

E, EE, EIE, E'E, s. Eye; look, look-out, watch; regard, liking, desire, craving; as in "a kindly *ee*, a lang *ee*, a constant *ee*." Addit. to E.

AFORE E. Before one's eyes, in one's heart or mind.

" . . . eldaris quha hes the feir of God *afore e*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 279, Rec. Soc.

TO HAVE E. To look, watch, watch over; to consider, be interested in, try to assist or benefit.

" . . . the counsals regardand and *haveand eie* to the burges barnes of the said towne, and to schaw thame favour." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 59, Rec. Soc.

TO EAGGLEBARGIN, *v. n.* To wrangle, contend, quarrel, Ramsay. V. ARGLE-BARGLE.

Pron. also *Eagle-baggle* in the Lothians; *argie-bargie* in Fife and Perthshire; and *argo-bargo* in the West of S. In Ayrshire *argie-bargie* is also in use. These variations show that this word has nothing to do with *haggling* in a *bargain*, as Dr. Jamieson suggested; but *argle-bargle* and all its varieties illustrate the Scottish tendency to drop or change the liquids in words that are much used.

EARLEATHER, s. V. *Eirledder*.

EASE, EIS, EISS, ESS, s. Ease, leisure, satisfaction, comfort, favour; Barbour, i. 228, vii. 302: *at eiss*, at leisure, Ibid. xv. 542: *male ess*, disease, Ibid. xx. 73, Camb. MS., and in Edin. MS. *malice*.

TO EASE, EIS, EISS, *v. a.* To comfort, satisfy, Barbour, v. 291.

EASED, *part. pt.* Rested, satisfied; well furnished or provided.

"So then, seeing our nobles now may be, as of olde they were then, so honourable *eased* with ones princely lles or tombes, why should they wilfully incurre vn-necessar profanation, by burying in Kirks?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 10.

O. Fr. *aisé*, pleased, satisfied. But in this case *eased* is used in the sense of *aisé* in the phrase *aisé en son mesnage*, which Cotgrave renders "well furnished with all household prouision."

EASY, ESIE, ESY, *adj.* Light, moderate, not great, costly, or extravagant: as, "Now,

mak your price *easy*." It is also used as an *adv.*: as, "They're bein folk, but they live quite *easy*," i.e., without much cost or display. Comp. *easier*, superl. *easiest*, *esiest*.

Braid burdis and benkis our beld with bancouris of gold,
Cled our with clene clathis,
Raylit full of riches,
The *esiest* was the arress,
That ye se schold.

Houlate, st. 52.

"*Esiest*," least worth, least expensive.

EASTIN, ESTIN, *adj.* and *adv.* Eastern, eastward, Dunbar; Compl. Scot., p. 61, E. E. T. S.

EATEN CORN, EATTEN CORNE, ETTEN CORNE, s. Oats eaten by domestic animals trespassing.

"Alexander Dickie persued Barbara Fultoun for sevein peckis of *eatten* corne this last summer." Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV. 75.

EBBIE, s. The abbrev. of Ebenezer; it is often further abbreviated into Ebb, which in West and South of S. is pron. Aib.

EBURE, s. V. EUOUR, EVER.

ED, EODE, *pret.* Went. V. YED, YEDE.

TO EDDER, *v. a.* To rope a stack. V. ETHER.

EDDIE, s. The abbrev. of Edward; it is often further shortened into Ed, which is corr. into Ned.

TO EDDLE, ETTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To earn, win by labour, work for: as, "Ye'll just get what ye *eddle* for, or what ye *ettle*."

EDDLES, EDDLINS, ETTLES, ETTLINS, s. *pl.* Earnings, wages, recompense, retribution; fruits of one's labour: as, "Wait a wee, your *eddlins* 'll ourtak ye." "Ye'll get your *ettlins* for that yet."

Icel. *ödlask*, to win, gain as property; Cleasby. In the North of E. the forms are *addle*, *aidle*, *eddle*. V. Brackett's Gloss.

'EE, *pron.* A coll. form for *thee* and *ye*, and sometimes for *thou* and *you*; as, "I maun tell 'ee." "Is tat 'ee?" i.e. is it you?

This was a common form in the West of S. thirty years ago, and may still be heard in rural districts. The modern form is *ye*.

EEN, EIN, *adj.* and *v.* Even. V. EVIN.

EENSHANKS, *s.* Afternoon repast; also called *four-hours*, from the time at which it was taken. V. FOURHOURS.

This repast is also named *antrim*, *antrin*, *andorn*, and of late years *drum*: but all are from *undern*.

Eenshanks is a corr. of *een* or *eenin*, evening, and *shenk*, drink, refreshment. The term still exists in the South of Scot. See *nuncheon* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

EERAN, EERIN, EARAND, *s.* An errand, message, business; Whistle Binkie, i. 253; pl. *eerans*, *eerins*, duties, daily work outside one's own house, purchases.

In some districts the applications of the pl. form are peculiar. The husband's *eerans* or *turns* are his daily work or round of duties; but the wife's *eerans* are her messages or purchases, and her *turns* are her round of domestic duties.

EETCH, EITCH, AITCH, *s.* An adze, a carpenter's tool.

EFREST. Errat. in *DICT.* for *Esiest*, q. v.

This error was made by the transcriber of Pinkerton's version of the Houlate. Jamieson's note on the word suggests a meaning quite the reverse of that which the correct word implies. V. under *Easy*.

EFT, EFF, *adv.* After, afterwards, again; Barbour, vi. 378. Addit. to EFT.

EFT-CROP, EFF-CROP, *s.* 1. After-crop, also called tail-crop, i.e., the grass that springs up among the stubble after the crop is cut. V. *Averish*.

2. A crop of the same kind as the ground yielded last year. V. *Eff-crop*, v.

To EFF-CROP, *v. a.* Lit. to after-crop, i.e., to take two successive crops of the same kind from a field.

"... tenants were restricted not to *eff-crop* the infield (i.e., not to take two successive crops of oats), nor to fourth-crop the out-field till *baugh-ley*." Robertson, Agriculture of S. Dist. Perthshire, p. 23.

EFTERHIN, EFTIRHIN, *prep.* and *adv.* Another form of EFTERHEND, EFTIRHEND, q. v.

This term often implies *next after*, and sometimes *over and above*, in addition to, when used as a prep. As an adv. it often implies *soon* or *immediately afterwards*.

EFTERINS, EFTIRENS, *s.* Lit. afterins, that which comes after, the result, consequence, effect, settlement, penalty, reward. V. EFTIR-FALLIS.

To EGLE, EGGLE, *v. a.* A corr. of *ettle*, to intend, design, aim, attempt; part. pr. *egling*.

"... put furth his hand *egling* to mak him ane gait." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 3 May, 1557.

EIK, EKE, EK, *adv.* Also.

EILINS, EELINS. 1. As an *s. pl.*, equals in age. V. EILDINS.

2. As an *adj.*, of equal age; as "Your laddie's *eilins* wi' our lassie." West of S.

To EIND, EYND, EIN, *v. a.* and *n.* To breathe, whisper; devise, imagine. V. EIND, *s.*

To EIND-ILL, EINDILL, EYNDILL, EINIL, *v. n.* and *a.* Lit. to breathe ill: to devise, imagine, whisper, or spread evil thoughts; to be jealous, suspicious, or vengeful; to suspect, defame, slander. V. EYNDILL.

They lightly sone and covettis quickly;
They blame ilk body and thay blekit;
They *eindill* fast and dois ill lickly;
They sklander saikles and thay suspectit.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882.

The form *indill* was also used. V. under *Eldning*.

This word has been printed *kindill* by Lord Hailes in his extracts from the Bannatyne MS., and *eindill*, which is the correct reading, by the Hunterian Club, and by the editor of the 1882 ed. of Scott's Poems. The context, however, suggests that it should be printed *eind-ill*: and when it is thus separated into its parts the whole passage becomes plain and pithy.

To EIR, EYR, *v. a.* To plough, till, cultivate; pret. *eyrit*, Henryson, Foxe and Wolfe, l. 22; *eyrit*, Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 9; part. pr. *eyrand*. V. ERE, AR.

In the Gloss. of Laing's ed. of Henryson *eyrit* is rendered "waxed." This is a mistake.

EIRDE HOUSES. V. under ERD.

EIRS, EERS, *s. pl.* The kidneys. V. EARS, NEIRS.

EIR-LEDDER, ERLEDDER, *s.* The loin-strap, a portion of the harness of a draught-horse; also called the *eyr-strap* or *neir-strap*, because it passes over the region of the kidneys; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 295, and Gloss.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the etym. of *eyrledder* is a mistake. The word is a corr. of *neerledder*, from M. E. *neer*, a kidney: O. H. Germ. *neiro*, O. Icel. *nyra*. V. STRATMANN.

EIRLEDDER-PINS, ERLEDDIR-PYNNYS, *s. pl.* The pins of iron on the shafts of a cart to which the eyr-leathers were fastened; Accts. L. H. Treas., Gloss.

EISTLET, EISLIT, EISTELLIT, *adv.* and *adj.* Eastward; West of S.: "be *eistellit* the same," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 389, Rec. Soc. V. EASTILT.

EK, *adv.* and *v.* V. *Eik*, EIK.

ELABORED, *part. pt.* Industriously worked, built, or fashioned. O. Fr. *elaboré*.

“ . . . Pharas Cenches . . . having a sepulchral Pyramide *elaboré* by the painfull taske of God's people.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 9.

This word is not uncommon in E. works of the same period. In Urquhart's Rabelais, Author's Prologue, we find the phrase “most perfectly *elaboured* by nature.”

ELCROOK, ELCRUIK, *s.* Lit. an eel-spear or leister, but generally applied to the large flesh fork used by cooks.

“Item, ane peulder dische, ane trunscheor, ane *elcruik* and ladill, price thair of xx. s.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 129.

“ . . . of Laik patrones they become lawlesse publicans, lyke Hophnees with *elcrookes* to minche and not Samueles to mense the offerings of God.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

ELCRUIK, *s.* A crock or earthen vessel for holding oil; also a crock. V. EULCRUKE.

In the Burgh Rec. Soc. version of the law quoted by Jamieson this vessel is called simply “*a cruk* ;” but the same article is meant,—an *oil-crock*.

ELDIS. Errat. in DICT. for *Clois*, closely.

In the list of Errata printed at the end of his Gloss., Ruddiman gives *clois* as the correct reading; *eldis* was therefore set aside, not overlooked. Small's ed. reads *clois*.

ELDNING, ELDNYNG, *part.* Rousing, firing up, making jealous; Dunbar, Mariit Women, l. 126; as a *s.*, jealousy, Ibid., ll. 119, 204. Addit. to ELDNING, q. v.

A.-S. *elnian*, to strengthen. V. Jamieson's note, in which he suggests that *eyndlyng* is the same with *indilling*. This is confirmed by the Maitland MS. reading *endling* in l. 204. V. *Eind-ill*.

ELENCH, *s.* A summary, abstract, recapitulation, conclusive summing up.

“Now here, ere I end, for the more populare application, I will contriue an *elench* of some former reasones in sylogistick forme; by the which self-momus may see Kirk-buriall blame vndenyable induced.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 20.

Lat. *elenchus*, an index of a book; in logic, the conclusion or summing up of an argument.

ELF-ARROW-HEADS, *s. pl.* Same as ELFSHOT, q. v.

ELSCHENER, ELSCHONER, ALSCHONER, *s.* V. ELSHENDER.

ELSHIN, ELSHON, ELSIN, ELSON, *s.* An awl. V. ELSYN.

EMBROUDIN, ENBROUDIN, *part. pt.* Embroidered or bordered; trimmed or decorated with an ornamental border; decked, adorned. V. BROWDIN.

(Sup.)

O

Endland a ryuer plesant to behold,
Enbroudin all with fresche flowris gay.
Kings Quair, st. 152, Skeat's ed.

Broudin or *browdin* is a more common form, and still in use.

EMERANT, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *Emeraut*: but the definition is correct. Also, in the following entry *Emerant*, *Emerand* should be *Emeraut*, *Emeraud*: the *ut, ud=lt, ld*.

EMMELDYNG, *s.* Prob. a misprint of *emmeldyug*, lit. outside or edge-refuse; butcher's offal, scrap, or carcase paring; also applied to a strip, rag, or tatter hanging from a piece of dress. Another form is EMMLE-DEUG, q. v.

Jamieson entered this word with its quotation, but gave neither defin. nor etym. for it. That it is a misprint is almost certain; and by substituting *u* for *n* the passage becomes clear, but remains coarse.

The term is a compound of Gael. *iomall* (pron. *emall*), outskirt, border, edge, and *diugh*, the refuse of persons or things; M'Leod and Dewar.

EMMLE-DEUG, *s.* Another form of *Emmeldyng* in last entry, q. v. Addit. to DICT.

The definition given in DICT. is secondary, and the etym. suggested is wrong. See explanations given above.

EMMORAUT, *s.* and *adj.* Emerald: another form of *emeraut*. V. under *Emerant*.

This form is often misprinted *emmorant*, through misreading *u* as *n*.

To EMPESCHE, EMPESH, *v. a.* V. EMPASH.

EMPHASE, *s.* Emphasis, force of expression or meaning; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6. O. Fr. *emphase*, id.

EMPIRE, *adj.* Empyrean, empyreal; “the hauyn *empire*,” the highest heaven, Compl. Scot., p. 49, E. E. T. S. Fr. *empyrée*.

To ENCHAIP, *v. a.* To buy, bargain, trade, do business; Rauf Coilyear, st. 25. Errat. in DICT. V. under *Encheve*.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the meaning of this term does not suit the passage quoted. *Enchaip* may be from O. Fr. *enchapter*, var. of *achapter*, later *acheter*, to buy, procure, trade; Lat. *adcapere*. Or it may be formed with Fr. prefix *en*, and M. E. *chep*, *cheap*, barter, traffic.

To ENCHEVE, ENCHEIF, ENCHIEF, *v. a.* To achieve, accomplish, go through with; hence, to win, conquer, triumph. A corr. of *achieve*.

That I haue said I sall hauld, and that I tell the plane;
Quhair one coilyear may enchaip I trow till *encheif*.
Rauf Coilyear, st. 25.

That is, “Where any collier may trade I trust to succeed.” V. *Enchaip*.

Encheve and *escheve* are variants of *achieve*, borrowed from the O. Fr., which gives many similar forms; as *encuser* and *escuser* for *accuser*. V. BURGUX.

To ENCHEVE, ENCHEIF, ENCHIEF, ENCHEWE, *v. a.* To eschew, shun, avoid, shy at; Douglas Virgil, v. ch. 8.

These are simply variants of *escheve, escheve*. Douglas in his translation of Virgil uses both forms, but *escheve* more frequently. In Bk. v. ch. 8, both forms occur within the course of a few lines. V. ESCHEVE.

To ENCHIEF, *v. a.* V. *Encheve, ESCHEVE*.

Jamieson's first suggestion regarding this term is correct, although given with considerable doubt. Explanation is given under *Encheve*.

To END, *v. n.* To come to an end, to die; Barbour, xi. 553.

ENDING, END-DAY, *s.* End, end of life, death; Barbour, ii. 197: *end-day, Houlate*, l. 117.

Enday, day of ending or of death, as used by Wynthown, is used also in the general sense of *ending*.

ENDUE, ENDEW, *adj.* Due, owing, unpaid.

" . . . for borrowed money *endew* be hire." Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 90.

ENDURAND, *prep.* During. V. INDURAND.

ENEL-SHEET, *s.* Lit. an *end-day sheet*, a winding-sheet. V. ENDAY.

Forbye a dainty *enel-sheet*,
Twa cods, whilk on the boustier meet,
An' slips anew to mak' complete
A beddin' o' the kin' O.

Wat. Watson's Poems, p. 59.

The *enel-sheet* was a double sheet of fine linen which thrifty females selected and carefully preserved in fold ready to be used as a covering for their dead body before it was put in the coffin. It was a special requisite of a bride's outfit, and decked her bed on the marriage night: after which it was carefully laid past to be used again only as her last earthly covering.

To ENFORCE, *v. a.* To force, force open, forcibly enter, violate. Fr. *forcer*.

"And although to beligger the lodgings of men, . . . they wil looke ere they loup; yet to *enforce* the Kirkhouse (as if God had no gunnes) there are many of small feare." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To ENGENER, *v. a.* To engender, beget; pret. *engeneret*, Compl. Scot., p. 153, E. E. T. S. Fr. *engendrer*.

ENGYEOUN, ANGYEOUN, *s.* An onion, Burgh Recs. Aberd., p. 127.

ENLANG, ENLANGIS, ENLANGS, INLANGIS, *adv.* Endwise, end foremost, from end to end, right on, without break or pause. Addit. to ENDLANG, q. v.

These forms are frequently met with; but they represent simply the common pron. of *endlang, endlangis*.

ENLANG, ENLANGIS, *prep.* Along, by way of: forms of *alang, alangs*, and like them used also as *adv.*

" . . . ane penny for ilk beist passand *enlangis* the brig." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 167, Rec. Soc.

To ENLUMYNE, *v. a.* To illumine; part. pt. *enlumynyt*, Barbour, xx. 229. Edin. MS.

To ENNOY, *v. a.* To annoy; part. pt. *ennoyit*, annoyed, troubled; Douglas, Virgil, V. ch. 11.

ENPARING, *s.* Impairing, diminution, lowering; Douglas, Virgil, xiii. ch. 11. O. Fr. *empire*.

ENSENS, *s.* Incense, Compl. Scot., p. 7. E. E. T. S. Fr. *encens*.

To ENSENCE, *v.* To offer incense, Dunbar.

ENSENYE, *s.* Insignia; "the *enseny* of the fleise," Compl. Scot., p. 149, E. E. T. S. Addit. to ENSENYIE.

ENSPRETH, *s.* and *adj.* V. INSPRAICH.

To ENSURE, *v. a.* To make sure, rely; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8. O. Fr. *sœur*, sure.

ENTECHMENT, *s.* Teaching, learning, experience; Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 4. A.S. *tæcan, tæcean*, to show, teach.

ENTENT, *s.* 1. Intention, purpose, message. In hous and in hall hee To tell his *entent*.

Houlate, l. 143.

2. As a law term, judicial finding or assent; hence, concurrence, consent.

That sen it nychlit Nature, thair alleris maistriss,
Thai coud nocht trete but *entent* of the temperale.

Ibid., l. 277.

O. Fr. *entente*, intention; M. E. *entente*. In law the *entent* or *intent* of any disputed point was determined by the judges.

To ENTER, *v. a.* To commence, set to work, as, "We'll *enter* the men on the ditch the morn;" to begin to work, or set to work for the first time, as "to *enter* a hawk," to fly it at quarry for the first time; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 360, Dickson: to take on trial, to undergo probation, as, "We *enter* prentices for a month before indenture." O. Fr. *entrev*.

" . . . beast or body, education should aye be minded, I have six terries at hame. . . . I had them a' regularly *entered*, first wi' rottens—then wi' stoats or weasels—and then wi' the tods and the brocks—and now they fear naething that ever cam wi' a hairy skin on't." Guy Mannerling, ch. xxii.

ENTRE, ENTRA, *s.* Entry to office, duty, possession, inheritance; the succession of an heir, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 6, 315; compareance, as, "souerte for the *entre* of a man to the Justice aire," *Ibid.* I. 217. O. Fr. *entrée*.

To **ENTERMET**, *v. n.* To intermeddle, intronit; pret. and part. pt. *entermettit*. O. Fr. *entremettre*.

“ . . . to pass and summonde the folkis that *entermittit* with the brokin schip.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 101, Dickson.

To **ENTIRE**, **ENTYRE**, *v. a.* To inter, bury; part. pt. *entirit*, *entyrit*; Barbour, xix. 224; Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 4. Lat. *in terra*.

ENTIRE, *s.* Interment, burial; Douglas, Virgil, vi. ch. 2.

ENWYT, *part. pt.* Witnessed, attested, proven.

“ . . . the said Jhone Myller denyit ony stryken of hym, bot yt was *enwyt* be secht of his ourisman.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 June, 1541, Mait. c.

ENY, *adj.* Any; Barbour, x. 200.

EQUE, *s.* A closed or balanced account; hence, acquittance, receipt; so called from the phrase, “*et sic eque*,” which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled; Burgh Rec. Glasgow, II. 41.

“ . . . produceit the townes *eque* vpoun the payment of thair burrow mailles in exchequer.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 118, Rec. Soc.

EQUIVOCATION, *s.* The method, manner, or act of calling different things by the same name: also, a name applied or common to different things.

“ . . . it [i.e. the grave] hes yet seauen names more, that, by scripturall *equivocation*, are common with hell.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

“As by weighing the scripturall *equivocations* that are bestowed on both kirk and graue.” Ibid. Lat. *equus*, equal; and *vocatis*, a calling.

ER, *v. aux.* Are; Douglas, Barbour.

ERAST, **ERASTE**, *adj. superl.* Earliest, readiest, soonest or easiest got at; hence, first. Addit. to **ERAST**.

“ . . . to do this with the *eraste* pennyës that may be gottyn of the comoune rentaille.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 5 Sept., 1452, Sp. C.

“ . . . a promise of the *erast* chapilnary that vakit at was at thar gift.” Ibid., 20 July, 1456.

ERB, **EIRB**, *s.* An herb; Compl. Scot. p. 67, E. E. T. S.

ERE, *adv.* Formerly. V. **ER**.

To **ERIE**, **EARIE**, *v. n.* To fall behind, to be lacking or awanting: part. pr. *eriand*, *eareand*, used also as a *s.* meaning amount lacking, deficit.

“ . . . and quhair that will not serve, the *eareand* to be suppliet out of the collectionis for the poore at the kirk dooris.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 4 June, 1619, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *erier*, *erieré*, var. of *arriere*, Mod. Fr. *arrière*, behind, backward: from Lat. *ad retro*. V. Burguy's Gloss.

ERLEDDER, *s.* V. under *Eirs*.

ERRAS, *s.* Arras, Accts. L. H. Treas. I. 52.

ERROUR, *s.* An erroneous verdict of an inquest, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 210; *assis of error*, an assize summoned to correct such a verdict and retour, Ibid., i. 214, Dickson.

ERSCHE, **ERYSCHE**, **ERIS**, *adj.* Belonging to the Highlands of Scotland, Celtic; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 177, 233, 266. V. **ERSE**.

ERSCHMAN, *s.* A Highlander, a Celt; Ibid., I. 288.

ERCHRYE, **ERCHRYNE**, *s.* The Celtic people; the country of the Erse or Irish. V. **ERSE**.

Thir ar the Ireland kingis of the *Erchrye*. *Houlate*, l. 801, Bann. MS.

The Asloan MS. reads *Irischerye*.

ERSE, **ERS**, *s.* 1. Bottom. V. **ARSE**.

“ . . . and that the meill be als gud in the sek *ers* as in the mouth thairof.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 5 Dec., 1571.

2. Hinder end; tail, as in the tail-board of a cart, the tail of a plough, which are called the *erse*-board, and the *erse* o' the plough or the plough-*erse*.

Erse is the common form, and represents the pron. in Scot.; the form *arse* is similarly used in various districts of Eng.

ERWEST, *s.* Harvest, harvest time, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 21, Mait. Club.

ESCAPE, *s.* A fault, slip, mistake, error in translation.

Spotswood, in his account of the Burntisland Assembly when discussing the subject of a new translation of the Scriptures, and a new metrical version of the Psalms, tells how King James urged the necessity of the undertaking by pointing out “sundry *escapes* in the common translation,” etc. V. Note in Reg. Privy Council, VI. 237, and full account in Spots., pp. 463, 465.

Shakespeare used this term in the sense of violation or transgression of lawful restraint; Tit. Andron., iv. 2; a sense of modern E. *escapade*.

ESCHAMIT, *part. pt.* Ashamed, Compl. Scot., p. 43, E. E. T. S. M. E. *aschamed*.

A.-S. *áscamod*, p. p. of *áscamian*, to make ashamed; Skeat.

To **ESCHEIF**, **ESCHIEF**, *v. a.* V. **ESCHEVE**.

ESCHELLIT, **ESCHELLETT**, *s.* A small hand-bell or clapper, such as was used by lepers. O. Fr. *eschellette*.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, and the suggestion he made regarding its meaning is certainly wrong. The meaning now given renders the passages quoted in the Dicer. clear and intelligible.

O. Fr. *eschelle*, "a little hand-bell, such as Cryers vse;" Cotgr. It is a dimin. of O. Fr. *eschiele*, *eschelle*, a little bell; Burguy: or, as Cotgrave gives it, of *eschalle*, "a little ringing or tinging bell."

ESCHET, ESCHETE, ESCHETIT, *part. pt.*
Escheated, forfeited; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 10, 67, Burgh Recs.

ESCHET, ESCHETE, ESHET, *s.* Forfeiture, Compl., Scot., p. 133, E. E. T. S.; forfeit; pl. *eschetis*, *eschaetis*, forfeited goods, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 11, Dickson: *eshet*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., I. 436.

O. Fr. *eschet*, p. p. of *escheoir*, to fall out, to fall or come unto; Cotgr.

ESHUED, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Shunned. V. ESCHVEVE.

ESIE, ESIEST. V. under *Ease*.

ESPOSIT, ESSPOSIT, *part. pt.* Promised, pledged, bound by promise or agreement. Another form is *asposit*, q. v.

" . . . and geyf it hapyns the sayd Jonot to byg thar land that John sal suple tharto has he is *essposit*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 118, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *esposer*, to espouse, in the sense in which it is used in the phrase 'to espouse a cause,' i.e., to become pledged to follow or support it. Burguy gives the forms *esposer*, *espuser*, *espouser*, from Lat. *sponsare*, to pledge oneself, to become surety. The form *asposit*, which is more common in our Burgh Records, is found in almost every engagement of a new chaplain by the magistrates; he is to perform certain stated duties as he is *asposit*, i.e., bound by his agreement or promise, pledged to do. Jamieson's definition of the term is thus defective.

Dessposit is used in exactly the same sense and circumstances in Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Feb., 1476.

ESPYNE, *s.* A long-boat. V. ASPYNE.

ESS, *s.* Ease. V. *Ease*.

To ET, ETE, *v. a.* To eat; *pret.* *et*, *ete*, *ett*, *eyt*, *eyte*, Barbour, ii. 495, iii. 539, vii. 169; *part. pt.* *etin*, *etyn*, Ibid., vii. 170.

To ETHER, EDDER, *v. a.* To rope a stack of grain, &c. V. DICT.

The defin. of this term in DICT. is correct, but the etym. is wrong. There is no such word as *heatherian* in A.-S. The verb is derived from the *s. ether*, A.-S. *edor*, a fence, enclosure, &c. V. ETHERINS.

EUR, VRE, *s.* Ore. V. URE.

EUUSE, EVUSE, EWUSE, *adj.* and *adv.*
Forms of *ewous*, near, contiguous, q. v.

These forms occur in the same record, and all are misprinted with *n* for *u*. V. under EWOUS.

To EVANCE, *v. a.* To advance, forward, in the sense of paying, lending, or sending money.

"[The bailies and council] ordane James Ros . . . to evance every one of thame the sowme of xxvj li. for fulfilling of thair promys maid to my said Lord Regentis Grace," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 1 July, 1575.

EVER, *s.* V. EVOUR, EUOUR.

EVIN, EWIN, EWYN, EIN, EEN, *adj.* Even, smooth, level, straight, equal; of equal rank, worth, or ability.

EVIN, EVYN, EWYN, *adv.* Evenly; level, in a level position; in a line with, on equal terms or footing, all alike, straight.

To EVIN, EWIN, EWYN, EIN, EEN, *v. a.* 1.
To even, equal, match, mate; as, "Ne'er a man'll *evin* till her;" *part. pt.*, *evind*, *eend*, *eind*.

2. To direct, speak of, charge, or lay to one's charge; as, "Sic a thing was never *eind* to him," i.e., intended for, hinted to, or attributed to him. Addit. to EVEN, q. v.

EVINING, EWYNNING, *s.* Evening, levelling; the act of levelling.

" . . . consentit to the *ewynning* of thair Castelhill, and yking the same about." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 110, Sp. C.

A.-S. *efen*, *euen*, even, level; M. E. *euen*.

EVIN, EVYN, EWIN, EWYN, *s.* Eve, evening, eventide; Barbour. l. 106, xvii. 335, xix. 719. *Een*, and *ein* are also used.

A.-S. *efen*.

EWEST, *superl.* Nearest. Errat. in DICT. V. under *Ewous*.

EWIL-CRUIK, *s.* A corr. of *aval-crook*, also pron. *aval-cruik*, and *havil-cruik*: lit. a lowering crook, or crook for lowering a pot suspended over the fire. It consists of a set of links or rings and a small movable hook.

" . . . ane taingis, ane *evil cruik*, ane pair of pot bulis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 336, Sp. C.
Fr. *avaler*, to lower or let down.

EWIS, *s.* Advice, counsel. V. AUISE.

" . . . dekin of the wobstairs by *ewis* and consent of the hail craft." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 30 Sept. 1566.

EWOUS, EUOUS, EUUSE, EVUSE, EWISE, *adj.* and *adv.* Near, close, contiguous: compar. *mair ewous*; *superl.* *ewest*, *maist ewous*.

" . . . being committit to *ewous* and nar this burgh." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 82, Sp. C.

" . . . houssis callit the townis houssis, . . . and that maist *ewous* to the tolbuith." Ibid., p. 120.

" . . . one of your landis liand mair *evuse* to ws, or interchange the saidis landis with wtheris haiffand landis liand mair *evuse* to ws." Ibid., I. 117.

The form *maist ewest*, which frequently occurs in Burgh Records, Charters, etc., is really a double superlative; and prob. it was this form which misled Jamieson to adopt *ewest* as the primary *adj.* He certainly knew that *ewest* was used, as it still is, in the sense of nearest, next, (V. note); but perhaps he had not found the simpler form *ewous*, or had taken it to be a corr. of *ewest*.

Perhaps *ewous* is a corr. of *newous*; cf. A.-S. *néawist*, neighbourhood, nearness, and Prov. E. *newstness*, nearness.

EXCEPAND, *part.* and *prep.* Excepting, except; Compl. Scot., p. 95, E. E. T. S.

To EXCERCE, *v. a.* V. EXERCE.

EXECUTION, EXECUCIOUN, *s.* As a law term implies carrying out or causing to take effect; hence, *the execucioun of a summons* is the serving of it; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 239.

To EXEME, EXEMPNE, *v. a.* To examine, prosecute, sit in judgment on, test or try; Lyndsay, *Kitteis Confessioun*, l. 7. Addit. to EXAME, EXEM.

For quhill he gadderis and growis riche,
He settis you to *exeme* sum wiche.

Rob Stene's Dream p. 19.

This peculiar form of *examine* appears to have been pren. *exame* or *exem*; as it is made to rhyme with *game*, which prob. was then, as now, pron. *gem* (*g* hard).

EXEQUIES, *s.* Funeral rites or services, burial; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xi. 16.

EXERCITIOUN, *s.* Diligence, constant careful practice; Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3339. Addit. to EXERCITIOUN.

EXIES, *s.* The same as *aries*, *axis*, an attack of sickness, q. v.

M. E. *axes*, O. Fr. *aces*, Lat. *accessus*, an attack; as in *accessus febris*, a febrile attack, which Cotgrave renders by "*access de fiebure*, a fit of an ague."

EXINTERATION, *s.* Disemboweling. V. DISINTRICATION.

To EXPONE, *v. a.* To lay out, expend, bestow; *part. pt. exponit.* Lat. *exponere*.

" . . . the mony and proffeit of the said land . . . nocht to be *exponit* in othir vssis." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, i. 118, Sp. C.

EXTENTAR, *s.* V. EXTENTOUR.

EXTRET, EXTRETE, EXSTREIT, EXTREYT, *s.* The certified lists of the compositions, fines, etc., levied at the justice-aires; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 316, 217, 113, 201: also, the money so levied, *Ibid.* i. 316, Dickson.

Low Lat. *extractus*, an extract, record, statement.

EYRD, *s.* Earth. V. EIRD, ERD.

EYRIT, *part. pt.* Ploughed, Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. ch. 9.