

O.

It has been found, from a great variety of examples, that for *o* in E. we have *a* in S.; as home, *hame*, stone, *stane*, &c. On the other hand, in several words in which *a* occurs in E., we have *o* in S.; as, cave, *cove*, lane, *lone*, rave, *rove*, &c.

O, *art.* One, for *a*.

Mine hors the water upbrought
Of o pow in the way.

Sir Tristrem, p. 168.

O, *s.* Grandson. V. OE.

OAFF, OOFF, *adj.* Decrepit, worn down with disease, Ayr.

Isl. *ofá*, languor. The provincial term is probably allied to E. *oaf*, a dolt.

To OAG, *v. n.* To creep, Shetl.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ua*, verminare.

[OAGIN, *part.* and *s.* Creeping, *ibid.*]

[OAGARHIUNSE, *s.* A bat, any frightful or loathsome creature, Shetl. Goth. *uggir*, fear, horror, and *ogra*, to frighten.]

OAM, OOM, *s.* Steam, vapour, arising from any thing hot. *Oam of the kettle*, the vapour issuing from it when it boils, S.

This is probably the source of A. Bor. *omy*, mellow; applied to land. V. Ray. Su.-G. *em*, *im*, *imme*, Isl. *im*, *imma*, vapor, fumus tenuis. Verel derives the Isl. word from Moes.-G. *ahma*, spiritus. A.-S. *aethm*, "vapour, breath," Somner, is undoubtedly allied; and perhaps Isl. *hiomi*, foam.

OAT-FOWL, *s.* The name of a small bird, Orkn.

"A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter, supposed to be the same with what is by some called the *Empress bird* in Russia, and is called by the people here *oat-fowls*, because they prey on the oats. Some who have ate both kinds say, this bird is equally delicate eating with the ortolan." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 461.

OAY, OU AYE, *adv.* Yes, S.

This has been mentioned as a word formed from Fr. *oui*; Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 690.

[OBDER, *s.* A porch, portico; same as *ander*, Shetl.]

OBEDIENCIARE, s. A term applied to churchmen of inferior rank. V. OBEISS.

—“Als the vnhonestie and misreule of kirkmene, baithe in witt, knowlege, and maneris, is the mater and caus that the kirk and kirkmene are lychtlyit and contemptit, for remeid hereof the kingis grace exhortis and prayis oppinly all archibischopis, ordinaris, and vthir prelati, and euery kirkmane in his awne degre, to reforme thare selfis & *obedienciaris*, and kirkmene vnder thame in habit and maneris to God and mane,” &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1813, p. 370.

L. B. *obedienciaris* occurs in two senses, as denoting the highest order of Canons belonging to a cathedral, and also those who were usufructuaries. 1. Prima dignitas, ut vocant, inter canonicos Sancti Justi. Lngduni. Chart., A. 1287. 2. Usufructuarius. Du Cange.

OBEFOR, prep. Before; q. of *before*.

“The mercatt day immediat *obefor*, ay quhill the nixt mercatt day, & sua furth ay as the mercatt gangis for the tym.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

[To OBEISS, OBEY, v. a. [1. To obey; pret. *obeyisit*, part. *obeyisand*, Barbour, xvi. 312, ix. 304. O. Fr. *obeir*, to obey.]

2. To grant; “They wald *obey* thair supplicatioun.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1560, V. 24.

To BE OBEYIT OF. To receive in regular payment, to have the full and regular use of.

—“Hir grace optenit ane decret of the lordis of counsaile decernyng and ordanyng hir to be ansuerit and *obeyit* of the malis, fermes, proffetis, and dewiteis of all landis & lordschippis, and siklik of all castellis and houssis, gevin & grantit to hir in dowry be vmquhile our souerane lord of guid mynd,” &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 442.

This corresponds with the sense of OBEDIENCIARE, q. v. The term is evidently borrowed from the ancient ecclesiastical institutions. *Obedientiae praesertim dictae, Cellae, Praepositurae, et grangiae, a monasteriis dependentes, quod monachi ab abbate illic mitterentur vi ejusdem obedientiae, ut earum curam gererent, aut eas deservirent. Ad Obedientiam Tenere, idem quod jure precario seu usufructuario possidere.* Hence, the name was transferred to lands or territories. *Obedientia, regio obediens seu subdita alicui principi, quae ejus ditionis est. Infra terras patrias, dominia, Obedientias, portus, &c.* Rymer, A. 1502. V. Du Cange and Carpentier.

OBEYSANCE, s. The state of subjection to or holding of another, the state of a feudal retainer; an old forensic term.

“This man that this thief or revare is in service with,—or vnder his *obeysance*, salbe haldin and oblist to produce and bring him to the law befor the justice, schireffis,” &c. Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351.

Fr. *obeissance*, obedience; L. B. *obedientia*, (also *obeissantia*) homagium, vel ea quam vassalus erga dominum profitetur obedientia, seu potius servitium, relevium, uti accipi videtur vox *obeysance* in Consuet. Andegav. *Obeissantia* occurs in the same sense, 1264. V. Du Cange.

[OBEYSAND, part. adj. Obeying, obedient, Barbour, iv. 603, viii. 10.]

OBERING, s. “A hint; an inkling of something important, yet thought a secret;” Gall. Encyel.

To OBFUSQUE, v. a. To darken.

—“The eclips of the soune cummis be the interpositione of the mune betuix vs and the soune, the quhilk empeschis and *obfusquis* the beymis of the soune fra our sycht.” Compl. S., p. 87.

Fr. *obfusquer*, Lat. *ob* and *fusc-are*, id.

[OBGESTER, s. One who receives permanent support according to *opgestry*, q. v. Shetl.]

OBIT, s. The name of a particular length of slate, Ang.

[OBIT, OBYT, s. A funeral celebration; an anniversary service for the dead, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 90, 347, Dickson.

The OBIT was one of the most solemn services of the Church. At evensong on the eve of the anniversary, there was a funeral service with Placebo, and at matins and Laud Dirige. Next day there was a solemn Requiem Mass, at which offerings of money were made by those who had come to the celebration. The Accts. of the Lord High Treasurer record various payments for such offerings: two of them are noted above.]

[OBIT-BOOK, s. The funeral register of a church or district.]

OBITSILVER, OBIET SILVER. Money exacted by the priest, during the time of popery, on occasion of death in a family.

“The chaiplanrie of Sanct Marie—togidder with the *obiet silver* of the said brucht, extending yeirlic to the sowme of fourtie shillingis.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 545. V. ABITIS.

* **OBJECT, s.** One who is very much deformed, or who has lost all his ability, or who is over-run with sores, S. *He’s a mere object*, He’s a perfect lazar.

“‘What!’ roars Macdonald—‘Yon puir shaughlin’ in-kneed scray of a thing! Would ony christian young even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?’” Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

This use of the E. term may be viewed as originally elliptical, q. an *object* of compassion, or of charity, requiring the means of support from others.

To OBLEIS, OBLYSE, v. a. To bind, to oblige, corrupted from the Fr. word. This term is used, indeed, with the same latitude as E. *oblige*.

Hence *oblis*, part. pa., stipulated, engaged to.

Or quhat sualis now, I pray the, say,
For til haue brokin, violate or schent
The haly promyssis and the bandis gent
Of peace and concord *oblis* and sworne?

Doug. Virgil, 460, 4.

The v. has had a similar form in O. E. “*Oblycion*, or hynde by worde. Obligo.” Prompt. Parv.

OBLISMENT, OBLEISMENT, s. Obligation.

—“And likwyis to gif to thame sufficient assignatioun for pament of the rest at reassounable terms

conforme to thair *oblimentis* and *contractis respectiue* maid with the said Colonell thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

"In all and sundrie heades, articles, claussis, *oblimentis*, points, passis, circumstancis," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 152. V. OBLEIS, OBLYTE, v.

[OBLIGACIONE, s. A bond, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 6, 221, 313, Dickson.]

[OBLESTERIS, s. pl. For *arblastaris*, men armed with the arblast or crossbow, Barbour, xvii. 236, Cambridge MS.; *awblastaris*, Edin. MS.]

OBLIUE, s. Forgetfulness, oblivion; Lat. *oblivio*.

Pluto, thou patron of the depe Acheron,—
Lethe, Cocyte, the wateris of *obliue*,—
Thyne now sall be my muse and drery sang.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 10.

[OBRIGDT, s. An altered mark upon an animal, Shetl.]

OBROGATIOUN, s. Abrogation.

"The *obrogatioun* & braking of this gude townis ordanans & statutis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

* OBSCURE, *adj.* Secret, concealed.

"In effect we had no certainty where he went, he was so *obscure*." Spalding, ii. 294.

Milton uses the *v.* in a similar sense.

OBSERVE, s. An observation, a remark, S.

—"Their 7th Act, which was the occasion of great suffering afterward,—I have insert App. No. 8. and take the liberty to make some *observes* upon it." Wodrow, i. 24.

To OBSET, OBSETT, *v. a.* 1. To repair.

—"Skayth thae sustane throw want of the fysche, becaus scho had cassin done thair scheill, that thair ma *obset* the samyn on hir." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"Chargit him in judgment till *obsett* the skaycht done." Ibid., V. 17; i. e., to repair the damage.

"That he be indettit to *obsett* the samyn." Ibid.

Teut. *op-sett-en*, erigere, tollere; Dan. *opsaett-er*, to set, to put up. It had been primarily applied to the reparation of the injury done to buildings.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to E. *refund*. "To *obsett* & refund." Ibid. V. 17.

OBTAKEN, *part. pa.* Taken up, Aberd. Reg.

To OBTEMPER, *v. a.* To obey; Fr. *obtemper-er*.

—"And we decerne the saids hail persons—to *obtemper*, fulfill and obey this our determinatioun," &c. Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 202.

OC, OCK. A termination primarily denoting diminution, but sometimes expressive of affection, S.

It is generally applied to persons, as in the names of children, *Jamock*, *Bessock*, *Jeanock*, &c.; sometimes to young animals, as in *Quyach*, *Queock*, a young cow, *Eirack* or *Yearack*, a hen-pullet; and also to inanimate

objects, as *Biltock*, a little bit, *Whilock*, a short while, &c.

I am inclined to think that this termination had primarily respected the time of life; and, as it prevails most in those counties in which Celtic had been the general tongue, that it is from Gael. *og*, young, whence *oige*, youth. This term has entered into the composition of several words in that language,—differing from the Scottish use, as being prefixed. Thus, in place of *Quy-ock*, it is *og-bho*, a young cow; *ogchulloch*, a grice, from *og*, young, and *cullach*, a boar or sow. According to this analogy, *Jamock* is merely "the young James." In Gael. diminutives are also formed by the addition of *og*; as, from *ciar*, dark-coloured, *ciarag*, a little dark-coloured creature. V. Stewart's Gael. Gramm., p. 180.

In the Teutonic dialects, it is well known that *k*, or perhaps *ik*, marks diminution, as in *mennike*, homunculus, from *man*, homo. Whether this has a radical affinity to Gael. *og*, I shall not presume to determine. But I strongly suspect that the latter, and E. *young*, have had a common origin. Though this is immediately related to A.-S. *geong*, there is reason to suppose that the *n* had been interjected, as it is not found in *geogath*, youth, or Moes.-G. *jugga*, young.

Somner has called the A.-S. termination *ing* a patronymic. But there can be little doubt that it is merely a modification of the word signifying young, which appears not only in the form of *geong*, but of *ging*. Thus *Aetheling* is merely "the young noble;" q. *aethel-ging*.

I may add that, as Boxhorn gives C. B. *hogg* as signifying parvulus, and Owen renders *og*, "young, youthful;" we may view these terms as originally the same with Gael. *og*.

OCCASION, s. A term used, especially among the vulgar, to denote the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper, S.

"It is no uncommon thing for servants when they are being hired, to stipulate for permission to attend at so many sacraments—or, as they style them in their way—*occasions*; exactly as is elsewhere customary in regard to fairs and wakes." Peter's Letters, iii. 306.

"Mr. Janer thought that the observe on the great Doctor Drystour was very edifying; and that they should see about getting him to help at the summer *occasion*." Ayr's Legatees, p. 18.

OCCASIOUN, s. Setting.

"He came nocht quhil an lital afore the *occasioun* of the sun." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 87.

Lat. *occas-us*, O. Fr. *occasse*; coucher de soleil.

[OCCIANE, s. The ocean, Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 732; *the occiane see*, is also used.]

[OCCISIOUNE, s. Slaughter, Barbour, xiv. 220. Lat. *occisio*, killing.]

[OCCUPYNE, *part. s.* Occupying.

"Item, giffyne to Robyne Atzen, for the *occupyne* of his zard that the barge was maid in, iiij. s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i., 249, Dickson.]

OCH HOW, *interj.* Ah, alas, S.

"But *och how!* this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 140.

OCHIERN, s. A person, according to Skene, of the same dignity with the son of a Thane; as appears from the *marcheta* of an

Ochiern's daughter, being the same with that of the daughter of a Thane, and the *Cro* of a Thane being equivalent to that of an Ochiern.

"*Item*, the marchet of the dochter of ane Thane or *Ochiern*, twa kye, or twelue schillings." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 31.

This passage, however, would rather prove that the *Ochiern* was equal to a Thane; for their daughters are subjected to the same fine.

L. B. *ogetharius*. Sibb. rather fancifully supposes that "the title might originally signify *lord of an island*, from Sax. *aege*, insula; and Scand. & Teut. *herre*, vel Sax. *hearra*, dominus."

"The word is undoubtedly Gaelic, contracted from *Oge-Thierna*, that is, the young lord, or heir apparent of a landed gentleman." MacPherson's Crit. Diss., D. 13.

"*Ogetharius* is derived from *Oig-thear*, that is, the young gentleman." Ibid., N.

According to the same writer, "the Greeks derived their *Tupavros* from *Tierna*," which he deduces from *Ti*, the one, and *Ferran*, lord, in the oblique case, *Eran*.

Lhuyd, however, inverts this process, deducing *tiærn* from Lat. *tyrannus*. Lett. to the Scots and Irish, Transl., p. 12.

[OCHT, *s.* Aught, anything, Barbour, iii. 282.]

[OCHT, *pret.* Ought; as, "Ye *ocht* to gang," Clydes.]

OCIOSITE', *s.* Idleness; Lat. *otiosit-as*.

I—purposit, for passing of the tyme,
Me to defend from *ociosité*. *Lyndsay's Dreame*.

OCKER, OCKIR, OCCRE, OKER, *s.* 1. Usury.

"*Paction* anent *ocker* or *vsurie* sould nocht be kept; but the *aith* interponed thereto sould be kept." Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 31, s. 3.

Occre; Hamilton's Rewl to discern the trew from fals Religion, p. 401.

2. It seems also used in the sense of interest, even when legal.

"*Quhat* is the perfection of vertew, *quhilk* God requiris to the richt keeping of this command? To be liberal of thy awin geir at thy power, to gyf thame almous, *quhen* thay mister, to len thame gladlie, *quhen* thay wald borrow without hope of wynnung or of *ockir*." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 57, a.

Su.-G. *ockr*, *okr*, primarily increase of any kind, in a secondary sense, usury. Teut. *oeker*, Isl. *okur*, A.-S. *ocer*, *wocer*, Belg. *woeker*, Germ. *wucher*, Dan. *aager*, are used in the latter sense. Teut. *woecker-en*, to lend on usury. Ihre, certainly with propriety, derives *okr* from *ock-a*, *augere*, analogous to *eik*. Junius, in like manner, observes that Franc. *uachar* and *uocher* denote fruit of any kind, as that of the ground, and also usury, *q.* the fruit or increase arising from money; from *auch-on*, Moes.-G. *ouk-an*, *augere*, as A.-S. *ocer* is from *eac-an*, and Teut. *oeker* from *oek-en*. V. Gl. Goth. vo. *Akran*, fructus.

OCKERER, *s.* An usurer.

"All the gudes and geir pertening to ane *ocker-er*, *quhither* he deceis testat or vntestat, pertains to the King." Reg. Maj., B. ii., c. 54, s. 1.

Sw. *ockrare*, Belg. *woekeraar*, Germ. *wucherer*, id.

["For howbeit he was an extraordinar *octarer*,

[*occarer*?] and tooke fiftie of the hundreth, in the yeir, yit had he to doe with all his peeces." Calderwood, vii. 454.]

OCTIANE, OCCIANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ocean.

Cesar of nobill Troyane blud born sal be,
Quhilk sal the empire dilate to the *octiane* se.
Doug. Virgil, 21, 48.

OD, *interj.* A minced oath; one of the many corruptions of the name of *God*, S.

ODAL LANDS. V. UDAL.

* ODD. Used as a *s.* To go or gae to the *odd*, to be lost.

"He'll let nothing go to the *odd* for want of looking after it," S. Prov.; "Spoken of scraping, careful people." Kelly, p. 165.

[ODDLE, *s.* A sewer, Orkn.]

ODDS AND ENDS. 1. Scraps, shreds, remnants, S.; *synon.* *Orrows*. "*Odds-on-ends*, odd trifling things;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

2. Items of business which properly constitute the termination of something of more consequence; as, a man is said to collect the *odds and ends* of the debts owing to him, when these are trifling, or only balances remaining after payment of the principal sums, S.

ODER. Frequently used in the sense of *either*, *Aberd. Reg.* V. OTHIR, *conj.*

ODIN. *Promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney.

"At some distance from the Semicircle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake. The original design of this hole was unknown, till about twenty years ago it was discovered by the following circumstance. A young man had seduced a girl under promise of marriage, and she proving with child, was deserted by him. The young man was called before the Session; the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, You do not know what a bad man this is; he has broke the *promise of Odin*. Being further asked what they meant by the *promise of Odin*, they put him in mind of the stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added, that it was customary, when promises were made, for the contracting parties to join hands through this hole; and the promises so made were called the *promises of Odin*." Remarks in a Journey to Orkney, by Principal Gordon, Transact. Soc. Antiq. Scot., i. 263.

This remarkable stone is connected with several others.

"The largest [stones] stand between the kirk of Stennes and a causeway over a narrow and shallow place of the loch of Stennes. Four of these form a segment of a circle; and it is probable there has been a complete semi-circle, as some stones broken down

seem to have stood in the same line. The highest of those now standing is about eighteen feet above the level of the ground. At a little distance from these is a stone with a hole of an oval form in it, large enough to admit a man's head; from which to the outside of the stone, on one side, it is slender, and has the appearance of being wern with a chain." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 134, 135.

The common tradition is, that this was a place consecrated to heathen worship, and that the sacrifices were bound to this stone; whence it is supposed to have derived that sanctity still ascribed to it by superstition.

We find a remarkable coincidence with that already mentioned, in a custom which existed among the Highlanders, at the western extremity of Scotland, and which might probably have been borrowed by their Sain from the Goths.

"*Couslan*—inculcated in the strongest manner the indissolubility of the marriage tie, (a point probably as necessary to be inculcated in his time, as in *our own*); and if lovers did not yet find it convenient to marry, their joining hands through a hole in a rude pillar near his church, was held, as it continued to be till almost the present day, an interim tie of mutual fidelity, so strong and sacred, that, it is generally believed, in the country, none ever broke it, who did not soon after break his neck, or meet with some other fatal accident." P. Campbellton, Argyles. Statist. Acc., x. 537.

A different account has been given of the use of these perforated stones, as found in Cornwall. Strutt, speaking of Rocking Stones, says:

"Add to these huge stones with holes made in them, that are often found in Cornwall, and other parts of the kingdom, which Mr. Borlase does not take to be sepulchral, but that the Druids caused them to be erected for some religious purposes: and tells us of the abolishment of an old custom, from a French author, *Q'on ne fasse point passer le betail par un arbre creux* (that they should not make their cattle pass through the trees with holes in them), and adds that men crept through one of those perforated stones in Cornwall, for pains in their backs and limbs: parents also drew their children through at certain times of the year, to cure them of the rickets. So he fancies that they are faint remains of the old Druid superstition, who held great stones as sacred and holy." Strutt's *Angel-cynnman*, i. 62.

Borlase thinks that some of these perforated stones had been originally used, according to the tradition mentioned above.

"By some large stones standing in these fields, I judge there have been several circles of stones erect, besides that which is now entire; and that these belonged to those circles, and were the detached stones to which the antients were wont to tie their victims, while the priests were going through their preparatory ceremonies, and making supplications to the gods to accept the ensuing sacrifice." Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 170.

The custom mentioned above is evidently a relique of the worship of *Odin*, or *Woden*, whence our *Wednesday*. It had been established there by some colony that left Scandinavia, before the introduction of Christianity; or which, although bearing the Christian name, retained, as was frequently the case, many of the rites of heathenism.

Nor is this the only memorial of this Northern deity, in the islands of Orkney. Those in the isle of Shapinshay shew that his worship has not been confined to one place; as well as that the ceremony above described has not received its designation incidentally.

"Towards the north side of the island, and by the sea side, is another large stone, called the *Black Stone of Odin*. Instead of standing erect like the one above

mentioned, it rests its huge side on the sand, and raises its back high above the surrounding stones, from which it seems to be altogether different in quality. Hew it has come there, for what purpose, and what relation it has borne to the Scandinavian god, with whose name it has been honoured, not only history or record, but even tradition is totally silent. As the bay in a neighbouring island is distinguished by the name of *Gouden*, or the Bay of *Guo of Odin*, in which there is found dulce that is supposed to prevent disease and prolong life; so this stone might have had sanctity formerly which is now forgotten, when the only office that is assigned it is to serve as a march stone between the ware strands or kelp shores of two conterminous heritors." P. Shapinshay, Statist. Acc., xvii. 235.

The place referred to is undoubtedly that in the island of Stronsay.

"There is a place called *Guiyidin*, on the rocks of which that species of sea-weed called dulce is to be found in abundance; which weed is considered by many to be a delicious and wholesome morsel." Statist. Acc., xv. 417, N.

"Such confidence do the people place in these springs, (which, together, go under the name of *Kildingie*), and at the same time in that sea-weed named Dulse, produced in *Guiyidin*, (perhaps the bay of *Odin*), as to have given rise to a proverb, 'That the well of Kildingie and the dulce of Guiyidin will cure all maladies but *Black Death*.'" Barry's Orkney, p. 50.

"The resemblance in sound which two of these [nesses], *Torness* and *Odness*, have to *Thor* and *Woden*, the Teutonic deities, leaves room to conjecture their origin." Statist. Acc., xv. 388.

Besides what has been mentioned concerning *Thor* and *Odin*, there seem to be some vestiges of the worship of *Saturn* in the Orkney islands.

"In passing across the island [Eda], we saw at some distance the great stone of *Seter*,—a huge flag, rising about sixteen feet upright in the midst of a moor." Neill's Tour, p. 38.

I have not observed, indeed, that the Scandinavians had any deity of this name. But we knew that he was worshipped by the Saxons, who were from the same stock. By them he was called *Seater*, and also *Crodo*. *Verstegan* thinks that he had no connexion with the Roman *Saturn*. V. Restitution, p. 85—87. Junius holds the contrary opinion.

We have no evidence, that the Saxons ever had any settlement in the Orkneys. But if we can give any faith to ancient history, the Picts had. Now, were we assured of what seems highly probable, that this stone, like that of *Odin*, had been consecrated to *Seater*; it would form no inconsiderable presumption of near affinity between the Saxons and Picts.

* **ODIOUS**, *adj.* Used as a mark of the superlative degree, Mearns; synonym. with *Byous*.

ODISMAN, **ODMAN**, *s.* A term used to denote a chief arbiter, or one called in to give a decisive voice when the original arbiters cannot agree.

—"Takand the burding on thame for dame Elizabeth Stewart,—and for the tutouris and curatouris of the said Margaret Stewart, &c. Referrit be the saidis pairteis to certane indifferent personis and freindis, and to our souerane lord as ouris man and *odisman*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1531, Ed. 1814, p. 230.

"In caiss eny variance result vpon the premissis, quhairthrow the said noble men sall not happin to—aggre amangis thame selfis, then thei sall report in presens of his maiestie,—quharethrow his hines as *odman* and *owrisman* commonlie chosin be baith the

saidis partijs,—may gif finall decisiou,” &c. *Ibid.*, p. 231.

“*Odman* and ourman anens the clame.” *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

From *odd*, adj. or *odds*, s. and *man*; q. he who makes the inequality in number, in order to settle a difference between those who are equally divided.

ODWOMAN, s. A female chosen to decide, where the arbiters in a cause may be equally divided.

“And alsua ane vther decreit arbitrall—be certane honorable jugeis chosin be the saidis pairteis and vmquihle the quene our souerane lordis derrest moder as *odwoman* and ourwomen [ourwoman.]” *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. V. **ODISMAN.**

ODOURE, s. “Nastiness, filth, (illuvies),” *Rudd.*

We hym behald and al his cours gan se,
Maist laithlis full of *odoure*, and his berd
Rekad doun the lenth nere of ane yerde.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 27.

Rudd. conjectures that it should be *orlure*. *Yowther*, however, is used S. for a bad smell. V. **MISCHANT.**

OE, O, OY, OYE, s. 1. A grandson, S.

So in hys tyme he had a dochter fayr;—
Malcom Wallas hir gat in marriage,
That Etrisè than had in heretage,
Auchinbothe, and othir syndry place;
The secund *O* he was of gud Wallace:
The quihlk Wallas fully worthely at wrocht,
Quhen Waltry hyr of Waillais fra Warayn socht.

Wallace, l. 30, MS.

This passage is obscure. But Malcolm, the father of the Deliverer of his country, seems to be represented as the second grandson, i.e., not the heir or, perhaps, the great-grandson of a former Wallace, who had been famous in his time.

Then must the Laird, the Good-man's *Oye*,
Be knighted straight, and make convoy.

Watson's Coll., i. 29.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain *oe* Nanny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

“She left her *oy* Charles, son to the marquis, being but a hairn, with Robert Gordon baillie of Enyie, to be entertained by him, when she came frae the Bog.” *Spalding*, i. 310.

2. It is still used in the county of Mearns, to denote a nephew.

“Nepos, a nephew or *oye*.” *Wedderburn's Vocabula*, &c., p. 11.

Lhuyd gives *Ir. ua*, whence our *oe*, as corresponding with nepos, and signifying, not only grandchild, but nephew.

Sibb., from too warm an attachment to system, endeavours to force a Goth. etymon. But it is unquestionably of Celtic origin. Gael. *ogha*, id. *Ir. ua*, according to Lhuyd, a grand-child. O'Brien, however, says; “It signifies any male descendant whether son or grandson, or in any other degree of descent from a certain ancestor of stock.” In composition, *O*; as *O-brien*, the son, grandson, or any other descendant of Brian; *O-Flaherty*, &c.

O'ERBLADED, part. pa. Hard driven in pursuit.

— I was by Mortoun dogs
O'erbladed through the stanks and bogs.

Watson's Coll., i. 61.

V. **BLAD, v.**

O'ERBY, adv. Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it, S.

Quo' she unto the sheal step ye *o'erby*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

Quo' I to aunty, I'll *o'erby*
To luckydady. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 5.

“Robbie came *o'erby* ae gloamin', an' begude a crackin'.” *Campbell*, i. 331.

Inby signifies approximation, but to a place just at hand; whereas *o'erby* conveys the idea that, in drawing near, a considerable space must be gone over. V. **INBY.**

O'ERCOME, s. 1. The overplus, S.

Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.
He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fashes fowk to keep.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

2. Something that overwhelms one, Ayrs.

“The tale of this pious and resigned spirit dwelt in mine ear, and when I went home, Mrs. Balquhider thought that I had met with an *o'ercome*, and was very uneasy.” *Ann. of the Parish*, p. 174.

3. The burden of a song, or discourse, S.

A wee bird came to our ha' door,
He warbled sweet and clearly;
And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang
Was “Waes me for Prince Charlis!”

Jacobite Relics, ii. 192.

“A new difference of opinion rose, and necessitated him to change the burden and *o'ercome* of his wearisome speeches.” *The Provost*, p. 193.

4. A byword, a hackneyed phrase, one frequently used by any one, S.

“The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her *o'ercome*.” *Saxon and Gael*, i. 108, 109.

To O'EREND, v. a. To turn up, to turn over *endwise*; spoken of things that have greater length than breadth or thickness, Loth.

To O'EREND, O'EREN', v. n. To be turned topsy-turvy, q. *Over-end*, Loth., Ayrs.

“I could bear the muckle amrie, stening [stending, i.e., springing] an' *o'erennin* down the brae, a' the way to the Mar-burn, whar it fized in the water like a red hot gad o' airn.” *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 202.

To O'ERGAE, O'ERGANE. V. OURGAE.

O'ERGAFFIN, part. adj. Clouded, overcast, Roxb.; perhaps from A.-S. *over-gan*, obtegere.

[O'ERHARLE. V. OUERHARLE.]

[O'ERHEID, *adv.* Wholly, taken altogether, S. V. OUERHEID.]

To O'ERHING, v. a. To overhang, S.

A rock hangs nodding o'er its chrystal stream,
And flowers, Narcissus-like, it's waves *o'erhing*.

Poetical Museum, p. 45.

[O'ERLAP. V. OUERLAP.]

[O'ERLAY. V. OUERLAY.]

[O'ERREACH, O'ERRAUCHT, O'ERRAX. V. OUERREACH.]

[To O'ERSET, *v. a.* To overturn. V. OUERSET.]

[O'EERTAK. V. OUERTAK.]

O'ERWORD, *s.* Any term frequently repeated, *S.* V. OURWORD.

O'ERYEED, *pret.* Overpassed, went beyond, *S. B.*

There me they left, and I, but ony mair,
Gatewards, my lane, unto the glen gan fare.
And ran o'er pow'r, and ere I bridle drew,
O'eryeed a' bounds afore I ever knew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

V. YEDE.

[OF, OFF, *prep.* 1. With; as, "till do *of* thame," Barbour, iv. 319.

2. Of, out of, from; as, "passit *of* the cuntre," *ibid.*, xvi. 352.

3. For; as, "I pray zow *of* zour leiff," *ibid.*, xix. 100.

4. Some of; as, "Bot *of* thair harness tynt ther was," *ibid.*, xiv. 362.

5. *As of*, as amongst, *ibid.*, v. 493.

6. *Of befor*, formerly, *ibid.*, xix. 260; *off lyve*, alive; *of new*, anew.]

[OF, *adv.* Off, Barbour, xix. 332.

A.-S. *of*, *off*. *Off* is merely another spelling of *of*, and in old authors there is no distinction between the words. Barbour has sometimes *off* for *of*, as in the *off lyve* above: so also has Rob. of Glouc. in the line—
"For thou art mon *off* strange lond."

P. 115, l. 15.

which is the earliest example of this use. V. Skcat's Etym. Dict., under Of, Off.]

OFF-CAP, *s.* A term used to denote the compliment paid by the act of uncovering the head.

"Men will seeme to salute other gladly, and yet the harts will be wishing the worst: in harts they are enemies to other, and so commonly all their doings, beking, and *off-cap*, and good dayes; both all their words and deeds are fained." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 170.

OFF-COME, *s.* 1. Apology, excuse, *S.*

"We thought it the snrest way, either for removing of differences, (if possible), or for the further clearing of them, or giving us the fairer *off-come* in the eyes of the world, to make this proposal to the foresaid ministers, that they together by themselves would draw up the sins of the times, and we together would do the like." Society Contend., p. 179.

2. It often denotes an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext, *S.* V. AFFCOME, which is the common pronunciation.

OFFENSIOUN, *s.* Injury, damage.

"Gif ony of—thair boitschipping war convict in ony wrang, strublen, or *offensioun* done to ony persone." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

This word is used by Chaucer.

OFFER, *s.* *Offer of a brae*, the projecting part of the bank of a river, that has been undermined by the action of the water, Roxb. Synon. *Brae-hag*.

As Isl. *ofra* signifies *minitari*, it might seem to signify that part of a bank which has a threatening appearance. Or it might appear to be merely an elliptical use of A.-S. *ofer*, Su.-G. *oefwer*, super, as denoting that part of the bank which hangs over. But it seems to be undoubtedly the A.-S. term *ofer*, *ofre*, margo, ora, crepido, ripa; "a water bank," Somner. *Uppan thaes waetres ofre*; Super aquae ripam; Lye. The Tent. exactly corresponds; *oever*, litus, acta; ripa; Kilian.

OFF-FALLER, *s.* One who declines from any course, an apostate.

"For the Lord's sake mind worthless, worthless me, who am as a dead man of a long time, separate from my brethren, and shot at, yea bitterly shot at, by all ranks of *off-fallers* from the cause of God." Hamilton to Renwick, Society Contendings, p. 40.

Belg. *afvall-en*, to fall off, to revolt; *afvalling*, a falling off, a defection.

OFF-FALLING, *s.* A declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense, *S.*

OFF-GOING, *s.* Departure; applied to one's exit by death, *S.*

"Mr. Wellwood said, You'll shortly be quit of him, and he'll get a sudden and sharp *off-going*, and ye will be the first that will take the good news of his death to heaven." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 35.

OFFICEMAN, *s.* 1. A term used to denote janitors, or the like, employed under the professors in a university.

"The haill fruittis, &c. to be employit to the intertenement and sustentatioun of the maisteris, teacheris, and *office-men*, serwand in the saidis collegis." Acts Ja. VI. 1507, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

2. Denoting office-bearers about a court, or in a burgh.

—"Thair he tuik vp hous with all *office men* requisite for his estate." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 312.

"The Magistratts and *office men*, sic as the Provost, Baillics, Dean of Guild and Thesaurer, to be in all tymes coming of the estaitt and calling of merchants conform to the act of parliament." A. 1583, Maitl. Hist. Edin., p. 230.

OFFICIAR, *s.* An officer of whatever kind.

"The Faderis—descendit haistilie fra thair trone, to have supportit this *officiare*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 149, 150.

[OFF-PUT, OFF-PUTTIN, *s.* A put-off, an evasion, a mere promise, *S.*]

OFFSET, *s.* A recommendation, any thing that makes one appear to advantage, *S.*

One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace,
Another bore the *off-sets* of the face.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 40.

OFFSKEP, *s.* The utmost boundary in a landscape, *Selkirks.*

Resembling *off*, as denoting removal, and *Su.-G. skap-a*, formare; "q. the remote form."

OFTSYIS, **OFT-SYTHIS**, *adv.* Oft-times, often. *V. SYIS.*

[**OFTYMIS**, *adv.* Oft-times, *Barbour*, iv. 230.]

[**OGANIS**, **OGAINS**, **OGAIN**, *prep.* Against, opposite, *Clydes.*

So also in *Sir Peni*—

In Kingis court es it no bote,
Ogaines Sir Peni for to mote.

Warton, Hist. Poet., iii. 93.]

OGART, *s.* Pride, arrogance.

Cwmyn it is has gyffyn this consaill ;
Will God, ye sall off your fyrst purpos fail.
That fals traytour, that I off danger brocht,
Is wondyr lyk till bryng this realm till nocht.
For thi *ogart* othir thow sall de,
Or in prisoun byd, or cownt lik to fle.
Reskew off ms thow sall get nane this day.

Wallace, x. 155, MS.

This is part of the reply of Wallace to Stewart of Bute, who had claimed the right of leading the van, and compared Wallace to the *Houlate* dressed in borrowed feathers. If the sense given above be the proper one, the term may be allied to *Sw. hogfard*, *Alem. hohfart*, *Germ. hoffart*, pride, which Waechter derives from *hog*, high, and *far-a*, to tend; *Ihre*, the last part of the word, from *A.-S. ferth*, mind, soul. As *ogertful*, however, signifies nice, squeamish, the *s.* may be applied to the mind, by a figure borrowed from the reluctance manifested by one who has a squeamish stomach. *V. next word.*

OGERTFUL, **OGERTFOW**, **UGERTFOW**, *adj.*
1. Nice, squeamish, *S. B.*

"It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a sunner; but ye ken well enough that I was never werra *ogertfu'*." *Journal from London*, p. 3.

2. Affecting delicacy of taste, *S. B.*

Our fine new fangle sparks, I grant ye,
Gie poor auld Scotland mony a tannty,
They're grown sae *ugertfu'* and vaunty,
And capernoited.

Beattie's Address. Ross's Helenore.

[**OGERHUNCH**, *s.* Applied to an animal in very poor condition, *Shetl.*]

OGIE, *s.* An opening before the fire-place in a kiln, the same as *Logie*, *Killogie*. *Ogie* is commonly used in the higher parts of *Lanarks.*, often without the term *kill* being prefixed.

"This would indicate that *Kill-ogie* was formed from *Su.-G. kuln*, a kiln, and *oega*, *Isl. auga*, oculus; also foramen, q. "the eye of the kill." *Kill-ee*, (i. e., eye,) is synon. with *Killogie*, *South of S.*

OGRIE, *s.* A giant with very large fiery eyes, supposed to feed on children, *Roxb.*

OGRÉSS, *s.* A female giant, who has the same character, *ibid.*

[*Fr. ogre*, an ogre, *ogresse*, an ogress, borrowed from *Span. ogro*, like *Ital. orco*, a hobgoblin, prob. from *Orcus*, Pluto, as god of the infernal regions. These words have been traced to the first E. translation of the *Arabian Nights*, and can scarcely be called *S.* Dr. Jamieson related them to] *Isl. uggir*, timor, from *oy-a*, terrere; whence *S. ugg*. But the designation may have originated from the traditionary tales concerning *Oger*, *Olger* or *Holger*, the Dane; whose name, says *Bartholin*, was familiar not only with Danes, but with *Norwegians*, *Icelanders*, *Swedes*, *Germans*, *Britons*, and *French*. *Dis. Histor.*, de *Holgero*, app. 355, ap. *Oelrich*. He flourished in the time of *Charlemagne*.

OHON, *interj.* Alas, *S. Gael.*

OI, **OY**. As *oi* or *oy* occurs in many of our old words now pronounced as if spelled with an *u*; it appears that this diphthong had been used by our ancestors as equivalent to *Sw. o*, or *o* inflected, which is sounded as *Gr. v*, the very sound retained in *S. V. Oyss*, *Oyhlé*, *Oint*, *Poind*.

OIG. A term connected with the names of persons in the Highlands of *S.*

—"Approues the chartor—to *vmq'*. *Archibald Makclae*h [ljine of that ilk—to *vmq'*. *Lauchlane oig* *Makclae*hlane his brother son;—to the same *vmq'*. *Lauchlane oig* and his airs male," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. i., 141.

This seems equivalent to *younger* in *E. Gael. Ir. oige* id. *Oig* indeed signifies a champion. But this sense does not apply here. *V. Oc*, *Ock*.

OIL OF HAZEL. A caning, a sound drubbing, *S.*

This is a *Belg.* idiom. *Rotting* signifies a cane; *rottingoli*, a beating with a cane, literally, the oil of *rotan*.

[**OINDALIE**, *adj.* Peculiar, odd, strange, *Shetl. Norse, underleg*, id.]

OISIE, *interj.* Used in *Galloway* as expressive of wonder, or as a note of attention. It seems originally the same with *Oyes*. *V. HOYES.*

OIST, *s.* Host, army.

The peace and quyet, quihlk so lang did stand,
He sall desolue and breke, and dolf men stere,—
And thame array in *oistis* by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 194, 41.

Fr. ost, *host*, id.

OIST, *s.* A sacrifice.

And eik thou wat ful oft with largs hand,
Wyth mony *oistis*, and rycht fars offerand,
Thy tempillis and thy altaris chargit has he.

Doug. Virgil, 340, 40.

Lat. host-ia, *Fr. host-ie*, id.

[To OKKIR, *v. a. and n.* To increase, to add to, Shetl. Isl. *okr*, usury, *okra*, to practise usury; Sw. *ocker*, usury.]

[OKRABUNG, *s.* Oat-grass, *Bromus arvensis*, a plant with tuberoso roots, Shetl.]

OKRAGARTH, *s.* A stubble-field, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. *aaker*, pron. *oker*, cornland, *scges*, and *garth*, an inclosure,

For *Olai* Lex. Run. (in several places) Read, *Olavii*.

OLDER, *conj.* Either, for *othir* or *outher*.

"According to the purpose wrytis the Apostle on this maner. Brethren, stand ye fast, & keip the traditionis quihilkis ye haue learnit, *older* be our preaching or be our epistole." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 71. He uses *nolder* for *neither*. V. OTHER.

OLD MAN'S FOLD. A portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. GOODMAN, sense 8.

OLD MAN'S MILK. "A composition of cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used by the Highlanders" after a drinking-match, S.

"Flora made me a bowl of *ould man's milk*, but nothing would bring me round." Saxon and Gael, ii. 78, 79.

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY. A tinder-box; Gipsy language, South of S.

OLICK, *s.* The torsk or tusk, a fish; Gadus callarias, Linn.; Shetl.

OLIGHT, OLITE, *adj.* Nimble, fleet, active.

"An *olight* mother makes a sweir daughter;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 22.

In Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs, the orthography is *evleit*; in Ramsay's *olite*.

In Ang. it is somewhat differently expressed; "An *oleit* mother maks a *daudie* dother."

"Hae lad, rin lad, that makes an *olite* lad;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 29.

This is certainly the same with Su.-G. *oflaett*, too light, from *of* intensive, and *laett*, light; also, fleet, nimble, lightness of body being a prerequisite to agility.

2. This term is, in Fife, understood as properly signifying, willing to do any thing. V. OLLATH.

This is nearly allied to the sense of cheerful, which is conjoined with that of active, as both expressed by this term in Galloway and Clydes.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant.

There sawe I —

The dromydare, the stander *oliphant*. *King's Quair*, v. 5. i.e., the elephant that always stands. According to the vulgar, the elephant was erroneously supposed to have no knees. N. Tytler.

Teut. *olefant*, O. Fr. *oliphant*, Romm. Rose; Chaucer, *olifaunt*, id. In Moes.-G. *ulbands* denotes a camel, Franc. *olvent*, *olwund*, id. Somner renders A.-S. *olfende*, an elephant. But there is no evidence of its being used in any other sense than as denoting a camel.

O. E. "*olyphant*, a beest;" [Fr.] *oliphant*; Palsgr. B. iii., F. 51. "*Olyphant*, Elephas." Prompt. Parv.

[OLLA, *s.* A proper name for a man, Shetl.]

OLLATH, *adj.* Willing to work, Perth.; *Olied*, Fife.

Evidently the same with *Olight*, pronounced *Olet*, or *olat*, in Angus. The sense also corresponds. For the *willingness* implied by the term is that of promptitude in bodily exertion.

OLOUR, *s.* [Stinking Goosefoot?]

"The cause quhy the swannis multiplies sa fast in this loch is threwe ane herbe namyt *olour*, quihilk burionia with gret fertilitie in the said loch." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. viii.

This respects the loch of Spynis in Moray. Boethius says that this herb receives its name from *Holor*, a swan, because swans are extremely fond of its seed.

[A correspondent informs us that, in Irish, the word *Elefteog* occurs, signifying *Swan-feast*, which O'Reilly considers to be *Chenopodium olidum*, Stinking Goosefoot. The whole plants of this order are very nourishing, and geese, and probably swans—certainly poultry—enjoy them much, and hence *Fat-hen* is a common name for these plants in the country.]

OLY, OLY-PRANCE, *s.* Expl. jollity.

All that lukkit thame upon
Leuche fast at thair array;
Sum said that thai were merkat folk;
Sum said, the Quene of May
Was cumit

Of Pebelis to the Play.
Than thai to the taverne hous
With meikle *oly* prance. *Pebelis to the Play*, st. 10.

"*Oly-prance* is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity." N. Pink. Select S. Ball., ii. 168. Can this term have any affinity to Isl. *ol*, Sw. *oel*, a feast?

Were it not from the use of this phrase in E., from the preceding description I would be inclined to view *prance* as a *v.*, and to explain *oly*, ridicule, derision, from A.-S. *oll*, ignominy, reproach.

OLYE, OYHLE', OULIE, ULYE, ULIE, *s.* Oil.

The fat *olye* did he yet and pere
Apoun the entrellis to mak thayme birne clere.
Doug. Virgil, 172, 2.

"In this region ar mony fat ky & oxin.—The talloun of thair wambis is aa sappy, that it fresis neur, but flowis ay be nature of the self in maner of *oulie*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 6.

"The punitione that the spiritualitie remanet in ther abusione exseeutis on scismatikis, maye be comparit til ane man that castis *vlye* on ane heyt birmand fyir, in hope til extinct it, and to drone it furtht, the quihilk *vlye* makkis the fyir mair bold nor it vas of befoir. The experiens of this is manifest; for as sune as ther is ane person slane, brynt, or bannest for the halding of peruest opinions, incontinent ther rysia up thre in his place." Compl. S., p. 251, 252.

"S. B. *ulye*," Rudd. *Oyhlè*, used by Wyntown, (V. *Oint*), seems to have been sounded as *ulye*. V. OI.
Moes.-G. *alewa*, Dan. Belg. *olie*, Fr. *huile*, C. B. *olew*, Lat. *ol-eum*.

OMAST, *adj.* Uppermost.

The qwhips he tuk, syne furth the mar can call,
Atour a bray the *omast* pot gert fall.

V. UMAST. *Wallace*, vi. 455, MS.

[OMICK, *s.* A handful, Shetl.]

OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.* A macaronic term, denoting a miscellaneous collection of a great variety of persons or things, a medley, a farrago, S.

This ludicrous term, (in *E. omnium-gatherum*,) is more ancient than one might have supposed.

Than he packs up an army of vile scums :
Full fifteen thousand cursed rogues indeed,
Of *omne-gathrums* after him does lead.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 147.

"With him he brought some oringes, some reasinges, sum bisqueat bread, some powder, some bullet, and so of *omnigaddarin* he broght a maledictione to furneis Dumbartoun." *Bannatyn's Journal*, A. 1570, p. 38.

It occurs also in Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 332.

Of his suld sermon he had perquier.—

Of *omnigatherene* now his glose,

He maid it lyk a Wealchman hose.

OMPERFITELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

"Practerito imperfecto, tyme *omperfitely*, bygane, cum amarem, qwhen I lwfit.—Tyme present and *omperfitely* bygane, amare, to lwfe." *Vaus' Rudimenta*, B. b. 1.

[ON, *prep.* 1. In; as, "*on* gud maner," *Barbour*, i. 4, *on raw*, in a row, *ibid.*, xvii. 348. This structure often becomes adverbial, as *on stray*, *astray*, *on liff*, *alive*.

2. At; as, "Ae thing *on* the back o' anither," *Clydes*.

3. By, during; as, "v. s. *on* the day," i.e., per day. *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 245; "*on the nycht*," by night, during the night, *ibid.*, p. 380.]

[ON, *adv.* 1. Without payment, on credit; as, "He's ta'en t *on*, but he'll ne'er pay 't."

2. Onwards, of, towards; as, "He's weel *on*," i.e., approaching intoxication, S.

3. Implying continuance; as, *work on*, *hing on*, *play on*, S.

4. Implying commencement, beginning; as, "Set the mill *on*," i.e., set the mill a-going; "I'm gaun *on* the morn," I'm to begin work to-morrow, S.]

ON, in composition. 1. Used as a negative particle, not, without; as *onmakin*, without making; *ondoin*, not doing, S. B.

It occurs also in writing.

"Resaif the haly spreit; quhais synnis saeuer ye forgeue, thai ar forgeuin to thame, and quhais synnis saeuer ye hald *on* forgeuin, thai ar *on* forgeuin." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 119. a.

It frequently occurs in O. E. "I come to a man's place on looked for, *on* bydden, on welcome, as a malapert felowe dothe;" *Palsgr.* "*Onable*. Inhabilis.—*Onayseed*. Improvisus. *Ondedly*. Immortalis," &c. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Often used in connexion with the present or past participle of the substantive verb, *being* or *been*, preceding the past participle of another verb, S.; as, "Couldna ye mind, *on being* tauld sa aften?" Could not ye recollect, without being so frequently told?

Been is frequently used in the same sense, *Aberd.*; as, "Couldna ye mind, *on been* tauld?" &c. But I

suspect that this is merely the part. pr., which assumes the form of the past from rapid pronunciation, and the common elision of the final *g*.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Germ. *ohn*. *Ohn schamroth*, without shame or blushing, like S. Bor. *onblushin*. This is radically the same with A.-S. *Alem. un*, which Junius deduces from Gr. *avev*, sine, as if the Goths had been strangers to a negative particle, till they learned the use of it from the Greeks.

ONANE, ON-ANE, ONON, *adv.* 1. One in addition to another, in accumulation.

The heuy thochtis multiplyis euer *on ane*,
Strang luf beginnis to rise and rage agane.

Doug. Virgil, 118, 42.

Ingeminant curae, &c., *Virg.*

2. Immediately, forthwith, *E. anon*.

Quhen thai the cummsoundment had tane,
Thai assemblyt ane ost *onane*,
And to the castell went on hy.

Barbour, iv. 86, MS.

Till him thai raid *anon*, or thai wald blyne,
And cryt, "Lord, abide, your men ar martyrit down."
Wallace, l. 421, MS.

Four hundreth was with Wallace in the rycht,
And sone *anon* approchit to thair sicht.

Wallace, viii. 92, MS.

This sayand, scho the hing ascendis *on ane*.

Doug. Virgil, 124, 17.

On-ane, *onone*, *Wyntown*.

In this sense it occurs in O. E.

Sen that Henry was gone, Roberd went to France,
To Sir Lowys *on one*, & told him that grenance.

R. Brunne, p. 99.

[3. In the same mood or condition, alike, *Banffs.*, *Clydes*.]

A.-S. *on-an*, in unum, unanimiter; etiam, continuo, sine intermissione; *Lye*. It does not appear, however, that the A.-S. word was used precisely as the mod. *anon*. It signified, always, or in continuation. *Seren* derives *E. anon*, but improperly, from West-Goth. *anna*, confestim, illico, *Isl. ant.*, id. *ann-a*, festinare.

[ON-BAK, *adv.* Aback, *Barbour*, xv. 484. A.-S. *onbaec*, backward.]

ON-BEAST, UNBEIST, VNBEASTE, *s.* 1. A general name for a monster. It occurs in *Chapman and Miller's Collection*, *Edin.* 1508, apparently in relation to sea-monsters.

Scho sayde, Gude Sir, I yhow pray,
Lattis a preste a gospel say
For *unbeistis* on the flude.

Sir Eglamour.

2. Any ravenous or wild creature, as the wolf, the fox, the rat, &c., S. B.

"Eye upon barnes [of corne], a nest for mycs and rattons. Would yee desire to liue for to enjoye the leauinges of *vnbeastes*?" *Z. Boyd's Last Battell*, i. 47.

—O 'oman, what maks a' your care?

Has the *on-beast* your lumbie ta'en awa'?

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

This designation is given to the owl—

The howlet screekt, an' that was worst of a';

For ilka time the *on-beast* gae the yell,

In spite of grief, it gae her heart a knell.

Ibid., p. 18.

Belg. *ondier*, a monster, a monstrous creature, is formed in the same manner, being compounded of *on*, denoting a fault in the subject, and *dier*, a beast, a

living creature; Germ. *unthier*, a noxious beast. Su.-G. o has a similar use; as, *soild*, a beast, *osoid*, a noxious animal.

3. The tooth-ache, S. B. *Unhearted*, id. O.

This is its common name, Ang. most probably from the idea that it is caused by a noxious creature. For the vulgar believe that the pain proceeds from the gnawing of a worm in the tooth.

This ridiculous idea may possibly have originated from the appearance of the nerve in a tooth, when it is pulled. It seems, however, to have been very generally diffused. From the account which Brand gives of a charm used for the tooth-ache, it has evidently reached the Orkney Islands.

"Some years ago," he says, "there was one who used this charm, for the abating the pain of one living in Eda, tormented therewith; and tho' the action was at a distance, the charmer not being present with the patient, yet according to the most exact calculation of the time, when the charm was performed by the charmer, there fell a living worm out of the patient's mouth, when he was at supper. This my informer knew to be a truth, and the man from whose mouth it fell is yet alive in the isle of Sanda." Descr. of Orkn., p. 62.

4. The term is metaph. applied to a noxious member of human society, Ang.

ONBRAW, *adj.* 1. Ugly, not handsome, Clydes.

2. Unbecoming; as, "an *onbraw* word," *ibid.*

ONBRAWNESS, *s.* Ugliness, *ibid.*

ON BREDE, *adv.* 1. Wide open, in the way of expansion.

On brede, or this, was warp and made patent
The heuinly hald of God omnipotent.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 34.

The dasy did *on brede* her crownel smale.

Ibid., 401, 8.

2. Largely, extensively.

Ane hale legioun in ans rout followis hym ———

Al thay pepil *on brede*, bayth he and he,

That inhabitis the helch toun Preneste.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 34.

From A.-S. *on*, in, and *braed*, latitudo. In the second example, sense 1, it may be viewed either as the *adv.* connected with the *v. did*, or as itself, the *v.* from A.-S. *onbraed-an*, *expergefacerere*, to excite; *onbraed*, "raised up, stirred up;" Somner.

[To ONCAST, *v. a.* and *n.* To begin the knitting of a stocking, &c., to form the loops on the wires; *to cast on*, is also used, Ayr.]

[ONCAST, *s.* The first row of loops in the knitting of a stocking, &c.; also, the casting or forming of a row; *ibid.*]

ONCOME, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow, S. *synon. onding, onfall.*

2. The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack, Fife.

"'I houpe we'll hae a gud affcome.'—'I'm for the good *oncome*,—a fear for the affcome.'" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 156.

"Good *oncome*" may signify successful attack.

3. An attack of disease, South of S.

"This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 44.

This is apparently *synon.* with *Income*.

ONCOST, *s.* 1. Expense before profit, as that which is laid out on land before there be any return, Loth.

2. Extra expense, additional expense, Fife.

"The general price paid for working coals is from two to three shillings per ton; and the selling price for the same quantity, upon the hill, is 6s. 8d., which yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost*." *Agr. Surv. Clackmannans.*, p. 401. V. UNCOST.

ONDANTIT, *part. pa.* 1. Untamed, rude.

"My tua brethir professis them to be gentil men, and reputia me and al lauberaris to be rustical and incivile, *ondantit*, ignorant, dullit slauis." *Compl. S.*, p. 199. V. DANTER, DANTON.

[2. Undaunted, not the least terrified, ashamed, or shrinking, Clydes.]

ONDER, *prep.* Under; *Aberd. Reg.*

ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, S. The word is sometimes used distinctively. Thus it is said, *Onding's better than black weet*, i.e., Snow is to be preferred to rain. V. DING ON.

Syne honest luckie does protest

That rain we'll hae,

Or *onding* o' some kind at least,

Afore't be day.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 19.

"'Look out, Jock, what night is't?' 'Onding o' snaw, father.'—'They'll perish in the drifts.'" *Heart M. Loth.*, i. 197.

[To ONDING, *v. n.* To rain, or to snow, heavily, S.]

ONDINGIN, *s.* Rain or snow; as, "There'll be a heap o' *ondingin*;" S.

ONDISPONIT APOUN. Not disposed of by sale or otherwise.

"And that he, with thar avisis, gif thar be ony of thar gudis in place *ondisponit apoun*,—considre the sammy. And safer as the saidis gudis ar of avale, that he deliuer thaim to the said Patrik." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 93.

To ONDO, *v. a.* The same with E. *undo*, *Aberd. Part. pa.*, *ondune*.

It wad hae made your heart fu' sair,

Gin ye had only seen him;

An't had na been for Davy Mair,

The rascals had *ondune* him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

Pron. ondeen. A.-S. *ondon*, Teut. *ontdo-en*, id.

ONDREYD, *part. pa.*

"And cam nocht to be *ondreyd* be him thairof."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

ONE-ERIE'. A nursery rhyme word.

Among the many rhymes preserved by children, especially as a sort of lottery for regulating their games, the following seems to have been, with some variations, common to Scotland and England:—

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
Alibi, crackerie, ten or eleven:
Pin, pan, muskiedan,
Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-ons.

This is the mode of repetition in Loth. In the north of S. it is—Een-erie, twa-erie, tickerie, &c.

In the county of Surrey thus:

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
Allsbone, crackabons, ten or eleven;
Pot, pan, must be done;
Tweedle-come, tweedle-come, twenty-ons.

Honest John Bull's mode has a great approximation to common sense. For although he finds only a *bone*, he is determined to have the marrow out of it.

One might almost suppose that this had been transmitted from the ancient Belgæ of Britain, q. *een-rye* or *ryje*, one line or series, from *een*, unus, and *rye*, *rye*, *ryghe*, linea: ordo, series; chorea.

ONEFILIT, *part. adj.* Undeified, Aberd. Reg.**ONEITH**, *adj.* Uneasy. V. **UNEITH**.**ONE LATE**, *adv.* Of late, lately.

—"The said Androvic charteris, evidentis, & letrez, quihik he haid of the landis of Ballegerno, wer tynt *one late*, & the selis tharof cuttit and distroyit." Act. Dom. Conc., A., 1497, p. 191; i.e., *on late*.

ON-ENDYT, *part. pa.* Not terminated; a term applied in our olden times in S. to the infinitive mood.

"Infinitivo modo. *On endyt* or *determyt* mode to nowmyr or persone." Vaus' Rudiment., Bb. ij, b.

It is to be observed that the negative *on* is to be viewed as equally connected with *determyt* as with *endyt*.

ONESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable.

The souir schaft flew quhissiland wyth ane quhir,
Thare as it slidis scheraud throw the are,
Oneschewabil, baith certane, lang and square.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 49.

i.e., what cannot be *eschewed*.

ONE-VSIT, *part. pa.* Not being used.

"Because the said Normond [Leslie] &c. wald nocht abyd at thair awne artiklis, he now—reproducit the ansueris of the saidis articlis, the said remissionne blank, & obligatiounne one the samyne sort as thair ressaut the samin, without ony innovatiounne [i.e., alteration] *one vsit*." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1815, p. 472.

ONFA' o' the night. The fall of evening, Roxb.; *Gloamin*, synonym.

But or the *onfa'* o' the night,
Shs fand him drown'd in Yarrow.

Old Song.

ONFALL, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, S.

"The snow lay thick on the ground at the time; but the *on-fall* had ceased." Ayr Courier, Feb. 1, 1821.

ONFALL, *s.* A disease which attacks one without any apparent cause.

Germ. *unfall*, is used in a similar sense: casus extraordinarius, sed tristis et fatalis, vocatur *unfall*. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 5, vo. *Un*. V. WEDONYPIA.

ONFEEL, **ONFEELIN**, *adj.* Unpleasant, disagreeable, implying the idea of coarseness or roughness; as, "an *onfeel* day," "onfeel words," &c. Teviotd.

Perhaps from A.-S. *on*, privative, and *fel-an*, tangere, to feel; q. disagreeable to the touch. But V. **FEEL**, **FEELE**, *adj.*

ONFEIRIE, *adj.* Infirm, inactive. V. **UN-FERY**.**ON-FORGEWIN**, *part. pa.* Not paid, not discharged. "He sell pay viij sh. *on forgewin*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.**ONFRACK**, *adj.* Not active, not alert; used as to the state of the body, Loth.; *Onfeirie*, *Onfery*, synonym. V. **FRACK**.**[ONGANG**, **ONGANGIN**, **ONGAUN**, *s.* 1. Conduct, behaviour, procedure; as, "Their *ongang* (or *organn*), yestreen was na bonnie," Clydes., Banffs.2. The starting, setting in motion, of machinery; as, "He was na in at the *ongang* (or *ongau*) o' the mill," *ibid.* V. **ONGOINGS**.]**ONGELT**, **ONGILT**, *part. pa.* Not gilded.

"Item, four harnessingis of blak velvett, thre of thame with stuthis and bukkillis all ourgilt, and ane of thame *ongelt*. Item, five harnessingis of crammesye velvett, foure of thame with stuthis and bukkillis, ourgilt with gold, and ane of thame *ongilt*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. **ON**.

ONGOINGS, **ONGAINS**, *s. pl.* Conduct, procedure, S. *ongains*, S. B.

"In the quiet *ongoings* of that little world, there had no doubt been stoppage and delay; but most of the hearths burned as before." M. Lyndsay, p. 394.

"Wha the sorrow's that duntin' at my lug wi' a fore hammer?—Davie, ye scamp, that's some o' your *ongaens*." St. Kathleen, iii. 162.

Ongangins is used in the same sense, Dumfr.

ONHABILL, *adj.* Unfit, or unable; Aberd. Reg.**[ONHING**, **ONHINGIN**, *s.* 1. Patient expectation, Banffs.2. Meanly or lazily keeping away from work, *ibid.*]**[ONIS**, *adv.* Once; at *onis*, at once, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 1023.]**ONKEND**, **ONKENT**, *part. adj.* 1. New, not known.

"This maner of handling being *onkend* and strange, [they] wer heavily spoken of." Knox's Hist., p. 383.

[2. Unknown, without one's knowledge or consent; generally followed by the prep. *to* or *till*; as, "He gaed awa *onkent* to me," i.e., without my knowledge or consent, Clydes., Banffs.]

ONKENNABLE, *adj.* Unknowable, Clydes.

"While we war stannan upo' stappan-stanes, switheran what to do, we war surprisit wi' the soun' of an *onkennable* nummer of sma' bells, a' tiukle-tinklan." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

ONKER, *s.* A small portion of land, Argyles.

—"Charged to give up sne rental of the said piece of ground, which he cannot doe, being only a little *onker* of land not worth the renting." Law Paper.

Germ. *anger*, planities; Su.-G. *aeng*, *wang*, arum conceptum, quod alternis seritur. Norw. *anger*, is explained by Dan. *landstraekning*, i.e., a tract of land.

ONLAND, or UNLAND, *s.* A term occurring in some ancient charters, Aberd.

[ONLAT, ONLET, *s.* 1. The starting, setting in motion, of machinery, Banffs., Clydes.

2. The letting or turning on of water to drive machinery, *ibid.* V. ONGANG.]

[ONLAY, *s.* A low term for a surfeit, Banffs.]

ONLAYIN, ONLAYING, *s.* 1. Imposition, laying on.

"Gif he had onie calling, it vas ather extraordinar, —or ellis ordinar, quhairbie ane lanchfullie callit pastore callis another be the sacrament of Ordour, and *onlaying* of handis." Nicol Burne, F. 126, a.

[2. The act of beating severely, a beating, Banffs.]

[ON THE LAY O'T. In the spirit or humour of it, Shetl.]

ON LIFE, ON LYFF, ONLYFF, ONLYVE. Alive.

And gif he war *on life* quhil new in fere,
He had bens evin eild with the, and hedy pere.
Doug. Virg., p. 84.

"All and sindrie personis yet *on lyff* quhilkis wer proudit to benefices or pensionis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 384.

Sometimes the terms are conjoined.

"It salbe lefull to euerie ane of the saidis personis fairfaltit yit being *onlyff*, and to the airis, successouris, bairnis and posteritic of thame quhilkis ar departed, to succeid to thair predicessouris," &c. *Ibid.*

"The personis foirfaltit,—sa monie as ar *onlyve*—sall be restorit," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 386.

This is completely A.-S. *Tha he on life waes*; Quum ille in vita erat; Matt. 27. 63. Gower and Chaucer use *on live* and *on lyve* in the same sense. This, as Tooke has shewn, is the origin of the E. adv. *alive*.

ONLOUPING, *s.* The act of getting on horseback, S.

"The commissioner—goes to horse toward Hsmilton; but on his *onlouping* the earl of Argyle, the earl of Rothes, and Lord Lindsay, three pillars of the covenant, had some private speeches with him, which drew

suspicion that he was on their side," Spalding's Troubles, i. 91.

Germ. *anlauf*, "a spring, a leap, or jump;" Ludwig. V. LOUF on, *v.a.*

ON MARROWS. Sharers in a joint concern; as, "We're *on marrows* wi' ane anither;" Roxb. V. MARROW, *s.*

ONMAUEN, *part. adj.* Unmown, not cut down.

"Than I departit fra that companye, and I entrit in ane *onmauen* medeu, the quhilk abnndit viith al sertis of holisum fleuris, grys and cirbis maist conuenient for medycyn." S. p. 103.

ONNAWAYES, *adv.* In no wise.

—"That this acte and ordinance *onnowayes* hurte nor preunge the lordis of Sessioun and College of Justice and thair memberis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

"Yitt the rest of the lordis *onnowayes* could be content that he [Lord Hamilton] sould have preheminence so long as the queine keiped her widow head, and hir bodie cleane from licherie." Pitscottie's Cren., p. 284.

Through this edition of Pitscottie it is generally printed *onowayes*, which mars the meaning of the term.

This corresponds with the A.-S. idiom, *on* being used for *in*; *On nane wisan*, nullo modo; *On aelle wise*, omnimodo; from *wise*, modus, mos. As our writers generally use the form here exemplified, we must bear, as patiently as possible, the gruff censure of Dr. Johns. on this orthography; "This is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*." He had not observed, that the A.-Saxons occasionally employed the term *waeg*, a way, as synon. with *wise*, a manner; as, *ealle waega*, omnibus modis, Leg. Aethelst. Pref. 2.

ON ON, *prep.* On, upon; a reduplication very common among the vulgar, S.

And syn ilks tsit maun be heckled out throw,
The lint putten ae gait, anither the tow,
Syn *on on* a rock wi't, and it taks a low;
The back of my hand to the spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

I need scarcely say that the sense, as here used, is quite different from that of *onon* mentioned, *vo. Onane*.

ON PAST. Not having passed, or gone forward.

"To returne hame *on past* to the tryst; i.e., without having gone to the place of meeting, or to fulfil an engagement previously made; Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

[ONPAYIT, *part. pa.* Unpaid, Barbour, i. 257.]

ON-SETT, ONSETTE, *s.* A term anciently used in S. to denote the message or manor-house of a barony.

"Valentine Leigh, in his buik of surveying of lands, affirmis *messuagium* to be the tenement or lands arable; and the dwelling-house or *place*, or court-hall thereof, to be called *sit*, from the Latine *situs*: quhilk we call the seat, or *on-sette*." Skene, Verb. Sign. *vo. Messuagium*.

This term occurs in act of parliament, but in such connection that it is doubtful, whether the manor of the landholder, or the *stead* of the tenant, be meant. If the latter, *onsett* must in this instance be viewed as synon. with *onstead*.

"That every mane spirituale and temporale within this realme, havand ane hundrethe pund land of new extent be yeir—causs every tennent of thare landis, that hes the samin in tak and assedacionne, to plant vponne thare *onset* yerlie for every merk lande ane tree." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 343. *Onset*, Ed. 1566, Fol. 119, a.

—"All and hail the—landis of Ravelrig, with houssis, biggingis, yairdis, orchairdis, toftis, croftis, *onsettis*, *outsettis*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 637.

A.-S. *on-sæte*, incubuit; *onsitting*, habitatio, unde *on-set* apud Northymbros, mansum, toftum, tugurium, significans; Lye. The latter part of the word is found in Su.-G. *sæte*, sedes, whence *sæteri*, villa nobilium, *hoegsaete*, sedes primaria.

ONSETTAR, s. One who makes an attack or *onset* on another.

"That the saidis persones makeris of the saidis tullyeis and combattis eftir dew tryell that they war the first *onsettaris*,—sall be takin, apprehendit and wairdit for yeir and day." Acts. Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

ONSETTING, s. An attack, an assault.

"He hes maid diuerss *onsettingis* & prouocaciounis on hym." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

ONSETTIN', part. adj. Applied to one whose appearance is far from being handsome, Roxb.

Teut. *ont-sett-en*, male disponere. V. SET, v. to become one.

ONSLAUGHT, s. A bloody fray or battle, Roxb.

This word, although O. E., as denoting an attack or *onset*, is obsolete in English writing. A.-S. *on-slag-an*, incutere, impingere.

ONSLAUGHT, s. Prob. release after battle.

"The Swedens disappointed of their *onslaught*, retired after his Majestie to their leaguer, and having put a terror to the enemies armie, by this defeat, he did get some days longer continuation to put all things in good order against their coming." Monro's Exped., P. ii. p. 52.

The meaning is, they did not, as they expected, so defeat the enemy, as to release themselves from the necessity of defending the town of Werben. This word seems to have been used merely by our military men, who had served on the continent: Teut. *ontslag*, dimissio, remissio, solutio; Belg. *ontslag*, discharge, release; from *ont-sla-en*, solvere, absolvere, &c.

[ONSTANDIN', part. adj. Determined, immovable, Shetl.]

ONSTEAD, s. A steading, the building on a farm, S. Aust.

"All the *onsteads* upon this water are in the parish of Lyne, notwithstanding the great distance of the place and badness of the way." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 25.

A.-S. *on*, and *sted*, Moes.-G. *stads*, locus.

"This group of houses, a farmstead and cottages, now become ruinous, was, it is said, chosen by Ramsay for Glau'd's *Onstead*, and the habitation of the two rural beauties Peggy and Jenny.—The remains of these houses exactly agree with the description of Glau'd's *Onstead*," &c. Notes to Pennecuik's Tweed., p. 130, 131.

Onstead, A. Bor., "a single farm-house;" Grose.

ON-STOWIN, part. pa. Unstolen, Aberd. Reg.

[ONTAKIN, part. adj. 1. Assuming, taking on oneself, Shetl.

2. Buying or taking on credit, given to dealing in that way; hence, reckless, regardless, somewhat dishonest; as, "He's an *ontakin* body; he's aye *ontakin*; dinna trust him," Clydes.]

To ONTER, v. n. To rear; a term used concerning horses.

"Sir Patrick's horse *entered* with him, and would no wise encounter his marrow, that it was force to the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on foot, and give this Dutch-man battle." Pitscottie, p. 104.

There may have been an O. Fr. v. of a similar form, from Arm. *ont*, *aont*, high.

ONTJETH, s. [Prob. an errat. for *outset*, but may be a corr. of *onjet* or *onjettie*, an insertion, a piece set on or in.]

"There are also many *onjeths*, i.e., small parcels of ground lately inclosed from the common, and set to a tenant for money rent only." P. Aithlusting, Shetl. Stat. Acc., V. 581.

This must surely be an *erratum* for *outsets*.

"When a part of the common is enclosed and farmed, the enclosure is called an *outset*; but the *outsets* are never included in the numeration of merks of rental land." Edmonstone's Zetl., Isl., i. 147, 148.

ON TO, or TILL. [Until, to, Barbour, iv. 304.] *Weil* or *Geylies on till*, well nigh to, S. B.

To ONTRAY, v. a. To betray.

In riche Arthures halle,
The bame playes at the balle,
That *ontray* shal you all
Defully that day.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 24.

This seems formed, but in an anomalous way, from *on* and Fr. *trah-ir*, to betray. Germ. *un* is often used intensively.

ONTRON, s. "Evening;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 693. V. ORNTREN.

ON-WAITER, s. 1. One who waits patiently for any thing future.

"I know, submissive on-waiting for the Lord, shall at length ripen the joy and deliverance of his own, who are truly blessed *on-waiters*." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 131.

2. One who attends another for the purposes of service.

"That they—and their fishers *onwaiters* and servants attending the fishing business—sall not be arrested," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 243.

ONWAITING, ONWAITING, ONWYTE, s. 1. Attendance, S.

"After presenting his petition, and long and expensive *onwaiting*, he [Mr. H. Erskine] was told for answer, That he could have no warrant for bygonen, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 256.

"And sicklike, thair is special allowance grantit to the said Eustachius for his service and *onwaiting* in setting forward the said wark, fra the tyme that he sall enter to the bigging of the pannis vnto the four compleit pannis be furneist daylie," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

2. Patient expectation of what is delayed.

"*On-waiting* had ever yct a blessed issue, and to keep the word of God's patience, keepeth still the saints dry in the water, cold in the fire, and breathing and blood-hot in the grave." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 127.

ONWAITING, *adj.* Of or belonging to attendance.

—"His own faction—had sent him over as their commissioner,—and had allowed him 4000 merks for his *onwaiting* charges and expenses." Spalding, i. 335, (2d.)

ONWALLOWYD, *part. pa.* Unfaded.

A garland,—gottyn wytht gret peryle
Grene suld lestand be lang quhile,
Onwallowyd be ony intervale
Of tymys, bot ay in wertu hale.

Wyntown's Proel., B. iv. 7.

V. WALLOW.

[ONWART, *s.* Furtherance, part-payment.

"Item,—to Dande Achinson, in *onwart* of theking of the chapel of the Castel in Edinburgh, xv s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i., p. 301, Dickson.]

ONWITTINS, *adv.* Without the knowledge of, without being privy to, Ang.

ONWYNE. In the proverbial phrase, *Wyne* and *Onwyne*, S. B. V. WYNE.

Onwyne is evidently related to A.-S. *unwind-an*, Teut. *ontwind-en*, *retexere*.

ONWYNER, *s.* The foremost ox on the left hand, in a yoke, Aberd.

ONY, *adj.* Any, S.

Gywe thare be *ony* that lykis
The lswch for to se led of this,—
To Cowpyr in Fyfe than cum he.

Wyntown, vi. 19. 41.

"He comaundede hem that thei schulden not take *ony* thing in the weye but a yerde oneli." Wiclif, Mark 6.

ONY GATE. In any place, S.

"If we're no sae bien and comfortable as we were up yonder, yet life's life *ony gate*, and we're wi' decent kirk-ganging folk o' your ain persuasion." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 165, 166.

It properly signifies "in any way."

ONY HOW, or AT ONY HOW, at any rate, S. A.

"When he was fairly mastered, after one or two desperate and almost convulsory struggles, Hatteraick lay perfectly still and silent; 'He's gaun to dic game *ony how*,' said Dinmont; 'weel, I like him na the waur o' that.'" Guy Mannering, iii. 294.

"If you cannot come yourself, and the day should be wat, send Nanny Eydent, the mantua-maker, with them; you'll be sure to send Nanny *ony how*." Blackw. Mag., June, 1820, p. 262.

OO, *s.* Grandson. "Andrew Murray his *oo*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 612. V. OE.

"David Anderson his *oo* and taxman;" Reg. Aberd., V. 15. "The servant feyit [hired] to his *oois* half net-tis fishing." Ibid.

OO, *s.* Wool, S. *Aw ae oo*, a proverbial phrase, S. equivalent to all one, all to the same purpose, q. *all one wool*.

["Aye, a', ae, oo," Dean Ramsay.]

"*To gather oo ou one's claise*," to feather one's nest, Aberd. Hence,

[OOEN, OON, *adj.* Woollen, made of wool, Banffs.]

OOY, *adj.* Woolly, S.

—Swains their *ooy* lambkins guide,
An' sing the strains of honest love.

Picken's Poems, 1788, iv.

[To OOB, *v. n.* To howl, to wail, Shetl.]

OOBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow, Roxb. When it raises itself to the tops of the blades of grass, the peasantry deem it a prognostic of high winds. V. OOBIT.

OODER, *s.* Exhalation, &c. V. OUDER.

OOF, *s.* The ideal of an imbecile creature; an animal, whose face is so covered with hair, that it can scarcely see; applied to a weak harmless person, Fife.

[The Angler, *Lophius piscatorius*; Buckie.]

This seems the sense with E. *oaf* or *ouphe*, a sort of fairy. Teut. *awe*, incubus, faunus. Hence,

[To OOF, *v. n.* To move about in a stupid, silly manner, Banffs.]

OOF-LOOKIN, *adj.* Having a look of stupidity, *ibid.*

[To OOFF, *v. n.* To become mouldy or sour; applied to a peaty soil in which oats die out before coming to maturity, Banffs.]

[OOK, *s.* A week, Shetl. Dan. *uge*, *id.*]

[To OOL, *v. a.* To treat harshly, Shetl.]

[To OOLD, *v. a.* To tie round, to bind together with string, *ibid.*]

[OOLIN, *part.* Crouching, hanging about; as, "He's *oolin* owre the fire," applied to one so unwell as to be unable to move about, Shetl. V. OORIN.]

[OOMSKIT, *adj.* Dusky, smutty, soot-coloured, Shet. Su.-G. *im*, *ime*, *em*, light-smoke.]

OON, *s.* Used for *woun'*, wound.

Drinkin' to haud my entrails swack,
Or droun a carin' oon, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

V. CARIN'.

OON, UNE, (pron. as Gr. *v*) *s.* An oven, S.

"This building commonly called *Arthur's Oon*, or *Oven*, is situated on the North side of the same isthmus which separates the Firths of Cluyd and Forth in Stirlingshire." Gordon's Itiner. Septent., p. 24.

Moes.-G. *uhn*, Su.-G. *ugn*, Alem. *ouan*, *ouen*, id. V. ARTHURYS HUFE.

OON EGGS, *s.* Eggs laid without the shell; addle eggs, S. O.

"O how he turn'd up the whites o's een, like twa oon eggs." Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 46.

Perhaps corr. from Sw. *wind-egg*, used in the same sense.

To OOP, OUP, WUP, *v. a.* 1. To bind with a thread or cord, to splice, S. Gl. Sibb.

[These are only varieties of *wap*, to wrap, which in the W. of Scotland varies in pron. from *eop*, to *whup*.]

Sibb. views it as the same with E. *hoop*, which is from Teut. *hoep*, id. It seems rather allied to Moes.-G. *vaih-jan*. [Sw. *vefva*, to wind, Isl. *vaf*, a wrapping round.]

2. Metaph. to join, to unite.

"When she had measured it out, she muttered to herself—'A hank, but not a hail ane—the full years o' the three score and ten, but thrice broken, thrice to *eop* (i.e., unite); he'll be a lucky lad an he win through wi't.'" Guy Mannering, i. 65, 66.

[To OOR, *v. n.* To crouch or shiver with cold, S.]

[OORAN. OORIN.]

OORAT, OORIT, *adj.* Applied to animals, when from cold or want of health the hair stands on end, Loth.; evidently the same with *Oorie*.

OORIE, OORIE, OWRIE, *adj.* 1. Chill, cold, bleak; primarily applied to that which produces coldness in the body: as, *an oorie day*, S.

2. Having the sensation of cold, shivering, S.

Listning, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the *oorie* cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war.

Burns, iii. 150.

Whare'er along the swaird thou treads,
The *oorie* cattle hang their heads.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 50.

Ourlach, id. Buchan; "shivering with cold and wet."

3. "Having the hair on end, like a horse overcome with cold," Sibb.

As the term properly denotes the chillness which proceeds from the dampness of the air, it may be from Isl. *ur*, rain, Su.-G. *ur*, *yr*, stormy weather. As viewed more generally, it may however be allied to Belg. *guur*, cold, *guur weer*, cold weather; *g* being often sunk, or softened, in pronunciation.

4. "Drooping, sad-like, melancholy;" Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

"'Her bark's war than her bite,' said Mrs. Craig, as she returned to her husband, who felt already some of the *oorie* symptoms of a hen-pecked destiny." Ayrs. *Legatecs*, p. 245.

A transition, from the uncomfortable sensation caused to the body by cold, to the dejection or pain produced in the mind, by any thing that is viewed as a presage of evil.

C. B. *oer*, cold, *oer-i*, to make cold.

OORIE-LIKE, *adj.* Languid, having the appearance of being much fatigued, Dumfr.

[OORIEIESOME, OORIESUM, OORIESAM, *adj.* Timorous, shrinking, Shetl. V. EERIE-SOME.]

[OORIN, OORAN, *part. pr.* Crouching, cowering, shivering; hence, dull, heartless; as, "He jist sits *oorin* owre the fire," S. V. OOLIN.]

OORINESS, *s.* Chillness, a tendency to shivering, S.

[OORIT, *adj.* Same as OORIE, in senses 2 and 4, Ayrs.]

[OORACK, *s.* A name for potatoes, Shetl.]

OORE, *adv.* Ere. This is given as the pronunciation of Ettr. For.

"And *oore* I gatt tyme to syne mysel, ane grit man trippyt on myne feit, and fell belly-flaught on me with ane dreadful noozle." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42. V. OR, *adv.*

[OOST, *s.* An army. V. OST.]

[To OOT, *v. n.* To deprive of, Shetl.]

[OOT-A-DECKS. Outside or beyond a wall or dyke, *ibid.*]

[OOT-BAITS, *s.* A common for pasture, *ibid.*]

[OOT-BRACK, OOT-BREK, *s.* 1. An eruption on the skin, Banffs., Clydes.

2. An outburst, as of an epidemic; as, "an *oot-brek* o' fever," Clydes.

3. A fit of drinking, Banffs., Clydes.

4. An angry quarrel in a family, or among friends or neighbours, Clydes., Loth.]

[OOT-COME, *s.* 1. Result, consequence, S.

2. What is over measure or weight, Banffs.]

[OOTENS, OOTIN, *s.* Going out, visiting, making calls, S.]

[OOTERAL, *adj.* Strange, foreign, Shetl. Isl. *utan*, from without.]

[OOTERIN, OOTRIN, *adj.* Outward, from without, Ayrs.]

[OOTFA', OOTFAL, OOTFALL, *s.* 1. Outlet, means or method of outlet, S.

2. Water that escapes from or runs over a weir or dam, S.

3. The ebb-tide, Shetl.

4. A heavy fall of rain, Banffs.

5. A quarrel, dispute, scolding match, Clydes.]

[OOT-MAAGIT, *adj.* Weary, tired, fatigued, Shetl. Dan. *magt*, strength.]

[OOT-OUR, OUT-OUR, OOT-OWRE, *prep.* Across, beyond, Barbour, viii. 393. Used also as an *adv.*; as, "Come in *oot-owre*," come inside, come in to the fire, Clydes.]

[OOT-OUR-FAE, *adv.* Away from; as "Sit *oot-our-fae* the fire," *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[OOT-POOR, OOT-POUR, *s.* A heavy fall of rain; as, "It's an even-doon *oot-poor*," *ibid.*]

[OOT-SEAM, *s.* and *adj.* Outside-seam; in opposition to *in-seam*, *ibid.*]

[OOT-SET, *s.* 1. Ornament, ornamentation, S.; *synon. aff-set.*

2. Outfit of any kind; also, start in life, Clydes.]

[OOT-TAKEN, *prep.* Except, Shetl. V. OUT-TAK.]

[To OOT-WAEL, OOT-WALE, OOT-WYLE, *v. a.* To select, pick out, S.; *oot-wyle*, Banffs.]

[OOT-WAELS, *s. pl.* Refuse, things picked out, S.]

[OOT-WOMAN, *s.* A female engaged in out-door work, S.; *oot-uman*, Banffs.]

OOOTH, *s.* Value. *Keep it till it bring the full ooth*, Do not sell it till it bring the full value, Selkirks.

A.-S. *uth-ian* signifies to give. Whether it has any affinity seems doubtful. We say, that a commodity *gives*, i. e., brings, such a price in the market.

OOWEN, *adj.* Woollen, S.B. V. under Oo.

—On the breast, they might believe,
There was a cross of *owwen* thread.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

OOZE, OUZE, *s.* 1. The nap, or *caddis*, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c., Ayrs.

The E. word does not seem to have this signification, which is obviously a deviation from the proper meaning, the origin of which see in WEESE.

2. Cotton or silk put into an inkstand, for preserving the ink from being spilled, Perth.

OOZLIE, *adj.* In a slovenly state, Gall.

"A person is said to be *oozlie* looking, when he has—a long beard, unbrushed clothes, and dirty shoes." Gall. Encycl.

A secondary sense of *Oozelly*, q. v.

[OOZLIENES, *s.* Slovenliness, slothfulness.]

OPENSTEEK, *s.* A particular kind of stitch in sewing, S.

"*Open-steek*, open-stitch;" Gl. Antiq.

OPENSTEEK, *adj.* Used to denote similar ornaments in building.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—name of your whigmaleeries and curlic-whurlies and *opensteek* hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

OPENTIE, *s.* An opening, a vacancy, Kinross.

[OPGESTRIE, *s.* A custom in Shetland, according to which an udaller might transfer his property on condition of receiving a sustenance for life, Gl. Shetl. Isl. *gestr*, Dan. *giest*, a guest.]

[OPPIN, OPPYN, *adj.* and *v.* Open; to open, Barbour, v. 382, vii. 274.]

[OPPINLY, OPYNLY, *adv.* Openly, *ibid.*, ix. 361, xx. 498.]

[OPYNNYNG, *s.* Opening, *ibid.*, iii. 532.]

OPINIOUN, *s.* Party, faction, any particular side of the question in a state of warfare.

"The Murrays gaderit to their *opinioun* the inhabitantis of Ros, Caithnes, with sindry othir pepill thair-about." Bellend. Cron., B. 12, c. 11.

"At last quhen he had inuadit the cuntre with gret trubill, he wes slane with v. m. men of his *opinioun* be the erle of Merche & Walter Stewart." *Ibid.*, B. xiii. c. 15.

"He followis the tyme the *opinioun* of Inglismen." *Ibid.*, B. xiv., c. 10. Anglorum sequutus *partes*; Boeth.

Lat. *opinio* was used in the same sense in the dark ages. Thus a vassal was said, *quaerere opinionem facere* domino suo, when he engaged with his lord in a hostile expedition, and behaved gallantly in battle. Leg. Bajwar., Tit. 2, c. 7, ap. Du Cange.

To OPPONE, *v. n.* 1. To oppose.

"It wes concludit that faythefull rehersall should be maid of suche personages as God had maid instruments of his glorie, by *opponing* of thameselfis to manifest abuses, superstitioun and idolatrie." Knox's Hist., Anth. Pref.

2. It is used to denote the proof exhibited against a prisoner at his trial.

"The advocate could not find a just way to reach me with the extrajudicial confession they *opponed* to me." Crookshank's Hist., i. 342.

The *prep. aganis* is sometimes subjoined.

"Supplicatioun of the burgh of Annand, and pairteis *opponand aganis* the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 215.

This is immediately from Lat. *oppon-ere*; whereas the E. *v.* is formed from the Fr.

OPPROBRIE, s. Reproach; Lat. *opprobrium*.

"Upon the high streets of sundry—burghs reyll, there are many ruinous houses—to the *opprobrie* thereof, and common scandall of this kingdom." Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 144.

To OPTENE, OUPTENE, v. a. To obtain.

Quhare may we sus *optene* felicité;
Neuer bot in heuin, empire about the skye?
Doug. *Virgil*, 160, 29.

Wyntown, id.

"As twiching the xl. lb. clamyt be the said Symon vpon Thomas Kennedy, quhilk he *optenit* lauchfully vpon him,—the said Simen productit a decreete of certane jugis arbitrouis that he had *optenit* the said soume." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 22.

"He ma *ouptene*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Optineo, as Rudd. has observed, frequently occurs, for *obtineo*, "in MSS. of less antiquity, and old charters."

OR, adv. 1. Before, ere, S.

And thai that at the sege lay,
Or it was passyt the v day,
Hsd maide thaim syndry apparal,
To gang eft sonys till assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 294, MS.

Wittail worth scant or August coud apper,
Through all the land, that fude was hapnyt der.

Wallace, iii. 15, MS.

Or *thys*, before this time.

Our schippis or *thys* full weile we gart addres,
And lay almaist spoun the dry sand.

Doug. *Virgil*, 71, 53.

Or *than*, before that time.

The Grekis chiftanis irkit of the were
Bipast or *than* sa mony langsum yere.

Doug. *Virgil*, 39, 5.

2. Rather than, S.

For giff thai fled, thai wyst that thai
Suld nocht weill feyrd part get away.
Tharfer in awentur to dey
He wuld him put, or he wuld flei.

Barbour, ix. 595, MS.

This is nearly connected with the former sense; q. "he would fight, *before that* he would flee." There is this difference, however, that fighting is not meant as the antecedent to fleeing, but as the adversative.

This, instead of being allied to E. *or* conj., seems radically the same with *ar*, before. *Or*, *ar*, *ur*, according to Wachter, in all the Goth. dialects, convey the idea of beginning; vo. *Orlog*. A.-S. *or*, *ord*, principium; Lye. V. AIR.

OR, conj. 1. Lest.

That gud msn dred or Wallace suld be tane;
For Suthroun sr full sutaille euir, ilk man.

Wallace, i. 272, MS.

Schyreff he was, and wsyt thaim amang;
Full sar he dred or Wallas suld tak wrang;
For he snd thai couth neuir weyle accord.

Ibid., ver. 346.

Halyday said, "We sall do your consaille;
Bot sayr I dred or thir hurt hors will fayll.

Ibid., v. 792, MS. Also vi. 930.

2. Than.

—Felis thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strenth or mannis force has delt with the?
The powir of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrere,
Obey to God.—

Doug. *Virgil*, 143, 24.

Nor is more generally used in this sense.

[ORAFU, *adj.* Gluttonous, greedy, Orkn.]

ORAGIUS, *adj.* Stormy, tempestuous.

The storme wes so outragius,
And with ramlings *oragius*,
That I for fear did gruge.

Burel's *Pilg.*, Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 19.

Fr. *orageux*, id. *orag-er*, to be tempestuous, *orage*, a storm. Some derive the Fr. *s.* from Gr. *ouparos*, coelum; Du Cange, from L. B. *Orago*, used as the Fr. term, which he deduces from Lat. *aura*, the air. Perhaps it is of Gothic origin; from Su.-G. Isl. *ur*, tempestas.

ORANGER, s. An orange, S.

"Atweel, Jean, ye'se no want a sweet *oranger*, aye twa." Saxon and Gael, i. 129.

[O. Fr. *orange*, Littré; changed into *orange*, "an orange," Cotgr.]

ORATOUR, s. An ambassador.

"Because we are nere equale to othir in power, thairfore it is best to send *oraturis* to Caratak kyng of Scottis, quhilk is maist cruell ennyme to Romanis, & desyre hym concur with ws to reuenge the oppressioun done to his sister Uoda." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 32, b. Lat. *orator*, id.

ORATOURE, ORATORY, s. An oracle, a place from which responses were supposed to be given.

Bot than the King—gan to seik belius
His fader Faunus *oratoire* and ansnars.
Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declars.

Doug. *Virgil*, 207, 32.

Oratory, is used in the same sense, 215. 3.

The word, as Rudd. observes, properly signifies a chapel, or place of worship; Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *or-are*, to pray.

ORCHLE, s. A porch, Mearns.

Germ. *erker*, projectura aedificii, a balcony; L. B. *arcora*. Frischius views this as derived from *arcula*. V. Wachter.

Fr. *arceau*, and Fr. *oriol*, both signify a porch.

ORD, s. This word seems to signify, a steep hill or mountain.

"The country is—confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the *Ord* of Caithness, the boundary between that country and Sutherland." Pennant's *Tour in S.*, 1769, p. 192.

"The hill of the *Ord* is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called *The Burn of the Ord of Caithness*." Statist. Acc., xvii. 629.

The term is used in this sense in Ayr.

This is perhaps from Gael. *ard*, a hill. Isl. *aardug-ur*, however, signifies, arduus, acclivis, G. Andr., p. 15, and *urd*, montes impervii; Verel. Ind. He explains it by Sw. *holgryte* and *stena-klippor*, as synonym. terms; apparently calling them impervious because of the multitude of rocks.

[To **ORDANE, ORDAN, ORDAYN, v. a.** To ordain, appoint, to prepare, make ready; to make preparation for, to provide, Barbour, frequently.]

[**ORDANYNG, s.** Intent, intention, end in view, Barbour, xix. 26.]

[ORDINANS, ORDYNANCE, *s.* Ordinance, arrangement, *ibid.*, xi. 30, xvii. 101, i. 79; array, settlement, Gl. Lyndsay.]

ORDINAR, ORDINARE, *adj.* 1. Ordinary, *S.*
[2. As a *s.*, ordinary or usual state of health; as, "He's just in his *ordinar*," *S.*]

BY ORDINARE. 1. As an *adv.*, in an uncommon way, *S.*; nearly synon. with *E. extra-ordinarily*.

"There were by *ordinare* obedient and submissive to those in authority over them." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 126.

[2. As an *adj.*, extraordinary, beyond common, *S.*]

"The minister—with a calm voice, attuned to by *ordinare* solemnity,—pronouncing the blessing." *Ibid.*, ii. 181.

* ORDER, *s.* To take Order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation.

"The Lothian regiment raised a mutiny, and would not suffer any of Loudon's regiment lying without the ports, nor their commanders or captains to take order with them." *Spalding*, ii. 292.

ORE, *s.* "Grace, favour, protection," Tyrwhitt.

Now hath Rohand in ore
Tristrem, and is ful blithe;
The child he set to lore,
And lernd him al so swithe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

The maister fel adoun on kne, and criede *mercy* and *ore*.
V. Ritson's Note, E. M. R., iii. 263. *R. Glouc.*, p. 39.

According to Tyrwhitt, it is of A.-S. origin. But it has been justly observed, that "this is a word of uncertain derivation, and various application," Gl. Tristrem. It might perhaps be viewed as the same with *Fr. heur*, equivalent to *bonheur*, felicity, good fortune. But I suspect that it is rather Gothic. The only word to which it seems allied is *Isl. oor, aur*, largus, munificus; *aur oc blidr*, largus et affabilis, *Verel. Ind.*; *Liberalis*, Gl. Kristnis.; *oorleike*, largitas, *G. Andr.*, p. 14.

Lye, however, says that this term, as used by Chaucer, is derived from A.-S. *are*, honor, reverentia, misericordia; *Belg. eere*, *Alem. eera*, honor; *Add. Jun. Etym.*

ORERE, OURERE, *interj.* Avaunt, avast.

Gif ony nygh wald him nere,
He had thame rebaldis *orere*.
With a ruyne.

Houlate, iii. 21.

Fr. arriere, behind, aloof.

ORETOWTING, *part. pr.* Muttering, murmuring; *croynng*, *cruning*, synon.

Not onely fleing fowls, I say,
Bot beists of diuers kynds,
Laich on the ground, richt lawly lay,
Amasit in thair mynds:

Sum shaking, and quaking,
For feire, as I esteeme,
Oretowting, and rowting,
Into that storme extreme.

Burel's Pilg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 17.

Teut. *oor-tuyt-en*, susurrare, dimissa voce *auribus* obstrepere, *mussitare*, *Kilian*; from *oor*, the ear, and *tuyt-en*, to make a noise. *V. Toor*. By the use of *oretowting* and *rowting*, *Burel* represents some of the beasts as murmuring, and others as bellowing.

[OREYNZEIS, *s. pl.* Oranges; called "appill oreynzeis" in *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 330, *Dickson*.]

ORF, *s.* A puny creature, one who has a contemptible appearance, *Loth*.

Apparently the same with *Warf*, *id.*, *Lanarks.*, and corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v.

ORFEVERYE, ORPHRAY, *s.* Work in gold embroidery.

About hir neck, quhite as the fair anmaille,
A gudelie cheyne of small orfeverye.—

King's Quair, ii. 29.

Chaucer *orfraye*; *Fr. orfeverie*, *L. B. orfra*, *orfrea*, *aurifrigium*, *id.* *Sibb.* confounds *orfeverie* with *Orphany*, q. v.

[ORGANIS, *s. pl.* An organ; formerly called a pair of organs, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 269, 336.

The *organis* mentioned in these Accountts belonged to James IV., and was *tursed* or carried along with the royal wardrobe wherever the King went to reside. For example, in 1496 the King kept Easter at Stirling, and that he might do so in kingly style there was paid "for tursing of the cophurd to Striviling agane Pasche, x s. Item, for the tursing of the arres werk to Striviling agane Pasche, v j hors xxx s. Item, for a hors to turs the Kingis clathis the sammyne tyme, v s. Item, for the tursing of the *organis*, the sammyne tyme, to Striviling, gevin to Jhone Siluir viij s.," i. 268-9.

This instrument was generally called the *organis* or a pair of *organis*, probably from its double row of pipes, or from the double bellows which supplied it with wind.]

To ORIGIN, *v. a.* To originate.

—"Making no kynd of alteratioun bot such as—was *origined* and derived from the actis of the assembly," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 319.

ORIGINAL SIN, *s.* A cant phrase, evidently of profane cast, used to denote debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds, *Clydes*.

2. Also used, with the same spirit, to characterize the living proofs of youthful incontinence, *S.*

ORILYEIT, *s.* A piece of cloth, or bandage, used for covering the ears during the night.

"Huidis, quaiffis, collaris, rabattis, *orilyeitis* naipkynis, camyng clathis, and coveris of nicht geir, schone, and gluiffis."—"Half ane dussane of quaiffis, and half a dussane of *orilyeitis* of holland clath, sewit with gold, silver, and divers collouris of silk." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaiff [coif] with a *orilyeit* of holane clath, sewit with crammosie silk." *Ibid.*, p. 232.

Fr. oreillet, oreillette, properly denotes the ear-piece of an helmet; but had been transferred to a piece of female head-dress used by night; from *oreille*, *Lat. auris*, the ear.

ORINYE, *adj.* Golden or orange-coloured.

"Item, thrie peces of courtngis for the chepell of *orinye* hew, of dalmes and purpoure, with ane frontale of the samyne." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 104.

Apparently the same with Fr. *orangé*, orange-coloured; if it be not from *orin*, golden.

ORISHEN, *s.* "A savage-behaved individual; probably—from Fr. *ourson*, a bear's cub;" Gall. Enc.

ORISING, *part. pr.* Arising.

From thair *orising* stok cuttit quhill thay be,
--Thay may nocht than, be natur so absceidit,
Do fructific and fleureiss as afoir.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 777.

Norm. *ori-er*, to rise up.

ORISON, *s.* An oration.

"The counsel (efter this *orison* of Fergus) thoct plnralyte of capitanis vnprofitabil, and thairfor be degest consultation concidendit to be gouernit be empire of ane kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. i., Fol. 6, a.

Fr. *oraison* is used for a speech, as well as for a prayer.

[ORITORE, ORATORE, ORATOUR, s.] A private chapel, a closet for prayer; also a study, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2156, 6326. Fr. *oratoire*.]

ORLEGE, ORLAGER, ORLIGER, s. 1. "A clock, a dial, any machine that shews the hours," Rudd.

Speaking of the rising Sun, Doug. says—

—By his hew, but *orliger* or dyal,
I knew it was past four hours of day.

Virg. Prol., 404, 8.

E. *horologe*, Fr. *horloge*, Lat. *horologium*, id.

"O.E. *oriloge*, a clocke;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 51, b.

"*Orlage*. *Orlagium*." Prompt. Parv.

2. Metaph. applied to the cock.

Phebus crownit bird, the nichtis *orlagere*,
Clappin his wingis thryis had crawin clere.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 8.

3. Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art.

—Venerabil Chancer, principal poete but pere,
Heuinly trumpet, *orleye* and regnere.
In eloquence balme, condit and diall.

Doug. Virgil, Prol., 9, 20.

4. It is now used to denote the dial-plate of a church or town-clock, S.

"*Orlache* & knob of the tolbuith;" Aberd. Reg.

ORLANG, *s.* A complete year, the whole year round, Ang.

This very ancient and almost obsolete word is certainly of Scandinavian origin, as composed of Sn.-G. *aar*, annus, and *lange*, diu. Now *aar* is pron. q. E. *oar*.

[OR-LANG, adv.] Ere long, soon, by and bye; as, "I'll be back *or-lang*," I'll return soon, West of S.]

ORMAISE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the isle of *Ormus*.

"Of *Ormaise* taffatis to lyne the bodeis and sclevis [sleeves] of the goune and vellicotte, iiii elle." Prec. Treasury, A. 1566-7, Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 207. V. ARMOSIE.

[ORMALS, s. pl.] Remains of anything, Shetl. O. Norse, *aurmal*, broken pieces, rubbish.]

ORNTREN, *s.* 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway; *fourhours*, synon.

2. Evening, Ayrs.; written *Ontron*.

"*Ontron*, evening;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 693.

This is evidently the same with Cumb. *Orndoorns*, afternoon drinkings; corr. says Grose, from *onedrins*; Prov. Gl. A. Bor. *earnder*, signifies the afternoon.

Germ. *undern*, *underen*, to dine, prandere, meridiare; Wachter. *Undern*, with the A.-Saxons, properly denoted the third hour, that is, according to our reckoning, nine A.M. Junius (Gl. Goth.) shews from Bede, l. iii. c. 6, that this with our forefathers, was the time of dinner. Corresponding with this, Isl. *ondverne* signifies, mane die; G. Andr., p. 12. A.-S. *undern mete* is explained as both breakfast and dinner; and indeed, it would appear that it was their first meal, or, in other words, that they had only one meal for breakfast and dinner. Both Junius and Wachter view the Goth. terms as derived from C. B. *anterth*, denoting the third hour. According to the latter, this is transposed from Lat. *tertiana*. *Bender*, or *yeender*, Derhyah., which must be viewed as originally the same word, retains more of the primary sense, for it signifies the forenoon; Gl. Grose.

Undaurnimat is used by Ulphilas for dinner. *Than vaarkjais undaurnimat aiththau nahtamat*; when thou makest dinner or supper; Luke xiv. 12. In Friesland, noon is called *onder*; and the *v. onder-en*, signifies to dine; *in-onderen*, to take a mid-day sleep. This must have been the *siesta* after dinner.

This must be merely a corr. and misapplication of A.-S. *undern*, tempus antemeridianum; whence *undernmete*, breakfast. O. F. *ondron*, (Chaucer, *undern*,) has been expl. *afternoon*, although improperly. The term, however, was understood in this sense in Hen. VIII's time. V. Gl. Brunne in vo. and *Underntyde*, *Verstegan*.

To ORP, v. n. To fret, to repine. It more generally denotes an habitual practice of repining, or of chiding, S.

This, in signification, nearly corresponds to the *v. harp*, as denoting a querulous reiteration on the same subject; although the latter is evidently a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, which is formed from the musical instrument that bears this name.

But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow canld;
Wha likes a dorty maiden, when she's auld?
Like dawted wean that tarries at its meat,
That for some feckless whim will *orp* and greet:
The lave laugh at it till the dinner's past,
And syne the fool thing is oblig'd to fast,
Or scart anither's leavings at the last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

For *tarries* l. *tarrows*, as in former editions, *Orp* is expl. "to weep with a convulsive pant;" Gl. But if ever used in this sense, it is obliquely. Hence,

ORPIT, part. adj. 1. "Proud, haughty;" Rudd.

And how *orpit* and proudly ruschis he

Amyd the Trolanis by favour of Mars, quod sche.

Doug. Virgil, 313, 10.

Tumidus is the only word in the original. But, probably, *orpit* here occurs in the common sense, as denoting ill humour conjoined with pride.

Rudd. has quoted Gower, as using *orped* in the sense of proud, haughty.

— They acorden at the laste
With such wyles, as they caste,
That they woll gette of their accorde
Some *orped* knyght to sley this lorde
And with this sleyght they begynne
Howe they Helemege myght wynde,
Which was the kynges botyler,
A proude and a lusty bachyler.

Conf. Am. Fol. 22, p. 1. col. 2.

Orpede is used by R. Glouc. for fine, good. It also signifies courageous, manful.

"They foughten *orpedlyche* with the Walysse men.

— They that wer ynne defendid the toun *orpedly*." Addit. to R. Glouc.

2. Fretful, discontented, habitually chiding, S. It seems rather to imply the idea of childish fretfulness or discontentment, when one cannot well say what is wished for.

"You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your *orpit* or ironic conceit: so like as M. David will be taught of Bishops, a sort of profane men without either learning or grace, in your account." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaialogie*, p. 143.

As used in this, which is its only mod. sense, it might seem allied to A.-S. *earfoth*, *eorfath*, *earfethe*, difficult, troublesome; q. difficult to manage, of a troublesome temper. E. *difficult* is indeed used as synon. with *orpit*; "hard to please, peevish," Johns. The A.-S. term seems radically allied to Franc. *arbeit*, great pain, tribulation; from Moes.-G. *arbaic-jan*, to toil, to labour. But the origin is uncertain.

ORPHANY, s.

I saw all claith of gold men nicht deuse,—
Damesfure, tere, pyle quhairon thair lysis
Peirle, *Orphany* quhilck euerie stait renews.

Palice of Honour, i. 46, Edin. Ed., 1579.

Cotgr. defines *oripeau* as signifying "orpine, painters' gold, such gold as is laid on hangings," &c. Fr. *or*, gold, and *peau*, (from Lat. *pellis*) a skin.

ORPHELING, s. An orphan. Fr. *orphelin*.

"The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, *Orphelingis*, and all uther Pure, sa visit be the hand of God as may not worke, To the Flockis of all Freiris within this realme, we wische Restitutioun of wrangis bypast, and Reformatioun in tymes cuming, for Salvation." Knox's Hist., p. 109.

ORPHIR, s.

Thay bure the *Orphir* in their back,
Bot and the Onix gray and black.

Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 12.

— This is mentioned by Burel as a precious stone; but, as would seem, by mistake for *orfraye*, embroidery. V. ORFEVERIE.

ORPHIS, s. Cloth of gold.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpou velvot, with the stoyle and fannowne *orphis*, twa abbis," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

That is, "the stole and *sudarium* were both of cloth of gold." "3 fiawnous [*r. favonous*] of cloath of gold," are mentioned in Regist. Aberd. V. FANNOUN. *Orphis* is undoubtedly from L. B. *orific-ium*, used for *aurificium* or *aurifrigium*. Dedit—casulam, dalmaticas diaconi et subdiaconi, cum cappa processionali de eodem panno cyrico cum fatura et *orificiis*. Baluz. T. 2. *Orphreis* is also used in the same sense. V. Du Cange.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF, s. Orpine or Live-long, S. *Sedum Telephium*, Linn.

"Crassula, *orpie*;" Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

VOL. III.

ORROW, ORA, ORRA, *adj.* 1. Unmatched. *Ane orrow thing* is one that has not a match, where there should properly be a pair. Thus *ane orrow buckle* is one that wants its match.

2. Applied to anything that may be viewed as an overplus, or more than what is needed, what may be wanted, S.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly,
To glowr at ilka bonny waly,
And lay out ony *ora* bodles

On sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their noddles.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Whan night owre yirth, begins to fa',
Auld gray-hair'd carles fu' willin'
To tak their toothfu' gaung awa,
And ware their *ora* shillin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 39.

3. Not appropriated, not employed. *Ane orrow day*, a day on which one has no particular work, a day or time distinguished from others by some peculiar circumstance; used in regard to things, S.

It's wearin' on now to the tail o' May,
An' just between the beer-seed and the hay;
As lang's an *orrow* morning may be spar'd,
Stap your wa's east the haugh, an' tell the laird.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4, 5.

— When my whistle's out of use,
And casting *orrow* through the house,
Gin she be sae for ony while,
She never plays till she get oil.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 334.

4. Not engaged. A person is said to be *orrow*, when he has no particular engagement, when he does not know well what to make of himself, S. "*An orrow man*, a day-labourer," Sibb.; i.e., one who has not stated work.

5. Occasional, accidental, transient. *Ane orrow body*, an occasional visitor, one who comes transiently, or without being expected, S.

6. Spare, vacant, not appropriated; applied to time, S.

Ye'd better steik your gab awee,
Nor plague me wi' your bawling,
In case ye find that I can gie
Your Censorship a mawling,
Some *orra* day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing; Caled. Mag., Sept. 9, 1783.

"Oh! dear Mr. Bertram, and what the waur were the wa's and the vaults o' the auld castle for having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an *orra* time?" Guy Mannering, i. 133.

7. Inferior, petty, paltry, Aberd.

8. Base, low, mean, worthless. In this sense one is said to "keep *orra* company," Aberd.

9. Odd; exceeding any specified, determinate, or round number, S.

There are two Su.-G. words, to either of which this may perhaps claim affinity, especially as the s. is

sometimes pron. *orrels*. These are *urwal*, rejectanea, any thing thrown away, offals, and *urfall*. The first is from *ur*, a particle, denoting *separation*, and *wal-ia*, to choose; quae post selectum supersunt; Ihre. Isl. *aur*, and Norw. or also signify anything small, a unit, the beginning of a series. Su.-G. *urfall* is a strip of a field separated from the rest; lacinia agri separata, separata pars terrae. It is properly a portion of a field, which is possessed by a different person from him who has the rest of the ground; or which is situated beyond the limits of the farm. The term frequently occurs in the Sw. laws; and, according to Ihre, is formed from *ur* already mentioned, and *fall*, *asser*, *tabula*, from its resemblance to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the inhabitants of Up-land call a very small portion of a field *spiall*, i.e., a chip, S., a *spail*. V. the s.

ORRA-MAN, *s.* One employed about a farm to do all the jobs that do not belong to any of the other servants, whose work is of a determinate character, Loth. *Jottorie-man* seems synon. Berwicks.

ORRELS, *s. pl.* What is left *o'er*, or over, Kincardines.; the same with **ORROWS**, *q. v.* In Aberd. it is understood as signifying refuse.

ORROWS, **ORRELS**, *s. pl.* Things that are supernumerary; such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished. *Orrels* is used in Ang.

Perhaps the word has a more simple etymon than that given above, *q. over alls*. What attention this may deserve, I leave to the learned reader to determine. The *l* not being retained in the pronunciation of *all*, in any provincial dialect, renders it very doubtful.

To ORT, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a cow that refuses, or throws aside its provender, S.

2. To crumble. A child is said to *ort his bread*, when he breaks it down into crumbs, S. B.

3. Metaph. used to denote rejection in whatever sense, S. O. *The lasses nowadays ort nane of God's creatures*; the reflection of an old woman, as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands.

4. When a father gives away any of his daughters in marriage, without regard to the order of seniority, he is said "*to ort his dochters*," Ayrs.

It seems radically the same with E. *orts*, refuse, remains, what is left or thrown away; which Junius derives from Ir. *orda*, a fragment. But although *orts* is used in this sense, S. B., *worts* is the pron. S. A., as in the Prov., "E'enings *worts* are gude morning's foddering."

This orthography suggests a different origin. A.-S. *wyrt*, E. *wort*, Moes.-G. *aurt*, Isl. Dan. *urt*, Su.-G. *oert*, herba; the provender of cattle consisting of herbs. The term may have originally denoted the provender itself.

[**ORTS**, *s. pl.* 1. Leavings, fragments; generally of food, which have been left on account of superabundant supply or of daintiness in eating; as, "E'ening *orts* mak guid mornin' fodder," West of S.

2. Gatherings, waste, as of straw or hay, hence, litter for horses, etc., Banffs.]

OSAN. Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 168, given in Gl. as not understood, is for *Hos-sannah*.

—Angels singes euer *Osan*
In laude and praise of our Gude-man.

OSHEN, *s.* "A mean person; from Fr. *oison*, a ninny;" Gall. Encycl.; primarily a gosling.

[**OSLA**, *s.* A proper name for a woman, Shetl.]

OSLIN, **OSLIN PIPPIN**. A species of apple, S.

"The *Oslin pippin* is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin: by Forsyth it is named Orzelon.—The *Oslin* has been for time immemorial cultivated at St. Andrews and Arbroath, where there were formerly magnificent establishments for monks, by whom it was probably introduced from France." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl., p. 209.

OSNABURGH, *s.* The name given to a coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, from its resemblance to that made at Osnaburgh in Germany, S.

"A weaver in or near Arbroath (about the year 1738 or 1739) having got a small quantity of flax unfit for the kind of cloth then usually brought to market, made it into a web, and offered it to his merchant as a piece on which he thought he should, and was willing to, lose. The merchant, who had been in Germany, immediately remarked the similarity between this piece of cloth and the fabric of Osnaburgh, and urged the weaver to attempt other pieces of the same kind, which he reluctantly undertook. The experiment, however, succeeded to a wish." P. Forfar, Statist. Acc., vi. 514.

[**OSSIL**, *s.* A short line to which a fish-hook is attached; same as *a tome*, Shetl.]

[**OST**, *s.* A host, an army, Barbour, ii. 559. V. **OIST**.]

OSTING, *s.* Encampment of forces; also, the appearance of an army in camp.

Madem, he said, rycht welcum mot ye be,
How plessis yow our *ostyng* for to se!
Wallace, viii. 1235, MS.

Edit. 1648, *hoasting*.

To OSTEND, *v. a.* To shew. Lat. *ostendere*.

—"His hienes, be the advise of his last parliament, assignit, warneit & chargeit all personis that clamit—to tak, rais, or intromett with ony sic exactiouns of Cawpis, suld cum to the nixt parliament, and thar *ostend* and schew quhat richt thai haid to the taking of the samyn." Acts. Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

OSTENSIOUNE, OSTENTIOUNE, *s.* 1. The act of shewing.

"And now at this present parliament the saidis personis makin the saidis clamis, has bene oftymes callit for the *ostentioune* and schawin of thar richtis." *Ibid.*

2. Used to denote the formality of lifting up the hand in swearing.

—"All vtheris lordis spirituale, temporale, and commissionaris of burrowis,—hes maid faith and sworne ilk ane be thaim selfis be the *ostentioune* of thar richt handis, that thai salbe lele and trew and obedient to my said lord gouverneur tutour to the quenis grace," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.

[OSTER-SHELLIS, *s. pl.* Oyster shells, scallop shells, Lyndsay, *The Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2086.]

* OSTLER, OSTLEIR, *s.* An inn-keeper.

"Upon the morn timely he rises, and to the south goes he."—"Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yete-cheek, who was an *ostler*." Spalding's Troubles, l. 17. V. HOSTELER.

So wunnit thair ane wundir gay *ostleir*
Without the toun, intil ane fair maneir;
And Symon Lawder he was callit be name.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 67.

Mr. Pinkerton says that this simply signifies *householder*. But, from the connexion, it appears that he is mistaken. Besides, in our old laws, *Hostillare*, q. v. seems invariably to signify an innkeeper.

"*Ostler*. Hospiciarius." Prompt. Parv.

[OSTRECHE, *s.* Austria, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 50, Dickson. Ger. *Oesterreich*, Fr. *Autriche*.]

OSZIL, OSILL, *s.* "The merle or thrush; also the blackbird;" Gl. Compl.

"The lyntquhit sang contirpoint, when the *oszil* yelpit." Compl. S., p. 60.

In Gl. it is added; "Sometimes the ouzel, merle and mavis, are all distinguished from each other; thus,

Syne, at the middis of the meit, in come the
menstrallis,
The *Mavis* and the *Merle* singis,
Osillis, and *Stirlingis*;
The blyth Lark that begynis,
And the *Nychtingallis*."

Houlate, iii. 6, MS.

The ingenious Editor has not observed that they are also distinguished in the very passage which he quotes, Compl. S. For a few lines before the author had said;

"Than the *maveis* maid myrtht, for to mok the *merle*."

Burel also distinguishes them—

The *Merle*, and the *Mavice* trig,
Flew from the bush quher thay did big,
Syne tuke thame to the flicht;
The *Osill* and the *Resignell*, &c.

Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 28.

We learn from Palsgrave, that in O. E. this name was given to the starling. "*Osyll*, a byrde, [Fr.] *estourneau*;" B. iii. F. 51, b.

Sibb. also defines the *oszil*, "the thrush or blackbird." But it appears that this bird is mentioned by our writers, as different from both. It seems to be the *Ring-ouzel* of Pennant, which, he says, is "superior in size to the blackbird;" the *Turdus torquatus* of Linn. In Angus, the *ouzel*, or as it is called the

oswald or *oswit*, is viewed as different both from the blackbird and thrush. From its similarity, however, *osle*, the A.-S. name of the blackbird, seems to have been given to it in common with the other.

OSTRYE, OSTRE', *s.* An inn.

Till ane *ostrye* he went, and sciornd thar
With trew Scottis, quhilk at his friendis war.

Wallace, iv. 107, MS.

O. E. id. "*Ostrye* [Fr.] *hostellerie*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 57, b.

Ital. *hostaria*, Fr. *hostellerie*, id. from Lat. *hospes*.

[OSTYNG, *s.* V. under Ost.]

[OSY, OSIE, *adj.* Soft, easy-going, good-natured, inclined to be lazy; as, "He's an easy *osy* creature," Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

O'THEM. Some of them; as, *O'them faucht*, *O'them fled*, Upp. Clydes.

OTHEM UPOTHEM. Cold flummery, used instead of milk, along with boiled flummery, Aberd.; q. *Of them*, as well as *upon them*, i. e., the same sort of substance used at once both as meat and drink, or in a solid and fluid state. [Syn. *Sodden sowens an' sowens t' them*, Mearns.]

OTHIR, OTHIRE, ODYR, *adj.* 1. Other; [*othir sum*, some others, Barbour, i. 52.]

Hys fadrys landis of herytage
Fell til hym be clere lynage,
And lauchful lele before all *othire*.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.

It is also written *odyr*.

Ikane til *odyr* in thars lywe
Twenty yhere were successywe. *Ibid.*, v. 1112.

2. The second, also *tothir*.

He sawe thre wemen by gangand;
And thai wemen than thowcht he
Thre werd systrys mast lyk to be.
The fyrst he hard say gangand by,
"Lo, yhondyr the Thayne of Crwmbawchty."
The *tothir* woman sayd agayne,
"Of Morave yhondyre I se the Thayne."
The thryd than said, "I se the Kyng."
All this he herd in hys dremyng.

Wyntown, vi. 1818.

I have not marked any place in which *othir* occurs, it being generally written *tothir*, because of the final vowel in the preceding.

3. Each other, S.

Garnat mak-Downald, and Drust hys brodir,
Brud Byly's swne, before *athire*
Kyngis were in-til Scotland
A-teure the Pechtis than regnand.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1115.

"Moes.-G. *anthar*, Gr. *ἀντ-ος, ἐρεπ-ος*. Sabine *etru*, A.-S. *other*, Alm. *othar*, Germ. Belg. *ander*, O. Dan. Isl. *annar*, *adra*, Sw. *andra*, Ir. Gael. *dara*. This seems the true Gothic, Gaelic and Greek numeral, *Secund* being only in Latin, and the languages derived from it." Gl. Wynt.

OTHIR, OWTHYR, *conj.* Either, S.

Othir yhe wyn thame to youre crown,
Or haldis thame in subjectiown.

Wyntown, ix. 13. 45.

"For thir causis desirit thaim to mak ane new band of confideracioun with Britonis, to that fyne, that

Scottis may be *outhir* expellit out of Albion, or ellis brocht to vter distruction." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 5, a.

Owthyr he gert his men thame sla,
Or he thame heryd, sparsand nane.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 24.

Isl. *audr*, Germ. *oder*, Moes.-G. *äuthau*, *uththa*, A.-S. *oththe*, Goth. *oda*, Alem. *odo*, *edo*, Lat. *aut*.

OTHIR, adv. Also, or besides.

And the sternes thar myd coursis rollis down,
Al the feildis still *othir*, but noyis or soun.

Doug. Virgil, 118, 31.

OTHIRANE, conj. Either, Ang. *etherane*.

And Eduard chasip, I pass with him agayne,
Bot I throu force be *othirane* tane or slayn.

Wallace, x. 614, MS.

From *othir*, id., although the reason of the termination is not so evident. The word can scarcely be viewed as the accus. or abl. of A.-S. *othir*, alter.

[OTOW, OTOWTH, OWTOUTH, prep. Out from, beyond, Barbour, viii. 90, 448. Sw. *utat*, outwards. V. *OUTWITIL*.]

This is evidently a corr. of *utwith*, *outwith*. The Cambridge MS. has *otow*; the other forms occur in the Edin. MS.]

OTTER-PIKE, s. The Common or Lesser We ever, Trachinus Draco, Linn.

"Draco sive Araneus minor; I take it to be the same our fishers call the Otter-pike, or sea-stranger." Sibb. Fife, p. 127.

It is also called the Otter-pike, A. Bor. V. Penn. Zool., p. 136.

OTTEUS, pl. Octaves. V. *UTASS*.

"We haue power—till *choyce* an officer till pass with us for the engathering of our quarter payments and okly pennies, and to pass before us on *Corpus xi* (*Christi*) day, and the *otteus* thercof, and all other general processions," &c. Seal of Cause, 1505, p. 57.

OU, interj. V. *OW*.

OUBIT, s. 1. *Hairy oubit*, a butterfly in the caterpillar state, Roxb. V. *OOBIT*.

2. Applied, by itself, as a term of contempt, to any shabby puny-looking person, *ibid*.

In this sense *Vowbet*, q. v., is used by Montgomerie.

[OUCHT, s. Aught, anything, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 1076. A.-S. *ohht*.]

[OUCHT, adv. At all, Barbour, ii. 123; *oucht-lang*, somewhat long, rather long, *ibid*., xv. 428.]

[GUCHT. Err. for *Outh*, above, *ibid*., x. 746.]

OUDER, OWDER, s. 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen on a cloudy morning when the sun rises, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *ooder*.

"The ground was covered with a slight hoar frost, and a cloud of light haze, (or as the country people call it, the blue *ouder*,) slept upon the long valley of water, and reached nearly mid-way up the hills." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 204.

In this sense, the term might seem allied to Isl. *udur*, moistness.

2. The name given to the flickering exhalations, seen to arise from the ground, in the sunshine of a warm day, Ettr. For. *Summer-couts*, S. B. *King's weather*, Loth.

As these seem, in one denomination, to be compared to *colts*; shall we suppose that, in a dark and superstitious age, they had received another name, in consequence of being viewed as something preternatural? If so, we might suppose some affinity between *ooder* and Teut. *woud-heer*, a fawn, a satyr; whence *woud-heer-man*, a spectre.

OUER, OUIR, OVIR, adj. 1. Upper, as to situation, *uuir*, S. B.

—Thay sall vnder thare senyeory
Subdew all hale in thirldome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Qhare as the *ouir* sea flowis alhale.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 39.

It is often used as a distinctive name of a place, S. "Here stands—an herd's house called Blair-bog, and then Rommano, Grange *Over* and Nether." Penne-cuik's Tweeddale, p. 13.

2. Superior, with respect to power. *The uuir hand*, the upper hand, S. B.

The samyn wyse enragit throw the feildis
Went Eneas, as victor with *ouer* hand.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 20.

I sall the send as victor with *ouir* hand.

Ibid., 456, 40.

It is sometimes written as a *s*.

And Ramsay wyth the *ovyryhand*
Come hame agayne in his swyne land.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 165.

Sw. *oefre*, *oefwer*, id.; used both as to place and power; *oefwerhand*, the upper hand or advantage, Seren. (pron. as our *uuir*) from *oefwer*, prep. super, Gr. *ὑπερ*, Moes.-G. *ufar*, A.-S. *ofer*, Alem. *ubar*, *upar*, Germ. *uber*, Belg. *ouer*. Whether this be a derivative, is doubtful. Thre, explaining the inseparable particle *oefwer*, as denoting superiority, and also excess, remarks its affinity, both in sound and sense, to Su.-G. of. V. *UVER*. Hence,

OUERANCE, s. Superiority, dominion.

"And I trow surely that he sched his precious blude,—to mak peace betuix his father and vs, to slay syn and dede quhilk had *ouerance* apon vs." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 104, b.

OUEREST, adj. Highest, uppermost; the superlative of *Ouer*.

For cause they knew him to depart
They strife quha suld be *ouerest*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 42.

Teut. *overste*, Su.-G. *oefwerst*, Germ. *oberst*, id.

OUERMEST, adj. and s. The highest.

And of thare top, betwix thare hornes tuay,
The *ouermest* haris has sche pnllit away.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 40.

A.-S. *ofer-maest* is used differently. For it signifies, "very or over great, superfluous," Somner.

OUER, prep. Over. V. *OUR*.

OUER ANE, adv. In common, together. *Al ouer ane*, all together, q. in a heap above one.

— Freyndis, certane duelling nane

In thys cuntre haue we, bot al *ouer ane*

Walkis and lugeis in thir schene wod schawis.

Doug. Virgil, 188, 41.

All samyn lay thare armour, wyne, and metis,
Baith men and cartis mydlit al *ouer ane*.

Ibid., 237, 9.

V. also 303, 37.

Dan. *overeens*, agreeing, Wolf; concorditer, Baden; from *over* and *een*, one. It is also used in composition, *overeenkomme*, *overeenstemme*, to agree, to accord, to be of one opinion. Sw. *oefverens* is synonymous; *komma oefverens*, *draga oefverens*, &c., to agree.

OUER-BY, OVERBY, adv. A little way off; referring to the space that must be *crossed* in reaching the place referred to, S. V. **O'ERBY.**

"There's only ane o' the sailors in the kitchen.—The ither's awa *ouer bye* to Kinaden, an' weel guided he'll be nae doot." St. Kathleen, iii, 229.

[To **OUERCAST, v. a.** 1. In sewing, to stitch the edge of a seam to prevent the cloth opening out, S.

2. In knitting, to work or cast the loops over each other at the completion of the work, to prevent it opening out, S.]

[**OUERCAST, OUERCASTIN, s.** The sewing or knitting on a piece of work as described above, S.]

[**OUERCOME, s. and v.** V. **O'ERCOME.**]

[To **OUERDRYVE, v. a.** To pass, to spend, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 32.]

To **OUERFLETE, v. n.** To overflow, to overrun.

—With how large wepyng, dule and wa
• *Ouerflete* sal al the ciété of Arden.

Doug. Virgil, 460, 53.

Teut. *over-fleit-en*, superfluere. V. **FLEIT.**

OUERFRET, part. pa. "Decked over, embellished or beautified over; from A.-S. *over*, super, and *fraet-wan*, ornare, exornare," Rudd.

The varyant vesture of the venust vane
Schrewdis the scherand fur, and enery fale
Ouerfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers—
Doug. Virgil, 400, 39.

"Embroidered," Ellis, Spec., E. P., i. 389.

To **OUERGAFF, v. n.** To overcast; a term applied to the sky, when it begins to be beclouded after a clear morning, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *overgaa*, to eclipse. Or perhaps rather the pret. *ofergeaf*, *ofergaef*, of A.-S. *gif-an*, tradere, with *ofer* prefixed.

To **OUERGEVE, OWERGIFFE, v. a.** To renounce, especially in favour of another.

"His maiestie promittis—to caus George Erle of Huntlie—to frielie renounce, discharge, and *ouergeve* all richt, tittle, and entress quhilkis thay haif or may pretend to the office of schirreffschip, justiciarie, or commissariat, within the boundis of the foirnमित landis and isles," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 163.

OUERGEVIN, s. An act of renunciation.

—"The said landis were set be his hienes of lang tyme of before to Wilyame Striuling of the Kere knycht be the *ouer gevin* of John Hepburne of Rollandstoune to the said Schir Wilyame." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 206.

To **OUERHAILE, v. a.** To oppress; to carry forcibly.

"He sayes, Let no man oppresse, ouercome, *ouerhaile*, or circumveen another man, or defraude his brother in any matter."—"He exceptes no man. The Earle, the Lord, the Laird, beleenes his power be giuen him to *ouerhaile*, to oppresse men. No, no, if thou runnest so, thou shalt neuer win to heauen." Rollock on 1 Thees., p. 173.

In using this term, he means to give the literal sense of the original word *ινερβαλω*, which is rendered transgredior. *Ouerhaile* seems properly to signify to draw over; as allied to Teut. *over-hael-en*, transportare, trajicere; Belg. *over-hael-en*, to fetch over.

To **OVERHARL, v. a.** To oppress. V. **OURHARL.**

OUERHEDE, OURHEAD, adv. Wholly, without distinction; S. *ourhead* or *overhead*, in the gross.

The seyis mixt ouer ane, and al *ouer hede*,
Blak slike and sand vp poplit in the stede.

Doug. Virgil, 303, 37.

Quhil that he sang and playit, as him behuffit,—
In quhite canois soft plumes joyus,
Become *ouerhede* in liknes of ane swan.

Ibid., 321, 9.

"In this yeir, Clement Oor, and Robert Lumsdene his grandsone, bought beforehand from the Earle Marishall the beir mail [meal] *ourhead* for 33 sh: and 4d the boll." Birrell's Diarey, p. 36.

Rudd. by mistake views it as a *v.* rendering it "covered over."

One is said to buy a parcel of cattle *ourhead*, when he gives the same price for every one of them, without selection.

Su.-G. *oefwer hufud*, is used in the same sense; upon an average, one with another, Wideg. I am doubtful, however, whether in the last quotation [from Virg.] it may not signify, metamorphosed; A.-S. *ofer-hiuad*, transfiguratus.

To **OUERHEILD, v. a.** To cover over.

—That riche branche the ground *ouerheildis*.

Doug. Virgil, 169, 45.

V. **HEILD.**

To **OUERHIP, v. a.** To skip over, to pass by or overlook.

The thre first bukis he has *ouerhippit* quite.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 48.

Also, 6. 14.

It occurs in O. E.

And ryght as mayster Wace says,
I telle myn Inglis the same way,
For Mayster Wace the Latyn alle rymes,
That Pers *ouerhippis* many tymes.

l. Brunne, Prol. xcviij.

Pers is Peter Langtoft; R. Brunne having followed Wace, and not Langtoft, in the first part of the Chronicle, because Wace renders Geoffrey of Monmouth more fully. V. **HIP, v.**

OUERLOFT, s. The upper deck of a ship.

Thare hetchis and thare *ouerloftis* syne thay bete,
Plankis and geistis grete square and mete
Into thair schippis joynand with mony ane dint.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 2.

This, however, may signify the sparedeck or *orlope*, as Sw. *oefwerlopp* does.

In the following passage it certainly signifies the upper deck.

"That na skipper, master or awner of ane ship—fuir nor stow ony merchandice upon the *over loftis* of thair shippis, without thay indent with the awneris of the shippis and gudis," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 619.

OUERLOP, OURLOP, s. The same with *Overloft*; the upper deck of a ship.

"And at the maisteris fure na guidis vpon^e his *ouerlop*, the quhilk & he do, tha gudis sall pay na fraucht, nor na gudis vnder the *ourlop* to scot nor lot with tha gudis in case thai be castin." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1467, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 87. *Ouer loft* in both instances, Ed. 1566.

Teut. *over-loop van't schip*, epotides: auriculae navis: rostra navis: ligna ex utraque parte prorae prominentia. V. **OUERLOFT**.

OUERLYAR, s. One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters, synonym. *sornar*.

"It is statute and ordanit, for the away putting of Sornaris, *ouerlyaris*, & maisterfull beggaris,—that all officiaris—tak ane inquisition at ilk court, that thay hald, of the foirsaid thingis." Acts Ja. II., 1449, c. 21, Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *ofer-ligg-an*, to overlay.

[OUERMEN, OUIRMEN, s. pl. Superiors, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 228; oversmen, arbitrators, *ibid.*, Papyngo, l. 1082; also, foremen, those who are over or in charge of bands of workmen, S. Called *oversmen* in West of S.]

[OUERMEST, s. and adj. V. under **OUER**, *adj.*]

OUERQUALL'D, part. adj. Overrun, as with vermin. *Ouerquall'd wi' dirt*, excessively dirty, Roxb.

Teut. *over* and *quell-en*, molestare, infestare, vexare.

OUER-RAUCHT, pret. Overtook.

—Quhat gift cendigne
Will thou gyf Nisus, ran swift in ane ling?
And wourthy was the fyrst creun to haue cancht,
War not the samyn mysfortoun me *ouer raucht*,
Quhilk Salius betid.

Doug. Virgil, 139, 28.

It is evidently the pret. of *Ouer-reik*, used in a figurative sense.

To OUER-REIK, OUER-RAX, v. a. To reach or stretch over.

Ane hidduous gripe, with bustuous bowland beik,
His mawe immortal doith pik and *ouer reik*.

Doug. Virgil, 185, 20.

[OUERSENE, part. pa. Overseen, viewed, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 806; overlooked, winked at, excused, *ibid.*, Exper. and Courteour, l. 4581.]

To OUERSET, v. a. 1. To overcome, in whatever way.

Thy grete pieté and kyndnes weile expert
Vnto thy fader causit the and gert
This hard visage vincus and *ouer set*.

Doug. Virgil, 189, 23.

2. To overpower; as the effect of weight, sorrow, age, &c.

—He was *ouerset*,
And of the heuy byrdin sa mait and het,
That his nicht failyeit.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 16.

—Dido had cancht thys frenessy,
Ouerset with sorow and syc fantasy.

Ibid., 116, 35.

In form it most nearly resembles A.-S. *ofer-settan*, superponere. But in sense it corresponds to *ofer-swith-an*, vincere, praevalere, from *ofer* and *swith-ian*, from *swith*, nimis, as denoting too much force, more than one can resist. Su.-G. *saett-ia*, cum impetu ferri, is perhaps allied. *Forsset*, S. its synonyme, q.v., seems formed from A.-S. *ferswithian*.

OUERSET, OURSET, s. Defeat, misfortune in war.

"And quhen ony gret *ourset* is lik to cum on the bordouraris, thai think the inland men sulde be redy in thar supplé." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 45. *Ouerset*, Ed. 1565. V. **OUERSET, v.**

[OUERSTROWED, part. pa. Overstrewn, Barbour, xiv. 443, Herd's Ed.]

OUERSWAK, s. The reflux of the waves by the force of ebb.

—The flowsnd se with fludis roudé—

Now with swift farde gois ebband fast abak,
That with hys bullerand iswis and *ouer swak*,
With hym he seukis and drawys mony stsne.

Doug. Virgil, 386, 44.

Aestu revoluta. Virg. V. **SWAK, v.** and s.

To OUERSYLE. V. OURSYLE.

[OUERTANE, part. pa. V. OURTANE.]

OUERTHROUGH, adv. Across the country, S.

OUERTHWERT, OUERTHORTE, OUERTHOWRT. V. OURTHORT.

OUER-TREE, s. The *stilt* or single handle of the plough, used in Orkney.

OUER-VOLUIT, part. pa. Laid aside.

For besynes quhilk occurrit on case,
Ouer voluit I this volume lay ane space.

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 202, 49.

Awkwardly formed from *ouer*, and Lat. *volv-o*.

OUERWAY, s. The upper or higher way.

"Then he gane command to thrie hundrethe horsmen to pas the *ouerway*, and to cum in at the west end of the toun be a priuey furde." Hist. James the Sext, p. 171.

OUF-DOG, s. A wolf-dog, South of S.

Then came their cellarit phantem tykis,
Like *ouf-dogs*, an' like gaspin grews,—

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

OUGHTLINS, OUGHTLENS, OUGHTLINGS, adv. In any degree, S. O.; in the least degree. "*Oughtlens*, in the least;" Gl. Shirrefs and Picken.

Had I been thowless, vext, or *oughtlins* sour,
He wad have msde me blyth in half an hour.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 6.

From A.-S. *auht*, *awiht*, ought, and *lingis*, term. q. v. It is also used as a *s.*, but improperly.

Wow! that's braw news, quoth he, to make fools fain;

But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken?
Does Tam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish?

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

OUGSUM, *adj.* Horrible, abominable. V. UGSUM.

[**OUK**, **OWK**, *s.* A week. V. **OULK**.]

OULIE, *s.* OIL. V. **OLYE**.

OULK, **OWLK**, **OUK**, **OWK**, (pron. *ook*), *s.* A week, S. B.

"It is statute,—that all Scotland mak thair weapon-schawinges vpon Thurs-day in Whitsunday *oulk*." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, 75, Ed. Murray; *wolk*, Edit. 1566, c. 110.

"Schir William Montegew erle of Sarisbury come with new ordinance to sege the castel of Dunbar, & lay xxii. *oulkis* at the sege thairof." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 10.

A.-S. *uca*, *wuca*, id. Dan. *uge*, id.

OULKIE, **OUKIE**, **OWKIE**, **WOKLY**, *adv.* Weekly, once a week, every week, S. B. *ouklie*.

"That travelling vpon the Sunday—is greatlie occasioned be the mercatis hauldine *ouklike*," &c. Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 301.

But nae man o' sober thinkin
E'er will say that things can thrive,
If there's spent in *oukly* drinkin
What keeps wife and weans alive.

Macneill's Poetical Works, i. 19.

V. **OULK**.

"That thair be *wokly* thre market dais for selling of breid within the said toune [Edinburgh]; that is to say, Monanday, Wednesday, and Friday *ouklike*." Acts. Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378. V. **OULK**.

OULTRAIGE, *s.* An outrage.

—"It is conuenient tyl honest & prudent men to lyue in pace, quhen thre nychtbours dois them na *oultraige* nor violens." Compl. S., p. 291.

O. Fr. *oultrage*, Ital. *oltraggio*, L. B. *ultragium*. Hence *oultrageus*, *ibid.* p. 124, outrageous. This word has been traced to Lat. *ultra*, beyond, as denoting excess in conduct.

OUNCE-LAND, *s.* A denomination of a certain quantity of land, in the Orkney Islands.

"The lands in Orkney had been early divided into ure or *ounce lands*, and each *ounce-land* into eighteen penny lands, and penny-lands again into four-merk or farthing-lands, corresponding to the feu-money paid at that time." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 31. V. **URE**, *s.* a denomination of land, &c.

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* "The weights used about farm-houses;—generally sea-stones of various sizes, regulated to some standard." Gall. Encycl.

OUNE, **OVNE**, *s.* An oven; Aberd. Reg.

OUNKIN, *adj.* Strange, uncommon, Orkn.

Isl. *okunn-r*, ignotus; but more accommodated to the form of *Onkent*, S.

OUPHALLIDAY, *s.* V. **UPHALIEDAY**.

To **OUPTENE**, *v. a.* To obtain V. **OPTENE**.

OUR, **OURE**, **OUE**R, **OWRE**, *prep.* 1. Over, across, beyond, &c., S.

— The thrid wes sne

That rowyt thaim *our* deliuerly,
And set them on the land all dry.—
Thai brocht thaim *our*, and al thair thing.

Barbour, iii. 425. 434, MS.

Doug. generally writes *ouer*, which is merely A.-S. *ofer*, E. *over*, pron. soft.

Wenis thou vnerdit now, and thus vnabil,
Ouer Styx the hellis pale sic wise to fare!

Doug. Virgil, 176, 32.

2. Denoting excess, too much, S. Sometimes used as a *s.* "A" (i.e. all) *owres spills*, Proverb. Scot. i.e., omne nimum vertitur in vitium;" Rudd.

[**OUR**, **OWRE**, *adv.* 1. Very, overly, too; *our few*, very few, or too few, S.

2. Over, across, off; as, "*gie owre*," give over, cease; "*he gaed owre*," he went over or across; *set our*, put off, S.]

[**OUR**, **OWRE**, *adj.* Brown; Gael. *obhar*, id. Used also as a proper name, and as an epithet; as, Donald *Owre*. V. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 244, Dickson.]

To **OUR**, **OURE**, *v. a.* To overcrawe, to cow, Loth.

The only sense in which I find A.-S. *ufor-an* used is, differre; to delay, to postpone; q. to let the time pass by or over; from *ofer*, *ufer*, over.

OURACH, **OORACH**, *s.* The name given to potatoes, Shetl. "It's terrible I can get nae ither meat sep [except] da warry gad [fish from sea-ware], and de watery *ourach*."

OURBACK, *s.* A cow, which, though she has received the bull, has not had a calf when three years old, Stirlings.; q. *Over-back*.

OURBELD, *part. pa.* Covered over.

Than to sne worthé lith wane went thay thair way;
Passit to a palice of price plesand allane;—
Braid burdis, and benkis *ourbeld* with bancouris of gold,
Cled our with clene clathis.

Houlate, iii. 3, MS.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *byl-ia*, aedificare. V. **BELD**.

To **OURCOME**, **OURCUM**, *v. n.* To revive, to recover from a swoon, or any malady, S.

He stert till him, and went he had bene deid,
And claucht him up, withouttin wourdis mair,
And to the dure delyverly him bayr.
And, for the wind was blawand in his face,
He sone *ourcome*, intill ane lytill space.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Sick, sick she grows, syne after that a wee,
When she *o'ercame*, the tear fell in her eye.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* 1. The overplus, *S.*

He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fashes fowk to keep.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"The *ourcome* of thre pesis of clayth;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

[2. Passage, journey across land or water; as, "We had a wild *ourcome* fae America," *Clydes., Banffs.*]

3. The chorus of a song, *S.*; also *Ourturn*. *V. O'ERTURN.*

[OURDRAWYN, *part. pa.* Drawn across, *Barbour*, xv. 286.]

[To OURDRIFF, *v. n.* To survive, overcome, *Barbour*, iv. 661.]

[OURDRIFFIN, OURDRIVYN, *part. pa.* Overpast, ended, brought to an end, *Ibid.*, v. 3, xix. 481.]

OURFA'IN. *At the ourfa'in*, about to be delivered, near the time of childbirth, *S.*

To OURGAE, OURGANG, *v. a.* 1. To overrun. *He's ourgane with the scrubbie*, *S.* overrun with scurvy.

2. To exceed, to surpass, *S.*

"The pains *o'ergangs* the profit;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 68.

3. To obtain the superiority, to master. *Let na your bairns ourgang ye*; Suffer not your children to get the mastery over you, *S.* [*Ourga apon*, to conquer, *Barbour*, vi. 364.]

And Vanity got in among them,
To give them comfort for their care,
For fear that Truth should clean *ourgang* them.
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennock's Poems, p. 94.

"The shots *o'ergae* the auld swine;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 32. Does *shots* signify pigs?

"Your gear will ne'er *o'ergang* you;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 88.

In this sense A.-S. *ofer-gan* is used; *superare*, *vincere*.

4. To overpower; as with labour, or as expressing great fatigue. "She's quite *ourgane* wi' wark," *S.*

Belg. overgaan, *part. pa.* Overtired with going; *Sewel*.

5. To pass, to elapse. It is often used in the following form; "There's nae time *ourgane*," i.e., no time has yet been lost; it is still soon enough, *S.*

6. To pass, to elapse, in a neut. sense. *The ourgane year*, the past year, *S.*

A.-S. *ofer-gan*, *Sw. oefver-gaa*, *excedere*; A.-S. *ofer-gan*, *praeteritus*.

[OURGAAN, *s.* 1. A going over; as, a coat of paint, plaster, &c., harrowing, raking, &c., washing, scouring, &c., *S.*

2. A crossing over, a passage; as, "He gaed by the ferry, an' lost his bonnet in the *our-gaan*," *Clydes.*]

OURGAÜN RAPES. "Rapes put over stacks to hold down the thatch;" *Gall. Encycl.*

OURGANG, *s.* 1. The right of first going over a water in fishing.

"We—had the first *ourgang* of the said fishing. —In our *ourgang* and maling of the said water; & fischeyt the samyn, intrusand thame selfis thairin." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1560, V. 24.

A.-S. *ofergang-an*, *Teut. ouerga-en*, *transire*; *ouerganck*, *transitus*; *Sw. oefvergang*, *passage*.

2. Extent. "The *ourgang* & boundis of the toun;" *Aberd. Reg.*

[OURGILT, OUREGILT, *adj.* Overgilt, plated with gold, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 81, *Dickson*.]

To OURHARL, *v. a.* 1. To "overcome;" *Pink.* literally, to drag over.

Quha wait bot syne ourselves thai will assaill?
Auld fayis ar sindill faythful freyndis found;
First helpe the halfe, and syne *ourharl* the hail,
Will be ane weful weirfair to our wound.

Maitland Poems, p. 162.

It is also written *overharl*.

"The lord Home—conveined—the most pairt of the nobilitie, at Edinburgh, schewand to thame that the realme was evill guidit and *overharled* be my lord Angus and his men on the ane pairt, and be my lord Arrane on the other pairt, stryveand daylie for the auctoritie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 298. *Overhaled*, *Ed. 1728*, p. 122.

Here it evidently conveys the idea of being overrun, or oppressed by perpetual depredations.

2. To handle, to treat of, to relate.

—Expert and weil prenit
They war in the Est world,
As is heir breuly *ourharld*.

Colkie Sow, F. 1, v. 363.

[3. To turn over, to examine roughly, *Clydes.*]

4. To treat with severity, to criticize with acrimony; *synon. to bring o'er the coals.*

"Thair breadwinner, thair honor, thair estimatioun, all was goan [gone], giff Aristotle should be so *owirharled* in the heiring of thair schollars." *Melville's Diary*, *Life A. Melville*, i. 258.

This refers to a violent seizure of property, in consequence of the inability of the owner to defend it. *V. HARL.*

OURHEID, *adv.* 1. Without distinction; one with another.

"Prissit [valued] to xij d. *ourheid*." *Aberd. Reg.* *V. OUEHEDDE.*

[2. Untidily, slovenly, *Banffs.* It is used also as an *adj.*]

To OURHYE, OURHY, OVERHYE, *v. a.* To overtake.

The sowmer man be folowed wondyr fast,
Be est Cathcart he *our hyede* thaim agayn

Wallace, iv. 81.

"Monscur Tillibatie—followed verrie ferclie efter thair enemies, and *overhyed* thame at Linlithgov." Pittscottie's Cron., p. 307. V. OVERHIGH.

From A.-S. *ofer*, and *hig-an*, to make haste, q. to make haste beyond that of him whom one pursues.

In the following passage it seems doubtful, whether the sense be not, master, obtain the superiority over.

He gaiff ane schout, his wyff came out,
Scantlie scho nicht *ourhye* him :
He held, scho drew ; for dust that day
Mycht na man se ane styme
To red thame.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 15.

It may be from A.-S. *ofer-hyeg-an*, superare, prae-cellere.

OURIE, *adj.* Chill ; also, shivering. V. OORIE.

To OURLAY, *v. a.* 1. To belabour, to drub, to beat severely, Aberd.

The term seems to have been originally applied to a person laid flat under his antagonist ; Teut. *overleggh-en*, superponere.

[2. To heap clothes over one ; hence, to suffocate, to smother ; same as E. *overlay*, S.]

OURLAY, OWRELAY, *s.* 1. A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is folded, or laid over the other, S.

2. A cravat, S. It formerly signified a neck-cloth worn by men, which hung down before, and was tied behind.

He folds his *owrelay* down his breast with care,
And few gangs trigger to the kirk or fair.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

"Haste home, in good sooth ! haste home, and lose the best chance of getting a new rokelay and *owrelay* that I have had these ten years ?" The Pirate, i. 183. Fr. *ourlet*, id., *ourler*, to hem.

To OURLAY, *v. a.* To sew in this manner, S.

OURLEAT, O'ERLEET, *s.* Something that is lapped, *laid*, or folded over another thing ; Loth.

[OURLIAN, OURLYIN, *s.* At the *ourlyin*, ready to lie or fall down through fatigue, S.]

OURLORD, OURE-LARD, *s.* An over-lord, a superior.

Full sutailly he chargit thaim in bandonne,
As thar *our lord*, till hald of him the toun,
—Byschope Robert, in his tyme full worthi,
Off Glaskow lord, he said, that we deny
Ony *our lord*, bot the gret God abuff.

Wallace, i. 64, 67, MS.

There is nane dedlyke Kyng wyth crowne,
That *oure-lard* til oure Kyng suld be
In-til superyorytè.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 75.

V. LAIRD.

OUR-LOUP, OURLOP, *s.* An occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture.

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"In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ourlop*." Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 319.

A.-S. *ofer-leop-an*, transire ; whence O. E. *ourlop*, a transgression ; sometimes the mulct paid for it.

OURMAN, OUREMAN, OURISMAN, *s.* An arbiter ; a supreme ruler. V. OVERSMAN.

[OURMAST, OURMIST, *adj.* Farthest off, S.]

OURNOWNE, *s.* Afternoon.

In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law ;
Set skonionris furth the contrè to aspye ;
Be ane *our nowne* thre for rydaris went bye.

Wallace, iv. 432, MS.

A.-S. *ofer non*, pomeridianus, after noon ; Somner.

To OURPUT, *v. a.* To recover from, to get the better of ; applied to disease or evil, Loth.

OUR QUHARE, *adv.* V. QUHARE, and ALQUIHARE.

[OUR-RAID, *pret.* Over-rode, rode over, Barbour, ix. 513.]

OURRAD, *read* OUR-RAD. Too hasty, rash.

To byd our King castellys I wald we had ;
Cast we doun all, we mycht be demyt *our rad*.

Wallace, vii. 526, MS.

A.-S. *ofer*, nimis, and *hraed*, celer, velox ; to *hraede*, praeceps. *Hraede* has sometimes this sense by itself.

Early editors, not understanding the expression, have substituted a solecism used by the vulgar in modern times, *too bad*.

To OURRID, OURRIDE, *v. a.* To traverse, ride over ; *pret.* *ourraid*.

Bot Schyr Ednuard, his brodyr, then
Wes in Galloway, weil ner him by,
With him ane othyr company,
That held the strenth off the land,
For thai durst nocht yeit tak on hand
Till *our rid* the land planly.

Barbour, v. 471, MS.

A.-S. *ofer-ryd-an*, equo aut curru transire, to ride over ; Somner.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, *adv.* Awry.

Schir John Sinclair begowthe to dawns,
For he wes new cum out of France.
For ony thing that he do mycht,
His ay futt yeid ay *ourrycht*,
And to the tother would not gree.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 94.

As signifying, beyond what is right or proper ; Fland. *over-recht*, praeposterus, praeter rectum ; Kilian.

[To OUR-SAILE, *v. a.* To sail across, Barbour, iii. 686.]

OURSHOT, O'ERSHOT, *s.* The overplus, result, remainder, S. ; synon. *O'ercome*.

Su.-G. *oeswerskott*, residuum, vel quod numerum definitum transgreditur ; from *oeswer*, over, and *skiut-a*, trudere. V. Ihre, vo. *Skiuta*, trudere, sense 3.

[OURSTRAK, *pret.* Struck at, Barbour, v. 630.]

To OURSYLE, OUERSYLE, OVERSILE, *v. a.*

1. To cover, to conceal.

Tisiphone that furious monstoure wilde
In blindy cape reuinit and *ouer sylle*,
Sittis kepand but slepe bayth nycht and day
That sory entré and this porche alway.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 40.

Yea, rather righteous Heav'n let fryr blast,
Light on my head that thou on Sodom cast,
Ere I my malice cloke or *ouersyle*,
In giving Izac such a counsell vile.

Hudson's Judith, p. 10.

V. SILE.

2. This word has also been rendered to be-
guile, to circumvent.

I have not met with any satisfying proof of its being used in this sense. This, however, may be from oversight. If really thus used, it should perhaps be viewed as radically different, and be deduced from A.-S. *ofer*, and *syll-an*, to purchase.

[To OURTA, OUERTAE, OURTAK, *v. a.* To overtake, overspread, Barbour, iii. 97, xi. 125; to advance, viii. 190: pret. *ourtuk*, part. pa. *ourtane*.]

OURTANE, *part. pa.* Overtaken; used metaph. to denote that one is overtaken by justice, or brought to trial by an assize for a crime.

Schir Gilbert Maleherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Broune, thir thre plainly
War with a syis than *ourtane*;
Tharfor thair drawyn war ilkaue,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men hsd demyt thaim for to do.

Barbour, xix. 55, MS.

To *tak one in our*, is still a vulgar phrase, signifying to call one to account, to bring one to a trial, to bring to the bar, S.

OURTHORT, OURTHWORT, OWRTHORT, OUERTHWERT, OURTHOURTH, OUERTHORTOURE, *prep.* Athwart, across; *overthwart*, E. *athort*, S. *ourter*, Dumfr. *Lying ourter*, lying in an oblique position; a corr. of *ouerthortore*.

A loklate bar was drawyn *ourthourth* the dur.
Wallace, iv. 234, MS.

The Scottis men held the tothir way;
Syne *ourthort* to that way held thair.
Wyntown, viii. 31, 50.

Rycht *ouer thwert* the chamber was there drawe
A trevesse thin and quhite, all of plesance.
King's Quair, iii. 9.

Foryettis he not Eurialus luf perfay,
Bot kest him euin *ouerthortoure* Salius way.
Doug. Virgil, 138, 45.

A.-S. *thwyres* signifies obliquely, transversely, from *thweor*, *thwear*, perverse, distorted; Belg. *dweers*, id., whence *overdwears*, *overdweers*, athwart, cross. The S. word, however, in all its ancient forms, has most affinity to the Sw., being merely *twert oefwer*, id. inverted. *Ouerthortoure* is redundant; the prep. being used both in the beginning and end of the word, q. *oefwer twert oefwer*. V. THORTOUR.

[OURTHWORT, OURTHWART, *adv.* Overthwart, across, Barbour, viii. 172; *ouerthwart*, Chaucer.]

OURTILL, *prep.* Above, or beyond.

He hes so well done me obey,
Ourtill all thing thairfoir I pray
That nevir dolour mak him dram.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.

It seems formed, although awkwardly, from A.-S. *ofer*, above, and *till*, to.

[OUR-TUK, OUERTUIK, *pret.* Overtook, reached; also, spread over, occupied, Barbour, ii. 381, xii. 439. V. OURTA.]

[OURTUMMYLIT, *pret.* Upset, overturned, *ibid.*, xvi. 643.]

OURTURN, *s.* *Ourturn of a sang*, that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus, S.

To OUR-TYRVE, OWR-TYRWE, *v. a.* To turn upside down.

Reprowyd scho suld noncht be for-thi
Of falschede, or of trychery,
For til *owrtyrwe* that is showe.—
Bot qwhen thair trayst hyr all thair best,
All that is gywyn be that Lady,
Scho *owrtyrways* it suddanly.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 39. 46.

"Isl. *tyrv-a*, overwhelm; so we say now, *topsy-turvy*," Gl.

OUR-WEEKIT, O'ER-WEEKIT, *part. adj.*

1. He, who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have *our-weekit* himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went, Teviotd.

2. Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called *our-weekit meat*, and sold at a lower price, *ibid.*

This word is viewed as formed from *over* and *week*, q. passing the limits of one week.

To OURWEILL, *v. a.* To exceed, to go beyond.

Abbotis by rewll, and lordis but ressonne,
Sic senyzeoris tymis *ourweill* this sessone,
Vpoun thair vyce war lang to waik.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187.

It is printed *owerweil*. Sibb. has taken an undue liberty with this passage. Not understanding the term *ourweill*, he has thus altered the line;

Sic senyzeoris tymes *our weill* this sessone.
Chron. S. P., iii. 161.

I have given it according to the Bannatyne MS., which, if my memory does not deceive me, he also consulted. Our term seems to be from A.-S. *ofer-wyll-an*, superflinere, ebullire, effervesce, ("to boyle over," Somn.), used figuratively. V. ABBOT of VNRESSONE.

OURWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. V. OD-WOMAN.

This term is used only by old people.

OURWORD, OWRWORD, OWERWORD, *s.*

1. Any word frequently repeated, in conversation or otherwise, S.

Her een sae bonie blue betray,
How she repays my passion;
But prudence is her *d'erword* ay,
She talks of rank and fashion.

Burns, iv. 30.

2. The burden (of a song), the words which are frequently repeated.

Ay is the *owrword* of the gest,
Giff thame the pelf to part amang thame.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 104.

The starling flew to his mother's window stane,
It whistled and it sang;
And aye the *owr word* of the tune
Was—"Johnie tarries lang."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 80.

- OUSE, OWSE, *s.* An ox, Banffs., Aberd., Mearns.

—Seldom hae I felt the loss
O' gloyd or cow, *ouse*, goat or yowe.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

"To a man gaun to fell an *ouse* wha had drawn in his plough mony a year.

O man, thou sure ungratefu' art—
Gin your hard heart can fell that *ouse*,
A harmless beast, and born for toil."
Ibid., p. 82.

This nearly resembles the most ancient form of the word; Moes.-G. *auhs*, Alem. *ohso*, *osse*, Belg. *osse*.

- OUSEN, OWSEN, *s. pl.* Oxen, S. A. Bor.

He has gowd in his coffers, he has *owsen* and kine,
And ae bonie lassie, his darling and mine.
Burns, iv. 25.

Moes.-G. *auhsne*, id. *auhs*, bos.

- OUSSEN-BOW, *s.* A piece of curved wood put round the necks of oxen, as a sort of collar, to which the draught is fixed; now rarely used, Teviotd.

Teut. *boghe*, arcus; from the form.

- OUSEN-MILK, *s.* *Sowens*, or flummery not boiled; used in various parts of S. by the common people, instead of milk, along with their pottage; Dumfr.

This designation is of the ludicrous kind; *q.* the *milk* of *oxen*, because they give none; this being used only as a substitute for milk, when nothing better can be had.

- OWSSEN-STAW, *s.* The ox-stall, S.

She sought it in the *owssen-staw*, &c.
Herd's Coll., ii. 146.

- OUSEL, *s.* V. OUZEL.

- OUSTER, *s.* The arm-pit, Renfrews.; corr. from OXTER, *q. v.*

- * OUT, OWT, *prep.* This is used in a sense nearly the same with E. *along*. "Out the road," along the road, S. B.

- OUT, OWT, *adv.* [1. Out, outside, without; in certain games means out of the game, caught, stopped, &c., S.]

2. "Fully, completely." Gl. Wynt.

He wantyd na mare than a schowt,
For til hawe made hym brayne-wode *ot*.
Wyntown, viii. 17. 6.

He also uses *all oute*.

Severyus sone he wes but dowte,
Bot he wes were than he *all oute*.

Ibid., v. 8. 172.

V. ALL OUT.

3. To *Gae out*, to appear in arms, to rise in rebellion, S. V. GAE OUT.

- To OUT, OWT, *v. a.* 1. To tell or divulge a secret, Ettr. For.

The *v.* as thus used, does not correspond with A.-S. *ut-ian*, which merely signifies to eject. But it is strictly analogous to Teut. *wt-er*, eloqui, enuntiare, publicare, given by Kilian as synon. with E. *utter*.

2. To lay out, to expend; or, to find vent for.

But alas! I can scarce get leave to ware my love on him: I can find no ways to *out* my heart upon Christ; and my love, that I with my soul bestow on him, is like to die in my hand." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 135.

Isl. *yt-a* is nearly allied in sense, as signifying to cheapen; liceor, G. Andr. Its proper sense, I suspect, is to vend. Both it and our *v.* are from the prep. *ut*, out, *q.* to make a commodity find its way *without*. Hence,

3. As a *v. n.*, to issue, to go forth.

In sundre with that dusche it brak.
The men than *out* in full gert hy.

Barbour, xvii. 699, MS.

Formed obliquely from A.-S. *ut-ian*, expellere, E. *to out*.

- OUT-ABOUT, *adj.* *Out-about wark*, work done out of doors, S.

"An' though she canna just bear to do *out-about* wark wi' the lave o' the lassies, yet she's very diligent at her wheel." Glenfergus, ii. 155.

- OUT-ABOUT, *adv.* Abroad, out of doors, in the open, S.

But ae night as I'm spying *out-about*,
With heart unsettled aye, ye needna doubt,
Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this snell lass, that came the day with me?

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

- OUT-BY, *adj.* 1. Opposed to that which is domestic; as, "*out-by wark*," the work that is carried on out of doors; applied especially to agricultural labour, S.

2. Remote or sequestered. Thus it is applied to those parts of a farm that are more remote from the stading, S.

"Harry and I hae been to gather what was on the *out-bye* land, and there's scarce a clot left." Tales of my Landlord, i. 195.

- OUT-BYE, *adv.* 1. Abroad, without, not in the house, S.

"A' gangs wrang when the Master's *out bye*; but I'll take care o' your cattle mysell." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 178.

2. Out from, at some distance, S.

She met my lad hauf gates and mair I trow,
And gar'd her lips on his gee sic a smack,
That well *out-by* ye wad have heard the crack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 103.

"And div ye think—that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day—sic a sea as it's yet *outbye*—and get naething for their fish, and be misca'd into the bargain?" *Antiquary*, i. 252.

"The very pick-maws and solan-geese *out by* yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

Perhaps from A.-S. *ut*, ex, extra, and *by*, juxta; as the term implies that one, although not immediately at hand, is not far distant.

[OUT-ON, *adv.* Thereafter, by-and-bye, Shetl.]

OUT-AN'-OUT, *adv.* Completely, entirely; as, "He drank the glass *out-an'-out*;" "He's *out-an'-out* a perfect squeef," Clydes.

[OUT-AND-UNDER, *s.* and *adj.* Applied to one who looks after his own interest, irrespective of others, Shetl.]

[OUTAVID, *adj.* and *adv.* Applied to a person who shuns the company of others; out of the way, Shetl.]

OUTING, *s.* A vent for commodities.

"My peace is, that Christ may find sale and *outing* of his wares in the like of me, I mean, for saving grace." *Ibid.*, ep. 178.

[OUTANE, *prep.* Except, besides, Barbour, v. 342; other forms are *outaken*, *outakin*, *outakyn*. V. under OUT-TAK.]

[OUT-AY, *interj.* Implies strong affirmation, S.]

OUT-BEARING, *part. adj.* Blustering, bullying, Aberd.

OUT-BLAWING, *s.* Denunciation of a rebel.

"Incontinent efter the *out blawing* Schir George & Schir William tuke away Schir John Fosteris gudis, that is to say schepe & nolt." *Addic. of Scottis Corniklis*, p. 5, 6. V. To BLAW out on one.

To OUT-BRADE, *v. a.* To draw out; also, as *v. n.*, to start out. V. BRADE.

OUTBREAK, OUTBREAKIN, OUTBREAKING, *s.* 1. An eruption on the skin, S.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the transgression of the law of God, S.

"If I could keep good quarters in time to come with Christ, I would fear nothing; but oh! oh! I complain of my woful *outbreakings*." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i., ep. 162.

It is generally applied to open sins, and those especially of a more gross kind.

OUT-BREAKER, *s.* An open transgressor of the law.

"Some slight loons, followers of the Clanchattin, were execute; but the principal *outbreakers* and malefactors were spared and never troubled." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 56.

Teut. *utbrek-en*, Dan. *udbrekk-e*, erumpere; whence *utbrekning*, the breaking out.

To OUTBULLER, *v. n.* To gush out with a gurgling noise, S.

The blude, *outbullerand* on the nakit sword,
Hir handis furth spreit.

Doug. Virgil, 123, 28.

V. BULLER.

OUTCA', *s.* 1. A place convenient for pasture, to which cattle are *cau'd* or driven out, Dumfr.; "A small inclosure to drive housed cattle a while of the day to;" *Gall. Encycl.*

2. "A wedding feast given by a master to a favourite servant." *Ibid.*

OUTCAST, *s.* A quarrel, a contention, S.

"I tremble at the remembrance of a new *out-cast* betwixt him and me; and I have cause, when I consider what sick and sad days I have had for his absence." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i., ep. 162.

OUTCOME, OUTECOME, OUTCUM, *s.* 1. Egress, the act of coming out.

And we sall ner enbuschyt be,
Quhar we thar *outecome* may se.

Barbour, iv. 361, MS.

2. Termination, issue, S.

And for the *outcome* o' the story,
Just leave it to your ni'bour tory.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 13.

3. Increase, product, S.

Belg. *uytkomst* is used in all these senses; a coming forth, exit; event, issue; product; *uytkomen*, to come out.

4. That season in which the day begins to lengthen.

Yet, quoth this beast, with heavy chear,
I pray you, Duncan thole me here,
Until the *outcum* of the year,
And then if I grow better,
I shall remove, I you assure,
Tho' I were here so weak and poor,
And seek my meat in *Curry moor*,
As fast as I can swatter.

Mare of Collingtoun, Watson's Coll., i. 43.

OUT-COMING, OUT-CUMMYNG, *s.* 1. Egress, S.

"Heere, the leader is the beest of the bottomlesse pit, which was opened for his *outcoming*, as were the heavens for the others, and his hosts are all earthly." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 207.

2. Publication.

"Whatsoever might have been done at the first *outcoming* thereof, yet now when it was stale, and the author departed this life, any particular answer should appeare vntimous." *Forbes's Defence*, Ded. A. 3. a.

OUT-DIGHTINGS, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, Roxb.; synon. with *Dightings*. V. DICHT, *v.*

OUTDRAUGHT, s. *Synon. with Extract.*

—"That my lord governour in faice of parliament grantit that he geve express commande to him to gif furth the extracte and *outdraucht* of all proces of for-faltoure concerning the erle of Anguiss," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

"The extract or *out-draucht* of the chekkar rollis of ane Schiref's compt, maid in the chekkar,—makis sufficient faith." A. 1547, Balfour's Pract., p. 368.

A.-S. *ut-drag-an*, extrahere, educere; Teut. *wt-draeg-en*, effere.

OUTFALL, OUTFA', s. 1. A quarrel, a contention, S. *outcast*, *synon.*

"The feuds at that tyme betwixt the famyls of Gordone and Forbes wer not extinguished, therfor they rysed a cry, as if it had been upon some *outfall* among these people, crying *Help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering word of the friends of that familie." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 330. Append.

2. A sally.

"The first night, the Major made an *out-fall*, where having bravely shoven their courage, and resolution, returned againe without great losse." Monro's Exped., p. 11.

[3. The ebb-tide, Shetl. Isl. *utfall*, id.]

Teut. *utvall* signifies a hostile excursion, a sally; Sw. *utfall*, id. To fall out, E. to quarrel.

OUTFALLIN, OUTFALLING, s. The same with *Outfall*.

"Private men's *outfallings* and broils are questioned as national quarrels." Spalding, i. 188.

OUTFANGTHIEF, s. 1. A right, belonging to a feudal lord, to try a thief who is his own vassal, although taken *with the jung*, within the jurisdiction of another.

2. Extended to the person thus taken.

"*Out-fangthiefe* is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther man's lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertaining to him quha is infest with the like liberty." Skene Verb. Sign. v. *Infangthefe*.

This can only be viewed as a secondary and improper sense of the word. V. INFANGTHEFE.

OUTFIELD, adj. and s. A term applied to arable land, which is not manured, but cropped till it is worn out, so as to be unfit for bearing corn for some years, S. V. **INFIELD.**

OUTFIT, s. 1. The act of fitting out, applied indiscriminately to persons and things, S.

2. The expense of fitting out, S.

OUTFORNE, pret. v.

O happy star at evening and at morne,
Quhais bright aspect my maistres first *outforne*!
O happy credle, and O happy hand,
Quhich rockit her the hour that scho wes borne!
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 494.

It seems to signify brought forth, or caused to come forth; from A.-S. *utfaer-an*, egredi, exire, used obliquely. *Thu utfore*; tu egressus est.

OUTFORTH, adv. Apparently, henceforth, in continuation, onwards.

"And forthir *out forth* that the said princesse had full declaracione and varry witting of trowth and leaute that was and is in the forsaide Schir Alexander [of Leuingston] and all the vther personis for-writtin," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1439, Acts. Ed. 1814, p. 94.

[**OUT-FOUL, OUT-FOWL, s.** Wild-fowl, Shetl.]

OUTGAIN, s. The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house, before she sets *out* to that of the bridegroom, S.

OUTGAIN, part. adj. Removing; as, "the *outgain* tenant," he who leaves a farm or house, S.

OUTGAIT, OUTGATE, s. 1. A way for egress; used in a literal sense.

Baith here and thare some vmbeset haue thay

The *outgatis* all, they suld not wyn away.

Doug. Virgil, 289, 50. †

2. A way of deliverance or escape; used with respect to adversity or difficulty of any kind.

"He falleth in the hands of ane terrible pest: and death is so present to him, that he seeth no *outgait*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Sign. F. 6, b.

"It bringis contempt to our Sovereine Lordis authoritie, and castis the parties, havand their causes in proces—in great doubt, quhen they finde not ane *out-gait*, to have their causes decided quhair they are intended." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 92, Murray.

[3. Means or method of disposing of goods; demand, market; as, "There's aye a ready *out-gait* for a' the claith I can mak," Clydes.]

4. Ostentatious display, visiting, holidaying, Ayrs.

"She's a fine leddy—maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' *outgait*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 259.

"*Owte-gate*, *Exitus*." Prompt. Parv.

OUTGANE, part. pa. Elapsed, expired, S.

"It is ordanit, that na hors be sauld out of the realme, quhill at the leist thay be thre yeir sauld *out-gane*, vnder the pane of escheit of thame to the king." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *ut-gan* signifies exire, egredi. Teut. *wt-gaen*, however, occurs precisely in the sense of our term; *desinere, finire*.

OUTGANGING, s. The act of going out of doors, S.

"'Is Peggy no come back?' said the miller; 'I dinna like *outgangings* at night. If it's ony decent acquaintance, Peggy kens she's welcome to bring them in.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 208.

OUTGIE, s. Expenditure, S.; *synon. Outlay.*

Teut. *wtgheue*, *expensae*, *expensum*.

OUTGOING, *part. pr.* Removing; used in the same sense with *Outgain*, which is the proper form.

"All matters in dispute should be settled, not between the *outgoing* and incoming tenant, but between the farmer and the proprietor." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 62.

OUT-HAUAR, OUT-HAUER, *s.* One who carries or exports goods from a country.

"That of ilk pundis worth of wollin claiith had out of the realme, the King sall haue of the *out-hauar* for custume ii. s." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 44, Edit. 1566. *Out-hauer*, Skene. V. HAVE.

OUTHERANS, *adv.* Either, Lanarks. V. OTHIR.

OUTHERY, *adj.* A term applied to cattle, when from their leanness, roughness of skin, and length of hair, it appears that they are not in a thriving state, Berwicks.

OUTHIR, *conj.* Either. V. OTHIR.

OUTHORNE, *s.* 1. The horn blown for summoning the lieges to attend the king in *feir of were*.

"That all maner of men, that has land or gudis, be reddy horsit and geirit, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudis, for the defence of the realme, at the commandement of the Kingis letters be bailis or *outhornis*." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 62, Edit. 1566, c. 57, Murray.

Perhaps the blowing of a horn, by a post who carries the mail, is to be viewed as a relique of this ancient custom.

2. The horn blown by the king's mair or messenger, to summon the lieges to assist in pursuing a fugitive.

"Gif it happinis the Schiref to persew fugitouris with the Kingis Horne as is foirsaid, and the countrie ryse not in his supporte, thay all or parte herand the Kingis Horne, or beand warmit be the Mairis, and followis not the *outhorne*,—ilk gentilman sall pay to the King vnforgeuin xl. s. and ilk yeman xx. s." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 109, Edit. 1566, c. 98, Edit. Murray.

3. The "horn of a sentinel or watchman to sound alarm," Gl. Sibb.

Fra I be semblit on my feit,
The *outhorne* is cryde.
Thay rais me all with ane rout,
And chasis me the toun about;
And cryis all with ane schout,
"O traytor full tryde!"

Mailland Poems, p. 198.

i.e., the alarm is sounded; unless there be an allusion to the practice of proclaiming a man to be a *rebel*, and making him an outlaw, by *putting him to the horn*. V. HORN.

I can scarcely view the coincidence between this term and the C. B. name for a trumpet as merely accidental. This is *udgorn*; which Owen resolves into *ud*, high, loud, shrill, and *corn*, a horn. It is also written *ulgorn*; *uth* being expl. "extended or out." Lhuyd writes *ytgorn*.

OUTHOUNDER, *s.* An inciter, one who sets another on to some piece of business.

"It is vehemently suspected that the Gordons were the *outhounders* of these highlandmen, of very malice against Frendraught for the fire aforesaid." Spalding, i. 32. V. HOUNDER-OUT.

OUTHOUSE, *s.* An office-house of any kind, attached to a dwelling house; as a stable, cow-house, cellar, &c., S. Sw. *uthus*, id.

Su.-G. *uthus*, bovine, granarium, &c., quae separatim et aliquo intervallo ab ipsis aedibus condi solent; Thre.

OUTING, OUTIN', *s.* 1. The act of going abroad; a pretence for leaving the house; as, "She's an idle quean, she'll do any thing for an *outing*;" Loth.

2. A collection of people, of different sexes, met for amusement, Clydes.

OUTISH, *adj.* Beauish, shewy; and at the same time fond of going to places of public amusement, Clydes.; from *Out*, *adv.* q. "wishing to shew one's self abroad." V. **OUTTIE**.

To **OUTLABOUR**, *v. a.* To exhaust by too much tillage, Aberd.

OUT-LAIK, OUT-LACK, *s.* "The superabundant quantity in weight or measure;" Gl. Sibb.

OUTLAK, *prep.* Prob., an err. for *Out-tak*, except.

Reuth have I none, *outlak* fortoun and chance,
That mane I sy persew both day and night.

King Hart, ii. 52.

Left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But if not an error of some copyist for *out-tak*, except, it may be synon.; from *out* and *lack*, or Belg. *uyt* and *lack-en*. There seems to have been an old redundant word of this formation, especially as *inlaik* is still commonly used both as a *v.* and *s.* V. next word.

This agrees with the rest of the passage. "I have no sorrow, or cause for repentance, *except* what may arise from the common accidents of life." For *reuth* here does not signify compassion.

OUTLAN, OUTLIN, *s.* An alien; as, "She treats him like an *outlan*;" or, "He's used like a mere *outlan* about the house;" Ang. *Outlin*, Fife.

Blyid Jamie, a youdlin like a fir in its blossom,
Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear fill'd his ee,
Ane *outlin* tae what was ay wringing his bosom,
Till Jenny'a wee flittin' gaed down the green lee.

MS. Poem.

Evidently from the same origin with O. E. *outlandish*, Isl. *vland-r*, peregrinus, Su.-G. *utlaening*, Dan. *udlaending*, id.; from *ut*, extra, and *land*, terra.

[**OUTLANS, OUTLENS, OUTLINS**, *s.* Liberty to go in and out at will, freedom; hence, holidaying, recreation, Aysr. V. **OUTING**.]

OUTLAY, *s.* Expenditure, S.

"It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly *outlay* of expence." P. Dunkeld, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 437.

"Some gentlemen—I was ass enough to be one—took small shares in the concern, and Sir Arthur himself made great *outlay*." Antiquary, i. 291.

Sw. *utlagg-a*, to expend; whence *utlaga*, tax; *utlagor*, expenditure.

OUTLAID, OUTLAYED, *part. pa.* Expended, given out of the purse, S.

"In building farm-houses, it is the prevailing practice that the proprietor pays all the *outlaid* money for materials and wages of workmen; the tenant performing the carriages, and becoming bound to uphold the houses during his tack." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 38. V. OUTLAY.

OUTLER, *s.* An animal that is not housed in winter, S.; Gl. Sibb.

"*Outlers*, cattle which are wintered in the fields;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTLER, *adj.* Not housed; a term applied to cattle which lie without during winter, S.

The deil, or else an *outler* quey
Gat up an' gae a croon.

Burns, iii. 187.

OUTLETTING, *s.* Emanation; applied to the operations of divine grace, S.

"Here is a great wonder, that ever such an unsuitable generation should have so many precious *outlettings* of the Lord towards them." King's Serm., p. 30. V. Society Contendings.

OUTLOOK, *s.* A prospect, the view that a person has before him; as, "I hae but a dark *outlook* for this warld," S.; synon. *To-look*, *To-luik*, *q. v.*

Mr. Todd has inserted this word in Johns. Dictionary; but in another sense, as denoting "vigilance, foresight." The word is analogous to Belg. *nyl-zigt*, and Sw. *utsikt*, id., *q. v.* *outsight*.

OUTLORDSCHIP, *s.* A property or superiority of lands lying *without* the jurisdiction of a borough.

"And als that na indweller within burgh purches ony *outlordschip* or maisterschip to landwart, to rout nor ryde, to play at bar, or ony vtherway in the oppression of his neichtbour," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1491, c. 57, Ed. 1566.

OUTLY, *adv.* Fully, S. B.

But three hail days were *outly* come and gaen,
E'er he the task cou'd manage him alane.

Ross's *Helmore*, p. 43.

OUTLY, *s.* The *outly* of money, is a phrase respecting the time that money *lies out* of the hands of the owner, either in trade or at interest, S.OUTLYER, OUTLAIR, *s.* A stone not taken from a quarry, but *lying out* in the field in a detached state, S.

Teut. *wt-leggher* is used in a sense somewhat analogous. It denotes a stationary ship, one fixed to a particular place for watching the enemy, as opposed to those which lie in a harbour.

OUTMAIST, OUTMEST, *adj.* Outermost, Aberd. Reg.OUT ON, *adv.* Hereafter, by and by, Shetl.OUT-OUR, OUT-OWRE, *adv.* 1. Over, across, S. from *out and over*, over.

And thair had, on the tothyr party,
Bannok burne, that sua cumbyrsun was,
For slyk and depnes for to pas,
That thar mycht nane *out our* it rid.

Barbour, xiii. 353, MS.

2. Out from any place; *Stand outour*, stand back, S.

"*To stand outour*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house," &c. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327. G. Andr. renders Isl. *ut yfer*, ultra, extra, extrorsum, foras; Lex., p. 259.

3. Quite over; as, "to fling a stane, *outower* the waw," S. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.OUTOUTH, *prep.* Out from. V. OUTWITH.OUTPASSAGE, OUPPASSING, *s.* Outgate.

"Seing all his slichtis intercludit, bot ony *outpassage*, he tuke purpois to invaid the Romanis with open weris." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 114.

OUTPASSING, *s.* Exit, exportation.

"Anent the inbringing of bulyeounne,—and of the *outpassing* thair of of the realme, and the statutis and actis maid tharupoune of befoir be keptit." Acts Ja. IV., 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

To OUT-PUT, *v. a.* 1. To eject, to throw out of any place or office.

"*To imput & outpute* the tenentis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, v. 25.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyieour to imputt and *outputt* forgearis, prenttaris," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593. V. IMPUT, *v.*

"They go on, they middle with the Cinque Ports, in put and *out put* governors at their pleasure, due only to his majesty before." Spalding, ii. 5.

2. To provide, make up. A term used to denote the providing of soldiers by particular persons or districts.

"The saids *out-putters* shall be obliged to make vp their number, by *out-putting* of men in their places." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 98.

—"They shall be obliged to make up their number by *outputting* of men in their places, sufficiently provided in arms and other necessaries, upon their own expences." Spalding, i. 274.

[OUT-PUT, *s.* Amount or quantity of work, or of material put out in a given time; a term used by miners, Clydes.]OUTPUTTER, OUTPUTTAR, *s.* 1. One who sends out or supplies: used in relation to armed men.

"If it shall come to knowledge who hath or shall outrigg soldiers, horse or foot, that those outriggd by them are disbanded or fled frae their colours, the said *outputters* or them shall be obliged to search for and apprehend the saids fugitives through the hail bounds of the presbytery where they dwell, or put them from their bounds." Id. *ibid.*

2. One who passes or gives out counterfeit coin.

"Bot the personis quhatsumenir, with quhome thay salbe found tharefter vnmarkit, salbe persewit and pvnissit as wilfull *outputtaris* and changearis of fals and corrupt money." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

3. An instigator, or perhaps an employer.

"Sir Robert Gordon—was blamed by the Earle of Catteynes for this accidental slaughter, as an *outputter* of the rest to that effect." Gordon's Hist., Earls of Sutherland, p. 317.

- OUTPUTTING, *s.* 1. The act of ejecting another from possession of any place or property.

"The lordis decrettis—that Johnne Demster of Carraldstone—did wrang in the executioun & *outputting* of Johnne Guthre, burges of Brechin, out of the tack & maling of the landis of Petpowokis, with the pertinentis, liand in the lordschip of Brechin." Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 194.

2. The act of passing; also used in regard to counterfeit money.

"That the said Thomas Roresounne—has committit —treassounne—in his—forging—of our souerane lordis money,—and for his treasonable *outputting* thair of amangis our souerane lordis liegis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

- OUTQUENT, *part. pa.* Extinguished, spent.

Like as the pacient has hete of ouer grite fors,
And in young babyis warmes insufficient,
And toaget failyeis, and is *out quent*.

Doug. Virgil, 95, 30.

V. QUENT.

- To OUTQUITE, *v. a.* To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it.

"Gif ony man's landis be wodset, he may *outquite* and redeme the samin quhen he pleisis, except the redemptioun be suspendit to ane certain term." Balfour's Pract., p. 445.

Su.-G. *quitt-a*, proprie notat a debito solum pronuntiare; Iure. Our *v.* denotes the act of payment which necessarily precedes a legal acquittance. The participle prefixed is evidently intensive, as signifying the completeness of payment. *Quit* both as a *s.* and a *v.* is used in most of the languages of Europe; and seems most naturally deduced from L. B. *quietus*, free from any legal claim. Whence *Quite-claim*, L. B. *quiet-um*, *clam-are*.

- OUT-QUITTING, OUTQUYTTING, *s.* The act of freeing from any incumbrance by payment of debt.

"In the actionne and causis of summondis—tuiching the gevin oure of ane annuel of viii merkis of the landis of Innerychty, and resaving of the soume of mone fra the saide Johnne of Carnceors for *out quitting* of the saide annuel," &c., Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 4.

It is conjoined with *redeming*.

"In the acciounne—for detencioun of foure skore of merkis of the soume of xij skore of merkis, pertening to thaim,—for the redeming & *out quyting* of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *quitout* be David Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhilk he held in wedset," &c. Ibid., p. 96.

- [* OUTRAGE, *s.* 1. Great or severe injury; disgrace, Barbour, iv. 647, xix. 304.]

2. Absurdity, foolhardiness, Ibid., xix. 408.]

[OUTRAGEOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. 1. As an *adj.*, excessive, extreme, Ibid., vi. 126.

2. As an *adv.*, extremely, Ibid., vi. 19.]

OUT-RAKE, *s.* 1. An expedition, an out-ride. A.-S. *ut-raec-an*, to extend.

2. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, S. Gl. Sibb. V. RAIK.

OUTRANCE, *s.* Extremity.

Quhatevir chance
Dois me *outrance*,
Saiif fals thinking
In seuit dreiming.

Mailland's Poems, p. 216.

i.e., "Every accident reduces me to an extremity, except the pleasant delusion of dreams." Fr. *outrance*, id.

To OUTRAY, *v. a.* To treat outrageously.

Yone man that thow *outray'd*,
Is not sa simpill as he said.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. a.

The *v. outray* occurs in O. E. in a similar sense. "I *outray* a persone, (Lydgate) I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. Je *oultrage*." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 311, b.

Outraie, Chaucer, to be outrageous.

OUTRAY, *s.* Outrage.

For anger of that *outray* that he had thair tane,
He callit on Gyliane his wyfe, Ga take him be the hand,
And gang agane to the buird.

Rauf Coilyear, A. iij. a.

OUTRAYING, OUTREYNG, *s.* [Disaster, great misfortune.]

For had thair owtrageous bounte
Bene led with wyt, and with mesur,
Bot giff the nar mysawentur
Bene fallyn thaim, it suld rycht hard thing
Be to lede thaim till *outreyng*.

Barbour, xviii. 182, MS.

Fr. *outrer*, *outrer*, to carry things to an extremity; from Lat. *ultra*.

To OUT-RED, *v. a.* 1. To disentangle, to extricate. Sw. *utred-a*, to extricate.

2. To finish any business, S. B.

And what the former times could not *outred*,
In walls and fowsies; these accomplished.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 94.

"God of his infinit gudnes moue your hienes hairt not onlie to tak on this godlie interpryse, bot also to *outred* the same to the veilfare of your M. realme, to the glorie of the eternal God," &c. Nicol Burne's Disputation, Epist. Dedic.

3. To clear from incumbrances, to free one's self from any pecuniary obligations, by a complete settlement of accounts, S.

"Attour it is ordanit, that gif ony man hes maid ony obligatiounis, or contractis, sen the last Parliament, or lent, or bocht, or sauld, sen the said tyme, thay sall pay with sic lyke money and sic lyke valew, as it had cours in the tyme, quhen thay maid thair contract, borrowit or lent, bocht or sanld. And this priuilege till indure to thame quhill the feist of Lambes nix tocun, and na langar for thair payment, and to *outred* thair self." Acts Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 29, Ed. 1566.

4. To release what has been pledged; "To *outed* his gowne lyand in wed;" *Aberd. Reg.*

"The whilk sum, by the special blessing of God in the tythings, I might easily have *outed*,—if the boarding of my forsaids fellow labourer & schoolmaster had not been upon me." *Melvill's MS.*, p. 5.

5. To outfit; applied to marine affairs.

—"George Erll Merschell vpoun the suddane being commaudit be his hienes to wictuall and *outed* the schipis quhilkis furit his maiesties ambassadoris direct to Denmark, for contracting and completing of his hienes marriage, It behuivit him to tak tua thousand sex hundreth and fyve merkis vpoun the reddiest of his landis and heretage," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 541.

Sw. vtred-a et skepp, "to fit out a ship;" *Widieg. Red-a*, parare, to make ready. *Dan. vdred-e et skib*, "to arm, to equip, to fit out a ship;" *Wolf.*

Isl. utrett-a, id. perficere negotium. *V. RED.*

OUTRED, s. 1. Rubbish, what is cleared out, S.

2. Clearance, finishing, S. B.

Had of the bargain we made an *outed*,
We'se no be heard upon the midden head,
That he's guesed natured ony one may see.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

3. Settlement, clearance, discharge in regard to pecuniary matters.

"That Patrik Liel—sal pay to James of Drummond the soume of five Rens guldennis—for the *outed* of his part of his ship callit the Maré of Dundee." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1491, p. 154, 155.

"For the persute of the quhilk sovme my lord has—maid gret expensis & coistis to the availe of j^c crownis, & mar; notwithstanding as yit he has gottine na payment nor *outed*." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1491, p. 205.

"It was allegiit be the said James that the said Johne lord Maxwell aucht to persew the executoris of his said vmquhile faider for the said soume, becauss his executoris hes gudis aneuch for the *outedding* of his dettis." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 103.

4. The act of fitting out a ship.

"It behuivit him to tak tua thowsand merkis vpoun the reddiest of his landis,—for the quhilk he hes part proffite [interest] continuallie sen the *outed* of the saidis schippis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 541.

OUT-RED, s. A faulty form of *Out-raid*, a military expedition.

"He—leapt out, and made sundry *out-reds* against the king." *Scot's Staggering State*, p. 153. *V. LEAP OUT.*

To **OUTREIK, OUTREICK, v. a.** To fit out. *Outreicket*, part. pa. Equipped, q. *rigged out.*

—"Considering how necessare it is for me—manteynance of the armies liftit and to be vpliftit and *outricket* both by sea and land," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 309.

"You see after his resurrection how one preaching of Peters draws three thousand after Christ, and many of the people of the Lord, that seemed to be very far behind, gat a new stock and a new *outricketing*." *Mich. Bruce's Lect.*, p. 21. *V. REIK out.*

OUTREIKE, OUTREIKING, s. Outfit, q. *rigging out.*

"That there be a moneths pay advanced for their *outrike* and furnishing their horses. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vi. 74.

OUTREIKER, s. One who equips others for service.

"Act in favour of the *outrikers* of horse and foot in this levie." *Ibid.*, p. 317, Tit.

OUTRING, s. A term used in *curling*, S.

"*Outring*, a channelstone term, the reverse of *Inring*;" *Gall. Encycl.*

OUTRINNING, s. Expiration.

"And this pane to be doublit vpone euerie committar efter the *outrinning* of the saidis thre monethis for the space of vther thre monethis thairefter." *Acts Mary*, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

"And he, efter the ische and *outrinning* of his tak and assedatioun, sall bruik and joise the twa part of the samin landis, until he be satisfyt for wanting of the tierce thairof." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 111. *V. DISSOLAT.*

A.-S. *ut-ryne, ut-rene*, effluxus, exitus; properly denoting the efflux of water. Hence we have transferred it to the lapse of time. *Sw. utrinna*, to run out.

OUTS AND INS. The particulars of a story, S.

OUTSCHETT, part. pa. Shut out, excluded.

That Garritoure my nimphe unto me tald,
Was cleipit Lawtie keipar of that hald,
Of hie honour: and thay pepil *outschett*.

Palice of Honour, iii. 56.

A.-S. *ut*, out, and *scytt-an*, obserare; *utscytling*, extraneus.

OUTSET, s. 1. The commencement of a journey, or of any business, S. In this sense the *v.* to *set out* is used in E.

2. The publication of a book, S. *To set out*, to publish a work, S.

3. The provision made for a child when going to leave the house of a parent; as that made for a daughter at her marriage, S. *Outfit*, synon.

Teut. *wt-sett-an*, collocare nuptui, dotare.

4. An ostentatious display of finery, in order to recommend one's self; often used sarcastically; as, *She had a grand outset*, S.

Teut. *wt-set*, expositio.

To **OUTSET, v. a.** Openly to display.

"To *outsett* the honor of this burgh," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

OUTSET, part. pa. Set off ostentatiously, making a tawdry display of finery, S.

OUTSET, s. Extension of cultivation in places not *taken in* before, Shetl.

"By making what we call *outsets* to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App., p. 59.

Dan. *udsætt-er*, ampliari, excolere; Teut. *wt-set-tinghe*, ampliatio.

Perhaps we are to understand *Outseil* and *Outset*, in the same sense, as used in our old Acts.

"Oure souerane lord—confirmis the charter and discharge vnderwrittin maid be his hienes to Iohne Wischart of that ilk,—of all and sindry the landis of Estir Wischart, alias Logy Wischart, with the corne mylne, multuris & *outseitis* tharof, &c.—With tenentis, tenandrijs, and seruice of fre tenentis, *outseitis*, muris, mosis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 379.

In Shetl. *Outset* denotes a farm composed of ground newly taken into cultivation.

"*Outsetts*—that is, new farms, or grounds formerly uncultivated." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App. p. 41.

This term might seem to signify appendages. Teut. *wt-sett-en* is expl. ampliari, extendere. It is singular, that in the Lat. charter there is no Lat. term used to express this.—It is—*Multuris et lie-outseitis earundem*.—*Liberetenentium seruicijs, outseitis, moris, &c.* Afterwards, *Multuris et le outseitis earundem*—*Liberetenentium seruicijs, outseitis, moris, &c.* Acts, ut supra, p. 380.

—"Terras de Pettie, Brachlie et Stratherne, cum omnibus earundem *lie outseitis*, pendiculis et pertinentibus, &c.—Terras de Thoumereauch que *lie outsett* de Kindrocht existunt," &c. Cart. Jac. Com. de Murray, *ibid.*, p. 555.

OUTSHOT, s. 1. A projection in a building, S. Sw. *utskiutande*, *id. skiut-a ut*, to project, Belg. *uytschiet-en*, *id.*

"*Outshot*, any thing shoved or *shot* out of its place farther than it should be; a bilge in a wall." Gall. Encycl.

2. Pasture lands on a farm, rough untilled ground; as, "This has a great deal of, or very little, *outshot*," *Aberd.*

OUT-SIGHT, s. Prospect of egress.

—"If he bid the goe throug hell, go throug it, close thy eyes, follow on, howbeit thou knowest no *out-sight*: surely that man shall get a blessed issue, he shall get a croune.—By the contrary, when a man thinks himselfe ouer wise, and will not follow on Gods will, except he see a faire *out-sight*, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this or that,—the Lord will let him follow his owne will, and his will and reason will lead him to destruction." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 165.

Teut. *wt-siecht*, prospectus, from *wt-si-en*, prospicere, prospectare, speculari. Sw. *ut-sickt* has precisely the same signification, from *utse*. *Et hus som hor en vackr, utsickt*, a house that commands a fine prospect; Wideg. Dan. *udsig*, *id.*

OUTSIGHT, s. Goods, furniture or utensils, out of doors; as *insight* denotes what is within the house, S. V. **INSICHT.**

OUTSIGHT PLENISHING, goods which cannot be reckoned household-stuff, S.

"In what is called *outsight plenishing*, or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts," &c. Ersk. Inst., B. iii., T. 8, § 18.

OUTSPECKLE, s. "A laughing-stock."

"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say,
"To mak an *outspeckle* o' me?"

Minstrelsy Border, i. 103.

q. something to be spoken out or abroad. For I question if *speckle* here has the same origin as in *Kenspeckle*, q. v.

OUTSPOKEN, adj. Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments, S.

"Andrew Pringle—is over free and *out spoken*, and cannot take such pains to make his little go a great way." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 136.

"My third brother used to say, who was a free *out-spoken* lad, captain Bannerman was a real dominie o' war." R. Gilhaize, ii. 130.

"Ye needna let on, however, what I've been sayin'—but she's no a guid ans whan she begins."—"I've heard she was a wee *out-spoken*." The *Snaugglers*, ii. 63.

OUTSTANDER, s. One who persists in opposing, or in refusing to comply with, any measure.

"They—resolved either to bring the marquis, the burgh of Aberdeen and their doctors and ministers, and all other *outstanders*, to come in and subscribe their covenant, and to all vther obedience willingly, otherwise to compel them by force of arms to do the same." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 121.

"*Outstanding* ministers." *Ibid.*, p. 132.

"Lieutenant James Forbes—had orders from the committes of Aberdeen—to go with about 40 musketeers upon the laird of Tibberteis lands, Mr. William Seyton of Raneistoun's lands, as two *outstanders*, and not subscribers of the covenant." *Ibid.*, ii. 151, [322, ut supra.]

OUTSTRAPOLOUS, adj. Obstreperous, Ayrs.

"I thought I would have a hard and sore time of it with such an *outstrapolous* people." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 13.

OUTSTRIKING, s. An eruption on the skin, S.

OUTSUCKEN, s. 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill; or the liberty which he enjoys, by his lease, of taking his grain to be ground where he pleases. It is opposed to the state of being *thirled* to a mill, S.

2. The duties payable by those who are not *stricted* to a mill, S.

"The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to a mill are called *outsucken*, or *outtown multures*." Erskine's Inst., B. 2, Tit. 9, s. 20.

It is also used as an adj.

"The rate of *outsucken* multure, though it is not the same every where, is more justly proportioned to the value of the labour than that of the *insucken*;" *Ibid.* V. **SUCKEN, INSUCKEN.**

OUTSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable for grinding at a mill, by those who come voluntarily to it. V. **SUCKEN.**

OUT TAK, OWTAKYN, OWTANE, prep. 1. Except.

Bot off thair noble gret affer,
Thar seruice, na thair realté,
Ye sall her na thing now for me;
Owtane that he off the barnage
That thidder com tok homage.

Barbour, ii. 185, MS.

Here it is used elliptically, as if an adv.

And schortlye euery thyng that doith repare,
In firth or feild, flude, forest, erth or are,—
Astabilt lyggis styl to sleip and restis—
Out tak the mery nychtyngale *Philomene*,
That on the thorne sat syngand from the splene.

Doug. Virgil, 450, 10.

This seems literally *tane* or *taken out*, as *out tak*,
take out. V. *Divers*. *Purley*, i. 433.

"Every man that leueth his wyf, *out teke* cause of
fornacioun, makith hir to do lecherie." *Wiclif*,
Matt. 5.

In all Bretayn was neuht, sithen Criste was born,
A fest so neble wrouht affere no biforn,
Out tak Carleon, that was in Arthure tyme,
Thars he bare the coroune, thereof yit men ryme.

R. Brunne, p. 332.

Gower uses *out-takyn* in the same sense, *Conf. Am.*
Fol. 25. a.

2. Besides, in addition.

The Erle of Murreff with his men,
Arayit weile, come alsna then,
In to gud cowyne for to fycht,
And gret will for to mancyne thair mycht.
Owtakyn thair mony barownys,
And knychts that of gret renoune is
Coms, with thair men, full stalwartly.

Barbour, xi. 228.

This word is evidently formed in the same manner
with Belg. *uytgenomen*, Germ. *ausgenommen*, except, from
uyt, *aus*, out, and *neem-en*, *nehm-en*, to take. I need
scarcely mention E. *except* as an example of the same
kind; Lat. *ex*, from, and *capere* to take.

Out takyn is also given as a *s.*, and expl. by Fr.
exception; *Palsgr.* B. iii., F. 51, B.

[*OUT-TAK*, *s.* 1. Outcome, proceeds; result,
supply, *Shetl.*

2. Crop, yield, return; applied generally to
grain, *ibid.*; *synon.* *outcum.*]

OUTTANE, OUTTETANE, *part. pa.* Excepted.

"That this contribucioun be takyn throu al the
realme of al malis of landis & rentis of haly kirk as of
temporal lordis, na gudis of lordis na burgessis *outtane*,
savande the extent [valuation] of the malis of the lordis
propir demaynis haldyn in thare awin handis," &c.
Parl. Ja. I., A. 1431, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 20. *Outtane*,
Ed. 1566.

Palsgr. mentions *outtake* as a *v.* In the same sense
outcept was used, although of a more heterogeneous
formation, partly from E. and partly from Lat. "I
outcept, i.e., excepte. He is the strongest man that
euer I sawe; I *outcept* none." *Ibid.*, F. 311, a.

Sw. *uttaga*, Dan. *uttage*, to take out.

OUTTENTOUN, *s.* A person not living
within a particular town.

"1677. Ordered, that nane of the inhabitants give
or sell, to *outtentouns*, any muckmiddins, or foulyis."
Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 69.

A.-S. *utan*, extra, and *tun*, vicus.

OUTTER, *s.* A frequenter of balls and
merry-meetings, *Roxb.*; from the idea of
going much out. V. TO GAE OUT, OUTING,
OUTTIE.

OUTTERIT, *pret.*

Bot Talbartis hors, with ane mischance,
He *outterit*, and to rin was laith.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. i. a.

Utterit, Edit. Pink. "Reared?" Gl. Perhaps
literally, "would not keep the course," from Fr.
outrer. V. OUTREYNG. *Outré*, however, was a term
used in chivalry, denoting any atrocious injury. V.
Dict. Trev.

OUT-THE-GAIT, *adj.* Honest, fair, not
double, either in words or actions; q. one
who keeps the straight road, without any
circuitous course, S.

There is a S. Prov. which nearly resembles this
phraseology, "*Out the high gate* is ay fair play;" expl.
"Downright honesty is both best and safest." *Kelly*,
p. 273.

[*OUT-THE-GATE*, *OUT-O'-THE-GAIT*, *adv.*

1. Along the road; as, "I'll jist tak a
dauner *out-the-gate* till ye're ready," *Clydes.*

2. Out of the way; out of reach, gone off,
fled; as, "Gae *out-the-gate*," get out of the
way; "He failed, an' now he's aff an' *out-*
the-gate," i.e., he has fled out of reach of his
creditors, S.]

[*OUT-THOART*, *adv.* Across, athwart,
same as *ourthort*, *Lyndsay*, *Thrie Estaites*,
l. 4012.]

OUT-THROUGH, OUT-THROUGH, OUT-

THROW, *prep.* 1. Through any object, so as
to go out at the opposite side; as, "The
arrow gaed *outthrough* his braidside;" "He
gaed *outthrough* the bear-lan;" *Clydes.*

—"That this act be publicht and proclomit *out*
through this realme, at all portis and burrowis of the
samin," &c. Act against Heretikos, 12 Jan., 1535.
Keith's Hist., p. 13.

2. *Inthrow and Outthrow*, in every direction,
Angus. V. INTHROW.

These terms, in their structure, are analagous to
other prepositions and adverbs, in the formation of
which the inverse of the order observed in E. is ob-
served; as *Inwith*, within, *Outwith*, without, &c.

OUT-THROUGH, OUT-THROW, *adv.* Tho-
ughly, entirely, S.

Come Scots, thou that anes upon a day
Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart-strings play
The merriest sangs that ever yet were sung;
Pity anes mair, for I'm *outthrough* as clung.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

OUTTIE, *adj.* Addicted to company, much
disposed to go out, *Dumbartons.* *Outtier* is
used as the comparative.

To OUT-TOPE, *v. a.* To overtop; *our-tap*
is more common.

"It is ordinarie for princes to have their oune feares
and jealousies, when one subject *out-topes* the rest,
both in fortune and followers." *Memorie of the So-*
meruills, i. 160.

OUT-TOWN, s. What is otherwise called the *Outfield* on a farm, Aberd.

OUT-TURN, s. Increase, productiveness; applied to grain, Angus.

"Wheat will not have the *out-turn* of last year's, as the greater part of it is rather thin." *Caled. Merc.* July 7, 1823.

OUTWAILE, OUTWYLE, s. Refuse, a person or thing that is rejected; properly, what is left after selection, S.

He gave me once a diuine responsaile,
That I should be the floure of loue in Troy;
Now am I made an vnworthy *outwaile*,
And all in care translated is my joy.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chaucer, p. 182, Fol. li. c. 1.

Isl. *utvel-ia*, eligere. Rudd. writes *outweal*, vo. *Wale*. V. WYLE, v.

[**OUTWAILINS, s. pl.** Leavings, things of little value, S.]

To OUTWAIR, v. a. To expend; to exhaust.

To get sum geir yet maun I haif grit cair,
In vanitie syn I man lt *outwaair*—
Woun be ans wretche, and into waistrie spent.

Arbuthnot, Mailland Poems, p. 151.

V. WARE, v.

[**OUTWAIRIN, OUTWEARIN', part. adj.** Wearing out, wearisome, Shetl.]

* **OUTWARD, adj.** Cold, reserved, distant in behaviour, not kind, Roxb. It seems opposed to *Innerly*, q. v.

OUTWARDNESS, s. Coldness, distance, unkindness, *ibid*.

OUT WITH. In a state of variance with one, S.

"But ye see my father was a jacobite, and *out with* Kennmore, so he never took the oaths, and I ken not well how it was, but—they keepit me off the roll." *Guy Mann.*, i. 34. S. *out wi'*. V. IN.

OUTWITH, OWTOUTH, WTOUTH, prep. 1. Without, on the outer side, denoting situation. "So written," says Rudd., "to distinguish it from *without*, sine."

"The Carmelite freris come at this tyme in Scotland, and ereckit ane chapell of oure lady *outwith* the wallis of Perth to be thair kirk." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xiii., c. 16.

It occurs in the same sense in our old Acts. V. PEILE, v.

2. Outwards, out from.

And off his men xiiii or ma,
He gert as thai war sekkis ta
Fyllt with gress; and syne thaim lay
Apon thair hors, and hald thair way,
Ryght as thai wald to Lanark far,
Outouth quhar thai enbuschyt war.

Barbour, viii. 448, MS.

3. Separate from.

"This mentioun of David placed here, is to let the King see, that the readines of hia comfort flowed from the Messias, to wit, Jesus Christ, from whom al trne omfort flowed, and *out-with* whome there is nather

comfort nor consolation." *Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign.* D. 5. a.

4. Beyond; in relation to time.

"And gif ony personis manurit the said landis of termes before or eftir, *utwith* the said iijj yeris, ger call thaim, & justice saabe ministerit as efferis." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1479, p. 36.

This word is not, as Rudd. conjectures, from *out* and *with*. The oldest orthography is that of *Barbour*, *wtouth*, (V. the *adv.*) which both in form and signification agrees to Sw. *utaa*, pron. *utol*; outwards, exteriora versus; *Seren*. *Aat* is a prep. signifying, towards; as, *aat hoeger*, towards the right hand; *aat oester*, towards the East, eastward. *Verel*. writes the Sw. prep. *aath*, *uthi*. V. *At*, Ind. *Scytho-Scand.*

As written *outouth*, however, the last syllable resembles the A.-S. prep. *oth*, respecting place, and used as synon. with Su.-G. *aat*. "Thou shalt spread abroad, from *eastdaele* oth *westdele*, and from *suthdaele* oth *northdaele*; from the east quarters towards the west, and from the south quarter towards the north;" *Gen.* xxviii. 15. It occurs likewise in the composition of some A.-S. verbs, in which its meaning seems to have been overlooked; as *ut-oth-berstan*, clam aufugere, perhaps rather fugere ad extra, S. to flee *out-with*; *ut-oth-fleon*, id. *Oth*, in the examples given, is synon. with the prep. *with*, versus. V. DOWNWITH, and WITOUTYN.

OUTWITH, adj. Outlying, more distant, not near, S.

An' fesh my hawks sae fleet o' ficht
To hunt in the *outwith* lan'.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, Edin.

Mag. July 1819, p. 256.

OUTWITH, adv. 1. Out of doors, abroad, S.

Colin her father, who had *outwith* gane,
But heard at last, and sae came in him lane,
As he came in, him glegly Bydby spy'd;
And, Welcome Colin, mair nor welcome, cry'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 83, 84.

2. Outwards.

As he awisyt now have thai done;
And till thaim *wtouth* send thai sone,
And bad thaim harbery that nycht,
And on the morn cum to the fycht.

Barbour, ii. 299, MS.

S. "Yet we say, *farthir outwith*, or *inwith*, for more to the outward or inward," Rudd.

OUTWITTINS, OUTWITTENS, adv. Without the knowledge of; as, "*outwittens* o' my daddie," my father not knowing it, *Banffs.*, *Ayrs*.

And sae I thought upon a wile
Outwittens of my daddy,
To fee mysell to a lowland laird,
Who had a bonny lady.

Herd's Coll., ii. 151.

—Than we took a swauger
O' whiskie we had smugglins brewn,
Outwittins o' the gauger.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

V. WITTINS, s.

OUTWORK, OUTWARK, s. Work done out of doors, implying the idea of its being done by those whose proper province it is to work within doors, S.

"What is called *outwork*, as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing pota-

toes, &c. are [is] mostly performed by women and young people of either sex, but mostly girls." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 420.

OUTWORKER, s. One who is bound at certain times to labour out of doors, but is generally employed in domestic work, S.

"It was customary to have a few other cottages upon the large farms, let to weavers chiefly, and their occupiers bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain *outworkers* when wanted." Ibid.

[OUTYNG, s. V. OUTING.]

To OUZE, v. a. To empty, to pour out, Orkn.

This is evidently from a common origin with the E. *v.* which is used only in a neuter sense. V. WEESE.

Sw. *oes-a ute* exactly corresponds with *ooze*, as used in Orkn., to pour out, Isl. *aus-a*, id., pret. *jos*; as, *ausa vatni*, effundere aquam. It is singular, that among the Scandinavian Goths, even during heathenism, it was a sacred rite to pour water on a newborn child, when they gave it a name. The phraseology used on this subject in the Edda is *Josa vatni*. V. G. Andr. vo. *Ausa*; Ihre, vo. *Oesa*.

As *ausa* primarily signifies to drink, *haurire*, Ihre has remarked the affinity between the Isl. *v.* and the Lat. pret. *hausi*, as well as Gr. ἀφύσσω, used by Homer in the same sense.

OUZEL, OUSEL, s. A term still used in some places for the Sacrament of the Supper, Peebles.

This has evidently been retained from the days of Popery, being the same with E. *housel*, A.-S. *husl*, id. the term anciently used to denote the sacrifice of the Mass; Isl. *husl*, oblatio, from Moes.-G. *hunsal*, a sacrifice. *Armahairtida wiljan, jah ni hunsal*; I desire mercy and not sacrifice; Matt. ix. 10. This term, as Ihre has observed, began to be applied to the Sacrament of the Supper, when men began to view it as a sacrifice for the quick and the dead. He deduces *hunsal* from *hand, hond*, the hand, and *saljan*, to offer; which word, according to Junius, is properly applied to sacrifices, and corresponds to Gr. *θύειν*, as in John xiv. 2. *Hunsal saljan Gotha*, to offer sacrifice to God. A.-S. *hunsal* is sometimes used in the same sense, particularly by Aelfric. V. Mareschall, Observ. in Vers. A.-S., p. 480. According to Seren., E. *handsel, hansel*, is radically the same with Moes.-G. *hunsal*, as denoting the act of offering the hand, for the confirmation of a contract. From *hunsal* is formed *hunstastath*, an altar, i.e., the *stead* or place of sacrifice.

[*OVER, OVIR, OUER, OUIR, *adj.* 1. Upper, Barbour, x. 452.

2. Superior, as to power, S.]

[OVER, *prep.* Over. V. OUR.]

[OVERANCE, OVERINS, s. Superiority, control, Loth.]

[OVEREST, *adj.* Highest, uppermost; superl. of *over*. Su.-G. *oefwerst*, Germ. *oberst*.]

OVERIN, s. A by-job; [pl. *overins*, odds and ends, remnants,] Lanarks.

It may be viewed q. what is left *over*, to be done at any time; or perhaps as nearly allied in sense to A.-S.

ofering, superfluitas, as denoting something which is not absolutely necessary, and may therefore be neglected for a time.

OVERLY, 1. As an *adj.*, careless, superficial, remiss in the performance of any action, S.

A.-S. *overlice*, incuriose, negligenter. This *adj.*, it appears, must have been formerly used in E., as Somner mentions *overly* in rendering the A.-S. word.

"This calls us to search and try our ways, that we may know what it is that the Lord contends with us for; and indeed we may find, in a very slight and *overly* search and enquiry, many procuring causes of it on our part." Shield's Notes, &c., p. 4.

The A.-S. verb *ufer-an*, morari, differri, to delay, as it is from the same root, conveys the same idea, q. to let things lie over.

2. As an *adv.*, excessively, in the extreme; by chance.

—"When the Session meets, I wish you would speak to the elders, particularly to Mr. Craig, no to be *overly* hard on that poor donsie thing, Meg Miliken, about her bairn." Blackw. Mag., June, 1830, p. 26.

To OVER, v. a. To get the better of any thing, especially of what is calamitous; as, "He never *over'd* the loss of that bairn;" Stirlings.

I do not find that the *v.* appears in this simple form in any of the other dialects.

To OVERBY, v. a. To procure indemnity from justice by money.

Thay luke to nocht bot gif ane man have gude;
And it I trow man pay the Justice fude:
The thief ful weill he wil himself *overby*,
Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 12.

A.-S. *ofwer* and *byg-an*, to buy.

To OVERCAP, OWEPCAP, v. a. To overhang, or project over, S. B.

"The coping whether sod or triangular stone, ought to *overcap* two inches on each side of the wall." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 118.

"It [thatch] is either sewed to the cross spars of the roof, by tarred twine; or the roof is first covered with divots laid on *overlapping* like slate." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 46.

To OVEREAT one's self, to eat to surfeiting, S.

OVERENYIE, s. Southernwood, Aberd. *Artemisium abrotanum*, Linn.; elsewhere *Applingie*. Fr. *auronne*, id.

This is a favourite plant with the country girls, who also denominate it *Lad's Love*.

To OVERHYE, OVERHIGH, v. a. To overtake. V. OURHYE.

"The coachman put faster on and out-run the most part of the rogues,—while [till] at last one of the best mounted *overhighed* the postilion, and by wounding him in the face,—gave the rest the advantage to come up." Crookshank's Hist., i. 395.

There seems to have been an absurd attempt made to give this word something of an E. form. For it is

used in the account of the death of Archbishop Sharpe published by authority.

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* 1. Excessive, intolerable, Roxb.

2. Boisterous, violent, impetuous, headstrong, Aberd.

To OVERLAP, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to be folded over, S.

2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone stretches over another laid under it, S.

"It is essential—that the stones frequently *overlap* one another," &c. Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88. V. THROUGH-BAND.

In the same manner it is used in regard to slating, thatching, &c., S.

OVERLAP, *s.* The place where one thin object lies over part of another; in the manner of slates on a roof, S.

"When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more *overlaps*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 85.

OVERLAP, *s.* The hatches of a ship; E. *orlop*.

"Fori, the *overlap* or hatches." Wedd. Vocab., p. 22.

This seems different from *Overlop*; and corresponding with Teut. *overloop*, fori, tabulata navium constrata, per quae nautae feruntur.

OVERLEATHER, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe, South of S.

"When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it maks aye but an unbowsome *overleather*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c., ii. 202.

OVERLOUP, *s.* The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

"At the stream, which is at the change of the moon, which is call'd here the *overloup*, there are lakies both at low water and at high water." Sibbald's Fife, p. 88.

If the tide is meant; Teut. *over-loop*, inundatio; *over-loop-en*, inundare, ultra margines intumescere. If the change of the moon; Teut. *over-loop*, transcursus; *over-loop-en*, cursim pertransire.

OVERMEIKLE, *adj.* Overmuch; *Ourmeikle*, S.

"He—advysed with his counsall quhat was best to be done in this matter, and how he might best punish the injuries done be the lordis, quhilk he thought was *overmeikle* to tak in hand to punisch thame opinlie." Fittscottie's Cron., p. 297. *Overmuch*, Edit. 1728.

OVER-RAGGIT, *part. pa.* Overhauled, examined.

And I cum thair my tail it will be taggit;
For I am red that my count be *over-raggit*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 33.

This is overlooked in Gl. It is used in the same sense, I suspect, with E. *overhale*, as denoting the re-examination of an account; either from Dan. *over* and

rag-er, synon. with E. *hale*; or as allied to *overregn-er*, to calculate, to cast up an account, q. *over-reckon*.

To OVERSAILYIE, *v. a.* [To arch over, to cover: E. *oversail*, to project, Halliwell.]

"Robert Lermont, being to rebuild a waste tencement—in Skinner's Close, obtained from the Council of Edinburgh—an act giving him liberty to *oversailyie* the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses," &c. Fountainh. 3 Suppl. Dec. p. 16.

OVERSMAN, **OURMAN**, **OUREMAN**, *s.* 1.

The term *oureman* was anciently used to denote a supreme ruler, being applied to one of the Pictish kings.

Gernard-Bolg nyns yhers than
In-tyl Scotland wes *Oure-man*.

Wynlowm, v. 9. 452.

2. An arbiter, who decides between contending parties.

Our land stnd thre yre desolate but King,—
Through ii clemyt, thar bapnyt gret debat,
So ernystfully, acord thain nocht thai can;
Your King thai ast to be thair *ourman*.

Wallace, viii. 1329, MS.

3. It now signifies a third arbiter; he, who, in consequence of the disagreement of two arbiters formerly chosen to settle any point in dispute, is nominated to give a decisive voice, S.

"Of the election of the *Overs-man* in arbitrie." Ja. I., 1426, c. 87. Tit. Skene.

"That in ilk Arbitrie be chosin ane *od* persoun." Edit. 1566, c. 98.

"To submit to tua or thrie freindis on ather syde;—or ells to agrie at thair first meitting on ane *ouris-man* quha sall decerne within that space." Acts. Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

Teut. *over-man*, a praefect, provost, the master of a company, Kilian. Su.-G. *oefwerhet*, a magistrate, from *oefwer*, superior; *oefverman*, a superior, Widge. Isl. *yfer menn*, magistratus, G. Andr., p. 137.

To OVER-SPADE, **OWER-SPADE**, *v. a.* To trench land by cutting it into narrow trenches, and heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised, Aberd.

"All garden grounds are trenched, when first set apart for this purpose; and are occasionally trenched thoroughly to the depth of 16 or 18 inches; or else they are half trenched, provincially *over-spaded*; that is, narrow ditches, about 15 inches deep, and two feet wide, are laid upon an equal breadth of untilled land; and in that situation exposed to the winter's frost." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 361.

To OVERTAK, *v. a.* 1. To be able to accomplish any work or piece of business, when pressed for time, S.

2. To reach a blow to one, to strike.

"Percussit me pugno, He *overtook* me with his steecked nieff." Wedderb. Voc., p. 23.

To CUM O'ER, to **TAK O'ER**, *id.*; as, "I'll *tak ye o'er* the head," S.

OVER-THE-MATTER, *adj.* Excessive, Roxb.

OVER-WARD, s. The upper district of a county, denominated from its local situation, S.

"In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the *overward*, for holding courts, and registering diligences. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether ward, for holding courts." Ersk. Inst., B. i. Tit. 4, § 5. V. **OVER, adj.** Upper.

[**OVERY, s.** The last bit of leaven, Shetl.]

[**OVEY, s.** Refuse wood used in thatching a tenant's house. Dan. *over*, across.]

[**OVNE, s.** An oven, S.]

OW, Ou, interj. Expressive of some degree of surprise, S.

The unwelcome sight put to his heart a knell,
That he was hardly master o' himsell;
Yet says, Come hen, *ow* Bydhy is that ys?

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 74.

Changed to *ah*, Edit. Second, p. 90. But perhaps *ha* is a better synonyme.

"I will pay that, my friend, and all other reasonable charges." Reasonable charges, said the sexton; *ou*, there's ground-mail, and bell-siller," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 240.

The use of the interj. here would suggest the idea of surprise at the implied supposition of any unreasonable charge being made. [Often, however, it has the indefinite meaning of the introductory *well* in E.]

OW AY, adv. Yes, aye, S.; generally used indiscriminately as the E. terms; at other times expressive of some degree of impatience or dissatisfaction, as when one is told what seems unnecessary, or what was known abundantly well before. Pronounced q. *oo-ay*.

"A fine evening, Sir," was Edward's salutation. "*Ow ay!* a bra' night," replied the lieutenant in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description." *Waverley*, ii. 243.

I can scarcely think that this is from Fr. *oui*, id. The first syllable seems merely the interj. *O*. The word is indeed often pron. *O-ay*.

[**OWCHT, s.** Aught, anything, Barbour, i. 251. V. **OUCHT.**]

OWE, prep. Above.

Thar mycht men se rycht weill assaile,
And men defend with stout bataill;
And harnys fley in gret foyseun;
And thai, that *owe* war, tumbill doun
Stаны upon thaim fra the hycht.

Barbour, xviii. 418, MS.

Our, Edit. Pink.; *above*, Ed. 1620.

A.-S. *ufa*, supra, superne; *onufa*, from above, Luk. xxiv. 49, *owfen* on *ufa*, woven from the top, Joh. xix. 23. It would seem, from the superl. *ufemest*, that *ufe* was used as synon. V. **UMAST**. Isl. *ofa*, *ofan*, Su.-G. *ofwan*, superne.

[**OWER-GAAN, s.** Going over, falling over, falling asleep, S.]

[**OWER-GAIN, adj.** Same as *owre-gengin*, q. v.]

[**OWRE-GANG, s.** V. **OURGANG.**]

[To **OWER-GENG, v. a.** To excel, surpass, Shetl.]

[**OWRE-GENGING, adj.** Unmanageable, domineering, *ibid.*]

To **OWERGIFFE, v. a.** To renounce in favour of another; Su.-G. *oefvergifwa*, to give up.

"There was presentit to hir hienes, vpon the sud-dane, a lettre, conteaning a certane forme of dismission of hir crowne, bearing also hir consent to renunce and *owergiffe* the same, with a commission to certane perones specifeit therein, &c." *Bannatynes Journal*, p. 223.

OWERLOUP, s. The act of *leaping over* a fence, &c.

"Yet how could she help twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an *owerloup*?" *St. Ronan*, i. 61.

To **OWERWEIL, v. a.** To overrun, to exceed. V. **OWERWEILL.**

To **OWG, v. n.** To shudder, to feel abhorrence at.

"The seid of every sin is in the hart of every man, in sic sort that it will gar thee *owg* at it gif thou saw it, bot allace, it is hid frae our eies that we cannot see it, and thairfeir we skunner not with it." *Rollock's Sermons*, p. 260. V. **UG, v.**

[**OWK, s.** A week. V. **OULK.**]

OWKLIE, OWKLY, adj. and *adv.* V. **OULKLIE.**

OWME, s. Steam, vapour, Aberd.; the same with **OAM, q. v.** It is also pron. *yome*, *ibid.*

[I mask't a gay curm maat the day;

I'm sere ye'll fin the *yowm*.

The Goodwife at Home].

* To **OWN, v. a.** 1. To favour, to support, S.

"This and all the other passages of that day, join'd with Sir George *owning* the burghs, in whom it was alleged he had no proper interest, made his Grace swear, in his return from the Parliament, that he would have the factions young man removed from the Parliament." Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem., p. 172.

It has been remarked, that "this Scottish acceptation of the word is easily derived from one of its English significations, in which it is synonymous with to *avow*." *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1821, p. 18. But this acceptation of the word may, at least with equal propriety, be viewed as borrowed, by a very slight obliquity from a signification which is itself not secondary, but indeed the primary one. This is "to possess," i. e., to hold as one's own. Now, "to own," as used in S., may be rendered, to take an interest in any object as if it were our *own*. Su.-G. *egn-a*, most nearly corresponds with our sense of the verb; proprium facere, to appropriate.

2. To appear to recognise, to take notice of, as, *He did na own me*, He paid no attention to me whatsoever, S.

To **OWR one's self.** To be able to do any thing necessary without help; as, "I wiss I may be able to *owr* mysell in the business," *Dumfr.* V. **OVER, v.**

OWRANCE, *s.* 1. Ability, control, command.

—"Gin it binna that butler body again has been either dungowre or fa'n awal i' the stramash, an' hasna as muckle *owrance* o' himsel' as win up on the fest o' him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

2. Mastery, superiority, South of S.

"'If it's flesh an' blude,' thinks I, 'or it get the *owrance* o' auld Wat Laidlaw,—it sal get strength o' arm for aince.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39.

From *Over*, upper; under which V. OUERANCE.

OWRDREVIN, *part. pa.* 1. Overrun, covered; applied to the state of land rendered useless in consequence of the drifting of sand.

"The said Jonete Halyburtonne allegiit that the said four husband landis offerit to hir in Gulane were *owrdrevin* with sand, and nocht arable nor lawborable, bot barane & waist." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 293.

[2. Overworked; oppressed, crushed with work; applied to persons, Clydes., Perth.]

OWRE BOGGIE. "People are said to be married in an *owre-boggie* manner, when they do not go through the regular forms prescribed by the national kirk;" Gall. Encycl.

"Those who plot in secret are called *auld boggie folk*; and displaced priests, who used to bind people contrary to the canon laws,—were designated *auld boggies*." Ibid.

To OWRE-HALE, *v. a.* To overlook, to pass over so as not to observe.

There be mas senses than the Sicht,
Quhilk ye *owre-hale* for haste.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 61.

Su.-G. *oefwer*, A.-S. *ofer*, over, and Su.-G. Isl. *hael-a*, A.-S. Alem. *hel-an*, Germ. *hel-en*, O. E. *to hill*, to cover, to hide; Sw. *oefwerhael-ja*, to cover.

OWREHIP, *adj.* and *adv.* "A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm," Gl. Burns.

The brawnne, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard *owrehip*, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.

Burns, iii. 15.

q. *Over the hip?*

OWRELAY, *s.* and *v.* V. OURLAY.

OWRESKALIT, *part. pa.* Overspread.

The purpou hevin, *owreskalit* in silver sloppis,
Owregilt the treis, branchis, levis, and barks.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 8, st. 3.

V. SKALE, to scatter.

The silver *sloppis* are not, as Warton imagines, *slips*, Hist. Poet. ii. 265, but the white gaps made by light clouds amidst the azure sky.

OWRIE, *adj.* Chill. N. OORIE.

OWRIM AND OWRIM. [Each over or after the other.]

"When a *bandwun* o' shearers meet with a flat of growing corn, not portioned out to them by *riggs*, the

shearing of this is termed an *owrim* and *owrim shear*, or over him and over him." Gall. Encycl.

OWRLADY, *s.* A female superior; corresponding with *Ourlord*, or *Ouerlord*.

"That Walter Grondistonne dois na wrang in the percepcioun—of a annuale rent of xiiij merkis of the landis of Uercaithlok and Tor—climit one him be Jonete Tor, Margrete Tor, & Marion Tor, *owrladyis* & superiouris of the said annuale," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 277.

OWRN, *v. n.* To adorn.

The Byschap Willams de Lawndalis
Owrnyd his Kyrk wyth fayrs jewalis.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 144.

Fr. *orn-er*, Lat. *orn-are*.

OWRTER, *adv.* Farther over, S.O.

"Lye *owrter*, lie farther over;" Gall. Encycl. V. OUTHORT.

OWSE, *s.* An ox. V. OUSE.

[OWSTER, *s.* The water baled out of a boat; also, the act of baling, Shetl. Norse, *austr*, Isl. *austr*, id.]

[OWSTER-ROOM, *s.* The compartment of a boat from which the water is baled out, *ibid.* Isl. *austrum*, id.]

[OWT, *prep.* Out, Barbour, ii. 199, 352.]

OWT, *adj.* Exterior, lying out.

Be-northit Brettane sulde lyand be
The *owt* ylys in the se.

Wyntown, i. 13. 58.

A.-S. *yte*, exterus, from *ut*, *ute*, foris.

OWTH, *prep.* Above, from, over.

In Yeolmkil lylis he:

Owth hym thir wers yhit men may se.

Wyntown, vi. 9. 66., also x. 86. 107.

Bath wndyrs, and *owth* that south part,

And ths Northsyd swa westwart,

And that West gawil alsua

In-til hys tyme all gert he ma.

Ibid., vii. 10. 273.

Mr. MacPherson mentions *umast*, uppermost, as if he viewed it as coming from the same root. This is evidently from *ufe*, A.-S. *ufemest*. He refers also as A.-S. *oth-hebban*, to extol or raise up; *uthwita*, a philosopher, f. as knowing above others, and Sw. *utmer*, upper, vo. *Mer*, Ibre. It is not improbable that *owth* is a corr. of *owe*, or of its root *ufe*. V. OWE.

[OWTH, *adv.* Above, beyond, Barbour, xviii. 418, xiv. 352.]

[OWTAKYN, *prep.* Except, Barbour, iii. 614. *Owtane* is the more common form.]

OWTHERINS, *adj.* Either, Lanarks. It is most generally used at the end of a sentence; as, *I'll no do that owttherins*.

[OWTHIR, *adj.* Other, Barbour, x. 24. V. OUTHIR.]

OWTING, *s.* An expedition.

—Alsone as the Lord Dowglas
Met with the Erle of Murreff was,

The Erle speryt at thaim titling
How that had farnie in thair *owling*.
"Schyr," said he, "we haf drawyn blud."
Barbour, xix. 620, MS.

A.-S. *ut*, abroad; Sw. *uttaeg*, an expedition abroad.

[OWTOUTH, *prep.* Beyond. Barbour, viii. 448, MS.]

[OWTRAGEOUSS, *adj.* Extreme, Barbour, iii. 132. V. OUTRAGEOUS.]

OWYNE, *s.* An oven. "The soiling of ane *owyne*, & vprysing of the soill thair of." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This seems to refer to the *flooring* of an oven, which had been too low.

[OWYR-MAR, *adv.* Backwards, in retreat, Barbour, ii. 440.]

OXEE, OY-EYE, *s.* The Tit-mouse, a bird, S.

"The rede schank cryit my fut my fut, and the *ooze* cryit tuit." Compl. S., p. 60.

Willoughby calls it the Great Titmouse or ox-eye.

But the *ox-eye* of S. is viewed as the blue tit-mouse, *Parus caeruleus*, Gesner. P. Luss, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc., xvi. 250.

The Sw. name *talgoxe* might appear to have some affinity.

OXGATE, OXENGATE, *s.* An ox-gang of land, as much as may be ploughed by one ox, according to the S. laws, thirteen acres.

"Alwaies, ane *oxengate* of land suld conteine thretene aicker." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bovata*.

"By act of sederunt, March 11, 1585, an *oxengate*, or *oxgate*, contains 13 acres, 4 *oxengate* a twenty-shilling land, 8 *oxengate* a forty-shilling land." P. Rhynie, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xix. 290, N.

Spelman renders it *bovis iter*, from *ox*, and *gate*, *iter*, corresponding to *gang* in *oxgang*, i.e., quantum sufficit ad iter vel actum unius bovis; vo. *Oxgang* and *Bovata*.

OXINBOLLIS.

"Item, certane *oxin bollis*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170; in connexion with the Artillery in the castle. V. FILLIES.

They seem the same called *Bovis*, p. 257.

The term is probably synon. with *Oxin Yokis*, p. 169. They might be called *Bollis* or *Bovis*, from the elliptical form of the yoke.

OXPENNY, *s.* A tax in Shetland.

"The parish also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scatt, wattle, and *oxpenny*." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc., vii. 583.

"There is another payment exacted by the grantees of the Crown, called *ox* and sheep *money*, which is said to have been introduced by the Earls of Orkney, when they lorded it over this country." P. Northmavin, Shetl. Ibid. xii. 353.

OXTAR, OXTER, *s.* 1. The armpit, S. A. Bor.

"Thir ii. brethir succedit to thair faderis landis with equal auctorite & purpos to reuenge thair faderis slauchter. And becaus they fand thair gud moder participant thairwith, thay gart hir sit nakit on ane cauld study with hate eggis bound undir hir *oxtaris*, quhil scho was deid." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 1.

"The wife is welcome that comes with the crooked *oxter*," S. Prov. "She is welcome that brings some present under her arm." Kelly, p. 319.

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2. Used in a looser sense for the arm. *To leid by the oxtar*, to walk arm in arm; in which sense the vulgar still say, *to oxtar one*, or, *to oxtar ane anither*, S.

Sum with his fallow rownis him to pleis,
That wald for envy byt aff his neils,
His fa him by the *oxtar* leidis.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 40, st. 3.

Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark,
Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 120.

[3. The act of embracing, Banffs.]

[4. The assistance of one's arm in walking; as, "I'll gie ye an *oxter* down the street, for the causey's rough," Clydes.]

The words used in this sense, in the Northern languages, differ considerably in form, yet evidently they have the same origin. A.-S. *oxtan*, Teut. *oxel*, Isl. *oxlum*, Belg. *oksel*, Germ. *achselgrube*. Whether these have been borrowed from Lat. *axilla*, id. seems doubtful.

[To OXTER, *v. a.* 1. To go arm in arm with, S.

Lads *oxter* lasses without fear,
Or dance like wud,

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 46.

[2. To embrace, to fold in the arms, Banffs.]

[OXTERAN, OXTERIN, *s.* The act of embracing, *ibid.*]

[OYCE, *s.* V. OYSE.]

OYE, *s.* Grandson. V. OE.

OYES, *interj.* A term used by public criers in making proclamations, in calling the attention of the inhabitants of a town within reach of their voice. V. HOYES.

OYESSE, *s.* A niece. "Neptis, a niece or *oyesse*," Vocabulary, p. 13.

This is a derivative arbitrarily formed after the Goth. mode, from *Oe*, *Oye*, without any sanction from the Celtic languages.

OYHLE', *s.* Oil. V. OLYE.

OYILL, *s.* Oil; Aberd. Reg.

OYL-DOLIE, *s.* Oil of olives.

I lered yow wylis mony fauld,
—— To sell right deir, and by gude chaip;
And mix ry meill among the saip,
And saffron with *oyl-dolie*.

Chron., S. P., ii. 341.

Fr. *huile d'olive*, Dict. Trev. As this oil has a yellowish tinge, the saffron had been meant to heighten the colour, when the oil was of an inferior quality.

OYNE, *s.* An oven.

"Ilk burges of the Kingis may haue ane *oyne* within his awin ground, and na uther bot the Kingis burges." Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 49. V. OON.

To OYNT, OYHNT, *v. a.* To anoint.

The *oyhlè* is hallowyd of the Pape,—
Quhare-wyth Kyngis and Emperowris
Are *oyhntyd* takand thars nowris.

Wynntown, vi. 2. 34.

"Edgar was the first king of Scottis that was *ointit*." Bellend. Cron., B. xii. c. 13. Fr. *oinct*, Lat. *unct-us*.

It is also O. E. "I *oynt*, Ie *oyngie*.—May butter is holsom to *oynt* many thyngis with all." Palsgr. B. iii., F. 308, a.

OYSE, OYCE, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

"They have also some Norish words which they commonly use, which we understood not, till they were explained, such as *Air*, which signifies a sand bank, *Oyse*, an inlet of the sea, *Voe*, a creek or bay, &c. And these words are much used both in Zetland and Orkney." Brand's Orkney, p. 70.

"At the back of the town, on the west side, there is an extensive salt water marsh, called the *oyce* of *Kirkwall*, which becomes a fine sheet of water at every flood of the tide. It is then called the *Little Sea*." [Peerie Sea.] Neill's Tour, p. 7.

Isl. *oes*, Su.-G. *os*, ostium fluminis.

OYSMOND. *Oysmond Irne*, iron from Osmiana, a town in Lithuania.

"Twa barrellis of *Oysmond Irne*." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"Iron called *Osmonds*, the stane—xx s." Rates, A. 1611. From *Osmiana*, a town in Lithuania?

To OYSS, *v. a.* To use.

With schort awyss he maid ansuer him till ;
Sic salusyng I *oyss* till Ingliss men.

Wallace, vi. 892, MS.

OYSS, OYS, *s.* [1. Use, benefit, Barbour, xvii. 252, xix. 196.]

2. Custom, rite.

— His body wytht honowre
Wes put iu-tyl honest sepultours
Wytht swylyk *oyss* and solemnytè,
As that tyme wes in that cuntre.

Wyntown, ii. 8. 85.

3. Manner of life, conduct.

He knew full weyll hyr kynrent and hyr blnd,
And how scho was in honest *oyss* and gud.

Wallace, v. 610, MS.

In wtlaw *oyss* he lewit thar but let ;
Eduuard couth nocht fra Scottis faith him get.

Ibid., vii. 1278, MS.

[O. Fr. *us*, use, Lat. *usus*.]

OZELLY, *adj.* Dark of complexion ; resembling an *ousel*, Loth. V. ÖSZIL.

OZIGER, *s.* The state of fowls when casting their feathers, Orkn.

[OZLE, *s.* The line by which the cork-buoys are attached to the herring-net, Banffs.]

[OZMILT, *adj.* Dusky, gray-coloured, Shetl.]