gal.*

WRAK, WRAKE, *s.* V. Vengeance. V. WRAIK.

To WRASTLE, WRASSEL, *v. a. and n.* To Wrestle. V. WARSELL.

"*Luctor, to wrastle*; Duncan, App. Etym. 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

This form is common in M. E.; and is found in Gower and Chaucer. The latter, in his description of the miller in *Cant. Tales*, says,—

"At *wrastling* he wold bere away the ram."

A.-S. *wræstlian*, to wrestle; a freq. of *wræstan*, to wrest, twist about.

To WRAY, WRAIE, WREY, WRIE, *v. a.* To accuse, slander; Sir Tristrem, l. 2126, 2179, S.T.S.

Thou seyst y gan the *wrie*,
Men seis thou bi me lay,
Ac thei ich wende to dye,
Thine erand y schal say.

Ibid., l. 2146, S.T.S.

WRAIER, *s.* Accuser, slanderer; *Ibid., 3288, S.T.S.*

A.-S. *wrēgan*, to accuse. Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for *vregja*), to slander. From this source we have E. *bewray*, M. E. *bewraien*, *biwreyn*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v.

WRAIGHLY, *adv.* Evilly, slanderously; *Gol. and Gaw, st. 13*: prob. a form of *wraietly*. Errat. in DICT.

WRAIGLANE, *adj.* Wriggling: "wan *wraiglane* wasp"; Dunbar and Kennedy, 1, 195.

WRAN, VRAN, *s.* The wren; "The cutty *wran*," the little wren: *wran*, Compl. Scot., p. 39, E.E.T.S.: and frequently called *wrannie*.

WRANGUS, VRANGUS, *adj.* Wrongful; Compl. Scot., p. 80, E.E.T.S. V. WRANGWIS.

To WREATH, WREETH, WRETH, *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, swirl, eddy, wreath; Watty and Meg, st. 1. V. *Writh*.

WREATH, WREETH, WRETH, *s.* A wreath, drift, as of snow or sand.

Ae night the storm the steeples rocked
Poor labour sweet in sleep was locked,
While burns wi snawy *wreeths* upchoked
Wild eddying swirl,
Or thro' the mining outlet bocked,
Down headlong hurl.

Burns, A Winter Night, st. 2.

WRETHING, WRAITHIN, *part.* and *s.* Twisting, twining, as in "*wrethin*' strae-rapes:" swirling, eddying, wreathing; as "The snaw was *wraithin* in the glen." Also, turning, varying, variation, change, as in "*wrething* lesse or more." V. *Writh*.

And how so be [it], that sum clerkis trete
That all your chancé causit is tofore
Heigh in the hevin, by quhois effectis grete
Ye movit are to *wrething* lesse or more.

Kingis Quair, st. 146, ed. Skeat.

WRECHIT, *adj.* Wretched; Kingis Quair, st. 167. V. WRETCH.

A.-S. *wrecca*, an outcast, an exile: from *wrecan*, to drive, urge, hence to exile. M. E. *wrecche*.

To WREST, *v. a.* To twist, rack, wrench; hence, to torture: *part. pt. wrest*. Addit. to WREIST, q. v.

And all myn auenture
I gan oure-hayle, that langer slepe ne rest
Ne myght I nat, so were my wittis *wrest*.
Kingis Quair, st. 10, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *wraestan*, to twist forcibly, wrench.

WREUCH, *adj.* Sorrowful, sorely grieved, wretched.

Robene murnit, and Makyne leuche;
Scho sang, he sicht sair:
And so left him bayth wo and *wreuch*,
In dolour and in cair,
Kepand his hird under a huche,
Amangis the holtis hair.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 125.

"Wretchedness," which is Sibbald's defn. of *Reuch*, adopted by Jamieson, is not correct: the word is an *adj.* It seems to be the Icel. *hryggr*, afflicted, grieved, distressed; corresponding to the A.-S. *hrowig*, and E. *rueful*. V. VIGFUSSON.

To WREY, WRIE, *v. a.* To slander. V. *Wray*.

To WRING, *v. a.* To wring the hands, lament; Kingis Quair, st. 57.

To WRITH, WRYTH, WRETH, WREETH, WREATH, *v. a.* 1. To turn, twist, sway; hence to govern, control, direct; Kingis Quair, st. 107. Also, to turn aside, withdraw, remove, unfold.

Or I sall, with my fader old Saturne,
And with all hale oure hevny alliance,
Our glad aspectis from thame *writh* and turne.
Ibid., st. 122, ed. Skeat.

2. To twist, pluck up, thrust or drive out.

The Lady was wow'd, but scho said nay
With men that wald hir wed;
Sa suld we *wryth* all syn away,
That in our breist is bred.

Henryson, The Bludy Serk, l. 107.

3. To swirl, eddy, drift, wreath, like snow or sand: hence, to overlay, bank or block up.

Keen the frosty winds were blawing,
Deep the snaw had *wreath'd* the ploughs.

Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, st. 1.

A.-S. *wriþan*, to twist about; Icel. *riþa*, Dan. *vríde*, Swed. *vrída*, to wring, twist, turn.

WROKKIN, *part. pt.* Avenged, Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 45. V. WROKEN.

To WRY, WRYE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

Delete the quotation from Kingis Quair and the accompanying note under the entry in DICT. *To-wrye* is there a compound verb with the prefix *to-*; cf. "*distorqueo, ic to-writh*," Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Zupitza, p. 155. See note in Gloss. to Kingis Quair, ed. Skeat.

WRY, WRYE, *adj.* Twisted, turned aside: hence crooked, uneven. *On wry*, awry; Barbour, iv. 705, Camb. MS., Kingis Quair, st. 73.

To WRYTH, *v. a.* To twist. V. *Writh*.

WSCHA, WSSAY, *s.* Issue, completion, close. V. *Ushie*, ISCHE.

"That day was the *wssay* of the chamerlan ayr."
Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1437, p. 124.

The term here implies the making up of the records, accounts, and claims of the court.

WTINLAND, *s.* Pasture land. V. *Utinland*.

WUD, WID, *pret.* Would. V. WAD.

WUDDLE, *v.* and *s.* V. WIDDLE.

WUGH, *s.* Woe. V. WOUGH, WOUGH.

WUMBLE, WOMBLE, WOMMEL, *s.* A wimble, auger. V. WUMMIL.

WUN, WVNE, *part. pt.* Kept under control, subdued. V. WON, *v. n.*, WIN, *v. n.*

Fra raige of yowth the ryuk hes rune,
And ressonne tane the man to tune,
The brukle body than is *wvne*,
And maid ane veschell new.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 77, ed. 1882.

WUST, *pret.* Wist, knew. V. WOST.

WY, WYE, WYGH, WYGHE, WAY, *s.* Man, soldier, knight; *pl.* *wyes, wyis, wyghes*. Occurs freq. in Gawain Romances, and applied to God in Green Knight, l. 2441. The *pl.* form *wayis* occurs in Houlate, st. 39, Bann. MS. A.-S. *wiga*, a warrior.

WYANDOUR, *s.* V. DICT.

Regarding Macpherson's note under this word in his Gloss. to Wyntown, it may be remarked that, while the 1561 ed. of Chaucer has *viended*, supplied with meat, the MSS. have *envyned*, i. e., furnished with wine.

To WYCIE, *v. a.* To vitiate; Houlate, st. 71. V. *Vicie*.

WYDQUHARE, *adv.* V. *Wide-Whare*.

WYG, WYGG, WYGGE, *s.* A kind of bread. V. *WIG*.

WYLD AVENTOURIS, WYLD AUNTOURIS, *s. pl.* V. *Aventour*.

To WYLE, WILE, *v. a.* To select. V. *WILE*, *WALE*.

WYLECOT, WYLYCOAT, *s.* V. *WILIE-COAT*.

WYN, *s.* Pleasure, delight. V. *WIN*.

WYNLY, *adv.* Pleasantly. V. *Winly*.

To WYN, WYNE, *v. n.* To dwell, abide. V. *WON*.

WYND, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the entry in DICT.: *wynd* simply means wind. Jamieson was misled by a mistake in the version from which he quoted. In the second line of the quotation Pinkerton printed *and* for *ad*, which in the ed. of 1508 was a misprint for *as*. The line originally ran thus:—
Wod-wraith as the wynd, his handis can wring.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 770.

WYNDES, WYNDLES, *s. pl.* Winch, windlass, block and tackle; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 321, 335; *wyndles*, II. 342, Sp. C.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 99, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WINDIS, q. v.

WYNING, VYNING, *s.* Gain, profit, interest. V. *Winning*.

WYSSIL, *s.* Exchange. V. *Wissle*.

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

Delete this entry in DICT. *Wyt*, in the passage quoted, is an error for *wyth*, with, in the sense of against. MS. has *wyt*. The same error occurs in vii. 621 of the same work. See Skeat's ed. of Barbour, p. 175, footnote.

To WYTE, *v. n.* To escape, go, depart, vanish.

For alle the welthe of this werlde thus awaye *wytis*.
Avant. Arthur, st. 17.

Lat. *vitare*, to shun, avoid, escape.