



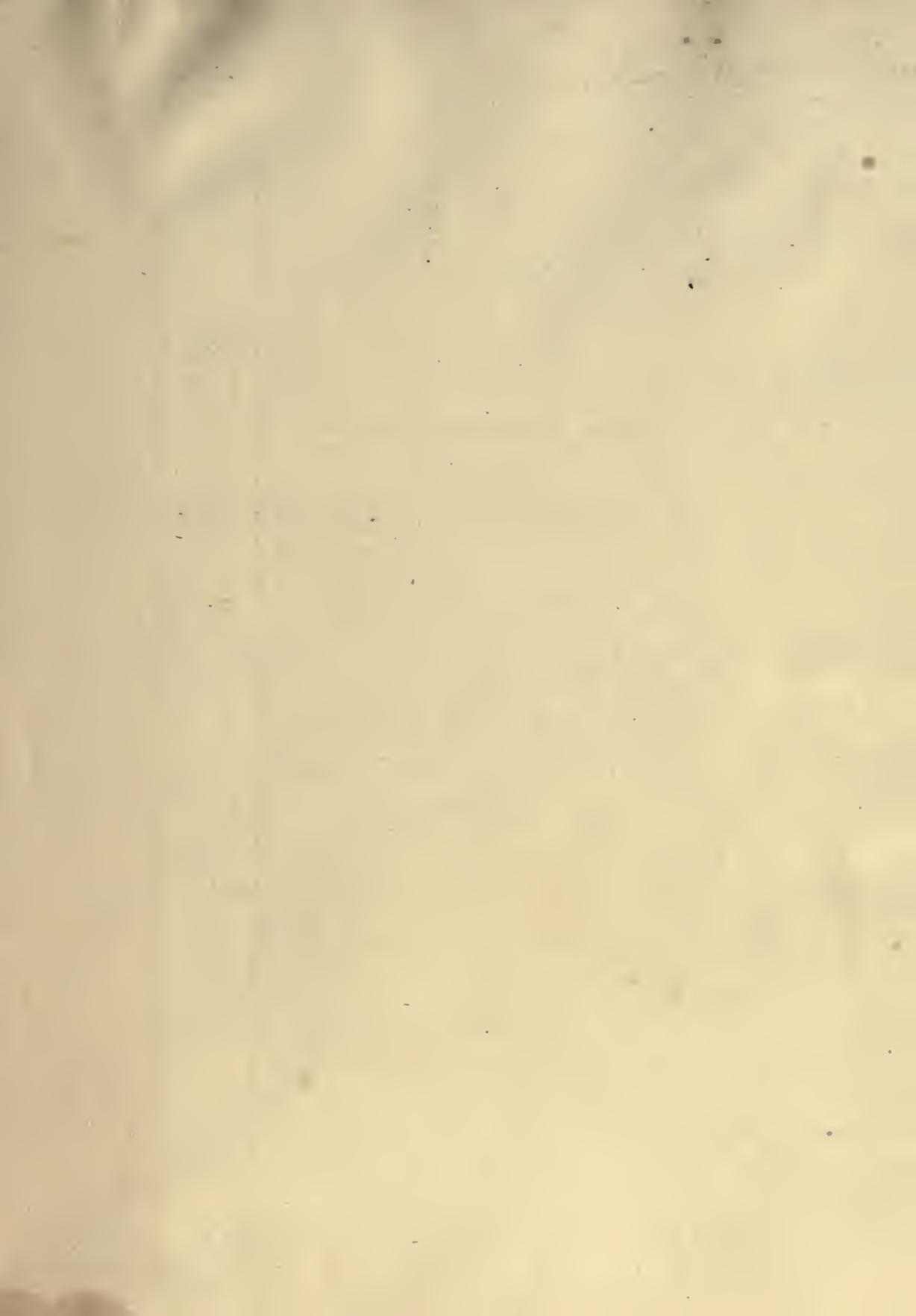
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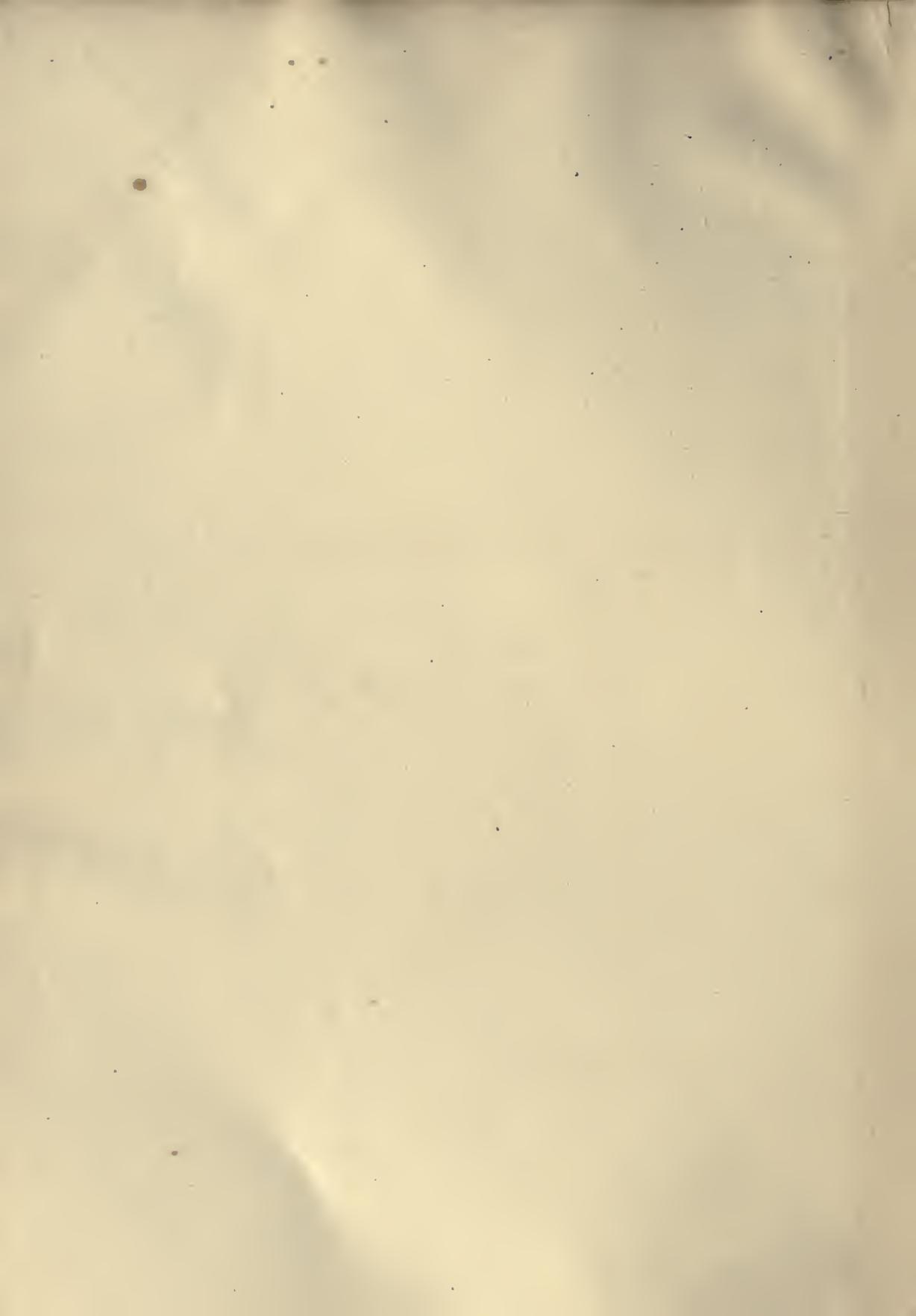
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THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF
CIVILISATION IN SCOTLAND

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been printed — of which this is
No. 184 .*

A CRITICAL INQUIRY
into the
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE
with the view of illustrating the
**RISE AND PROGRESS OF
CIVILISATION IN
SCOTLAND**

By **FRANCISQUE-MICHEL**

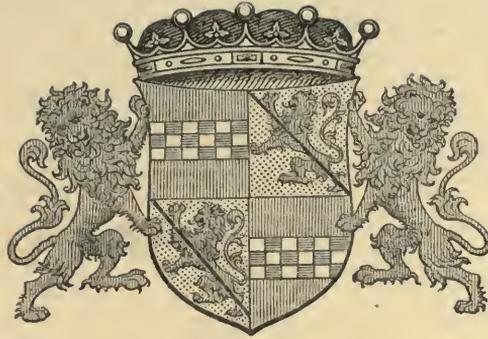
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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES; BARON LINDSAY
OF BALCARRES; LORD LINDSAY AND BALNEIL;
AND BARON WIGAN OF HAIGH HALL;

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A FAMILY UNITING IN ITSELF
THE TRADITIONS OF BOTH FRANCE AND SCOTLAND,
THIS ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE INFLUENCE
OF THE ANCIENT LEAGUE

Is Dedicated

BY HIS OBLIGED SERVANT,
FRANCISQUE-MICHEL.

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PREFACE.



THE close political and social ties that bound Scotland to France form a very striking feature in the history of both countries, especially in that of the former. The Ancient League, traditionally dating from the days of King Achaius and the Emperor Charlemagne, became in the fourteenth century an undoubted fact, when both countries had a common interest in resisting the ambition of the Plantagenet kings. The frequent royal alliances, the steady intercourse, and the consequent mutual change of ideas between the two kingdoms during the Stuart era, could not fail to leave recognisable marks upon both nations. On Scotland, as the more backward of the two countries, French influence made a deep impression. Scottish early civilisation was cast mainly in a French mould; its Universities drew their constitution

almost wholly from French sources ; its municipal institutions were largely copied from French examples ; its religion at the Reformation elected to be guided by French rather than by German rites ; its language, its social customs, its business, its pastimes,—were all more or less modified by the French conviction. To thoroughly understand Scottish civilisation, we must seek for most of its more important germs in French sources. We must recall the steady tide of intercourse flowing between the two countries ; the crowds of Scotsmen flocking to France for study or for military service, and coming back to imbue their students and their tenants with their own experience ; the French courtiers and men-at-arms who came to Scotland in the train of each royal alliance ; the scholars of the Reformation who strove to introduce the principles and forms of the Huguenots ; the Jacobite emissary of a later century full of French sympathies and French ideas ; and the French followers who often accompanied the “ Scot abroad ” back to his own country.

The present volume is an attempt to illustrate the extent to which this French influence pervaded the life of the Scottish people. Exception may be taken to some of the lines on which our research has proceeded, and some of our conclusions will perhaps prove subject of controversy. For this we are prepared. Our object is achieved when we have shown the part that French influence exercised in Scottish progress finding its way into every rank and into every walk of life. The

book is not set forth as a complete exposition, but rather as an opening up of a question of much general interest in the history of British culture. Such as it is, it is now after much labour submitted to the learned of the two countries that have always shown such goodwill to each other. It is now high time to gratefully acknowledge a debt which has been running on for upwards of two years. The Rev. Walter Gregor, minister of Pitsligo,—one of those scholars whose learning cannot be confined within the quiet bounds of a Scottish manse, and whose abilities are perhaps better known to *savants* in other countries than his own,—has given me assistance without which the book could not have been what it is. In suggesting, revising, correcting, modifying views, and supplying illustrations, Mr Gregor has indeed been indefatigable; and gratitude is due from the public as well as from myself to him for his arduous labours.

The author cannot close without acknowledging with thanks the zeal and talent evinced by Messrs William Blackwood & Sons during the progress of this book through the press.

FRANCISQUE - MICHEL.

PARIS, 13 RUE DE L'ANCIENNE COMÉDIE,

January 1882.



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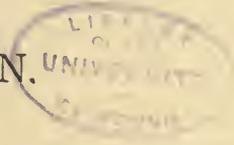
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INTRODUCTION.



THE Scotch language is acknowledged to be a dialect of the Saxon or old English, with some trifling variations ; indeed the two languages originally were so nearly the same, that the principal differences at present between them are owing to the Scotch having retained many words and phrases which have fallen into disuse among the English. So says John Sinclair, in the introduction to his 'Observations on the Scottish Dialect ;'¹ but he seems to overlook that there are many Scotch words and idioms which cannot be traced to an English source. Moreover, he fails to show how the uniformity he points out could have taken place between two countries so long strangers to each other — *divisos toto orbe Britannos*, if we may say

¹ This book has been superseded by a more elaborate one, published by Dr James A. H. Murray, under the title of 'The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland : its Pronunciation, Grammar, and Historical Relations,' &c. : London, 1873—8vo. Another Scottish doctor—Charles Mackay—has issued a 'Celtic and Gaelic Etymology of the Languages of

Western Europe, and more especially of the English and Lowland Scotch, and their Slang and Colloquial Dialects : ' London, 1878. Let us mention also Lord Neaves' "Some Remarks on the Scottish Language, particularly as employed by the earlier Scottish Poets"—'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. v. part i. pp. 65-78.

so in a figurative sense—and where a Southron was at a loss to understand a North Briton.¹

The Scottish and the English languages were both formed in the same manner and of the same elements, but independently of each other. This fact did not prevent them from running in parallel lines without meeting. As might be expected, North Britain was, to a certain extent, peopled by Norsemen; and Jamieson has remarked that among the common people, the names of herbs, in the north of Scotland, are either the same with those still used in Sweden and other northern countries, or are nearly allied. The same observation applies pretty generally throughout Scotland to the names of quadrupeds, birds, and fishes.²

A Teutonic dialect was the generally spoken language of Lothian, Merse, and Teviotdale, from the time of David I. When that prince succeeded to the throne, he appears, with a generous and an enlightened policy, to have endeavoured to introduce civilisation into the ruder part of the island, by encouraging the emigration of the Normans into his new dominions. It may be mentioned as a circumstance which confirms, in a striking manner, the above remark regarding this policy, that the names of the witnesses to a charter of William the Lion still extant—Moreville, Fitz Allan, Umfra-

¹ In a conference between Mary of Lorraine, queen-dowager and regent of Scotland, and an English envoy, the conversation was at first carried on in the Scottish tongue; but as the latter did not readily understand that language, he was forced to speak French.—'Calendar of State Papers,' foreign series, Feb. 16, 1560,

p. 380, No. 737, i.

² 'Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language,' p. 24. See also "On the Introduction of the English Language into Scotland;" Dr Irving's 'Lives of the Scottish Poets,' vol. i. p. 50 *et seq.*; and the statistical accounts of the different counties.

ville, Lovel, and De Hay — are all, without exception, of Norman origin.¹

The men who bore those Norman names did not stand alone in introducing the French language into Scotland, then swarming with English men and women, enticed thither by the liberal policy of the kings.² Many who followed the profession of arms reached the country with the wave of foreigners that flowed northward after the Conquest. We, in time, got our own share, says Professor Innes, of those dashing adventurers who introduced among us the customs of chivalry³ and the surnames they had adopted from their ancestral castles across the Channel. The courts of David I. and his grandsons were full of knightly men, bearing the names of De Brus, De Balliol, De Morevil, De Umfravil, De Berkelai, De Quinci, De Vipont, De Vaux, and a hundred others;⁴ so that these

¹ *Vide* Leland's 'Collectanea,' vol. i. p. 207. Bishop Lesley states that many of Edgar's friends fled from England into North Britain and settled there—namely, "Lindsay, Loyal, Touris, Prestoun, Sandelandis, Bissat, Foulis, Wardlaw, Maxuel."—"De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum," lib. vi. p. 210. The names which follow ("Crychtoun, Fodringanne, Giffert, Manlis, Brothik, Leslie") are ascribed to emigrants from Hungary in the retinue of Edgar's family.

² "Repleta est ergo Scotia servis et ancillis Anglici generis, ita ut etiam usque hodie nulla non dico villula, sed nec domuncula sine his valeat inveniri." Simeon Dunelmensis, 'De Gestis Regum Anglorum,' col. 201, l. 28; apud Roger. Twysden, 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X.' Cf. Hailes's 'Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. pp. 12, 13; A.D. 1070.

³ Among other customs we should be in-

clined to add the handfasting, or betrothing by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage, a custom which appears to have existed in France.—See Jamieson and Du Cange's glossaries.

⁴ 'Concerning some Scotch Surnames:' Edinburgh, 1860—8vo. Cf. 'Sketches of Early Scotch History,' pp. 9-11; and 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' pp. 88, 89. Father Richard Augustine Hay gives another list, including, besides his own name, those of Frazer, Bodwell, Montgomery, Monteith, Boes, Campbell, Vervin, Telfer, Boswell.—'The Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn,' p. 4: Edinburgh, 1835—4to. Mr Isaac Taylor, in his work, 'Words and Places,' attributes to many Scotch families a Norman origin, and among others, to the Campbells and Grants. But Campbell is evidently, as a writer in 'Notes and Queries'

princes had to recognise the importance of the French element among their subjects.¹

Many of the names of those adventurers have disappeared from the land in which they were once so illustrious, and many of them have been altered past recognition. The grand old Norman name of De Vesci is now Veitch; De Vere, once still greater, is in Scotland Weir. De Limessay, which is inferior to none of them, has become Lindsay. De Montaut has been transformed into the respectable but not illustrious name of

shows, from the Celtic *cam*, crooked or awry; and *bel*, a mouth. It was a common practice among the Celts to give a name from some personal peculiarity. Thus, in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' we find *Aedh Balbh*, or the Stammerer, A.D. 737 (a word undoubtedly derived from the Latin *balbus*, Ital. *balbo*, old French *baube*, which gave rise to the verb *balbutier*, still in use); *Aedh Buidhe*, or the Tawny, A.D. 600; *Bran Beg*, or the Little, A.D. 733, &c. The name of *Grant*, which Mr Taylor derives from the French *le Grand*, is found in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' so early as A.D. 716, when we have Conall Grant, or Connel the Gray.

¹ There are several charters of David I., of his son Earl Henry, of Malcolm IV., and William, which are addressed to their mixed subjects in those early times,—to the French, English, Scots, Welsh, and Gallo-waymen—*Francis, Anglis, Scottis, Walensibus, et Galweiensibus*.—See 'Liber Sancte Marie de Melros,' &c., Nos. 1-3 (vol. i. pp. 3, 4, 6: Edinburgi, 1837—4to); 'Liber S. Marie de Calchou,' &c., Nos. 1, 29, 32, 40, 241 (vol. i. pp. v, 3, 26, 28, 34, 196: Edinburgi, 1846—4to); 'Liber Ecclesie de Scon,' &c., Nos. 5, 9, 31 (pp. 5, 9, 22: Edinburgi, 1843—4to); 'Registrum

Episcopatus Glasguensis,' &c., Nos. 12, 29, 70, 107 (vol. i. pp. 14, 28, 63, 92: Edinburgi, 1843—4to). A last fact to be alleged for the multiplicity of Frenchmen in Scotland is, that the early laws of the Brets and Scots are in Norman French.—See Innes's 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' p. 180. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, the leaders in the defence of Stirling, named in the capitulation, were Alanus de Vypont, Godefridus, and Hugo le Botiller, Johannes le Naper, Walterus Taylleu, and Simon l'Armerer. See Rymer's 'Fœdera,' last edit., vol. i. pars ii. p. 966. When the town of Jedburgh swore fealty to Edward I., as we see by the transaction in the "Ragman Roll," there were, among the townsmen, Robert le Mareschal and Steven le Mareschal [*stablers*, I presume, according to the phrase at Edinburgh], Rauf le Spicer [grocer], Thomas le Tayllur and Simon le Tayllur. When the aldermen and burgesses of Roxburgh swore fealty at the same time, there submitted with them Walter le Orfevre [goldsmith], Richard le Forblaur [sword cutler], Michael le Saeler [saddler, perhaps], Austyn le Mercer.—See Prynne's 'Records,' vol. iii. p. 653; and Chalmers's 'Calcedonia,' vol. ii. pp. 146, 147, note *p*.

Mowat. De Montfiquet is Muschet, pronounced Muchet in Portugal, to which the family emigrated perhaps at the same time the Gordons settled at Xeres de la Frontera in the wine trade. De Vaux, if it lives still, does so in the shape of Vans, by turning a letter upside down; while De Bellassize, carrying us back to the times of the Crusades, has become Belsize in England, and in yet homelier northern mouths has degenerated into Bellsches. In fine, who could recognise in the name of Wishart the French *huissier*, corresponding to *Doorward*, Scotch *Durward*?

We learn from a curious passage in the Latin chronicle attributed to Walter of Coventry, that as early as the reign of William the Lion the Scottish Court had adopted the manners, dress, and even language of France,¹ then fashionable in England. We are also aware that during the long wars in which Robert Bruce wrested the kingdom from the English, many Scottish estates were bestowed by the Southron monarchs upon their nobles. It is true that the thorough Court French imported by them never gained much ground in Scotland; and although, doubtless, it was exclusively used by the English settlers of that disturbed period, it seems not to have long survived their departure,² when Latin became the univer-

¹ "Moderniores enim Sctorum reges magis se Francos fatentur, sicut genere, ita moribus, lingua, cultu; Scotisque ad extremam servitutem redactis, solos Francos in familiaritatem et obsequium adhibent."—'Memoriale fratris Walteri de Coventria,' &c., edited by William Stubbs, vol. ii. p. 206, A.D. 1212: London, 1873—8vo.

² The following passages afford a sufficient

proof of the use of the French at Court, and of the necessity of a translation for the million:—

"Quhen Schyr Anton the Bek had dwne
Hys spek, the Kyng hym awnsweryd swne
All in till Frawnkis, as oysyd he:
'Par le sang Dew, vos avese charunté,
'Be Goddis blud (he sayd), yhe sang.'"

—'The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland,' by

sal language of public business, and continued to be so down to the end of the fourteenth century.¹ But the taste for French manners and language was not utterly lost. It continued to prevail more or less to a comparatively recent period, and must have had a considerable influence on Scottish literature in general. That such was the case at the close of the fourteenth century, there is abundant proof in the various poems composed by Huchowne,² which exhibit not only a familiar acquaintance with French compositions, but abound with words and phrases borrowed from the French language.

The Scottish clergy, being generally educated abroad, chiefly at the University of Paris, in spite of the exertions of England in opposition to this custom,³ imported thence

Andrew of Wyntoun, b. viii. c. v. l. 911: D. Laing's edit., vol. ii. pp. 303, 304: Edinburgh, 1872—8vo.

"Thus to that Kyng then sayd he swne:
'A Mere de Dew! drede thow noucht.'"

—Ibid., l. 958, p. 305. Cf. c. x. l. 1660, 1664, pp. 327, 328.

¹ C. Innes, 'Sketches of Early Scotch History,' pp. 108, 109. See, on the condition of Scotland at the end of the fourteenth century, Buckle, 'History of Civilisation in England,' vol. ii. p. 183, and following.

² "Huchowne,
That cunnand wes in literature.
He made the gret Gest off Arthure,
And the Awntyre off Gawane,
The Pystyl als off swete Swsane.
He wes curyws in hys style,
Fayre of facund, and subtille,
And ay to plesans and delyte
Made in metyre met his dyte."

—Wyntoun, 'The Orygynal Cronykil of

Scotland,' b. v. l. 4322, vol. i. p. 122, ed. Macpherson, 1795—4to; and ed. D. Laing, vol. ii. p. 12.

³ "This year, the King compelled all such Scotchmen as were of any singular knowledge in learning or literature, to be resident in Oxford, doubting least the Scotch nobility, increasing in politic prudence by their instructions, should seek to throw off the yoke of bondage."—Anth. à Wood, 'The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford,' &c., vol. i. p. 366: Oxford, 1792—4to. Wood refers to Holinshed's 'History of Scotland,' p. 212.

In the year 1282, Dervorgil, the daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, and the wife of the elder Sir John Balliol, father of the King of the Scots, founded and endowed a college at Oxford. Balliol College, it may be presumed, was opened for the reception of Scottish students; though it does not appear from the statutes that those of other countries

improvements in all the useful arts, with the words pertaining to them, and planted them in Scotland. They cleared the land of brushwood, drained the marshes, enclosed the fields with hedges, made orchards, laid out gardens, erected mills and farm granges, and encouraged their serfs and cottagers to settle in little villages and communities, which they protected and fostered. They were the great architects and builders. Beautiful churches, and princely convents and monasteries, rose under their hands, with a splendour of ornament, and an imposing grandeur of effect, which contrasted with the houses of the

were excluded.* The Rev. Joseph Stevenson has lately published Edward I.'s Letters of Protection for Thomas de Umfraville and John de Mar, students at Oxford, A.D. 1295, Aug. 15 ('Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland,' &c., vol. ii. p. 5, No. 339: Edin. 1870—8vo); and before him Rymer had given a circular issued by the same king, 'De non molestando Scotos hinc inde transeuntes,' A.D. 1305, ann. 33 Ed. I. ('Foedera,' vol. ii. p. 967: Lond., 1705—fol.) There is extant a passport from Edward III., which authorises John Barbour to conduct three students to the University of Oxford, A.D. 1357, ann. 31 Ed. III. (ibid., tom. iii. part i. p. 144, col. 2.) Towards the end of the fourteenth century, Oxford was in the high-tide of popularity, and crowds of young Scotsmen obtained passports and hurried thither to complete their course of philosophy; but northern men were never popular at Oxford. In 1382, Richard II. addressed a writ to the chancellor and proctors, forbidding them to molest the Scotch students. "Such inconveniences," as remarks

* Anth. à Wood, 'The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford,' &c., pp. 70-74: Oxford, 1786—4to.

Professor Innes, "hastened that which must have come without them; and three universities were founded within the fifteenth century in Scotland ('Scotland in the Middle Ages,' c. ix. p. 274), which, however, did not prevent the Scots from resorting to the English ones."

To quote a single instance, there is some reason to believe that Dunbar studied in the University of Oxford. 'Learning vain without guid Lyfe, written at Oxinfurde,' is the title of one of his poems.* "It is obvious, indeed," says Dr Irving, "that he might visit Oxford in some other capacity than that of a student."†

Scottish students resorted also to Cambridge. According to an ancient record quoted by John Kay, the students of that university were in the year 1370 classed by nations, and three Scottish collegians were invested with a kind of rectorial power for the purpose of maintaining order among their countrymen.‡

* 'The Poems of William Dunbar,' coll. by David Laing, vol. i. p. 199. Cf. vol. ii. pp. 347-349.

† 'The Lives of the Scottish Poets,' &c., vol. i. p. 394: London, 1810—8vo.

‡ Caius, 'De Antiquitate Cantabrigiense Academiæ,' &c., p. 155: Lond. 1568—8vo.

nobility, and much more with the huts which crowded round the walls of those huge piles which not unfrequently were called by French names.¹

The construction of these buildings demanded, and of course encouraged, the arts of numerous workmen and craftsmen. The iron work required the labour of the smith; the timber work, that of the carpenter; the exquisite carved screens and painted windows, the silver shrines and ornamented vestments of the priests, and their processional banners, encouraged the painter, glass-stainer, carver, jeweller, and embroiderer; and by affording these artisans constant employment, increased their skill and ingenuity in their crafts. The domestic arts, too, which might minister to the comfort or comparative luxury of a rude life (for one who studies the progress of society must observe in the statutes of the churches a union of provision for magnificent religious solemnities with the antique simplicity of life and manners in the actors in the pageant), the management of the dairy, the rearing of domestic animals, the erection of dovecots, the enclosure and preservation of rabbit-warrens, and numerous other branches of domestic economy and "outfield" wealth, undoubtedly owed to the Scottish clergy of those remote times their highest improvement, if not their original introduction. They were, besides, the greatest mercantile adventurers in the country, employing ships which were their own property, and freighting them with their wool and hides, their cured fish and skins, to Bordeaux,

¹ For instance, New Abbey, or Sweet Heart, a drawing of Wyntown's 'Cronykil,' b. viii. c. 9, in Kirkcudbright, was originally called *Duz* l. 1507; D. Laing's edit., vol. ii. p. 322. *Quer*, *Douce Cœur*, or *Dulce Cor*.—See An-

Flanders, and other parts of the Continent. For these goods they received in return the silks, spices, and other rarities of the East, along with the richest productions of the Flemish and Italian looms.

What has just been said applies chiefly to the wealthier bodies; but in a humbler sphere the mendicant friars likewise contributed their part to the progress of civilisation in Scotland, and deserve to be mentioned. Mostly of low extraction, those orators who boldly delivered their passionate sermons before crowded assemblies, not only in the churches, but in public places, at the corners of the streets, in the open air, and in the fields, had also pursued their studies abroad, chiefly in France, and must have got into the habit of imitating certain preachers on the Continent, who liked to give a relish to their Latin sermons by inserting into them words and sentences in the vernacular.¹ The most celebrated of those forerunners of the Reformation, Olivier Maillard and Michel Menot, are well known to us, especially since Mons. Antony Méray has rescued them from oblivion, along with the Alsatian Franciscan Johann Poli, Geiler of Kaisersberg, Cesarius of Heisterbach, Jean Clerée, and Guillaume Pepin;² but who remembers those who in Scotland paved the way for Calvin and Knox? Either the fanaticism of the Reformation times has made us lose the very remembrance of those mighty trumpets whose sound had overturned the walls of the ancient Church, or, if the sermons of these forgotten preachers had been collected,

¹ See in the 'Histoire littéraire de la France,' vol. xxi. pp. 313-317, many instances of such mixture as early as the thirteenth century.

² 'La Vie au temps des libres Prêcheurs, ou les Devanciers de Luther et de Rabelais,' &c. (2 vols.): Paris, 1878—8vo.

the fruits of their eloquence must have been destroyed amid the turmoil that convulsed Scotland during that troublous period. The fact is, that nothing whatever remains of those Scottish preachers of the Roman Catholic Church, except that we may trace back to them the custom of preaching in the open air.¹ We can therefore only surmise that the friars of North Britain did not act otherwise than their French or Flemish brethren, in whose company a great many of them had pursued their studies; and that, on their return to Scotland, they had brought over a large number of words and phrases, which, in preference to English terms, were introduced into a language as poor as those by whom it was spoken.

In concluding this picture of ecclesiastical industry and improvement, with its lights and shadows, it must not be forgotten that within the walls of the same religious houses was preserved that small portion of knowledge and literature which was then to be found in Scotland; and that in the cell of the monk, the feeble and wavering spark of science was saved at least from utter extinction.²

¹ See Jamieson's 'Etym. Dict.,' Suppl., p. 546, *voce* "Tent Preaching."

² Tytler, 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' vol. i. pp. 88, 89: London, 1831—18mo.* In 'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A.D. 1612, we find imported to Scotland,

* An historical allusion to the ancient commerce of the Western Isles is given in a Scottish Gaelic romance of the sixteenth century, quoted in 'The Costume of the Highland Clans,' p. 90.

"Thugadh air luìg o'n Fhràing 's o'n Spàinn
An àm soirbheachaidh, nach gann;
Airgid agus òr, gu leòr.
Fion, a's sìoda, a's céur, a's sròl;
Séudan grinn air iomadh dàth,
Clachan luachmhor, boilsgleach glàn."

"barlie hurld or French barley, beds of aik or walnut trie of French making, canves, gloves of Bridges of French making, gloves of Vandosme, iron pottis, quilts, French wool," and "yarne (raw linning), Dutch or Frenche."—'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' pp. 289, 298, 309, 325, 333. Without entering here into the history of the commercial inter-

"Then brought the ships of France and Spain—
In the time of our prosperity—
Abundance of silver and gold,
Silk and satin, wax and wine,
With clear gems of many hues,
Precious, glistening, pure and bright."
—'Loisgeadh Caisteil Tìorma,' l. 105.

“Ptholome, Averois, Aristotal, Galien, Ypocrites, or Cicero, quihilk var expert practicians in mathematic art,”¹—their names at least—were known to Scottish clergymen; but their works did not leave the shelves of the monastic libraries, on which they were very seldom displaced,² while the French romances, that lay by them,³ very often found their way to the feudal mansions,

course between Scotland and Flanders, which is illustrated by the register of the Privy Council of Scotland, we will content ourselves by noting that “cremar,” a pedlar, “sture,” a sturgeon, and “Rusiliss,” the name constantly used for Lille—which is clearly the Dutch Rijssel—with many more, are of unmistakable Flemish origin.—‘The Saturday Review,’ July 28, 1877, p. 118, col. 1.

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotland,’ p. 97.

² The monks, at least in England, appear to have made no use of their books, as Leland complained, when he had to shake off the dust and the cobwebs of Abingdon library.

³ The libraries of the monasteries, according to Warton, were full of romances, a statement which Ritson pronounces to be very doubtful. — ‘Dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy,’ p. ci. In Glastonbury Abbey, at any rate (probably the largest in England), we only find the four following: the ‘Gesta Normannorum,’ the ‘Liber de excidio Trojæ,’ the ‘Gesta Ricardi Regis,’ and the ‘Gesta Alexandri Regis,’ all of which, it is most probable, were in French verse, in which they are known to exist. But, at the same time, it is obvious that the author of the catalogue which was taken in 1248 (*vide* Johann. Glaston., ‘Chronica de Rebus Glastoniensibus,’ ed. Th. Hearne, vol. ii. p. 435: Oxon., 1726—8vo), called *romance* any work written in French, either of history or fiction. In the appendix to Dart’s ‘History of the Church of

Canterbury’ is a meagre catalogue of books anciently in the monastic library, among which there are not two articles of that kind; but Peterborough Cathedral was better provided (*vide* Gunton’s ‘History of the Church of Peterburgh,’ p. 204); much less, however, than the Abbey of Bardsley, in Worcester-shire, to which Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, bequeathed a valuable collection of books in 1291, on the conditions expressed at the end of his will: “Lesqueus livres nous grauntouns pur nos heysr, e pur nos assignés, q’il demorront en ladit abbeye, à garder à touz jours, saunz estre donez, vendeuz, ou aloynez par nous, ou par null de nos heyres, ou de nos assignés; issint nequedent qe bein list à nous, e nos heysr, &c., avaut dis, seygnurs de Warrewick ou de Aumeleye, que leure e quaunt nous plerra fere quere deus ou treys des ditz romaunces, pur solas avoyr, e les remaunder à ladit abbeye, en ces qe plus des romaunces et fesoins maunder,” &c. That interesting will, first partly printed by Henry John Todd in his ‘Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer,’ pp. 161, 162, has been given *in extenso* in our “Tristan,” vol. i. pp. cxxi, cxxii, and elsewhere.

In the Escheator’s roll of the Duke of Gloucester’s effects at Plescy, plundered after his death in 1397, there is a list of “livres de diverses rymances et estories,” which has been published by the Rev. H. O. Coxe in the preface of his edition of John Gower’s ‘Vox Clamantis,’ pp. xlix-lii: London, 1350—4to.

and sowed there many words and idioms which were afterwards transplanted into the national language. We will only mention a single instance, which is supplied by an archdeacon of Aberdeen.

From many passages in his great poem, Barbour appears to have been, like Dunbar after him,¹ well read in the romances of the day, as well as in classical literature.² The fidelity of the wife and of the sister of Bruce, as well as that of the wives of his companions, is illustrated by a parallel instance of female heroism taken from the Romance of Thebes :—

“Men redys when Thebes wes tane,
And King Arista’s men wer slane
That assailt the cité,
That the women of his cuntré
Come for to fetch hym hame agane
Quhen thai hard all hys folk wes slayne.”—B. ii. l. 334.

On another occasion, alluded to in the life of Bruce, when the king, by an exertion of great personal strength and courage, escapes from the attack of John of Lorn, this Celtic chief, with

¹ “O feyrse Achill, in furius hie curage!
O strong invincible Hector, undir scheild!
O valyeant Arthur, in knyghtly vassalage!
Agamemnon, in governance of feild!
Bold Hanniball, in batall to do beild!
Julius, in jupert, in wisdom and expence!” &c.

—“Welcom to Bernard Stewart, Lord of Aubigny,” l. 57; ‘The Poems of William Dunbar,’ vol. i. p. 131.

² The spurious productions of Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis are almost the only books to which Barbour formally refers (see book i. l. 395, 521; book iv. l. 835 *et seq.*); but his acquaintance with ancient his-

tory and ancient fable was relatively extensive. The favourite classic of the time was Statius, and he also appears to have been the author beloved by Barbour. The chaste compositions of Virgil and Horace were less gratifying to the reigning taste than the strained thoughts and gorgeous diction of Statius and Claudian. A writer who flourished so lately as the seventeenth century, speaks of the former as being, Virgil only excepted, “the prince of poets, as well Greeke as Latine.”—Henry Peacham, ‘The Compleat Gentleman,’ &c., p. 90: London, 1622—4to.

much propriety, alludes to an adventure which befell Golmak Morn, or Gaul the son of Morni, a hero of Irish story; but Barbour, judging from the name, a poet of Norman blood and nursed in the lap of romantic fiction, observes it would have been "mar manerlyk," or more appropriate, to have compared him to Gaudifer de Laryss:—

"Quhen that the mychty Duk Betys
Assailyeit in Gadyrs the forrayours,
And quhen the king thaim maid recours,
Duk Betyss tuk on hym the flycht
That wald ne mair abide to fycht;
Bot gud Gaudiffer the worthy
Abandonyt hym so worthily
For hys reskew, all the fleirs
And for to stonay the chassers,
That Alexander to erth he bar.
And alswa did he Tholimar
And gud Coneus alswa,
Dankline alswa, & othir ma;
Bot at the last thar slayne he wis,
In that failyeit the liklynes."¹—P. 48.

A little further on we are presented with the romantic pic-

¹ In the same book Bruce comforts his followers by an example of the constancy of Scipio, taken from the history of Rome at the time when Hannibal had reduced the Romans to the greatest distress:—

"Quhen Hannibal thaim wenensyt had
That off ryngs with rich stanys,
That war off knychts fyngyrs taneys,
He sent three bolles to Carthage."—P. 47.

Surely Barbour had read the above fact in a romance. Chaucer, in his "Dreme," to pass the night away, rather than play at chess, calls

for a *romauce*, in which "were writtin fables of quenis livis, & of kings, & many other thingis smale." This proves to be Ovid: see v. 52, &c. Chaucer's translation of the most famous of French romances cast the original into oblivion. A reference to Jean de Meung in fol. yi.^b of a MS. preserved in the Cottonian collection, and marked Nero A X, proves the popularity of the "Roman de la Rose" in Scotland as well as in England during the course of the fourteenth century.

ture of the king reading to his faithful friends, as they sat on the banks of Loch Lomond, the romance of the worthy Ferambrace with the brave Oliver and Duke Peris, who were besieged by the Soldan Lawyne, or Laban, in the renowned city of Egrimor or Agramore, on the river Flagot :¹—

“Throw the rycht doughty Olywer,
 And how the Duk Peris wer
 Assegit intill Egrymor,
 Quhar King Lawyne lay them befor,
 With ma thousands then I can say :
 And bot elewyn within war thai
 And a woman—that war sa stad
 That thai na mete thair within had,
 Bot as thai fra thair fayis wan,
 Yet sa contenyt thai thaim than
 That thai the tower held manlily,
 Till that Rychard of Normandy.
 Mare hys fayis warnyt the king,
 That wis joyful off this tything :
 For he wen’d thai had all bene slayne,
 Tharfor he turnyt in hy agayne,
 And wan Mantrybill, & passit Flagot,
 And syne Lawyne and alle his flote
 Dispitously discumfyt he,
 And delevyrit hys men al free.”—P. 54.

This romance of Fierabras, which derives an additional interest from its having been a favourite book with Bruce, must have been, from the similarity of the names, the Norman French original of the same story, which has been epitomised

¹ Such a practice seems to have been imported from France. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Lord of Gouberville had much pleasure in reading aloud to his servants

gathered, in a rainy day, under a mantelpiece, ‘Amadis of Gaul, how he vanquished Dardan.’—‘Revue des Deux Mondes,’ May 1, 1878, p. 159.

by Ellis in his 'Specimens of the Early English Metrical Romances.'

Sir James Douglas, and probably many of the barons who followed the king, had been educated in France,¹ and were well acquainted with the French romances of the time; of which Fierabras, from the variety of its incident, and the humorous descriptions in which it abounds, was one of the most popular.²

In later times, the institution of the Scottish body-guard and

¹ Lindsay of Pitscottie expressly states that such was the case with another James Douglas, "a man of guid conditione, and weill beseine in divine letteris, brought up ane long tyme at the scooles in Paris, and luided for the bischoprick of Dunkell," &c.—'The Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 85; Edin. 1814—8vo. Another member of the same family knew how to read. See the Chronicle of J. de Lalain, by G. Chastelain, ch. liv., ed. of the "Panthéon Littéraire," p. 662, col. 1 and 2.

Don Pedro de Ayala, writing to the Spanish Government, says of the Scots: "The inhabitants speak the language and have the habits of the Irish. But there is a good deal of French education in Scotland, and many speak the French language; for all the young gentlemen who have no property go to France, and are well received there, and therefore the French are liked."—'Calendar of State Papers preserved at Simancas,' and publ. by Bergenroth, Henry VII. 1498, vol. i. p. 174

There is no occasion to wonder if in 1566 the noblemen wrote their letters "sume in Latin and sume in Frenche," that language being taught at St Andrews, and generally in all the chief schools of Scotland, "with

the reiding and right pronounciation of that toung."—'The Autobiography and Diary of Mr James Melvill,' pp. 17, 125, 307, A.D. 1566, 1592: Edinburgh, 1842—8vo. Cf. 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., vol. ii. pp. 78, 79.

The Earl of Dunbar, writing to the King of England in 1400, excuses himself for preferring the vernacular to either Latin or French, less familiar to him, but he signs his letter *Le Count de la Marche d'Escoce*, and directs it *Au tres-excellent et tres-puissant et tres-noble prince le roy d'Engleterre*. Four older letters written by the Earl of Douglas and Mar, Annabella, Queen of Scotland (1394), and David, Earl, &c. of Carrick ("cunnand into letterature," says Wyntoun, ix. 23), and another written by Christiana, Countess of March, are in French. *Vide* Pinkerton, 'History of Scotland,' vol. i. Appendix No. vi., p. 449: London, 1797—4to. Cf. Nos. i. iii.-v., vii.; and 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' ch. ix. p. 263.

² Sir David Lyndsay, who was surely acquainted with the romances of the twelve Peers of France ('Ducheperes, Dugepers,' *v.* 'The Awntyrs of Arthure,' st. i. l. 4, p. 95; and st. xxii. l. 264, p. 108), as well as with

the settlement of some of its members in France, in which they planted new branches of their families, and from which they kept up a correspondence with their relatives in Scotland; and the successive emigrations of Roman Catholics faithful both to their religious convictions and political principles, combined with other minor circumstances, fully detailed in a book of ours, 'Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Ecosse,' must have been the means of maintaining a close and constant intercourse between the two countries, and thus of adding a certain amount of French idioms to the stock already in existence in North Britain, and of giving refinement to a country whose civilisation required improvement, even at the beginning of last century.¹

Our conclusion therefore is, that French literature, being

those of the 'Round Table' and others, said in his 'Historie of Squyer Meldrum:—

"Rolland with Brandwell, his bricht brand,
Faucht never better, hand for hand,
Nor Gawin aganis Gologras,
Nor Olyver with Pharambras."

—'The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay,' vol. ii. p. 296, ed. 1806.

In his 'Dreme,' ll. 31-35-43, the same poet mentions his having diverted James V., when young, with "antique stories and deidid marciall:—

"Of Hectur, Arthour, and gentyle Julyus,
Of Alexander, and worthy Pompeyus, . . .
Of Jasone and Medea, all at leuth,
Of Hercules the actis honorabyll,
And of Sampson the supernaturall streth, . . .
Of Troylus, the sorrow and the joye,
And saigis all of Tyir, Thebes, and Troye," &c.

"In Princes' Courts," says Hume of Logie, in the preface to his 'Hymnes or Sacred

Songs' (printed in 1599), "in the houssis of great menn, and at the assembleis of yong gentlemen and yong dameseles, the chief pastime is to sing prophaine sonnets and vain ballatis of love, or to rehers some fabulos faites of Palmerine, Amadis, or uther such like reveries," &c.

A contemporary author stigmatises his age as unlettered: "Nam si ego mediocri ingenio, re familiari prope nulla, seculo inerudito, ita tamen cum temporum iniquitate conflixerim, ut aliquid præstitisse videar, certe quibus, felicior seculo natis, ætas, opes, ingenium abunde suppetunt, hi neque labore ab honesto instituto deterreri deberent, neque tot ad-miniculis adjuti desperare possent."—G. Buchanan, 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' p. 1.

¹ 'Rules of Good Department, or of Good Breeding,' &c. By Adam Petrie. Edinb., 1720—8vo; and 1835—sm. 4to.

thus spread in Britain as well as in the rest of Europe,¹ was a natural channel for the introduction and diffusion of French words into the Scottish language.

¹ The author of the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' who wrote in 1548, gives this catalogue of the *storeis and fet taylis* current at the time in Scotland, some of which were in prose, some other in verse: 1. 'The Canterbury Tales;' 2. 'Robert the Devil;' 3. 'The Tayl of the Well of the Varldis end' (no doubt St Patrick's Well, or Purgatory); 4. 'Ferrand earl of Flanders;' 5. 'The Tayl of the reyde eyttyn with the thre heydis;' 6. 'The Tayle of Perseus and Andromeda;' 7. 'The Prophecies of Merlin;' 8. 'The Tayl of the giantis that eit quyk men on fut by forth as i culd found;' 9. 'Wallace and the Bruce;' 10. 'Ypomedon;' 11. 'The Tale of the three-footed dog of Norway;' 12. 'The Tale how Hercules slaughtered the serpent Hydra;' 13. 'The Marriage of the King of Estmorland with the daughter of the King of Westmorland;' 14. 'The Tale of the four sons of Aymon;' 15. 'The Tale of the Bridge of Mantrible;' 16. 'The Tale of Sir Ivain, Arthur's knight;' 17. 'Rauf Collzear;' 18. 'The Siege of Millan;' 19. 'Gawayn and Gologras;' 20. 'Lancelot du Lac;' 21. 'The Tale of Floremond of Albany;' 22. 'The Tale of Sir Walter the bold Leslye;' 23. 'The Tale of the pure tynt;' 24. 'Claryades and Maliades;' 25. 'Arthur of Little Britain;' 26. 'Robin Hood and Little John;' 27. 'The Mervellis of Mandiveil;' 28. 'The Tayl of the young Tamlene and of the bald Braband;' 29. 'The Ring of the Roy Robert;' 30. 'Sir Egeir and Sir Gryme;' 31. 'Bevis of Southampton;' 32. 'The Golden Targe;' 33. 'The Paleis of Honour;' 34. 'The Tale how Acteon was transformed into a hart;' 35. 'The Tale of Pyramus and Thisbe;' 36. 'The Tale of the "amours" of Leander and

Hero;' 37. 'The Tale how Jupiter transformed Io into a cow;' 38. 'The Tale how Jason won the Golden Fleece;' 39. 'Orpheus, Kyng of Portingal;' 40. 'The Tale of the Golden Apple;' 41. 'The Tale of the three Weird Sisters;' 42. 'The Tale how Dedalus made the Labyrinth;' 43. 'The Tale how King Midas got two ass's ears.' The only observations which we will venture to offer upon this catalogue, which has been profusely illustrated by Dr Leyden, are, that it is not complete, unless we suppose that many *rimes* and *romans*, formerly current in Scotland, had utterly disappeared in the middle of the sixteenth century. For instance, we find no mention either of 'Clariodus' or of 'Sir Tristrem.' Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the latter, p. 374, ed. 1833, cites 'Clariodes, MS.;' but as the lines he quotes do not occur in the former, published by Dr David Irving for the Maitland Club, it would be very desirable to know where Sir Walter's authority is preserved. We surmise that it may be the same as 'Claryades and Maliades' mentioned above under No. 24, which was no doubt translated from the French romance 'Clariodus et Meliadicé,' printed in prose at Paris for Antoine Verard. Secondly, among so many worthies enumerated in the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' we do not find the great Macedonian hero, who was not, however, unknown in the country. The 'Buik of King Alexander the Conquerour,' still inedited, is a translation of the heavy French 'Roman d'Alexandre,' executed by Sir Gilbert Hay, c. 1460, and extends to about 20,000 lines. *Vide* 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' vol. iii. p. 93, and 'Sketches of Early Sc. Hist.,' p. 406, col. 2.

The northern and the Gaelic elements in the Scottish language will be dealt with in an Appendix.

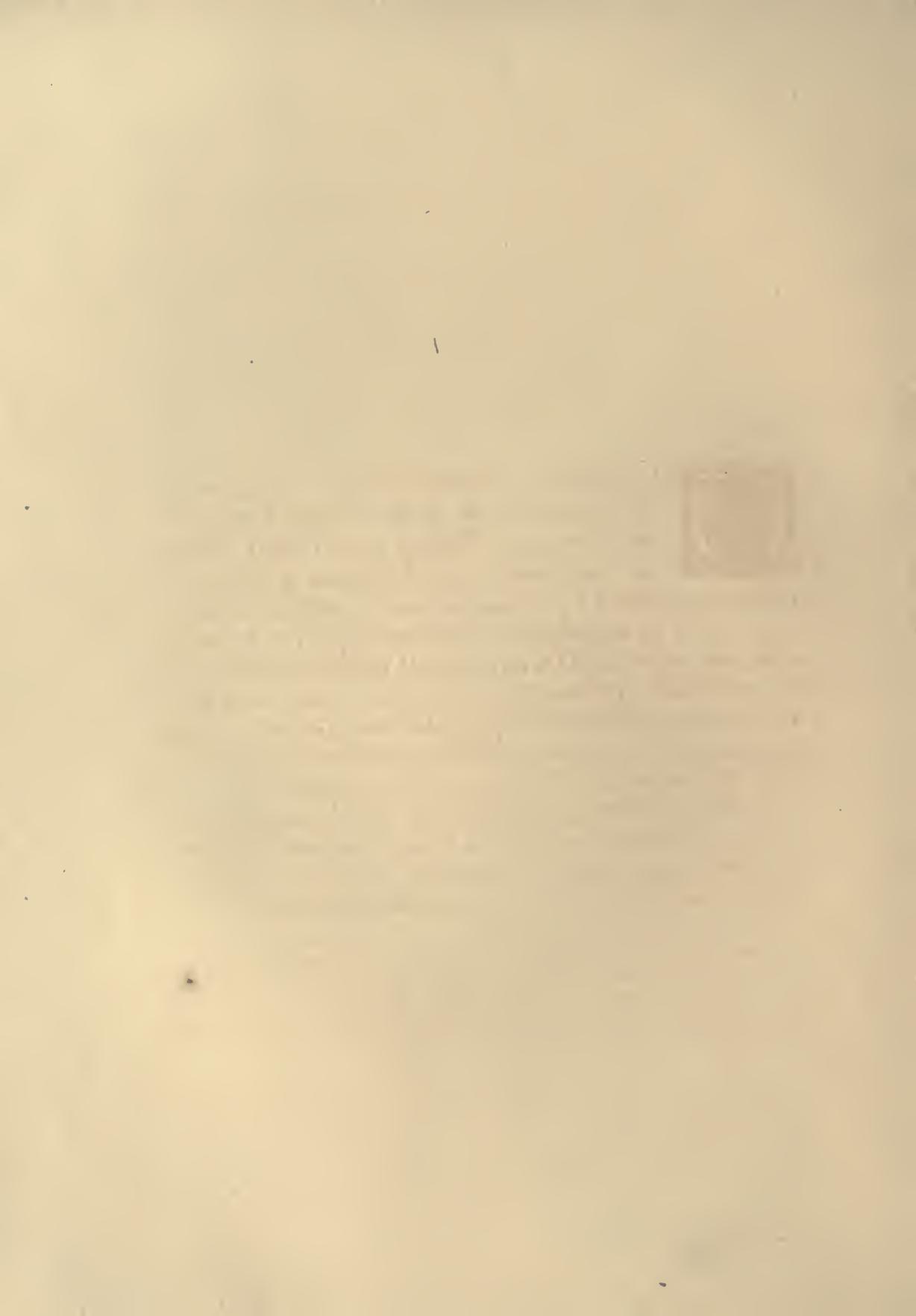
It is proper to state at the outset that we treat not merely of the popular element in Scottish derived from French, but of the literary and what may be called the technical element in the language. There is no doubt but that Dunbar and other sixteenth-century poets affected a Frenchified style, and that many of the words used by them never became folk-words. This affectation of what was of France, however, only goes to strengthen our position—the influence France exercised over the civilisation of Scotland. The same remark must be made regarding many, if not the greater part, of the terms used in law, medicine, building, hunting, &c. Not only the learned professions, but also those engaged in the different callings common to the country, seem to have borrowed, under the influence of France, the technical terms of their professions and callings. It may be safely stated that not a few of the words discussed were at one time words of the people, but that they have fallen into disuse by the substitution of others, or from a change of the circumstances that called them into use.

Some of the words have lost their primary meaning, but still linger as folk-words with a figurative sense. Thus *runcy* (chap. vii.) is still applied in Banffshire, and, it may be, in other districts, to a woman of coarse manners and doubtful character. *Mort-head* (chap. vii.) is another word to the point. In short, it is to the whole French element contained in the Scottish language, in as far as we have been able to ascertain it, that we have directed our researches.

C H A P T E R I.



Architecture.



CHAPTER I.

ARCHITECTURE.



ORIGINALLY in Scotland many, if not most, of the mansions of the chiefs and other large buildings were, as in France,¹ built of wood. Without going back to the foundation of the See of Whithorn, recorded by Venerable Bede, it will be sufficient to state that in the rebellion of Gillescop, in 1228, he burnt, within the province of Moray, several castles constructed of that material.² Inflammable though such castles must have been, many of them were impregnable from the sites³ which they occupied, and in them the great chieftains were able to defy with impunity all the power of the Crown.

According to Philippe de Remi, Sire de Beaumanoir, however, the towers were not all built of such material. He refers to a certain king calling a mason, and giving him instructions about building a tower for him in the following terms :—

¹ "Karles fist bois trenchier et le mairien atraire, Chapeles et moustiers et maisons en fist faire."

—'La Chanson des Saxons,' st. LXXXI., vol. i. p. 136. Instead of *le mairien* (timber), a MS. reads *les pierres* (stones).

² Fordun, 'Scotichronicon,' lib. ix. c. 47; ed. Goodall, vol. ii. p. 57. Cf. lib. xiii. c. 37, 38, p. 322, 323.

³ Buckle, 'History of Civilisation in England,' vol. ii. p. 173, and note 29.

“ ‘ Maistres, fait-il, je vous requier
 Que de pierre et de bon mortier
 Me faites ci une grant tour,
 Qui soit reonde tout entour ;
 Les murs faites bons et espès,
 De xv piés ou plus d’espès ;
 Faites-la-moi et haute et lée ;
 En bas ne faites nule entrée,
 Bien haut faites une fenestre
 Par où on verra dedens l’estre.’ . . .
 Qui donc véist machonner,
 Les uns les pierres tronçonner,
 Les autres taillier au martel,
 Et les autres tost et isnel
 Faire le bon mortier de cauch,¹
 Les autres drecier escafaus
 Pour le mortier faire millor . . .
 Et ces machons crier et braire :
 ‘ Çà de la pierre ! ou çà mortier !’
 Il déist bien : ‘ Sans espargnier
 Pensent de cele tour parfaire.’ ”²

— ‘Le Roman de la Manekine,’ p. 150, l. 4469.

Caerlaverock, a strong castle of the Maxwells, is thus described by an eyewitness in the year 1300, when it was besieged and taken by Edward I. “Its shape was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides all round, with a tower on each angle; but one of the towers was a double one, so

¹ With vinegar, see the “Roman de la Rose,” Méon’s edit., vol. i. p. 156.

² “Master,” says he; “I request you, with stone and good mortar, to build me here a large tower entirely round; make the walls good, and fifteen feet or more in breadth; let the tower be lofty and wide; no entrance below, but high up a window, through which

one may see into the place.” . . . Whoever had seen the masons at work, cutting the stones, or dressing them with hammers, whilst others with speed prepared good lime-mortar, or raised scaffolds to hasten the work, many screaming and yelling, “Here stone! here mortar!” surely would have said, “They mean unsparingly to finish that tower.”

high, so long, and so large, that under it was the gate with the drawbridge, well made and strong, and a sufficiency of other defences,"¹ &c.

Such stone towers were objects of wonder, and tradition in course of time came to ascribe the construction of at least some of them to demoniac art.²

Leaving apart buildings temporarily erected on grand occasions,³ it may be stated that, if the towers of the nobility made little pretension to architectural strength and stability, still less did the houses of the people. It is true some of the wealthier of the commonalty imitated the nobility, and chose inaccessible sites for their dwellings.

¹ 'The Siege of Carlaverock,' ed. by Sir N. H. Nicolas, pp. 61, 62. The baronial architecture of Scotland has been so thoroughly and so admirably illustrated by R. W. Billings, that it would be superfluous to do otherwise than refer to his work, which is in everybody's hand. As to ecclesiastical architecture, see Muir's 'Notes of the Churches of Scotland.'

² The castle of Yester was such a building. "Hugo Giffard de Zester moritur, cujus castrum, vel saltem caveam, et don-gionem, arte dæmoniacæ antiquæ relationes ferunt fabrifactas: nam ibidem habetur mirabilis specus subterraneus, opere mirifico constructus, magno terrarum spatio protelatus, qui communiter *Bohall* appellatus est."—'Scotichr.,' lib. ix. c. 21; vol. ii. p. 105. Cf. 'Caledonia,' vol. i. p. 517; and 'Marmion,' canto iii. 19. The same tradition applies to the Grimes-dike—*i.e.*, the ditch made by magic, an appellation common to other works of the same sort, and indiscriminately given to ancient trenches, roads, and boundaries, whether British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish. —*Ibid.*, b. i. ch. 4; vol. i. p. 119.

³ ". . . this noble earle of Atholl caused mak ane curious pallace to the King, his mother, and the ambassadour (of the Paipis) . . . and equivalent to the tyme of their hunting; quhilk was biggit in the middle of ane greine medow, and the wallis thairof was of greine timber wovin with birkis, and biggit in four quarteris, as if it had beine ane pallace, and in everie quarter ane round lyk ane blok-hous, quhilkis war loftit and jeasted thrie hous hicht; the floore wes laid with grein earthe, and strowed with sick floures as grew in the medow, that no man knew quhairow he yead, bot as he had beine in ane greine gardeine. Farder, thair was tuo great roundis on everie syd of the yet, and ane great portcullies of trie falling doun as it had beine an barrace yett with ane gritt draw bridge, and ane foussie of sixteine fute deip, and thrittie fute broad of watter. This pallace was hung with fyne tapistrie within, and weill lighted in all necessar pairs with glassin windowis." —Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. ii. p. 344: James V.

Describing the house of "uns villans de Pullande," living near the Irish Sea, a *trouvère* of the thirteenth century says:—

“ Desus une grant roche bise
 Estoit la maison ¹ bien asise,
 Faite de cloies tout entour.
 En son le pui ot une tour,
 Qui n’iert de pierre ni de caus ;
 De terre estoit li murs fais haus
 Et cretelés et bateliés.
 Molt fu li vilains aaisiés,
 Ki, si bel manoir ot sur mer
 Qi ens est ne puet avoir garde
 D’enginieur, de nul assaut :
 La roche fu faite trop haut.” ²

—‘Le Roman des Aventures de Fregus,’
 p. 12, l. 11.

So rare, however, were dwelling-houses of stone, that when such were mentioned, the material of which they were constructed was expressly specified; and Stonehouse is a name not unknown in more than one locality.³

From such facts one may fancy what was the appearance of

¹ *S. mason*; vide ‘Clariodus,’ p. 75, l. 775.

² “On a great hoary rock, the house was well situated, built on all sides with wicker-work. On the top of the hill was a tower which was neither stone nor plaster. The earthen wall was raised on high, indented and embattled. The cottager was well to do, who had such a fine manor on sea. . . . The inmate needs not heed either engineer or assault: the rock was too lofty.”

³ Blind Harry, ‘Wallace,’ b. viii. l. 1599, speaking of John de Menteth’s stay at Dumbarton, says that “A housse he foundyt upon the roch off stayne;” and Jamieson, stating

that Wallace gave orders for building “a house of stone” at Dumbarton, seems not to have understood that passage: vide p. 403, 4to edit. From the chartulary of Scone, we learn that Roger de Quincy, the constable of Scotland, granted to the monks of that abbey the land which William the Lion had held in Perth, with the stone house, *cum domo lapidea*, in the same town.—‘Liber ecclesie de Scon,’ &c., No. 80, p. 49: Edinburgi, 1843—4to. Fordun, mentioning a house of that description, says that it was ascribed to Julius Caesar.—‘Scotchchronicon,’ lib. ii. cap. 16; edit. Goodall, vol. i. p. 51.

the villages and even the cities in Scotland in ancient times.¹ Edinburgh itself was very meanly built; the houses in many cases were little better than hovels. They were constructed of earth, and roofed with turf, or "divot" and thatch, so that, after the destruction of the town by the English in 1385, it was not difficult to restore it to its former state, as allowed by the Scots themselves, who, if we may believe Froissart, complained of Jean de Vienne and his companions, sent to their rescue by Charles V. of France.

In 1597 the Town Council of Aberdeen ordered a house to be built of wood for an office to the town clerk;² and at the beginning of last century there might have still been seen "many wooden, mud, and thatched houses, within the gates at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and few others without the gates there or in other towns."³

That Scotland produced architects of her own there is clear proof. The name of John Morow or Morvo has come down. That name may be *Jean Moreau*,⁴ but it seems more probable to be the same as the name now spelt *Murray*, still pronounced by old people *Morra*, or *Morrow*. Cochrane,⁵ one of the favour-

¹ On the dwellings of the Scots in the middle ages, see also Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' b. iv. ch. 6; vol. i. pp. 802, 803.

² 'Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen,' 1570-1625, vol. ii. p. 152: Aberdeen, printed for the Spalding Club, 1843-4to.

³ Memoirs [of the state of the country in the early part of the eighteenth century, by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk.]—'Harl. Miscellany,' vol. vi. p. 139: 1810-4to. 'The Miscellany of the Spalding Club,' vol.

ii. p. 100: Aberdeen, 1842-4to. 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. p. 86.

⁴ 'Scoti-Monasticon,' &c., by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, pp. 29, 38, 280, 404: London, 1874-4to. 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 166.

⁵ "Olim lapicida, seu latomus insignis." James III., A.D. 1482. See Ferrarius, fol. 395, l. 63 (Appendix to Hector Boyce's 'Scotorum Historiæ,' &c.: Parisiis, 1574-fol.); and Pitscottie, ed. 1728, p. 79, or ed. 1814, vol. i. p. 193.

ites of King James III., is well known. It was John Melzour who finished the "Register House," Edinburgh, in 1541. Augt. 15th: "Item, to Johnne Melzour, in complete payment of his lawbouris, warkmanship and furnesing of the Register Hous biggit within the Castell of Edinburcht, abone the sowme of ane hundreth and twenty pundis, tane allowance in the last Chekker; conform to the contract maid betwix him and the Clerk Register thairvpoune, jclxxx lib."

It is not easy to state the exact amount of influence which the French connection exercised in the introduction of a better class of buildings. It is, however, unquestionable that the high-roofed gable and the pepper-box turret of the French chateau gave to Scotland a style of architecture which became domesticated in the sixteenth century, and which has been revived in our own days with much taste and great propriety, and even obtained some footing in England, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of my friend John Henry Parker, author of 'Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England,' from Richard II. to Henry VIII.¹

The same statement may be made regarding cathedrals, churches, and monasteries. The origin of some of them is involved in obscurity, and the names of the architects are unknown. As many of the clergy were trained abroad,² and not a few of them were skilled in architecture and the kindred art of carving, some of those buildings, no doubt, were planned by such ecclesiastics and built under their superintendence.³

¹ Oxford, 1859—8vo. On domestic architecture in Scotland, its semi-military character and existing remains, see p. 385.

² Introduction, p. 7.

³ For instance, the rector of the church of St Bathans in Berwickshire (Bothanis in Laodonia) had caused the beams of the choir of St Cuthbert's Church to be carved, to do honour

Others of them were either designed or built by Frenchmen and Flemings. It was a Frenchman who improved the palace-paradise of Reid, Bishop of Orkney, as well as the horticulture and gardens of the diocese.¹ John Roytel—probably the son of Nicholas, a Frenchman, appointed the king's master-mason 22d April 1539, and whose own name appears as such in the Treasurer's Accounts in 1579, fifty years before John—is, with Murdoch Valker, mentioned as the mason who constructed the place of the sepulture of the Regent, Earl of Murray, in 1570, at the expense of £133, 6s. 8d.² By careful search, it might not be impossible to find other names of architects and builders, chiefly of monasteries and abbeys.

Even in the minor details of ecclesiastical buildings, the Scots were under the necessity of having recourse to the Continent. In the fourteenth century, Thomas de Chartres received a commission to make at Paris the tomb of King Robert I.;³ and the brazen cock of the steeple of St Nicholas's parish church of Aberdeen had to be sent to Flanders to be repaired and gilded.⁴

both to the patron of that sanctuary and to the place.—'Chronicon de Lanercost,' p. 108, A.D. 1282. William of Malmesbury, 'De Gestis regum Anglorum,' b. ii., mentioning Maydulphus, a reputed Scotchman, philosopher, and monk, who had raised the monastery of Malmesbury from a mean to a flourishing condition, perhaps meant that this man had improved the fabric. *Vide* 'Rer. Angl. Script. post Bed. præcip.,' p. 10, l. 27; and 'Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. i. p. 253, col. i.

¹ Walcott's 'Scoti-Monasticon,' p. 11.

² David Laing's "Notice respecting the Monument of the Regent," &c., in the 'Pro-

ceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. vi. part. i. pp. 51, 53.

³ "Thome de Carnoto pro tumulis domini regis faciendis apud Parisios, lxxvj ði xiiij s. iiij d."—'Chamberlain's Accounts,' A.D. 1329, vol. i. pp. 99-101.

⁴ 'Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen,' 1570-1625, vol. ii. p. 283, A.D. 1606. Twelve years later a clockmaker had to be brought from the south to mend three clocks (*horleigis*—G. Douglas, ii. 148) of the town, because "pairtlie they ar auld and worne, and pairtlie for want of skilfull men to attend thame."—*Ibid.*, p. 358, A.D. 1618.

Scotland was indebted to France not merely for a style of architecture and the construction of many ecclesiastical edifices, but also for not a few terms applied to parts of buildings, and used in fortification and masonry.

The word *muralyeis* (Fr. *murailles*) comes forward in the sense of walls, fortifications; and *muryt* (Fr. *murer*), in that of walled, enclosed in walls. Whatever may have been the exact nature of the *orchle* in Mearns (Fr. *porche*, or *arceau*) and of the "muralyeis" seen by Bishop Douglas, the wall made of earth mentioned by the old Norman *trouvère* was assuredly what is called afterwards *pisé building*,¹ from a word still in use in France. The Scots borrowed also from that country *brettys*, a fortification, properly denoting wooden towers or castles (Fr. *bretèches*); and *kirnel*, *kyrneill*, in the plural *kirnellis*,² an interstice in a battlement, is the Fr. *créneau*. The O. Fr. *parpeigne*, Fr. *parpaing*, is the origin of *parpane*, a wall in general. *Parpen-* or *parpane-wa'* (Aberd.), a word still in use in the north, signifies the parapet of a bridge. *Pittivout*, a small arch (Kincardine), is the Fr. *petite voute*.

Place, a mansion-house, a castle, a stronghold, corresponds to the Fr. *place*, a castle; *chemys*, *chymes*, *chymmes*, *chymis*, a principal or head dwelling, is the old Fr. *chef-mez*, *chef-mois* (Lat. *caput mansi*).

Sale, *sail*, *saill*, a palace, a hall, a parlour, comes from the Fr. *salle*; and *jam*, *jamb*, *jambe*, a projection, a wing, a word

¹ Dr Singer, 'General View of the Agriculture . . . in the County of Dumfries,' 1812—8vo. &c., Appendix, No. 10, p. 551: Edinburgh,

² G. Douglas, i. 89, 6.

applied also to the aisle of a church,¹ is the Fr. *jambe*. The word *jam* was at times applied to a large house having a wing, and is yet applied to a large rambling house, or even to a large cupboard, or to the hob of a hearth.

Of other terms applied to parts of buildings may be mentioned: *foundment*, the foundation of a building (Fr. *fondement*); *fenester*,² *fenyster* (Fr. *fenêtre*), a window; *scuncheon* (O. Fr. *escoinson*, *escouisson*), an undressed stone on the inner side either of a window or a door; while *rebbit*, *ribbit* (Fr. *raboter*, to polish³), is the same stone dressed—two words still in common use; *charnaill-bandis* (Fr. *charnière*, a hinge), strong hinges for heavy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate on each side of the door or gate; *tarlies*, *tirless*, *tirlass*, *tirlies*, (Fr. *treillis*), the lattice of a window; *turngreis* (Fr. *tourner*, to turn, and *gré*, contracted from *degré*, pl. *degrés*, stairs), a winding stair; *stege*,⁴ *stage* (Fr. *étage*), a step, or perhaps the storey of a house. *Timpan*, *tympany*,⁵ *tympany gavel* (Moray), the middle part of the front of a house raised higher than the level of the rest of the wall, in the form of a gable to carry up a vent and to give an attic apartment in the roof, is the Fr. *tympan*, the gable-end of a house (Cotgrave). The first part of the word *corbie*-steps, the projections of the stones, on the

¹ In Eng. *jamb* is side of a door, window, &c.

² G. Douglas, ii. 85, 17. In Eng. *fenestral* is used in the sense of belonging to a window.

³ *Raboter*, in Fr., is used, at least from the sixteenth century, with the sense of "to plane, to smooth with a plane."

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 300, 22; iv. 82, 15.

⁵ *Tympanum* is an Eng. architectural term, and signifies in classical architecture the triangular space between the sloping and horizontal cornices on the front of a pediment; also in mediæval architecture the space immediately above the opening of a doorway, &c., when the top of the opening is square and has an arch over it.

slanting part of a gable, resembling the steps of a stair, is of the same origin as the English *corbel* (Fr. *encorbellement*, *corbelet*,¹ *corbeille*, a basket; It. *corba*, *corbella*).

To crown the whole, we will mention *garrit*, *garret*² (Fr. *guérite*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill), a word still used in the north to signify that part of a house contained under the slope of the roof; and *fester*, to roof (O. Fr. *fester*).

Reprise means the indentation of stones in a building;³ and to *spairge*, *sparge* (Fr. *asperger*) a wall, is to rough-cast a wall,—to *haarl* a wall in northern dialect; whilst *spargeon* is to plaster a wall, and *sparginer* is a plasterer.

Coruie, a crooked iron employed to pull down walls, comes from the Fr. *corbeau*, “a certain warlike instrument” (Cotgrave). In all likelihood the instrument received its name from some fancied resemblance to a crow (*corbeau*, a crow).

Of tradesmen, one derived his designation in part from Fr. *square-man*, *square-wright* (Fr. *équarrir*). *Square-wright* may still be heard in the north.

¹ Vide ‘L’Histoire universelle du Sieur d’Aubigné,’ b. v. ch. vii. part 1, p. 278.

² Al. *garrot*, *garet*, and hence *garritour*, *garitour*, the watchman on the battlements of a castle. At Lyons there is a street called *rue du garet*. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in Eng. *garret* means a room on the

highest floor of the house, and *garreteer* an inhabitant of a garret; but it may not be out of place to state that *garreted* occurs with the meaning of *protected by turrets*.

³ “Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battelings.”—‘Palice of Honour,’ iii. 17.

CHAPTER II.



Furniture.

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FURNITURE.



OR a long period in Scottish houses, and even in the royal palaces, the movables, under the name of *mobillis* (in the sing. *mobil*, *moble*, Fr. *meubles*), were far from being numerous, and, like a number of other articles of luxury, not a few of such *mobillis* came from the Continent, chiefly from Flanders¹ and France, and retained their foreign designations in little-altered forms.

Thus, *dease*, or, in other forms, *deis*, *dess*, *deas*, *dais*, mentioned in the quotation, "The tapestrie quilk covered" (at Aberdeen) "the king's dease² and the colledge loft,"³ &c., is the O. Fr.

¹ "Oliver Sincler presentit upone the buird . . . ane littill box, coverit with ledder, of Flanderis mak."—'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 476, A.D. 1605.

"Cofferis of Frenche or Flanders making, covered with blak lether and barred with irone, the piece, vi. li."—'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises, A.D. 1612;' 'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 297.

"Have you any pots or pans,
Or any broken chandlers?
I am a tinker to my trade,
And newly come frae Flanders,
As scant of siller as of grace,
Disbanded, we've a bad run," &c.

—"Clout the Caldron," st. I.—'Ancient and Modern Songs,' &c., collected by David Herd, vol. ii. p. 32: Glasgow, 1809—8vo.

Chandler, *chanler*, has become in Gaelic *coinnleir*.

² "Dais."—"The Uplandis Mous and the Burges Mous," l. 76, *ap.* Henryson, p. 111. "Chalmer of davis," a room of state.—Richard Bannatyne, 'Journal of the Transactions in Scotland,' &c.: Edinburgh, 1806—8vo, p. 486, May 1576. "Chamber of dice," as if it were the room where they played at dice."—"Memorie of the Somervilles,' &c., July 1589, vol. i. p. 468: Edinburgh, 1815—8vo. "The chamber of dais."—Sir W. Scott, 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' chap. xxvi.

³ Aberdeen Accounts for 1660-61.—'The Book of Bon Accord,' &c., vol. i. p. 83, note.

dais. *Sege*, a form,¹ is the Fr. *siège*; and *sell*, a stool, the Fr. *selle*. In the words, "ane paill above the prince's bed of stais,"² *paill*, written also *pail*, *paile*,³ is the O. Fr. *paille*, and seems to denote a canopy; and *testor*, the cover of a bed, the O. Fr. *testiere*. *Subbasment*, the lower part of a bed, is the Fr. *soubassement*.

Almerie, *almorie*, *ambry*, *amry*, *awmrie*, cupboard, chest, cabinet, secretaire, press⁴ (Gael. *amraidh*),⁵ is the Fr. *armoire*,⁶ as *scrutoire*, *scriptour*, is *escritoire*,⁷ the chest, still known in old French under the name of *bahut*.⁸ A plain box, a chest, called a *boist* (Aberd.), *buist*, sometimes pronounced *busht*, is evidently the Fr. *boîte*.⁹ *Back*, a large vat, used for cooling liquor, as well as *bucket*, *baikie*, a shallow wooden trough for carrying fuel or ashes, also, in a different sense, for keeping salt, is very like the Fr. *baquet*; and *basing*, *bassing*, *bassie*,

¹ Melvill's Diary, p. 69.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 302*, A.D. 1540. Cf. Jamieson's Dict., *voce* "Pail, paile."

³ The word in the form of *pall* is used in the sense of covering, cloak, or stuff of which the covering was made. Thus, in the ballad of "Glenkindie," l. 14—

"I'll gie to you a robe, Glenkindie,
A robe o' the royal pa',
Gin ye will harp i' the winter's night,
Afore my nobles a'."

—'The Ballads of Scotland,' Aytoun; second edition, vol. ii. p. 57: Edin. and London, 1859—post 8vo.

⁴ 'Cr. Tr.,' vol. i. p. 399, A.D. 1596; and Sir W. Scott, "Donald Caird" and 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian.' "Chambres bien amrués" occur in a document of 1488, published by J. Gairdner—'Hist. Regis Henrici VII.,' &c., p. 196.

⁵ Properly a recess in a cottage wall, done over with wicker-work, as still seen in many parts of the Highlands. A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen, was called *traverse*, from the French.

⁶ Another form of the word was *aumoire*, *aumaire*; ".i. aumoire troverent par dejoste .i. piler, En l'aumaire troverent iiii. pains buletés," &c.—"Gui de Bourgogne," l. 2054, p. 63.

The original meaning of the word is a chest for keeping arms: "*Armarium* repositorium armorum," hence *armoire*.—See Cléomadès, t. ii. p. 55, l. 10795.

⁷ G. Douglas, iv. 89, 25.

⁸ "Cofferis called *balhuves*, the piece, viii li." —'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A.D. 1612, in 'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 297.

⁹ *Vide* 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 2531, A.D. 1591.

bassy, bossie, a large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the "giral" (granary) to the bake-board, or containing the meal designed for immediate use, is nearer the Fr. *bassin* than the English *basin*. *Mawn*, basket, properly for bread, comes from O. Fr. *mande*, Fr. *manne*, Eng. *maund*. *Bowie*, a cask or tub, is the Fr. *buie*.

Articles of household furniture were not the only *mobils* imported. Requisites for the ornamentation of churches came from abroad. Amongst the Records of West Flanders there is a document relating to a dispute which had arisen at Bruges, in the year 1441, between a Scots merchant, a monk of Melrose Abbey, and a master of the art of carpentry of Bruges, who had contracted to supply certain *sedilia* or stalls, and to erect them in the Abbey Church of Melrose, after the fashion of the carved stalls of two Flemish monasteries.¹ *Latron, lettrone, lettrunc, letteron, letterin*, or, according to northern pronunciation, *laitrin*, the desk from which the precentor or clerk officiates,² now used for the most part to signify the precentor's desk in Presbyterian churches, as well as the Fr. *leutrin, lectrun, lettrin*,³ comes from the Lat. *lectrum* (*lego*).

Tapestry of various kinds seems to have been brought into the country in considerable quantities. James V. expended large sums of money on it. Oct. 9, 1539—"Item, to William

¹ See 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London,' 1846, No. 6, January 8, p. 112; 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxi. p. 346; and 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 21.

² G. Douglas, iii. 78, 25; 'Cr. Tr.,' vol. i. p. 284*, A.D. 1535-36; vol. iii. p. 92, A.D.

1610; R. Bannatyne's Journal, p. 486, May 1576. Cf. de Laborde, 'Notice des émaux . . . du Musée du Louvre,' II^o part. pp. 358, 359, art. "Leutrin, lectrun."

³ Vide 'Les Contes et Discours d'Entrapel,' fol. 71 *recto*.

Schaw, in part of payment of *jmjclxxij lib. xiijs. rest and awand to him for the new tapesscherye brocht last furth of Flanderis, lxxij lib. xiijs.*" Feb. 26, 1540—"Item, gevin to Williame Schaw, in complete payment of 2466 crownis of the sone, xvijjs., for tapeschery brocht hame be him to the kingis grace, as his compt and precept direct thairupovne beris, ane thousand crownis of wecht, summa, *jmjc lib.*" March 26, 1541—"Item, for the browdery and warkmanschip of thre Jesus wrocht with crowne of thorne, thre names of Jacobus Quintuss with the Kingis armes and crowne above the heid, and twa vnicornis berand the samin, price of all, *vij lib.*" Augt. 17—"Item, deliuerit to Johnne Moffettis servand, conservatour in Flanderis, send hame be him at the Kingis grace command, to complete ane chalmer of the Antique Historie, 273 crownis of the son, *ijjc lib. vjs.*"

The "tapestry of the historie of *Souvene-vous-en*," mentioned in an inventory of 1578,¹ was no doubt of French make. What was the sort or what was the designation of the tapestry which is recorded to have been in existence in the castle of Elsinore in 1603-1604² cannot be determined; but it is well known that the kind designated *verdour*, or *Flandris werdour*, represented rural scenes, and took its name from that

¹ "A Collection of Inventories," &c., p. 208.

² "Tapestry of fresh coullored silk, without gold, quharin all the Danisch kingis are expressed in antique habits," an arras which Lindsay of Pitscottie, the author of that quaint description, might have termed an *anticail*, an antique, a remnant of antiquity (Fr. *antiquaille*). Vide 'The Cronicles of Scotland,'

ed. 1814, vol. ii. p. 615. In the English translation published at Edinburgh — 8vo, 1778, p. 365—we read "Irish" (doubtlessly *Arras*) "tapestry." Pitscottie, instead of *to express*, uses *to exprame*, which is nearer the French. Cf. 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. pp. 454, 494*, A.D. 1566, 1567-68; and vol. ii. p. 26, A.D. 1571.

fact¹ (Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "forest-work or flourist-work, wherein gardens, woods, or forests be represented" — Cotgrave).

Another sort, called *bancoury*, *banker*, *bankour*, *bankowr*, *bankure*, *banquer*, covering for stools or benches, is the Fr. *banquier*; and *dorsour*,² *dosouris*, *dossour*, cloth for the walls of a hall or chapel (a back-stay, a rest for the back), is the Fr. *dossier*.

So important a place did tapestry hold in furnishing the royal palaces, and the mansions of the nobility, that a servant, with the name of *tapesar*, was appointed to take charge of it. *Tapessery-man* was a male worker in tapestry, and *tappisser* came to mean upholsterer.³

The word itself, in its Scotch forms, *tapesscherye*, *tapeschery*, *tapessarie*, is liker its French original (*tapisserie*) than in its English form.

So scarce, however, was tapestry, that even James V. was obliged to carry along with him a certain quantity when he removed from one palace to another. Of many entries of a like kind here is one: Oct. 1530—"Item, for thre cariage horsis to turse the arrese-werkis quhilkis hang in the Abbay . . . to Striueling, agane Paische, xviijs." At a later period it was a common custom for a nobleman, when he removed from one mansion to another, to take along with him furniture.

¹ 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' Henryson, p. 90; 'Cr. Tr.,' vol. i. pp. 288, p. 34, A.D. 1575. 'Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,' 291, A.D. 1537; 'Papers relative to the Marriage of King James VI.,' Appendix No. II., vol. i. p. 157.

² "Awntyrs of Arthure," st. xxxv.

pp. 14, 17.

³ "The Testament of Cresseid," l. 417, *af*.

The Scots had *bibliothec* and *bibliothecar*, and the French have *bibliothèque* and *bibliothécaire*, with the same meaning in both languages. Very likely both forms came directly from Latin, as has been the case with *cubiculare*, a groom of the bed-chamber, and *mappamound*, a terrestrial globe.¹

¹ "Orfeo and Hurodis," l. 223, *ap.* Henryson, p. 57.

CHAPTER III.



Banqueting and Vivers.



CHAPTER III.

BANQUETING AND VIVERS.



REGARDED with little favour by David I.,¹ the culinary art remained for centuries in a very rudimentary state in North Britain. The food was so bad, and the cookery so wretched, as to induce many people to go abroad and settle in France, where they could enjoy more of the comforts of life.² In these circumstances the primitive kitchen vocabulary in Scotland must have been limited. A passage of an old poem conveys to the mind a poor idea of early Scottish cookery, in spite of the account given by Mathieu d'Escouchy of a state dinner in 1449:³—

“Of cookry she was wonder slec,
And marked all as it should be;
Good beef and mutton to be broo,
Dight spits, and then laid the rosts to.”

—‘Sir Egeir,’ p. 66.

¹ “Luxuriam, latius proserpentem, patris exemplo, coercuit; artifices et inventores harum illecebrarum, quæ gulam irritant, regno ejecit.” —‘Rerum Scotticarum Historia,’ auctore G. Buchanano, lib. vii. cap. 91, David rex.

² “. . . fugiendam Scotiam et vitandam permulti censent; nam qui ex incolis in Galliam penetrarunt, degustatis frugibus, vini que

dulci liquore, illic tanquam ad Lotophagos hærent.”—Joann. Bruyer. Campogg. ‘De Re Cibaria,’ &c., lib. iv. c. xiii. p. 226: Francf., 1600—8vo.

³ Godefroy, ‘Hist. de Charles VII.,’ p. 577. ‘Chronique de Mathieu d’Escouchy,’ t. i. pp. 181, 182: Paris, 1863—8vo. ‘Les Ecossois en France,’ t. i. p. 210.

At the end of the fourteenth century, King James I. had a French cook ;¹ but his craft seems to have been unknown out of the Court, especially in time of war : " These Scottysse men," says Froissart, " are right hardy, and sore travelyng in harneys and in warres ; for whan they wyll entre into Ingland, within a daye and a nyght, they wyll dryve theyr hole host xxiii. myles, for they are all a horsbacke, without it be the traundals and lagers of the oost, who follow after a foote. The knyghtis and squiers are well horsed, and the common people and other, on littell hakeneyes and geldyngis ; and they cary with them no cartis, nor chariettis, for the diversities of the mountaignes that they must passe through, in the countrey of Northumbrelande. They take with them noo purveyaunce of brede nor wyne, for their usage and sobrenes is suche in tyme of warre, that they wyll passe in the journey a great long tyme, with flesshe halfe soden, without brede, and drynke of the ryver water without wyne : and they nother care for pottis, nor pannis, for they seeth beastis in their owne skynnes. They are ever sure to fynde plenty of beastis in the countrey that they wyll passe throughe. Therfore they cary with them none other purveyaunce, but on their horse : bitwene the saddyll and the paunell, they trusse a brode plate of metall, and behynde the saddyl, they wyll have a lytle sacke full of ootemele, to the entent that whan they have eaten of the sodden flesshe, that they ley this plate on the fyre, and tempre a lytle of the ootemele : and whan the plate is hote, they caste of the thyn paste

¹ 'The Accounts of the Chamberlains of Scotland,' &c., vol. ii. p. 141. Cf. pp. 237, 308, 365 ; and 'Les Ecossois en France,' vol. ii. p. 131. Hall has observed that James I. never " favored Englishmen before the Frenche people."

thereon, and so make a lytte cake in maner of a crakenell, or bysket, and that they eate to comfort withall theyr stomachis.”¹ Even up to the middle of the sixteenth century, if we may trust a curious tract written in 1548,² Scottish society was in a poor enough condition. “At that tyme there was no ceremonial reverens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd, furtht or in at the dur, nor yit quha suld have the dignite to vasche ther handis fyrst in the bassine, nor yit quha suld sit doune fyrst at the tabill. At that tyme the pepil var as reddy to drynk vattir in ther bonnet, or in the palmis of ther handis, as in ane tasse of silvyr.”

The statements made in this quotation receive corroboration from what Fynes Moryson, “gentleman,” writes of the mode of living of a rank far from the lowest. He tells us that the Scots eat much colwort and cabbage,³ and little

¹ ‘Sir John Froissart’s Chronicles,’ translated by John Bourchier, Lord Berners, vol. i. cap. xvii. pp. 18, 19: London, 1812—4to. Cf. Ralph Higden, who says likewise of the Scotch: “They ben lytell of meate, and mowe faste longe, and etene selde whan the sun is up; and ete fleshe, fyshe, mylke and frute, more than brede.” Buckle, in his chapter on civilisation in Spain and Scotland, did not fail to quote Froissart’s account, which was examined in the ‘Edinburgh Review,’ vol. cxiv. pp. 183-211. Long before Froissart, the author of a life of Edward the Confessor, published by H. R. Luard, relating the defeat of Macbeth, King of Scotland, had caricatured the Scots—see p. 416.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotland,’ p. 206. The above mention of the *bassine* used by the early Scots to wash the hands before dinner, affords an occasion to quote two Latin writers who have preserved the original

name of such a piece of furniture among the Britons. Juvenal (Sat. xii. v. 46) mentions that sort of basins, “*bascaudas*;” and Martial (lib. xiv. epigr. 99) says that the Romans appreciated so much those vases that they imitated them:—

“Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis;
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.”

An old scholiast, illustrating Juvenal’s line, says that the *bascauda* was an English vessel used to wash cups and kettles,—“*vas Anglicum, in quo calices et cacabus lavabantur.*” We would give Scotland credit for that article; but it is more than doubtful whether *pictis Britannis* could refer to an obscure Northern people, the Picts, of whom neither Juvenal nor Martial had ever heard.

³ More than a century after, Captain Burt wrote in one of his ‘Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland’ (vol. i. p. 141: London, 1754—8vo), that he had been told by

fresh meat. "Myself," says he, "was at a knight's house, who had many servants¹ to attend him, that brought him his meat with their heads covered with blue cap, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of sodden meat. And when the table was served, the servants did sit down with us; but the upper mes,² instead of porridge, had a pullet with some prunes in the broth. And I observed no art of cookery or furniture of household stuff, but rather rude neglect of both." A little farther on, the same author adds: "They drink pure wines, not with sugar, as the English; yet at feasts they put confits in the wine, after the French manner."³

old people in Edinburgh, that no longer ago than forty years, there was little else than *cale* in their green-market. Very likely cabbage was introduced from the Continent to Scotland. At any rate, such a vegetable was not originally grown in England; but about the time of Ben Jonson, who mentions the fact in "Volpone," Act ii. sc. 1, it was sent to that country from Holland, and so became naturalised in English gardens. "'Tis scarce a hundred years," says Evelyn, in his 'Discourse of Sallets,' 1706, "since we first had cabbages out of Holland; Sir Anth. Ashley, of Wiburg St Giles, in Dorsetshire, being, as I am told, the first who planted them in England."

¹ The Scots had the words *allakey* (Fr. *laquais*), *domestique*, *servitour*, and *servitrice*, *servitrix*, to signify a male and a female servant, a waiter and a waitress, a *wadgeit* (Fr. *gagé*), man or woman; *vide* 'Crim. Tr.,' vol. ii. p. 67, A.D. 1598; p. 94, A.D. 1598-99; p. 126, A.D. 1600; vol. iii. p. 430, A.D. 1617; 'Papers relative to the Marriage of King James the Sixth of Scotland,' Appendix, No. 2, p. 16; C. Innes's 'Sketches of Early Scotch History,' p. 512.

² Those sitting above the salt-vat.

³ 'An Itinerary written by Fynes Moryson, Gent.,' part iii. b. iv. c. 3, pp. 179, 180: London, 1617—fol. Cf. Arnot, 'The History of Edinburgh,' b. i. c. 2, p. 56; and Chambers, 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. pp. 299, 300. Froissart, relating "Comment messire de Douglas, en allant outre-mer, fut tué en Espagne mal fortunement," &c. (b. i. part i. c. 48; vol. i. p. 37, col. 2, edit. of the 'Panthéon littéraire'), says that this nobleman had all sorts of plate, jugs, basins, porringers, drinking *veschells*, bottles, barrels, and other things of the same description; and adds that all those who felt inclined to visit him were welcome, and treated with all kinds of wines and spices. But very likely James Douglas, travelling on the Continent, had given up his national habits and followed those of more refined countries. On the mixtures mentioned by Fynes Moryson, see Le Grand d'Aussy, 'Histoire de la vie privée des François,' sect. iv., "Vins artificiels," pp. 63-71, t. iii: Paris, 1815—8vo.

If from a knight's mansion Fynes Moryson had passed into a nobleman's castle, he would have met with more refinement and luxury. For instance, in the palace of the Earl of Athole in 1528: the itinerant "gentleman" would have found "all kind of drink, as aill, beer, wyne, both whyte and claret, malvasie, muskadaill, eligant hippocras, and aquavitæ;¹ farder, thair was of meattis, wheat bread, maine bread, and ginge bread, with fleshis . . . and vennison, goose, gryse, capon, cunning, cran, swan, partrick, plover, duik, drake, brissel, cock and paunies, black cock, and muirfoull, capercaille. And also the stankis that were round about the palace were full of all delicate fishes, as salmond, troutis, pearshes, pykes. . . . Syne were ther proper stuarths, cunning baxters, excellent cooks and potingaries, with confections and drugs for ther disserts."²

Such accounts of the convivial habits of the Scots during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are illustrated by an Edinburgh council-record relating to the marriage of King James VI. On the 23d May 1590, the Danish nobles and gentlemen who conveyed his queen to Scotland received a formal entertainment from the magistrates of Edinburgh. The banquet seems to have been more remarkable for abundance of *vivers*³ (Fr. *vivres*) than for elegance of style. There were simply bread and meat, with four boins of beer, four gangs of ale, and four puncheons of wine. As to the table-furniture,

¹ Whisky rather than brandy (Fr. *eau-de-vie*), or another spirituous liquor resembling rum, and called in Ayrshire *ackadent* (Fr. *eau ardent*; Span. *aguardiente*).

² Pitscottie, 'The Cronicles of Scotland,' p. 174: Edinb. 1728—8vo. Ibid., vol. ii. p. 345, note: Edinb. 1814—8vo.

³ The Scotch had also *vitall* (O. Fr. *vitaille*), used in the 'Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1494,' vol. i. p. 244, with the meaning of provision, applied especially to corn or meal. Cf. pp. 247, 310, 343 (*wittalis, wyttell*).

“my Lord Provost was content to provyde naprie and twa dozen greit veschell.”¹ The “greit veschell” were probably *skails, skalis, skuls, skulls, or skolls* (Fr. *écuelles*), goblets or large bowls for containing liquor of any kind,—a word still preserved in Teviotdale under the first of those spellings to mean a thin shallow vessel of wood or tin, for skimming the cream off milk.

These luxurious habits of rude conviviality aroused the dissatisfaction of some who still loved “the good old times.” “Qhuare our eldaris had sobriete,” says old Hector Boyce, in Bellenden’s translation, “we have ebriete and dronkines; qhuare they had plente with sufficence, we have immoderat coursis with superfluit, as he war maist noble and honest that culd devore and swelly maist, and, be extreme diligence, serchis so mony deligat coursis that they provoke the stomok to ressave mair than it may sufficientlie degest. And nocht allendarlie may surfat dennar and sowper suffice us above the temperance of our eldaris, bot als

¹ ‘Domestic Annals of Scotland,’ vol. i p. 199. Jamieson, quoting two lines of Sir David Lyndsay’s “Dreme,” where *veschell* occurs, translates that word by *vassal, slave*, which is a mistake, the right meaning being obviously *vase* (O. Fr. *vaisel*, Fr. *vaisseau*, Eng. *vessel*). Vide Supplement to the ‘Etym. Dict.,’ vol. ii. p. 614, col. 2. Another mistake deserves being mentioned here. An early Scottish writer says, that “thay of the best judgment amangis the Frainchmen caussit set the airmis of England on the Quenis schippis.”—‘A Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland,’ &c., printed at Edinburgh, 1830 [for the Maitland Club], p. 96—

4to. As the above is a translation from the French, we must resort to the original, which was written by David Chambers, and we read in it: “Ils feirent marquer les vaisseaux de argent de la reyne d’Escosse avec les armoiries de l’Angleterre.”—‘Histoire abbregee,’ &c., fol. 218 verso. The translator has obviously misunderstood the original, and taken *vaisseaux* as if it meant vessels for sailing, separating the term from the qualifying phrase “de argent,” which describes the plate used at Queen Mary’s table. The same authority has strangely foisted in *baigis*, from modern French *bagues*, pl., denoting rings of gold or silver.

to continewe oure schamefull voracite with duple dennars and sowparis. Na fishe in the se, nor foule in the aire, nor best in the wod, may have rest, but socht heir and thair to satisfy the hungry appetit of glutonis. Nocht allenary ar winis socht in France, bot in Spainy, Italy and Grece; and, sumtime, baith Aphrik and Asia socht for new delicius metis and winis to the samin effect. Thus is the warld souterly socht that all maner of droggis and electuaris that may nouris the lust and insolence of pepill are bocht in Scotland with maist sumptuus price, to na less dammage than perdition of the pepill thereof; for throw the immoderat glutony our wit and reason ar sa blindit within the presoun of the body, that it may have no knowledge of hevinly thingis."

That statement is confirmed by Bishop Lesley, who describes the mode of living during his time as too extravagant. "There wes," says he, "mony new ingynis and devysis, alsweill of bigging of paleicis, abilyementis and of banquating, as of menis behaviour, first begun and used in Scotland at this tyme, eftir the fassione quhilk they had sene in France. Albeit it semit to be varray comlie and beautifull, yit it was moir superfluows and voluptuous ner the substauce of the realme of Scotland mycht beir furth or sustaine; notheles, the same fassionis and custom of coistlie abyliements indifferentlie used by all estatis, excessive banquating and sic lik, remains yit to thir dayis, to the greit hinder and povartie of the hole realme."¹

¹ 'The History of Scotland,' &c., p. 154, A.D. 1537; Edinburgh, 1830—4to. Cf. pp. 37, 265, 269; and Balfour's 'Annales,' vol. i. p. 227. Noël du Fail, in his chapter 'Du Temps present et passé,' points out the same

change in France: "Du temps du grand roy François," says he, "on mettoit encore en beaucoup de lieux le pot sur la table, sur laquelle y avoit seulement un grand plat garny de beuf, mouton, veau, et lard, et la grand'

By those extracts, selected from among a great many others,¹ one may fancy what might have been a Scotch entertainment of the sixteenth century.

From this plainness of diet, in conformity with the statute of 1581,² and from the attachment of the Scots, even when abroad, to their national dish, most probably arose the ludicrous French phrase, "pain benist d'Escosse," which Cotgrave translates by "a sodden sheep's liver."

The Scots, like the English,³ made use of *mangerie* or *manjery* (Fr. *mangerie*) to signify a feast. *Maniory*, *manorie*, had the same meaning. *Disjune*, *disjoun*, *disione*⁴ (O. Fr.

brassée d'herbes cuites et composées ensemble, dont se faisoit un broüet, vray restaurant et elixir de vie, dont est venu le proverbe, *la soupe du grand pot, et des friands le pot pourry*. En ceste meslange de vivres ainsi arrangée, chacun y prenoit comme bon luy sembloit, et selon son appetit; tout y couroit à la bonne foy, . . . tous y mangeoient du gras, du maigre, chaud ou froid, selon son appetit, sans autre formalité de table, sausses et une longue platelée de friandises qu'on sert aujourd'hui en petites escuelles remplies de montres seulement."—'Les Contes et discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 121 verso.

¹ In the 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. vi., there is 'A Modern Account of Scotland,' &c., written from Scotland by an English gentleman, and first printed in the year 1670—4to. What he says about Scottish cookery occurs pp. 140, 141. Cf. 'Scotland Characterised: In a Letter written to a young Gentleman, to dissuade him from ane intended Journey thither': 1701—fol. Reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. vii. p. 378. In one of his entertaining works on musical subjects, Gardiner narrates a visit he paid to Edinburgh in 1805. "Haggis and sheep's

head with the wool on; and, as a side-dish, the trotters of the same animal, unsinged," were served up at dinner to him and his companion. Sir John Graham Dalyell, who mentions the above, remarks that "some wag had imposed on the traveller of 1805."—'Musical Memoirs of Scotland,' &c., pp. 27, 28.

² "That na maner of personis . . . being under the degre of prelatis, erlis, &c., sall presume to have at thair brydellis, or uthir banquetis, or at their tabillis in dalie cheir, ony droggis, or confectouris, brocht from the pairtis beyond sey."—Acts James VI., ed. 1814, p. 221. In the middle of the same century the "spicis, eirbis, drogis, gummis, and succur for to mak exquisit electuars," imported directly from Montpellier, a noted place for those articles, were a novelty in Scotland.—'Complaynt,' &c., p. 227.

³ See 'Emare,' l. 469; ap. Ritson, 'Ancient English Metrical Romanceës,' vol. ii. p. 224.

⁴ "Then in the morning up she got,
And on her heart laid her disjune."
—"The Wife of Auchtermuchty." 'The Ballads of Scotland,' Aytoun; second edition, vol. i. p. 163: Edinburgh and London, 1859—post 8vo.

disjune) meant breakfast, and to *dischone*, to breakfast. *Mange* denoted meat, a meal, and *bele chere*¹ entertainment, victuals. To express an entertainment at the commencement of a journey, or a cup drunk with a friend when parting with him, *bonalais*, *bonalay*, *bonalley*, *bonailie*, *bonnaillie*² (Fr. *bonne allée*³) was used. A supper to which every gentleman brought a pint of wine, to be drunk by himself and his wife,⁴—for the Scotch were always convivial, and their hospitality is proverbial⁵

¹ This word, now obsolete in English, is used by Chaucer in his "Shipman's Tale," l. 13,339. It is also written *belcher*, *belcheir*, *belecher*.

² Vide 'The Diary of Robert Birrel,' p. 46, 3d June 1598; 'Hist. of James VI.,' edit. 1825, p. 415; Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. pp. 286, 298. There is a very humorous song, in seventeen stanzas, "Kircormock's Bonello," which begins thus:—

"Kircormock's blyth lairdy, or he gaed awa',
To fight and to florrie through wide India,
Invited his neebours about ane and a',
To gie him a merry bonello."
—'The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,' &c., p. 78.

³ " . . . le conduisirent jusques à Rocherieu . . . faisant semblant vouloir payer leur despense et *bien-allée*," &c.—'Les Contes et Discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 59 *verso*.

⁴ 'Ceremonials connected with a Birth in the Reign of Queen Anne,' ap. Chambers, 'Dom. Ann. of Scotl.,' vol. iii. p. 572, A. D. 1730. The French had formerly the word *commere* in the same sense: "Sy n'y avoit acte public en la paroisse, comme baptistaire, *commeres*, noces, mortuaires, et freirées, que sa portion ne luy fust gardée," &c.—'Les Contes et Discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 186 *verso*. A passage in "Pantagruel" will explain

that expression. Gargantua says to an attendant, "Tien ma robbe, que je me mette en pourpoint pour mieulx festoyer les commeres."—Rabelais, b. ii. c. 3. The latter word originated (1) *S. cummer*, *comer*, *comere*, *kimmer*, a she-gossip, a godmother, a midwife, and afterwards a companion, a young girl; (2) *kimmerin*, an entertainment at the birth of a child. *Cummer*, as well as *cummar*, *comber*, means also *vexation*, *trouble*, *tumult*; but the root is different, being Fr. *encombre*.—Vide Sir D. Lyndsay's 'Satyre of the thre Estaitis,' Works, vol. ii. p. 153; 'The Complaynt of Scotl.,' p. 290; 'The Raid of the Reidswire,' st. xi.; Sir J. Melville's 'Memoirs,' p. 406, ed. Llhuyd; 'Archæologia Britannica,' &c., vol. i. p. 183, col. 2; and William Borlase ('Observations on the Antiquities . . . of the County of Cornwall,' &c., p. 382, col. i.: Oxford, 1754—fol.) gives, as British and Cornish, *commær*, a godmother, a wife.

⁵ The protonotary, Don Pedro de Ayala, writing to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1498, says of the Scots: "They like foreigners so much that they dispute with one another as to who shall have and treat a foreigner in his house."—'Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain,' &c., edited by G. A. Bergenroth, vol. i. p. 172: London,

—was a *cummer's feast*; and *cummerfealls* (Fr. *commère* and *veille*) was an entertainment given on the recovery of a female from inlying.

Besides the foregoing words of general import, a goodly proportion of words relating to the kitchen, the table, and food, has also been borrowed from the French language.

At least three kitchen officials were indebted to the French language for their designations. *Scudler*, *scudlar*, a scullion, is evidently *sculier*, an officer who had charge of the dishes (O. Fr. *escueille*, a place where dishes are kept; *escuelle*, a bowl, a saucer; It. *scudella*). *Sumleyer*,¹ *symoler* (Fr. *somellier*), seems to denote the official that had the charge of the royal household stuff; and the *spens*,² *spensar*, *spensere*, held the post of clerk of the kitchen; whilst *pantour* (Fr. *panetier*) was the officer who had charge of the pantry; and *sawcer* (Fr.

1862—8vo. In 'The Freiris of Berwik,' the jolly farmer is scarcely seated at his supper, when, in the genuine spirit of Scottish hospitality, he begins to wish that he could share it with some good fellow:—

"Then satt he doun, and swoir, 'Be Allhallow,
I fair richt weill and I had ane gud fallow.
Dame, eit with me, and drink gif that ye may."
—'The Poems of W. Dunbar,' vol. ii. p. 12.

Cardan, who had visited Scotland, commemorates this exemplary feature of the Scottish character in these words: "Est vero inter amicitiae foedera non vulgare hospitii jus quod invidia vacet, quale apud Scotos: nam apud nos rarius est, et omnes jam ad cauponas divertunt."—'De Utilitate ex adversis capienda,' p. 41. On the other hand, where a Scot happened to lodge, he was bound by an ancient custom to defend his host from

all hurt, even to the shedding of his blood and the losing of his life, so long as the food he had received under his host's roof was indigested in his stomach. See also Lesley's 'De Origine Moribus Scotorum,' &c., p. 64.

¹ 'The History of James VI.,' ed. 1825, p. 395. Cotgrave renders *somellier*, a butler, but this is not the proper meaning of the term. —Vide 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' vol. vi. p. 26, col. 3. In a deed of 5th Feb. 1349, Jehan Guedon is termed by John, Duke of Normandy, "Sommeillier de noz napes." At the Spanish Court there were *sumillèrs de corps, de cortina, de la cava, and de la paneterla*.

² 'The uplandis Mous and the burges Mous,' l. 102, 132; ap. Henryson, pp. 112, 113. Cf. 'Waverley,' ch. xvii.

saucier), originally applied to an officer of the royal kitchen who had charge of the sauces and spiceries, came in after-times to be used of one who made or sold sauces, like the shopkeeper who seems to have been the only one in Edinburgh in 1666.¹ From the kitchen the *spense*-door opened into the *spence*, *spensar* (Fr. *dépense*), the place in which provisions were stored, the larder.

Among the *mobylls* (Fr. *meubles*) of the kitchen² were the *dresser*, *dressor* (Fr. *dressoir*), a kind of sideboard, without which no kitchen at the present day, at least in the north, is thought to be complete; and the *deis*, *dess*, *deas* (Fr. *dais*), a sort of uncushioned sofa, which still graces some old-fashioned kitchens. Other articles of furniture connected with food or drink were the *ambry*, *amry*, *aumrie*, *awmrie* (Fr. "*aumoire*, a cupboard, *ambrie*, alms-tub"—Cotgr.), a large cupboard for holding food and household utensils; *copamry*, a press for holding cups; *gardyvian*,³ *gardeviant*, *gardevyance* (Fr. *gardeviande*, *garde de viandes*) a cabinet; and *gardevine* (Fr. *garde de vin*), a cellaret for containing wine and spirits in bottles. Three other pieces of furniture, which might, however, belong to other apartments, fall to be mentioned,—viz., *trest*,⁴ *traist*, *trist* (O. Fr. *tretel*, Fr. *tréteau*), the frame of a table; *landiers* (Fr. *landier*—grand chenet de cuisine, Dict. Wallon, Mid. Lat. *andena*, *andela*, *andeda*, *anderia*), the iron bars which supported the ends of the logs of wood on a

¹ Fountainhall, Suppl. Dec. ii. p. 224.

² John Younge's 'The Fyancells of Margaret . . . to James IV.' Leland's 'Collectanea,' vol. iv. pp. 295, 296: Londini, 1770—8vo. "Awntyr of Arthure," st. xvi.

l. 4. Pinkerton's edition has *meble*.

³ 'The Fenyet Freir of Tungland,' l. 40; ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 40.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 241, 11; 230, 9.

wood-fire, kitchen-dogs, andirons; and *lavatur*¹ (Fr. *lavatoire*), a laver. Among kitchen utensils may be mentioned *broche*, a spit, evidently the French *broche*, signifying the same thing; and *say* (Fr. *seau*), a pail. Other kitchen utensils may have been *broach* (allied to the French *broc*, a jug), a sort of flagon or tankard; *tappit-hen*,² an altered form of *topynett* (Fr. dial. *topette*), a measure holding a quart; and *crusie*, *crusy*, a small iron lamp used in France under the same name. This last word belongs to the same family as *cruisken* (O. Fr. *creusesquin*,³ Fr. dim. *creuseul*, *croissol*; Fr. *cruche*; Ir. *cruisigin*, a small pot or pitcher; Gael. *cruisgin*, an oil-lamp, a cruse), used in the phrase, *cruisken of whisky*.

Table furnishings came under the influence of France both in the articles themselves and in the names they bore. *Tais*, *tas*, *tasse*, *tassie*,⁴ a bowl, cup, or vessel, is the French *tasse*; *verry*, glass or tumbler,⁵ with *veres*, glasses, is the French *verre*; *accomie* or *alcomye spunes* (O. Fr. *alquemie*), were spoons made of mixed metal by the art of alchymy.

Aschet, *asset*—according to Sinclair, “a small dish or plate,” or, according to Jamieson, “a large flat plate on which meat is brought to the table”—is undoubtedly the French *assiette*.

¹ *Lavander*, *lavendar* (laundress), occur also in old documents quoted by Jamieson.

² ‘Waverley,’ ch. xvii. ‘The Durham Household Book,’ &c., p. 44: London, 1844—8vo.

³ Jamieson asserts that this word “has probably been imported from the Highlands.” We cannot concur with him in that opinion. Vide ‘Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin,’ voce “Cru-sellus,” No. I, vol. ii. p. 673, col. 3.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 54, 13; iv. 212, 23.

⁵ “Awntyrs of Arthure,” st. xxxvi. ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’ p. 34, A.D. 1574. Gawin Douglas, ‘The xiii Bukes of Eneades,’ &c., ed. 1553, fol. lxxvii. l. 29. ‘Crim. Tr.,’ vol. ii. p. 172, A.D. 1600. Jamieson, in his Supplement, gives *caraf* as meaning a decanter for holding water; but that word may have come directly from the Italian *caraffa*, such vessel being formerly of Venetian glass.

The latter, however, is translated by Cotgrave, "a trencher-plate."

It has been seen that in 1590 the Lord Provost of Edinburgh provided *naprie* for the feast given to the Danish ambassadors who brought the bride of James VI. The same king, before making a progress to the northern part of his dominions, issued orders that lodgings be prepared, with good bedding, well-washed and well-smelled *napperie*, clear and clean vessels, plenty of provisions; and *vivers*; ¹ and before that time Dunbar says of a woman, that "hir *napery* aboif wes wondeir weill besene." ²

Servite, servyte, servit, servet (Fr. *serviette*), is a table-napkin, and *serveting* is cloth for making table-napkins. ³ The earliest example I have met with of the use of this term, is in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials,' A.D. 1541, during the reign of James V. It must, however, be observed that reference is made in the passage to *servietis* of white taffeta to hold the candles at the baptising of a duke. ⁴ The presence, at the time, of Queen Magdalen's French nurse in Scotland may account for the introduction of both thing and name. ⁵

In the tariff of 1612 occurs this item, "Dornix of French making, the eln xii s." ⁶ *Dornix, dornick, dornique, dornewick*

¹ Kennedy's 'Annals,' vol. i. p. 136. Cf. Sir James Balfour's 'Annals,' vol. ii. p. 66.

² 'The Freiris of Berwick,' v. 150; the 'Poems of William Dunbar,' vol. ii. p. 8.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 62, 5.

⁴ 'Crim. Tr.,' vol. i. p. 309. Cf. vol. ii. p. 341, A.D. 1601, and 'Sir James Melville's

Memoirs,' p. 174.

⁵ *Noyris, norys, nurice, murraych*, nurse, Fr. *nourrice*.—Jamieson's 'Etym. Dict.' and 'Crim. Tr.,' vol. i. p. 207, A.D. 1590, and 310.

⁶ 'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 297.

was a species of linen cloth used for the table, and derived its name from Doornick, in Flanders, the place from which it was in all likelihood first imported.

From one of Coulangé's songs we learn that the Scots used spoons and forks after the French fashion :—

“ Jadis le potage on mangeoit
 Dans le plat, sans ceremonie,
 Et la cuillier on essuyoit
 Souvent sur la poule bouillie ;
 Dans la fricassée autrefois
 On saussoit son pain et ses doigts.

Chacun mange presentement
 Son potage sur son assiette ;
 Il faut se servir poliment
 Et de cuillier et de fourchette,
 Et de temps en temps qu'un valet
 Les aille laver au buffet.”¹

Arnot, in his ‘History of Edinburgh,’ p. 60, informs us that in the sixteenth century its citizens had four different kinds of wheaten bread : the finest called *manchet*, the second *cheat* or *trencher* bread, the third and the fourth in England *mescelin*, in Scotland *mashloc*. Whatever may be said of the etymon of those words, *braid of bughe* is a savoury wheaten bread, as may be inferred from the French name *de bouche*, which we will see afterwards applied to wine. *Wassel*

¹ “Formerly they ate the soup in the dish without ceremony, and they wiped their own spoon often on the boiled chicken ; in the fricassee formerly they dipped their bread and fingers. Nowadays everybody eats his soup on his plate ; politely one must use both spoon and fork, and from time to time a servant must go to the cupboard to wash them.”

or *wastel bread* (Fr. *maspain*) is a thin cake of oatmeal baked with yeast. The words *biscuit* and *craquelin* were also borrowed, but retained in a different sense.

Most of the different kinds of cakes in use in Scotland were of French origin. *Fadge, fage, fouat*, a large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, and baked among ashes, and also a kind of flat wheaten loaf, baked with barm in the oven (Loth.), seems to be the same as the Fr. *fouace*, a thick cake or bun, hastily baked. Under *kickshaws* and *petticoat tail*, it is easy enough to discover *quelque chose* and *petit gastel*, small *wastell*, as a Scotsman would say.

Butter in Scotland, so celebrated for its milk and cheese,¹ was often used in cookery after the French fashion: for instance, to *flamb, flawme*,² or *flame*, means to baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter over it, which is called in French *flamber le rôti*. We see from 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' ch. xii., that the Scottish verb was not obsolete in Scott's time, and *chauffen*, to warm (Fr. *chauffer*), occurs in "The Awntyrs of Arthur," st. xxxv.

Cheese, in Scotland, bore the name of *furmage* (Fr. *fromage*; Ital. *formaggio*), and a single cheese that of *cabbac, caboik, cabok*,

¹ "Dat vobis piscem Normandia terra marinum;
Anglia frumentum, lac Scotia, Francia vinum," &c.

—'Chronica Fr. Salimbene Parmensis,' &c.: Parmæ, 1857—fol.; p. 93, sub anno 1248. See also Le Grand d'Aussy's 'Fabliaux ou Contes,' &c., vol. iv. p. 8: Paris, 1829—8vo.

In a dialogue between the Penny and the Sheep, the latter says that with her milk

are made cheese and good butter, dainties pleasing to the Scots and Britons, who are fonder of milk and *matons* than of other delicacies.—'Du Denier et de la Brebis,' l. 43: 'Nouveau Recueil de Contes, Dits, Fabliaux,' &c., t. ii. p. 265: Paris, 1839—8vo.

² 'The Freiris of Berwik,' l. 137: 'The Poems of W. Dunbar,' vol. ii. p. 7.

kebbuck,¹ which Sinclair derives from the Erse (Gael. *càbag*); but it is more likely that the etymon of those words is the Fr. *caboche*, Span. *cabeza*, head. "Heads of cheese" occur in "The Rentals and Estate Household of the House of Glenurchy, in 1590."²

There was a dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding, which was called *rammekins* (Fr. *ramequin*); another sort of pudding was termed *tartan purry* (Fr. *tarte en purée?*); and a custard, whether made at home or by a *pateser*, *patticear*, *pastisar*, *pattisear*, or *pattiesier*, with or without *sucker*³ (Fr. *sucre*), went under the name of *flam* (Fr. *flan*). No doubt at times the *patesar* flavoured the *flam* with *cannel* (Fr. *cannelle*), cinnamon. At least such a dish, with "tairt and frutage fyne," is mentioned by Sir David Lyndsay at the end of the 'Historie of Squyer Meldrum.'

It has been seen that at the beginning of the seventeenth century porridge was a dish at dinner with the Scots. Likely it was called *parritch*, and served in a *bassie*, *bossie*, a large

¹ 'The Foxe that begylit the Wolf,' l. 135, 150, 164; ap. Henryson, pp. 198, 199. Act. Audit., A.D. 1495, p. 173. 'Andro and his Cutty Gun,' st. iii.; ap. Herd, 'Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs,' &c., vol. ii. p. 18: Glasgow, 1869—12mo. 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' ch. vii.

² 'The Black Book of Taymouth,' p. 25, col. 1: Edinburgh, 1855—4to. May we not connect with *cabok* the subst. *kebrock*, which is used to denote anything big and clumsy, as a *kebrock o' a stane*, a big, large, unshapely stone; a *kebrock o' a bairn*, a coarse, big child (Roxb.)? At the first glance, it seems the same as *cabroch* (*quod vide* in Jamieson's Suppl.), used as an adj., signifying *lean*, *meagre*, as

shangie, Fr. *changé* (*vide* 'Elizabeth de Bruce,' vol. iii. p. 225); but may not *kebrock* be derived from *cabok*, into which was inserted the *r* of *codroch*, rustic? Whether that last word is the Gael. *codromtha*, uncivilised, may be a question; but it may be stated that at Bordeaux, if anybody has to bestow such an epithet on another, he says, "Il est de Cauderot," a village not very far from that town.

³ 'Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe,' l. 212; ap. Henryson, p. 125. 'A Brash of Wowing,' l. 53; ap. Dunbar, vol. ii. p. 30. 'Philotus,' st. 32, fol. B. 3 *recto*. Pitcairn's 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. *303, A.D. 1540. 'The History and Life of King James VI,' éd. 1825, p. 230.

wooden dish (Fr. *bassin*). *Hotch-potch*, which was in use at Amsterdam,¹ was known, and was imported from France, as we may conjecture by the etymon of the name.² A leg of mutton, before becoming a *hashie*, *hachie* (Fr. *hachis*; Eng. *hash*), is still called a *jigot*—a word which requires no riddle-reader to tell its origin.

Broth without meat, groats, or vegetables—in short, water in which anything has been boiled—was called *bree*, *brey*, *brew*, *brie*, *broe*, from Fr. *brouet*,³ if not from German *Brühe*. *Blenshaw*—a word peculiar, it seems, to Strathmore, probably from Fr. *blanche eau*—was a sort of drink composed of meal, milk, and water, &c.

It is not easy to state positively whether the names of certain fishes, which are nearly the same in both languages, were originally Scottish or French. Without mentioning the salmon—sometimes called *bykat*, *beikat* (Fr. *becart*)—may be quoted the *crspeis* or *crspie* (Fr. *craspois*);⁴ the *kabellow*, cod-fish, named in French *cabillaud* (Dutch *kabeljaauw*, German *kabeljau*, Swedish *kabeljo*, Dan. *kabliau*); the haddock (O. Fr. *hadoc*);⁵ the *sparling* or *spirling*, smelt (Fr. *éperlan*), &c.; the *crewish*, crawfish (Fr. *écrevisse*), and the *cokkil* (Fr. *coquille*).

¹ Vide Massinger, "The Renegado," act i. sc. 1.

² To *hotch*, v. n., to move the body by sudden jerks; Fr. *hocher*, to jog, to jolt.

³ Cf. Rob Sherwood's 'Dict. Angl. et Fr.,' voce "Browis;" and Palsgrave, 'L'Esclaircissement de la Langue Françoise,' voce "Brews," p. 201, col. 2: Paris, 1852—4to. *Brewis* is still used in English, but much less than *broth*. On the other side of the Tweed,

where the word is also extant, it is pronounced *broo* in the southern counties, and *bree* in the northern.

⁴ See, on that fish, 'Le Ménagier de Paris,' vol. ii. pp. 200, 201.

⁵ Compte Jehan Arrode et Michiel de Navarre, A.D. 1295, in the 'Archéologie Navale,' by A. Jal, vol. ii. p. 325: Paris, 1840—8vo. The author says, in a note, that he was unable to find the meaning of *hadoc*.

It may perhaps not be out of place to remark that, if another shell-fish, the oyster, has got the same name as in England, in Scotland it is opened according to the French fashion, with the hollow side undermost, so as to retain the juice—a process which is too often reversed in England.

There is another fish, the derivation of whose name and whose introduction into Scotland are involved in great obscurity, which cannot be passed over. It is the vendace (*Coregonus Willughbii*, Jardine). This delicate little fish is known only in the lochs in the neighbourhood of Lochmaben in Dumfriesshire. According to the 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' vol. vii. p. 236, "it is called the *vendise* or *vendace*,—some say from Vendois in France,¹ as being brought from thence by one of the Jameses." Pennant, who confounded it with the Gwyniad of Wales (*Salmo lavaretus*, Penn.; *Coregonus lavaretus*, Flem.), says: "The Scotch have a tradition that it was first introduced there by the beauteous queen, their unhappy Mary Stuart; and as in her time the Scotch Court was much Frenchified, it seems likely that the name was derived from the French *vandoise*, a dace, to which a slight observer might be tempted to compare it, from the whiteness of its scales."

Sir William Jardine, who was the first to assign the fish its true place, says: "The story that it was introduced into these lochs by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots is still in circulation. That the fish was introduced from some Con-

¹ We do not know any place of this name in France except Vendays, in the department of Gironde, arrondissement and canton of Lesparre. Mons. Littré (Dict., t. ii. p. 2420; col. 1) could not discover the etymon of *vandoise*, called also *vendoise*, and *ventoise*.

tinental lake I have little doubt, but would rather attribute the circumstance to some religious establishments which at one time prevailed in the neighbourhood, and which were well known to pay considerable attention both to the table and to the cellar. Mary would scarcely prefer a lake, so far from even her temporary residence, for the preservation of a luxury of troublesome introduction, and leave her other fish-ponds destitute of such a delicacy.”¹

For a long time the wines drunk in Scotland were, along with *malmesy*, *malvesy*, *marwesie* (Fr. *malvoisie*)—

“ Fresh fragrant clarettis out of France,
Of Angerss, and of Orliance.”²

These wines were imported in pieces³ (Fr. *pièces*), as may be deduced from a term written in the ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’ A.D. 1575, 1579; and the material of such casks likely bore a French name, that of *chyne* (Fr. *chêne*),

¹ Pennant, ‘British Zoology,’ vol. iii. class iv. p. 277: Warrington, 1776—4to. Cf. Sir William Jardine, as quoted by William Yarrell, ‘A History of British Fishes,’ 2d edit., vol. ii. pp. 146, 147.

² Dunbar’s ‘Dirige,’ &c., l. 55; ‘Works,’ vol. i. p. 88, and vol. ii. p. 278. Cf. Ferrerius, Pitscottie, Lesley, and Buchanan, quoted in Pinkerton’s ‘Hist. of Scotland,’ vol. i. pp. 292, 293, and ‘Hist. du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux,’ t. i. pp. 409-426.

³ *Peis* in an Aberdeen register of the sixteenth century, quoted by Jamieson, *voce* “Rance,” which he erroneously translates *Rhenish*, instead of *rancio*. “Piece of wine” occurs in “Monsieur Thomas,” by Beaumont

and Fletcher, Act v. sc. 8; and *peece* alone, as synonymous of *glass*, *cup*, in “Ywaine and Gawin,” l. 760; ap. Ritson, ‘Ancient Engleish metrical Romanceës,’ vol. i. p. 33.

In 1539, James V., writing to Cromwell, privy seal, begged licence for the bearer to buy in England sixteen pieces of malmsey and other stock wines (Thorpe, ‘Calendar of the State Papers,’ &c., vol. ii. p. 39, No. 18)—surely different from “les autres vins de bouche” mentioned by Marshal de Vieilleville along with wines of Anjou, Orléans, Mâcon, and Gascony claret white and red, in an account of a visit paid to him by King Henri II. and his Court. — Mémoires in Petitot’s ‘Collection,’ 1st series, vol. xxvi. p. 330.

which occurs in an early Scottish romance as synonymous with *oak*.

In the "frutage fyne" of Sir David Lyndsay may be included, besides the fruits whose introduction may be ascribed to King David I. and King James I.,¹ the *longavil* or *longueville*, a species of pear very likely imported by Mary of Guise, Duchess of Longueville, and another pear known in Scotland by the name of *auchans*, derived from a place in Dundonald. According to Sir John Sinclair, the tree,² originally brought from France, had been planted in this orchard.³ Another pear of foreign extraction is the jargonelle, called in both countries *cuisse-madame*.⁴

The short-start, a kind of apple, was known in Scotland, as early as 1541, under the name of *carpandy*, which is nearer *court-pendu* than *capendu*, now used in French.⁵ Another

¹ Fordun says of David I. that sometimes he employed his leisure hours in the culture of his garden, and in the philosophical amusement of budding and engrafting trees.—'Scotichronicon,' l. 5, c. 52; ed. W. Goodal, vol. i. p. 305; and Bower states that King James I. was no less fond of gardening than of literature, penmanship, and painting.* Under James IV. fruit of various kinds was a common gift, and one which even the poor might offer to royalty. See 'Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 253, 259.

² S. *pirie*, pear-tree, Fr. *poirier*, A.S. *pirige*.

³ 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' vol. vii.

* ". . . nunc operi artis literariæ et scripturæ, nunc protractioni et picturæ, nunc in jardinis herbarum et arborum fructiferarum plantationi et inserturæ . . . complacenti instabat curæ."—Bower, 'Scotichronicon,' vol. ii. p. 505.

pp. 619, 620: Edinburgh, 1793—8vo.

⁴ Written *queez-maddam* in Sir W. Scott's 'Rob Roy.'

⁵ Another species of apple, the *oslin*, *oslinpipping*, *orzelon*, is mentioned in Neill's 'Hortic. Edinb. Encycl.,' p. 209, as having probably been introduced from France. French pears and apples are mentioned in the Accounts of the Burgh of Aberdeen for 1604-5: "Item, spendit witht the Frenschemen that broch in the apillis heir, being bowne to haif bocht them in presens of the bailleis, 2 lib."—'The Miscellany of the Spalding Club,' vol. v. p. 76. "Item, the 17 of October, for the wyne in Robert Hogis, in speking with ane Franchman of Calais, in bying his appillis, &c. 1 lib. 10 s."—*Ibid.*, p. 83. Other references to Frenchmen in Aberdeen in the preceding century are to be found, pp. 43, 52.

apple, the *blauderer*, in Fr. *blandureau*, is mentioned in the 'Pistill of Susan,' st. viii. The medlar-tree bore the name of *amyllier* (O. Fr. *meslier*), and the fig-tree that of *fyger* (Fr. *figuier*). The chestnut was *chestan* (O. Fr. *chastaigne*); the wild cherry, *gean* or *guin* (Fr. *guigne*), a word still in use, and the name of which may be derived from Guienne, notwithstanding a notion prevailing in the north that the blackaroon, or blacksherry, was originally brought from Guines, in Artois. Another variety, *mayduke*, very likely derived its name from Médoc. An orchard itself bore the name of *verger*, which is still French. To this list may be added the gooseberry, *groset*, *groser*, *grosset*, *grozel*,¹ which in some districts is still called by old people *grosart*; and another species of the same fruit, the *gaskin*, originally imported from Gascony. "Rysart," named in one of Ritson's Scottish songs, vol. i. p. 212, and appearing under the forms of *reesort*, *rizard*, *rizard-berry*, the red-currant berry, likely was also of French origin, and may still be heard from the lips of some old-fashioned folk.

Early French rhymers mention a tree which one could hardly expect to meet in such a cold climate as that of Scotland, the olive-tree. Guillaume le Clerc, who seems to have known Scotland, the native country of his hero Fregus, represents him tying his charger and hanging his shield to "un olivier molt gent."² This may be but poetical embellishment.

¹ 'Crim. Tr.,' vol. i. p. 310; and vol. iii. p. 570, A.D. 1624; 'Paul Jones,' vol. i. p. 318; 'Blackwood's Magazine,' October 1826, p. 619. See, on importation of fruits and vegetables into Scotland in the middle of the sixteenth century, 'Les Ecosais en France,'

vol. i. ch. xviii., p. 434; and on the French gardeners there, 'Inventaires de la Reyne Descosse,' p. lxii.

² 'Le Roman des Aventures de Fregus,' p. 75, l. 5, and following. In a note, p. 286, the editor refers, among many works of the

The name of *Oliphant*, not uncommon in North Britain, might seem at first sight to afford an additional evidence to the statement of the early *trouvères*. The use of the elephants, as supporters of the arms of the Oliphant family, like many other armorial emblems, is evidently a specimen of punning heraldry founded on the sound of the name; but as the most ancient orthography is *Olifard*, it may be a question whether the word is not rather allied to the French *oliviere*, having been originally a local name, derived from a place in which olives abounded.¹

Oil appears in old instruments, almost in its French form,² as *oyl d'olie*, *uley*, *uylle*; and *pepper*, under the shape of *spice* (Fr. *épice*), the general word, as though there were no other spice but pepper. We meet the word, however, with its original and less limited meaning in a curious passage, where Dr William Barclay states that "the daintie delicate sawce victualers, or cookes, in their restoring and venerian pasties, put the roote called *potatos*, which of itself is tasteless and unsavourie, to receive the temper and pickle of all the other spices and nourishing aliments."³

same kind, to one of the romances on Sir Tristrem, where that knight is represented wearing an olive hat at the Court of King Marc, his uncle. In another romance, there is a mention of a branch of *olifant*:—

"Très par devant l'archon deschent le coup bruiant,
Le cheval a coupé comme un raim d'olifant."

—'Gaufrey,' l. 2737, p. 83: Paris, 1859—12mo.

¹ Jamieson, note to l. 859, b. vi. of the 'Bruce,' p. 446: Edinb. 1820—4to.

² *Vide* 'Rentals of the Ancient Earldom

and Bishopric of Orkney,' &c., documents, p. 56; Edinburgh, 1820—8vo: and 'Crim. Tr.,' vol. ii. p. 66, A.D. 1598.

³ 'Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa,' &c., fol. B. 4: Aberdeen, 1670—4to. In the seventeenth century, potatoes, like artichokes, were supposed to be of an inflammatory nature,—on what ground we do not know. Thomas Dekkar ("The Honest Whore," act i. sc. 10), Lewes Machin ("The Dumb Knight," act i. sc. 1), Beaumont and Fletcher ("The Loyal Subject," act iii. sc. 5; "The Sea Voyage," act iii. sc. 1; "Love's

Robert Chambers relates a very striking anecdote referring to the days when potatoes had as yet an equivocal reputation, and illustrative of the frugal scale by which some Scottish "leddies" were used to regulate the luxuries of their table. Two old spinsters, Barbara and Margaret Stuart, daughters of Charles, the fourth Earl of Traquair, were living together in Edinburgh. Upon the return, one day, of their weekly ambassador to the market, an anxious investigation was made by the ladies of the contents of Jenny's basket; and the little morsel of mutton, with a portion of accompanying off-falls, was duly approved of. "But, Jenny, what's this in the bottom of the basket?" "Oo, mem, just a dozen of taties, that Lucky the green-wife wad ha'e me to tak': they wad eat sae fine wi' the mutton." "Na, na, Jenny; tak' back the taties: we need nae provocatives in this house."¹

"Sybows" are spoken of in connection with "rysarts" in the Scottish song mentioned above. *Sybow*, and, in other forms, *seibow*, *sebow*, *syboe*, *sybba*,² a young onion, is the old French *cibo* (Fr. *ciboule*, a young onion). Another pot-herb, nearly allied to the onion, *sye*, commonly used in the plural *syes*,

Cure," act i. sc. 2; "The Elder Brother," act iv. sc. 4), and many other contemporaneous writers, allude to that opinion, current at the time. Cf. 'Old Plays,' vol. ix. p. 49. Later, the property ascribed to the potato was transferred to the truffle. In the last century, the Marchioness of Pompadour, fearing to lose the favour of a passionate lover—Louis XV.—fed herself on truffles, in opposition to the advice both of her doctor and of Madame du Hausset, who relates the fact.—*Vide* 'Collection des Mémoires relatifs à la

révolution française,' par Berville et Barrière, vol. xxxiv. p. 92: Paris, 1824—8vo.

¹ 'The Traditions of Edinburgh,' p. 310: Edinburgh, 1869—post 8vo.

² 'The Blythsome Wedding,' st. 6; 'A Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems,' &c., part i. p. 10: Edinburgh, James Watson, 1706—8vo. 'Memorie of the Somervilles,' January 1592, vol. i. p. 480. Nicol's 'Diary,' p. 103, &c. Cf. Nares's 'Glossary,' *voce* "Chibbals" or "Chibbols."

Eng. *chives* (*Allium schoenoprasum*, Linn.), is the French *cive*. The former word is still not uncommon, and the latter is in general use, in the North. Of French beans, which were delicacies in Ben Jonson's days,¹ under the name of *fagioli* (Fr. *fayols*, *flageolets*), we have found no mention in Scotland before modern times. They lack an historian like that of potatoes.²

Salt was imported from France, at least before 1588, the date of an agreement passed between James V. and Eustacius Roghe, Fleming, for the making of this substance.³ It did not come from Salins,⁴ so celebrated for its manufacture of salt, but from Brouage,⁵ and was "recnit to be worth in freight" so many "tunnis Aleron"⁶—*i.e.*, Oleron in Aunis. Jamieson, in supposing Aleron might be from Fr. *à la ronde*, or from the name of Orleans, is in error.⁷

It falls within our province to state that in some Scottish houses salt is still kept in a small trough of wood, generally made of an oblong form, with a sloping lid resembling the roof of a house, and fastened by leathern bands. This utensil is called the *saut-bucket*,⁸ and is placed in a niche of the wall by the side of the fire to keep the salt dry.

¹ Vide "Cynthia's Revels," act ii. sc. 1.

² 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' pp. 343-345.

³ Thorpe's 'Calendar of State Papers, Scot.,' vol. i. p. 550, Nos. 112, 115.

⁴ Salt-pits, Fr. *salines*.

⁵ "Sali de Bruaggio."—'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' pref., p. xxviii.

⁶ Balfour's 'Pract. Customis,' p. 87. In the 'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A.D. 1602, "Bay or French salt" is charged twenty shillings the boll.—'The Ledger of

Andrew Halyburton,' p. 326.

⁷ The laws of Oleron, which are said to have been drawn up as early as the twelfth century, formed a sort of maritime code, had great authority, and guided decisions not merely in France, but in other countries. The "tun Aleron" seems to have been a standard weight.

⁸ *Bucket* means also a square trough, rather shallow, used for carrying coals or ashes, or lime and mortar to masons.—Fife, Loth.

It is obvious that, in early times, the Scots did not pay much attention to the cultivation of flowers. The only flowers whose names seem to have been borrowed directly from the French are the *jérofflerys*, *geraflourys*, more altered in the English *gilliflowers*; and the *jonette*, a kind of lily. *Overenyie*, southernwood (*artemisia abrotanum*, Linn.) is *aurone*; ¹ *appleringie* (*apilé*, strong, and *aurone*) is another name for the same plant; and *marjolyne*,² sweet marjoram, is *marjolaine*. *Roseir*, which is nothing else than Fr. *rosier*, a rose-bush, an arbour of roses,³ was used as *roseraie*, a rushy spot.⁴ The genuine etymon of the word *rose*, the top of a watering-pan, which is itself called a *rouser*, *rooser*, is the Latin *ros*, dew.⁵ A posy, a nosegay, is called in Ayrshire a *bouguie* (Fr. *bouquet*). *Burgeoun*, a bud, a shoot, is the Fr. *bourgeon*.

If a glutton is called in French *une bonne fourchette*, in Scotch *cuiller* means a flatterer, a parasite. To that explanation—the same as that given to *cuillier* in Jamieson's Supplement—Pitcairn adds, "From the verb *to culye*, to cajole."⁶ In Fr. *cueilleur* signifies a gatherer, a reaper, a picker, a chooser, a culler,⁷ from *cueillir*, to pick up, to collect. *Boutger*, a glutton, a word which Jamieson did not insert in his Diction-

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 119, 30—cf. i. 4, 1; ii. 200, 5; "The tua maryit Wemen and the Wedo," l. 88; ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 64—cf. note, vol. ii. p. 275.

² G. Douglas, ii. 61, 11.

³ "The Praise of Aige," l. 1; ap. Henryson, p. 21.

⁴ Vide "Tayis Bank," l. 114.

⁵ In E. occurs *arowse*, which Seward interprets *bedew*, from the Fr. *aroser*; but Arch-

deacon Nares ('Glossary,' &c., p. 17, col. 2) does not admit such a signification, and thinks the word must be taken in the common sense, *excite, awaken*.

⁶ 'Crim. Trials,' part ix. p. 66*, note. We are at a loss to ascribe to *cueilleur* the term *cuylythe*, which seems to mean *group, cluster*, in the "Pistill of Susan," st. viii.

⁷ Cotgrave, 'A French and English Dictionary.'

ary, seems connected with the Fr. *bouche*, mouth. Fig. and popul. *être sur sa bouche*, *être sujet à sa bouche*, to be a gorbelly, a greedy-gut, a glutton.

To beam the pot means to warm or season the teapot before putting in the tea. *Bein*, another form of the word, seems to point to Fr. *bain*, *baigner*, as the origin of the word.

Before ending this chapter on convivial entertainments and allied subjects, two French idioms preserved in Scotch, relating to the table, fall to be mentioned. *To have a good stomach* is used instead of *to have a good appetite*, and *to say the grace* in lieu of *to say grace*.



CHAPTER IV.

Clothing.



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CLOTHING.



OR a long time the wild Scots were *abilzeit*,¹ *habilyet* (Fr. *habillés*) in coarse clothing, and shod with *rewelyns*,² *rullings*:—

“Ersch Katerane, with thy polk breik, and rilling,
Thow and thy quene, as gredy gleddis, ye gang
With polkis to mylne, and begis baith meill and shilling.”³

We cannot give the particular details of what was afterwards called *abuizment*, *abuizement*, *bulyement*, *habilyement*.⁴ It is

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 81, 10.

² ‘Le Roman des Aventures de Fregus,’ p. 13, l. 18. Peter Langtoft mentions thus this kind of rough boots in his account of Edward I.’s war with Scotland in 1294:—

“Nostre roys Edward ait la male rage !
Et ne les prenge et tienge si estrait en kage
Ke rien lour demourge après son taliage,
Fors soul les rivelins et la nue nage.”

A rhymor of the twelfth century informs us that the Welshmen of early times wore the same kind of shoes, which he calls *revelins*:—

“A la maniere et à la guise
De Galeis fu apparelliés ;
Uns revelins avoit ès piés.”

—Perceval le Gallois, t. i. p. 61, l. 1796. Cf. p. 79, l. 2352; p. 80, l. 2370. *Rylling* (*rullion*) occurs in G. Douglas, iii. 131, 4. “Rivelins,”

says Hibbert, “which is a sort of sandals, made of untanned sealskin, being worn with the hair-side outwards, and laced on the foot with strings or thongs of leather.”—‘A Description of the Shetland Islands,’ &c., p. 119. Cf. Captain John Henderson, ‘General View of the Agriculture of the County of Caithness,’ &c., sect. viii. p. 245: London, 1812—8vo; quoted in ‘Sketch of the History of Caithness,’ &c., by James T. Calder, p. 241: Glasgow, 1861—12mo.

³ ‘The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. 19, l. 145; ‘Dunbar’s Poems,’ vol. ii. p. 71.

⁴ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 411, A.D. 1603; John Lesley, the ‘History of Scotland,’ ed. 1830, p. 71, A.D. 1503, &c. Hence the participle *habilyet*, *abulyeit*, *abilyeit*, *abulyied*,

probable that the word in its various forms meant habiliments for war, then clothing of any kind : for the form *bulyments* is still used in parts of the north to mean any kind of ragged, unshapely clothing, particularly a beggar's; and *habiliments*, outfit. Both words, however, are employed with a somewhat ludicrous meaning.

St Margaret, the queen of Malcolm III., set herself with true goodwill and energy to improve her subjects: "Fecerat enim ut mercatores, terra marique de diversis regionibus venientes, rerum venalium complures et pretiosas species, quæ ibidem adhuc ignotæ fuerant, adveherent: inter quas cum diversis coloribus vestes variaque vestium ornamenta, indigenæ compellente regina emerent; ita ejus instantia diversis vestium cultibus deinceps incedebant compositi, ut tali decore quodammodo crederentur esse renovati."¹

Matters continued to mend, and by the middle of the fifteenth century so great was the change in the mode of dress and in the manner of dressing, that the legislature deemed it for the good of the country to pass a law to regulate the kinds of dress to be worn by the different ranks of society: ". . . The commonis wifis, no thar servandis . . . war nouthar lange taile, na syd, na nackit hudis, na pokit on thar slofis, na costly curchas, as lawn or vynsis,"²

dressed, apparelled, equipped for the field. In the 'Mystery of Saint Louis,' the Constable of France says to his archers:—

"Abillez-vous tost sans arter,
Et sy gardez bien sur vostre ame
Qu'il ne vous faille clou ne lame."

The Scots had also the verb *to rewest, reweess,*

rawess, to clothe, to clothe anew, which occurs in Spenser. (O. Fr. *revestir*.)

¹ Vita S. Margaritæ, reginæ Scotiæ (A.D. MXCHII.), ap. Bolland., 10^o Junii, t. ii. p. 330, col. 2, D.

² Parl. Acts, James I., A.D. 1429, p. 18, c. 10, ed. 1814.

&c. Yet, if Brantome is to be believed, not much real progress had been made even at a much later period, for, in the third discourse of his 'Femmes Illustres,' he represents Queen Mary as being "habillée à la sauvage et à la barbaresque mode des sauvages de son pays."

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the Scottish ladies followed fashions which have been revived in our days. Dunbar, who stigmatises them, does not say that they had been imported from France; but, he uses the name of *vertugadin* under its English form:—

"Sic fardingaillis on flaggis als fatt as quhailis
Facit lyk fulis with hattis that littil availlis;
And sic fowill taillis to sweip the calsay clene,
The dust upskailis, mony fillok with fuk saillis,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene."¹

There is not, however, the slightest doubt that those fashions had originated in France.

Sir David Lyndsay contrasts the manners of a "France lady" with those of Scotch ladies dressed in articles of apparel, the *patron*, *patrone*² (Fr. *patron*) of which at least was imported from France:—

"Hail ane France lady quhen ye pleis,
Scho wil discover mouth and neis;
And with an humil countenance,
With visage³ bair, mak reverence.

¹ Dunbar, "A General Satyre," l. 71 among his Poems, vol. ii. p. 27. Cf. 'Maitland's Poems,' p. 186.

² Vide "The Complaynt of the Papingo," among Sir D. Lyndsay's Poetical Works, vol.

i. p. 323; and J. Melvill's 'Diary,' p. 14. In Pitcairn's 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 298*, A.D. 1589, *patrone* is to be found as synonymous with *shipmaster*.

³ This word was preserved in a French

Quhen our ladyis dois ryde in rane,
Suld no man have tham at disdane
Thocht thay be coverit mouth and neis."¹

Of course, Sir David pronounces the French fashion to be the better of the two; and, being constant in his partiality to France, he says elsewhere that "policie is fled agane in France."²

In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the introduction of French fashions was particularly noticed, and seems to be ascribed to Mons. d'Aubigny, who arrived in 1578 from the Continent "with manie Frenche fassones and toyes."³ At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Fines Moryson, travelling in Scotland, said that almost all in the country did wear coarse cloth made at home, but that the merchants in the cities were attired in English or French cloth. Although the gentlemen did wear English cloth, or silk, or light stuffs, &c., all followed at this time the French fashion, especially in Court; while married gentlewomen were dressed after the German fashion, with this exception, that they wore French hoods.

In a poem which contains a considerable portion of satire, and seems to have been written towards the middle of the

phrase, *visage de bois*, which seems to have been common in genteel society during the seventeenth century.—*Vide* Sir James Turner, 'Memoirs of his own Life and Times,' Appendix, No. ii. p. 273: Edinburgh, 1839—4to. The Scots had *vult* and *gan, gane*, aspect, face, countenance, which are of French origin.—*Vide* 'The Uplandis Mous and the Burges Mous,' l. 77; 'The Paddock and the Mous,' l. 54, ap. Henryson, pp. 111, 119; 'The Manner of the Crying of ane

Play,' l. 164; 'A Brash of Wowing,' ll. 28, 42, 56, 63; 'The Droichis Part of the Play,' l. 163, ap. Dunbar, vol. ii. pp. 29, 30, 43.

¹ Sir David Lyndsay's Works, 'Supplication against Syde Taillis,' l. 135.

² 'The Dreame,' among Sir D. Lyndsay's Works, vol. i. p. 239.

³ J. Melvill's 'Diary,' p. 76. Cf. 'Inventaires de la Royne Descosse,' &c., p. lxiii.

seventeenth century, the use of the costly cloths which were imported into the country in bygone days is mentioned as a proof of the luxury of the times :—

“ We used no cringes, but handes shaking,
 No bowing, shouldering, gambo-scraping,
 No French whistling, or Dutch gaping.
 We had no garments in our land,
 But what were spun by the goodwife’s hand ;
 No drap de Berry, cloaths of seal ;¹
 No stuffs ingrain’d in cocheneel ;
 No plush, no tissue cramosie ;
 No China, Turky, taffety ;
 No proud pyropus, paragon,
 Or chackarally, there was none.”²

In a comedy called “ Eastward Hoe,”³ Act i., “ enter Poldavy, a French tailor, with a Scottish farthingale and a French fall in his arms.” Mildred says, “ Tailor Poldavy, prythee fit, fit it. Is this a right Scot ? Does it clip close, and bear up round ? ”

“ It will scarcely be believed in this age,” says Lord Hailes, “ that in the last, the city ladies reformed their hereditary farthingales after the Scottish fashion.”

Of woollen stuffs, the commonest were russet and tartan, with raploch, a kind of *buriel* (O. Fr. *burels*, *buriaus*, Fr.

¹ Clément Marot, in his ‘ *Responce de la Dame au jeune fy de Pazy*,’ mentions a “ *cotte de drap de siau*,” and another one of “ *drap de sau*.” Vide ‘ *L’Amant despourveu de son esprit*,’ &c., in the ‘ *Recueil de Poésies françoises des xv^e et xvi^e siècles*,’ t. v. p. 135 : Paris, 1855-57—12mo. Cf. “ *Recherches sur l’Industrie des draps, et sur ce qui est appelé Drap du Sceau, dans les auteurs du xvi^e siècle*,” in the ‘ *Histoire du Règne de Henri IV.*,’ par Auguste Poirson, t. iv., pp. 620-622 : Paris, 1867—in-8°.

² ‘ *A choice Collection of Scots Poems*,’ part i. p. 28.

³ Dodsley’s ‘ *Collection of Old Plays*,’ vol. iv. pp. 155-157.

bure, *bureau*, a coarse woollen stuff; Sp. *burid*) manufactured at Raploch, a hamlet near Stirling,¹ on looms supplied by the Continent.² Russet was generally imported from France,³ and called *rowane russet*⁴ (which cannot be confounded with *Paryse blak*,⁵ likely a stuff of a superior kind, used only at Court or in towns). Whether this name originated from its roan colour, or the place from which it was imported, is quite uncertain. In France, the term *rouen*, from the name of the city, is used by merchants as the distinctive denomination of one species of cloth.⁶

As to tartan, the cloth seems to have been imported, with the mode of manufacture itself, from France. The word is derived from *tiretaine*,⁷ *tirtaine*, a kind of cheap

¹ *Vide* the "Complaint of the Papingo," and "Supplication against Syde Taillis," among 'Sir David Lyndsay's Poetical Works,' vol. i. p. 345; vol. ii. p. 201.

² For instance, in Ettrick Forest they called *bobbin* a weaver's quill (Fr. *bobine*).

³ See an entry of December 2, 1512, quoted in 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. 337.

⁴ 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. ii. p. 337; Crim. Trials,' part x. p. 363. A "roussat gown" is mentioned in Blind Harry's 'Wallace,' b. i. l. 239; and "5 ell of Rowanis clath to be a gon," marked *y f i* in the 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 260, A.D. 1500.

⁵ D. Laing, notes to Knox, vol. i. pp. 71, 176; 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. ii. p. 131; a 'Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe,' p. 86. In an Aberdeen register of the sixteenth century occurs "ane gounne of Parische broune," and something else of "Parische work." Another

"blak clayth allegit Ryssillit blak" is mentioned by Jamieson, who conjectures that this might be cloth imported from Lille, called in German *Ryssel*.

⁶ "Rouen. Se dit simplement, parmi les marchands, pour toile de *Rouen*."—'Dict. Trév.' Rouen supplied also the Scottish markets with hemp. "Cullane, Picardie, Roan, and all uther sortis of dressed hemp," are mentioned in the 'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A.D. 1612.—The 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 314.

⁷ *Vide* 'Rech. sur les étoffes de soie,' vol. ii. pp. 169, 250, note 1, 472; 'Notes and Queries,' fourth series, vol. v. pp. 146, 255, 370, 543. Lord Hailes, mentioning in his 'Annals,' vol. i. p. 40, note, Queen Margaret's unusual splendour at her Court (Bolland., 10 Jun., p. 330), hints that the tartan was perhaps introduced into Scotland by this princess.

This subject has been been treated at length in a large folio entitled 'Costume

cloth.¹ Tartan must have been introduced at an early date. John, Bishop of Glasgow, treasurer of James III., has an account for tartan for the use of the King, and "double tartane" for the Queen, in 1471.² In 1505 a "quhissilar" had "Frenche tartane to be ane cote." In another entry, under date of August 1538, there is mention of "iij elnis of Heland tartane" for James V., on the occasion of his making a hunting excursion to the Highlands, "price of the elne iiij s. iiij d."³ In the year 1562 six tartan plaids were purchased for Queen Mary, at the cost of £18.⁴

of the Clans, with Observations upon the Literature, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the Highlands and Western Isles during the Middle Ages; and on the Influence of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries upon their Present Condition,' by Count John Sobieski Stolberg and Charles Edward Stuart: Edinburgh, 1845. Three years later, the same Count John published a reply in defence of his work—Edinburgh, 8vo—after which it is idle to refer to William Cleland's 'Highland Host,' pp. 11-13, a small 12mo in the Grenville collection (British Museum), a poem which Lord Macaulay describes as a "Hudibrastic satire of very little intrinsic value;" to Richard Frank's 'Northern Memoirs,' to Burt's Letters, &c., and to Sir John Graham Dalyell's 'Musical Memoirs of Scotland,' pp. 106-113. The kilt, or philibeg, the tartan short coat reaching down to the knees, is not so old as is generally supposed. Dr Burton ('History of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 381) has proved that in its modern form, separate from the plaid, it was invented by an army tailor in the eighteenth century. 'Regality of Grant Court Book,' 1723-1729; General Register House, Edinburgh, June 30, 1727, says:—"Court of the lands of Pul-

chine and Skeraidteen, holdin at Delny upone the 27 Julij 1704, be Wiliam Grant, baille of the saides lands, constitute be the Right honorabill the Laird of Grant, heritor of the saidis lands—David Blair, notar and clerk. . . . The said day, by order from the Laird of Grant Younger, the said baille ordains and enactis that the haill tenants, cottars, malenders, tradesmen, and servantes within the saidis landis of Skeraidtone, Pulchine, and Calender, that are fencible men, shall provyd and have in rediness against the eight day of August nixt, ilk ane of them, Haighland coates, trewes, and short hose of tartane, of red and greine sett, broad springed, and also with gun, sword, pistoll, and durk; and with these present themselves to an rendesvouze, when called upon 48 hours advertisement."

¹ "La tirtaine dont simple gent
Sont revestu de pou d'argent."

—"Le Dit du Lendit rimé," l. 31, in 'Fables et Contes,' vol. ii. p. 302.

² See James Logan's 'Scottish Gael,' vol. i. p. 230: Edinburgh, 1831—2 vols. 8vo.

³ 'Compota Thesaurar.,' 1537-38, fol. 636.

⁴ Ibid., September 24, 1562, fol. 67 b. Cf. Dalyell, 'Musical Memoirs of Scotland,' p.

Sairge came from France,—at least, it is stated in a history of Aberdeen that a man, John Leith of Harthill, in 1639 robbed a merchant of a stick (*coupen* or *cowpon*, Fr. *coupon*), or a *tailzie* (a piece) “of French sairge of a sad gray cullor.”¹ But what was the “French blaber,” mentioned in a document of 1561? Might it not be a misreading for *black*?

Other woollen stuffs bearing names derived from French were *cadass*, *caddes* (Fr. *cadis*, a kind of drugget); *demyostage* (Fr. *demi-ostade*), a kind of woollen-stuff; *steming*, *stemying*,² —“gray French *stemming*,”³ *stennyage*, *stening*—“reid French *steining*”⁴ (O. Fr. *estamine*, Fr. *étamine*), at vii lib. the ell.” *Carissay* (O. Fr. *creseau*), kersey, was a coarse kind of cloth of home-make, from which were made *coveratours*—i.e., coverlets for beds—and *cadurces*, a sort of shield or target.⁵

113: Edinburgh and London, 1849—4to. In ‘Sketches of early Scotch History,’ p. 431, a song published by Herd, the tartan is thus praised:—

“The brawest beau in burrow’s-town,
In a’ his airs, with art made ready,
Compared to him he’s but a clown,
He’s finer far in’s tartan plaidy.”
—“Highland Laddie,” st. iii.

Scotland was of old noted for striped cloths:—

“S’ot Guiret fet .ii. robes fere . . .
De .ii. dras de soie divers.
Li uns fu d’un osterin pers,
Li autres d’un bofu raié
Que li ot d’Escoce envoié
Andels, une sue cousine.”

—‘Erec et Enide,’ MS. of the Nat. Libr., Fr. 1420, fol. 21 verso, col. 2, l. 33.

Cosmo Innes has very sensibly observed that it is comparatively of late years that nice distinctions of checks have been studied and peculiar patterns adopted by clans.—

‘Sketches of early Scotch History,’ p. 431, note.

¹ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 524, A.D. 1607; ‘The Book of Bon Accord,’ vol. i. p. 99, note. The Scots had also *tailyeit*, part. pas., proportioned, symmetrically formed (Fr. *taillé—vide* ‘Clariodus,’ p. 174), and, instead of *gray*, *lyart*, borrowed likewise from the old French, where it meant *gris pommelé*.

² Parl. Acts, James VI., A.D. 1587, ed. 1814, p. 507.

³ ‘A Collection of Inventories,’ &c., p. 280, A.D. 1579.

⁴ ‘An Account of 1633,’ ap. Innes, ‘Sketches of early Scotch History,’ p. 372, note, col. 2.

⁵ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 729*, A.D. 1502; p. 204*, A.D. 1537-38; part ix. p. 70, A.D. 1510, &c. The ‘Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.’ has nothing more than “*cadurcum quo merces proteguntur*”—vol. ii. p. 16, col. 2.

Taffeta, imported from Italy or Lyons,¹ was termed *ormaise*, *armosie* (Fr. *armoisin*, at Lyons *armoise*).

The cloth called *bombasie*, *bombesie* (Eng. *bombasin*), has often varied in texture. The name is now applied to a worsted stuff. The origin of the word seems to be the Greek βόμβυξ, a silkworm, raw silk. Then comes It. *bombice*, a silkworm; *bombicina*, tiffany. Cotton on being introduced was confounded with silk. Hence its middle and modern Greek name, βομβάκιον; middle Latin, *bambacium*; It. *bambagio*, cotton, *bambagino*, cotton-cloth; Fr. *bombasin*, *basin*,² cotton-cloth. *Poddasway*, a stuff of which both warp and woof are silk, is the Fr. *pou-de-soie*. Another form of the word is *poddiso*y, with the meaning of a rich plain silk. *Railya* may be some kind of striped satin, and derived from the O. Fr. *rayolé*, *riolé*, streaked. At all events, the Scotch had *rail*, a woman's jacket, and *raily*, a sort of large petticoat, usually made of camlet, worn over the ordinary dress by ladies, when riding on horseback, and with straps over the shoulders.

Bisset, a kind of lace, is the Fr. *bisette*, small lace, low-priced.

¹ In the tariff of 1612, thread of Lyons or Paris is mentioned.—'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 331.

² "Il est généralement admis," say the editors of 'Les Historiettes de Tallemant des Réaux,' "que les Bazin étoient de riches marchands de toiles et de draps de la ville de Troyes, qui fabriquèrent les premiers cette légère étoffe croisée à laquelle est resté le nom de *basin*."—Vol. v. p. 204: Paris, 1856—8vo. The above is an obvious mistake. As it is stated in Littré's 'Dictionnaire de la Langue française,' *voce* "Basin," this word

is derived from *bombasin*, the first syllable of which having been dropped as though it were the adjective *bon*, good. It is not so easy to make out the name of a stuff mentioned in an old will. At the end of the fourteenth century, Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bequeaths to his son and heir, along with his tilting arms, "unum rethe quod fuit in bombicino meo,"—perhaps, says Cosmo Innes, the silk dress worn over arms in the tilt-yard.—'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 332.

Cotgrave gives the meaning "plates (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kinds of stufes are stripped."

The French *crespe* has given rise to *crisp*, *crispe*, *krisp*, cob-web lawn :—

"I saw thré gay ladeis sit in a grene arbeir,

With curches, cassin tham abone, of kirsip clear and thin."¹

Buckasie, *buckacy*, *bugasine*, *bukasy*, *bukkasy*, "a kinde of fine buckeram that hath a resemblance of taffata, . . . also, the callimanco,"² which is so often mentioned in Scottish documents from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century,³ was the French *boucassin*, Eng. *bocasine*. Apparently it came from Brittany,⁴ a country frequently mentioned for its cloth, or from the Low Countries. The *bottanos*, or "peceis of linning litted blew," of the tariff of 1612,⁵ and *botano* of

¹ 'The Twa Maryit Wemen and the Wedo,' among Dunbar's Works, vol. i. pp. 61, 62.

² Cotgrave, *sub voce* "Bocasin."

³ Jamieson (Suppl., vol. i. p. 152, col. 2) quotes entries of 1474, 1478, and 1611. The word occurs also in 'The Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 20, A.D. 1574.

⁴ "Bartane Camme."—'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 310^v; 'Inventories,' p. 58, A.D. 1542. "Claith callit *bartane claith*, the elne thairof xxs."—"Tariff or Table of Rates of Customs and Valuations of Merchandises, May 22, 1597," in Andrew Halyburton's 'Ledger,' &c., p. cxiii.

"For all the claith of Fraunce and Bertane Wald noch be till her leg a gartane," &c.

—'The Droichtis Part of the Play,' v. 58, among Dunbar's Works, vol. ii. p. 39.

The last word recalls to our memory the garter, which, among the ceremonies at marriages in high life under Queen Anne, the bridegroom's man attempted, as now in France among the inferior classes, to pull from the bride's leg.—*Vide* Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 241, March 1, 1701. In England, and, I believe, in Scotland also, the "piper at a wedding has always a piece of the bride's garter tyed about his pipes."—See 'Discourse, Northumberland Gentleman and a Scotsman,' p. 24 (London, 1686—4to), quoted by Sir John Graham Dalyell, 'Musical Memoirs of Scotland,' p. 31.

⁵ 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 291.

rates, A.D. 1670, was *boutant*, a cloth manufactured at Montpellier. *Rouane* was a kind of cloth from Rouen.¹

Cammeraigne, *camerage*, *camroche*, cambric, a sort of fine linen cloth brought from Cambrai in Flanders, is the Fr. *cambrai*, *toile de Cambrai*—"ane quaiff of camorage,"² &c. *Leeno*, a name for thread gauze used in Fife and Lothian, is the Fr. *linon*, lawn. *Blanchards*, a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which had been twice bleached before being put into the loom, is from the Fr. *blancard*, *blanchard*, a sort of cloth manufactured in Normandy (Fr. *blanc*).

Chalmillett, *chamlet*, *chamlothe*, Eng. *camlet*, is the Fr. *camelot*; and *fusteany*, Eng. *fustian*, is the Fr. *fustaine*, It. *fustagno*, so named, according to Diez, from being brought from Fostat or Fossat (Cairo), in Egypt. In December 1506, John Bute, one of the fools of James IV., received for his dress a doctor's gown of *chamlet*, lined with black gray, and purfled with skins, with a hood, a doublet of *fustian*, hose, and a gray bonnet; whilst Spark, John Bute's man, had a gown of *russet*, doublet of *fustian*, and hose of *carsay*.

Pan-velvet, rough velvet, is partly Fr. *panne*, stuff. *Tryp-velvet* is an inferior kind of velvet, from Fr. *tripe*, *tripe de velours*.

Cannas, *cannes* (Fr. *canevas*, It. *canapa*, Lat. *cannabis*), is a coarse cloth made of flax or hemp. In the North, coverlets for beds are, or lately were, made of it. *Cannes-braid*, or in northern pronunciation *cannas-breed*, was often spoken of as a measure. *Vitrisch*, *vitrié*, a kind of canvas, was probably

¹ C. Innes, 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' &c., ch. viii. p. 242.

² 'A Collection of Inventories,' p. 132, A.D. 1578.

identical with "Bartane" canvas. The town of Vitré, in Brittany, has still manufactories of sail-cloth.¹

Trailye, trelye, a kind of cloth woven in the form of checks resembling lattices, is the Fr. *treillis* ("toile gommée et luisante," as well as "grosse toile dont on fait des sacs, et dont s'habillent des paysans, des manœuvres"). *Bout-claith*—"a heland kirtill of black boutclaith"²—cloth of a thin texture, is from the Fr. *bluter, bulter, beluter*, mid. Lat. *buletare*.

Virge-thread, some sort of streaked thread, is from the Fr. *vergé*, streaked.

There was a kind of cloth imported from France under the name of "Franch blake" and "Parise blak." It seems to have been a stuff of finer quality, worn chiefly at Court or in towns. In an account, charge and discharge, of the treasurer of James III., occurs this entry: "Deliverit to James Homyl . . . iiij elne of Franche blake for a syde gounne to the King, price 42s. the elne." Another article of interest is the following: Jan. 23, 1511-12: "Item, to Maister William Dunbar, for his yule leveray, vj elnis ane quartar Parise blak, to be hyme ane gowne; price eln, xls., summa xij lib. xs. "Maister George Balquhannane" was presented with a Paris black gown, on the occasion of the entry of James V.'s queen into Edinburgh. There was also a cloth of "Franch broun," which seems to have been of less value than the black. In the account of the treasurer of James III., already quoted, there is this item:

¹ 'Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. p. 345; 'The Book of the Rates of Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' &c., A.D. 1612,

in Halyburton's 'Ledger,' p. 319.

² 'A Collection of Inventories,' &c., p. 223 A.D. 1578. Printed at Edinburgh, 1815-4to.

“Two elne and ane halve of Franche broun, . . . price elne, 30s.”

There were several other sorts of cloth that drew their names from the places where they were manufactured. *Drap de Berry* was so designated from Berry, a province of old France; *Croy claycht*, from Croy, in Picardy, nine miles from Amiens; and *Bridges* or *Brug* satine, from Bruges. “Cloaths of *seel*” may be the same as a cloth that went by the names of *drap de siau*, *drap de sau*, *drap de sieau*:—

“Sa ceinture honorable, ainsi que ses jartieres,
Furent d’un drap du seau, mais j’entends des lizieres.”¹

Paragon was a rich cloth imported, as would appear, either from Italy or from the East, and called so on account of its excellence. At Smyrna, the finest stuffs which the Venetian merchants bought were called *paragone di Venezia*. Likely the sort of cloth which was named *plesance*, from Piacenza in Italy, was imported from France.² *Chackarraly*, apparently, was some kind of checkered or variegated cloth, and probably its name was borrowed from the French. At all events, there was formerly a species of cotton cloth of the same description, imported into France from India, chiefly from Surate, and called *chacart*.

Other Eastern cloths used in Scotland generally bore the same name as in France. *Le bord Alexander*, mentioned in a list of donations to the altar of St Fergus, in the church

¹ Mathurin Regnier, satyre x. See before, p. 73.

² ‘Accounts of the Lord Treasurers of Scotland’ for 1473 and 1498, vol. i. pp. 72, 386.

of St Andrews,¹ is the French *bordat*, a name belonging to a kind of cloth manufactured at Alexandria and other towns in Egypt.

Another church seems to have been provided with similar textures. Aberdeen cathedral could show robes and hangings made from the cloth-of-gold taken in the English tents at Bannockburn, or woven in the looms of Bruges and Arras, of Venice and Florence. That such articles were not very common in Scotland at the time may be inferred from the fact that Queen Mary gave some of those spoils to make a showy doublet to Bothwell and a bed to Prince James.²

Cramesye, *crammasy*, *cramosie*, cloth of crimson colour, is the Fr. *cramoisi*; It. *crenisi*, *cremisino*; Sp. *carmesi*; Port. *carmezim*; Arab. *karmesi*, from *kermes*, the name of the worm from which the dye is obtained. *Crammasy*, *cramasy*, means of or belonging to crimson. The cloth was of various textures, and was a favourite article of wear, but its use was not confined to dress:—

“When we cam’ in by Glasgow toun,
We were a comley’sight to see:
My love was clad i’ the black velvet,
And I mysell in cramoisie.”³

It was used as part of the “camparissonis” of a horse:—

¹ MS. written in 1525. In Scot. as in old Eng., *altar* was written *awter*, *awtere* (old Fr. *autier*). ‘The Promptorium Parvulorum,’ vol. i. p. 181, has *fruntelle of an awtere*.

² See ‘Inventories of Mary Queen of Scots,’ p. 53, and Pref. p. xxvi; and ‘A Lost Chapter in the History of Mary . . . recovered,’

&c., by John Stuart, p. 14: Edinburgh, 1874—4to.

³ “Waly waly,” among ‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ collected and edited by Aytoun; vol. i. p. 132: Edinburgh and London, 1859—post 8vo.

“ Her selle it was of the royal bone,
 Full seemly was that sight to see !
 Stiffly set with precious stone,
 And compass'd all with cramoisie.”¹

There were other cloths of *cramoisie*. Thus there were *crammesy*, *crammassy*, *crammacy*, *crammasy-velvet* and *crammacy-satin*—both used for clothing, as well as for other purposes. Before James V. set out on his expedition by sea round his dominions, on the 21st of May 1540, ten ells of red “crammesy velvet” were given to the chief tailor of the king’s household, “to make him ane cote and ane pair of breekis for the sea.” In May 1539 a “crammassy welvot” gown was presented, at the king’s expense, to Madame Gresmore in St Andrews, on her marriage to the Laird of Creech. It cost £108. Let us mention also a more interesting item, “Ane cott of sad cramasy velvott, quhilk was the kingis graces enterie coit in Pareis, reschit all our with gold,”² &c.

It was used as a canopy :—

“ And first hir mett the burgess of the toun,
 Richlie arrayit as become thame to be,
 Of quhom they chesit four men of renoun,
 In gouns of velvot, young, abill, and lustie,
 To beir the pail of velvet cramasé
 Aboon hir heid, as the custome hes bein.”³

A document exhibits “ane gown of cramasy sating, broderit on

¹ “Thomas of Ercildoune,” among ‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ collected and edited by Aytoun ; vol. i. p. 28 : Edinburgh and London, 1859—post 8vo.

² ‘A Collection of Inventories,’ &c., p. 80, A. D. 1542.

³ “The Queinis Reception at Aberdein,” st. ii., among Dunbar’s Poems, vol. i. p. 153.

the self with threidis of gold, of the Franche fassown,"¹ very similar to those described elsewhere :—

“With gabert wark wrocht wondrous sure,
Purfil'd with gold and silver pure.”²

Here is another use to which *crammacy*-satin was put : March 31, 1539—“Deliverit to Johnne Young, browdstar, iij elnis half elne of crammacy sating to the stand of clath of gold workand to the kingis chapell ; price of the elne iij lib. xs., summa, xij lib. vs.

Pourpoure, purple, is the Fr. *pourpre*, a fashionable colour. On March 31, 1539, two of the sons of James V., Lord James of Kelso and Lord James of St Andrews, had suits consisting of “gownis of gray sating of Venyse,” “coitis with slevis of purple welvot,” “waltit with gray welvot,” “hose of Rissilis black lynit with blew,” with “blak taffeteis to draw them with,” “twa welvot bonnetis with pasments of silk, and ane marrabus bonett,” “beltis and garbanis of taffiteis,” and “blak welvot shone.”

Pyropus seems to have been cloth of a bright red (Fr. *pyrope*, Lat. *pyropus*, a carbuncle of fiery redness) ; but in our researches on silks we have never met such a word.

¹ ‘A Collection of Inventories . . . of the Royal Wardrobe,’ &c., p. 80, A.D. 1542. Further on—pp. 133, 148, A.D. 1561—we read *cordeleris knottis*, an ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies (Fr. *cordelière*), *cordon*, a string, also a wreath, and *cordoniit*, wreathed.

² ‘A Choice Collection of Scots Poems,’ part ii. p. 7. Jamieson derives *gabert* from Fr. *guipure*,—“a gross black thread,” says

Cotgrave, “whipt about with silk ;” but elsewhere Jamieson translates *galbert* by *mantle* (Fr. *gabert*). We will not decide whether *galbert* is derived from the Fr. *galbrun* (low Latin *galabrunus*)—see Du Cange’s Gloss. and Raynouard’s ‘Lexique Roman,’ t. vi. p. 26—but we will note that the root *gal* occurs in the name of another garment, *galcott*, *galcoit*, by which a jacket “of tartane work” is perhaps meant.

We must not forget the French cloth *colour de roy*, so denominated from its colour. Two entries of 1538, quoted by Pitcairn,¹ go to show that it was the common dress of the royal falconers;² and Cotgrave states that it was of dark hue.³ Cloth-of-gold, generally designed as *baudkin toldour, toldoir, tweldore*, is the French *toile d'or*.⁴

There are several words of a general import, or relating to parts of dress, or to the making of dress, that come from the French. Silk is called *soy* (Fr. *soie*), ribbon is *ruben* (Fr. *ruban*), and embroidery, *orphir* (Fr. *orfroi*). *Tatch*, a fringe, a shoulder-knot (Ettr.), is the Fr. *attache*, "a thing fastened on, or tyed unto another thing."⁵

Traced, laced, comes from the O. Fr. *tressir*, faire un tissu. *Frunctit*, puckered, is the Fr. *froncé*, from *froncer*, "to gather, plait, fold, wrinkle, crumple, frumple;"⁶ *broderrit*, embroidered, is from *broder*, to embroider; and to *pasment* (Fr. *passementer*) means to trim with lace, gold, &c. For instance, "Ane hieland mantill of blak freis pasmentit with gold," &c. *Pasments* are strips of lace sewed on clothes; and *pasmentar* (Fr. *passementier*) may mean *upholsterer*.

Fent (Fr. *fente*) is an opening in a sleeve, shirt, &c.; *burlet*, a standing or stuffed neck for a gown, is the Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*; and *lumbart*, the skirt of a coat, the Fr. *lumbaire*. *Laich*

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. pp. 295, 298.

² If falcons generally were imported from Scotland to France, the implements to use them were of French make.—'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 318*, A.D. 1541; 'Les Ecossois en France,' vol. i. p. 427, note 2.

³ "Couleur de roy" was in old time purple,

but now is bright tawny, &c.—Vide 'The Parliament of Beistis,' ap. Henryson, p. 140.

⁴ 'A Collection of Inventories,' &c., pp. 34, 43, 44. Cf. G. Douglas, ii. 57, 31.

⁵ Cotgrave, *sub voce* "Attache."

⁶ *Ibid.*, *sub voce* "Fronser."

of a coit seems to be the Fr. *laize*, "largeur d'une étoffe entre deux lisières."

Watson's Collection supplies us with words relating to pieces of female dress:—

" My lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man ;
.
For she invents a thousand toys
That house and hold and all destroys—
.
Rebats, ribands, bands, and ruff,
.
French gows¹ cut out and double banded," &c.²

Female head-gear was much indebted to French for its designations. *Coil* or *kell*³ (O. Fr. *calle*) was a cap, or the hinder part of a cap, the meaning at the present day in the north.

" . . . quhar fro anon thare landis
Ane hundreth ladyes, lusty in to wedis,
Als fresch as flouris that in May up spredis,

¹ Must we read *gowns*, or ascribe that word to *petite oye* (Eng. *goose*, *geese*), which existed in French with the sense of the ribbons, the trimming, and all the ornaments of dress?

² "The Speech of a Fife Laird," &c., in 'A Choice Collection of Scots Poems,' part i. p. 30.

³ "In Honour of London," l. 47, ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 79. Cf. 'Etudes de Philologie comparée sur l'Argot,' *voce* "Calége," p. 84, col. 2, note 2; and Nares's Glossary, *voc.* "Callet" and "Callot." *Coil* occurs in the "Satyre of the thre Estaitis," and Chalmers ('Sir D. Lyndsay's Poetical

Works,' vol. ii. p. 101) derives it from Fr. *cagoule*, which seems to have also given rise to Eng. *cowl*. The Welsh have *cowyll*, s. m., a garment, or cloak with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage, &c.—W. Owen Pughe, a 'Dictionary of the Welsh Language,' vol. i. p. 239, col. i. Two words in Gaelic may be connected with the above,—1°, *caile*, s. f., a quean or slut, a vulgar girl, a harlot, Eng. *callat* (Shakespeare, "Henry VI.," Part. ii. Act i. sc. 3); 2°, *caileag*, s. f., diminutive of *caile*, a little girl, and not implying the reproachful idea attached to that word.

In kirtillis grene, withoutyn kell or bandis,
Thair brycht hairis hang gletering on the strandis
In tressis clere, wyppit wyth goldyn thredis,
With pappis quhite, and mydlis small as wandis."¹

Callot (Fr. *calotte*) was a mutch or cap without a *bord* (Fr. *bord*),² which seems to be much the same piece of dress as *capusche* (Fr. *capuce*). *Tokie* (Fr. *toque*) was an old woman's head-dress which resembled a monk's cowl, while *toque* itself was used to denote the cushion worn on the fore-part of the head, over which the hair was combed. *Huttock* is *haute toque*.

"Great Kennedy and Dunbar, yet undead,
And Quintyn, with a huttock on his head."³

The *bigonet* (Fr. *béguin*⁴) was a linen cap or coif, commonly worn when the female was in dress, and, no doubt, tied at times by pretty *railyettes* (Fr. *relier*):—

"And gie to me my bigonet,
My bishops satin gown,"⁵ &c.

¹ "The Golden Targe," st. 7; among Dunbar's Poems, vol. i. p. 13.

² ". . . Marchans et autres gens roturiers n'eussent osé porter en leurs habillemens non pas un simple *bord* de soy," &c.—'Les Contes et Discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 26 verso.

³ See Gawin Douglas, "Palace of Honour," among his 'Poetical Works,' vol. i. p. 36, l. 14.

⁴ In the Chamberlain's Accounts for 1329, vol. i. p. 72, *begynis* occurs with *cindonis*, and seems to be derived from *béguin*. Jamieson,

who quotes the entry in his notes on 'Barbour's Bruce,' p. 101, is at a loss to explain *begynis*. He has omitted it in his 'Etymological Dictionary.'

There occurs *how* or *hoo*, nightcap. Was it not a derivation from *huve*, which we find in a French pastoral published by Roquefort, 'De l'Etat de la Poésie française dans les xii^e et xiii^e siècles,' p. 391? Cf. Du Cange's 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' voce "Huva," 2.

⁵ Scotch song, "There's nae luck about the Hoose."

Another sort of cap was called *awmous* (O. Fr. *aumusse*). There is a piece of head-dress often mentioned in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials' under the names of *curch*, *curche*, *cursh*, *courshet*. It also appears under the form of *courche*, *courchie*, *courtshaw*, and *curge*. It is the Fr. *couvrechef*, O. Fr. *courcet*, Walloon *courchê*, Eng. *kerchief*,¹ and seems to have been worn especially by widows.

"O is my basnet a widow's curch?
Or my lance a wand of the willow-tree?
Or my arm a ladye's lilye hand,
That an English lord should lightly me?"

Scots females wore also a large bonnet, named *bon grace*,² a term likewise applied to a coarse straw hat made and used by the peasantry of Roxburghshire; and a *besong*, a term formerly current to distinguish a species of handkerchief crossed upon the breast,³ and perhaps derived from the French.

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 242, A.D. 1591; vol. ii. p. 392, A.D. 1602; p. 463, A.D. 1605, &c.; 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 32, A.D. 1574; the 'Book of Bon Accord,' &c., vol. i. p. 199, note; "Kinmont Willie," st. x., 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' vol. ii. p. 53: Edinburgh, 1861.

² This word seems to have been used in England, if we may believe Cotgrave, who mentions it as being derived from Fr. *bonne-grâce*, the Eng. *boon-grace*, which is the same, except in pronunciation. In 'Cleveland' we read, "his butter'd bon-grace, that film of a demicaster."—Works, p. 81: London, 1687. It is well known that beaver hats were not common.—*Vide* Ben Jonson's "Cynthia Revels," Act i. sc. 1. Howell sends one from Paris (Lett.

17) as a great rarity. See also Hall's 'Chronicle,' edited by Sir Henry Ellis, p. 593. In the tariff of 1612, French felt hats lined with velvet are valued at £48 the dozen, and the same lined with taffety, £24.—The 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 314. In the Accounts of the Burgh of Aberdeen for 1644-45, a French black hat is appraised £6, 13s. 4d.—The 'Miscellany of the Spalding Club,' vol. v. p. 163.

³ Chambers's 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' ed. 1825, vol. ii. p. 59. We did not mention the *cornettis*, which occur in inventories of 1578, quoted by Jamieson, because he leaves the word without any explanation, and contents himself with referring to the *Trévoux Dictionary*.

Torett- or *torrett-claith*, *turit*, *turet*, a muffler, is the O. Fr. *touret de nez*; *wympil*, a veil, or woman's hood.¹

Pinner, a kind of female head-dress, with lappets pinned to the temples, which reach as far as the breast, and are fastened to it, seems to be the same as the O. Fr. *pignoir*. *Cornith*, some kind of head-dress, appears to be the same as *cornette*, "the two ends of a coif, which resemble horns." *Panash* (Fr. *panache*) is a plume worn in the hat. *Orilyeit* (Fr. *oreillet*, *oreillete*) is a piece of cloth, used for covering the ears at night.² *Mussal*, *myssal*, *mussaling*, means a veil; and when ladies wore it, they were said to be *muselit*, *missalit*³ (O. Fr. *emmuselé*).

In the old inventories and accounts of the expenses incurred on James VI.'s marriage, in May 1590, we meet with *jup*, *jupe*, *jowp*, *jowpe*, and *jowpoun* (Fr. *jupe*, *jupon*), a short cassock. This piece of dress was often *stellat*⁴ (O. Fr. *estellé*), or ornamented with "pasmentis of gold clinkand,"⁵—in French, *de passements de clinquant*.

Casakene, *cassikin*⁶ (Fr. *casquin*, camisole, petite casaque

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 218, 28. Hence to *wympil* (iii. 27, 9), to fold, to wrap.

² Pierre Grosnet addresses thus ladies:—
"Vos oreillettes de velours . . .
En enfer vous feront grant guerre."
—Les Motz dorez de Cathon.

³ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 266, A.D. 1592; vol. ii. p. 383, A.D. 1616. "S. Salvadour, qui s'estoit *emmuselé* et caché de sa cape."—'Les Contes et Discours d'Eutrapel,' f. 143 *verso*.

⁴ *Vide* 'Clariodus,' p. 222, l. 1009; p. 335, l. 1731. Cf. 'Recherches sur les étoffes de soie,' vol. i. p. 362; vol. ii. pp. 13-15, &c.

⁵ 'Papers relative to the Marriage of King James VI.,' Appendix, No. ii. pp. 15, 21. G.

Douglas has *parsmentis* (ii. 257, 23), which his editor, J. Smal, translates "coats of divers colours." In "Philotus," a pimp, to seduce a young maid, promises her "claithis on cullouris cuttit out, And all pasmentit round about."—Fol. B 2 *verso*, sts. 28, 30. Cf. 'Dom. Ann. of Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 376, 377; 'Family Jewels and Valuables of Glenurquhy,' entailed, 1640, ap. Innes, 'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 510.

⁶ Calderwood, January 1610; Chambers's 'Dom. Ann. of Scot.,' A.D. 1610, vol. i. p. 427. In the time of Noël du Fail, young Frenchmen wore *casaquins*.—*Vide* his 'Contes,' fol. 143 *verso*.

à l'usage des femmes, connected with Eng. *cassok*), was a kind of surtout; *cartoush*, *curtoush* (Fr. *court* and *housse*, "a short mantle of course cloth (and all of a peece), worn in ill weather by country women about their head and shoulders"—Cotg.), was a bedgown, tight round the waist, with short skirts, having the corners rounded off, somewhat in the fashion of a riding-habit. *Stomok* is the piece of dress that was called in later times *stomacher* or *stomager*. In certain districts of France, female peasants wear on their breasts a piece of cloth, which is termed *pièce d'estomac*.

Valicot, *wylecot*, *wilie-coat*, or *wallaquite* in northern pronunciation, a kind of under woollen jerkin, seems to come from the Fr. *voile*, with the addition of *coat*. "Gelcott, gelcoit of quhit tertane," "gelcot of tertane work,"¹ appears to be the same word. "*Ballant-bodice*, made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in Scotland, is made up of the O. Fr. *balene*, Fr. *baleine*, and *bodice*; *balenes*, whalebone bodies, French bodies," says Cotgrave.

Tischay, *tische*, *tysche* (Fr. *tissu*²) was a girdle; a *rebat* (Fr. *rabat*, Eng. *rebato*³) was the hood of a mantle, *rocklay*, *rokely*, *rokelay* (O. Fr. *rocket*, *roquet*, Fr. *rochet*). *Shephron*, mentioned also among such "toys," seems to be connected with Fr. *chaperon*.⁴ *Vaskene*, *vasquine*, is the Fr. *basquine*, explained by Cotgrave, "a kirtle or petticoat; also a Spanish vardingale."

¹ 'Registers of the Council of Aberdeen,' v. 19, 20.

² G. Douglas, ii. 49, 24; iii. 236, 27; iv. 113, 31. In a letter published by Captain E. Dunbar, we read: "The laird is gone to my Lord Balantir's buriall this morning, and your black cloaths are on him as yet; but you will have them to-morrows morning be seven

a clock."—'Social Life in former Days, chiefly in the Province of Moray,' &c., p. 281: Edinburgh, 1865—8vo.

³ Vide 'A Woman killed with Kindness.'

⁴ Vide 'Recherches sur le Commerce, la Fabrication, et l'Usage des Etoffes de soie,' &c., vol. i. pp. 79, 80; vol. ii. p. 450. See also hereafter, ch. v. ("Fine Arts"), p. 108.

The *vertgadin*, *vardingard*, *vardingall*, *verdingale*,¹ a farthingale, is the Fr. *vertugadin*. There was a coarse gown, called *sclavin*, *sclaveyn*,² which, no doubt, was the same piece of dress as that so frequently mentioned under the name of *esclavine* in the old French romances. Later, a light gown cut in the middle was introduced in the sixteenth century, under the name of *chymour*, *chymmer* (Fr. *simarre*),³ doubtlessly by

“An tailzeour, quihlk hes fosterit in France,
Than can mak garmentis on the gayest gyse.”⁴

The *surcoat*, after having been used as an overcoat, became a *waistcoat*, an under-doublet, sometimes made of satin, and imported from France.⁵ *Foistiecor*, *justiecor*,⁶ *justicat*, *justicoat*, a tightly-fitting body-coat, is the Fr. *justaucorps*.

Stoyle, a long vest reaching to the ankles, comes from the O. Fr. *stole*, Lat. *stola*. *Polonie*, *pollonian*, *polonaise*, *palonie*, was a dress of various shape, and adapted to the wear of men or boys, according to form.

Galbert, a mantle, is the O. Fr. *galvardine*. The form in the north is *gilbert*, and is still used. *Talbart*, *tolbert*, *tavert*, a wide

¹ ‘Inventaires de la Royne Descosse,’ &c., p. xxviii, note 3.

² ‘Orfeo and Heurodis,’ v. 190; the ‘Geste of King Horn,’ v. 1063.

³ Henryson’s Fables, the Prologue, l. 30; Laing’s edition, p. 156. Todd, in his additions to Dr Johnson’s Dictionary, gives, after “*chimar*, s., a part of a bishop’s dress,” “*chimare*, s., a robe,” and quotes Wheatly. In old French we had *chamarre*, which Littré considers as the primitive form of *simarre*, and which gave rise to the verb *chamarrer*. Victor Hugo has introduced into his ‘Ruy

Blas,’ Act i. sc. 2, *chamarre*, to mean *embroideries*, *ornaments*.

⁴ ‘The Tragedie of the Cardinall,’ among the Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay, vol. ii. p. 237. Let us note the word *gyse* (Fr. and Eng. *guise*), mode, fashion, used also in the “Testament of Cresseid,” l. 164; Laing’s edition, p. 81.

⁵ ‘Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ A.D. 1473, vol. i. p. 15.

⁶ Privy Council record, quoted by R. Chambers, ‘Dom. Ann. of Scot.,’ vol. ii. p. 358, A.D. 1673.

loose overcoat, the painted overcoat worn by heralds, Eng. *tabard*, is the Fr. *tabard*, It. *tabarro*, Span. *tabardo*. *Junc-turer*, a name for a greatcoat (Roxb.), seems to be the same as the O. Fr. *joincture*.

It may not be out of place to mention two pieces of clerical dress—viz., *rockat* and *surpeclaithe*. *Rockat* is the Eng. *rochet*, Fr. *rochet*, It. *rocchetto*, a garment of plaited lawn worn by bishops; whilst *surpeclaithe*, a surplice, is evidently from the same word as surplice, Fr. *surplis*, O. Fr. *sorpeliz*, *surpeliz*, *surpelis*, mid. Lat. *superpelliceum*—that is, a linen gown worn over the woollen or furry clothing of the officiating ecclesiastic, with the addition of *claithe*, cloth.

Probably the *caprowsy*—which, according to Ramsay, was an upper garment, and to Jamieson a short cloak with a hood¹—is a corruption of *cape rosine*; for garments of rosy colour were not uncommon in Scotland:²—

“Thow held the burch lang with ane borrowit gown,
And ane caprowsy barkit all with sweet.”³

Capados, which has not been satisfactorily explained,⁴ may be

¹ Cf. Laing, Glossary to Dunbar, and ‘Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ l. 202, vol. ii. pp. 73, 468. In the tariff of 1612 occurs “Pareis mantel cullored, the piece, viii lib., and uncollored, vi lib.,” which undoubtedly must be understood a cloak of Paris make, with or without collar.—*Vide* the ‘Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,’ p. 290.

² *Vide* ‘Clariodus,’ p. 340, l. 1873, where the rhymer introduces a gown “rosey of dew beauté;” ‘A Collection of Inventories,’ p. 125, for “incarnet velvet.” In “Lybeaus

Disconus,” i. 874, ap. Ritson’s ‘Early English Metr. Rom.,” vol. ii. p. 38, it is said of a lady that “her mantyll was rosyne.”

³ ‘The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. xxvi.—Dunbar’s Poems, vol. ii. p. 73.

⁴ *Vide* “Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyght,” l. 572. Cf. ll. 186, 1930; Sir Fred. Madden’s note, pp. 314, 315. *Adous*, *ados*, with the sense of *cover*, occurs in “Gui de Bourgogne,” l. 2609, p. 79; and in ‘Partonopeus de Blois,’ vol. i. p. 81, l. 2432. In “Gaydon,” l. 4284, p. 129, *adourz* is synonymous with *arms*.

mentioned here. It is perhaps connected with the Sp. *capa*, a cloak. *Cardinal* was a long cloak worn by women, originally made of cloth of scarlet colour, like that worn by a cardinal—hence its name. Such an outer garment might have been seen in country churches in the north, gracing the figure of some aged old-fashioned woman, down to a few years ago.

Coverings for the hands were indebted to the French language for their designations. *Mitten*, *mittain*,¹ a glove without fingers, hence called in the north “hummel mitten,” is the Fr. *mitaine*; low Lat. *mitela*, *mitana*. *Chevron* is the Fr. *chevreau*,² a kid. Kid leather is also called *schiverone*. Dumbiedikes, in the ‘Heart of Mid-Lothian,’ leaves his malediction to his son if he gives the minister or doctor even “a pair of black chevrons.” It is still a practice in some of the southern counties for the bridegroom to give the minister, who marries him, a pair of black kid-gloves. *Poynie*³ is the Fr. *poing*; *muffle*, *moufle*, *muffitie*, a kind of mitten, made either of leather or of worsted knitted, is of the same origin, *moufle*.

Coverings for the legs and feet were of various kinds, and some of them bore names derived from French, no doubt, because the articles themselves came first from France. A kind of buskin, or half-boot, called *botyn*,⁴ *bottine*, is the Fr. *bottine* (Walloon, *botekène*), cothurne.

¹ ‘The Wolf, the Foxe, and the Cadgear,’ l. 109, among ‘Henryson’s Fables,’ p. 185.

² Nares, Glossary, &c., *voce* “Cheveril,” a kid, more commonly kid leather, derives this

old English word from *chevreuil*, which is a mistake.

³ *Punye*, a small body of men, is our *poignée*.

⁴ G. Douglas, vol. ii. p. 40, l. 31.

“Thow bringis the Carrik clay to Edinburgh corse,
Upoun thy botingis hobland, hard as horne;
Stra wispis hingis owt, quhair that the wattis ar worne.”¹

Another form, *brodikin*, *brodykynn*, *brottekin*, *brotikin*, is the Fr. *brodequin*. *Spatril*, a kind of shoe, appears to be the same with Fr. *espadrille*, a name given in the Pyrenees to a sort of shoe, called also *spatrilie*, *spardègne*, diminutive of Span. *sparto*. A slipper was called *mull*² (Fr. *mule*). Another name for a slipper was in various forms *pantoufle*,³ *pantust*, *pantuisil* (Fr. *pantoufle*). *Pantoun* is the form used by Dunbar.

“Than cam in Dunbar the makkar,
On all the flure thair was nane frakkar,
And thare he daunsit the dirrye dantoun;
He hoppet lyk a fillie wantoun,
For luiff of Musgraiffe, men tellis me;
He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun:
A mirrear dance mycht na man see.”⁴

A thin-soled shoe or pump was *scarpin* (Fr. *escarpin*), the more general use⁵ of which a satirical poet describes as a proof of the increase of pride and luxury:—

¹ ‘The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. xxvii.—Dunbar’s Poems, vol. ii. p. 73.

Watts, *wats*, or *wauts*, according to northern pronunciation and still in common use, hitherto unexplained, are the welts of the botings. The straw hanging from the “watts” is the straw put into the botings as a sole,—a practice which still prevails. Such straw is called in the north nowadays “a shee-wisp.”

² ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 495, A.D. 1567-68; p. 146, A.D. 1586; p. 391, A.D. 1596.

Mary of Guise, and at least one of her female attendants, ordered their *meulles* and shoes in Paris.—Vide ‘Les Ecosais en France,’ &c., vol. i. p. 435.

³ ‘Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ pp. 224, 334.

⁴ ‘Of a Dance in the Quenis Chalmer,’ st. iv.—Dunbar’s Poems, vol. i. p. 120.

⁵ Before, the exportation of shoes, as well as of butter, cheese, and candles, had been prohibited by 4 James VI., ch. 59.

“*Et tout est à la mode de France.*

Thair dry scarpennis, baith tryme and meit;
Thair mullis¹ glitteran on thair feit.”²

Gamaches, gaiters reaching to the knees, were also imported into Scotland, with their name sometimes slightly corrupted into *gramashes* and *gamashous*,—terms which, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source as *gamesons*. Whether *sutor*³ came from Fr. *sueur*, or directly from the Latin, is not, as it would appear at first glance, easy to determine. *Tannerce* (Fr. *tanner*, to dress leather with *tan*, the bark of young oak) is a tanwork (Fr. *tannerie*). The word is always accented on the last syllable.⁴

Corbuyle, leather thickened and hardened in the preparation, or jacked leather, is the Fr. *cuir bouilli*.

Shankis, or stockings of costly materials, seem to have been scarce; for we find “ane pair of reid silk schankis,” in 1596,⁵

¹ The French, said an English poet of his countrymen—

“Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.”
—‘*Hudibras*,’ Part i. c. iii. 924.

Ben Jonson, describing a mere Englishman who affected to be French, thus attacks him in his epigram 86:—

“Would you believe, when you this monsieur see,
That his whole body should speak French, not he;
That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,
And shoe and tye, and garter, should come hither,
And land on one, whose face durst never be
Toward the sea?”

Long before, Sir Thomas More had written in his ‘*Lucubrations*,’ p. 206:—

“At quisquis insula satus Britannica,
Si patriam insolens fastidiet suam

Ut more simiæ laboret fingere,
Et æmulare Gallicas ineptias,
Ex amne Gallo ego hunc opinor ebrium.
Ergo ex Britanno ut Gallus esse nititur,
Sic Dii jubete, fiat ex gallo capus.”

² Maitland’s Poems, p. 184.

³ “In the fourteenth of October
Was ne’er a sutor sober.”—Prov.

Souter occurs also in early English literature—namely, in Chaucer; but it is now almost obsolete, except in Scotland, the Border counties, and Yorkshire.

⁴ Vide Lyall’s ‘*Travels in Russia*,’ vol. i. p. 262.

⁵ ‘*Crim. Trials*,’ vol. i. p. 391. In Scots, as in English, *shank* means *leg*; and *red-shank* is synonymous with *Highlander*, this portion of the Scottish nation having been so “sur-

mentioned as something not common. King James VI. addressed his cousin, the Earl of Mar, beseeching the loan of "the pair of silken hose," in order to grace his royal person at the reception of the Spanish ambassador.¹ *Shankis of silk* are also mentioned in "Philotus,"² and in an account of 1636, with "ane black French bever hat."³ *Castin hois* seem to be hose of a chestnut colour. *Castin* is the Fr. *châtain*, Lat. *castaneus*.

Undoubtedly if there was in Scotland any home-made embroidery, the natives owed that refined art to the lessons of their allies; and, as we write, we are informed that in more than one Scottish village lingers the tradition of a French tambour-stitch, which was probably imported when the newest fashions came from the Court of Blois or Fontainebleau.⁴ The

named of their immoderate maunching up the red-shanks, or red herrings."—'The Harl. Miscell.,' vol. vi. p. 163. The following passage, showing the state of the shoemaking trade in the Highlands of Scotland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and how the Highlanders came to be denominated *red-shanks*, is extracted from the curious letter of John Elder, a Highland priest, to King Henry VIII., A.D. 1543. The letter itself has been printed at full length in the 'Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis,' vol. i. pp. 23-32: "And agayne in wynter, whene the froest is mooste vehement, . . . we go a huntynge, and after that we have slayne redd deir, we flaye off the skyne, bey and bey, and settinge of our hair foote on the insyde therof, for neide of cunnyng shoemakers, by your grace's pardon, we play the sutters," &c.

¹ 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 201. Some other facts collected by Buckle, 'Hist. of Civilisation in England,' vol. ii. p. 266, note 4, show that James VI. was ex-

tremely *power* (Fr. *pauvre*).—Vide 'A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents,' &c., A.D. 1544. After his accession to the English throne, he found in his new kingdom, with a passion for silk stockings, some which were of home make.—Vide 'Recherches sur le Commerce des Étoffes de soie,' vol. ii. p. 315; Ben Jonson, "Every Man in his Humour," Act i. sc. 2; and other dramatic writers—viz., the authors of "Miseries of Inforced Marriage," "The Roaring Girl," Act i. sc. 1, and of "The Hog has lost his Pearl"—1614. In the tariff of 1612, silk stockings of Milan or France are priced £12 and £15, according to the size.—'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 327. On the silk stockings of Henri II. of France, see the 'Revue rétrospective,' vol. iv. p. 20.

² Fol. B 2 verso, st. 28; 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 377, A.D. 1603.

³ 'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 374, note, col. i.

⁴ An English chronicler, mentioning the

Queen of James V. employed part of her time in embroidery, and no doubt the ladies of the Court followed her example. There are in the Treasurer's books entries regarding different kinds of thread used in it. "March 25, 1539: Item, send to Linlithgow, be Katheryne Ballendene, to the Queenis grace, twa pound of sewing gold, price thair of xxiiij lib." "Item, ane pound of sewing silver, xiiij lib. vjs." "Item, ix vnce of blak Paryse silk, liiijs." "Item, xvj lang bobennis (Fr. *bobines*), price of the pece, vs. iiijd.; summa iiij lib. vs. iiijd." "Item, xvj schort bobenis, ladit at vjs. viijd.; summa v lib. vs. viijd."

In Scotland, as well as in other European countries, furs were in great estimation,—so much so, that in 1420 an act was passed to prohibit all persons below the rank of knights and lords of 200 marks rent from wearing costly furs, confining their decorations to "serpes, beltes, broches, and chainzies."¹ It is probable that they were imported from Flanders.² Their names, however, smack of France and South Britain. *Pillour*, *pelure* (O. Fr. *pelure*), is a general name for costly fur:—

arrival of the French ambassadors in 1518, says that with them "came a great nombre of rascal, and pedlers, and inellers, and brought ouer hattes and cappes, and diuerse merchandise, vncustomed, all vnder the coloure of the trussery of the ambassadours. . . . The young galantes of Fraunce had coates garded with one colour, cut in .x. or .xii. partes, very richely to beholde. . . . The admyrall [Lord Boneuet] was in a goune of cloth of siluer, raysed, furred with ryche sables, and al his company almost were in a new fassioun garment called a *shemewo*, which was in effect a goune, cut in the middle."—Hall's Chronicle, pp. 593, 594, ed. 1809.

¹ Acts, 9 James I., ch. 118. The *serpe* was apparently a sort of *fibula*, made in a hooked form, like a pruning-knife, called in French *serpe*.

² The commonest furs were products of North Britain, if not imported from Ireland. The author of 'The Libel of English Policy,' A.D. 1436, after having said that "martenus gode, ben here marchaundyse," adds:—

"Hertys hydes, and other of venerye,
Skynnes of otere, and fox is here chaffare,
Felles of kydde and conyes grete plenté."

—Th. Wright's 'Political Poems and Songs,' Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 186.

“Her hode of a herde hew, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of palwerk, of perre to pay.”¹

Pane (O. Fr. *panne*, *penne*) is another term for fur :—

“Ther com a schip of Norway
To Sir Rohantes hold,
With haukes white and grey,
And panes fair y fold.”²

Purray, *purry*, a species of fur, is the Fr. *fourée*. *Martrik*, *martrick*,³ sable, is the Fr. *martre*. Lady Jane, daughter of James V., had in 1539 “waltino for a nicht-goune” of “blak taffiteis and welvot,” with “lyning of the samin goune with cotonaris (probably Fr. *cotonner*, to stuff with cotton), and the fair breistis with mertrik sable.” *Letteis* is the O. Fr. *letice*, *let-tice*; *funzis*, *funzeis*, the fur of the polecat or fitch,⁴ is the Fr. *fouine*; *luterris* is *loutre*; and *myniver*, *mynyvaris*,⁵ the Fr. *menu vair*, of so frequent an occurrence in the historical and romantic literature of the two nations.⁶

¹ “Sir Gawan and Sir Gallaron,” i. 2.

² “Sir Tristrem,” fytte first, st. xxviii.

³ “Custom of martrick skinnis and uther furrings.”—First Parliament of James I., halden at Perth, art. 22, A.D. 1424.

⁴ ‘Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ vol. i. pp. 190, 225.

⁵ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 289*, A.D. 1537.

⁶ See chapter vii.

CHAPTER V.

Fine Arts.



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FINE ARTS.



HERE is evidence that mines of the precious metals were wrought in Scotland as early as the twelfth century. In the year 1125 David I. granted to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline his tenth of all the gold which should accrue to him from Fife and Fothrif.¹ We learn from the accounts of the High Treasurer preserved in the General Register House, Edinburgh, that on the 29th of March 1513, John Damiane, the "feneit Freir of Tungland," received £20 for going to Craufurd Moor, where King James IV. hoped to find gold.² At a later period Frenchmen were employed in working the mines, as we are informed by many other items, from among which we select the following, which occurs in the fol. 94 *verso* of the register, under the date of August 1538: "Item, gevin to ane Scottis boy that spekis Frenche, quhelkis passit with ye Frenche mynoures to Craufurd Mure to serve thame quhill thai gett the langage." Besides, Sir Robert Gordon speaks of silver and gold mines in Sutherlandshire.³

¹ Chalmers, 'Caledonia,' vol. i. p. 794; Hailes, 'Annals,' vol. ii. p. 461; 'Chart. Dun.' v. ii. f. 7. Cf. 'Old English Plate, Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic; its Makers and Marks,' &c. By Wilfred Joseph Cripps, p. 4: London, 1878—8vo.

² 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., vol. i. p. 333.

³ 'A Genealogical History of the County of Sutherland,' pp. 6, 10: Edinburgh, 1816—fol.

Barbour, in giving an account of the casket in which Robert the Bruce's heart was enshrined, describes it in the following words :—

“ And the gud lord of Douglas syne
Gert mak a cass of silver fyne,
Ennamylt throw suthelté.”¹

Andrew of Wynton says of the same object of art :—

“ That ilke hart than, as men sayd,
Scho² bawmyd, and gert be layd
In till a cophyn off evore,
That scho gert be made tharefore,
Annamalyd and perfytyly dycht,
Lokyt, and bwndyn wyth sylver brycht.”³

There is, however, no clue to decide whether this article of vertu, and the plate which Sir James Douglas carried with him on his way to Jerusalem in 1328,⁴ were made in Scotland or not.

The dangerous token of loyalty sent to Queen Mary Stuart about 1570, and supposed to be from the Earl of Athol,⁵ was in all likelihood made in Scotland.

¹ ‘The Bruce,’ buke xiv., l. 893; Jamieson's edition, pp. 413, 414. Cf. notes, p. 489.

² Devorgill.

³ ‘The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland,’ b. viii. ch. ix. l. 1478; Dr Laing's edit., vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

⁴ See Froissart, *sub anno*.

⁵ It was “a pretty hart horn, not exceeding in quantity the palm of a man's hand, covered with gold, and artificially wrought. In the head of it were curiously engraven the arms of Scotland; in the nether part of it a throne,

and a gentlewoman sitting in the same, in a robe-royal, with a crown upon her head. Under her feet was a rose environed with a thistle. Under that were two lions, the one bigger, the other lesser. The bigger lion held his paw upon the face of the other, as his lord and commander. Beneath all were written these words :—

‘ Fall what may fall,
The lion shall be lord of all.’

This was evidently designed to convey a hope and wish that Mary should ere long, in

But there is clear evidence that the art of the goldsmith was practised in Scotland. James IV., among his "mony servitouris And officiaris of dyvers curis, . . . and craftismen fyne," had "glasing wrichtis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris."¹ James V. was a great patron of works in the precious metals, as well as of others that tended to improve the condition of his kingdom. The names of at least three goldsmiths who enjoyed his patronage are known: John Mosman; Thomas Ryne, Rynde, or Rhynd; and John Kyll. In the Treasurer's books there are numerous entries regarding jewellery and other articles of the precious metals. Thus, June 1, 1540—"Item, gevin for ane chenze, deliuerit to Johnne Mosman to melt with other gold to be the Kingis greate chenze, jcx lib." July 30—"Item, to Johnne Mosman, goldsmyth, for the making of ane quhissile of gold of mynde, weyand iiiij½ vnces half vnicorne wecht, with ane dragonne anamulite, to the Kingis grace, the penult day of July, iiiij lib." Aug. 13, 1540—"Item, gevin to Johnne Mosman for vj¼ vnces silver to be ane clam-schell to kepe the Kingis grace halk mete, iiiij lib. xviijs. xd."² Scotland seems even to have exported objects of art, for James IV., by letters patent of date 1512,

spite of all contrarious circumstances, be in possession of England as well as of her native dominions."—Chambers, 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' &c., vol. i. p. 70: 1859—8vo. On the usurpation of the arms of England by Queen Mary Stuart, see 'Calendar of State Papers,' Foreign Series, A.D. 1560, p. 460, No. 878; and 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' June 1867, pp. 279-287. (Observations upon a "Shilling" of

Francis the Dauphin and Mary Stuart, representing them as "king and queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland," dated 1558: with Notes regarding the assumption by Queen Mary of arms and crown of England. By Henry F. Holt.)

¹ Dunbar's 'Remonstrance to the King,' ll. 1, 2, 3, 15; among his Poems, vol. i. p. 143.

² See also 'Feg. Mag. Sig.,' B. xxvii., Nos. 116, 141; xxxii. No. 3, &c.

specified that the cloths, gold chains, and jewels carried by Andrew Barton to Dieppe, were legal merchandise.¹

But though the production of works of art in the precious metals was carried on to a considerable extent, they were no doubt largely imported from the Continent, particularly from France, at least in the middle of the fifteenth century. One hundred years before, Scottish merchants were in the habit of importing, from the county of Suffolk, vases of gold and silver, besides silver in bars and in money.² It may be added that in 1433 the Scottish markets were closed to English artisans. The silversmiths and gilders of England produced workmanship of a superior kind, as appears by a considerable number of articles, partly of plain silver and partly gilded, exported to France and Navarre.³

Dunbar,⁴ in describing a gaily *atourned*⁵ female, a *kittiekie*,⁶ says:—

“Sa mony ane kittie, drest up with golden chenyé,
Sa few witty, that weill can fabillis fenyie,
With apill renéis ay schawand hir goldin chene,
Of Sathanis seinye, sure sic an unsall menyie
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.”

It is likely that at least some of the trinkets so lustily condemned by the poet came from France. There is, however, explicit evidence of the fact of the importation of such articles.

¹ King's Library, British Museum, 13 B. ii. 65.

² Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. ii. part 2, p. 869: Lond. 1821—fol.

³ Macpherson's 'Annals of Commerce,' vol. i. p. 648; quoting the first edition of the

above collection, vol. x. p. 553.

⁴ 'General Satyre,' l. 76; among Dunbar's Poems, vol. ii. p. 27.

⁵ 'Orfeo and Heurodis,' l. 253.

⁶ See Henryson, 'Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe,' l. 137.

In 'Philotus' a pimp promises to the maid he endeavours to seduce, half chains "of Paris work, wrought by the laif,"¹ a favourite ornament of ladies, even of gay females, as we learn from the "King's Quair."²

The Treasurer's books again furnish valuable evidence. Nov. 30, 1541—"Deliverit to Johnne Mosman, for chenzies of gold and uther gold wark, brocht furth of France be him and deliverit to the Quenis grace, iijcxxvj lib." Jan. 11, 1542—"Item, to Robert Crag, for ane collar of gold sett with perle, brocht hame be him to the Quenis grace, xvij lib. xijs."

The importation of the precious metals themselves was carried on from the Continent. In the 'Acts Ja. IV.'³ we read, "Pariss silver, or silver of the new werk of Bruges;" and in the 'Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A.D. 1612, "French copper, gold and silver, Venice, Florence, Milan, Frenche or Paris gold and silver, granes Frenche or Ginny," are mentioned, with the amount of duties liable on each article.

It is not at all improbable that some of the Scots craftsmen learned, or at least perfected, their art in France. In proof of this, reference may be made to the surprising adventure of a younger member of the Rosslyn family, who had been put to an apprenticeship in a silversmith's shop in Paris, undoubtedly with the view of learning the craft and exercising it in his own country.⁴

Whether John Mosman, in visiting France, did so for the purpose of gaining insight into his craft, cannot be determined.

¹ Fol. B *verso*, st. 28, 30; 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. I. p. 376.

² St. ii. l. 29.

³ Ed. of 1814, p. 222.

⁴ 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. ii. pp.

303, 304.

This much may be said, that it would have been unlike a Scotsman to have gone to any place without trying to learn something of his calling, if he had opportunity.

Along with the article came, in a good many instances, its French designation.

As to *perre*, gems, the word speaks for itself. Pearls themselves, however, did not come from France; they were found in Scotland, and sent abroad and set. According to the Venerable Bede,¹ there were in Britain many sorts of shell-fish, such as mussels, in which were often found excellent pearls of all colours,—red, purple, violet, and green, but mostly white. The pearls of King Alexander I., in the beginning of the twelfth century, were much celebrated, and the object of envy to a Church dignitary of England. Much later, French princes were in possession of Scotch pearls; and at the end of the middle ages, one John Rattrye (perhaps a Norman, Jean Rathery) received £2 “to by perllis in Scotland.” In fine, Sir Robert Gordon said, at the beginning of this century, that in the lakes and rivers of Sutherland, and chiefly in Shin, “there were excellently good pearles, some whereof had been sent to the king in England, and were accompted of great value.”²

¹ ‘Ecclesiastical History of England,’ chap. i.

² ‘Nicolai Epistola ad Eadmerum de Primatu sedis Eboracensis in Scotia,’ *ap.* Wharton, ‘Anglia Sacra,’ vol. ii. p. 236; ‘Inventaire du mobilier de Charles V.’ published by Jules Labarte, Nos. 610, 611, 614; Paris, 1879—4to; ‘Comptes de l’Inventaire des joyaux de Louis, duc d’Anjou (1360-68),’ in the ‘Notice des émaux et bijoux du Musée du Louvre,’ ii^e part. p.

72, No. 429; ‘Comptes de l’Argenterie des Rois de France,’ &c., published by Douet-d’Arcq, p. 26; ‘Inventaires de la Roynie Descosse,’ &c., p. xxix, note 3; ‘A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland,’ pp. 6, 11. Cf. ‘Jamieson’s Dictionary,’ *voce* “Pearlin;” ‘Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,’ p. 189, and Preface, p. lxxi; ‘The Costume of the Clans,’ &c., p. xxv, and note 10.

Jaspe, jasp,¹ is the same in both languages.

The English *amber* is the same as the French *ambre*; but the Scotch *lamber, lammer*,² or *laamer*, as it is pronounced in the north, bears a closer resemblance to the French. It seems to be the French word, with the addition of the demonstrative article, so often prefixed to the names of places in early Scotch deeds,³ as well as to many other words in Scotland, to which it is not added in English.

Lingot, lingut, an ingot, is the Fr. *lingot*.

Caboschon, caboschoun, caboischoun, is evidently the French *cabochon*.⁴ In *andlet, doublet, or dowblet, firmaleit, and carcat, carkat, carket, carcant*, which is the designative of an orna-

¹ "The Tail of the Cock and the Jasp," *ap.* Henryson, p. 104.

² We read, in the early romance of 'La Manekine,' p. 14, l. 381 (cf. p. 63, l. 1872):—

"Un jor vint li rois en sa cambre,
Qui estoit pavée de lambre;"

and M. Henri Bordier translates this last word by *lambris, planche*, as though *de lambre* were equivalent to *parquetée*. This opinion is not admissible. See 'Mémoires de la Société Académique d'Archéologie, Sciences et Arts du Département de l'Oise,' tome viii. première partie, p. 100: Beauvais, 1871—8vo. Our opinion is supported by another passage, where a knight is represented in his room, "dont li piler furent de lambre."—'Li Roumans de Cléomadès,' t. ii. p. 41, l. 10333: Bruxelles, 1866—8vo.

"Sur un pecul de vermail lambre
S'est apuë cel arcevesque."

—Geffrei Gaimar, "Estorie des Engls," l. 3946; Th. Wright's edit., p. 134.

"Es-les-vos al uis de la cambre,
Dont à or furent tuit li lambre."

—'Partonopeus de Blois,' l. 10141; vol. ii. p. 174: Paris, 1834—8vo.

"Adonc est li sires levez
Et est entrez dedenz sa chambre,
Qui tote estoit ovrée à lambre.
N'a el monde beste n'oïsel
Qui n'i soit ovré à cisel,
Et la procession Renart," &c.

—'Le Roman du Renart,' l. 22162; vol. iii. p. 88. Cf. vol. iv. p. 78, l. 2160.

"Un jor entra en une cambre,
Dont li pavemens fu de lambre;
Rien n'i avoit qui fust fait d'arbre,
Tuit li pillier sont de fin marbre."

—'Blancandin et l'Orgueilleuse d'Amour,' l. 53, p. 2: Paris, 1867—8vo. Cf. 'Tristan,' vol. i. p. 227, l. 258; and vol. ii. p. 104, l. 306.

Hence the adjective *alambriu*, which occurs in "Gaydon," l. 4882, p. 147: Paris, 1862—12mo.

³ Vide 'Rentals of Orkney,' A.D. 1502, pp. 28, 101.

⁴ 'Papers relative to the Marriage of King James VI.,' &c., p. 18.

ment for the neck,¹ it is not difficult to recognise the O. Fr. *annelet*, *doublet*, *fermillet*, *fermoillet*, and the modern *carcan*. *Pome*, a round ornament in jewellery, is the French word for *apple*, and *palmander* is the Fr. *pomme d'ambre*. *Builyettis*, *bulyettis*,² pendants, were called *bullettes* in France; and certainly *lesart*, a gold ornament,³ owes its name to the French *lézard*. Likewise the *chafferoune*, *cheffroun*, *saferon*, *schaffroun*—"ane chafferoune of gold Parise werk"—a piece of ornamental head-dress for ladies, is simply an adaptation of *chafron*, *cheveron*, armour for the head of a war-horse (Fr. *chanfrein*). The *ping-pong*, a jewel fixed to a wire with a long pin⁴ at the end, *brokete* (Fr. *brochette*), which was worn in front of the cap, and shook as the wearer moved, was so designated from the French *pompon*.⁵ *Broche*, *brooch*, *bruche*, a chain of gold, or ornament worn on the breast, is evidently from the Fr. *broche*.

Pende, a pendant, is from the Fr. *pendre*; and *pendle*, *pendule*, a pendant, an earring, is the O. Fr. *pendille*, explained by Cotgrave "a thing that hangs danglely." Fr. *pendeloque*.—

"This lady gade up the Parliament stair,
Wi' pendles in her lugs sae bonnie."⁶

Eitche,⁷ a word which seems to have denoted some

¹ "Clariodus," p. 253, l. 1992.

² *Bulyettis*, s. pl., denoted also some kind of coffers or boxes, like the French *bougette*.

³ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 307*, A.D. 1540-41.

⁴ "The Awntyrs of Arthure," st. xxxv. l. 9.

⁵ Chambers, 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' vol. ii. pp. 59, 60; ed. 1869, pp. 221-223. The author adds: "This was generally stuck

in the cushion over which the hair was turned in front." Several were frequently worn at once. It was sometimes pronounced *pompoun*.

⁶ "Richie Storie," in 'A Ballad Book,' edited by the late David Laing, p. 97: William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1880-8vo.

⁷ 'A Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland,' p. 139: Edinburgh, 1830-4to. *Eitche* is probably the same as the English *ouch*, de-

kind of chain formed with \mathcal{SS} , *essis* (Fr. *esse*), and which is still in common use, has kept but a faint mark of its origin. In the accounts and inventory of a Duke of Brittany, we find "un collier à \mathcal{SS} , de l'ordre du Roy d'Angleterre, et y a xvi. \mathcal{SS} , qui sont esmaillées du mot 'à ma vie,' et ij. barres ès deux bouts, garni d'un balay."¹ "Ane *butour* (Fr. *butor*, Engl. *bittern*) fute with gold and round perliss," mentioned in an inventory, A.D. 1578, is a more extraordinary jewel.² *Columbe*, an ornament in the form of a dove,³ tells its own story plainly enough. *Closerris*, a word of doubtful meaning, but which likely means clasps or hooks-and-eyes, is from the O. Fr. *closiers*.

Rings and seals, from the legends inscribed on them, seem to have been at times brought from France. By one of his wills, at the end of the fourteenth century, Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bequeaths to a relative a ring with a ruby, inscribed "Vertu ne puz avoir conterpoiz."⁴

rived itself from *nusche*.—*Vide* "Fantosme's Chronicle," l. 1190, and notes, p. 131, ed. 1839; "La Chanson de Roland," st. xlix., &c. At any rate, the etymon of *eitche* is less obscure than that of the English *ouche*, on which see the remarks of Archdeacon Nares, p. 355, col. 1.

¹ 'Notice des émaux . . . du Musée du Louvre,' iie part. p. 345, art. "Inscriptions émaillées." Cf. Jamieson's Suppl., *voce* "Esisis;" 'Notes and Queries,' vol. ii. pp. 89, 475; vol. iv. pp. 147, 148, 345. In the 'Revue Numismatique,' 1856, pp. 268-276, there is a paper by M. Adrien de Longpérier—"De l's barré de Henri IV.," &c., and farther on—pp. 174-180—his answer to a letter from Baron Chaudruc de Crazanne. According to Brantôme ('Vies des Femmes galantes,' dis-

cours ii.), three S.S.S. meant *sabio, solo, segreto*.

² Belon, speaking of the bittern, says: "Aussi a de grands doigts ès pieds, et desquels on a acoustumé enchasser les ongles en fin metal, pour faire des curedents; mais principalement celui qui est en l'ergot de derrière, est plus long que nul des autres," &c.—'L'Histoire de la Nature des Oiseaux,' &c., b. viii. ch. 4, p. 193: Paris, 1555—fol.

³ In the wills of Sir James Douglas, A.D. 1390-92, is mentioned a ring *de columna Christi*, which may suggest another etymon of *columbe*.—*Vide* Innes's 'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 332; and 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' t. ii. p. 445, col. 3, *voce* "Columba," No. 4.

⁴ *Vide* 'Sketches,' &c., p. 334.

A gold ring was dug up in a peat-moss in Berwickshire some years ago bearing this inscription, "Tout pour le meus" (all for the best); and a seal of Patrick, Earl of March and Dunbar, has these lines:—

"Parmi ceu haut bois
Condurai mamie."¹

All such jewellery and gems were kept in a *bagguier* (Fr. *baguier*), a small casket for containing jewels, or in a *coffer* (Fr. *coffre*), a word in more common use. To quote a single example, the year 1578 offers us "schrynis, cofferis, buistis, caissis," amidst sundry toys and articles of furniture.² The substantive *coffer* is not yet quite obsolete.

In addition to all the words now explained may be added a general term for ornament, *parure* (Fr. *parure*); *orfeverie*, *orphray* (Fr. *orfèvererie*), work in gold; and two technical terms, which are nearer the French originals than the English equivalents. Thus *amaille* is liker *émail* than the English *enamel*, and *ammelyt* liker *émaillé* than *enamelled*.

When a Sir William St Clair was royally served at his own table, it was in vessels of gold and silver, which undoubtedly were of French make. Very little marked ancient Scots plate exists. Mr Wilfred J. Cripps cites no example

¹ The figure of this seal was not published in Henry Laing's 'Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals,' p. 55: Edinburgh, 1850—4to. The seal itself is described, No. 293, date A.D. 1292. When we see that letters from Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, were sealed with a seal "fait de neuf, apporté de Paris" ('L'Archiprêtre,' &c.,

ch. iii. 1364, p. 258, note 2: Paris, 1879—8vo), we are led to believe that the best Scotch ring and seal engravings were executed in France.

² 'A Collection of Inventories,' &c., pp. 237-242. The 'Builis' are catalogued pp. 243-248.

earlier than an Edinburgh specimen of 1618. He mentions one of Aberdeen of 1650, Dundee 1652, St Andrews 1671. The Glasgow and Perth examples belong to the next century. No fewer than twenty-seven good woodcuts of the Edinburgh and other Scots marks are given by Mr Cripps on pages 141 and 147 of the 'Old English Plate,' the town-mark or arms being in the midst, with the initials of the deacon of the craft on the left, and of the maker on the right.

The watch and the clock appear at times under their French names.¹ Thus, a watch is *munter*, *mounter*, *muntour*² (Fr. *montre*); and a clock or dial is *horrelage*, *orlege*,³ *orlager*, *orliger* (Fr. *horloge*). The weight of a clock was named *pace*, *peise* (Fr. *poids*), a word still in use in the north.⁴

There seem to exist but few Scottish words relating to the art of painting. This no doubt arises from the fact that it was not in early times cultivated in North Britain. *Depaynt*, to

¹ "Ane orlege or montre."—Sir James Melville's 'Memoirs,' p. 127, A.D. 1564.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. p. 17, A.D. 1609.

³ Henryson's Fables, "Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe," l. 102, p. 121.

⁴ *Vide* a Council record, quoted by R. Chambers, 'Dom. Ann. of Scot.,' vol. ii. p. 408, A.D. 1680. A hoard, or hoarded treasure, was also a *pois*, *poise*, *pose*. This word is, however, the Danish *pose*, a bag. Before the introduction of banking and the regular establishment of credit, people everywhere used to hide their savings in the ground. Those hoards, popularly believed to be wrapped in bulls' hides, were denominated by a partly Fr. term, *treasure-trove*. It does

not fall within our province to enter into a dissertation upon it. The reader is referred to Madox's 'History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' &c., ch. x. pp. 234, 235; to the 'Gascon Rolls,' 27 Hen. III., membr. 8; to Rymer's 'Fœdera' (Pat. 12 Edw. III., part 2, m. 4; and 17 *id. ibid.*, part 1, m. 43 d.; vol. ii. part 2, pp. 1053, 1219, &c.); to the Harl. MS. No. 433, art. 1933, folio 186 *recto*; to the 'Actes du parlement de Paris,' &c., tome i. p. 56; and chiefly to the 'Accounts of the High Treasurer of Scotland,' vol. i. preface, pp. cclxxix, 132, 199, 207. *Vide* also 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. pp. 171, 172, A.D. 1600.

paint, is the Fr. *dépeindre*; and *orphanry*, painter's gold, *orpeau*, *oripeau* (low Lat. *auripellum*, from *aurum*, and *pellis*).

Pictures, if any, in churches, town-halls, or baronial manors, came from the Continent—at first from France, and afterwards from the Low Countries.¹ Margaret, Countess of Southesk, procured in the former a portrait of Sir William Wallace answering to the description of the patriot given by Blind Harry, who alludes to a picture of him painted in France.²

Another Margaret, the queen of Malcolm III., had a picture thus described by Barbour:—

“Scho gert weile portray a castell,
A leddre up to the wall standand,
And a man wp thar apon climband ;
And a wrat oucht him, as auld man sais,
In Frankis, *Gardys-wouys de Fransais*.
And for this word scho gert wryt swa,
Men wend the Frankis men suld it ta.”³

It may, however, be stated that, in later times, painting was practised in Scotland. James I. himself was skilled in painting. There is extant a picture of the reign of James III. (1460-1488). It is supposed to have originally formed the altar-piece of Trinity College Church, was long in Hampton Court, and is now in Holyrood Palace. It was the work either

¹ The pictures, probably mural, of Cardross Castle are mentioned along with the window-glass of the same in the ‘Chamberlain’s Accounts,’ vol. i. pp. 37, 38; and we know that the Duke of Albany and his sons were buried in the church of the Dominican Friars at Stirling, with their portraits and arms painted

on their tomb (“*figuris et armis eorundem depictis*”), A. D. 1424. James I.

² ‘The Wallace Papers,’ Introductory Notice, pp. xxxi, xxxii: Edinburgh, 1841—4to.

³ ‘The Bruce,’ b. vii. l. 1044.

of Hugo van der Goes, who was born at Ghent and died in 1480, or of Gerard van der Meire, who was alive in 1474.¹

James IV., among his "craftismen fyne," patronised "payntouris." David Prat was an artist of this reign. In 1502 this painter was at work on King James the Third's tomb in the Abbey of Cambuskenneth; and in the Treasurer's books, 1506, there is this entry: "To David Prat, the payntour, in compleit payment of the altar-paynting as resting awand to him, ij lib. ix." About the same time lived John Prat, another painter; and Sir Thomas Galbraith, a priest, was chiefly employed in the illumination of manuscripts. James V.'s queen, who in some way had procured from Scotland a portrait of her future husband,² regularly kept a painter. In the Treasurer's books, of date February 14, 1542, there is this entry: "Item gevin to the Quenis painter, to by colouris to paint with, in Falkland, xj. lib." Here was French influence. The name of one Scotch painter of this reign is known—Andro Watson.

In the houses of the nobility it was not unusual to have the panels and ceilings of at least some of the rooms decorated with paintings. Thus speaks Dunbar:—

"This hinder nycht half-sleiping as I lay,
Me thoct my chalmer in ane new aray
Was all depaynt with many diverss hew,
Of all the nobill storyis ald and new,
Sen oure first father formed was of clay."³

¹ 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. x. p. 322.

² ". . . This fair ladie . . . past to hir coffer, and tuik out his picture, quhilk shoe had gottin out of Scotland be ane secret

moyane," &c. Pitscottie, 'Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 363.

³ Dunbar's 'Dream,' st. i.—Poems, vol. i. p. 31.

The ceiling of some of the rooms of the "Guise Palace," Blyth's Close, Edinburgh, was decorated with emblematical devices and mottoes; and there are preserved in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, seven paintings on wood from the ceiling of the great hall of Dean House, in which are represented the Sacrifice of Abraham; Judith and Holofernes; King David playing on the harp, &c.¹

If there was lack of painters in Scotland in early times, carvers appear to have been no less deficient; and smaller pieces of sculpture were imported from France. King Robert I.'s tomb, of fine white marble enriched with gilding, was executed in Paris, on a model imitated in other times and countries.² James IV., however, employed "carvouris" among his "mony servitouris."³

¹ 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 10. The following items point, no doubt, to the same practice: "Item, twa paintit broddis, the ane of the Muses, and the uthir of crotoseque or conceptis." "Item, aucht paintit broddis of the doctoris of Almaine."—'A Collection of Inventories,' &c., p. 130: printed at Edinburgh, 1815—4to.

² 'Chamberlain's Accounts,' pp. 72, 99, 101, 109, 123. In 1387 the tomb of Charles II., King of Navarre, was gilt with 3214

gold leaves, and adorned with 662 leaves of silver.¹ In an old French poem a rhymer mentions a

"Riche tombel
D'or et d'argent fet à neel."
—"Le Roman de Troie," l. 29, 375.

³ Dunbar's Poems, vol. i. p. 145; "Remonstrance to the King," l. 11.

¹ Yanguas y Miranda, 'Diccionario de Antigüedades del Reino de Navarra,' tom. iii. p. 132: Pamplona, 1840—Span. 4to.

CHAPTER VI.



Money.

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MONEY.



OR many centuries in Scotland there was scarcely any trade, and nearly all business was conducted by means of barter: the consequence was a lack of specie, and of men who had skill to *coinyie* (O. Fr. *coigner*) money.

The first coinage of money in the country is involved in darkness. Buchanan¹ tells us that it was Donald V. who first coined money. Boethius² states that it was Donald I. who "primus omnium Scotorum regum, ut in nostris annalibus proditum est memoriae, nummum argenteum aureumque signavit." Bellenden³ says: "King Donald was the first king of Scottis that prentit ane penny of gold or silver. On the ta side of this money was prentit ane croce, and his face on the tothir. The Scottis usit na money, bot marchandise, quhen thay interchangit with Britonis and Romanis afore this days, except it was money of the said Romanis or Britonis."

¹ "Sunt qui putent monetam argenteam, quam adhuc sterlinam vocat vulgus, ibi tum excusam."—'Rerum Scoticarum Historia,' lib. vi. p. 169: Amsterodami, 1643—8vo.

² Lib. v. fol. 86 b.

³ Vol. i. p. 195: ed. 1821.

Coins can with some degree of certainty be assigned to Alexander I. (1107-1124), as well as to his successor David (1124-1153). Of Malcolm IV. (1153-1165) no coins are known. It is not till the following reign that any really clear light on the money of the country breaks in. The coins of William the Lion (1165-1214) are numerous, and from what is stated of the sums of money that found their way out of the country, the poorness of the nation seems to have been very marked.

A "pose"¹ of the silver pennies of William was found near Inverness in 1780. The legend on the coin is *le Rei Wilam*, *le Rei Willame*, *Wilam Ri* or *Re*. The two first forms of the legend are French.

Some of the coins of William have inscribed on them the names of the place of mintage, as ED or EDINBV, PERT, ROCESBV (Roxburgh). Some of them bear the names of the moneyers, and several of the names of these moneyers are undoubtedly of Norman-French origin.

A historian of the Scottish coinage, Adam de Cardonnel, ascribes the coinage of this money by French coiners to a particular circumstance in that king's life.²

Adrien de Longpérier, quoting Cardonnel, says:³ "Les légendes *le rei Wilam* et *le rei Willame* appartiennent à Guillaume le Lion d'Ecosse, qui succéda à son frère Malcolm IV. en 1165. Ayant été fait prisonnier par Henry II, il fut con-

¹ *Vide* p. III, n. 4.

² 'Numismata Scotiæ,' &c., by Adam de Cardonnel, p. 39: Edinburgh, 1786—4to.

³ 'Monnayeurs français dans la Grande-Bre-

tagne aux xii^e et xiii^e siècles,' par Adrien de Longpérier; in the 'Revue numismatique,' nouvelle série, t. vii. pp. 292-300.

duit vers ce prince, alors en Normandie, et retenu jusqu'à ce qu'il eût payé une rançon de 40,000 marcs écossais. Il sera donc permis de supposer qu'il aurait engagé et envoyé en Ecosse des artistes étrangers chargés de frapper la monnaie nécessaire pour payer cette rançon."

Many of these apparently remained, for we find their names on William's second coinage; and there is little doubt but that some of them minted for his successor. Peris occurs on the short-cross coins; and Renaud, Henri, Nichol, and others, evidently of the same origin, are found on the long double-cross coins.¹

It may be stated that at the Scottish Court in the twelfth century, as the Saxon tongue was considered "fort rurale, barbare, mal sonnante et séante," French only was used.

The silver penny was the only Scottish coin till the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1285). He coined the halfpenny and the farthing—coins which were afterwards continued. David II. (1329-1371) introduced two new values, the groat of fourpence and the half-groat. James V. circulated a one-third groat-piece.

In 1553 a coin was minted by Mary with the name of *testoon*, *testone* (O. Fr. *teston*); and in 1553 a half-*testoon*. The *testoon* bore, obverse, the queen's head, crowned, to the right in a double circle; reverse, the arms of Scotland, crowned between two mullets or cinquefoils, in a double circle.²

Mary also introduced three other new coins, the *ryal*, the

¹ 'Notes on the Annals of the Scottish Coinage,' p. 17, by R. W. Cochrane: London, 1872—8vo.

² 'A Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland,' by J. D. Robertson, p. 73. London: George Bell & Sons, 1878—8vo.

two-thirds *ryal*, and the one-third *ryal* (1565, 1566, 1567). These coins carry on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned between two thistles, within a circle, and on the reverse a crowned yew-tree, up the stem of which a tortoise is creeping; across the tree is a scroll inscribed DAT. GLORIA. VIRES. These *ryals* went by the name of Cruickston dollars, either from the estate of Cruickston having belonged to Lord Darnley, or because the tree on the reverse is supposed to represent the famous yew-tree which grew there.¹

During the reign of James VI. (1567-1625), many new silver coins were struck: the sword-dollar, or thirty-shilling piece, with its two divisions of two-thirds and one-third (1567-1571); the noble or half-merk, half-noble (1572-1580); the double-merk or thistle-dollar, the merk (1578-1580); various pieces ranging in value from forty shillings to twelve pennies, and among them one of five shillings and another of thirty pennies. That king also minted the balance half-merk, the balance quarter-merk (1591-1593); the thistle-merk, with its part-values of half, quarter, and eighth (1601-1603).

About 1374 Robert II. introduced gold coinage in the form of a coin called a St Andrew, from the figure of that saint on the reverse,—likely in imitation of the Italian florin, which bore the image of St John. The obverse was adorned with the arms of Scotland crowned, plainly in imitation of the French coin *couronne*. Another coin was called the *Lyon*. The half St Andrew was first coined by Robert III. (1390-1406). The lion of James I. was called *demey*. He also coined the half-lion.

¹ 'A Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland,' pp. 78, 79.

James III. (1460-1488), besides continuing the St Andrew and its half, minted the rider (1475), so named from the figure of the king on horseback, with a sword in his right hand, galloping to the right, on the obverse; the unicorn and the half-unicorn (1486), both of which have on the obverse a unicorn with a crown round the neck, supporting a shield emblazoned with the arms of Scotland, to the lower end of which is attached a chain with a ring,—hence the denomination.

James V. introduced the *ecu* (Fr. *écu*), the *ryal*, the bonnet-piece, with its two smaller values of two-thirds and one-third. The bonnet-piece is a very fine coin, and in imitation of the French: it is much thicker in proportion to its size than the English coin of this period.

Seven different pieces issued from the mint of Mary (1542-1567), and from that of James VI. no fewer than eleven.

In course of time a debased sort of metal, consisting of silver and various quantities of alloy of copper, was introduced. It got the name of *billon* (Fr. *billon*, Span. *vellon*). The baser kind of this metal was called *bas billon* in French, and the coin minted from it, *basse pièce*. Coins of poor silver—a penny and a half-penny—were coined during the reigns of Robert III. (1390-1406), James I. (1406-1437), and James II. (1437-1460). The first real billon coins were struck by James III. (1460-1488), in the values of penny, half-penny, *plack*, and half-*plack*, and coinage was continued by his successor. The *plack* or *plak*, along with its designation, may have been first imported from the Low Countries, with which Scotland carried on a considerable trade.¹ But we know the existence of *plaque* as a French

¹ The 'Libel of English Policy' of 1436 says the exports of Scotland were skins, hides,

denomination of money; and in a statute of Henry VI. of England, made at Paris 20th November 1426, that coin is stated to be equal to four greater *blancs*. Indeed it seems to have been from the French the unfortunate king borrowed it, long before James III. coined it in billon. The word is still current in the proverb, "Ye widna mak yir *plack* a bawbee by that."¹

The billon coins of James V. (1514-1542) consisted of three parts fine to nine parts alloy, and bore the denominations of *bawbee*, *babie*, *bawbie*² (Fr. *bass' bièce*), or *plack*, half-*plack*, and penny. Mary (1542-1567) minted the *bawbee* and the half-*bawbee*, with several other values of very base metal. Among these values was the lion or *hardhead* (O. Fr. *ardit*; low Lat. *arditus*, *ardicus*; Span. *ardite*), which is, however, said by some to have been so named from *Philippe le Hardi*, who

and wool,—the wool being sold in the towns of Poperynge and Bell. The imports were mercery, haberdashery, cart-wheels, and barrows. (Thomas Wright's 'Political Poems and Songs,' vol. ii. p. 168.) "L'Ecosse fournissait des peaux de mouton, de lapin et autres, surtout de martres (?); des cuirs, des laines et des draps, mais de mauvaise qualité, des perles moins belles que celles d'Orient. On y envoyait peu de chose, tant à cause de la pauvreté de cette contrée, que parce qu'elle trafiquait principalement avec la France et l'Angleterre. Cependant elle tirait d'Anvers quelques épiceries, du sucre, de la garance, quelques draps de soie, des camelots, des serges et des toiles." Frédéric Baron de Reiffenberg, 'Mémoire couronné par l'Académie de Bruxelles,' p. 122, "Du Commerce au xv^e et xvi^e siècles." Bruxelles: 1822—4to.

¹ Vide 'La Tierce Journée du Mistere de la Passion Jesus - Crist,' &c.; 'Assemblée des Tyrans,' 2d fol. *recto*, col. i., after r. iiiii. Cf. 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' *voce* "Placa," No. 2, vol. v. p. 274, col. 1; and Jamieson's Dict., *voce* "Plack."

² A curious traditional fancy in regard to the origin of this term is still current in Fife. "When one of the infant kings of Scotland, of great expectation, was shown to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, it received the name of *Babie*, lengthened in pronunciation into *Bawbee*."—Jamieson, Supplement, *sub voce*.

first coined it. James VI. continued the billon coinage in various values.

Modern copper money was first coined in France in the reign of Henri III. about 1580. The Scots soon followed in the wake of France, and in the reign of James VI. the first copper coinage was struck, and consisted of a twopenny piece and a penny piece (1597).

If King James VI. gave the name of *turner* to another copper coin struck in his reign (1614), it was because the French *tournois*—so named because first coined at Tours (Lat. *turonensis*), either *livre*, *denier*, or *double*—was also current in Scotland. Charles I. (1625-1649) continued the coinage of the *turner*. The name was revived and applied to a similar piece coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign.¹ This prince minted in copper a *bawbee* or sixpenny piece (1677).

This short sketch of the coinage of Scotland shows how much it owed to France;² but France exercised another influence over Scotland in respect to money. French money circulated quite freely in the country, and has left its mark in the words given to the vocabulary.

There are numerous entries in the Lord Treasurer's books of payments of "French crowns." Thus, on 17th March 1503-4, "Maister William Dunbar" had a gratuity of seven French crowns, or £4, 18s. Scots, for saying his first mass before King James IV.

¹ Anderson's 'Diplomata,' &c., p. 138; Spalding's 'History of the Troubles,' &c., vol. i. pp. 197-217; Jamieson's Dict., *voce* "Turner."
² 'A Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland,' by J. D. Robertson, has been chiefly followed in this sketch.

On May 30, 1502, the Treasurer paid "to the French leich (John Damian), quhen he passit his way, 300 French crowns."

It is quite plain from Dunbar, in his poem of a "New Year's Gift to the King"—

"God gif thé blis quhair evir thow bownes,
And send thé many Fraunce crownes"¹—

that French money was in common currency.

The following are the designations of the coins that at one time or other formed part of this currency:—

Mouton was a gold coin said to have been introduced into the country during the reign of David II.—"nom d'une ancienne monnaie d'or de France, qui portait d'une côté l'image du saint Jean-Baptiste et de l'autre celle d'un agneau avec *Ecce Agnus Dei* pour légende."² *Salute* was another gold coin of Charles VI. (1380-1422), "ainsi dit parce qu'il portait gravée la salutation de l'ange à la sainte Vierge."³ *Crowne of the sone* is "écu d'or au soleil," a coin struck in the reign of Louis XI. (1461-1483) and Charles VIII. (1483-1498) (O. Fr. *escusol*). *Dolphin, dalphyn*, was another gold coin in circulation. The *kardique* is corrupted from *quart d'écu*, a coin of about the value of eighteenpence.⁴ *Souse* is the O. Fr. *sol*, *sold*, Fr. *sou*, "la vingtième partie d'une livre." *Deneir, denneyer*, is the Fr. *denier* (Lat. *denarius*), a small silver coin. *Cort*, pl. *cortes, cortis*, was the name of another French coin that found

¹ 'Poems,' vol. i. p. 91, st. 5.

² Littré, 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' *sub voce*.

³ *Ibid.*, *sub voce*.

⁴ It was still current at the beginning of the seventeenth century:—

"Adieu mon or et mes pistoles,
Adieu mes belles espagnoles,
Adieu mes escus au soleil,
Adieu mes amoureux testons,
Adieu mes larges ducats,
Adieu mes quarts-d'escus de France."

—"L'Adieu du Plaideur à son argent."

its way into the country about the time of James III. *Lyart* is the Fr. *liard*, a word of uncertain origin. The value of the *liard* was equal to three *deniers*, the fourth of a *sou*, and a little more than a *centime*. It was of copper. *Doit*, a small copper coin, is the Fl. *duyt*. The word is still used to indicate the low value of anything, or contempt or defiance of any one.

Maily, *melyie*, said to be equal to half a *denier*, is the O. Fr. *maaille*, Fr. *maille* (Walloon, *mâie*, *mauie*, *nauie*; O. Span. *meaja*; O. Port. *mealha*).

It may be here stated that *leg-dollar* is a Manx dollar, so called because it bears the arms of the Isle of Man.

Pinkerton¹ is of opinion that the large gold medal of James III. appended to the shrine of St John at Amiens, and minutely described by Du Cange, was probably the production of an Italian or Flemish artist; but more likely it was struck at the royal mint of Paris, from which every known seal and medal, and by far the greater number of coins representing Francis and Mary as "King and Queen of England," were issued. There was, however, a royal mint in the Canongate at Edinburgh, in which a small silver coin, dated 1558, was struck. The same may be said of a gold medal now to be found in the Sutherland cabinet in the Advocates' Library, which also bears date 1558, and resembles on the obverse only a Paris medallion struck to commemorate the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France.

The Seton medal, struck in commemoration of a patrician marriage, has for its legend, "Un Dieu, un loy, un foy, un roy."

¹ 'The History of Scotland,' &c., vol. i. b. ix., sect. vi. p. 423: London, 1747-4to.

The French have contributed more to Scotch than the designations of the coins. *Coinyie*, we have already said, as well as *cuinyie* (O. Fr. *coigner*), is to coin; *cuinyie*, *cuinyie*-house, *cunzie*-house, *cunzie*, is the mint; *cuinyoure*, is the master of the mint; and *cuinyie*, *cunzie*, is a coin.

“ My Lordis of Chacker, pleis yow to heir
 My coumpt, I sall it mak yow cleir,
 But ony circumstance or sonyie;
 For left is neither corce nor cunzie.
 Off all that I tuik in the yeir.”¹

Argent content, ready money, is the Fr. *argent comptant*. When one is unable to make *solutione* (Fr. *solution*) of his debts, he becomes a *dylvour* (Fr. *devoir*), a bankrupt, and a declaration of bankruptcy, *dylvourie*, is made.

This chapter may be fitly brought to a conclusion by reference to Lawrence Denison, a Scotsman, whose epitaph tells what office he held in France:—

“ D. O. M.

“ Laurentius Denison, conseiller du roy et general en sa court des monnoyes de France, attend icy la resurrection et la misericorde de Dieu. Il est né le v^e mars M.D.III.XX.VIII., et decedé le xiii^e juillet M.VI.C.LV.”²

¹ “To the Lordis of the Kingis Chacker,” st. i. ‘Dunbar’s Poems,’ vol. i. p. 109.

² Tombeau de cuiyre à gauche dans la nef de l’église paroissiale du Pont-de-l’Arche. ‘Epi-

taphes des églises de Normandie,’ t. i., in Gaignière’s collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford, fol. 118.

CHAPTER VII.



Animals.

CHAPTER VII.

ANIMALS.



COTLAND was, as early as the fifteenth century, well stocked with game, as well as with bestial, cattle, domestic animals (Fr. *bétail, bestiaux*).¹ We cannot, therefore, expect to meet with many importations of such species, along with their foreign denominations; still, it is well known that of domestic animals horses were imported in considerable numbers. Lord Douglas brought ten great horses into Scotland.² James IV. was active in introducing horses and mares from Spain and Poland; and his successor, following his father's example, sent to Denmark and brought home great horses and mares, and put them in parks.³ In later times great horses used by knights and squires came from Friesland or Flanders, and were often called *fresonis*, nearly as in France (*frisons*).

¹ 'Histoire de Charles VI.,' par Mons. J. le Laboureur, liv. v. ch. iv. vol. i. p. 103. Buckle—vol. ii. p. 194—has misunderstood the word *sauvagine* of the text. Sir Robert Gordon, after having enumerated the winged inhabitants of the forests and thickets of Sutherland, so "profitable for feiding, and delectable for hunting," adds: "They are

full of reid deir and roes, woolffs, foxes, wyld catts, brocks, skuyrrells, whyttrets, weasels, otters, martrises, hares," &c.

² 'Rotuli Scotiæ,' vol. i. p. 752, col. 1, July 1352.

³ 'Epist. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 98, 99; 'Caledonia,' vol. ii. p. 732, note 9; Pit-scottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. ii. p. 359.

Among the names of animals transferred from French into Scotch there are a few. If the Scots have the words *horse* and *hobeler*¹ in common with the English, *hobyn*² (Fr. *hobin*), *courseur*, *couser*, *cusser* (Fr. *coursier*,³ a tilting-horse), a stallion or *bagit*⁴ horse, *cowponit* (connected with Fr. *coupon*, a fragment, *couper*, to cut), a *cuttit*⁵ horse, or a gelding, and *gerron*, which means the same in Gaelic, have been borrowed of the French. *Fonett*, *jennett*, a Spanish horse, is the Fr. *genet* (Sp. *ginete*, a lightly-armed horseman, which some derive from Arabic *djund*, a soldier). A sumpter-horse was *sowmir* (Fr. *sommier*, cheval de somme; Prov. *saunier*, an ass). A hackney-horse bore the name of *rancy*, *runcy*, *runsy*,⁶ evidently the O. Fr. *runcin*, *roncin*,⁷ cheval de charge (Prov. *roncin*, *roci*, *rossi*; Fr. *roussin*). A saddle-horse was *montur* (Fr. *monture*), while the saddle was kept in its place over the *sambutes* (O. Fr. *sambue*) by the *curple*, *curpon*, *curpin* (O. Fr. *cropion*; Fr. *croupion*, *croupe*). The animal was guided by the

¹ A small active horse (Roxb.), an English term transferred from the use of the Scottish small breed on the Continent, old Fr. *hobeler*, *hobler*. The "sted off Araby," given by King Alexander, "wyth hys armwrys off Turkey," to the abbey of St Andrew about 1122, as stated by Andrew of Wyntoun (the 'Orygynal Cronykil of Scotland,' b. vii. ch. v. l. 692; D. Laing's edit., vol. ii. p. 176), most likely came from Spain. 'Papers relative to the Marriage of King James VI.,' Appendix, No. ii. p. 18.

² 'Gloss. de la Langue Romane,' vol. i. p. 754, col. 2; Halliwell's 'Gloss.,' voce "hobby," No. 1, &c.

³ "Et très-bien montés sur fleur de roncins et de gros coursiers."—Froissart, I. i. 139.

⁴ 'The Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis,' l. 80; ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 52. Cf. Notes, vol. ii. p. 262.

⁵ Lindsay of Pitcottie, the 'Chronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 372; 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 87, A.D. 1577. In England *cut* is used for *gelding*.—Vide Nares, 'Glossary,' &c., p. 116, col. 1.

⁶ "The Knightly Tale of Golagrus," &c., fol. 5 verso.

⁷ "Ne n'i perdrat ne runcin ne sumer."

—'Chanson de Roland,' lx. l. 758. Ed. Theodor Müller, Göttingen, 1863—8vo. Cf. the Glossarial index of the original edition: Paris—1837.

renye (O. Fr. *regne*, *reïsne*, *resne*; Fr. *rène*; Prov. *regns*; Breton, *ranjen*, *renjen*), and put to its speed by the *revil* (Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, a wheel). When a horse became unmanageable in the lists, it was necessary to *outter* (O. Fr. *oultrere*, Fr. *outrer*) it, and this was done, no doubt, by a *varlot*, *verlot* (O. Fr. *varlet*). When a poor hackney-horse had to be designated, it was called *gryngolet*¹ (low Fr. *gringalet*, now applied to a puny man). To designate at least one colour-mark and one colour in the horse, the French language was laid under tribute. A horse marked with white on the face was *balsanit*,² *bawsand*, *bassand*, *bawsant*, *bawsint*³ (O. Fr. *bausan*⁴), and one of a dark-reddish colour was a *soir naig*⁵ (O. Fr. *sor*, Fr. *saur*). *Quirie*,⁶ the royal stud, is the Fr. *écurie*. *Curie*,⁷ stables; *treviss*, *trevesse*, *traverse* (Fr. *travaison*), a horse's stall, a partition (*intertignium*) between stalls; *lorymer*,⁸ spur-maker; *turkas*,⁹ a pair of pincers; and perhaps *mortersheen* (*mort de chien*), a horse's disease, as well as the phrase to *broche*¹⁰ a

¹ 'Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyght,' p. 24, l. 597; and notes, pp. 316, 317.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 401*, A.D. 1557-58.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 257, 22. In Galloway, cows having a white stripe down the face, or horses, are commonly called *bawsies*.

"His honest, sonsie, bausant face,
Aye gat him freens in ilka place."

—Burns, "The Twa Dogs."

⁴ Littré says, *sub voce* "beaucéant," "*bausan* en provençal et en ancien français signifiait un cheval *balzan*, c'est-à-dire un cheval noir ayant de marques blanches au pied."

⁵ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 360, A.D. 1601.

⁶ *Vide* Jamieson, *sub voce*.

⁷ Lindsay of Pitscottie, 'Chronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 372.

⁸ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 399, A.D. 1600.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 222, A.D. 1590-91; O. Fr. *truquaise*, *triquoise*, *truquoise*:—

"En mesnaige fault un flaiel,
Des turcaises et un martel."

—"La Complainte du Nouveau Marié," &c., 'Recueil de Poésies françoises, recueillies et annotées par M. Anatole de Montaiglon,' t. i. p. 221: Paris, 1855—12mo.

¹⁰ "Quant l'ot Rollanz, Deus! si grant doel en out!
Sun cheval brochet, Jaiset curre à esforz."

—"Chanson de Roland," xciv. ll. 1196, 1197. Ed. Theodor Müller; or the discoverer's first edition, p. 47.

horse, betray their French origin. So much for *haryage*,¹ and what relates to horses.

The ass appears in the plural, under the form of *asynis* (O. Fr. *asnes*). *Mullettis* are great mules, used for the carriage of sumpters (Fr. *mulets*).

A calf sometimes carried the designation of *veil* (Fr. *veau*).

A sheep was called *mutton* (Fr. *mouton*). If it died a natural death, its skin got the name of *mort*, and its fleece that of *mort-oo*.² If the lamb itself had not any name derived from the French, its skin when dressed was called *bug-skin*; and *buge* (O. Fr. *bouge, boulge*;³ O. Ir. *bolc*; Gael. *builg*; Lat. *bulga*) was "lambs' fur."

Two *spaces, speses* (Fr. *espèces*) of dogs owe their designations to France. *Brache, brachelle*, a dog that discovers game by the scent, is evidently the O. Fr. *brache*, dim. *brachet*, Fr. *braque* (Prov. *brac*, Sp. *braco*, It. *bracco*); and *kenet, kennet*, a kind of hunting-dog, is the French *chiennet*.⁴ When the hounds in hunting opened, their *questes* (Fr. *quester*) were heard:—

¹ "A collective word applied to horses, old Fr. *haraz*."—Gloss. to Wyntoun's 'Chronicle.' Jamieson doubts such an etymon. On the commercial intercourse between France and Scotland relating to horses, vide 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., vol. i. pp. 426, 427, and 'Rotuli Franciæ,' Public Record Office, 33 Henry VI., No. 9.

² Vide Jamieson, *sub vocibus*.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 144, 6; iv. 8.

⁴ 'Awntys of Arthure,' st. iv. l. 4; 'Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe,' l. 159; ap. Henryson, p. 123. *Brache, brachell*, gave rise to *brachart*, a term of contempt, and perhaps also to *brachet*, a little mischievous boy or girl, a silly diminutive person. The names of

Basche (Basque) and *Bauté*, given to two of King James VI.'s dogs, indicate their origin.—Vide 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. pp. 406, 426; the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian,' ch. xviii.; and Jamieson's Dictionary, *sub vocibus* "Batie," "Bawty." In the glossary to 'Poems in the Buchan Dialect,' the former word is explained "mastiff." *Matteyme*, which is nearer the French *mastin*, occurs in the 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 119 (8th Jan. 1579-80), but only as an opprobrious word. Jacques du Fouilloux ('La Venerie,' &c., Angers, 1845, 4to, chap. ii. fol. 3 *recto*), quoted by le Grand d'Aussy (*Histoire de la Vie privée des François*, vol. i. p. 412), relates that the French King Francis I.

“Rock, glen, and cavern paid them back.”

When the game was likely to escape, the call, *rechas* (Fr. *rechasser*), was raised. When the game was caught, the *pryse* (Fr. *prise*) was sounded :—

“Sound, merry huntsmen, sound the pryse.”¹

The watch-dog on the approach of a stranger began to *glaster*, *glaister* (Fr. *glatir*, to bark).

A few wild animals bore names derived from French. The wild boar was *sangwlier*, *sangler*² (Fr. *sanglier*), a species of French importation.³ James V., who did so much to introduce animals and birds either rare or unknown to his kingdom, imported boars from France, as the following extract from the Treasurer's books, of date July 26, 1541, shows: “Item, to Johnne Bog, for expensis made be him upoun thre sangweleris quhilk came furth of France to the Kingis grace; awayting upone tham xiiij dayis, and tursing of them to Falkland, vj. lib. xjs.”

If the substantive *ours* was not introduced, the adjective *ursyne*, with the sense of resembling a bear,⁴ was used. The otter itself did not bear the name of *loutre*, but its fur bore that of *luterris*. The beech-martin (*Mustela foina*, Linn.) was known under the name of *foyn*, *foynyie*, *funyie* (O. Fr. *foine*, Fr. *fouine*, Lat. *faginus*, *fagina*). The polecat (*Mustela putorius*, Linn.) was the *fowmarte*—*i.e.*, the stinking martin (O.

crossed and strengthened the new breed of the stag-hounds by a white one which the Queen of Scotland presented to him.

¹ ‘Cadyow Castle,’ st. xvii.

² G. Douglas, iii. 335, 5.

³ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. pp. 311, * 312, * A.D. 1541.

⁴ ‘Clariodus,’ p. 224, l. 1063.

Fr. *fol*, and *martre*). The martin (*Mustela martes*, Linn.) was called *martrik*, *mertrik*, *martlet*, *martrise*¹ (Fr. *martre*). *Fonett*, *genett* (*Viverra genetta*, Linn.), "a kind of weesell, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine" (Cotgrave), is the Fr. *genette* (Span. *gineta*; Arab. *djerneyth*; Catalan of Pyrénées-Orientales, *janetta*). The hedgehog was *herisen*, *hurchem*, *hurcheon*,² *hyrchoune* (Fr. *hérisson*, O. Fr. *hyrreçon*, *urechon*, according to dialects). *Porpik*, *porkepik*, a porcupine, is the Fr. *porc-épic*.

The rabbit had a name according to its age,—either *cuning*, *cunying*,³ *kinnin* (O. Fr. *connin*, *connil*), or *lerroun*,⁴ *lapron* (Fr. *lapereau*),—a word which, however, may mean a little greyhound (Fr. *laperon* or *levron*). *Cuningar*, *cunningaire*, means a warren.

Cenrastus, a kind of serpent, is the Fr. *cenchrute*;⁵ and another kind, the *chelidirect*, is the O. Fr. *chelydre*. The asp is *aspect* (Fr. *aspic*, O. Fr. *aspe*).

Lastly, the toad was called *crepinall*⁶ (Fr. *crapaud*), and

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 144, 6; iv. 8.

² "The hare came hirpling owre the knowe,
To ring the morning bell;
The hurcheon she came after,
And said she wad do't hersel."

—Nursery Rhyme, 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' by Robert Chambers, new ed., p. 28: London and Edinburgh, 1870—8vo.

³ In an old Scotch ballad—"Johnie Armstrong," st. iv.—*kinneus* occurs in the same sense.

⁴ 'The Parliament of Beistis,' l. 119; ap. Henryson, p. 138; cf. note, p. 305.

⁵ "Thair wes the serpent cenrastus,
A beist of filthy braith."

—Watson's Collection, ii. 21.

⁶ Lindsay of Pitscottie, the 'Chronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 522. I feel inclined to ascribe the same etymon to *trappald*, connected with *taid* by Henryson in the 'Pad-dock and the Mouss,' l. 86 (the Poems, &c., p. 220), and to think that it ought to be written *crappald*. In Aberdeenshire, *botrel* is used as adjective and substantive, with the sense of *thick and dwarfish*, or to designate such a person. The origin of it, wrongly ascribed to the French *bouterolle*, the chape of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it, is undoubtedly the old French *boterel*, a toad. *Maukin*, a half-grown female (Fr. *mannequin*), may be mentioned as synonymous with *botrel*.

the spider *aragne*¹ (Fr. *araignée*). The death's-head moth (*Acherontia atropos*) was *mort-head*² (Fr. *mort*).

Poo (O. Fr. *pole*), is said to be a kind of crab (E. Loth.)

Among domestic fowls, in *pouna*, *poune*, *powne*, it is easy to recognise the Fr. *paon*, peacock; ³ *poule d'Inde* in *poullie hen*; and in *how-towdy*, a young hen, the O. Fr. *hestaudeau*, *hustau-deau*, *hutaudeau*.⁴

The names given to the following birds are French in their origin. In *smoukie*, a species of bird of prey, may be recognised the O. Fr. *mouske*, the Fr. *émouchet*. *Gastrel*, *castrel*, seems to be the same as the English kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*, Linn.), and corresponds to the O. Fr. *cercelle*, Fr. *crécelle*, *crécerelle*. *Rammage* (Fr. *ramage*) is the sound made by hawks. The owl⁵ is *habawde* (Fr. *hibou*); the swallow, *arrondell* (Fr. *hirondelle*; in Touraine, *arondelle*); the raven, *corbie*, *corby*,⁶ *gorby* (Fr. *corbeau*); the magpie, *pyat*,⁷ *pyot*,⁸ or *pyardie* (Fr. *pie hardie*); the black-bird, *marleyon*,⁹ *merle*, as in France;¹⁰ the singing thrush,

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 85, 18.

² *Mort-head* is applied at the present day in Banffshire to a plaything intended for a "bogle," commonly made from a turnip. The turnip is hollowed out, and a nose, mouth, and eyes are cut through on one side, to represent a skull. A piece of lighted candle is placed inside, and the "bogle" is then put in such a position as to frighten the timid one on whom the trick is to be played.

³ G. Douglas, iv. 85, 89.

⁴ 'Inventaires de la Roynie Descosse,' &c., p. xxxvi, note 2.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 77, 19.

⁶ O. Fr. *corbin*.—Vide 'Les Contes et

Discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 134 verso.

⁷ "The pyat was a curst thief,
She dang doon a'."

—Nursery Rhyme, 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' by Robert Chambers, new ed., p. 28.

⁸ "Ye're like the pyot—ye're a' gutts an' gangyls."—'The Dialect of Banffshire,' p. 59. "The pyot furth his pennis did rug."—Dunbar's Poems, vol. i. p. 42: 'Off the Fenyeit Freir of Tungland,' l. 83.

⁹ Dunbar's Poems, *ibid.*, l. 90.

¹⁰ Al. *osyl*, *osill*.—Vide the 'Parliament of Beistis,' l. 76; ap. Henryson, p. 137; cf. the 'Testament of Cresseid,' l. 430, and the Prologue to the "Fables of Esope," l. 18, pp.

*mavis*¹ (O. Fr. *mawvis*); the nightingale, *rossignell*; the crane, *gru*; the bittern, *boytour*, *butter*, *bwtour* (Fr. *butor*); the stork, *cygonie* (Fr. *cigogne*); and the goosander (probably *Mergus merganser*, Linn.), *harle* (Fr. *harle*).

To conclude, a critical friend suggests to me that "most of the above names of animals, though they occur in Dunbar and the other sixteenth-century poets, were never incorporated in the spoken Scottish language, and would not have been intelligible to the masses. A common countryman would never at any period in Scottish history have recognised the swallow as *arrondell* or the nightingale as *rossignell*. Nightingale, however, is a word that we could scarcely expect to find in the spoken language of the country, as there never were any in Scotland, except during Sir John Sinclair's short and unsatisfactory experiment of acclimatising them in Caithness."

90, 154. In the first of those poems, l. 120, p. 138, the *marmysset* (a small monkey) is undoubtedly the French *marmouset*.

¹ In Scottish poetry the word is of constant occurrence. Spenser, in the following passage from his "Epithalamium," seems to have considered the *mavis* and the thrush to be

different birds:—

"The thrush replies; the *mavis* descant plays."

In a Scottish poem—the "Pistill of Susanne," st. vii.—we find *joyken*, to roost, which is undoubtedly derived from Fr. *jucher*.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education: **T**erms relating to it.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION : TERMS RELATING TO IT.



THE oldest university in Scotland—that of St Andrews—was founded in the year 1411, after the plan of the University of Paris, by Bishop Henry Wardlaw, who had completed there his course of philosophy.¹ At the end of the same century, Pope Alexander VI. empowered William Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen, to erect in that city a university, with all the rights and privileges of that of Paris.

Many of the university lecturers were educated in Paris, or taught there.² In the Introduction to John Vaus's 'Commentary on the Doctrinale; or, Rhythmical Elements of Latin Grammar of Alexandrinus,' printed by the Ascensii at Paris in 1522, one of them—Jodocus Badius—speaks of his favour for the new University of Aberdeen, "idque nominibus et multis et gravibus, primo quod ejus proceres et institutores fere ex hac nostra Parisiensi et orti et profecti sunt." The volume concludes with an epistle, dated from Paris, *ex Collegio*

¹ Innes, 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' chap. ix. p. 274.

Scotis,' pp. 11, 12. The earliest of those dominies is "Adamus Scholasticus, quem alii putant Balendinum fuisse," &c., A.D. 1410.

² David Buchanan, 'De Scriptoribus

Bonæ Curiaë—i.e. *de Boncourt*¹—from Robert Gray, who had been a regent at Aberdeen.

Scotsmen were in the habit of resorting in considerable numbers to France to receive or complete their education, as the following reference shows : “*Tertia denique tribus, seu provincia, continebat Scotiam, Angliam et Hiberniam, quæ hodie tribus Insulariam dicitur; cum antiquitus tribus Scotorum vocitaretur, quasi princeps Insularium in memoriam magistrorum Scotorum qui academia Parisiensis primi fuerunt institutores.*”²

Sir David Lyndsay refers to the same practice.

“I send my sons to Pareis to the scullis.”³

Another reference is :—

“*Filli nobilium, dum sunt juniores,
Mittuntur in Franciam fieri doctores;
Quos prece vel pretio domant corruptores,
Sic prætaxatos referunt artaxeta mores.*”⁴

The Scot, wandering in search of learning, was not always graciously received, chiefly if he imported, or was suspected to smuggle, antipopistical doctrines. The author of the ‘*Építaphe du petit chien Lycophagos,*’ &c., reprinted in Ed. Fournier’s ‘*Variétés historiques et littéraires,*’ vol. iv. p. 269, said in 1613—

“*Ainsi puissent près de ta fosse
Abboyer les mastins d’Escosse
Qui sont dans l’Université !*”

¹ See also ‘*Les Ecosais en France,*’ &c., vol. i. pp. 528, 529.

² Bulæus, ‘*Historia Universitatis Parisiensis,*’ t. iii. p. 560.

³ “*An Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis,*”

‘*Lyndsay’s Poet. Works,*’ D. Laing’s edit., vol. ii. p. 264, l. 13.

⁴ Lines quoted by Thomas Wright, ‘*Anecdota Literaria,*’ p. 38; and, after him, by Mr Sandras, ‘*Études sur G. Chaucer,*’ p. 14.

In 1617, a celebrated Jesuit was publicly lecturing on controversy at Bordeaux, when, says he, "un jeune apostat, nommé Leslæus, Escossois de nation, et recogneu seulement sous le nom de Remond Lulle, à cause qu'il faisoit estat d'enseigner les resveries de cét alchimiste, me vint attaquer après ma leçon," &c. The infuriated monk did not fail calling his opponent a sot.¹

Those who had not the means of going to France for the purpose of acquiring the language, had the opportunity of doing so at home. In the 'Statuta et leges ludi literarii Grammaticorum Aberdonensium,'² it is enacted that the boys shall not speak in the vernacular, but in "Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, or Gaelic."³ In fact, the French language was taught in the chief schools of Scotland⁴—namely, at St Andrews in 1566, "with the reiding and right pronounciation of that toung."⁵

It is an established fact that there were those who were well skilled in French, whether acquired at home or in France. In one case—"Andrew Knox, minister at Paisley, found divers letters and blankes, directed from George, erle of Hountlie, Frances, erle of Arrol, and Wilyeam, erle of Angus, subscriyvit with their hands, wrytten, sum in Latin and sum in Frenche, togidder with their cachets, signets,"⁶ &c. Likewise, James V. wrote in French to his father-in-law, which is easily

¹ Fr. Garasse, 'La Doctrine curieuse des beaux esprits de ce temps,' &c., pp. 277-280: Paris, 1622—4to.

² Reprinted in 'The Miscellany of the Spalding Club,' vol. v. p. 399.

See 'Sketches of Early Scotch History,' pp. 272, 273, notes.

⁴ 'Les Ecossois en France,' vol. ii. pp. 78,

79. As to the results of Latin being colloquially employed by the monks, see Buckle's 'History of Civilisation,' vol. i. p. 249.

⁵ 'The Autobiography and Diary of Mr James Melvill,' A.D. 1592, pp. 17, 125: Edinburgh, 1842—8vo.

⁶ Ibid., p. 307.

credible; but he did not confine such an attention to his kinsman: two letters of his, directed to Madame de Sunoy, and to the Princess of Orange, are also couched in the same language.¹

In the middle of the seventeenth century, a nobleman of eminence, Sir Colin, the eighth laird of Glenurchy, was not only a Latin scholar, but fond of French and Italian literature.²

To encourage and further not only the study of French, but also that of Greek, John Erskine of Dun, who did so much for his countrymen, brought over Pierre de Marsiliers, a French scholar, who taught Greek at Montrose, where James Melvill had been educated.³

As one consequence of the intimate connection between France and Scotland, combined with the development of education in the latter country, we witness the remarkable phenomenon of learned Scotsmen holding the position of teachers and professors in the schools and universities of France.

The names of a few of these men may be mentioned. Edmond Hay, the Jesuit, was the first rector of the University of Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine. His nephew, William Barclay, was appointed, by Duke Charles III., Dean of the Faculty of Law in the same university on the death of Gregorie in 1598. He afterwards removed to Angers, whose

¹ 'Epistolæ Jacobi IV.,' vol. i. p. 122, No. lxxxviii.

² *Vide* 'Sketches of Early Scotch History,' p. 349.

³ "So I was put to the scholl of Montrose, finding, of God's guid providence, my auld mother, Marjory Gray, wha, parting from hir brother at his marriage, haid taken upe hous and scholl for lasses in Montrose." The school-

master was Andrew Miln, minister at Pedresso. In 1598 John Thomson and his wife were allowed to teach at Aberdeen; but the licence extended only to "maidyne bairnis," and provided that they should have no "man doctour" under them.—'Extracts from the Council Register of Aberdeen,' vol. ii. p. 171: Aberdeen, 1848—4to.

university had for a time fallen into disrepute. The learning of "Mr Barclay, one of the great personages of the time," soon restored to the university its former name, and "the reputation of his course once more filled the town with students." His son, by his wife Anne de Malavillers, was John Barclay, born 28th January 1582, author of 'Argenis,' and several other works.¹ It may be stated that many from Scotland resorted to this university to prosecute their studies. Another Barclay, William, M.D., after studying in Lorraine, was appointed a professor at the University of Paris, and taught Humanity in it.

These men not only carried abroad with them their learning and their boldness of speculation, but, by a natural reaction, they infused into their own countrymen the opinions they had formed among foreigners; and no small number of words is used to express such opinions.

Considering the mutual relation of France and Scotland in regard to matters of education, one might expect to find in Scotch a considerable number of terms relating to education borrowed from the French. Such, however, is not the case. We find only the following:—

Primar, principal, the provost of a college (Fr. *premier, principal*).

Grammariour, the teacher of grammar in a college—apparently the same with the professor of Humanity at the present day—is the French *grammairien*, which formerly meant one who not merely studied, but taught literature in general.

Regent, a professor in a university, is the French *régent*.

¹ 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. ii. pp. 222-224.

The office of professor was called *regency*, and to discharge the office of a professor was to *regent*.

Suppoist, suppost, a scholar in a college, is the O. Fr. *suppost*.

Bursar, one who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college for bearing his expenses during his education there, is the French *boursier*.

The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of a university or of a college, and is still used in England in the same sense; but in Queen Mary's time the name had come to be given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse.

As might be expected, the endowment given to a student in a university—an exhibition—had a name in conformity with *bursar*. It was termed *bursary*, *burse* (Fr. *bourse*).

Baijen, bajan, bejan classe, a designation given to the Humanity class of the first year in the two universities mentioned above, as, till of late, it was applied to the Greek class in the University of Edinburgh. Hence the students in this class are denominated *bejans*,¹ or sometimes, in Aberdeen pronunciation, *bejants*. This word is most probably the Fr. *béjaune*, a young bird, that has still a yellow bill (*le bec jaune*)—figuratively, ignorance, stupidity—then “un jeune homme sot et inexpérimenté.”²

Semibajan seems to be the same as *semi*, the name given in

¹ Vide ‘Sketches of Early Scotch History,’ &c., p. 240, note 2; Chambers’s ‘Traditions of Edinburgh,’ p. 172, note. Du Cange says that in Low Latin a young university student was called *bejaunus*, and the entertainment he gave

to his companions for his welcome *bejaunium*.—Vide ‘Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,’ vol. i. p. 632, col. 3; vol. ii. p. 323, col. 3, *sub vocabus* “Beanus” and “Cherubim.”

² Littré, *sub voce*.

the Aberdeen University to a student of the second year of the curriculum.

Magistrand, pronounced (vulgo) *magistraan*, the name given to students of the fourth year of the course of study followed in the University of Aberdeen, seems to be derived from the French *maître-ès-arts*, low Lat. *magistrandus*.

Censor, whose office, in the Aberdeen University at least, was to keep the register of attendances of the students, is the Fr. *censeur*, who, however, held in the Sorbonne the duty of examining candidates, and in the Lyceums superintended and directed the work of the students.

Sacrist, a kind of general servant appointed to look after the class-rooms, professors' private rooms, &c., is the Fr. *sacristain*.

Session, used instead of the English "term," is the Fr. *session*.

Argument, a piece of English, dictated to boys to be turned into Latin, "a version" (Aberd.), is the Fr. *argument*.

To trap, to correct, in repeating a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take the place of him who is thus corrected, a schoolboy term, &c., is the Fr. *attraper*.

Scholage, the master's fee for teaching in a school, is the O. Fr. *escholage*. Another common name at the present day for the same thing is *college-fee*.



CHAPTER IX.

Medicine.

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MEDICINE.



HAT knowledge of medicine existed in Scotland during the Scoto-Saxon period cannot now be ascertained, unless we infer it from the form of a licence, by the Abbot of Kelso, empowering a monk to study any liberal faculty or science within the realm of England. Later, many physicians appear in the Scottish chartularies and charters, and, by their names, some seem to have been Jews. Others, whoever they might have been, came from Italy or France. The talents of Antonio, a Lombard physician, procured him a settlement in Renfrewshire. About the end of the fourteenth century, John of Burdouse (Bordeaux?) wrote a treatise on the pestilence, which is at the end of the chartulary of Kelso.¹ James IV. extended his patronage, among many others, to "Doctouris in jure and medicyne," as well as to "potingars." Well known is John Damiane, "the fenyeit friar of Tungland," who presented himself to the Court of James IV. as a French doctor.²

¹ Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' b. iv. ch. v. vol. i. pp. 769, 770.

² 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., vol. i. pp. 331-334.

“This King James the Feird was weill learned in the airt in medicine, and was ane singular guide chirurgiane; and thair was none of that professioun, if they had any dangerous cure in hand, bot would have craved his advyse.”¹

In the following century Henryson dressed Mercury as a

“Doctour in physick cled in skarlot gown,
And furrit weill, as sic ane aucht to be.”²

During the month of August 1542, at the time of James V.'s rupture with England, which ended in the disastrous rout of Solway Moss and the king's death, four surgeons were despatched to the Borders “for curing of all persons that hapnit to be hurt be Inglis menne.” Their names have not been preserved; but we know that Queen Magdalen was attended in Scotland by her old physician, Master Patrix, surely a French doctor.³

“When my brother was in Scotland,” says Joseph Scaliger, “there was there but one physician, who was the queen's doctor, and in my own times in England such practitioners were far from being numerous. In Scotland, a joiner bled, and barbers only shored.”⁴

At the end of the sixteenth century, “Maister Gilbert Montcreif was mediciner to the King's Majestie,” as stated by Alexander Hume, rector of Logie, in an epistle addressed to that doctor, which contains some curious information, chiefly that

¹ Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. i. p. 249.

² “The Testament of Cresseid,” l. 245; in Henryson's 'Poems and Fables,' p. 84.

³ Archives nationales, Paris, J. 967, 3d

bundle.

⁴ 'Scaligerana,' p. 223.

the author had employed his "youth and paine" four years in France.¹

The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland give some interesting items regarding medicine:—

"1474.—Item, gevin to McMevlane, the barbour, at the kingis' command, xiiij Marcii, for the leichcraft dun be him to the litil boys of the chalmire, xl s."²

"1491.—Item, on Palme Sondag, to Domynico, to gif the king leve to lat him blud, xvij s."³

"1491.—Item, the xv Aprill, til a man that cam to Lythgow to lat the king blud, and dyd it nocht, xvij s."⁴

"1491.—Item, xxvij May, til a leych that leyt the king blud, xvij s."⁵

The following shows that the "leeches" of those days were able to perform very delicate operations:—

"1496.—Item, the fift day of November, to a man beside Coupir in Angus, that was new schorn of the stone, iii s. vi d."⁶

If the medical vocabulary of Scotland is examined, it will be found that it has been much indebted to the French tongue.

The surgeon himself was *chirurgiane*,⁷ *chyrurgiane*, *chirurgion*, *chirurginar*, *scherurgian* (Fr. *chirurgien*); and when he performed an operation, he had to apply *sanourous* (Fr. *sain*)

¹ 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. ii. p. 266.

² 'Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland,' edited by Thomas Dickson, vol. i. p. 68: Edinb. 1877—4to.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 176.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 305.

⁷ *Vide* 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 7, A.D. 1567; 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 71, A.D. 1577, &c. 'D. Moysie's Memoirs,' pp. 22, 23, A.D. 1559. 'Fleming's Chronicle, MS., Adv. Libr., &c. 'Melvill's Diary,' p. 496. See also 'Inventaires de la Roynie Descosse,' p. lxxiii, &c.

balsams to *panse*, *pense*¹ (Fr. *panser*) the wound. The subject he had to deal with was the human body, many of whose members, as well as itself in different states, bore names borrowed from the French.

Man makes his first appearance *viual*, *viuallie* (O. Fr. *vivaule*, *vivant*, *plein de force*), in the *jizzen*, *gizzen* bed² (Fr. *gésine*). The mother gazes on the child's *volt*, *vult* (O. Fr. *volt*, *visage*), examines whether the little stranger is *cam*-nosed, *camow*-nosed (Fr. *camus*), flat-nosed, or *gash-gabbit* (Fr. *gauche*), and in the joy of her heart she calls it *mupetigage* (Fr. *mon petit gage*). The nurse takes it and fondles it, and addresses it *pytane* (Fr. *petit un*,³ or *peton*). When it is old enough to observe, and is pleased, it begins to *gruntle* (Fr. *grondiller*); and when it is displeased, it begins to *grunyie*⁴ (Fr. *grogner*). The child may be either a boy or a *peronal* (O. Fr. *péronnelle*).

The human body when in life—*viuallie*—may be called a *cors*, *corss*, *corce* (Fr. *corps*). The crown of the head is *palad*, *pallat* (O. Fr. *palet*⁵); the jaws are *jowis*⁶ (Fr. *joues*). Between the *jowis* is the *gab*, *gob*. Inside the *gab* are the *gyngivis*⁷ (Fr. *gencives*), the gums. Behind the *jowis* is the *witter* (Fr. *goître*, Lat. *guttur*); and when one man seizes another by the

¹ Vide 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 35, A.D. 1557; and Lord Fountainhall, 'Chronol. Notes of Scottish Affairs,' p. 197, 4th Nov. 1686. The same verb existed also in Scotch with the sense of *think*, *meditate*, *cogitate*. Vide 'The Garmond of Gude Ladies,' l. 27, ap. Henryson, p. 9; and 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 210, A.D. 1590.

² 'Richard Bannatyne's Memoirs,' p. 238; Pitscottie, A.D. 1576.

³ There is a French proper name *Petiton*.

⁴ 'The Banffshire Dialect,' *sub voce*. Asher & Co., London, 1866—8vo.

⁵ "A Skinner to his Man:"—

"Ne bouge, tant que je revienigne,
D'icy; entends-tu, mon varlet?
Et prends bien garde à ton palet."

—'Recueil de Farces,' &c., p. 150.

⁶ 'Sir John Rowll's Cursing,' l. 118.

⁷ G. Douglas, iii. 251. 28; 336. 20.

throat, or, figuratively, when two quarrel, they are said to be in each other's *witters*. Behind the *gyngivis* is the *goule*, *gowl*¹ (Fr. *gueule*), the throat, or *gorgy* (Fr. *gorge*). All this is supported by the *spald*, *spawl*, *spauld*² (O. Fr. *espaule*, Fr. *épaule*), the shoulder. The *spaul* is joined to the breast by the *cannel-bayne* (Fr. *canal du cou*). Within the *coist*, *cost*³ (O. Fr. *costé*) beats the *core* (Fr. *cœur*). The *cules*, *culs*⁴ (Fr. *culs*), the buttocks, are sometimes called in jest the *curpin*, *curpon* (Fr. *croupion*). A well-formed *brawn*, *braun* (O. Fr. *brahon*), is an adornment of the leg, *shaum* (Fr. *jambe*), when it is joined to the foot, *pettle* (Fr. *piéd*), by a well-turned *cute*,⁵ *coot*, *cuitt*, or *queet* in northern pronunciation (Fr. *cou-de-pied*, *coude-pied*?).

The body, when death lays his hand upon it, becomes either a *corp*, *corps*, *corpis*⁶ (Fr. *corps*), or a *tramort* (O. Sw. *tra*, to consume, and Fr. *mort*). When it is rolled in the *corpse-sheet*, it is ready for *tyrement*⁷ (Fr. *enterrement*). The coffin is laid upon the *pail* (O. Fr. *paile*, drap mortuaire), and drawn by horses to the grave-yard, or it may be, carried, covered with the *mort-cloth* or *doule-pale*. In bygone days the *corpse-*

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 349. 19.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 525, A.D. 1607; vol. iii. p. 384, A.D. 1616; p. 485, A.D. 1620. *Tampis of the beird*, whiskers. ('The Taill of the Lyon and the Mouse,' l. 10; ap. Henryson, p. 159. Cf. Gloss., p. 318, col. 2, where the learned editor, having printed *lampis*, proposes *campis*.) Fr. *tempes*.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 116. 10; 178. 45; 240. 30.

⁴ *Culls*, used in Roxburghshire to designate the testicles of a ram, and in Berwickshire in a general sense, is the Fr. *couillon*, *couille*.

Cf. 'A Diary of Remarkable Occurrents,' p. 321, A.D. 1571. *Curpin* is the common term in Scotland for the crupper of a saddle.

⁵ 'The Gardener,' st. 5; ap. Kinloch, 'Anc. Scottish Ballads,' p. 757.

⁶ 'The Tod's Confessioun,' l. 111; 'The Wolf, the Fox, and the Cadgear,' l. 205; ap. Henryson, pp. 131, 189.

⁷ When the mother of James V. was to be buried, messengers were sent to all parts of the country to summon the nobles "to cum to the Queene's tyrement."

present (Fr. *corps* and *présent*) was made to the church; and then came, in the language of religious controversy, at times not over-courteous, the *mort mumblingis* (Fr. *mort*), which, if repeated thirty times, got the name of *trental* (Fr. *trentel*, from *trente*, thirty). On the wreck of a foreign ship on the coast of Ayr, and the loss of some of the crew, the sum of twenty shillings was paid, 11th February 1533, "for ane trentall of messis done for the Britonaris saulis quhilkis perist at the port of Aire."

If there was any danger of the body being disinterred to make, in vulgar mispronunciation, an *atomic* (Fr. *anatomie*?), the coffin was encased in a *mort-safe* (Fife).

Man is not at all times in good *point* (Fr. *point*), and is liable to a *multiplé, multiplie* (Fr. *multiplié*, manifold) of *malices* (Fr. *malaise*). By some of them he is, in northern phrase, "sehr" *defett, defait, defaite* (O. Fr. *defaict*, past part. of *defaire*), and others of them prove *mort* (Fr. *mort*).

"The great variety of diseases prevailing in our days," says Dr Boyce, "was unknown to our ancestors. Calculous concretion, or the predominance of the lymphatic fluid, was the only disorder they suffered from. They lived honestly, frugality was their protection against disease, and enabled them to live to an old age. But when, forgetting the customs of their countries, they began to indulge into all kinds of pleasures, foreign diseases crept in with foreign niceties, and the remedies used at home proving powerless, no end of new medicines were imported, which soon were superseded by other novelties. This is but a passing remark on the old frugality of the Scots, on their diseases and mode of curing

them, a subject which at a more convenient time I intend treating more fully."¹

A curious poem gives a list of diseases :—

“ They bad that baich should not be but—
 The frencie, the fluxes, the feyk, and the felt,
 The fevers, the fearcie, with the speinye flies ;
 The doit, and the dismal, indifferently delt ;
 The powlings, the palsey, with pocks like pees ;
 The swerf, and the sweiting, with sounding to swelt ;
 The weam-ill, the wild fire, the vomit, and the vees ;
 The mair and the migrame, with meaths in the melt ;
 The warbles, and the wood-worm whereof dog dies ;
 The teasick, the tooth-aik, the titt, and the tirls ;
 The painful poplesie and pest,
 The rot, the loup, and the auld rest,
 With parlesse and plurisies opprest,
 And nip'd with the nirls.”²

Not a few of those and other *malices* owe their designations to the French language ; and, no doubt, such designations were given them either by French doctors, or by those who had received their professional training in France.

An Aberdeen edict of 21st April 1497 mentions “ the infirmity cumm out of Franche & strang partis ”³ under a name spelt in different ways *glangoir*, *glengore*, *gor*, *gore*, *grandgoir*, *grangoir*, *grantgor*, *grantgore*.

“ Fy ! tratour theif ; fy ! glengoir loun ; fy ! fy ! ”⁴

¹ Cf. ‘Scotorum Histor.’ lib. ii. fol. xxii. l. 3. Parisiis, Prelum Ascensianum, sine anno—fol.

² Polwart, in Watson’s Collection, vol. iii. p. 14.

³ ‘Aberdeen Edicts,’ vol. i. p. 425 ; J. Y.

Simpson, ‘Antiquarian Notices of Syphilis in Scotland in the 15th and 16th Centuries,’ p. 4 ; Edinburgh, n. d.—4to.

⁴ ‘The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ l. 83. ‘The Poems of William Dunbar,’ vol. ii. p. 68.

“ I’ll gar our gudeman trow
That I’ll tak the glengore,
If he winna fee to me
Three valets, or four.”¹

“ Cette grande gore de verole, ainsi baptisée par ceux de Rouen sur son commencement,”² may have been imported from the capital of Normandy by the Scotch who swarmed there. This disease is associated with the *strangelour* (Fr. *estranguillons*)³ and the *chaud-peece*⁴ (Fr. *chaude-pisse*). We meet elsewhere with *feyk*, *wees*, an itching in the fundament (O. Fr. *fy*⁵). Another word, derived also from the French, appears in old documents under many shapes,—*rimbursin*, *rimburstennes*, *rimburssanes*.⁶ The Regent Morton was in 1572 afflicted with this disease, “and war nocht he was cuttit, he haid lost the lyff.” *Cartane fevir* and *fleume* may be derived from Latin.⁷ Whether *catarris* is from the Fr. *catarrhe*, catarrh, may be a question; but *flux*, or in other forms, *flook*, *fluke*,⁸ diarrhœa, is plainly the Fr. *flux*; *cornoy*, *correnoy*, used in Fife

¹ ‘A Ballad Book,’ edited by the late David Laing, p. 11, st. iii. : William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1880—8vo.

² ‘Les Contes et Discours d’Eutrapel,’ fol. 155 *verso*. *Gret gowre* occurs with another sense in a passage quoted by Jamieson (Dict., voce “Gambet”).

³ ‘Sir John Rowell’s Cursing,’ l. 63.

⁴ Vide Jamieson’s Dict., *vocibus* “Chaud-peece” and “Cleiks.”

⁵ *Fy fy* was in O. Fr. a term of contempt and hatred: “faisant le fy fy, qu’elle se trouvoit mal.”—‘Les Contes et Discours d’Eutrapel,’ fol. 183 *verso*. Cf. ‘Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,’ voce “Ficus,” t. iii. p. 281,

col. 1.

⁶ Apparently rupture or hernia. Vide ‘A Diurnal of Occurrents,’ p. 321; ‘A Scroll Book,’ quoted by Pitcairn, ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 404, n. 3.

⁷ ‘The Maner of the Crying of ane Playe,’ l. 57. In ‘Bannatyne Poems,’ p. 174, is *tartane*, as if, according to this MS., the tertian, or three days’ ague, had been referred to by the writer.

⁸ ‘Philotus,’ st. 36, fol. 3 *verso*; ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 396, A.D. 1596. In O. S. *flu* was a river. Vide ‘Ane Ballet of the Nine Nobles,’ l. 22—Graham, ‘History of the Rebellion,’ p. 79.

with the sense of disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the belly, and in Berwickshire with that of sorrow or trouble, is the Fr. *cœur noyé*;¹ and *murdie-gripes*, the belly-ache, is compounded of Fr. *mordre*, to bite, and O. Fr. *griper*, having the same meaning; whilst *laxat* and *gourd*, words applicable to certain conditions of the bowels, betray their French parentage, *gourd* (Span. *gordo*) and *laxatif*. *Ictérique*, of or belonging to jaundice, comes from the Fr. *ictérique*.

Kindness, a disease which prevailed in the country in the year 1580, is in all likelihood the same disease as *squinacie*, the quinsy (Fr. *squinancie*, Lat. *cynanche*, a bad kind of sore throat,—Greek *κυνάγχη*, literally, dog-throttling).

Royne is the O. Fr. *roigne*, *rongne*, “scurf, scabbiness, the mange.”—Cotg. *Mirles*, the common name of the measles in the north, is the O. Fr. *morbilles*. *Lipper*, leprosy, is the Fr. *lèpre*. *Mesall*, *mysel*, leprous, is from the O. Fr. *mesel*, a leper—a word connected, perhaps, with the Valencian *mesell*, which is applied to one who has an internal or a contagious disease, and particularly to pigs whose flesh when slaughtered becomes *measly*. Then *escrolles*,² *cruals*, *cruels*, the king’s evil, scrofula, is the Fr. *écrouelles*. *Mules*, chilblains, and *mooliè* heels, come from Fr. *mules*.

Etick, *ethick*, hectic, is the Fr. *étique* (Lat. *hectica*, a fever, from Greek *ἐκτικὸς*, habitual,—*ἔχειν* to have, to hold). *Per-lasy*, the palsy, is the Fr. *paralysie* (Lat. *paralysis*); *exies* is hysteria; and trembling *exies* or *aixies*, the ague, is from the Fr. *accès*. *Stoup-galland*, the name given to an epidemic

¹ *Curgellit* is said in Ayrshire of one whose feelings are shocked by seeing or hearing any horrible deed (Fr. *cœur gelé*?).

² ‘Contin. of J. Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 657.

contagious sickness in Scotland at the beginning of the 16th century, is partly French. The word *barbles* is the Fr. *barbes*.

For a long time, at least in a few cases, medicines were imported under the name of *drogis*¹ (Fr. *drogues*), still the common name among old folks in the north. *Droguery*, *drogaries* (Fr. *drogueries*) from France,² were sold by *potingaris* or *droogists*, and some of them often, without doubt, administered in *guts*, *gouttes* (Fr. *gouttes*) as a *vomiter* (O. Fr. *vomitoire*). On May 29, 1502, the Treasurer of James IV. paid to Robert Bertoun, one of the royal mariners, "for certaine droggis brocht home be him to the French leich ["Maister John, the French medicinar"] £31, 4s."

These foreign "mediciners,"³ if they used herbs as curative agents, gave them in some instances the names they bore in their own country. Thus clary, or all-good, was *tutabon*,⁴ *tutabone*, Fr. *toute-bonne*; the sage, *sauge*; the parsley, *persel*, *persil*, as in French.

The name of one surgical instrument comes from French. It is *vantose*, a cupping-glass (Fr. *ventouse*).

For the cure of the diseased, as well as for the reception of the pilgrim and the poor, was instituted the *massondeu*, *mason-Dieu*, *maison-Dew*⁵ (Fr. *maison-Dieu*⁶).

¹ *Drogg* was also applied to confections.

² *Vide* Thorpe, 'Calendar of State Papers,' &c., vol. i. p. 19, No. 76; 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. p. 433.

³ On the quack mediciners in Edinburgh, *vide* Chambers, 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. iii. pp. 260-262, A.D. 1702.

⁴ 'Clariodus,' p. 74, ll. 723, 735.

⁵ 'The Freiris of Berwik,' l. 23, ap. Dunbar, vol. ii. p. 4; Melvill's 'Diary,' p. 191;

'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 130.

⁶ There was anciently, near Old Roxburgh, on the Teviot, a *maison-Dieu*. Where it stood stands now a hamlet, which still bears the sad appellation of *Maison-Dieu*. See Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' vol. ii. p. 162. "La grand maison-Dieu de Paris" is mentioned in our 'Recherches sur le commerce des étoffes de soie,' vol. ii. p. 144.

CHAPTER X.



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THE distinction between Scotch and English law has been referred to in the Introduction. It remains to show how much the former is indebted to the French.

In place of the English barrister or counsel, there is the advocate, according to the French custom—*avocats* only being admitted to plead.

In the inferior courts, the practitioners, in place of being called solicitors or attorneys, are called procurators. Even in the supreme court, although the pleaders are in common language called advocates, when the judge gives decree on any case, it is only after the “parties’ procurators” have been heard. The head of the supreme court is styled president.

In place of leaving private parties to prosecute, as in England, there is the public prosecutor, in the shape of the procurator-fiscal.

In lieu of a coroner’s inquest, the procedure, in case of suspicion of crime, is by an investigation, in which the suspected is asked to make a declaration which may afterwards be used as evidence against him.

In municipal affairs, the English have mayors and aldermen. In Scotland these are the *provost*¹ (O. Fr. *provost*, *prevost*, Fr. *prévôt*), *bailies* (Fr. *baillis*), and council.

The College of Justice was established on the model of the Parliament² of Paris.³ Without entering particularly into this point, it may be stated that the example of the latter in the exercise of its functions was at times appealed to as a fit one for the people of Scotland to follow in the management of the affairs of the State. In the 'Satyre of the Three Estaitis'⁴—

“Wee will conclude, as thay haif done in France.
Let spirituall materis pas to spritualitie,
And temporall materis to temporalitie.”⁵

And afterwards—

“It is statute, that all the temporall landis
Be set in few, after the form of France.”⁶

The following forensic terms will show to what an extent Scottish law and Scottish law courts are indebted to France :—

Adjornis, *v. a.* to cite, to summon. Fr. *ajourner*, “assigner quelqu'un en justice à un jour marqué.”

¹ In the early French romance of 'La Manekine,' p. 40, l. 1179, "li prevos" of Berwick is represented standing on the sea-beach to watch, in order to prevent scuffles.

² The Scots used also this word in the sense of *intercourse*, *communing* (*vide* Z. Boyd's 'Garden of Zion,' p. 188), and *parliamenting* for *conference*, "as French maneris," says R. Bannatyne, "requeyre French termes" ('Journal,' &c., p. 10, 18th April 1570).

³ Tytler, 'Hist. of Scotland,' vol. iv. pp. 212, 213; Arnot, 'Hist. of Edin.,' p. 468; Buckle, 'Hist. of Civilization in England,' vol. ii. p. 212.

⁴ The "Three Estatis of the Realme," as named in Acts, Ja. I. 1424, ed. 1874, p. 7, is a French idiom, explained by Jamieson, *Suppl.*, *voce* "Estate."

⁵ Sir David Lyndsay's Works, vol. ii. p. 73.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 113.

Adminicle, *s.* collateral proof, is the Fr. *adminicule*, a Fr. law term with the same meaning; while *adminiculate* means set forth, supported.

Agé,¹ *v. n.* to act as may be necessary and legal. Fr. *agir*.

Air, aire, ayr, *s.* an itinerant court of justice. O. Fr. *erre*. In Eng., *eyre* occurs with the same sense; but it must be observed that the Scotch word was more comprehensive, and in accordance with the administration of justice in France, where, pursuant to a statute of Philip the Fair, March 25, 1302, stewards and bailiffs should hold their sessions in the circuit of their district every two months at least.²

Aliment, *s.* a word denoting the fund of maintenance which the law allows to certain persons—namely, to parents³ and children, only direct ascendants and descendants—is the Fr. *aliment*, pl. *aliments*—"les frais de nourriture et d'entretien d'une personne." *Aliment*, *v. a.* to give legal support to another.⁴

Aneabil, *s.* an unmarried woman. O. Fr. *anable*.

Ansars, *s.* a judge, arbiter. O. Fr. *anseor*.

Appunct, apunct, *v. n.* to settle. Fr. *appointer*.

Apunctuament, *s.* a convention or agreement, with specification of certain terms. Fr. *appointement*.

Assoilyie, *v. a.* to acquit. O. Fr. *assols*, *assoilé*, *absoillé*, *déchargé*, *absous*, *dispensé*.

¹ 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' ch. xi.

A Lons-le-Saunier, 1765—folio.

² Vide 'Ordonnances des rois de France de la troisième race,' vol. i. p. 362, art. 26; and 'Mémoire et consultations pour servir à l'histoire de l'abbaye de Château-Chalon,' p. 39.

³ Fr. *parents*. Vide 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 582, A.D. 1689.

⁴ Lord Fountainhall, 'Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs,' &c., p. 122, A.D. 1685.

Assoinyie, essenye, *v. a.* to offer an excuse for being absent from a court of law, is the O. Fr. *essoynier, exonier*, "to excuse one from appearing in court, or from going to the wars, by oath that he is impotent, insufficient, sick, or otherwise necessarily employed." So says Cotgrave.

Avantage, evantage, *s.* a term expressive of certain rights of children upon the death of their parents, or of a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties. Fr. *avantage*, a law term, signifying what one gives to one more than to others who have the same right; "en termes d'ancienne procédure, *avantage* se dit lorsque le juge adjuge les conclusions à une partie contre un adversaire qui fait défaut."

Avouterie, advoutrie, advoutry, *s.* adultery. O. Fr. *avulterie, avoltierge, avoltire, avoutire*.

Blanche, *s.* the mode of tenure by what is denominated *blanch farm*, or by the payment of a small duty in money, *pennie blanche*, and otherwise. Hence the phrase *fre blanche*. It is supposed that this term originated from the substitution of payment in *white*, or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land.¹

Brocard, *s.* the first elements or maxims of law. There is a book printed at Paris in 1497, 16mo, and entitled 'Brocardica juris, seu modus legendi contenta et abbreviaturas utriusque juris,' which Rabelais seems to have hinted at.² (Low Lat. *brocarda, brocardicum, brocardicorum opus*, the maxims of right, contained in a book compiled in

¹ Vide Du Cange's 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. col. 1; et Spelman, voce "Firma." Latin.,' voce "Firma Alba," vol. iii. p. 303, ² Vide book iii. ch. 39.

the eleventh century by *Burchard* or *Brocard*, Bishop of Worms.)

Censement, sensement, *s.* judgment. Fr. *recensement*.

Champarte, *s.* field-rent: the part of the fruits of the soil paid by the tenant to his lord. O. Fr. *campart*, Fr. *champart*, a term of feudal jurisprudence.

Chancellerie, *s.* Chancery. Fr. *chancellerie*.

Chessoun, chesowne, *s.* blame, accusation, exception. O. Fr. *achoisoun*. Hence to *chessoun*, *v. a.* to subject to blame, to accuse. O. Fr. *achoisonner*.

Commend, *s.* a benefice *in commendam*. Fr. *commende*.

Compear, compeir, *v. n.* to appear in the presence of another, or in a court. Fr. *comparoir*, with the same meaning. *Compeirant* is one who appears in court when called; and *compearance* is the act of appearance of one in court.

Compryse, *v. a.* to attach for debt. Fr. *comprendre*. The one who attaches the estate of another for debt is the *compryser*, and attachment for debt is *comprysing*.

Contrare-mand,¹ *s.* an order retracting, or prohibiting the execution of a previous injunction. Fr. *contremander*. This word is allied to another,—*demand*, question, implying the idea of hesitation or opposition (Fr. *demande*, a judicial action by which one demands what is his, or what he thinks he has a right to).² *But demand*, without starting any objection.³

Covin-tree, *s.* a large tree, generally an elm, in the front of

¹ Calderwood's MS. 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. p. 273, A.D. 1615.

Weber's Gloss. to the 'English metrical Romances.'

² 'Sir John Rowllis Cursing,' l. 182; cf.

³ 'Clariodus,' p. 246, l. 1753.

an old Scottish mansion-house, where the laird always met his visitors or administered justice.¹ Such a tree existed also at the gate of nearly all the baronial manors of France.²

Debout, *v. a.* to cast, to dismiss, to reject. Fr. *débouter*.

Declaratour, declarator, *s.* a legal declaration, is the Fr. *déclaration*, a law term, *acte, sentence déclaratoire*.

Declinature, declinator, *s.* the act by which the jurisdiction of a court or judge is declined. Fr. *déclinatoire*, a term of procedure having the same meaning.

Defaisance, *s.* acquittance from a claim, excuse, failure. O. Fr. *desfaicte*, Fr. *défaite*.

Defaise, defese, defease, *v. a.* to acquit or discharge. Fr. *se défaire de*, to rid one's self of.

Deforce, *v. a.* to treat one by violence. O. Fr. *deforcer*, "to dispossesse, violently take" (Cotg.)

Deforce, deforss, *s.* violent ejection. Eng. *deforcement*.

Delict, *s.* misdemeanour. O. Fr. *delict*, Fr. *délit*, a law term of the same meaning.

Desert the diet, to relinquish the suit. Fr. *désertter*.

Devorie, *s.* duty payable by land, or belonging to one from office. O. Fr. *devoir*, Fr. *devoir*.

Dishabilitate, *v. a.* legally to incapacitate. O. Fr. *deshabiliter*, a law term of the same meaning. Hence *dishabilitation*, the act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments.

¹ Vide 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 502. among the 'Mémoires lus à la Sorbonne,' &c. Archéologie, pp. 167-208: Paris, 1868

² See "Attendez-moi sous l'orme," &c., —8vo.

Donatary, donatour, *s.* one to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions, is the Fr. *donataire*, a law term signifying one to whom a donation has been made, and who has accepted it.

Dote, *v. a.* endow, gift by legal deed, letter, or will, &c.¹ Fr. *doter*.

Dushet, dussie, *s.* endorsement. O. Fr. *doussier*, Fr. *dossier*.

Empaschement, empeschment, impeschment,² *s.* hindrance. O. Fr. *empeschement*, Fr. *empêchement*; and *empash*, *empesche*, to hinder, is the O. Fr. *empescher*, Fr. *empêcher*.

Emphiteos, *s.* a grant in feu-farm. Fr. *emphytéose*.

Facile, *adj.* applied in law to one who is easily wrought upon by others. Fr. *facile*.

Failyie, faylyhé, *s.* subjection to a penalty in consequence of disobedience; penalty in case of breach of bargain. Fr. *faillir*.

Ferial, feryale, feriall, feriat, feriel, *adj.*, and used sometimes as a subst., consecrated to acts of religion, or at least guarded by a protection against legal prosecution.³ Fr. *férié*. In the 'Acta Dominorum Concilii,' A.D. 1478, p. 16, quoted by Jamieson,⁴ ". . . hervist, quhilk is feriale tyme and forbidden of the law," gives rise to the following remark: "This humane ordinance, securing an immunity from legal prosecution during *harvest*, as much as if every day of it had been devoted to religion, had been borrowed by our ancestors from the jurisprudence of the Continent." In fact, this custom also prevailed in

¹ 'Melvill's Diary,' p. 102.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. pp. 75, 621.

³ 'Balfour's Annals,' vol. i. p. 268.

⁴ Suppl., vol. i. p. 397, *voce* "Feryale."

France. Hence *la mession*, "the vacation (among layers and scollers) during vintage;" or the *induces mestives*, mentioned in the Customs of Touraine, art. 56.¹

Fial, fiall, *s.* vassal, dependant, one holding by a feudal tenure. O. Fr. *feal*, Ir. *fael*, *feel*. *Fiall*, *feale*, is vassalage.

Gainage, *s.* land held by base tenure, by sockmen. O. Fr. *gaignage*.

Greifar,² *s.* recorder. Fr. *greffier*.

Grose, *s.* style, mode of writing. Fr. *grosse*.

Harro, hary, hiry, *interj.* an outcry for help. Fr. *haro*.

Heritour, *s.* an heir, a proprietor or landholder in a parish. Fr. *héritier*.

Homologate, *v. a.* to ratify or approve. Fr. *homologuer*.

Hypothec, *s.* a pledge for payment of rent. Fr. *hypothèque*.

Hypothecate, *v. a.* to pledge. Fr. *hypothéquer*.

Intrant, *s.* one who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument. Fr. *entrant*.

"Intromit with a man's goods," to take possession or management of a man's goods. Fr. *s'entremettre*. "To give an account of one's intromission" is a common Scottish phrase.

Intromitter, intrometter, is the one who intromits.

Inventar, *s.* inventory. Fr. *inventaire*.

Irrogat, *v. a.* to impose. O. Fr. *irroger*.

¹ Vide Du Cange, 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' voce "Feriæ Messivæ," vol. iii. p. 230, col. 3; and Cotgrave's Dictionary, *vocibus* "Mession," "Mestivailles," and "Mesti-

vales."

² 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 113, A.D. 1579.

Juster, *s.* one legally appointed to adjust weights and measures (Orkn.¹) O. Fr. *juste*, a sort of measure.

Mand, *s.* payment, penalty. O. Fr. *amande*, Fr. *amende*, a fine.

Marchet, *s.* the fine paid to a superior for redeeming a young woman's virginity at the time of her marriage. O. Fr. *marchet*, Lat. *marcheta*.

Morter, *s.* cap of office, formerly worn in France under the name of *mortier*.²

Multure, mouter, *s.* fee for grinding grain. O. Fr. *mousture*, *moulture*, Fr. *mouture*.

Multurer, *s.* the taxman of a mill.

Obeysance, *s.* the state of a feudal retainer. Fr. *obéissance*.

Ordone,³ *v. a.* to appoint, to ordain. Fr. *ordonner*.

Pikary, pickery, *s.* rapine, petty theft, pilfering. Fr. *picorée*, Span. *picorea*.

Plane, *adj.* a word applied to Parliament to signify that it consists of its different constituent branches. O. Fr. *plaine*, *pleine court*.

Prattik, prettik, practick, pratique, *s.* form of procedure in a court of law. O. Fr. *practique*.⁴

¹ 'Grievances of Orkney, pp. 51, 52.

² 'Vide 'Balfour's Annals,' vol. ii. p. 123. Cf. a note by Alex. Dyce to a passage in "The Fair Maid of the Inn," Act v. sc. 2.—'The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher,' vol. x. p. 93, note 1.

³ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 121, A.D. 1564.

⁴ This word has several acceptations, of

which we will mention another. The following quotation shows Scotch in France replying to other sorts of *pratiques*:—

"Gascons trappés et bien fondez
Joënt là leurs nouvelles pratiques.
Les Escossoys font les replicques."

—'Le Blason des armes et des dames,' among Coquillart's Works, t. i. p. 175.

Preve, prev, s. proof; a witness. O. Fr. *proeve*, *prove*, Fr. *preuve*.

Procur,¹ v. to act as *procurator* (Fr. *procureur*), or conduct a case in court. O. Fr. *procurer*.

Purpress, v. a. to violate the property of a superior. O. Fr. *pourprendre*.

Purprisone, purprising, purprusion, of the same meaning as *purprestre*, is the O. Fr. *perprison*, "a seizing, or taking into his own hands (without leave of lord or other), ground that lies waste, or is used in common" (Cotg.)

Purprisone, court of,—a court that seizes without legal warrant common property.

Quott, quote, quoitt, s. the portion of the goods of one deceased, fixed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property. Fr. *quote*.

Recepisse, s. a receipt. Fr. *recepissé*, "an acquittance, discharge, or note acknowledging the receipt of a thing" (Cotg.)

Regality, regalité, s. a territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given *in liberam regalitatem*. He who received such a jurisdiction bore the title of a *lord of regality*, whilst the district that enjoyed the privileges of a regality was called *regalis*. Fr. *fief en régale*.

Rehable, reabill, v. a. to restore, to reinstate. Fr. *réhabiliter*.

Replait, resplate, v. a. to try a case a second time. Fr. *replaidier*.

Reprief, v. a. to disallow, to set aside. Fr. *réprouver*.

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 131, A. D. 1600.

Resett, *v. a.* to receive stolen goods.

Reset, recett, *s.* the reception of goods known to be stolen.

Fr. *recette*.

Resetter, *s.* one who receives stolen goods. Fr. *receleur*.

Respite,¹ *v. a.* to exculpate. O. Fr. *respiter*.

Respondie, *s.* a check. O. Fr. *respondre*.

Responsiounne, *s.* suretiship. O. Fr. *response*, a term of feudal law.

Restes, *s. pl.* arrears. Fr. *restes*.

Retour, *s.* the legal return made to a brief, emitted from Chancery, &c. Fr. *retour*.

Retour, retowre, *v. a.* to make a return in writing as to the service of an heir; to make a legal return as to the value of lands.

Sergeand, *s.* an inferior officer in a court of justice. O. Fr. *sergent, sergant, sergeant*.

Servitude, *s.* onerary conditions, of service. Fr. *servitude*.

Solutiounne, *s.* payment. Fr. *solution*.

Sonyie,² *s.* an excuse. O. Fr. *essoigne, essoine, exoine*, an old law term of the same signification.

Souer, souir, *adj.* assured, free from danger. O. Fr. *seur*.

Hence *souerit*,³ *part. pa.*, assured of protection.

Sowmonds, *s.* summons. Fr. *semonce*.

Strenyable, *adj.* applied to one who is possessed of so much

¹ 'A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents,' &c. p. 41, A.D. 1545; J. Lesley, the 'History of Scotland,' &c., p. 107, A.D. 1516.

² 'The Wolfe, the Foxe, and the Cadgear,' l. 45, ap. Henryson, p. 183.

³ Vide 'A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents,' p. 25, A.D. 1542. Farther on, p. 40, A.D. 1545, occurs *seurance*, in the sense of security, pledge.

property that he can relieve his bail by being distrained. O. Fr. *estreneur, estreindre*; Fr. *êtreindre*.

Taint, *s.* proof. O. Fr. *attaint*.

Taynt, *v. a.* to prove, to convict. O. Fr. *attaindre*.

Tayntour, *s.* one who brings evidence against another for conviction of a crime.

Tend,¹ *v. n.* to mean, to intend. Fr. *tendre*.

Terce, *s.* "a liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision of the *third* of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infest."² Fr. *tiers*. The widow is hence styled *tercer*.

Tocher, *s.* dowry. Fr. *toucher la dot*.

Tutele, tutell, *s.* guardianship, tutelage. Fr. *tutelle*, Lat. *tutela*.

Tutory, *s.* period of life under guardianship. O. Fr. *tuterie*.

Unhabile, *adj.* under a legal disability. Fr. *habile*, and prefix *un*.

Vacance,³ *s.* vacation. Fr. *vacance*.

Valient, *s.* a man's property or means. Fr. *vaillant*. "A man's whole estate or worth; all his substance, means, fortunes" (Cotg.)

Vert, wert, *s.* the right to cut green wood. Fr. *verd*.

Woche, *v. a.* to cite, to call. O. Fr. *vocher, voucher*; Lat. *vocare*.

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' part x. p. 221*, A.D. 1539.

³ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. p. 585.

² 'Erskine's Instit.,' b. 2, tit. 9, § 44.

There is another word, *to creish*, to grease, which in Scotland, as elsewhere, was more than once used in matters of law. The English phrase, “to grease one in the fist,” corresponds better to the French proverbial expression, *graisser la patte*, anciently *oindre la palme*.¹

This chapter on law may be fitly concluded with the chorus of the Highland March—

“We’ll bravely fight like heroes bold, for honour and applause,
And defy the French, with all their art, to alter our laws”²—

in which the author seems to have forgotten, in his patriotic and poetical enthusiasm, that his ancestors had borrowed very largely those laws from “the French.”

¹ *Vide* Méon’s ‘Nouveau Recueil de Fabliaux et Contes,’ &c., t. i. p. 183, 184.

² Herd, ‘Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs,’ &c., vol. i. p. 116.



CHAPTER XI.

Rogues and Vagabonds—
Punishments.

CHAPTER XI.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS—PUNISHMENTS.



HE frequent wars between England and Scotland, the numerous mutual raids on the Borders, and the oft-recurring internal feuds, afforded to such as were inclined to idleness or a life of adventure,¹ full opportunity to follow their natural bent; and there cannot be a doubt that often, when the ruling power was weak, the country, chiefly on the Borders, was infested by malefactors of all sorts. Curious to say, the names given to such bad characters were for the most part derived from the French.

Briganer, *brigan*, “qui les marchans espie,”² comes from the Fr. *brigue*. *Brigander* is a form of the word which still lingers in parts of the north, with the meaning of “a person of rude,

¹ “Fair Johnnie Armstrang to Willy did say—
Billie, a riding we will gae;
England and us have been lang at feud;
Aiblins we'll light on some bootie.”

—“Dick o' the Cow,” Scott's ‘Minstrely of
the Scottish Border,’ vol. ii. p. 63.

² Cuvelier, ‘Chronique de Bertrand du
Guesclin,’ l. 1584, vol. i. p. 59. David
Chambre, a Scotchman (‘Hist. abr. des
papes,’ &c., fol. 145 *recto*), calls Robin Hood
and Little John *brigans*; and Spenser uses
brigant in his ‘Fairy Queen,’ vi. x. 39.

boisterous manners.”¹ *Brigancie* means robbery. *Detrusare*, from the Fr. *détrousseur*, a robber, has the same meaning. *Wolroun* (Fr. *volereau*, dim. of *voleur*) means a thief, a worthless fellow :—

“Thow hes thy clamschellis, and thy burdoun keild,
Unhonest wayis all, wolroun, that thow wirkis.”²

*Scaumer*³ is the Fr. *écumeur*. To *sorn*, *sorne*, *soirn*⁴ (Fr. *séjourner*), means to take board and lodgings through force, and the one who does so was called a *sorner*. The word is still in common use to signify one who presents himself as a guest without invitation, and makes himself at home for a considerable time, to the inconvenience of the host. *Boute-feus*, incendiary, is the same in Fr. (*boute-feu*): “Se assemblerent et entrèrent dedens le pays des Liegeois, boutant les feux par les maisons, et par les bleds qui estoient prests de cueillir, et conduisoit iceux boute-feux le sire du Jamont.”⁵ *Bribour*, *brybour*, a low fellow, literally one who begs for a piece of bread, comes from the O. Fr. *bribeur*, a beggar, *bribe* being a large mouthful of bread, from which is derived *briber*, to beg. Dunbar addresses Kennedy—

¹ ‘Dialect of Banffshire,’ p. 218: Published for the Philological Society, 1866—8vo.

² ‘Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. liv. ‘Dunbar’s Poems,’ vol. ii. p. 82. See ‘The Twa Maryit Wemen and the Wedp.’

³ Vide ‘Wilson’s Tales of the Borders,’ pp. 58, 61. Barbour uses “scowmar of the se” in the same sense as the French understand *écumeur*, that of *pirate*—“les pirates et escumeurs de mer” (Amyot, ‘Lucull,’ 6). From

the same root came *cowme*, smiddy ashes, or dross of a smith’s forge. Vide ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’ p. 22, A.D. 1574.

⁴ Vide ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. iii. p. 567, A.D. 1624. *Pillour*, a robber, a plunderer, a thief, which occurs in ‘The Satyre of the three Estaitis,’ ‘Sir D. Lyndsay’s Works,’ part ii., vol. ii. p. 172, is found in O. Eng., as well as *to pillie*, to pillage (Fr. *pillier*).

⁵ Alain Chartier, Hist. de Charles VII.

“Ersche brybour baird, vyle beggar with thy brattis,”

and

“Thow purpost for to undo our Lordis cheif
In Paislay, with ane poysons that wes fell,
For quhilk, brybour, yit sall thow thoill a breif;
Pelour, on thé I sall it proif my sell.”¹

Cowkin, a beggar, is the Fr. *coquin*, a rogue.² *Hallion*, a rascal, is the Fr. *haillon*, a rag. *Hullion* is another form of the word. Against all such “strang begarres and vagaboundis” the peaceful, well-disposed citizen was in a constant state of watchfulness³ in his bastile-house,⁴ repeating sadly, as in L. Culross’s ‘Dream,’ “We cannot leive in rest.”⁵

To these words of particular import may be added the two following of general meaning—*haurrage* (O. Fr. *herage*, which is itself derived from *herre*, “rogue, beggar, vagabond,” Cotg.), “a blackguard crew of people,” and *canalyie, cannailyie* (Fr. *canaille*), a rabble. This word is still used in parts of the north to signify a confused number or crowd of people.

¹ ‘Flying of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ stt. vii. and x. ‘The Poems of William Dunbar,’ vol. ii. pp. 67, 68.

² ‘G. Douglas,’ i. cx. 30. In Dunbar’s ‘Complaint to the King,’ l. 16, and ‘Remonstrance to the King,’ l. 40, occur *cowkin-kenseis* and *kokenis*, which David Laing conjectures to mean *idle beggars*, or *froward fellowes*. See his edition, vol. i. pp. 142, 146; and vol. ii. p. 480, col. 2.

³ “Upon his gardis” (Fr. *sur ses gardes*). Vide ‘Sir J. Melville’s Memoirs,’ p. 219, A.D. 1569. Farther on, p. 368, occurs *mutinerie* for *mutiny*.

⁴ Several of the Border strongholds in Rox-

burgh and Berwickshire were called so. Other forms of the word are *bastaitze, bastail-yie*, and *bastel* (Fr. *bastille*).

⁵ ‘Early Metrical Tales,’ p. 163. In the same passage there occurs the adjective *grivelie*, which seems to have been overlooked by the lexicographers, and to be synonymous with Eng. *grivous*, unless it be derived from Fr. *grivelé*, dappled, speckled; but we are at a loss to find how a *gait*—i.e., a road or street—might have this term applied to it. In ‘Les Regrets de la belle Heaumiére,’ by Villon, *grivelé* has a different sense, that of *shrunk*, which agrees much less with the term qualified *grivelie*.

Several of the different kinds of punishment derived their names from France, where they were in use.

Furc, a gallows, is the Fr. *fourche* (Picard, *fourque*; Prov. and It. *forca*; Lat. *furca*). In O. Fr. it means gallows, as the following quotations show:—

“ Ne crient ne mort ne furkes ne turment.”¹

“ Sor un haut mont en un rochier
Fet li rois les forches drecier
Por. Renart pendre le gorpil.”²

When *furc* is joined to *fos* in the phrase *furk and fos*, it means gallows and pot, *fos* being the Fr. *fosse*, a pit. *Genis, ghen*³ (O. Fr. *gehine, gehenne*; Fr. *gêne*), seems to be the rack.

Fougs, jogges, juggs,⁴ an iron collar, consisting commonly of two parts joined together by a hinge, which was fastened round the neck of the criminal, and locked, is the Fr. *joug*. It was generally placed in the most frequented part of the town or village, and often inside the church. The *rout* or *row, roow*,⁵ was the Fr. *roue*, the wheel. The *boyis* and the *buttis*,⁶ were other kinds of punishments.

¹ ‘Thomas le Martir,’ 31.

² ‘Le Roman du Renart,’ l. 11,095; Méon’s edit., vol. ii. p. 57.

³ ‘J. Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 496. Properly speaking, *geinn* means *wedge*, and tighten by means of wedges, press, squeeze (Fr. *gêner*).

⁴ “Incontinent persons were sometimes exhibited to the public in the joughs, which was a jointed iron ring or hoop that secured them by the neck.”—‘The Book of Bon-Accord,’ &c. vol. i. p. 165, note.

⁵ Vide ‘A Diurnal of Remarkable Occur-

rents,’ &c., p. 250, A.D. 1571; and ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 450, A.D. 1605.

⁶ The word *buttis* meant also grounds appropriated for practising archery (Fr. *buttes*); slightly different from Eng. *butt*, explained by Dr Johnson, “the place on which the mark to be shot at is placed,” and derived from Fr. *but*. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper are called *butts*, probably as being the extremities (Fr. *bouts*).

As to the *maiden*, an instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction as the guillotine, it is well known that the Regent Morton, who was executed by it in 1581, brought a pattern of it from the Continent. As the book in which the first representation of it occurs¹ was printed in France, it might be supposed that it was a French invention. It is only fair, however, to observe that on account of the constant intercourse between Lyons and Italy, the illustration of this beheading machine in the 'Golden Legend' may have come from that country. Petrarcha's tract, 'De Remediis utriusque fortunæ,' translated into German, and printed at Augsburg in 1532 (folio), contains also the curious representation of a capital execution by the same process. Frosinone's work has a similar woodcut, and the 'Symbolical Questions' exhibit another.² In Gio. Angiolo Lottini's 'Scelta d'alcuni miracoli, e grazie della santissima Nunziata di Firenze,' &c., there is, among some fine engravings by Callot, one particularly remarkable as representing a guillotine.³ In a MS., apparently of the middle of the fifteenth century, there is an illustration representing a man beheaded by a similar kind of machine.⁴

¹ 'Catalogus Sanctorum et Gestorum eorum diversis voluminibus collectus:' Lugduni, 1519—fol.

² 'Achillis Bocchii Bonon. Symbolicarum Questionum. . . . Libri quinque,' lib. i. p. xl. Symb. xviii.: Bononiæ, 1574—4to. The first edition is of Bologna, 1555—4to.

³ In 'Firenze,' cap. lxxvii. p. 208: 1619—8vo. Many other engravings of the same description might have been mentioned,—for instance, that which the Abbé Adolphe Bloeme has borrowed from Jacob Catt's

works, 'Notice sur la Guillotine:' Hazebrouck, 1865—8vo. Those representations should be compared with the account of the punishment of Demetri Giustiniani, A.D. 1507, given by Jean d'Anton in his 'Chroniques,' vol. iii. p. 54, 6th part, ch. xxviii.: Paris, 1835—8vo.

⁴ It was engraved by M. Viollet-le-Duc, in his 'Dictionnaire raisonné du mobilier français,' &c., vol. ii. p. 499, *voce* "Doloire:" Paris, 1871—8vo.

French executioners were noted in England.¹ The designations of those whose office it was to carry into effect the extreme penalty of the law were imported into Scotland. The hangman sometimes went by the name of *lockman*, *loikman*.

“Fy, feyndly front ! fy, tykis face, fy, fy !
Ay lounband,² lyk an loikman on ane ledder ;
Thy ghaistly luke fleys folkis that pass thé by,
Lyke to ane stark theif glowrand in a tedder.”³

He received this name from the fact that he had the privilege of taking a *lock*, or, in northern pronunciation, *lyock* (Fr. *louche*) of meal out of each caskful or sackful exposed for sale in the market. Another name for a hangman was in different forms *boreau*, *burreau*, *burio*, *burrio*, *burior*, *burriour*, *burriow*.⁴ It is the O. Fr. *bourrel*, Fr. *bourreau*.

“In Paris with thy maister burreaw
Abyd, and be his prenteiss neir the bank,
And help to hang the pece for half ane frank,
And, at the last, thy self mon thoill the law.”⁵

The same official also bore the name of *currier*. In O. Fr. *courrier* seems to have been the name of a low officer of justice, whose duty was to see that sentences be executed, and to carry out the execution of those who had been condemned to

¹ Queen Elizabeth, fearing to be beheaded, requested as her executioner a headsman from France. *Vide* ‘Mémoires de Castelnau,’ A. D. 1560, b. ii. in Petitot’s Collection, 1st series, t. xxxiii. p. 75.

² O. Fr. *longaigne*, *longuaigne*, privy sewer, laystall.

³ ‘Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. xxii.

‘The Poems of William Dunbar,’ vol. ii. p. 72.

⁴ *Vide* ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 203; and ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. iii. p. 474, A. D. 1619.

⁵ ‘Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,’ st. lv. ‘The Poems of William Dunbar,’ vol. ii. p. 82.

death.¹ *Mair, maire, mare*, a name given to an officer attending a sheriff for executions and arrestments, is the Fr. *mair* (Gael. *maor*). The *cadies*, an interesting class of people, who acted both as commissionaires and watchmen,² at times lent a helping hand to the hangman in the discharge of his duty. Their name was originally the same with French *cadet*, which is also English. It is nearly synonymous with *garçon*, an attendant, used both in Scotland and Ireland, into which the word was imported from France.

¹ *Vide* Welsh's 35th Serm., pp. 29, 43.
'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' vol. ii. p. 618,
vocibus "Correarius," "Corrierius," &c.

'Fergusson's Poems,' vol. ii. p. 94. See also
Captain Burt's 'Letters from a Gentleman
in the North of Scotland,' &c., vol. i. pp.

² There is a graphic account of them in 26, 27.



CHAPTER XII.



War—Military Terms.

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WAR—MILITARY TERMS.

DOWN to the 15th century the art of war in North Britain seems to have been in a state of infancy. "These Scottish men," says Froissart, "are right hardy, through sore travelling in harness and in war: . . . they are all on horseback, except a few traundals and lagers who follow afoot. The knights and squires are well horsed, and the common people and other on little hackneys and geldings," &c.

At the end of the 15th century, D. Pedro de Ayala wrote to his Government: "They have old and heavy artillery of iron. Besides this, they possess modern French guns of metal, which are very good. King Louis gave them to the father of the present king in payment of what was due to him as co-heir of his sister, the queen of Scotland."¹ As to the master-gunners, they were as usual foreigners—men of the Low Countries. There was also a Frenchman, surely a Gascon, named "Guyane."²

¹ 'Calendar of State Papers preserved at Simancas,' and published by G. A. Berghroth, Henry VII., 1498, vol. i. p. 174.

² 'Compta Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. cxl, ccxvi, 232, 236, 299. Cf. pp. ccxxii, 52, 67.

About 1540, during the reign of James V., the Scottish army consisted for by far the greatest part of foot-soldiers. All those whose incomes were below £100 of yearly rent were ordered to appear on the field clad with a jack, or a halkrick, or brigantine, gloves of plate, with *pesant* and *gorget*. The weapons were spears, pikes of six ells length, Leith axes, halberds, hand-bows and arrows, cross-bows, culverins, and two-handed swords. The leaders were armed in white harness, either light or heavy, according to their own pleasure, with the weapon becoming their rank.

A French writer, speaking of the Scotch who came to the help of Henri IV. (1589-1610), says: "Ils nous apprestèrent à rire à les voir armez et vestus comme les figures de l'antiquité représentées dans les vieilles tapisseries, avec jacques de mailles et casques de fer, couverts de drap noir comme bonnet de prebste, se servant de musette et de hautbois lorsqu'ils vont au combat."¹

There is early mention made of the importation of arms and armour from France and other parts of the Continent by the Scottish kings. Thus in the accounts of the Lord Treasurers of Scotland there is an entry, under the date of the first day of November 1495, in Edinburgh, regarding a purchase for James IV. from the French cutler of two *baslaris*,² long daggers or sheathed knives (O. Fr. *bazelaires*, *badelaires*).

James IV., however, obtained his armour chiefly from Mun-

¹ 'Mémoires du Duc d'Angoulême,' in Petitot's collection, 1st series, vol. xlv. p. 585.

² 'Compta Thesaurariorum Regum Scot-

orum,' vol. i. p. 227. Farther on, pp. 293, 295, occurs the word *plumbis*, which seems to mean *leaden maces*, and to be derived from the O. Fr. *plombée*.

cur of Dundee, who belonged to a family which for several generations had enjoyed a high reputation as armourers.¹

James V. devoted much attention to the improvement of warlike weapons and their importation. Under the date of 2d November 1520, there is an entry relative to a French armourer who came to North Britain with the Duke of Albany's servant, the latter having brought to the king a great horse, *i.e.*, a war-horse.²

In the ninth book of Privy Seal, fol. 96, occurs a letter, dated Edinburgh, April 1532, to Peris Rowan, Frenchman, making him principal master-maker and melter of "our Sovereane Lordis guinis and artillziarie" during life.

"Jakkis and his colleagues," the armourers of James V., seem to have been Frenchmen. On January 11, 1542, they were paid £14, 9s. for "ane licht harnes, with dowbill teslettis and ane stele bonnet, to the Kingis grace."

The well-known lines may be quoted :—

"They saw, slow-rolling on the plain,
Full many a baggage-cart and wain ;
.
.
.
And there were Borthwick's sisters seven,
And culverins which France had given."³

James V. did not confine himself to France for arms. A Dutchman named William Fandik (Vandyke) was the maker of ordnance. From Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Denmark, he imported arms of various kinds in great quantities.

¹ 'Inventaires de la Royne Descosse,' &c., p. xiv, note 2 ; 'Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. p. clxxx.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' Prel. Disser., pp. 120, 121—Leyden's edition.

³ "Marmion," canto iv. st. xxvii.

“He sent to Flanderis and brought home artaillie, poudre and bullois, harneise, pickis, and all other kynd of munitioun pertaining to a prince,” &c.¹ We read in an account under the date of December 31, 1540, “Item, gevin to Charles Murray, for xx hawkbuttis brocht furth of Ducheland be him, price of the pece half angell nobill: *summa xvij lib.*”

There can be little doubt but that the nobles² bought, when abroad themselves, both arms and armour, as well as imported them. With such importation of arms and military stores, especially from France,³ and with the constant intercourse, particularly of soldiers, between the two countries, one might expect to find a great number of terms relative to war and military affairs in the vocabulary of Scotland. Such is the case, as the following words show:—

A soldier was *suddarde*, *suddart*, *suddert*⁴ (Fr. *soudard*, *soudart*), and *sodiour* (O. Fr. *sodoier*). *Aid-mayor* seems to have been adjutant; and *commissar* (Fr. *commissaire*)

¹ Pitscottie, ‘Cronicles,’ vol. ii. p. 347.

² ‘Rotuli Scotiæ,’ vol. ii. p. 207. col. 1; ‘The History of the House and Race of Douglas,’ vol. i. p. 205; ‘Les Ecosais en France,’ &c., vol. i. p. 205.—A Gaelic poet quoted in the 4th dictionary of this language, *vocibus* “Ceanileach,” “Cinnilich,” mentions “Lann Spaineach a-chin-ilich” (the Spanish blade, of the Islay manufactured hilt), and the compiler observes that the island of Islay was famous for such an article. All that we can say is, that in ‘Stewart’s Collections of Gaelic Songs’ referred to, the line runs thus:—

“Lann spainteach, ghorm, dhias-fhada.

See ‘Cochruinneacha de Shaolhair nam Bard Gaëleach: a Choice Collection of the Works of the Highland Bards, collected in the Highlands and Isles by Alexander and Donald Stewart,’ p. 152. Dunedin, 1804—8vo.

³ “Then neid thay not to charge the realme of France
With gunnis, galayis, nor uther ordinance;
Sa that thay be to God obedient,” &c.

—Sir David Lyndsay’s ‘Ep. nuncup.’ Works, vol. iii. p. 179.

⁴ *Vide* Lesley’s ‘Hist. of Scotland,’ p. 177, A.D. 1543; ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 20, A.D. 1570—vol. ii. p. 366, A.D. 1601; ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’ p. 18, A.D. 1574.

was commissary, a word allied to *commess* (Fr. *commis*), a deputy, and *commissare* (Fr. *commissaire*), a commissioner; whilst *commisse* clothes were clothes supplied to the soldiers by the Government they served. *Gudget*, *gudyeat*, a servant attending the camp, is the Fr. *gouge*, *goujat*. *Garritour*, *garitour*,¹ a watchman, comes from the Fr. *garite*, "a sentry, or little lodge for a sentinell built on high" (Cotg.) *Perdews* were the *enfants perdus*, the forlorn-hope; and a light-horseman bore the name of *hargoulet*² (O. Fr. *argoulet*). Here may be mentioned the *burdownys*, men who fought with clubs (Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff; O. Fr. *bordon*, a baton). The great qualification of every soldier, by whatever name denominated, is *bravity* (O. Fr. *braveté*), and he must be *bellicous*³ (Fr. *belliqueux*) and *battalouss*.

Of words applied to parts of an army are the following. *Eschel*, *escheill*, *eshele*, the division of a corps, is the O. Fr. *eschiele*, *eschele*, a squadron. A small body of men was called *punye*, that is, *poignée de gens*, O. Fr. *puignie*⁴; and *garnisoun*, besides having the meaning of garrison, has the meaning of a body of men, and comes from the O. Fr. *garnison* (*garnement*, *garnissement*), any kind of decking, any habiliment or provision of war, which comes from *garnir*, to provide. *Range*, the van of an army, is the Fr. *rang*, *rangée*;

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 8, A.D. 1569.

² 'Sir James Melville's Memoirs,' p. 25, A.D. 1554. Before, p. 16, as well as in Bp. Lesley's 'Hist. of Scot.,' p. 34, we find *vincust*, part. pa. for *vanquished*. Henryson uses the same in 'The Tod's Confession to Freir Wolf,' l. 170, p. 133.

³ *Bellicon*, used in Ayrshire as a blustering fellow, seems to be derived from *Baligant*, the name of a hero of old French romances.

⁴ 'Renart le Nouvel,' l. 7350; 'Le Roman du Renart,' t. iv. p. 432; G. Douglas, vol. iii. p. 247.

whilst *monstour*, *munstour*, a muster, is from the O. Fr. *monstre*, *monstrée*, a view, show, sight, muster of; *monstrer*, to show.

Batail, *battall* (Fr. *bataille*, order of battle; a squadron) has also the same meanings as in French.

Of words relating to an army on march and in camp are *barrel-ferraris* (Fr. *ferrières*), casks for carrying on horseback the drink necessary for an army; and *letacamp*, *lettacamp*, *lect-decamp*¹ (Fr. *lit-de-camp*²).

Sellat,³ a head-piece for foot-soldiers, is the Fr. *salade* (Span. *celada*); *bassanat*, *bassanet*, *basnet*, a helmet, the O. Fr. *bassinet*, *bacinet*; whilst *tymber*,⁴ *tymmer*, *tymbrell*, *tymbrill*, the crest of a helmet, is the Fr. *timbre*. In O. Fr., *timbre de crestes* means scallops fluttering upon a helmet.⁵ *Ventaill*, the breathing part of a helmet, is the Fr. *ventaille*.⁶

Acton, a leathern jacket strongly stuffed, formerly worn under a coat of mail, is the O. Fr. *auqueton*, *hoqueton*, Prov. *alcato*, so named from the cotton (Span. *algodon*) with which it was stuffed.⁷

¹ 'Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 239, 242; 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. pp. 122*, 273*, 283*, 290*, A.D. 1529-37.

² As stated by the late Marquis de Laborde, in his 'Glossaire des émaux,' they termed, in the 16th century, "lit, chaise, table de camp, tout objet de ce genre fait pour être transporté." We find in Jean Marot's description of the siege of Peschiera, that Triboulet, the king's fool, "sous ung liet de camp de peur s'est retiré" ('Les Poésies de Jean Marot,' p. 142: Paris, 1723—8vo); in another poem, and in Rabelais, b. ii. ch. xiv., is mentioned such a piece of furniture in a room and near a chimney; at last, in an inventory

of the Castle of Edinburgh, A.D. 1578: "allevin Frenche tymmer beddis furnist with cleikis and vyssis of yron."—'A Collection of Inventories,' &c., p. 214.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 126, 31.

⁴ Ibid., ii. 148, 1.

⁵ See 'Comptes de l'argenterie des rois de France,' p. 184.

⁶ G. Douglas, iv. 126, 15.

"De sun osberc li rumpit la ventaille."

—'Chanson de Roland,' p. 51, st. xcviij. l. 1293, 1st edit.

⁷ G. Douglas, iv. 5, 11; 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 282*.

Other forms of the word are *hughtone*, *hugetone*, *hugtoune cot*, *hughtowne*, and *keton*.

Brekanetynis, the same as *brigandines*, was a kind of scale armour, so called because it was worn by the light-armed soldiers named *brigands*.¹

Brasaris, *braseris*, *brazers*,² vambraces, armour for the arms, comes from the Fr. *brassar*, *brassard*, *brassal* (*bras*, the arm, Lat. *brachium*); and *reirbrasseris*, armour for the back of the arms, is compounded of *arrière* and *brassard*; and *guschet*, the armour for defending the armpit, is the Fr. *gousset*, a fob or pocket, from the Fr. *gousse*. (It. *guscio*, the husk of peas, beans, &c.)

Cusché, *cussé*, armour for the *thighs*, is the O. Fr. *cuissots*, having the same meaning, from *cuisse*, the thigh. *Cussanis* may be the same. *Greis*, greaves, armour for the legs, is from the O. Fr. *grève*, the shin, or shin-bone. *Riwell* seems to be a sort of buckler (O. Fr. *roelle*).

Secret,³ *secreit*, doublet (Fr. *secret*), is a coat of mail concealed under one's ordinary dress.

Patrell,⁴ defence for the neck of a horse, is the Fr. *poitrail*.

¹ Vide G. Douglas, ii. 147, 31; 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 289*, A.D. 1537. The word *brigan*, spelt also *briggane* and *briggant*, existed with *briganie*, *briganrie*, highway robbery. Vide 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 91*, 145; vol. ii. pp. 18, 70, 84, 421, 458, A.D. 1513-1605. Cf. Pitscottie, 'The Chronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 314; and Acts, James IV., 1491, ed. 1814, p. 226. One, printed in 1566, has *brigantinis*.

² G. Douglas, ii. 267, 21.

³ 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 77, A.D. 1577; 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 84, A.D. 1598; and p. 149, A.D. 1600. It would seem that, in such an acceptation, the use of this term had been peculiar to Scotland, since it is mentioned neither by Du Cange, Roquefort, nor Grose; still it is undoubtedly French.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 22, 10; iii. 99, 31.

Of warlike instruments in use before the introduction of fire-arms deriving their names from the French may be mentioned *spryngald* (O. Fr. *espringalle*), an engine used for throwing large arrows, &c.; *crane* (O. Fr. *cranequin*, *granequin*, *crenequin*), "an engine for batterie" (Cotg.), a kind of catapult for throwing large stones, &c.; *trebuschet* (O. Fr. *trebuschet*, *trabuc*), a balance, an engine of war to throw the weightiest stones; *awblaster*¹ (O. Fr. *arbaleste*, Fr. *arbalète*), which means both a cross-bow and a cross-bowman; *vire*, *vyre*, *wyre*² (O. Fr. *vire*), an arrow; ³ *querell* (O. Fr. *quarrel*, *quarel*, Fr. *carreau*), a dart or arrow for a cross-bow; whilst *budge*, a kind of bill, is the O. Fr. *bouge*, *boulge*, *bougeon*. *Gissarme*, *gyssarn*, *gissarne*, *gittarn*, *githern*,⁴ a hand-axe or bill, is the O. Fr. *guisarme*, (Prov. *jusarma*, *gusarma*); *glaiif*,⁵ a sword, the Fr. *glaiive*; *stok*,⁶ a sword, the Fr. *estoc*; and *poynstal*, a sharp sword or dagger, the O. Fr. *punchal*, a dagger,—Fr. *pointeau*, *poignon*; whilst *battar-ax*, a battle-axe, has its source in the Fr. *battre*.

Of the different kinds of ordnance may be mentioned the *bassil* (Fr. *basilic*, "très-gros canon portant 160 livres de balle, et nommé d'après le serpent"), a long cannon; *botcard*, apparently the same as *battard*, *battart*, *batter* (O. Fr. *bastarde*), "a demi-cannon or demi-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind;"

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 69, 4.

² Ibid., ii. 260, 12.

³ Arrows were, it seems, imported from Scotland as articles of vertu: "A son retour [le duc de Vendôme] repassa à Bourdeaux, la ville le pourvoit de vins et vivres, luy fait present de beaux arcs et fleches d'Escosse,

que ledit prince receut avec contentement. On usoit de cette sorte de present anciennement entre les roys et princes."—Darnal, 'Chronique bordelaise,' ann. 1550, p. 66.

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 198, 19; iv. 189, 18.

⁵ Ibid., ii. 151, 15.

⁶ Ibid., iii. 129, 9.

saikyr, *half-saikyr* (Fr. *sacré*), "the hawk, and the artillerie so called," says Cotgrave, a kind of cannon smaller than a demi-culverin; and *pasuolan*, *pasvoland* (Fr. *passevolant*), a species of small artillery. *Murdresar* (Fr. *meurtrier*), besides meaning a murderer, means also a large cannon. *Curtald*, a kind of cannon, is the O. Fr. *courtault*, "a kind of short piece of ordnance used at sea." *Flask*, the frame for a piece of ordnance, is the Fr. *flasque*, which signifies the same thing, as well as its carriage; whilst *roche* may correspond to *roche de feu*, a cartridge, and *rothe* in the expression "the *rothe* of the culwering" seems to be the Fr. *rouet*, "platine à rouet, ancienne platine d'arme à feu portative."¹

Of smaller firearms was the *hagbut of croche*, or *crochert* (O. Fr. *haquebute*, *harquebuze*, *arquebute à croc*, Fr. *arquebuse à croc*), the arquebuss. The origin of the word is the Dutch *haeck-buysse*, *haeck-busse*, compounded of *haeck*, the hook or forked rest on which it is supported, and *busse* (Ger. *büsche*, a rifle). *Hagbut of founde*, *hacquebut of found*, seems to be the same arm; and *hagbutar* is a musqueteer. *Forcat*, *foirchet*, the rest for a musket, is the Fr. *fourchette*, "a forket or small fork, also a musket-rest," according to Cotgrave; and *bandroll*, *bendrole*, *bedroll*, the rest for a heavy musket, is the Fr. *banderole*; whilst a ball was named *pallet*, *pellock* (Fr. *pelote*, a little ball). Powder was *poulder*,² *pulder*, *puldir* (O. Fr. *pouldre*, Fr. *poudre*); and a powder-flask, *powder-flaccat* (Fr.

¹ Littré's 'Dictionnaire,' *sub voce*.

² 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 10, A.D. 1574. In a 'Collection of Inventories,' &c., p. 260, we find in 1578, "seven

barrellis of Frenche cannon poulder" in the castle of Edinburgh; and *puldir* in G. Douglas, ii. 104, 14.

flasque à poudre); and to discharge or let off was *delaski* (O. Fr. *delascher*).¹

Of words relating to the meeting of hostile troops may be mentioned the following. *Assemblé* means battle, and to *assemble*, to join battle (Fr. *assembler*). *Skarmusche*, a skirmish, is the Fr. *escarmouche*. *Entremellys* (Fr. *entremêler*), as well as *poynye*, *poynhé*, *poynné*, *ponyhé* (O. Fr. *poignée*), has the same meaning. *Demelle* (Fr. *démêler*), and *cownter* (Fr. *contre*), have both the meaning of *rencontre*. *Stour*, *stoure*, *stowr*, *sture*,² which among its many meanings has that of battle, is the O. Fr. *estour*; and *stramash*, a broil, a riot, *estramaçon*. *Batterie*, a fight, is the same word in French; and *bourd*³ (Fr. *bourd*, contracted from *behourt*, *behort*, *behourd*, a kind of lance used in a joust, *behourdis*) means, at least in one instance, a serious and fatal encounter. *Frape*⁴ (Fr. *frapper*), and *battan* (Fr. *battre*), both mean to strike, and *countercoup* (Fr. *contre*, and *coup*) to overcome; and,

“When the battle’s lost and won,”

¹ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. pp. 36, 485; vol. iii. pp. 70, 78; A.D. 1609, 1610.

“Canhonier, sont les engins près?

Le Cannonier. Il n’y faut que bouter le feu;

Vous me verrez tout delascher.”

—‘Le Mystère de S. Louis,’ p. 204.

² G. Douglas, iv. 58, 8.

³ “The bourd of Brechen” (Gordon, ‘A genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland,’ &c., sect. xxi. p. 167). This designation alludes to the ancient tournaments; but it is evidently used ironically, perhaps

with the intention to play upon *bourd*, *boure*, a jest, a scoff (‘Redgauntlet,’ ch. v., and Ben Jonson, ‘Catiline,’ Act i. sc. 1), which is the Fr. subst. *bourde*, and which gave rise to a verb, *bourder*, meaning the same, as well as *mistaké* (‘Contes et Discours d’Eutrapel,’ fol. 130 verso), and nearly synonymous with *to gab* (O. Fr. *gaber*).

⁴ Row, ‘A Cupp of Bon-Accord, or Preaching,’ &c., p. 5, 1828—4to; ‘The Pistill of Susan,’ st. 23. To *frape* occurs also in old English. Vide ‘Richard Cœur-de-Lion,’ ap. Weber, ‘Early English Metrical Romances,’ vol. ii. p. 99.

the camp-followers and others begin to *pilyie* (Fr. *piller*); and before the *trew* (O. Fr. *treu*, Fr. *trêve*), the truce, or *abstinence* (Fr. *abstinence*) can come, and the *tyrement* of the dead be completed, many a brave lies *pilleit* (Fr. *pillé*). If the war is to be continued, however, one must *recrue*, *recreu* (Fr. *recroître*) the *oist* (O. Fr. *ost*).

Wiage, *wyage*, *waage*, a military expedition, is the Fr. *voyage*; and every army is accompanied by a rabble—*pettail*, *pittal* (Fr. *pitaud*, a clown, *pietaille*), and has *wageouris* (O. Fr. *gageurs*), hired soldiers, who are occasionally employed for special services.¹ *Jeperty*, *jupperty* (Fr. *jeu parti*), is a warlike enterprise.

Pennon, a small banner, *penseil*, *pensall*,² *pinsel*, a small streamer borne in battle, are of the same origin (O. Fr. *penoncel*, *pannoncel*, a flag; Fr. *panonceau*, *pennon*, *pannon*; It. *pennone*; Lat. *penna*). *Cornett*, the ensign of a company of cavalry, is the Fr. *cornette*, a cornet of horse, and the ensign of a horse company. *Enseinye*, *ensenye*, *ansenye*, *enseynye*, a standard, and also a company of soldiers, is the Fr. *enseigne*, a distinctive mark (Lat. *insignia*). The word, both in Scotch and French, was used to signify the cry which was used in battle to encourage the troops on different sides:—

“Than mycht men her enseynyeis cry,
And Scottis men cry hardely,
On thaim! On thaim! On thaim! they faile.”³

¹ ‘Compota Thesaurariorum Regum Scotorum,’ vol. i. p. xxiii. ² ‘Bruce,’ ix. 385.

³ Vide ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glas-

“Quant ces unt jà crié l'enseigne de Vedsci,
E ‘Glanville, chevaliers!’ e ‘Baillol!’ autresi,
Odinel de Umfranville relevad le suen cri.”¹

When the *wiage* was finished, then came the division of the *bowtane*, *butin*, *buting*² (Fr. *butin*).

Of words relating to fortifications are *battaling*, *batteling* (Fr. *bastille*), a battlement, which might be *quernallit* (Fr. *crénelé*); *bastailye*, *bastile*, *bastel*, a bulwark, a fortress; *fousse*, *fousy* (Fr. *fosse*), a ditch; *balye* (Fr. *bayle*, a barricade), a space on the outside of the ditch of a fortification, commonly surrounded by strong palisades; *machicoules* (O. Fr. *machicolis*; Fr. *mâhecoulis*, *mâchicoulis*), openings or holes in the floor of a projecting battlement, through which stones and other articles of destruction might be thrown upon those who were making the *salt*, *sawt* (O. Fr. *saut*; Fr. *assaut*). *Bartizan*, *bertisene* (O. Fr. *bretesche*, *bretèche*), is a battlement on the top of a house, castle, &c.—a word still in use in the north to mean a strong, rough-and-ready defence of any kind.

When an enemy was to *hostay* (O. Fr. *ostoyer*) or *assege* (Fr. *assiéger*) a *castell*, the *castelwart* used every endeavour to *ramforce*, *ranforce* (Fr. *renforcer*) it, to

“Bring schot and other *apparail*,³
And gret *warnysons* of wictaill,”⁴

¹ ‘Fantosme’s Chronicle,’ Surtees Society edition, p. 80, l. 1776. Cf. Du Cange’s Dissertations, xi. and xii. (‘Du Cry d’armes,’ and ‘De l’Usage du Cry d’armes’), in his edition of Joinville’s ‘Histoire de S. Louys,’ pp. 203-221.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 228, Leyden’s Edition; ‘Sir J. Melvill’s Memoirs,’ p. 25; Lesley, ‘Hist. of Scot.,’ pp. 181, 192.

³ Fr. *appareil*.

⁴ G. Douglas, vol. iii. 134, 21; pp. 247, 21; 248, 8.

to *warnys* (Fr. *garnir*) it in all possible ways. When the enemy were ready to *sailye* or *assailyie* (Fr. *assaillir*) the *castell*, the *warison* (Fr. *guerre*, and *son*) was sounded, and the soldiers sheltered themselves with the *pavis*, *pavis*¹ (Fr. *pavois*, which some derive from *Pavia*, because such large shields were first made in that city), the *testudo*; and the archers, while they made the arrows *dag* (Fr. *daguer*) like rain on the enemy, protected themselves with *mantillis* (Fr. *mantelets*), large shields; whilst the besieged during the *assege* continued, as often as possible, to *sort* (Fr. *sortir*), and make *sailyes* (Fr. *saillies*) on the besiegers.

¹ Du Cange's 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,' 1; and Littré's 'Dictionnaire de la langue française,' t. iii. p. 1018, col. 3, *voce* "Pavois."



CHAPTER XIII.

Sea Terms.

CHAPTER XIII.

SEA TERMS.



IN 1249, when the Earl of St-Pol and Blois was preparing to accompany Louis IX. of France in his memorable expedition to the Holy Land,¹ he had built for him at Inverness a ship which Matthew Paris pronounces to be marvellous. Professor C. Innes seems inclined to presume that the place was probably chosen for the convenience of easy access to the Highland pine-forests, and that the master builders were some of the cunning artists of Flanders, or the more distant Marseilles or Genoa, for the armament was fitted out from all these ports.²

There is no other evidence of the building of ships of war in Scotland after this period for a considerable time; and it is highly probable that the successors of Alexander III. and their subjects either used to buy ready-made bottoms, or found it cheaper and more convenient to apply to foreign shipyards for making and fitting out their vessels, particularly to Flanders, Normandy, or Portugal.

¹ 'Historia Major,' p. 772, l. 1; 'Les Ecossais en France,' vol. i. p. 33.

² 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' ch. viii. pp. 234, 235: Edinburgh, 1860—8vo.

In the reign of James III., Bishop James Kennedy “beggit ane schip called the *bischopis barge* ;”¹ and James IV. paid great attention to ship-building,² and used every means to have a navy. Among his “mony servitours” he had—

“Beildaris of barkis and ballingaris,

And schip wrichtis heward upone the strand.”

On May 1st, 1509, he applied to the Countess of Nevers, desiring her, in accordance with the letters of Louis XII., King of France, to make restitution of a Portuguese ship belonging to Robert Bertoun, driven ashore by tempest within the county of Eu.³ Three years afterwards he wrote to the officers of the French ports, especially Rouen and Dieppe, to inform them that three of his subjects—John Bertoun, John Balzarde, and William Cristell—were appointed his factors for ships and naval armaments, corn and other necessaries, and had received letters from the King of France to import such things to Scotland.⁴ It was most requisite to restore the Scottish fleet, which, after having been in a very satisfactory state, was utterly destroyed at the time.⁵

In the same year (1511) the king (James IV.) “buildit a great schipe called *the Micheall*, quilk was ane verrie monstrous great schip; for this schip tuik so meikle timber, that schoe wasted all the woodis in Fyfe except Falkland wood, by the

¹ Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. i. p. 167.

⁴ 'Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp.

² 'Remonstrance to the King,' ll. 11 and 13; among Dunbar's Poems, vol. i. p. 145.

ccxxv-ccxxviii.

³ British Museum, King's Library, 13, B.

⁵ See 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., vol. i. ch. xi. pp. 328, 329; cf. p. 427.

timber that cam out of Norway. For many of the wrightis in Scotland wrought at hir, and wrightis of uther countries had thair devyse at hir; and all wrought bussilie the space of ane yeir at hir. This schip was twelff scoir footis lenth; threttie-sax foott within the wallis: schoè was ten foot thik within the wallis of cutted risles of oak, so that no cannon could doo at hir," &c.¹

In the following century a ship-owner of the same family name, Charles Berthon, sailing to Spain with his partner Jacques Michaud, undoubtedly a Frenchman, was robbed on sea by a Portuguese captain named Pedro Legañez, settled in Holland.²

When James V. went to France to bring home his bride, he had a squadron of seven ships. With his queen Magdalene he received many and costly gifts from her royal father, Francis I. Among those gifts were two ships, provided with cannons and culverings, with hagbuts of found and cross-bows, with all other ordinance and weapons. "Quhan thir schipes war weill prepared, the King of France presented tham to the King of Scotland, to use thame as he thought guide. . . . The ane of thame was called the *Sallamander*, and the uther the *Morischer*. The King of Scotland had two of his awin at that tyme; the ane of thame was called the *Marrivillibe*, and the uther callit the *Great Lyon*, . . . so that this young queine brought ane infinite substance in Scotland with hir."³

When James sent to bring his second bride, Mary of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville, from France, he caused

¹ Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. i. pp. 256, Henri IV.,' &c., tom. vii. p. 449.
257.

³ Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' vol. ii. pp. 371,

² See 'Recueil des lettres missives de 372.

prepare hastily a navy of ships, and appointed the Lord Maxwell admiral thereof, with other lords and barons to the number of ten thousand, by the king's own household, who passed in company with the king himself.

Though the commercial intercourse with the Continent took place chiefly with Flemish seaports, there was considerable trade with France, and there were not wanting attempts in later times to foster the trade between the two countries, as the following document shows:—

“Les S^{rs}. Boyd, marchand à Bordeaux, et Arbutnot, natif d’Ecosse, marchand et bourgeois de Roüen, representent les avantages qui reviendroient au royaume s’il plaisoit à sa Majesté de leur accorder les passeports qu’ils demandent, tant pour les vaisseaux ecossois qui viendroient charger en France des marchandises du creu du Royaume, que pour les vaisseaux françois qu’ils voudront envoyer charger en Ecosse pour en tirer diverses marchandises dont nous avons besoin ; sur quoy il a été observé :—

“Que par les passeports que le Roy peut donner pour faciliter et favoriser ce commerce avec les Ecossois, on peut les inviter à venir prendre en France ce que nous avons qui leur convient.

“Que si leurs droits d’entrée sur les marchandises de France ne sont pas plus forts à present que ceux qui se levoient à Londres en 1653, lorsque nos marchandises étoient aportées en ceste ville-là pour le compte d’un marchand anglois, on pourroit accorder aux Ecossois des facilités pour leur commerce avec la France.

“Qu’on pourroit exempter les vaisseaux ecossois du droit de

50^l par tonneau, ainsi que le Roy en a exempté les Suedois et les Danois, afin de faire voir par-là aux Anglois que nous voulons bien commercer avec nos voisins, puisque nous nous mettons dans cette pratique pendant la guerre.

“Qu’on ne risqueroit rien par une pareille demarche, puisque le Roy ne tire aucuns droits des productions d’Ecosse qui ne viennent point en France, les vaisseaux danois qui nous apportent du saumon, au lieu de celui d’Ecosse, estant exempts du droit de fret, et la moderation des drois estant necessaire pour les interets des fermes du Roy et pour le commerce de ses sujets, nos pesches et nos manufactures ne souffrant aucun dommage de ce qui vient d’Ecosse, car nous ne peschons point de saumon. . . .

“Et après diverses reflexions faites sur toutes ces observations, il a été arrêté que les députés de Rouen et de Bordeaux écriroient aux négocians de ces deux villes qui ont quelque commerce et relation en Ecosse, pour les pressentir sur les veües qu’ils peuvent avoir dans le commerce à faire avec les Ecossois, et sur l’esperance dont ils pourroient se flatter qu’il ne seroit peut-estre pas impossible que le Roy ne les favorisast de quelque exemption de droits pour l’avantage reciproque de ce commerce,”¹ &c.

¹ “Messrs Boyd, merchant at Bordeaux, and Arbuthnot, a native of Scotland, merchant and citizen of Rouen, make known the advantages which would accrue to the kingdom if it should please his Majesty to grant them the passports which they ask, as well for Scotch vessels which would come to load in France merchandise, the product of the kingdom, as for French ships which they wish to send to

Scotland to bring cargoes of the different kinds of goods of which we are in want. Upon which observations have been made :—

“That by the passports which the King can give in order to facilitate and favour this commerce with the Scotch, one can invite them to come and take in France that which we have to suit them.

“That if the custom-house duties on French

It has been already said that merchants went twice a-year to Bordeaux¹ to sell cured fish and hides, and to purchase wines as well as other commodities. Bayonne was visited, and furnished hams.² Dieppe and Brignoles exported "plome dames." Saint-Jean-de-Luz must have also been visited. At this port, as well as at Bayonne, the Scottish sailors must have often seen the fitting out and the sailing of the whale-ships that hailed from these ports. It may be that some of them joined those adventurers in search of such profitable booty in the Northern seas.

The vocabulary of the Scottish sailor has been enlarged from the French language to some extent.

Ballingar, ballingere, is the O. Fr. *ballenger, balengniere*, Fr.

goods are not at present heavier than those which were enforced at London in 1653, when our goods were brought to that city to account of an English merchant, it would be possible to grant to the Scotch facilities for their trade with France.

"That the Scotch bottoms could be freed from the duty of £2 per ton, as the King has exempted the Swedes and Danes from it, in order to show thereby to the English that we are willing to trade with our neighbours, since we have adopted such a course during the war.

"That no risk would be run by such a step, since the King draws no duties from the products of Scotland which do not come to France, the Danish vessels which import hither salmon, instead of that of Scotland, being free of freight duty, and the abatement of duties being necessary for the King's revenue and the commerce of his subjects, our fisheries and manufactures suffering no injury

from Scottish importations, as we catch no salmon. . . .

"And after various remarks on all those observations, it has been resolved that both the delegates of Rouen and Bordeaux should write to the merchants of those cities who have any trade and intercourse with Scotland, to sound them on the views which they may have on the commerce likely to be driven with the Scotch, and on the hope wherewith they might flatter themselves that possibly the King would favour them with some exemption from custom-house duties for the mutual benefit of that commerce," &c.—'Reg. du Conseil de Commerce,' F. 12, 51, folio 282 *recto*. Du mercredi, 30 juillet 1704.

¹ Introduction, p. 8.

² The Bayonne hams are mentioned with *plome dames* (plums), in 'The Customs and Valuation of Merchandises,' A. D. 1612; 'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 311.

baleinier (Lat. *balæna*, a whale),—a name, no doubt, adopted from the whale-ships of Bayonne.¹

“On to the se he [Gathelus] bownit sone agane,
With bark and boit, barge and ballingar,
With tow and takill, anker, saill, and air.”²

Such a kind of ship was in use in Biscay, the inhabitants of which were always addicted to whale-fishing:—

“Les Bisquins à douze vesseaux,
Nommez vivates balleniez,
Si y vindrent à grans monceaux,” &c.³

Ballance,⁴ a kind of vessel, is the Fr. *balancelle*.

Aspyne, some sort of a boat, owes its origin to the word current in old Guienne, and corresponds to the Fr. *sapine*.

Carwell,⁵ *kerval*, *kervell*, is the Fr. *caravelle*.⁶ *Carvill*, *carvall* are other forms of the word:—

“This nobill man, most gudlie till avance,
Provydit hes ane navin than rycht large,
Of craik and carvill, collvin, bark and barge.”⁷

¹ Jamieson has quoted an old manuscript belonging to the Herald's office referred to by Du Cange, Walsingham's and Froissart's chronicles. *Vide* 'Le Premier Livre des Chroniques de Jehan Froissart,' &c., ch. viii. p. 31: Bruxelles, 1863—8vo. This word occurs also in a letter from Dr Nicholas West to King Henry VIII., ap. Ellis, 'Original Letters,' &c., vol. i. p. 67. Whalebone, made use of for many purposes, was termed *baleen*.

² 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hec-

tor Boece.' By William Stewart. Edited by William B. Turnbull. Vol. i. pp. 8, 9, ll. 278-280. (Rolls Series, A.D. 1858.) *Vide* vol. i. p. 122, l. 4078, and p. 347, l. 10,925.

³ 'Les Poësies de Martial de Paris,' &c., seconde partie, p. 132: Paris, 1724—8vo.

⁴ G. Douglas, iv. 108, 30.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 52, 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 147, 27; 235, 23.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 216, ll. 7006-7008. *Vide* p. 347, l. 10,926.

Cabar, gabert, a lighter, a vessel for inland navigation, is the O. Fr. *gabarre*, Fr. *gabare*.

Passingeoure,¹ a ferry-boat, is the O. Fr. *passageur* (Lat. *passagerius*, a ferryman).

Fuksaill is a stay-sail (Fr. *foc*, "voile triangulaire qui se déploie entre le mât de misaine et le beaupré, le long d'un étai ou d'une draille;" Germ. *fock*; Dutch *fok*; Swed. *föck*; Dan. *fok*); and *mussaill* is the mizzen-sail (Fr. *misaine*, the sail of the mizzen-mast).

"Tha salit fast that time befor the wynd,
With fuksaill, topsaill, manesaill, mussaill, and blynd."²

Vorsa is the Fr. *forcez*, used in the phrase *forcez les voiles*, crowd all sail. "Than the marynalis began to heis vp the sail, cryand, heisau, heisau. *Vorsa, vorsa*."³

Holabar is the Fr. *haut la barre*, helm amidships, in modern sea language, "steady;" and *arryua* is the Fr. *arrivez*, bear up the helm, bear away: "Than the master cryit on the rudir man, mait keip ful and by (*près et plein*), a luf. Cumna hiear. *Holabar, arryua*. Steir clene vp the helme, this and so."⁴

The ribs or timbers of a ship went at times by the name of *wrangis, wrangwiss*⁵ (Fr. *varangues*); whilst its cabin was *cahute*,⁶ *kahute* (Fr. *cahute*), its tackling *cordale* (O. Fr. *cordaille*), its small

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 34, 18.

² William Stewart, 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 20, ll. 683, 684.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 41, ll. 5, 6. Edited by J. A. H. Murray.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 41, ll. 19-22.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 265, 24.

⁶ "Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy," l. 449 ('Poems of W. Dunbar,' vol. ii. p. 82). *Cahute* means also a small or private apartment of any kind. *Vide* Jamieson's Dictionary, and G. Douglas, ii. 116, 15.

studding-sails *bonettis*,¹ in sing. number *bonat* (Fr. *bonnette*). The crew of the vessel was *equipage*,² *kippage* (Fr. *équipage*), and its captain sometimes bore the name of *patrone*,³ *patroun* (Fr. *patron*⁴). *Patroune* seems to have had much the same meaning at times as admiral of a fleet. The following entry of the Treasurer of James V. points to this meaning: *August 1539*.—"Item, for ane silver quhissil, with ane lang chenze, quhilk wes gevin at the Kingis command to the patroune of the schippis, weyand xj vncis iij quarteris of ane vnce, ix lib. ijd." "Item, for the fassoune of the samyne, iij lib."

Bawburd (Fr. *bâbord*) is larboard.

Pourbossa is the Fr. *pour bosser*, and probably means stopper the cable: "Pourbossa, pourbossa. Hail al ande ane, hail al ande ane. Hail hym vp til vs, hail hym vp til vs."⁵

Caupon is the Fr. *capon*, the cat-tackle, and *serrabossa*, the Fr. *serrebosse*, the shank-painter: "Than quhen the ankyr vas halit vp abufe the vattir, ane marynel cryit, and al the laif follouit in that sam tune, caupon caupona, caupon caupona. Caupun hola, caupun hola. Caupun holt, caupun holt. Sarrabossa, sarrabossa. Than thai maid fast the schank of the ankyr."⁶ Is *holt* the O. Fr. *hault*?

Often after the "marynalis"

"Leit saillis fall and passit of the raid,"⁷

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 274, 12; 'Compota Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 254, 300.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. pp. 571, 572, A.D. 1624.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 231, 22; 233, 5.

⁴ "Un quidan aussi m'est venu dire Qu'un certain maître de navire (Maître, c'est-à-dire patron)," &c.

—Loret, 'La Muze historique,' liv. xv., lettre xlviième, p. 186, col. 2.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 40, ll. 19, 20.

⁶ Ibid., p. 40, ll. 20-25.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 122, l. 4083.

or *rade* (Fr. *rade*), the ship had to *travisch*, *travish* (Fr. *traverser*) to every *airt*, *airth*, *art*, *arth* (Fr. *aire*), and the "kip-page" on again reaching land no doubt were thankful that there had been no *abordage* (Fr. *abordage*) by "sea-scoumers."¹

Heisau,² a sea-cheer, is from the Fr. *hisser* (in nautical language, to hoist).

Forram, a boat-song, may be the Fr. *je rame*, I am rowing,—very likely the beginning, or the burden of a popular song.

The word *cashmaries*—that is, those who drive fish from the sea through the villages—is derived from *chasser*, to drive, and *marée*, which signifies not only *tide*, but also *sea-fish*. If the name is comparatively modern, the custom is old enough; for we find that the venders of fish at Kelso and Roxburgh brought it thither in waggons as early as the time of William the Lion.³

The word *forsaris*, galley-slaves, comes from the O. Fr. *forsaire*, which has the same meaning in Cotgrave's Dictionary and elsewhere.⁴

¹ *Vide* p. 176.

² *Vide* 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 41, l. 6.

³ Innes, 'Sketches of early Scotch History,' p. 189, col. 2.

⁴ "Forcere ou forçat, gaillien."—'Les Epithetes de M. de la Porte, Parisien,' fol. 179 *recto* and 188 *recto*: Lyon, 1592—small 12mo.

CHAPTER XIV.



Music and Musical Instruments.

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



COTLAND has always enjoyed a reputation for songs and dances. The royal family of the Stuarts fostered music, and gave all encouragement to the cultivation of it. Of James I. (1406-1437) it is said : " *Musicæ omnis generis, ac in primis cytharæ pulsandæ exquisitissimam rationem tenebat.*"¹ He could sing and accompany himself on several musical instruments. He was the author of several pieces of music. " *Noi ancora possiamo connumerar trà nostri Jacopo re di Scozia, che non pur cose sacre compose in canto, ma trovò da se stesso una nuova musica lamentevole, e mesta, differente da tutte l'altre.*"² He was not content with being skilled in music himself, but exerted his royal power in fostering music in his kingdom.

" In musick befoir quhairof thair wes bot lyte,
Into his tyme richt cunnyng and perfyte
In that science fra sindre partis brocht he,
And causit thame for till authorizit be.
Quhilk ay sensyne, as that my author schew,
The langar ay to moir perfectioun grew."³

¹ 'Leslæus,' p. 277. 'De Origine et l. x. c. 23, p. 664, ed. Venet. 1627—4to.

Rebus gestis Scotorum,' l. vii. c. 101.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland ;

² Tassoni, 'Dieci Libri di Pensieri diversi,' or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hec-

But he did more for the cultivation of music among his subjects—

“ He wes the first, as ze sall wnderstand,
Organis gart mak, or bring into Scotland,
With sic plesance in Goddis seruice plais ;
The quhilk ar vsit now intill thir dais
Continewallie, as it is zit to ken,
With moir perfectioun of richt cunning men.”¹

Of James III. (1460-1488) Pitscottie says : “ The King . . . delighted more in musick and policie, and building, nor he did in the government of his realme ; . . . and delighted more in the playing of instrumentis nor in the defence of the borderis,” &c.²

“ The King [James IV., 1488-1513] caused tak great cair upon the upbringing of thir bodies in on personage, and caused learne thame to sing and play upoun instrumentis, who within schort quhill became verie ingenious and cunning in the airt of musick, that they could play upoun any instrument, the one the tenor, and the other the tryble, very melodiouslie,” &c.³

Among his “ mony servitours ” he had “ musicians, menstralis, and merrie singlaris.” The Lord Treasurer’s books give many curious entries regarding musicians and musical instruments. The King himself was skilled both in vocal and instrumental music. “ Item (the first da of Julij 1489), to Wilyeam, sangstar of Lythgow, for a sang he brocht to the King, be a precep, x lib.” “ Item (the sivnt day of December 1496),

tor Boece.’ By William Stewart. Vol. iii. p. 540, ll. 60,494-60,499. (Rolls Series, A.D. 1858.)

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

&c., vol. iii. p. 540, ll. 60,500-60,505.

² ‘Cronicles,’ vol. i. pp. 177, 178.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 247.

to Johnne Jameson, for a lute to the King, vjs. viijd." "Item (the viij day of Julij 1503), for ane lute and ane pair of monocordes, brocht hame to the King be William Brounhill, quhilk cost in Flandris xlvs. gret; and giffin tharfor vj lib. xvd." In 1498 the sum of 13s. was paid "for ane quhissil to the King."

The King, in his different journeys from one part of his dominions to another, was in the habit of carrying an organ with him, and there are frequent payments for "tursing the organ." In 1494-95 an organ had to be sent to Stirling. In 1497 the sum of ix s. was paid for "tursing the Kingis organis betuix Striuelin and Edinburgh." In 1502 John Goldsmith received vjs. viijd. "for ane cais to turs the organis in." John Goldsmith, in Inverness, appears on several occasions in connection with the carrying of the organ from one place to another. "Item, the xx day of October (1503), in the Canonry of Ross, to Johnne Goldsmytht for tursing of the organis to Tayne, and hame againe, iiij lib." In 1506 he makes his appearance in Eskdale, occupied in the same work.

Musicians formed part of the royal household. A "Frenche quhissilar" was at Court about the beginning of the sixteenth century. In 1506 ten French crowns were given him "to pass his way." During the same year there were at Court four Italian schawmeris, sometimes appearing under the designation of "iiij childer chawmeris." Julian Drummond was attached, as player on the *tuba ductilis*, to the household of both James IV. and V.

Harpers of various nations formed part of the royal household, and occasionally there were competitions between them.

Vocal music was cultivated, and formed one of the king's pleasures. "Item, on Moninda the ij^o Januar (1492), to Schir Thomas Galbreytht, Jok Goldsmytht, and Crafurd, for the singyn of a ballat to the King in the mornynge, iij vnicornis, ij li. xiiijs."

Women had the honour of appearing before the King. 'Item (the xxiiij day of Maij 1496, in Striuelin), to ij wemen that sang to the King, xiiijs.'" "Item (the xxj day of Junij), to tua wemen that sang to the King, xiiijs."

James V. (1513-1542), like his predecessors, patronised music. "Then thair was nothing bot mirrines, banquetting, and great chear, and lovelie commoning betwixt the Kingis grace and the fair ladies, with great musick, and playing on instrumentis, and all uther kynd of pastime for the feildis, with lutis, shalmes, trumpettis, and organes," &c.¹

Of the servants of the royal household were five Italian minstrels, four minstrels that played on viols, four on trumpets of war, and two on "the Swiss drum." "Frenche talbanaris and menstralis"² also appear at Court.

Music held a high place at the Court of Mary (1542-1567). The Queen herself was an expert in music, took great delight in it, and no doubt often soothed her cares by listening to some sweet singer or player. The name of Rizzio is only too well known. Whether a Savoyard³ or not, he is said to have

¹ Pitscottie's 'Cronicles,' James V., vol. ii. p. 364.

² 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 267, A.D. 1517. —Such musicians were also called *taboring*, *tabroner*, *taburner*, *talbonar*, *talburnar*, *taubronar*, *tawbonar*. Vide pp. 28, 123, 273,

409; 'Sir James Melville's Memoirs,' p. 346, A.D. 1585 (*musicians* instead of *taboringis*, ed. 1735, p. 384); and 'Dom. Ann. of Scot.,' vol. i. p. 91.

³ Irvin, 'Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura,' &c., p. 204: Edinbruchii, M.CID.LXXXII.—8vo.

received his education in France, and the French ascribe to him the composition of several of their popular airs of uncertain parentage—with what truth we know not. “Rizzio est l’auteur d’un grand nombre d’airs que tout le monde chante, sans qu’on sache de qui ils sont, comme ‘M. le Prevôt des marchands,’ ‘Notre curé ne veut donc pas,’ &c.”¹

The number of musical instruments in use in Scotland was considerable, as the following extracts show :—

“Item (the xvij day of Merch 1497), to thir menstralis, giffin for thar Pasch reward, in the first to Thom Pringil and his broder, trumpatouris, xxvijs. Item, to Adam Boyd, fithelar, and Mylstom the harpar, xxvijs. Item, to Jacob, lutar, at the Kingis command, xxvijs. Item, to Ansle, the tawbronare, ix.” “Item (the xix day of Merch 1498, in Dunbertane), to the man that playit to the King on the clarsha, be the Kingis command, xiijs.” “Item, that samyn nicht (xv day of October 1503), in Dunnottar, to the cheld playit on the monocordes, be the Kingis command, xvijjs.”

The following extracts add largely to the number :—

“Viols and virginals were heir,—
The seistar and the sumpion,
With clarche pipe and clarion.”²

“All thus our lady thay lovit, with lyking and lyst
Menstralis, and musicians, mo than I mene may.
The psaltery, the sytholis, the soft sytharist,
The crowde, and the monycordis, the githyrnis gay ;

¹ J. B. de la Borde, ‘Essai sur la musique ancienne et moderne,’ t. iii. p. 530. Paris, 1780—4 vols. 4to.

² ‘Watson’s Collection,’ vol. ii. p. 6.

The rote and the recordour, the ribue, the rist,
 The trumpe, and the talburn, the tympane but tray;
 The lilt pype and the lute, the fythil in fist,
 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalm of Assay;
 The amyable organis usit full oft;
 Claryonis lowd knellis,
 Portativis and bellis,
 Cymbaclanis in the cellis,
 That soundis so soft."¹

G. Douglas mentions also the githorn,² the sytholl, and the tympane.³

An old French writer enumerates—

“Trompes, naquaires et bouzins,
 Cornemuses et chalemies,
 Et menestrous de toutes guises.”⁴

Viol is the French *virole*, “ancien instrument de musique, qui avait six cordes de grosseurs inégales et huit touches divisées par demi-tons : il était de la forme du violon, mais beaucoup plus grand et plus gros, et il se touchait avec un archet.”⁵

Virginal is the Fr. *virginale*, “un instrument à cordes et à clavier.” It has been said that the instrument was so named in honour of Elizabeth, “the virgin queen;” but it was in existence before 1530.⁶

Githorn, *gythirnis*, is the O. Fr. *guiterne* (Fr. *guitare*).⁷

“Si r'a guiternes et leüs.”⁸

¹ ‘The Buke of the Howlate,’ by Holland, st. lxiv. : Edinburgh, 1823—4to.

² Vol. iv. p. 215, 7.

³ Vol. i. p. 20, 24, 25.

⁴ ‘Le Livre du bon Jehan, duc de Bretagne,’ l. 851. Cf. l. 2149.

⁵ Littré’s ‘Dictionnaire,’ *sub voce*.

⁶ ‘Fétis,’ ‘La Musique,’ vol. ii. p. 16, quoted by Littré, *sub voce*.

⁷ G. Douglas, iv. 215, 7.

⁸ ‘Le Roman de la Rose,’ l. 21, 287.

Sythol, *sythoel*, *cythol*, is the O. Fr. *citole* (Gr. κίθάρα, which gives *citara*, *citole*); and *sytharist* likewise comes from *cithare*. "Cithare ce est cythole."¹

Seistar, a sistrum, is the Fr. *sistre*.

"J'aurois un cistre d'or, et j'aurois tout auprès
Un carquois tout chargé de flammes et de traits."

Recordour, a kind of wind instrument, is the O. Fr. "*recorder*, litell pype, canula." (Prompt. Parv.)

Schalm, in other forms *schalim*, *shalin*, *shawme*, a cornet, is the O. Fr. *chalmie*. This musical instrument was much used in battle.

"On euerie syde the hornis blawand loude
And schalmes schill schouttand bayth loude and cleir,
Quhilk wes ane poynt of paradyce till heir."³

"The Inglismen fra that tyme furth ilk nycht,
Strak watchis maid with baillis birnand brycht,
And buglis blawand hiddeous wes to heir,
And schalmis schill with mony clarione cleir."⁴

"With this Edward in plane battell tha met,
With schalmes schill schouttand on euerie syde."⁵

Shalmer appears to have been the same or nearly the same instrument. "Mary had also a *schalmer*, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe."⁶

Taborne, *taburne*, *talberone*, *talbrone*, *talburn*, *talburne*, a

¹ See Littré, vol. i. p. 631, col. 1.

² Ronsard, *Élégie à Marie*, l. 65. (Œuvres, t. ii. p. 191 : Paris, 1623—fol.)

³ W. Stewart's 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 256, ll. 50,948-50,950.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 266, ll. 51,285-51,288.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 299, ll. 52,408, 52,409.

Vide vol. iii. p. 24, l. 43,251; vol. i. p. 175, l. 5726; p. 203, l. 6601; p. 205, l. 6646.

⁶ Chalmers, 'The Life of Mary, Queen of Scots,' &c., vol. i. p. 113 : Lond., 1822—8vo.

kind of drum, is the Fr. *tabourin*, dim. of *tabour*, the old form of *tambour*.

“With taborne, trumpet, and mony schalme loud.”¹

“Trumpet and taburne tunit with sic ane stevin
Quhill all thair noyis rang vp to the hevin.”²

“The trumpētis blew and talburnis ypoun hicht.”³

Another kind of drum, *tympane*, *thimpand*, is the O. Fr. *timpana*, *tympane*. “Prenez ditié, e dunez tympane.”⁴

In the seventeenth century the *vielleux*, so often mentioned in the writings of the French contemporaneous authors, was known in Scotland under the name of *violer*.⁵

Sumphion is perhaps the same as the O. Fr. *chifonie*, *symphonie*, and seems to have been a kind of drum.

“Les haulx instrumens sont trop chers,
La harpe tout bassement va ;
Vielle est jeux pour les moustiers,
Aveugle chiphonie aura.”⁶

Portative (Fr. *portatif*) may have been a kind of portable organ ; “Orgues seans et portatives.”⁷

An instrument called *swasche*,⁸ *swesche*, may be mentioned

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 143, l. 4748.

² Ibid., vol. i. p. 203, ll. 6603, 6604. See p. 205, l. 6647.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 248, l. 7967. See vol. i. p. 221, l. 7150.

⁴ Ps. lxxx. 2. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes :’ Paris, 1876—Imprimerie nationale.

⁵ Lord Fountainhall, ‘Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs,’ &c., 9th June 1685, pp.

132, 133 : Edinburgh, 1822—4to.

⁶ ‘Poésies morales et historiques d’Eustache Deschamps,’ p. 122 : Paris, 1832—4to. Cf. Cuvelier, ‘Chronique de Bertrand du Guesclin,’ vol. i. p. 354, l. 10,032.

⁷ ‘Histoire littéraire de la France,’ vol. xxiv. p. 752.

⁸ Vide ‘Clariodus,’ p. 337, l. 1771 ; and ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 30, A.D. 1597-98. Cf. note 6, which is curious.

here. Jamieson explains it trumpet, and derives it from A.S. *szweg*. A conjecture is offered that it is the same as the "Swiss drum," and that the word is only a corruption of *Swiss*. The Swiss were noted for their timbrels.¹

"Les Suysses dancent leurs morisques
Atout leurs tabourins sonnans."

Was the bagpipe of French importation? It is open to conjecture. The instrument was familiar to the ancient Greeks and Romans. It was common in Germany and in other parts of Europe at a remote date. It was undoubtedly much used in France, and a piper formed part of the musical establishment at Court.

The earliest picture of it which we meet with occurs in an illuminated French and Latin psalter of the end of the 12th century.² In the cathedral of Noyon there is a cupboard of the 14th century, on which is carved an angel playing on the bagpipe.³ In an old manuscript of the "Dance aux Aveugles" there is an illustration in which a piper is represented playing on his instrument before two crowned persons. A supposition was ventured that it referred to one John Fary, a Scotchman, minstrel to Charles VII. King of France (1422-1461).⁴

In England the bagpipe was familiar at an early date. Chaucer's miller could play the bagpipe. Later a "Yorkshire bagpiper" and "the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe" were familiar in Shakespeare's day.

¹ "Le Blason des armes et des dames," in 'Œuvres de G. Coquillart,' vol. i. p. 175.

² Paris Nat. Library, No. 8846, fol. 107 *recto* and 113 *recto*.

³ See Didron's 'Annales archéologiques,' vol. iv. p. 375, June 1846.

⁴ *Vide* 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. pp. 8 and 185.

In the 16th century the piper held a place in the musical establishment of the English king, as well as of the leading English nobles, very likely in imitation of what took place at the French Court.

When mention is made of a piper at the Scottish Court, he turns out to be an Englishman. In the 'Accounts of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland,' there are repeated records of payments to "Inglis pyparis" who came from time to time to play before King James IV. Such musicians, like the Scotchman Alexander Baillie mentioned by Pitscottie under the year 1528,¹ were in all probability not bagpipers.

The pipe, which was generally named in association with the tabor or tambour,² and was certainly not a bagpipe, was familiar in Britain as well as on the Continent, and we cannot but think that it may have been this instrument, quite as probably as the bagpipe, that Alexander Baillie played.³

¹ 'The Cronicles of Scotland,' &c., vol. ii. p. 348.

² In a MS. of the Nat. Libr., Lat. 8846, fol. 114 *recto* and 154 *verso*, occur first a woman, afterwards an old man, playing on a fife with one hand and beating a timbrel with the other, as they do still in the Basque Provinces. That MS. is of the 13th century, as two others (Nat. Libr. Suppl. Fr., No. 428, and Libr. of the Arsenal, B.-L. Fr., No. 175, fol. 284), in which the same is exhibited. In a farce of the 15th century we read—

"Tout beau et sy la condamne
D'estre en ce jour mené
Avec un tabour et loure."

—'La Mere, la Fille, le Tesmoing,' &c., *in fine*.
Loure, which we believe to have been a kind of oboe, was, in after-times, used as the

designation of the bagpipe, and in Normandy the latter of those instruments has retained the name originally given to the former. *Vide* 'Recherches de Philologie comparée sur l'Argot,' &c., p. 252, col. 2, and p. 403, col. 2.

³ The anonymous author of the 'Complaynt of Scotlande,' enumerating eight instruments, mentions three different sorts of pipes: "The fyrst," says he, of musical performers, "hed ane drone bagpipe, the nyxt hed ane pipe maid of ane bleddir and of ane reid, the third playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane corn pipe, the fyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait horn" (p. 101; cf. Leyden's 'Preliminary Dissertation,' pp. 139-151). Jamieson, who quotes that passage (Dict., *voce* "Corne Pipe"), seems to believe that the fourth in-

In early times the war-music of Scotland consisted of horns, trumpets, schalmes, taburnes, and drums, but not of the bagpipe. Froissart, alluding to such a music, says the Scots made "such a blasting and noise with their horns that it seemed as if all the devils in hell had been there."¹ The same horn music is described by Barbour, who is silent about the bagpipe.²

William Stewart thus describes the "countering" of hostile armies :—

"Ather of vther sone cuming ar in sicht,
With stremaris straucht and standardis vpoun hycht,
With baneris braid, and mony pensall proude,
With schalmes schill, and bugillis blawand loude,
With trumpet, taburne, and mony clarioun cleir,
With blast of horne, that hiddeous wes till heir,
Schoutand sa schill with sic ane aull sound,
Quhill that thair dyn gart all the daill redound."³

"The brasin bugulis maid sic busteous beir,
And blast of horne, that hiddeous wes till heir ;
The schalmis schoutit rycht schill in the schaw,
Trumpet and talburne tunit vpone raw,
Sic ane repit rumor⁴ and sic ane reird,
Wes neur hard befoir into this eird."⁵

strument is a horn pipe—*pipeau de corn* ; but he ought to have known that there was a *muse de blet* or *blef*, mentioned by Guillaume de Machault, a poet and musician of the 14th century (*vide* B. de Roquefort, 'De l'Etat de la Poésie françoise dans les xiie et xiiie siècles,' pp. 106, 130). The distinction between those four kinds of pipe and the trump shows clearly that the "doi trompeurs d'Escoce" spoken of by Froissart are not "joueurs de cornemuse," as suggested by

the editor of 'Le Premier Livre des Chroniques,' t. i. p. 103, note to ch. xxxiii. : Bruxelles, 1863—8vo.

¹ B. i. part 1, vol. ii. ch. 42, p. 30, col. 2 : Buchon's edit. in the 'Panthéon littéraire.'

² *Vide* 'The Bruce,' b. xiv. l. 505.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' &c., vol. i. p. 205, ll. 6643-6650.

⁴ Fr. *rumeur*.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' &c., vol. i. p. 221, ll. 7147-7152.

The music at the battle of Harlaw (1411) was the trumpet and the drum :—

“ Panmure, with all his men, did come ;
The provost of brave Aberdeen,
With trumpets and with tuck of drum,
Came shortly in their armour sheen.”¹

The earliest appearance of the bagpipe in Scotland may be of the 15th century.² In Roslin Chapel, which was founded in the year 1446, there is to be seen, in *alto-relievo*, an angel playing on a bagpipe ; and in Melrose Abbey there is a similar carving in *bas-relief*. In the beginning of the following century (1510), Pitcairn³ has an entry relating to the theft of a bagpipe, which derives an additional interest from the sum of twenty merks being indicated as the supposed value of the article stolen.

There is evidence that before the middle of the 16th century it was used in war. According to a statement made by Jean

¹ “The Battle of Harlaw,” in ‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ by W. E. Aytoun, second ed., vol. 1. p. 69, st. xv.: Edin. and Lond., 1859. —Before the chronicler Brompton (ap. Twysden, col. 1075, l. 19), Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the reign of Henry II. of England and William the Lion of Scotland (towards the end of the 12th century), in his ‘Topographia Hiberniæ,’ ch. xi. (‘Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica,’ &c., p. 739, l. 56), observed that the Scots used three musical instruments—*cythara*, *tympanus*, and *chorus*—the last of which W. Daunev, p. 59, translates by bagpipe. A valuable note of his ‘Preliminary Dissertations,’ p. 195 a, seems to have the effect of setting the *questio vexata* as to the meaning of *chorus* (see Du Cange’s

‘Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin.,’ vol. ii. p. 337, col. 2, *sub voce*) at rest for ever; but the *Scoti* of Giraldus, are they not Irishmen? See, for the use of the bagpipe, Daunev, pp. 119-129. The first and second chapters of Dalvell’s ‘Memoirs,’ pp. 5-82, are devoted to the history of the bagpipe, with illustrations.

² Vide Burney, ‘A General History of Music,’ &c., vol. i. pp. 500, 501, and pl. vi.; Sir J. G. Dalvell, ‘Musical Memoirs of Scotland,’ &c., p. 20, note 4, and pl. i. and ii.: Edin. and Lond., 1849-4to. Cf. the 17th volume of the ‘Archæologia,’ p. 176; and Grove’s ‘Dictionary of Music,’ vol. i. pp. 123-125: London, 1879-8vo.

³ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 70.

de Beaugué, the Highlanders preparing for action were animated by the sound of the bagpipe,¹ "se servant de musette et de hautbois lorsqu'ils vont au combat."²

It was used at the battle of Belrinnes (1594), and in the time of the wars of Montrose it had established itself as a martial musical instrument. Whatever might have been its repute as a martial instrument of music, it is clear that in one place at least it found no favour. There is an entry in the Town Council Register of Aberdeen, in 1630, by which "the Magistrates discharge the common pyper of all going through the toune at nicht or in the morning in time coming, with his pype, it being an uncival form to be usit within sic a famous burghe, and being often fund fault with als weill be sundry nichtbouris of the toune als be strangeris."

The musician in many cases took his designation from the instrument on which he performed.

In 1496 [the xxix day of Junij] the sum of xiiijs. was "giffin to Guilliam and John Pais, *tawbronaris*." This word appears under various forms. Thus in 1502, the sum of 14s. was paid to "William, the *tabronar*, to by him quhissilis, by the Kingis command." In 1503 there is this entry: "Item, the xv day of October, in Brechin, to the foure Italien menstrales, and the More *taubroner*, to thar hors met, xlvs." In 1504 ("the fyrst day of Januar"), "Item, to the More *tabroner*, xxviijs." Other forms of the word are *taboring*, *taburner*, *talbonar*, *talbwinar*, &c.

¹ 'L'Histoire de la guerre d'Escosse,' fol. 54: Paris, 1556—4to. We read, "On hieland pipes, Scottes and Hybernicke," in a poem on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, by Alexander Hume, 1598, quoted by Dr Leyden in his

'Preliminary Dissertation on the Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 125.

² 'Mémoires du duc d'Angoulême,' in Petitot's collection, 1st series, t. xliv. p. 585; 'Les Ecosais en France,' &c., t. ii. p. 123.

In 1502 the sum of 43s. was paid "to the *cornut* (Fr. *cornneur*) to by him quhissilis, by the Kingis command."

Schalmer was the player on the instrument of the same name; and he who played on the "quhissil," which seems to have been a fashionable instrument, was called "quhissil" or "quhissilar." The name of "Quhissil Gibbon" appears in the Treasurer's books in 1497.

The *sachelaris* recorded in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts for A.D. 1497, as having received nine shillings for having sung "Gray Steil" to the king,¹ were probably itinerant musicians, perhaps bagpipers, if we may explain their name by two words borrowed from *sac* (bag) and O. Fr. *loure*; but it is as likely that they were harpers who played with pieces of wood called *poynntalis*.²

The names given to the different kinds of music performed by the Scottish pipers are numerous. One kind bears the name of *port*, a catch, or lively tune. "You, minstrel man, play me a port."³ It is the O. French *déport*, which signified amusement.⁴ Almost every great family had a port named in its honour, as port Lennox, port Gordon, port Seton, port Athole.⁵

¹ 'Early Metrical Tales,' pref., pp. xiii, xiv.

² G. Douglas, iii. 53, 4.

³ Samuel Hibbert, 'A Description of the Shetland Islands,' p. 556: Edin., 1822—4to.

⁴ *Déporter*, to amuse one's self.

"Soz une olive se sist por déporter."

—'Le Roman de Roncevaux,' st. ii. p. 125.

⁵ Tytler, "Dissertation on the Scottish Music" in the 'Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 406.—The Scots also called a gate *porte*. Vide 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' l. 386; ap. Henryson, p. 63.

CHAPTER XV.



Dances.

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DANCES.



HAT Scotland had dances of native growth there cannot be much doubt. A poem, written before the times of Dunbar, contains a long list of dances which seems intended to exhaust all known in the country. Some of these, from their names, were introduced from France and other parts of the Continent. Others of them appear to be of home origin.

A maistir swynhird swanky
And his cousing Copyn Cull
Fowll of bellis fulfull
Led the dance and began
Play us *Joly lemmane*
Sum trottit *Tras aad Trenass*
Sum balterit *The Bass*
Sum *Perdowy* sum *Trolly lolly*
Sum *Cok craw thou quhill day*
Twysbank and Terway
Sum *Lincolme* sum *Lindsay*
Sum *Joly lemman dawis it no^t day*
Sum *Be zon wodsyd* singis
Sum *Late laite on ewinnyngis*

Sum *Joly Martene wt a mok*
Sum *Lulalow lute cok*
Sum bekkitt sum bingit
Sum crakkit sum cringit
Sum movit *most mak revell*
Sum *Symon sonis of Quhynefell*
Sum *Maistr Pier de Conzate*
And vthir sum *in consate*
At leser drest to dance
Sum *Ourfute* sum *Orliance*
Sum *Rusty bully with a bek*
And every note in vtheris nek
Sum vsit the dansis to deme
Of *Cipres* and *Boheme*

Sum *The faites full zarne*
 Off *Portingall* and *Naverne*
 Sum countirfutit the *gyss of Spaine*
 Sum *Italy* sum *Almane*
 Sum noisit *Napillis* anone
 And vthir sum of *Arragone*
 Sum *The Cane of Tartary*
 Sum *The Soldane of Surry*
 All his dansis desynd
 Sum *Pretir Johnie of grit Ynd*
 Sum As the *Ethiopsis* vsit
 Sum futit and sum refusit
 Sum had dansis mony ma
 W^t all the dansis of *Asia*
 Sum of *Affrickis* age
 And principale of *Cartage*
 Thair pressit in *Pery Pull*
Full of bellis fulfull
 Maist^r Myngeis *The mangeis*
 Maist^r Tyngeis *La tangeis*
 M^r Totis *La toutis*
 And *Rousty rottis the routis*
 Maist^r Nykkis *La nakkis*
 And S^r Jakkis *La jakk*
The Hary hurlere husty
 And *Calby the curst custy*
Mony laddis mony townis

Knowf knois kynnis cultrounis
 Curris kenseis and knavis
 Inthrang and dansit in thravis
 W^t thame *Towis the mowis*
 And *Hary w^t the reid howis*
 Than all arrayit in a ring
 Dansit *My deir derling*
 And all assentit in a sop
 To the vse of *Ewrop*
 That for so much that beleuit
 That expert and weill preuit
 Thay war in the Est world
 As is heir brevely ourharld
 Thay conclud the vse plane
 Of Ylandis in *Ottiane*
 And of the fermeland of *France*
 And how the Emprio^r dois dance
Suesis in Suauia syne
 And als the *Reuir of Ryne*
 Off *Bretane the brod Ile*
 Off *Yrland* and *Argyle*
Burgone and *Breband*
Hanyngo and *Holland*
*Blanderis*¹ *Freisland* and eik
*Frandebur*² and *Broinsweik*
Dittiner and *Baywer*," &c., &c.³

A list of Scottish dances popular in the middle of the 16th century is given in 'The Complaynt of Scotlande :'⁴ "it vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmonding,

¹ Flanderis?

² Brandenburg?

³ "Colkelbie Sow," fitt first, ll. 296-376.
 'Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland,' edited by David Laing :

Edinburgh, 1822—4to.

⁴ P. 66, ll. 11-15. Edited by J. A. H. Murray for the Early English Text Society, A.D. 1872.

stendling bakuart and forduart, dansand base dansis, pauuans, galzardis, turdions, braulis and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit."

"Auld lichtfute" seems to have had a home origin as well as "Ourefute;" and the "country-dance," in which a number of couples form a double row, and dance a figure from top to bottom of the row, is looked upon as of native birth.

There is, however, reference to French dances at an earlier date than that of the poem quoted above. A French knight in the retinue of Robert the Bruce is represented by Barbour as exclaiming:—

"— A Lord! quhat sall we say
Off our lordis off Fraunce, that thai
With gud morsellis fayrcis thair pawncis,
And will bot ete, and drynk, and dawnsis;
Quhen sic a knycht, and sa worthy
As this, throw his chewalry?" &c.¹

By the beginning of the 16th century, French dances and dancers appear to have been quite common. In the accounts of the Lord Treasurer there are various entries relating to French dances and performers of them. *March 5, 1507-8.*—"To the Frenche menstrallis, that maid ane danss in the Abbay, be the Kingis command, 12 French crowns, £8, 8s. Item, to thair dancing cotis to the said dans."

Against December 5th, 1512, is put down a sum of "10 crowns of wecht, £9," paid to the servants of "Monsur La Mote," the French ambassador, who had danced "ane moriss

¹ Barbour's 'Bruce,' b. vi. l. 911; Jamieson's edition, p. 177.

to the King." Another item refers to a bounty of £5, 8s. given to the same as having performed a moriss before the king and his queen.

Early Scotch writers make frequent allusion to the introduction of dances and dancers from France. Thus Sir David Lyndsay speaks of "ane new pavin of France" and a "gay gamond of France:"—

"Now hay for joy, and mirth, I dance.
Tak thair ane gay gamond of France."¹

"Quhat sayis thou of my gay garmoun?"²

Dunbar, reproaching the king with his foreign and wanton circle, addresses him thus:—

"Schir, ye have mony servitouris,
· · · · ·
Chevalouris, callandaris, and [Frenshe] flingaris,
· · · · ·
Monsouris of France, gud clarat cunnaris."³

Elsewhere, describing "a dance in the Quenis chalmer," he writes:—

"Schir Jhon Sinclair begowthe to dance,
For he was new cum out of France."⁴

In the "Dance of the sevin deidly sins," he says of one of them:—

¹ 'Ane Satyre of the thrie Estaitis,' part 1st: Lyndsay's Poet. Works, vol. ii. p. 130, l. 10; D. Laing's edit., 1871—post 8vo.

² Ibid., p. 141, l. 15.

³ Dunbar's 'Remonstrance to the King,' ll. 1, 10, 41; among his Poems, vol. i. pp. 145, 146.

⁴ Ibid., vol. i. p. 118.

“ He bad gallandis ga graith a gyiss,
And kast up gamountis in the skyiss,
As varlotis dois in France.”¹

In the “Ballad of kynd Kittok” Dunbar says:—

“ My gudame wes a gay wife, bot scho wes rycht gend,
Scho duelt furth fer in to Fraunce,” &c.²

At a later period, another rhymmer, speaking of the tutors of a gentleman twenty years old, said:—

“ They had resolved to send him unto France
To learn to parle, handle armes, and dance.”³

From “Christis Kirk on the Grene” we learn that French dances were to be seen at country fairs and on village greens:—

“ Auld lightfute thair he did forfeit,
And counterfuttet Franss.”⁴

Knox had to lament that in the masques and pageants which welcomed Mary’s entry into her capital, the Reformed burghers—“fools,” as he calls them—aped the style of France. “Great

¹ Poems, vol. i. p. 49.

² Ibid., vol. ii. p. 35.

³ ‘The Copie of a Barons Court,’ p. 19. Such a passage is illustrated by an anecdote of the life of Sir Robert Keith, commonly called, from his diplomatic services, *Ambassador Keith*. He was absent from Edinburgh about twenty-two years, and returned at a time it was supposed that manners were beginning to exhibit symptoms of great improvement. He, however, complained

that they were degenerated. In his early time, he said, every Scottish gentleman of £300 a-year travelled abroad when young, and brought home to the bosom of domestic life, and to the profession in which it might be his fate to engage, a vast fund of literary information, knowledge of the world, and genuine good manners, which dignified his character through life.—*Vide* ‘Traditions of Edinburgh,’ p. 252, note: Edin. 1859—8vo.

⁴ Stanza v.

preparations war maid for hir enteress in the town. In ferses, in masking, and in other prodigalities, faine wold fooles have counterfooted France.”¹

It is quite clear from all this that words of French origin relating to dancing and to dances must exist in Scotch.

Ginker, a dancer, is the Fr. *ginguer*.

Caralying, *carraling* (Fr. *carolle*, *carole*, *querole*, a dance) means dancing:—

“Mony madyins in courtlie carraling.”²

The word *gambet*, in other forms *galmound*, *gamond*, *gamount*, whose meaning is given gambol, is the Fr. *gambade*, “saut sans art et sans cadence” (O. Fr. *gambe*, Fr. *jambe*). Its meaning is thus explained by a writer of the 16th century: “Je laisse à parler des autres gambades qu’ils ont autrefois appelées le saut du cousturier, aujourd’huy à la paluettiste landrichard, le saut du pendu, et prou d’autres de pareille farine,” &c.³

Schamon’s dance seems to be so named from the musical instrument named *scharwme* (O. Fr. *chalemie*).

Paspey is the Fr. *paspe-pied*, “a caper, or loftie tricke in dauncing; also a kind of dance peculiar to the youth of *la haute Bretagne*.”⁴ Littré defines it “dance à trois temps et d’un mouvement très-rapide.”

Sincopas, whatever it was in itself, betrays its origin,—*cing pas*.⁵

¹ Knox’s ‘History of the Reformation,’ vol. ii. pp. 287, 288; among his Works, collected and edited by David Laing: Edinburgh, 1858—8vo.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 257, l. 8245.

³ ‘Les Dialogues de Jacques Tahureau,’ &c., p. 50: Paris, 1871—12mo.

⁴ Cotgrave’s Dictionary.

⁵ On dances in Scotland during the 16th century, see ‘Inventaires de la Royne Des-cosse,’ p. lxiii; and on dances in general

Soutra, a kind of dance,¹ was perhaps an old French one called *sauterelle*.²

Orliance, mentioned also in another curious poem:—

“This littil gaist did na mair ill
 Bot klok lyke a corne in myll ;

 And it wald sing and it wald dance
 Oure fute, and orliance,”³—

is no doubt the *orliennaise* of an early mystery of saint Louis, a dance performed at his wedding,—“Ilz danssent l’orliennaise, ou aultre.”⁴

Base dance, *beass*, a dance slow and formal in its motions, is the Fr. *basse-danse*, which was so common in France.

“Es festes de saincte Catherine et de saint Nicolas, et aux Roys, l’on faisoit des danses aux colleges [à Caen] que l’on appelloit *choreas*, là où l’on jouoit des farces et comedies. Et s’appelloyent telles danses, qui avoyent cours par tout ce royaume, basses danses, qui consistoyent en reverences simples, doubles reprinses, bransles. Puis à la fin l’on dansoit le tordion, au lieu duquel est succédé le bal ou la gaillarde. Et se dansoient au tabourin et longue flute à trois trous, et un rebec. . . . Toutesfois tels choreas, ou danses, furent abolies et abrogées par arrest de la cour, 1521, seizieme jour d’aoust, par la reformation qui se fist.”⁵

during the middle ages, Fétis’s ‘Curiosités historiques,’ &c., pp. 379-383.

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ Dr Leyden’s edit., p. 103.

² See ‘Le Mystère de saint Louis,’ p. 401 : Westminster, 1851—4to.

³ “An Interlude of the Laying of a Gaist,”

ll. 80-85: ‘Select Remains of ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland.’

⁴ ‘Le Mystère de saint Louis,’ &c., p. 40, col. 2, l. 18.

⁵ Charles de Bourgueville, sieur de Bras, ‘Les Recherches et Antiquitez de la province de Neustrie,’ &c., p. 337 : Caen, 1833—8vo.

This basse-dance is mentioned in a curious passage of a poem ascribed to Clément Marot :—

“ La petite jambe troussée,
 Pour danser haye de Bretagne
 Et les passepiés d’Allemaigne.
 Il est vray qu’à la basse-dance
 Je n’y viens pas à la cadance,
 Mays de branle, et puy la recoupe ;
 De deux piés je les vous recoupe
 Menu comme chair à pasté.”¹

It was not deemed beneath the dignity of royalty to perform this dance. “ The Kynge went to see hyr [Queen Margaret], and daunced some basse daunces.”²

Pavuan, paven, a grave, stately dance of Spanish origin, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks (Lat. *pavo*) do with their tails, comes from the Fr. *pavane*; Sp. *pasos de pavana*, grave, stately steps. The dance seems from the following extracts to have been a favourite among all classes, from the palace to the village green :—

“ Il [Timoléon de Cossé, comte de Brissac] dansoit des mieux qu’on en avoit veu à la cour jamais ; car, outre la disposition très-grande qu’il avoit, il avoit la plus belle grace que jamais courtisan. Depuis nul n’y a pu atteindre, fors le jeune la Molle. . . . Et n’estoit ledict comte propre pour une seule danse, comme j’en ay veu aucuns nés et adroits, les uns pour l’une, les autres pour l’autre ; mais ce comte estoit universel en

¹ ‘Epistre du biau fiz de Pazy,’ v. 62.

² ‘Account of Princess Margaret’s Recep-

tion and Wedding,’ &c., ap. Leland, ‘Collectanea,’ vol. iv. p. 291.

tout, fust pour les branles, pour la gaillarde, pour la pavanne d'Espagne, pour les canaries, bref pour toutes."¹

"Le râcleur, nommé la Machine,
Nous réjouit plus par sa mine
Que par les sons de son boyau.

Nemard, au son de l'instrument,
Sortit de son retranchement,
Et, prenant une paysanne,
Dansa lestement la pavanne."²

"Pour danser pavane et vert gay,
Le mois de may, au vert boschage,
Escoutant le pinson ramage
Et cueillant le gentil muguet."³

*Brawl, brangill,*⁴ *bransle*, is the Fr. *bransle, branle* (from *bransler, branler*, to shake), "a brawle, or daunce wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together."

There were two kinds of bransles, the one gay and the other serious. "Le branle, ou branle gai, est le nom générique de toutes les danses où un ou deux danseurs conduisent tous les autres, qui répètent ce qu'ont fait les premiers."⁵ The serious bransles were danced at the balls of Louis XIV.

Sir David Lyndsay addresses thus a piper and the party to which he acts as musician :—

¹ 'Des Couronnels françois,' ch. xi.; 'Œuvres complètes de Brantôme,' edit. of the "Panthéon littéraire," tom. i. p. 669, col. I.

² 'Voyage de Paris à la Roche-Guion, en vers burlesques,' &c., par MM***, ch. iii. p. 63: A la Haye, &c.—18mo.

³ "L'Apologie des chambrières qui ont perdu leur mariage à la blanque," in the 'Variétés historiques et littéraires,' t. iii. p. 108, note.

⁴ G. Douglas, iv. 215, 9, 36.

⁵ Littré's Dictionnaire, *sub voce* "Branle."

“Now, let ilk man his way avance;
 Let sum ga drink and sum ga dance.
 — Menstrell, blaw up ane brawl of France;
 Let se quha hobbils best.”¹

In a note to “The Malcontent,” Act. iv. sc. 2,² there is mention of a “bransle of Poitiers.”³ The most celebrated *bransles*⁴ were those of Lorrain and Berry. Under Louis XIV., André Lorin, “second conducteur de l’Académie Royale de dance,” ascribes the country-dance to the English, and adds: “Il ne faut donc pas s’estonner s’ils y excellent, puisqu’elle leur est aussi naturelle que les mentiets aux Poitevins, les passepiés aux Bretons, la bourrée aux Auvergnats, la gavotte aux Champenois et aux Normans, les bransles à ceux de Metz et de Bourges, les rigaudons aux Provençaux, la gaillarde aux Italiens, la sarabande aux Espagnols, et la chaconne aux Africains.”⁵

Rig-adown-daisy is the Fr. dance called *rigaudon*, which, according to the former extract, had its home in Provence. It is said to have derived its name from its author, Rigaud. It was a lively dance performed by two with very complicated movements.⁶

Galyard, a gay dance, is the French *gaillarde* (*gaillard*,

¹ “Ane Satyre of the thrie Estaitis,” *in fine*; ‘The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay,’ vol. ii. p. 155.

² ‘A select Collection of old Plays,’ vol. iv. pp. 66, 67.

³ Cf. Hawkins, vol. ii. p. 133.

⁴ Other *bransles* are mentioned in a note to the ‘Historiettes’ of Tallemant des Réaux, t. vi. p. 92: Paris, 1857—8vo. Every one knows how the original meaning of *brawl*,

after having had the same sense as in Scotland, was altered in English so as to become synonymous with *motet de Beauce*, as described in a register of the Parliament of Paris, Civil. Plaid. Mat. 15 jer. 1400.

⁵ ‘Livre de la contredance du Roy,’ &c. MS. of the Nat. Libr. at Paris: 1698, fol. 10.

⁶ J.-J. Rousseau, ‘Dictionnaire de Musique,’ *sub voce* “Rigaudon.”



lusty, gamesome). "Le pas de danse qu'on nomme *pas de gaillarde*, est composé d'un assemblé, d'un pas marché et d'un pas tombé."

"Mieux me vaudroit près d'ung pasté
Danser la pavanne, ou gaillarde."¹

Turdion (Fr. *tordion*) is explained as "a species of galliard or gay dance."

Buffons were "pantomine dances, so denominated from the buffoons" (Fr. *les bouffons*, from *bouffer*, to puff; It. *buffare*, to jest, sport; *buffa*, a puff or a blurt with the mouth made at one in scorn) "by whom they were performed." Cotgrave translates "danser les buffons" by "to dance a morris."

In more modern times, French dances continued to find their way to Scotland, and French dancing-masters were accustomed to establish themselves in Edinburgh,² although the English dancing-schools, in which they taught "la volt as high and swift corantos," were much celebrated.³ In a letter dated December 20, 1603, Henri IV. of France informs James VI. of the sending of a dancing-master.⁴ A Scotch writer says that at the beginning of the following century the most famous dancing teachers crossed over to Scotland;⁵ and Burns, in his 'Tam o' Shanter' (l. 116), speaks of a "cotillon brent new frae France" as being in use in his day.

¹ "I had better near a pye
To dance the pavan or gaillarde."

—'L'Apocalypse saint Jehan Zebedée,' &c., fol. x. *recto*, col. 2: Paris, 1541—fol.

² Dauney, 'Anc. Scot. Melod.,' pp. 299, 300.

³ Shakespeare, "King Henry V.," Act iii. sc. 5; Dalryell's 'Music. Mem. of Scot.,' p.

114, note 1; 'Inventaires de la Royne Des-cosse,' p. lxiii.

⁴ 'Recueil des lettres missives de Henri IV.,' t. vi. p. 181.

⁵ 'L'Eloge d'Ecosse et des dames écossoises,' par Mr Freebairn, pp. 42, 43; 'Les Ecossois en France,' vol. i. p. 428, note 2.

Each dance had music peculiar to itself, which very often bore the same name as the dance. Thus *branle* was the name of the tune to which the dance was performed. There was a "chant des Bouffons." Florimond de Remond, speaking of Marot's version of the Psalms, says (p. 70) : " Ils ne furent pas lors mis en musique . . . pour estre chantez au presche ; mais chacun y donnoit tel air que bon luy sembloit. . . . La Royne [Margaret of Navarre] avoit choisi *Ne veuillez, o Sire*,¹ avec un air sur le chant des Bouffons. Le roy de Navarre Anthoine prit *Revenge-moy, prens la querelle*,² qu'il chantoit en bransle de Poitou," &c.³

¹ Ps. vi., the first which Marot translated, and which was first printed in 'Miroir de l'âme pécheresse' of Margaret of Navarre, and published in 1533.—'Theologisch Tijdschrift,' vol. xiii. p. 411.

² Ps. xliii.

³ An "air de bouffons" occurs in Laborde's 'Essai sur la musique,' &c., vol. ii. p. 178 ; also in a Dutch book referred to by William Daune, 'Ancient Scottish Melodies,' &c. Notes and Illustrations, p. 273 ; cf. pp. 306 and 368. The practice of singing profane songs and tunes interspersed among the prayers of the liturgy existed long before. In Normandy, during prolonged processions, when the clergymen took breath, women sang frivolous songs, *nugaces cantilenas* ('Histoire littéraire de la France,' vol. vii. pref. p. lj)—a practice which may be illustrated by the Latin words ending, like a sort of cue, in some motets composed on the fictitious love of Robin and Marion ('Théâtre français au moyen âge,' pp. 31, 32). There is a far-famed song called "L'Homme armé," the tune of which was much used by the musicians of the 15th

and 16th centuries as a foundation for their masses. The tune is well known (see the fifth volume of Fétis's 'Histoire générale de la Musique,' p. 56). The first verse of the song is given by Bains, in his 'Life of Palestrina,' as follows :—

"L'Homme, l'Homme, l'Homme armé.
Et, Robinet, tu m'as
La mort donné,
Quand tu t'en vas."

On the ancient French tunes, so queerly ingrafted on Church liturgy, besides Bains ('Memorie Storicocritica,' &c., vol. ii. p. 95, note 159 ; p. 357, note 430 ; p. 358, note 431), see Martini ('Esemplare, o Sia Saggio fondamentale pratico del contrappunto,' &c., vol. i. p. 129), and Fétis ('Curiosités historiques de la Musique,' pp. 373-375 ; Paris and Bruxelles, 1830—8vo). Let us add that Stephen of Langton, archbishop of Canterbury (1206-1228), composed a sermon on a French song, "Bele Aliz matin leva." 'Archæologia,' vol. xiii. p. 231 ; and 'La Chaire française au moyen âge,' &c., par A. Lecoy de la Marche, 1st part, ch. iv. p. 86 : Paris, 1868—8vo.

John d'Etrée, a performer on the hautboy, in the service of Charles IX. (1560-1574), published four books of "Danseries," first writing down the common lively tunes which, till then, had been probably learned by the ear, and played from memory, about the several countries specified in the title. In a note to the above, Dr Burney adds: "The editor of these books tells us that they contained 'les chants des branles communs, gais, de Champagne, de Bourgogne, de Poitou, d'Ecosse, de Malte, des Sabots, de la Guerre, et autres gail-lardes, ballets, voltes, basses dances, hauberrois, allemandes.' Printed at Paris, 1564."¹

From the manner in which the work is here referred to, there can be little doubt that Dr Burney had seen it; but whether it will ever be recovered seems now somewhat uncertain. It has hitherto eluded the most diligent search in the public libraries of France and Britain.

Here may be mentioned the word *intermeis*² (Fr. *entremets*, *entre* and *mets*), a musical or saltatory interlude, introduced between the different courses of a feast for greater variety, for the purpose of supporting the animal spirits of the guests.

¹ 'History of Music,' vol. iii. p. 262. On the dances enumerated above, with Jean d'Etrée's book compare 'A plaine and easie Introduction to practical Musicke,' by Thomas Morley, part iii. p. 181: London, 1597—fol. See also Dauney's 'Ancient Scottish Melodies,' No. 83, p. 136, note *b*, and particularly on "The Brangill of Poictu," pp. 251, 306, 307. There are there two lines of music for it, and for "a Frenche" dance,

No. 84.

² Vide 'Clariodus,' p. 311, l. 963, and p. 332, l. 1620. Chaucer uses *entremees* as denoting "choice dishes served in between the courses of a feast." Vide 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' l. 6831, and Cotgrave's Dictionary. In Barbour's 'Bruce,' ed. 1620, *intermais* is introduced as synonymous with *efremes*, dessert.

Scotland followed the French fashion, and one may fancy what a Scottish interlude was from the following lines :—

“ Harry, harry, hobillschowe !
 Sé quha is cummyn nowe,

 A serjand owt of Soldane land,
 A gyand strang for to stand,
 That with the strenth of my hand
 Beres may hynd.

Yit I trowe that I vary,
 I am the nakit, blynd Hary,
 That lang has bene in the Fary
 Farleis to fynd,” &c.¹

¹ “ The Droichtis Part of the Play,” ll. 1-12 ; Dunbar's Works, D. Laing's edit., vol. ii. p. 37.

CHAPTER XVI.



Games and Amusements.

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GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.



THE introduction of some of the games played in the highest ranks of society in Scotland may be safely attributed to France, if their names can be taken as an indication of the country from which they came.

Some of these games are enumerated in an Aberdeen register with the epithet of "wnleful." They are—"cartis, dyis, tabillis, goif, kylis, bylis."¹

Dunbar, in his 'General Satyre,' st. xiv., says that before his time—

"Sa mony raskettis, sa mony ketche-pillaris,
Sic ballis, sic knackettis, and sic tutivillaris,

Within this land was nevir hard nor sene."²

Sir David Lyndsay put into the mouth of the Abbot the words—

¹ Aberd. Reg., A.D. 1565, v. 26.

² The Poems of W. Dunbar, vol. ii. p. 26.

“Thocht I preich not, I can play at the caiche :
 I wait thair is nocht ane amang yow all
 Mair ferilie can play at the fut-ball ;
 And for the carts, the tabils, and the dyse,
 Above all persouns, I may beir the pryse.”¹

The word *cartis*, written also *cartes* in the ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’² and pronounced at the present day in the North *cairts*, is nearer its French original *carte*, than the English word *card*,—a fact that may point to the introduction of playing-cards through France.

Tabill, a board for playing either at draughts or chess, is the Fr. *table*; and *tabiller of chase*³ is the O. Fr. *tablier*. “Item, ane pair of tabillis of silver, ourgilt with gold, indentit with jasp and cristallyne, with tabill men and chess men of jasp and cristallyne.”⁴ “Tabill men” seem to be men for playing what was afterwards styled the *dambrod*, the *dams*, *dames* (Fr. *dames*).

Biles, *bylis*,⁵ appear to have been billiards, so named from the sticks (Fr. *billes*) with which the game was played.

Tytler asks the question,⁶ “What are we to understand by ‘the kiles’ at which the king played in Glenluce, on the 29th March 1506?” The answer is easy: “the kiles” were what the French call *les quilles*, and the English *ninepins* (Gael. *cailise*).

¹ ‘Ane Satyre of the thrie Estaitis,’ in Lyndsay’s Poetical Works, D. Laing’s edit., vol. ii. p. 264.

² P. 96, A.D. 1578. The verb *to wowl*, used in a game of cards, has the appearance of having had a French origin, *faire la vole*.

³ Vide ‘Clariodus,’ p. 149, l. 1146.

⁴ ‘Inventories,’ A.D. 1539, p. 49.

⁵ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 117*, A.D. 1497. Cf. Sauval, ‘Recherches des antiquités de Paris,’ vol. iii. pp. 352, 354, A.D. 1414; and ‘Mémoires d’Olivier de la Marche,’ in the ‘Panthéon littéraire,’ p. 354, col. i. A.D. 1574.

⁶ ‘Lives of Scottish Worthies,’ vol. iii. p. 342.

Keerie-oam, the name of a boy's game played in different parts of the country, may be a corruption of the French *querez homme*. In the game, which is outdoor, and must be played in a town or village where the boys can hide themselves, all the players except one hide. When all are hid, the cry of *keerie-oam* is raised, and the boy left unhid sets out in search of those that are hid. When he discovers one, this one in his turn becomes the searcher, and so on till all are discovered.

Another game of a somewhat similar nature, common in some parts of the country, is called *ho-spy*, *hy-spy*. Jamieson gives the form of the word as used in Banffshire, *hoispe-hoy*, and derives it from *oyez*, hear, and *espier*, to spy. The pronunciation about Keith is *hospie* with the accent on the first syllable. Is not the word made up of *ho!* and *spy?*

Rackett, which denotes the bat with which players strike the ball in the games of tennis, itself formerly named racket, is the O. Fr. *raquette*. *Nackett* is the Fr. *naquet*, the boy who marks at tennis. The word is still in use to signify a boy.

Pearie, *peery*, French *pearie*, in the North *pear*, a kind of peg-top, owes its name to its shape, which is that of a pear (Fr. *poire*). Among the illustrations of a Psalter of the 13th century occurs the picture of a boy playing at peg-top with a whip.¹

Pallall, *pallalls*, a game of children, is the Fr. *petit palet*.

Totum, "a kind of game with a whirl-bone" (Cotg.), is the Fr. *toton*.²

"He playis with totum, and I with nichell."³

¹ Vide MS. of the Nat. Libr. Lat., 8846, fol. 161 recto.

³ "Dunbar to the King," l. 74: 'Poems,' vol. i. p. 164.

² Vide Littré's Dictionary.

For that kind of game of chance called, *T totum*, exploded from the facility of perverting it to deceit, see Rabelais, Book i. ch. xxii., and the notes to the words *pille, nade, jocque, fore*.

There is another diversion, that of curling, in which the stone used—the *channel-stane*¹—seems to have derived its name, at least in part, from the French, as well as *bullet-stane*, from an allusion to primitive cannon-balls, which were of stone. In old French, *canole* means the lesser bone of the arm, the elbow, and supplies us with a better etymon than that proposed by Jamieson.

At the risk of offending (God forbid!) the gentlemen of the medical profession, it must be stated that most of them were quack doctors who came over with jesters to play tricks, or rather to give *cockalanis, cokkalentis*² (*coq-à-l'âne*), in order to attract a *science* (Fr. *séance*) of *peipill*.³

¹ "The vig'rous youth,
In bold contention met the *channel-stane*,
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,
To shoot wi' might and skill."

—Davidson's 'Seasons,' p. 158.

² Comic or ludicrous representations. The term is used by George Etherege, as put into the mouth of Sir Toppling Flutter, a foolish fellow, who in his language and manners closely imitated the French: "What a *coque a lasne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answer'st tennis" ('The Man of Mode,' &c., Act iv. p. 62: London, 1676—4to). The same was used to denote an imperfect writing, a pasquil, a pasquinade (Privy Council Register, Aug. 17, 1597; cont. of Melvill's Diary, p. 781), and was connected with *plakket*, bill, libel, handbill, also derived from French.—

Vide 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 333, A.D. 1600, and ch. xii.

³ 'A Diurnal of Occurrents,' p. 341, 11th April 1574. When physicians generally gave up the habit of operating in the open air with the assistance of mountebanks, the latter remained under the control of the former. In 1688, the custom-house officers complained of a mountebank having got licence to erect a stage. Upon this the magistrates took it down. Then he cited them to the Council, that alleged he should have been first examined by the College of Physicians. Why that was required is illustrated by another suit at law, relating to the same man. Suing some people for stealing from him a little girl, called the "Tumbling Lassie," that danced on his stage, he claimed damages.

We have mentioned in another work at some length a French empiric who flourished at the Court of James IV.¹ He led the king to believe that he would make fine gold of other metal, "quhilk science he callit the quintassence."² At the end of the same century, "ane man, sume callit him a juglar (O. Fr. *jouglere*³), playit sic sowple tricks upone ane tow, quhilk wes festinit betwix the tope of St Geills kirk steiple and ane stair beneathe the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyk wes nevir sene in yis country, as he raid doune the tow and playit so many pavies on it."⁴

In all probability he was the same as the French funambu-

Among many objections, it was put forth that physicians attested the employment of tumbling would kill her, and her joints were now grown stiff.—*Vide* Lord Fountainhall, 'Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs,' &c., p. 262; cf. 'The Decisions of the Lords of Council,' &c., vol. i. pp. 439, 440.

¹ 'Les Ecosais en France,' vol. i. pp. 331-333.

² 'Bishop Lesley,' p. 76, A.D. 1503, quoted by David Laing in his edition of 'Dunbar's Poems,' vol. ii. pp. 238, 244, 245; cf. Sir D. Lyndsay, the 'Satyre of the thrie Estaitis,' among his works, vol. ii. p. 46.

³ This word must not be confounded with *genglere*, *gengleor*, *jangler*, *jangleor*, &c., preserved in *janglour*, tattler, tale-teller (*vide* 'Robert and Makyn,' l. 101; ap. Henryson, p. 6; Dunbar, 'The Tod and the Lamb,' l. 44; 'Gude Counsale,' l. 11; and 'Of Luve erdly and divine,' l. 70—'Poems,' vol. i. pp. 84, 170, 223), which does not, in point of sense, differ much from *cracker*, *crakkar*, likewise imported from Fr. with *crack*, *crak* (see p. 269 *sub voce*), and *vauntee*, *vaunty*,

boastful (Dumfries newspaper, the 'Sun,' June 27, 1831).—*Fow*, which D. Laing explains by "juggler, or magician," may be derived from *jouglere*. *Vide* 'The Fenyett Freir of Tungland,' l. 31; ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 40; cf. vol. ii. p. 242. We do not mention *bourd*, to jest, to play tricks with, because it occurs also in O. E.

⁴ 'The Diary of Robert Birrel,' July 10, 1598, and ap. Dalryell, p. 47; cf. 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. pp. 238, 239, A.D. 1600. I think that *pavies* is nothing else than the plural of *paw*, a step (Fr. *pas*), which is of a very common occurrence in Scotch—namely, in Lord Fountainhall's Diary, p. 58. We read in Cleland's Poems, p. 47:—

"He was well versed in court modes,
In French pavies, and new coin'd nods,
And finally, in all that can
Make up a compleat prettyman."

In Bp. Lesley's 'Hist. of Scot.,' p. 113, the word *trajectus* of the Latin version is translated by *pase*, a Fr. idiom preserved in *Pas-de-Calais*.

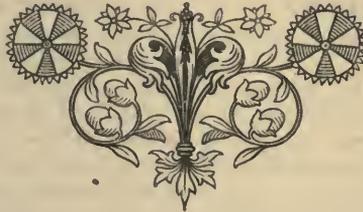
lus whom James Melvill, who happened to be in Falkland, saw “play strang and incredible *protticks*¹ (Fr. *pratique*) upon stented (Fr. *tendu*) takell, in the Palace-clos, before the King, Queen, and haill Court.”² How lucky was that pavier not to have been burnt as a *necromancien*, to speak as another Melville!³

¹ Other forms of the word are *prattick*, *prettik*, *praktik*, *pratique*, from the verb to *pratek*, *pratik*, *praktick* (Fr. *pratiquer*). ‘Sir James Melville’s Memoirs,’ pp. 14, 18; cf.

‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 466.

² ‘J. Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 487, A.D. 1600.

³ ‘Sir James Melville’s Memoirs,’ p. 83, A.D. 1559.



CHAPTER XVII.



Words expressing Abstract Ideas.

CHAPTER XVII.

WORDS EXPRESSING ABSTRACT IDEAS.



T has been found more convenient to arrange the words in this and the following chapter in alphabetical order. This chapter for the most part contains words that express abstract and moral ideas.

Abaitment, *s.* diversion, sport. O. Fr. *ebattement*.

Abays,¹ *v. a.* to abash, to confound. Fr. *abaisser*, or rather O. Fr. *esbahir*.²

“Thay [faithfull Pastors] suld nocht be abasit to preche,
Nor for no kynde of fauour fleche.”³

Abuse, *v. a.* to deceive. Fr. *abuser*.

“And, geue thay haue the floke abusit,
Ze, Kyngs, sall be for that accusit
Be the gret potent kyng of kyngis,
That heris and seis all thir thyngis.”⁴

Abusion, abusione, *s.* abuse. O. Fr. *abusion*.

¹ G. Douglas, i. 499 ; ii. 108, 20.

² “A, fel l com si estais toz esbahiz.”

— ‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 343, edited by
Francisque-Michel : Paris, A.D. 1856.

³ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
&c., p. 10, ll. 231, 232. By William Lauder,
E.E.T.S.: 1864.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 13, ll. 331-334.

“All will be brocht vnto confusioun,
Godis wourd and Lawis vnto abusioun.”¹

“This wes the caus sone efter of greit sorrow,
Sic in Scotland was neuir sene beforrow ;
Of weir and wrak, and mekill wrang abusioun,
Quhilk brocht the kinrik efter till confusioun.”²

“allace o my sune sper[it]ualite, the abusion of thy office is
the cause of the discentione that is betuix the and the tem-
poral stait,” &c.³

Accrasyt,⁴ *part. pas.* crushed, injured. Fr. *écraser*.

Acres, accresce, *v. a.* to increase, to gather strength. Fr.
accroître.

Adred, *adv.* downright. Fr. *droit, adroit*.

Advert, *v. n.* to turn to, to attend. O. Fr. *advertir*.

“So now returnand till our first head agane,
Aduert, and ze sall heir the crewell pane,
That is prepaired for wekit Creaturs,
And vicius men that in to Uice indurs.”⁵

Affectuous, affectiue, affectyue, effectuous, *adj.* affectionate.
Fr. *affectueux*. “be rason of my gude intentione that procedis
fra ane affectiue ardant fauoir that i hef euyr borne touart
this affligit realme quhilk is my natiue cuntre.”⁶

¹ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure.’ By William Lauder, E.E.T.S.: 1870. P. 22, ll. 604, 605. 34-36. See p. 89, l. 30; p. 160, ll. 28, 32; p. 161, ll. 1, 23, 26; p. 165, ll. 19, 20.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. xviii. 20.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece,’ vol. i. p. 65, ll. 2175-2178. (Rolls Series, 1858.) See also p. 60, l. 2040.

⁵ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ p. 4. ll. 31-36.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 159, ll.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 16, ll. 8-11. See p. 148, l. 20.

Affer, afer, effeir, effere, *s.* condition, state, &c. O. Fr. *affaire*.¹

Affer, effeir, *v. int.* to become, to belong to, to be proper or expedient, to be proportionate to. O. Fr. *afferir*.

“To Berigone thai buir him on his beir,
On sic fassone that tyme as did effeir.”²

“o iphicrates, it efferis nocht for thy stait and faculte to be ane kyng,” &c.³

Affirm,⁴ *v. a.* to confirm, to grant. Fr. *affirmer*, or *affermir*.

Affligit, *adj.* afflicted. Fr. *affligé*. “to cure and to gar conuallesse al the langorius desolat and affligit pepil.”⁵

Affray,⁶ fear, *s.* Fr. *effroi*.

Affray, *v. a.* to frighten.

“Ostorius neir by vpoun the bent,
With mony berne rycht bellicois and bald,
Affrayit wes thair curage to behald.”⁷

“The eldest of them vas in harnes, traland ane halbert behynd hym, beand al affrayit ande fleyit for dreddour of his lyue.”⁸

¹ Vide Du Cange's 'Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin,' voce "Affaire," I, and 'Gloss. fr.,' voce "Affaire," vol. i. p. 125, col. 2, and vol. vii. p. 13, col. 1.

² 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 59, ll. 2009, 2010.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 150, ll. 19, 20, edited by J. A. H. Murray.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 183, 4.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 1, ll. 9, 10. See p. 1, l. 3; p. 2, l. 29; p. 16, l. 10; p. 34, l. 29; p. 129, l. 33; p. 130, l. 2.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 50, 27; 116, 12.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 248, ll. 7970-7972.

⁸ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 70, ll. 19-21.

Affroitlie, *adv.* in fear. Fr. *effroi*.

Affront, *s.* disgrace, shame. Fr. *affront*.¹

Aggrege,² *v. a.* to heap together, to aggregate. Fr. *agréger*.

Agrest, *adj.* rustic. Fr. *agreste*. "Nou heir i exort al philosphouris, historigraphours, and oratours of our scottis natione, to support (Fr. *supporter*) and til excuse my barbir agrest termis."³

Aiteas, -eis, *s.* (ait, *adj.*) joy. O. Fr. *dehait*.

"Tha aiteas, mhic duibhre nan speur,
A' losgadh air m' anam gun ghruaim."⁴

Allosede, *part. pas.* praised, glorious, glorified. O. Fr. *alosez*,⁵ *alose*.

"The lordelieste of ledynge, qwhylles he lyffe myhte
Fore he was lyone allosede in londes inewe."⁶

Amety,⁷ *s.* friendship. Fr. *amitié*.

Amour, *s.* love. Fr. *amour*. Hence *amorat*, *part. pas.* O. Fr. *enamouré*.

Animositie, *s.* firmness of mind. Fr. *animosité*.

¹ This sense of the word *affront*, according to Dr Johnson, is peculiar to the Scottish dialect, of which a passage from Arbuthnot is cited as an example. The same lexicographer notes *to affront*, which exists also in Scotch, but in a sense somewhat different.

² G. Douglas, iv. 26, 9; 35, 28.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 16, ll. 11-13.

⁴ 'Tigmòra,' vii. 117.

⁵ "De vasselage est-il ben alosez."

— 'La Chanson de Roland,' st. lxx., l. 898; orig. edit. 1837, p. 36, 1863. See Benoît, 'Chronique des ducs de Normandie,' vol. i. p. 299, l. 6230; p. 446, l. 10,544; p. 491, l. 11,825, &c. Cf. 'Partonopeus de Blois,' l. 9533; and Raynouard's 'Lexique roman,' vol. iv. p. 31, col. 1.

⁶ 'Morte Arthur,' as quoted in C. Innes's 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' p. 258.

⁷ Balfour's 'Annales,' vol. i. p. 370, A.D. 1580.

Apayn, *part. pas.* provided, furnished. O. Fr. *appané*—*adv.* reluctantly, unwillingly, hardly, scarcely. Fr. *à peine*.

Apert, appert, *adj.* open. O. Fr. *apert*. Other forms are *aperthe*, *aperte*.

Aport, aporte, *s.* deportment, carriage. Fr. *apport*.

Appell, *v. a.* to challenge. Fr. *appeler*.

Appleis, appless, *v. a.* to satisfy. Fr. *plaire*.

“For of that place he thocht him weill applesit.”¹

Apport, *v. a.* to bring, to conduce. Fr. *apporter*.

Appuy, *s.* support. Fr. *appui*.

Arrace,² *v. a.* to pull down or take away. Fr. *arracher*.

Asperans, *adj.* lofty, elevated, pompous, applied to diction. Fr. *aspirant*.

Aspert, aspre, *adj.* sharp, harsh, cruel. O. Fr. *aspre*.

Assopat, *part. pas.* at an end, put to rest, laid aside. Fr. *assoupi*.

Astuce, *adj.* astute. Fr. *astuce*. “and quhen he persaut that the cordonar vas ane astuce subtel falou and dissymilit, he gart hang hym on ane potent” (Fr. *potence*), &c.³

Attemptat, *s.* a wicked and injurious enterprise. Fr. *attentat*.

Auance, *v. a.* to bring forward. “at that tyme it is callit lucifer, be cause it auancis the day befor the crepusculine.”⁴

Auancing, *s.* causing to advance or prosper. “fra zour magnanime auancing of the public veil,” &c.⁵

¹ ‘The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ ll. 23-25.
vol. i. p. 11, l. 367.

² G. Douglas, iii. 43, 26.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 182,

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 53, ll. 33, 34.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1, l. 2.

Augment,¹ *s.* growth. Fr. *augment*.

Aumeril, *s.* one who has little understanding, or method in his conduct. Fr. *émerillon*. This term is often applied to a mongrel dog.

Austuce, *s.* cunning. Fr. *astuce*. "than be there austuce and subtilite thai furnest witht money baitht the parteis aduersaris to slay doune vderis," &c.²

Autorite, *s.* authority. Fr. *autorité*. "quhen the pepil gadris togiddir in ane grit conuentione but the autorite of the superior," &c.³

Avail, *s.* abasement, humiliation. O. Fr. *aval*.

Avance, *v. a.* to cause to advance. Fr. *avancer*.

"Thair is nothing moir gudlie to avance
Na auld storeis put in remembrance."⁴

Avenand, *adj.* elegant in person and manners. Fr. *avenant*.

Avillous, *adj.* contemptible, debased. Fr. *avili*.

Avyse, awyse, *adj.* prudent, considerate, cautious. Fr. *avisé*. Hence *avisye*,⁵ *awisely*, *adv.* deliberately, prudently, circum-
spectly. *Awyiss* is the verb.

"'My counsall is,' he said, 'thairfoir that ze
Awyiss zow weill, and lat sic folie be,'" &c.⁶

Auisement is the noun.

¹ G. Douglas, i. 4, 6, 26.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 87, ll. 9-11.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 167, ll. 33, 34. See p. 19, ll. 1, 12.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 4, ll. 120, 121.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 254, 9.

⁶ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 160, ll. 5289, 5290.

“With schort auisement that tyme but ony tarie,
Tha haif decretit all into ane will,
Help and supple the Britis to send till.”¹

Gavin Douglas² has the present participle *awisand*, deliberating on; and Spenser uses *to avize* in the sense of *to counsel*, *to bethink himself*, *to consider*.

Awerty, auerty, *adj.* cautious. Fr. *averti*.

Awtayne, *adj.* haughty. Fr. *hautain*.

Baiss, baise, *adj.* sad. Fr. *bas*.

Barbour, barbir, *s.* a barbarian. Fr. *barbare*.

“And now to ws it is greit schame and lak
With thir barbouris for to be put abak.”³

As an *adj.*: “be rason that ilk ane repute vtheris to be of ane barbir nature.”⁴

Basit, *adj.* humbled. Fr. *baisser*.

Bastant, *adj.* possessed of ability. O. Fr. *bastant*.

Beast, *v. a.* to puzzle. O. Fr. *abeter*.⁵

Beaulte, *s.* beauty. O. Fr. *beltet*, *biauté*. Prov. *beltat*. “it vas baytht altrit in cullour ande in beaulte.”⁶

Bellisand, bellisant, *adj.* elegant, of an imposing appearance. Fr. *bel* used adverbially, and *séant*, decent, becoming, having a good appearance (?).

Bellomy, *s.* a savage. Fr. *bel ami*, in the contrary meaning.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 137, ll. 4570-4572.

² G. Douglas, ii. 250, 20.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 147, ll. 4873, 4874.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 106, ll. 12, 13.

⁵ ‘Fabloiaux et Contes,’ &c., vol. i. p. 365.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 70, l. 5.

“Fra Argatill thair come ane messinger,
 And schew till him, as ze sall efter heir,
 Ane bellomy, that callit wes Bredus,
 Quhilk cousing wes wnto the fals Gillus,
 That Cadallus sumtyme in Ireland slew,
 Not lang gane syne, befor as I zow schew ;
 How that he come that tyme with ane greit ost,
 And enterit in at Argatelin cost,
 And waistit had the land all far and neir,
 Bayth brint and slew, that horribill wes till heir.”¹

Bergane, *s.* wrangling. O. Fr. *barguiner*, to boggle.

“Frome all Inuye thay suld be fre,
 Frome toulze, bergane, and debait.”²

Betrise, *v. a.* to betray. Fr. *trahir*.

“Bot for his wyffe betraisit Carataic.”³

“doubtles his intentione is to seduce them to conspire ande
 to betraise there natiue cuntre.”⁴

Betrump,⁵ *v. a.* to deceive. Fr. *tromper*.

Bien, bein, beyne, bene, *adj.* comfortable ; plentiful. Fr. *bien*.

“While frosty winds blaw in the drift
 Ben to the chimla lug,
 I grudge a wee the great folks' gift,
 That live sae bien and snug.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 276, l. 8783.
 vol. i. p. 132, ll. 4405-4414. See l. 4418.

² ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate.’
 By William Lauder: 1864—8vo, p. 17, ll.
 455-458.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 112,
 ll. 21, 22.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 212, 18.

⁶ Burns, ‘Epistle to Davie,’ January 1784.

Bisme, bysme,¹ *s.* an abyss. O. Fr. *abisme*.

Blandish, *s.* flattery. O. Fr. *blandice*.

Blandit, *part. pas.* soothed. Fr. *blandi*.

Bonte,² *s.* goodness, virtue. Fr. *bonté*.

Boreau, *s.* hangman. "ane boreau or hang man is permittit be ane prince to scurge ande to puneise transgressours."³

Bourd, bourdyn,⁴ *s.* a jest. Fr. *bourde*.

"For thame that drownd ar in Idolatrie,

This suthfast Sentence ; allace, it is no bourd !"⁵

Brim, brym,⁶ *adj.* fierce, violent. At the French military school of Saint-Cyr, they used the verb *brimer* to express the ill-treatment of the younger pupils by the older ones.

Bruilye,⁷ *v. a.* to jumble. Fr. *brouiller*.

Brulyie, broillerie, *s.* a state of contention. Fr. *brouillerie*. *Bruilliement*, *brulyement*, are other forms. To *bruilye*, *brulyie*, *v. n.* is to fight, to be engaged in a brawl ; but these words may be corrupted from *brûler*. In vulgar French, a beating is often expressed by *brûlée*.

Bruskness, *s.* unbecoming freedom of speech, rudeness, incivility, derived from bruisk, bruske, *adj.* quick, so as to approach to rudeness. Fr. *brusque*.⁸

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 145, 5 ; iii. 28, 7.

² Ibid., iii. 85, 8.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 27, ll. 12, 13. See ll. 9, 14, 20, 22.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 7, 11 ; iv. 152, 10.

⁵ 'Ane Godlie Tractate.' By William Lander, E.E.T.S.: 1870. P. 4, ll. 37-40.

⁶ Jamieson, in his Supplement, has devoted

two articles to these words, and concludes the latter notice by stating that he has met no parallel verb in any other language, forgetting that the French have *rabrouer*, for the etymon of which see Diez, quoted by Littré, 'Dict. de la Langue française,' vol. ii. p. 1439, col. 3.

⁷ 'J. Melvill's Diary,' p. 411.

⁸ Vide 'The Historical Works of Sir James

Brybour, *s.* a beggarly fellow.

“And tretis nane but brybouris of vyld blude.”

Buff, *s.* nonsense, foolish talk. O. Fr. *bufoi*.

Buffie, *adj.* fat, short-breathed, panting. Fr. *bouffi*.

Buff out, *v. n.* to laugh out suddenly. Fr. *bouffer, pouffer*.

Caduc, *adj.* fleeting. Fr. *caduque*. “ze haue grit occasione to fle thir varldly caduc honouris.”²

Calkil, *v. a.* to calculate. Fr. *calculer*. “quha can calkil the degreis of kyn and blude of the barrons of scotland, thai will conferme this samyn.”³

Catives,⁴ *s. pl.* wretches. O. Fr. *caitifs*.

Celeste, *adj.* heavenly. Fr. *celesté*. “than eftir this sueit celest armonye, tha began to dance in ane ring.”⁵

Changement, *s.* change. Fr. *changement*.

Chestee, chestie, *v. a.* to chastise. O. Fr. *chastier, chastoyer, castier*. “ther for he dois chestee them be the abstractione of that superfluite.”⁶

Clemence, clemens, *s.* clemency. Fr. *clémence*.

“Sayand alway, that other king or prince
That crwell war but mercie or clemence,” &c.⁷

Balfour, vol. ii. p. 141. Tod has given the word *brusk* a place in his additions to Johnson's Dictionary. He, however, quotes only a passage from Sir H. Wotton's letters as his authority; it is probable that this word was familiar to Scottish earlier than to English ears.

¹ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 449, l. 14,034.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande, p. 170,

ll. 26, 27.

³ Ibid., p. 167, ll. 30-32.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 11, 7.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 65, ll. 15, 16. See p. 47, l. 6.

⁶ Ibid., p. 19, ll. 14, 15. See p. 23, l. 19.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 187, ll. 6081, 6082. See 'Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 125, l. 19.

Collere, coller, *s.* anger. Fr. *colère*. "Than cresus, persauand kyng cirus in collere and ire, he said," &c.¹

Commodite, comodite, *s.* convenience. Fr. *commodité*. "this spangzard culd nocht hef dune it, hed nocht been that he hed ane hardy hart, and also haffand commodite . . . to commit that act." ²

Comple, *v. a.* to please. Fr. *complaire*.

"The Pechtis war complesit of that thing."³

Concord, *v. a.* to bring to agreement. Fr. *concorde*.

"Unto Brigance passit this Ewenus,
For till concord the sonniss of Cadallus."

Confidder, *v. n.* to league together. Fr. *confédérer*.

"Gif ouir thair band and confidder with ws."⁴

Confort, *v. a.* to strengthen. Fr. *conforter*. "i sau borage, that is gude to confort the hart."⁵

Confort, *s.* comfort. Fr. *confort*.

"'Quhairfoir,' scho said, 'I yow ilkone exhort
To tak curage and be of gude confort.'"⁶

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 153, ll. 12, 13. See l. 26.

² Ibid., p. 131, ll. 10-13. See l. 28; p. 133, l. 7.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 273, l. 8702.

⁴ Ibid., vol. i. p. 129, ll. 4335, 4336.

⁵ Ibid., vol. i. p. 32, l. 1092. See p. 36, l. 1234.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 67, ll. 13, 14.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 303, ll. 9596, 9597. See p. 304, l. 9615.

Confort, *adj.* comfortable.

“Quhilk for to heir is plesand and confort.”¹

Conservator, *s.* Scotch consul in the Netherlands. Fr. *conservateur (des privilèges)*.

Constant, *adj.* evident, manifest. Fr. *constant*.

Constitute, *v. a.* to constitute; to open a church court with prayer. Fr. *constituer*.

Contempil, *v. a.* to look upon. Fr. *contempler*. “sche began to contempil the vidthrid barran feildis.”²

Contemplene, *s.* contemplation. Fr. *contempler*. “for throucht the lang studie and contemplene of the sternis, ve can,” &c.³

Contene, *v. n.* to behave; to demean one’s self. Fr. *se contenir*.

Conteneu, *s.* tenor. Fr. *contenu*. “be rason that the sentens ande conteneu of thyr said cheptours of the bibil, gart me consaue, that” &c.⁴

Contermyt, *part. pas.* firmly set against. O. Fr. *contremis*.

Contigue, *adj.* contiguous. Fr. *contigu*.

Contirmont, countirmont,⁵ *adv.* backwards or upwards. O. Fr. *contremont*.

Contrar, contrair, *s.* opposition, resistance; a repulse in the pursuit of any object; the opposite. Fr. *contraire*.

“The contrair, as my author did sa,

‘Come efter that rycht sone vpoun ane da.’⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 3, l. 67.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 70, l. 16. See p. 11, l. 25; p. 37, l. 31; p. 47, l. 5; p. 53, l. 10; p. 154, l. 4.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 46, ll. 11, 12. See l. 6.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23, ll. 27-29.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 54, 3; iv. 40, 30.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 106, ll. 3584, 3585.

“Wo be to thame that dois knaw
Godds wourd, syne dois the contrar schaw.”¹

It is used adjectively :—“in euyrie tua contrar opinions ther is
ane rycht and ane vrang.”²

“To quhome also is knawn the wourd of God,
And wilfullie dois rin the contrair rod,
This man can neuer haue peace in conscience.”³

It is used as a preposition, and in various prepositional
phrases : “There is ane exempil of allexander kyng of
macedon, quha hed mortal veyr contrar the grekis.”⁴

“And speciallie that tyme to mak debait
Contrair Dowalus and his fals dissait.”⁵

“Knewand also he mycht nocht him alone
Rycht weill defend contrair all Albione.”⁶

“That thing is wrocht alway, rycht weill I wait,
With fraude and falset, tressoun and dissait,
Into the contrair of the commoun weill.”⁷

Sometimes in one word, incontrair :—

“Johnne Cowpland than, as that my author schew,
Incontrair him he come for till reskew
The Inglismen, and gaif him battell than,
Quhair that he loissit mony nobill man.”⁸

¹ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate.’
By William Lauder, E.E.T.S. : A.D. 1864.
P. 10, ll. 235, 236.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 183, ll.
28, 29.

³ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirrour.’ By
William Lauder : p. 8, ll. 163-168.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 111,
ll. 31, 32. See p. 87, ll. 2, 27 ; p. 110, ll.

23, 27 ; p. 138, ll. 6, 33.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 63, ll. 2125, 2126. See vol. i. p.
64, l. 2158.

⁶ Ibid., vol. i. p. 208, ll. 6741, 6742. See
vol. i. p. 210, l. 6797.

⁷ Ibid., vol. i. p. 201, ll. 6515-6517. See
p. 272, l. 8688.

⁸ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 373, ll. 54,917-54,920.

Sometimes by itself:—

“And in the contrair, quha wald exaltit be,
Go learne at Christ, to lead Humelytie.”¹

Hence *to contrare, contere, v. a.* to thwart, to oppose. Fr. *contrarier*. *Contersum* and *contrarisum* are of the same family.

Contrufe, *v. a.* to contrive; *part. pas.* contruwit. O. Fr. *controuwer*. S. *contruwar*, a schemer.

Contumaced, *part. pas.* accused of contumacy. Fr. *contumacé*.

Contumax, *adj.* contumacious. Fr. *contumax*.

Convene,² *s.* agreement, paction. Other forms are *conuynne, conwynne, covyne, cowyne, curwyn*. O. Fr. *convent, convine, covine*. This last word means also fraud, artifice.

Convene, *conveane, v. n.* to agree. Fr. *convenir*.

Convenient, *adj.* convenient. Fr. *convenable*.

Convenient, *adj.* satisfied. Fr. *convenant*.

Convoy, *s.* channel, mode of conveyance; a trick; prudent or artful management, &c. O. Fr. *convoy*.

Convoy, *v. a.* to accomplish, to manage, to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means. O. Fr. *convoier*.

“And riche Naball, for his grit churlyschenes
Schewin to Daud, almaist had bene distroyit,
Gyf Abygall had nocht it weill conuoyit.”³

See vol. i. p. 155, l. 5119; vol. iii. p. 145, l. 197.
l. 47, 236.

² G. Douglas, iii. 99, 5.

¹ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure.’ By William Lauder: p. 17, ll. 454, 455. See

³ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ p. 21, ll. 579-581.

“zit notheles thai hef nothir prudens nor knaulege til conuoye and til exsecut ony point of trason.”¹

Couattyce, couatyce, covatyse, covetise, cowatyss, *s.* covetousness; lust of power. O. Fr. *coveitise*, Fr. *convoitise*.

“Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
And, speciallie, of Couatyce.”²

Coucher, *s.* a coward: the verb is also *coucher*. Fr. *coucher*.

Coulpe, *s.* a fault. O. Fr. *coulpe*. “ve sal carye no thing furtht of this varld bot the coulpe of our synnis,” &c.³

Countrecoup, *s.* opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object (Ayr.) Fr. *contrecoup*.

Crak,⁴ *v. a.* to talk idly. Fr. *craquer*. The word is used as a noun, with the meaning of light conversation.

Crouse, crous, *adj.* and *adv.* bold, boldly. Fr. *courroucé*. O. Fr. *curruz*, *curuz*.

Crualte, *s.* cruelty. O. Fr. *cruauté*. “this protector of ingland purposit til vse this samyn crualte,” &c.⁵

Crudelite, crudelitie, *s.* cruelty. O. Fr. *crudelité*, *cruelté*, *crualt*; Fr. *cruauté*.

“All this wes done with greit crudelitie
Of the injuris for to revengit be,
The quhilk to him befoir that he had done.”⁶

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 130, ll. 14-16. See p. 4, l. 14; p. 133, l. 13.

² ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate.’ By William Lauder: p. 17, ll. 461, 462. See p. 7, l. 127. See also ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ p. 21, l. 601.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 155, ll. 3, 4.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 118, 7. See p. 251, n. 3.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 103, ll. 6, 7.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 550, ll. 60,842-60,844. See also p. 242, l. 50,471; p. 251, l. 50,764; and p. 558, l. 61,110.

Cuilze,¹ culye, culyie, *v. a.* to entice, to beguile. O. Fr. *guiller*. Cuillier is the *s.*, and means a flatterer.

Cuir, cure, cuyr, *s.* charge. O. Fr. *cure*,² Latin *cura*.

“Qvhat is thir kings more than the pure,
Except thair office and thair cure?”³

Heed, care :—

“And the vile Catyue, naikit and pure,
Had of hym-self bot only cure.”⁴

Duty :—

“O kyngis, I mak zow traist and sure,
Geue ze neclect zour Prencelie cure.”⁵

Calling :—

“Ze sulde nocht chuse vnto that cure
Ane Vinolent nor wod Pasture.”⁶

Discharge of occupation :—

“Preis neuer, O Prencis, in zour cure,
No waye for to oppresse the pure.”⁷

Cupidite, *s.* cupidity. Fr. *cupidité*. “for al the vicis that
oure cupidite prouokis vs to commit, our blynd affectione garris
vs beleue that tha ar supreme vertu ande felicite,” &c.⁸

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 60, 1.

² “Al cors firent sepulture,
Prient Deu que prenge cure.”

—‘Saint Brandan,’ p. 18, ll. 351, 352. Edited
by Francisque-Michel: Paris, A.D. 1872. See
p. 25, l. 515.

³ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 5, ll. 61, 62. See p. 7, l. 143; p. 13, ll.
322, 335, 354; and p. 16, l. 447.

⁴ Ibid., p. 6, ll. 97, 98. See p. 9, l. 185;
p. 15, l. 413; see also ‘Ane Godlie Tractate

or Mirroure,’ p. 4, l. 46.

⁵ Ibid., p. 6, ll. 99, 100; see p. 10, l. 233;
p. 13, l. 343; p. 18, l. 509.

⁶ Ibid., p. 12, ll. 285, 286.

⁷ Ibid., p. 10, ll. 243, 244. See also
‘The Buik of the Cronicleis of Scotland,’ vol.
i, p. 49, l. 1689; p. 50, l. 1701; and vol. iii.
p. 47, l. 44,018.

⁸ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 35, ll.
2-4.

Cupit, *adj.* desirous. Fr. *cupide*.

“ ten thousand men,
Curious and kene, cupit of honour.”¹

Curage, *s.* heart, humour. Fr. *courage*.

“ Williame Douglas ane man of hie curage,
Of nobill blude and of richt hie lynnage.”²

“therfor ze suld tak curage in zour iust querrel.”³

Curageus, *adj.* bold. Fr. *courageux*. “In the antiant dais,
the romans var mair renforsit in curageus entreprisis be the
vertu of the pen,” &c.⁴

Cure, *v. a.* to care for, to regard. To this word we may join
to sussy, to be careful, to care for (Fr. *se soucier*); and *sussious*,
careful, anxious (Fr. *soucieux*).⁵

Curious, *adj.* anxious, fond, eager. Fr. *curieux*.

Cursabill, *adj.* current. O. Fr. *coursable*.

Debonar,⁶ *adj.* good, gracious. Fr. *débonnaire*.

Debonarlie,⁷ *adv.* Fr. *débonnairement*.

Decerne, *discerne, v. a.* to adjudge, to decree. Fr. *décerner*.

Dechae, *dechay, v. n.* to decay. Fr. *dechoir*. “that is the
special cause that al dominions altris, dechaeis, ande cummis
to subuersione.”⁸

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 139, ll. 4644, 4645.

² Ibid., vol. iii. p. 373, ll. 54,933, 54,934.
See vol. i. p. 433, ll. 13,513, 13,523.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 91, l.
31. See p. 79, l. 7.

⁴ Ibid., p. 10, ll. 7-9.

⁵ Vide Sir Patrick Hume, ‘The Promise to
the King James the Sixth,’ the epistill, st. v.;

and ‘Ane Consolator Ballad to . . . Sir
Richard Maitland,’ among his Poems, Introd.
Notice, p. lxxviii, col. 2, where *sussious* is
erroneously printed.

⁶ G. Douglas, iv. 199, 16.

⁷ ‘Clariodus,’ p. 340, l. 1871.

⁸ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 21, ll.
26-28. See p. 71, l. 13.

Decoir, *v. a.* to adorn. Fr. *décorer*.

“And kest him ay his kinrik to decoir.”¹

Dedeyne, dedane, deding, *v. n.* to deign. Fr. *daigner*.

“‘Ellis,’ tha said, ‘dout nocht bot zow hed sene,
Als schort ane quhile as ze haif now heir bene,
Als bald bernis and in armour als bricht,
As thow hes heir sone semblit² in thi sicht,
Or ony man ane fit farder hed socht
Tò bring to the sic bodwart as we brocht,
Or zit dedeyne sic message for to go,
To speir at the quhat causit the do so.’”³

Defaill, *v. n.* to fail, to wax feeble. Fr. *défaillir*.

Defame, *s.* infamy, disgrace. O. Fr. *diffame*. “for in ald tymes ther culd nocht be ane gritar defame nor quhen ane mannis craig vas put in the zoik be his enemye, for that defame,” &c.⁴

Defend,⁵ *v. a.* to forbid. Fr. *défendre*.

Defeyth,⁶ *v. a.* to undo. Fr. *défaire*.

Deflorit, *part. pas.* deflowered. Fr. *défloré*. “zour vyfis and dochteris deflorit be the onbridilit lust of zour ald enemes.”⁷

Delacion, *s.* procrastination, delay. O. Fr. *delacion*.

Despite, *v. n.* to be filled with indignation. O. Fr. *se despiter*.
The noun is *dispyte*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 320, l. 10, 136.

² Fr. (*as*)sembler.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. pp. 112, 113, ll. 46, 168-46, 175.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 102,

ll. 7-9. See l. 31; p. 101, l. 14.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 12, 9.

⁶ Ibid., i. xxii. 12.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 92, ll. 26, 27.

“For all the pepill planelie with dispyte
On Ferlegus thairof laid all the wyte.”¹

Det, *s.* duty. Fr. *dette*.

Devore, deuore, *s.* duty. Fr. *devoir*.

Difficil, dificil, *adj.* difficult. Fr. *difficile*.

“Sic thing till do difficill is to me.”²

“be cause of sa mony dificil impedimentis that maye impesche
hym.”³

Digesilie, *adv.* deliberately. Fr. *digérer*.

Diol, dool, doul, dule,⁴ duill, *s.* sorrow, grief. Fr. *deuil*,
Gael. *dol*.

“Makand greit duill for the deid of thair king.”⁵

Discymilit, dissymilit, *adj.* dissembled. Fr. *dissimulé*.

“Quhen kyng cirus herd the subtil discymilit pleisant inter-
pretatione of cresus vordis, he smylit and leuch,” &c.⁶

Diseis, disesse, *s.* want of ease; state of war. O. Fr. *disaise*.

Dispensatour, *s.* dispenser. Fr. *dispensateur*. “bot rather
god hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang
the ignorant pepil.”⁷

Displesance, *s.* displeasure. O. Fr. *desplaisance*.

Dissimull, *v. n.* to dissemble. Fr. *dissimuler*.

“Sum bad dissimull quhill tha saw thair [tyme].”⁸

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 55, ll. 1859, 1860.

² Ibid., vol. ii. p. 723, l. 42,566.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 130, l. 22. See p. 15, l. 17.

⁴ ‘Orfeo and Heurodis,’ l. 160.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

vol. i. p. 55, l. 1861.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 153, ll. 24, 25. See p. 71, l. 23; p. 181, l. 16; p. 182, l. 24.

⁷ Ibid., p. 158, ll. 13-15.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 34, l. 1137.

Disuetude,¹ *s.* disuse. Fr. *désuétude*.

Dole, *s.* a trick, fraud. Fr. *dol*.

Dolent, *a.* mournful, dismal. Fr. *dolent*, Lat. *dolens*.

“Bot verray feirfull and dolent is that dead
That dois the Saule vnto Damnatioun lead.”²

Domage, *s.* damage. Fr. *dommage*. “alse reuengis hym nocht of the violens and damage that his enemeis hes perpetrat contrar hym.”³

Domageabil, *adj.* hurtful. Fr. *dommageable*. “ve can gyf ane iugement of diuerse futur accedentis that ar gude or euyl, necessair or domageabil for man or beyst.”⁴

Doubtit, dowtet, *part. pas.* held in awe. O. Fr. *doubter*.

Douse, *adj.* sedate, well-behaved; *douceness*; *s.* sedateness. Fr. *doux*, fear.

Dout, *v. a.* to fear. O. Fr. *doubter*, *douter*, to fear. “Quhar is the toune of cartage that dantit the elephantis, ande vas grytumly doutit and dred be the romans?”⁵

Dout, doute, *s.* fear. O. Fr. *doute*, *doubte*.

Doutance, *s.* doubt. O. Fr. *doubtance*, *dutance*.⁶

Drowreis,⁷ *s. pl.* gifts, presents. O. Fr. *druerie*. The Irish had *druth*, *s. f.* 1, a harlot; 2, *adj.* foolish, lascivious.⁸

¹ Burt's 'Letters,' &c., vol. i. p. 166.

² 'Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,' p. 24, ll. 702, 703.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 186, ll. 19, 20. See p. 92, l. 9; p. 122, l. 26; p. 161, l. 15; p. 165, l. 23; p. 167, l. 36.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 46, ll. 12-14.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 21, ll. 9, 10.

⁶ "Laquele se chascun entiere e nient mal-mise ne guarderat, senz dutance pardurablement perirat." ["La Comune Fei."] 'Le Livre des Psaumes,' p. 288, col. 2, ver. 2. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, A.D. 1876.

⁷ G. Douglas, ii. 149, 14.

⁸ See Edward Lhuyd's 'Archæologia Britannica' (an Irish-English Dictionary), *sub voce*.

Dugon, *s.* a term expressive of contempt. O. Fr. *doguin*.

Dulce, *adj.* sweet, mild, soft. O. Fr. *duilz, dulz,¹ dulce.²*

“That tyme Neptunus wes rycht amiabill,
And Eolus rycht dulce and delectabill.”³

“the musician amphon quhilk sang sa dulce, quhil that the
stanis mouit,” &c.⁴

Dullie, *adj.* doleful, miserable.

“That dullie dragone that dois men to deid,
With forcieful furious infirmitie
In that distres hes done him for to de.”⁵

Dyminue, dimineu, *v. a.* to diminish. Fr. *diminuer*.

“ . . . thai schel fische dimineuis,” &c.⁶

Dyspytuws, *adj.* spiteful. Fr. *despiteux*.

Egal, *adj.* equal. Fr. *égal*. “for at that tyme al men var
egal,” &c.⁷

Enchesoun, *s.* reason of a thing. O. Fr. *acheson*.

Engaigne, *s.* indignation. O. Fr. *engain*.

Enorme, *adj.* great. Fr. *énorme*.

¹ “Ki ensemble oïmes duilz (var. dulz) se-
grei, en la maisun Deu alames en poür.” Ps.
liv. 14. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ p. 94. See
also Ps. xviii. 10, and cxviii. 103; pp. 29, 226.

² “Quant vint le jurn al declinant,
Vers le vespere dunc funt cant,
Od dulces voices mult halt orient
E enz en le cant Deu mercient.”

—‘Saint Brandan,’ p. 27, ll. 556-559. See
p. 34, l. 700, and p. 48, l. 998.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 26, ll. 879, 880.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 64, ll.
18, 19.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 20, ll. 675-677.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 57, l.
20. See p. 56, l. 31.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 144, l. 29.

“ That storme it wes so furius and fell,
 Ouir wynd and waiv so fast it did thame dryve,
 That euerie man in dreid wes of his lyve,
 Seand the se so furius and enorme.”¹

Entandement,² *s.* understanding. Fr. *entendement*.

Ententyve, *adj.* earnest, eager, intent. O. Fr. *ententif*.

Epouentabill, *adj.* dreadful. O. Fr. *espoventable, espoentable, espoventables*.³

Esperance, *s.* hope. Fr. *espérance*.

“ As the Apostillis, beleuing Christ to ring
 In earth amangs thame as ane temporall King,
 So lang as tha of this had Esperance,
 Tha euer leuit still in Ignorance.”⁴

Estimy, estime, *v. a.* to form a judgment of, to think. Fr. *estimer*. “ O ze my thre sonis, quhat can the varld estime of zou,” &c.⁵ “ or ellis he estemeis vs to be litil experementit in the veyris.”⁶

Expreme, *v. a.* to express, to mention. Fr. *exprimer*. “ i can nocht expreme ane speciale man that perpetratis this traisionabil act,” &c.⁷

Faculte, *s.* power, gift. Fr. *faculté*. “ . . . he that hes the gyft of traductione, compiling or teching, his faculte is as honest . . . as is to be ane marynel,” &c.⁸

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 53, ll. 44, 215-44, 218.

² ‘History of King James VI.,’ ed. 1825, p. 279.

³ “Espowentables Deus de ses saintuaries,” Ps. lxxvii. 36. See Ps. xlvi. 2, lxiv. 5. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ pp. 81, 108, 116.

⁴ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ p. 12, ll. 297-300.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 165, l. 30.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 14, l. 15.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 109, ll. 21, 22.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 10, ll. 11-13.

Failze, *v. n.* to fail. Fr. *faillir*. "nor is it dishonour quhen he failzeis in the conqessing of ane thing," &c.¹

Faintice, fantise, *s.* dissembling, hypocrisy. O. Fr. *faintise*.

Fallauge, falawdge, *adj.* lavish. Fr. *volage*.

Falset, falsed, *s.* falsehood. O. Fr. (14th century), *falsité*, *fauseste*.

"Haue ze thare herts, I say expresse,
Than all is zours that thay possesse :
Than neid ze nocht, no tyme nor ceasone,
Be ferit for falset or for traisione."²

Faminitie, *s.* whoredom. O. Fr. *femenie*.

"In word and work this king he wox rycht vile ;
Gredie and glittus in gulos[it]ie,
In flesche assegit with foull faminitie."³

Fantisie, *v. a.* to fancy, to look upon with affection. Fr. *fantasier*.

Fasch, fash, facherie, fashire, fashrie,⁴ *s.* trouble, vexation. O. Fr. *fascherie*. Tod has inserted in Johnson's Dictionary to *fash*, *v. a.* to vex, to teaze, but neither the above substantive, nor *fashious*, *adj.* troublesome, Fr. *fâcheux*.

Favorise,⁵ *v. a.* to favour. Fr. *favoriser*.

Fay, *s.* faith. Fr. *foi*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 186, vol. i. p. 102, ll. 3467-3469. Cf. p. 165, l. 11, 10, 11.

² 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,' p. 11, ll. 255-258. See p. 17, l. 457; and 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 181, l. 11.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,'

5446.
⁴ Grahame's 'Anatomic of Humors,' fol. 2 verso, &c.

⁵ Mackay's 'Memoirs,' p. 32.

Feal, *adj.* loyal; *s.* a liege-man, O. Fr. *feal*, Fr. *fidèle*.

Felicite, felecite, *pl.* feliciteis, *s.* happiness, pleasure. Fr. *félicité*. " . . . fureous mars, that hes violently ocupeit the domicillis of tranquil pace, that sueit goddes of humaine felicite."¹

Feloune, felloun, *adj.* cruel. O. Fr. *felun*,² Fr. *félon*, cruel; *felony*, *felouny*, *felny*, *s.* cruelty, fierceness. O. Fr. *félonie*, *felenie*, *felunie*,³ cruelty, impiety. *Fellounly*, *felounly*, *felonly*, cruelly.

"Mister he had of mony sic as tha,
For to defend him fra his felloun fa."⁴

The word is applied otherwise than to animate beings:—

"He put his men in gude ordour full sone,
Syne gaif command how all thing suld be done;
Syne fuir on thame with sic ane felloun force,
Quhill to the ground he drave bayth men and horss."⁵

Fend, fende, *v. a.* to offend; to defend, to support, to maintain. Fr. *défendre*, the first syllable having been considered as a particle.

Fenze, *v. a.* to feign. O. Fr. *feigner*. "bot as ther var ane fenzet hel of the poietis fictions."⁶

Fenzie, feinzie, *s.* deceit.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 7, ll. 10-12. See p. 108, l. 23; p. 122, l. 20; for *pl.* p. 170, l. 18.

² "Beoneüret li heom ki ne alat el cunseil de feluns," Ps. i. 1. See also ver. 5, 6, 7. 'Le Livre des Psaumes,' pp. 1, 2.

³ "Kar nen es Deus voillanz felunie tu," Ps. v. 3. See ver. 5. 'Le Livre des Psaumes,' p. 5.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 6, ll. 202, 203. See vol. i. p. 8, l. 246.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 10, ll. 340-343. See vol. i. p. 11, l. 385; p. 64, l. 2143; and vol. iii. p. 34, l. 43,581.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 35, ll. 9, 10.

“Quhilk gydit justice with greit equitie
To riche and puir, without fraude or fenzie.”¹

Ferme, *adj.* firm. Fr. *ferme*. “bot it [snau] is nocht sa ferme and hard congelit as is the hail stonis.”²

Fey, fie,³ *adj.* fated, predestined, bewitched, unlucky, doomed, driven on to his impending fate by the strong impulse of some irresistible necessity. O. Fr. *fat*.⁴

Flechand,⁵ *adj.* coaxing, flattering. Fr. *fléchir*.

Fray,⁶ *s.* fear, fright. Fr. *effroi*. Fray, *v. n.* to be afraid.

Frayour, *s.* that which causes terror. Fr. *frayeur*.

Frivolle, freuol, freuole, *adj.* fickle; frivolous. Fr. *frivole*. “Saint agustyne de ciuitate dei, in the IX. cheptour of his seuynt beuk, allegis mony freuol argumentis contrar the antipodos.”⁷

Frunty, fronty, *adj.* free in manners, spirited (Fife.) Fr. *effronté*.

Fruster, *v. n.* to frustrate. Fr. *frustrer*.

“Quhilk wald be caus sone efterwart perchance
The commoun weill to fruster and faill,
And euerie man se for his awin availl.”⁸

Furiosite, furiositie,⁹ *s.* madness; great indignation. Fr. *furieux*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 97, ll. 45,663, 45,664.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 59, ll. 20, 21.

³ ‘Jock o’ the Side,’ st. xxx., &c.

⁴ Henschell refers to ‘Partonopeus de Blois,’ v. 515, 702; to the ‘Roman de Roncevaux,’ p. 36; to ‘Gérard de Vienne,’ v. 2179; and to Raynouard’s ‘Lexique roman,’ t. iii. p. 282, col. 2, *voce* “Fadar:” but there is another passage to show that *destiné* was synonymous

with *fae*, in the ‘Chronique de Bertrand du Guesclin,’ by Cuvelier, l. 2333-35, vol. i. p. 85; cf. Rabelais, B. i. ch. 3, and B. ii. ch. 29.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 72, 30.

⁶ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. pp. 30 and 543, A.D. 1597-98 and 1608.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 51, ll. 9-11.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 45, ll. 1532-1534.

⁹ ‘A Diurnal of Occurrents,’ p. 75.

Galavastar, *s.* a gasconading fellow. Prov. Fr. *galavard*, probably derived from, or kindred to, *galvardine*, a sort of frock.¹

Galiart, galliard, galyeard, galzart, galzeard, galzeart, *adj.*² and *s.* active, cheerful, jolly. Fr. *gaillard*.

Gloir, *v. n.* to boast, to glory. Fr. *gloire*. "O my eldest sonne (nobilis), this seueur reproche contrar thy zongest brother is no occasione to gar the gloir."³

It is used as a noun signifying glory:—

"With laud and gloir, pomp and hie honour,
Tha sesit him thair in his sepultour."⁴

Gormand, *s.* and *adj.* a glutton; voracious, gluttonous. Fr. and O. Eng. *gourmand*.

Govus, *s.* a simpleton. O. Fr. *goffe*, ill-made, gross.

Gravité, *s.* enormity. Fr. *gravité*.

Greable, *adj.* pleasant. Fr. *agréable*.

Grés,⁵ *s.* favour, grace. Fr. *gré*.

Guff, *s.* a fool. Fr. *goffe*.

Gyn, gyne,⁶ *s.* a contrivance, engine. Fr. *engin*.

Habill,⁷ abill, *adj.* fit, proper. Fr. *habile*.

"That scho war abill for to bruke the croun."⁸

Hable, *v. a.* to enable. Fr. *habile*.

¹ Rabelais, B. v. ch. 43.

² G. Douglas, iii. 143, 9; iv. 55, 16, and 215, 9.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 143, ll. 18-20. Cf. p. 129, l. 22; p. 154, l. 19.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 59, ll. 2011, 2012. Cf. p. 2, l. 54; p. 7, l. 235; p. 14, l. 495; p. 33, l. 1105;

vol. iii. p. 238, l. 50,323; p. 257, l. 50,977; p. 258, l. 51,010.

⁵ "Glassinberry's Poem," in 'Early Metrical Tales,' p. 303.

⁶ G. Douglas, i. 87, 25; 116, 18.

⁷ 'J. Melvill's Diary,' p. 92.

⁸ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 137, l. 46,983.

Haltand, haltyne, haltane, *adj.* haughty. O. Fr. *altaign*, *haultain*, *hault*; Fr. *hautain*, *haut*; Lat. *altus*.

“How Dedius, with haltane mind and hie,
Maliciouslie malingis agane me.”¹

Haltanely, *adv.* proudly.

Hardiment,² *s.* courage, boldness. O. Fr. *hardement*.

“With hardiment on helmis syne did hew.”³

Hidwise, *adj.* hideous. Fr. *hideux*, O. Fr. *hide*, terror.

Humil, humyll, humill, *adj.* humble, mild, gentle. O. Fr. *humle*, *humele*;⁴ Lat. *humilis*. “inglis men ar humil quhen thai ar subieckit be forse and violence.”⁵

“Be humyll, meik, and pacient,
And to do Justice diligent.”⁶

“Greit joy it wes that tyme to se thame meit,
With salussing that sober wes and sueit,
Welcumand him than of ane humill wyss.”⁷

Humelie, *adv.* humbly.

“Zit humelie, with hert Inteir,
I wald beseik zour Maiesteis,
My dytement did zov not displeis:
Bot in-to gude part tak it weil.”⁸

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 272, ll. 8676, 8677. See also p. 333, l. 10,509.

² G. Douglas, ii. 262, 13.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 369, l. 54,776.

⁴ “Ker halz li Sire, e le humle veit, le halt a loinz conuist.” Ps. cxxxvii. 6. Cf. Ps. cxii. 6; pp. 210, 245, and 285, ver. 7. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes.’

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 106, l. 22. See p. 170, l. 24.

⁶ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 10, ll. 247, 248. See p. 12, l. 310; and p. 16, l. 421.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 26, ll. 885-887.

⁸ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 19, ll. 528-531.

Iape, jaip,¹ *s.* a jest, mock. Fr. *jape*.

Illustir, *adj.* illustrious. Fr. *illustre*. "Ande nou, illustir princes," &c.²

Illustrate, *v. a.* to render illustrious. Fr. *illustrer*.

Immemoir, *adj.* unmindful. Fr. *mémoire* with the negative *im*.

"Withoutin grace tha war all immemoir
Of the vengeance wes send on thame befoir."³

Impertinent, *adj.* uncivil, indiscreet. Fr. *impertinent*.

Importun,⁴ *adj.* importunate. Fr. *importun*.

Incontinent, *adv.* immediately. Fr. *incontinent*.

"So did the erle as I haif said zow heir,
Incontinent gart fetche to him the freir,
Quhilk him dissimulit as ane Scottisman."⁵

Incredule, *adj.* unbelieving. Fr. *incrédule*. "Quhar for i treist that his diuine justice vil permit sum vthir straynge natione to be mercyles boreaus to them, ande til extinct that false seid ande that incredule generatione furtht of remembrance."⁶

Indoctryne, *v. a.* to teach. Fr. *endoctriner*. "zit he dar be so bold . . . to disput ande tyl indoctryne the maneir of the veyris ande of the battellis," &c.⁷

¹ G. Douglas, i. 121, 13; ii. 72, 31; 164, 20.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 2, l.

⁴ See l. 21; p. 3, l. 10.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 336, ll. 53,677, 53,678.

⁴ 'Sir James Melville's Memoirs,' p. 7 (the author to his son).

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,'

vol. iii. p. 279, ll. 51,701-51,703. Cf. p. 8, l. 42,746; p. 145, l. 47,248; p. 349, l. 54,124; p. 350, l. 54,143; p. 353, l. 54,276; vol. i. p. 155, l. 5117. 'Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 109, l. 24; p. 119, l. 8; p. 161, l. 8.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 27, ll. 21-25. Cf. p. 161, l. 33.

⁷ Ibid., p. 14, ll. 10-13.

Infamite, *s.* infamy. Fr. *infameté*.

Ingire, ingyre,¹ *v. n.* to introduce one's self, to bring, to come forward, to intermeddle with. Fr. *s'ingérer*.

Ingrat, ingrate, *adj.* ungrateful. Fr. *ingrat*. "ze haif schauen zou rycht ingrat contrar me."²

Ingyne, engyne, engenie, *s.* ingenuity, genius, disposition. O. Fr. *engin*.

"This Edward Balliote after on ane da,
About that hous ane souer seig gart la,
With all ingyne in ony heid that lysis,
Or mannis wit, culd in that tyme devyss."³

Injure, *s.* injury. Fr. *injure*.

"And all the Pechtis at this tyme distroy,
Hes done til ws so greit injure and noy."⁴

"the prudent seneque gyuis cummand to repreif vitht out iniure," &c.⁵

Inkirly,⁶ *adv.* heartily, fervently. Fr. *en cœur*.

Inquietit,⁷ *part. pas.* disquieted. Fr. *inquiété*.

Intimee,⁸ *v. a.* to make known, to intimate. Fr. *intimer*.

Inutil, onutile, *adj.* useless. Fr. *inutile*. "allace, i laubyr nycht and day vitht my handis to neureis lasche and inutil idil men," &c.⁹

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 226, 15; 283, 9. also p. 272, l. 8687; p. 283, l. 8997; p. 302, l. 9565; p. 303, l. 9585.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 105, l. 9. Cf. p. 20, l. 15.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 316, ll. 52,975-52,978. See 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 4, l. 15; p. 22, ll. 1, 2; p. 161, l. 29.

⁴ Ibid., vol. i. p. 270, ll. 8640, 8641. See

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 130, ll. 5, 6. See p. 133, l. 9; p. 141, l. 23.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 12, 8.

⁷ 'Bp. Lesley's Hist.,' p. 166.

⁸ Ibid., p. 113.

⁹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 123, ll. 12, 13. See p. 28, l. 10.

Irus, irows,¹ *adj.* angry. O. Fr. *ireux*.

Jangil,² *v. a.* to prate. O. Fr. *gengler, jangler*.³

Janglar,⁴ *s.* prater. O. Fr. *gengleur*.

Joyeusity, *s.* jollity, mirth. Fr. *joyeuseté*.

Joyse, *v. a.* to enjoy, possess. Fr. *jouir*.

“And zour successioun thay sall be
Eradicat frome zour ryngs, trewlie,
And geuin to vncouth Natioun,
To Ioyse zour Habitatioun.”⁵

Juge, *v. a.* to judge. Fr. *juger*. “Ther is na prudent man that vil iuge that this pistil procedis of assentatione or adulatione,” &c.⁶

Jugement, *s.* judgment. Fr. *jugement*. “the quhilk i beleif sal cum haistyly on them be the rycht iugement of god,” &c.⁷

Langage, *s.* language. Fr. *langage*.

“Syné with fair langage did thame all exhort
Into that battell stalwartlie to byde.”⁸

Langorius, *adj.* weak. Fr. *langueur*. “Than quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnys in that langorius stait, sche began,” &c.⁹

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 92, 31.

² Ibid., i. 48, 28; iv. 230, 15.

³ “Decurrunt li parlant anciene chose?
janglerunt cil ki ovent felunie?” Ps. xciii.

4. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ p. 172.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 48, 21.

⁵ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 7, ll. 123-126.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 3, ll.
2-4. See p. 9, l. 17; p. 129, l. 7.

⁷ Ibid., p. 125, ll. 7, 8.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 176, ll. 48, 236, 48, 237.

⁹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 70,
ll. 31, 32. See p. 122, l. 21.

Lasch,¹ *adj.* relaxed, lazy, slack, weary, devoted to idleness.
O. Fr. *lasche*.

Lautee,² *lautie*, lawta, lawte, lawtie, lawty, lawtith, *s.* loyalty.
O. Fr. *leauté*.

“Peace and policie, riches and renoun,
Welth and weilfair in castell, tour and toun,
Plesure and plentie ar war in his dais,
With law and lawtie, so my author says.”³

Truth :—

“Frome fraude, falset, and frome gyle,
No Preaching can the pepill allure.
Lawtie and luife ar in exile.”⁴

Leal, leil, leile, lele, *adj.* loyal, true, true-hearted. O. Fr. *leial*, *loial*, pronounced in Normandy *léal*.

“A leal heart never lied.”⁵

“I’m wearin’ awa’
To the land o’ the leal.”⁶

“Syne war all suorne to keip that leill and trew.”⁷

Lechery,⁸ *s.* gluttony, debauchery. O. Fr. *lechiere*, a glutton, a parasite (Fr. *lécher*).

Leis, *s.* harm, wrong. Fr. *lèse*, *aff.*, used only in compound words.

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 269, 29.

² Henryson, ‘The Want of Wise Men,’ l. 34; among his poems, p. 37.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. pp. 41, 42, ll. 1419-1422. Cf. p. 54, l. 1848; vol. iii. p. 549, l. 60,793.

⁴ ‘The Lamentatioun,’ &c., ll. 21-23. Lauder’s Minor Poems, p. 27.

⁵ ‘Allan Ramsay’s Scotch Proverbs.’

⁶ ‘Life and Songs of Baroness Nairne,’ p. 163; London, 1869—8vo.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 37, l. 1269. See p. 45, l. 1544; p. 59, l. 2018; vol. iii. p. 313, ll. 58,866.

⁸ ‘Privy Council Register,’ March 5, 1616, quoted by Robert Chambers, ‘Domestic Annals of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 478.

“ Or passit wes ane schort part of tha trewis,
 Out of England rycht mony smaik and schrewis
 Into Scotland king Edward send, but leis,
 In that purpois for to perturbe the peice.”¹

Levit,² *pret.* relieved, alleviated, lightened. Fr. *levé*.

Logicinar, *s.* logician. Fr. *logicien*. “ The sophist logicinaris per chance may argou,” &c.³

Losanger,⁴ *s.* a sluggard, a loiterer. O. Fr. *losengier*.⁵

Lossingeir,⁶ losyngeour, losengere, *v. a.* to deceive. O. Fr. *lozenger*.

Louabill, lovabyll,⁷ *adj.* praiseworthy. Fr. *louable*.

Loue, *v. a.* to praise. Fr. *louer*. “ the prudent seneque gyuis cummand to repreif vitht out iniure, and loue vitht out flattery.”⁸

Lubrecus, *adj.* lewd. Fr. *lubrique*.

“ Rycht lubrecus and full of vanitie,
 Of concubinis ane hundreth than had he.”⁹

Lurd,¹⁰ *adj.* clumsy, stupid, awkward. Fr. *lourd*.

Lurdary, *s.* sottishness. O. Fr. *lourderie*.

Lurdon, lurdane, *s.* a lazy woman; a great heavy fellow. Fr. *lourdand*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 262, ll. 51, 133-51, 136. Cf. p. 66, l. 44, 648, and p. 252, l. 50, 827.

² ‘Clariodus,’ p. 367, l. 2756.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 183, ll. 22, 23.

⁴ G. Douglas, iv. 89, 1.

⁵ “Mais si le m’ont tolu cil son sirvent,
 Li cuvert losengier e recreent.”

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 335, edited by

Francisque-Michel: Paris, A. D. 1856.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 148, 14.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 4, 4; iii. 301, 7.

⁸ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 130, ll. 5, 6.

⁹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 166, ll. 5449, 5450.

¹⁰ ‘The Autobiography and Diary of Mr James Melvill,’ p. 21.

Magnanime, magnanyme, *adj.* magnanimous. Fr. *magnanime*. "The immortal gloir, that procedis be the rycht lyne of vertu, fra zour magnanime auansing of the public veil of the affligit realme of scotlande, is abundantly dilatit athort al cuntreis."¹

Magre,² magree, mager, magir, magry, *s.* wrong, injury, ill-disposition. O. Fr. *maugré*.

"For all his preching come bot hulie speid,
And mekill mager gat als to his meid."³

As a preposition :—

"And Mackobene lang seiging wald persew,
Magree his will that he wald win that hous."⁴

As a phrase :—

"To that same ferry syne quhen tha come till,
The ferriar, in magir of his will,
Out of his bed at midnycht gart him ryis."⁵

Mailleys,⁶ *s.* trouble, uneasiness. Fr. *malaise*.

Maistry,⁷ *s.* authority. O. Fr. *maistrie*.

Maittalent, maltalent, matalent,⁸ *s.* ill-will, rage. O. Fr. *maltalent*,⁹ *mautalent*. "the grite afflictione . . . hes procedit fra the maltalent of dame fortune," &c.¹⁰

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 1, ll. 1-4. See p. 2, l. 5; p. 4, ll. 3, 13.

² G. Douglas, ii. 190, 15; iii. 205, 17; iv. 206, 23.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 306, ll. 29,301, 29,302. See vol. i. p. 429, l. 13,409.

⁴ Ibid., vol. ii. p. 623, ll. 39,286, 39,287.

⁵ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 343, ll. 53,917-53,919; Cf. p. 5, l. 42,637; p. 274, l. 51,563. The phrase is still used in parts of Banffshire, and

the word is pronounced *magger*. Another phrase is "a magger o' the neck." The word is also used as a verb in the sense of *overcome*.

⁶ G. Douglas, iv. 94, 30.

⁷ Ibid., ii. 227, 16.

⁸ Ibid., ii. 22; heading, c. i.; iii. 336, 29; iv. 165, 13.

⁹ "Espand sur eals tuen maltalent," Ps. lxviii. 27. 'Le Livre des Psaumes,' p. 119.

¹⁰ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 22, ll. 29-32.

Makrell,¹ *s.* bawd. Fr. *maquerelle*.

Malaccord,² *s.* disapprobation, dissent, refusal. Fr. *mal accord*.

Malapert,³ *adj.* impudent, forward. O. Fr. *malapert*.

Malefice,⁴ *s.* a bad action. O. Fr. *maléfice*.⁵

Maleson, malison, *s.* a curse. O. Fr. *maleïçon, maleïson*.

“O gin ye gang to May Margaret
Without the leave o’ me,
Clyde’s waters are wide and deep enough,
My malison down on thee.”

Maleurus,⁷ *adj.* unhappy, miserable. Fr. *malheureux*.

Mal-grace, *s.* in bad favour. Fr. *mal* and *grâce*.

Malgratious, *adj.* surly. Fr. *malgracieux*.

Malhure, malleur, malleivure, *s.* mischance. Fr. *malheur*.

“This warld is war nor euer it was!
Full of myscheif, and all malure.”⁸

Malverse, *s.* a crime. Fr. *malverser*, to behave ill.

Malvyté, mawté, *s.* vice. O. Fr. *malvaistié*,⁹ *malvetie*.

Mankie, *v. n.* to miss, to fail (Mearns). Fr. *manquer*.

Manneis, *v. a.* to threaten. Fr. *menacer*. “quhar thai

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 170, 30.

² ‘Spalding,’ 2d ed., vol. i. p. 216.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 207, 19.

⁴ ‘The Journal of Mr James Hart,’ &c., 1715, p. 54: Edinburgh, 1832—4to.

⁵ See ‘Les Chroniques de Sire Jean Froisart,’ t. iii. p. 151, col. 2.

⁶ ‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 156. Edited by W. E. Aytoun. William Black-

wood & Sons, A.D. 1859. See st. xiv. and xviii.

⁷ G. Douglas, iv. 6, 16.

⁸ ‘The Lamentatioun,’ ll. 1, 2. Lauder’s Minor Poems, p. 26: E.E.T.S., 1870.

⁹ “E je l’laissai remeindre en la malvaistié de lur quer,” Ps. lxxx. 11. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ p. 150.

manneist and scornit the sillie romans that var in that gryt vile perplexite."¹

Mannessing, *s.* threatening. "bot al the mannessing that is maid to them . . . altris nocht ther couetyse desyre."²

Mayt,³ *v.* to overwhelm, to overcome. Fr. *mater*.

Mediment, memiment, mennmint, *s.* amendment. Fr. *amendement*.

Mel, *v. n.* to meddle. Fr. *mêler*. "it var mair necessair ande honest for hym to vse his auen professione ande faculte, nor to mel vitht ony faculte that passis his knaulage."⁴

To engage in battle :—

"Fra that the king knew weill and vnderstude,
Weill mycht he nocht mell with sic multitude,"⁵ &c.

Melle, mally,⁶ *s.* battle, contest. Fr. *mêlée*.

"He schew till him at lasar euerilk thing,
Of thair melle the first da as tha met,"⁷ &c.

Memor, memore, memoir, *s.* remembrance. Fr. *mémoire*.

"For euerie man desyris laud and gloir,
And for till haue his gude name in memor."⁸

"or of ony vthir verteouse lady that plutarque or bocchas hes discriuit, to be in perpetual memore."⁹

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 102, ll. 29, 30.

² Ibid., p. 126, ll. 5-7. See p. 140, l. 1.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 173, 5; iii. 255, 1.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 15, ll. 31-33.

⁵ The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 104, ll. 3508, 3509.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 49, 6; iii. 119, 23.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 150, ll. 4970, 4971. Cf. vol. i. p. 175, l. 5735.

⁸ Ibid., vol. i. p. 2. ll. 54, 55. See vol. i. p. 271, l. 8648; vol. iii. p. 287, l. 51,988.

⁹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 2, ll. 12-14. See p. 2, l. 14.

Mends, mendis, *s.* atonement. Fr. *amende*.

“‘Quhill that I leif zit sal I neur forzet,
Quhill ane mendis or ane vengeance [I] get.’”¹

Menze,² menzie, *s.* household, family, company. O. Fr. *mesnie*.

“And he allane left with sua few menzie,”³ &c.

Merciable, *adj.* merciful. O. Fr. *merciabile*.⁴

Merciall, *adj.* merciful. O. Fr. *merciaule*.

Misaventure, *s.* mishap, misfortune. Fr. *mésaventure*.

“On euerie syde tha socht bayth vp and doun
Quhair tha mycht find ane strenth to big ane toun,
Thairin to rest and saiffe do thair cuir,
Fra feid of fais and all misaventure.”⁵

Mischancie, *s.* wickedness, recklessness. Fr. *méchanceté*. In English there is *mischance*, ill-luck, ill-fortune, mishap; but this word has a different root, being derived from *mis* and *chance*, which gave rise also to *adj.* chancy, lucky. Fr. *chanceux*. Another etymon should be ascribed to *mischanter*, misfortune, disaster—viz., *mésaventure*.

Mischand,⁶ mischant, mishant, meschant, *s.* and *adj.* wicked, evil, naughty; a wretch, a worthless person. Fr. *méchant*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 303, ll. 9594, 9595. See vol. i. p. 111, l. 3765.

² G. Douglas, ii. 49, 22; 119, 25.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 224, l. 7239.

⁴ “Pur icest uret toz merciabiles a tei,” Ps. xxxi. 7. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes.’ See Ps. iv. 3, xi. 1, and xv. 10.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 12, ll. 421-424.

⁶ G. Douglas, i. 61, 15.

Hence *mischantlie*, *mischeantlie*, *mischeantly*, *adv.* wickedly.¹
Fr. *méchamment*.

Mischantresse, *s.* wickedness. Fr. *méchant*.

Miscontent, *adj.* dissatisfied. Fr. *mécontent*. Hence *miscontentment*. Fr. *mécontentement*.

Misere, misire, *s.* misery. Fr. *misère*. "for the misere of mistirful men, and for the veyping of pure men, the diuynne iustice sal exsecut strait punitione."²

Misericord, *s.* mercy. Fr. *misericorde*. "quhy vil ze nocht haue misericord and pytie of zour natiue cuntre."³

Misericorde, *adj.* merciful. O. Fr. *misericors*.

Miserite, *s.* misery. "the discentione and discord and rancor that ryngis amang zou, is the speciale cause of the inglisme[n]is inuasions and of zour miserite."⁴

Mispris, *v. a.* to despise. O. Fr. *mespriser*. "he that mispris the correctione of his preceptor, his correctione is changit in rigorus punitione."⁵

Mister,⁶ myster, *s.* need, necessity. O. Fr. *mestier*;⁷ Danish *mister*.

"Be wer, tharefor, with walkryfe Ee,
And mend, geue ony myster be."⁸

"Quhen mister is of men and als money,"⁹ &c.

¹ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. iii. pp. 5, 245, 359, 549, 551. Lesley's 'Hist. of Scot.,' p. 11. Moysie, 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scot.,' p. 70.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 125, ll. 12-14. See p. 72, l. 6.

³ Ibid., p. 72, l. 19.

⁴ Ibid., p. 92, ll. 11-13.

⁵ Ibid., p. 28, ll. 22, 23.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 53, 1; iv. 9, 11.

⁷ "N'oustes mester unc mais si grant,
Cum or avez de Deu guarant."

—Saint Brandan, p. 54, ll. 1118, 1119.

⁸ 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,' by William Lauder, p. 17, ll. 489, 490. See p. 13, l. 347; and p. 16, l. 430.

⁹ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 180, l. 5864.

Misterful,¹ *adj.* needy.

Monstrance, *s.* show, display. O. Fr. *monstrance*.

Monyss, *v. a.* to warn. Fr. *admonester*. A term used in law, when the judge, instead of inflicting punishment, simply warns. *Monesting*, admonition, is the noun.

Mowence, *s.* motion, progress. O. Fr. *mouvance*.

Moyenour, *s.* agent. O. Fr. *moyenneur*. "Le seigneur Ingrand, qui estoit le tiers et moyenneur,"² &c.

Murmer, murmur, *v. a.* to murmur against. Fr. *murmurer*. "tha ar solist to punaise them that detrakkis and murmeris ther obstinat abusione."³

To calumniate secretly :—

" This nobill king to thame agane said he,
 ' Quhat is the caus than that ze murmur me,
 To vse my awin be cours of commoun law ? ' " ⁴

Musardrye, *s.* musing, dreaming. O. Fr. *musardie*.

Myance, myans, meyen, moyan, moyane, moen, meayne, *s.* means; influence, interest; intelligence, intimation. Fr. *moyen*.⁵

Mysaventour,⁶ *s.* misfortune. Fr. *mésaventure*.

Naive,⁷ *adj.* lively, natural. Fr. *naïf, naïve*.

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 43, 14.

² 'Les Contes et Discours d'Eutrapel,' fol. 34 *recto*. This word, as well as *moyener, moy- aner*, the only ones quoted by Jamieson, occurs in 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' A.D. 1565, p. 141; A.D. 1567-1589, pp. 182, 219. Cf. Lindsay of Pitscottie, 'The Chronicles of Scot.,' vol. ii. p. 358; 'Philotus,' st. 87, fol. D. 2 *verso*; 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 333; vol. ii. pp. 247, 435, 482; and vol. iii. p. 288. In that last passage Pitcairn has mis-

read *moyenour*, and printed *inoyenour*.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 160, ll. 30-32. See also p. 183, l. 8.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 543, ll. 60, 608-60, 610.

⁵ "J'ay amé une jeune fille
 D'un grand *moyen*."

—'Recueil des plus belles chansons de dances de ce temps : ' Caen, 1615—1210.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 230, 32.

⁷ 'Melville's Diary,' p. 75.

Narg, nargon, *v. a.* to chide, to scold, conveying the idea of continuation (Aberd.¹) Fr. *narguer*.

Natural, naturall,² *s.* temper, disposition. Fr. *naturel*.

Naturalitie, *s.* kindness. Fr. *naturalité*.

Neance,³ *s.* denial, gainsaying. O. Fr. *niance*.

Necessair, *adj.* necessary. Fr. *nécessaire*. "for i thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit⁴ vitht exquisite termis."⁵

Negocis,⁶ *s. pl.* business. Fr. *négoce*.

Nice, *adj.* simple. O. Fr. *nice*, Lat. *nescius*.

Niceté, nyceté, *s.* simplicity. O. Fr. *niceté*.

Noblay, *s.* nobleness; courage. O. Fr. *nobloi*.

Notour, nottour, *adj.* notorious. Fr. *notoire*.

Noy, *s.* hurt. Fr. *nuire*, *part. pas.*; in O. Fr. *neii*.

"And how it had done thame greit sturt and noy,
And wes rycht lyke the kinrik till distroy."⁷

Hindrance:—

"Than euerilk man but ony noy drew neir."⁸

Ny, *v. a.* to deny. Fr. *nier*.

"Now at this tyme, I bid nocht for to nyit,
On the he lais the haill caus and the wyit."⁹

Observance,¹⁰ *s.* homage. Fr. *id.*

¹ Smith's 'Douglas Travestie,' p. 12.

² 'Melvill's Diary,' pp. 293, 307.

³ 'Clariodus,' p. 295, l. 446.

⁴ O. Fr. *tracté*; Prov. *tractat*.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 16, ll. 13, 14. See p. 7, ll. 1, 7; p. 10, ll. 11, 13; p. 17, l. 6; p. 37, l. 8; p. 186, l. 1.

⁶ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' A.D. 1584,

p. 330.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 40, ll. 1381, 1382. See vol. iii. p. 388, l. 55,443.

⁸ Ibid., vol. i. p. 52, l. 1763.

⁹ Ibid., vol. i. p. 208, ll. 6761, 6762. See vol. i. p. 217, l. 7031.

¹⁰ G. Douglas, i. 1, 16.

Obstant,¹ *adj.* opposing. O. Fr. *obstant*.

Orisone, oresoun, *s.* oration. Fr. *oraison*.

“Quhen he had his orisone said and endit,”² &c.

Oultrage, *s.* outrage. O. Fr. *ultrage* (written by Palsgrave *oultrage*). “thai parsecut my body vitht outrage and hayrschip.”³

Outrance, *s.* extremity. Fr. *id.*

Paip, *s.* pope. Fr. *pape*.

“‘We do the paip this tyme to wnderstand,’”⁴ &c.

Palzardry,⁵ *s.* whoredom. Fr. *paillardise*, from *paillard*, literally, “qui couche sur la paille.”

Palzeart, *s.* a lecher.

“And so as Palzeartis in Peitrie perseueiris,
Quhill of thair strenth consumit be the zeris.”⁶

Pance,⁷ *panse*, *v. n.* to reflect, study, think, ponder on. Fr. *penser*.

“And in tymes cumming lat none so ernstlie pance
On earthlie glore, that lestis bot ane glance.”⁸

Pansis, *s.* thoughts. Fr. *pensées*.

Papelarde, *adj.* hypocrite. O. Fr. *papelard*.

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 134, 23.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 49, l. 1659. Cf. vol. i. p. 32, l. 1074; p. 36, l. 1224; p. 269, l. 8607.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 123, l. 16. See p. 101, l. 9.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’

vol. iii. p. 128, l. 46,709.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 170, 15.

⁶ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ by William Lauder, p. 19, ll. 526, 527.

⁷ ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ pp. 268, 495.

⁸ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’ p. 25, ll. 706, 707. See p. 19, l. 522.

Parage,¹ *s.* lineage, parentage, kindred. Fr. *parage*,² rank, value.

Paregale, peregall,³ *adj.* Fr. *pair* and *égal*.

Parlour,⁴ *s.* discourse. O. Fr. *parleure*.

Part,⁵ *adj.* ready. Fr. *prêt*.

Pastance,⁶ *s.* pastime. Fr. *passetemps*.

Peerie, *adj.* timid, fearful. Fr. *peureux*.

Pensy, pensie, pensit, *adj.* proud and conceited. Fr. *pensif*.
Pensieness is the noun, and *pensylie* the adverb.

“That pensit knaif without nurtour or aw,
This ilk Hamtoun than with ane knyfe he hurt,”⁷ &c.

Peranter, *adv.* peradventure, contracted from Fr. *par aventure*.
A passage from an author of the seventeenth century shows that such a pronunciation was not unknown in France: “Boulangier Paranture, car il disoit toujours *paranture* au lieu de *par aventure*, estoit un illustre avaricieux.”⁸

Pere, peer, peere,⁹ *s.* and *adj.* equal. O. Fr. *per*.

Perjink, prejink, *adj.* exact. O. Fr. *par* and *joinct*.

Pernickitie, *adj.* precise in trifles. Fr. *bernique*. At Bordeaux, where the Scottish merchants used to come regularly for the purpose of bartering,¹⁰ *bernique* has the same sense as *pernickitie*.

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 84, 9.

² “N’a baron chevalier de nul parage

Qui n’i ait perdu home de son lignage.”

—Gérard de Rossillon, edited by Francisque-Michel: Paris, A.D. 1856—12mo, p. 290.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 148, 4.

⁴ Ibid., i. 39, 11.

⁵ ‘Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,’

A.D. 1579-80, p. 119.

⁶ Dunbar, “To the King,” l. 12. Poems, pp. 128-130.

vol. i. p. 159. G. Douglas, i. 17, 11.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 259, ll. 51,054, 51,055. See vol. iii. p. 161, l. 47,757.

⁸ ‘Les Historiettes de Tallemant des Réaux,’ t. vi. p. 509, note.

⁹ Douglas’s ‘Virgil,’ 366, 48. ‘The Pistill of Susan,’ st. iii.

¹⁰ ‘Les Ecosais en France,’ &c., vol. ii. pp. 128-130.

Perqueir, perquire, perquer, perqueir, *adj.* and *adv.* exact, skilled, exactly. Fr. *par* and O. Fr. *queor, quer*,¹ *cuer*, Fr. *cœur*.

“Gude Williame Sinclair he wes ane of tha,
Robert Logane the tother of tha tua,
And mony vther nobill man in feir,
Of quhome thair names I haif nocht perqueir.”²

“That none in erth that da wes so perqueir
In medicyne, he wist weill, as that freir.”³

Pieté, pietie, *s.* pity. Fr. *pitié*.

Pissance,⁴ pussance, pyssance, *s.* power. Fr. *puissance*.
“be cause that he dois sa mekil as his pissance maye distribute.”⁵

Pissant,⁶ pussant, *adj.* powerful. Fr. *puissant*.

Plasmator, *s.* creator. O. Fr. *plasmateur*.⁷ “. . . the lamentabil voce and cryis of the affligit pepil complenant to the hauyn, vil moue to pitie the clemens of the maist merciful and puissant diuyn plasmator.”⁸

Plenze, *v. n.* to complain. Fr. *plaindre*; O. Fr. *je plaing*.⁹

“Wes neur man of him had caus to plenze,”¹⁰ &c.

Plesance, *s.* pleasure. Fr. *plaisance*.

¹ “Tu dunas leece en mun quer,” Ps. iv. 8. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes.’ See Ps. iv. 5, vii. 9, 10.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 287, ll. 51,969-51,972. See p. 286, l. 51,966; also ‘Ane Trew and Breve Sentencius Discriptioun,’ &c. Lauder’s ‘Minor Poems,’ p. 37, l. 4. E.E.T.S.: 1870.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 278, ll. 51,683, 51,684.

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 291, 11.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 7, ll. 34, 35.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 222, 15.

⁷ “Le souverain plasmateur Dieu tout-puissant.”—Rabelais, ii. 8.

⁸ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 125, ll. 18-20.

⁹ ‘Chansons du Châtelain de Couci,’ xviii. p. 67.

¹⁰ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 97, l. 45,665.

“Margaret to name this ilk virgin wes callit,
With all his fairnes fulfillit wes and wallit,
Of pulchritude and of fairnes but feir,
Of plesance als without compair or peir.”¹

Ply, *s.* condition, plight. Fr. *pli*, condition (figurative).

Poid,² *s.* a coarse, impudent fellow. Poyd,³ *adj.* low, vile.

O. Fr. *put*.

Poistie,⁴ poistée, poust, pousté, poustie, *s.* power, ability, bodily strength. O. Fr. *poesté, poestet*.⁵

Portie, *s.* mien, carriage. Fr. *port*.

Potestat, potestate, *s.* *pl.* potestatis, *s.* a powerful person, a potentate. O. Fr. *poeste, poested, poestet*; ⁶ Lat. *potestas*.

“Vngodlie Iugis, for Solistatioun
Of Potestatis with wrang Nerratioun,
Wyll tak bot lytill thocht or cure
But reuth for to oppresse the pure.”⁷

“therfor thir potestatis and men of stait that dois extorsions
to the pure pepil thai hef mistir,”⁸ &c.

Power:—

“Trowand thairof that no man dar speik ill,
Becaus he is ane prince of potestate.”⁹

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 386, ll. 55,391-55,394. See vol. i. p. 258, l. 8285.

² G. Douglas, i. 25, 20.

³ Ibid., ii. 170, 30.

⁴ ‘Crim. Trials,’ A.D. 1588, vol. i. pp. 162, 163.

⁵ ‘Tu durras a lui poeste sur les uevres de tes mains.’ ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ Ps. viii. 7. See Ps. cii. 22, and cxiii. 1.

⁶ “Cum fors eissist Israel de Egypte, la maisun de Jacob del pueple estrange, faiz est Judas en saintefiement de lui, Israel la poestet de lui.” ‘Le Livre des Psaumes,’ Ps. cxiii. 1.

⁷ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 15, ll. 411-414.

⁸ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 125, ll. 14, 15.

⁹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 110, ll. 3729, 3730.

Precheour, prechour, *s.* preacher. Fr. *prêcheur*. "ande as to the precheours, i reffer that to the vniuersal auditor of our realme."¹

Pret, *adj.* ready. Fr. *prêt*.

"Witht laureat language and pret for till prys,
His (he) orisoun begouth he on this wyss."²

Prodig, *s.* excessive. Fr. *prodigue*. "The prodig pride that ringis amang gentil men is detestabil."³

Prophetysze, *v. a.* to prophesy. Fr. *prophétiser*. ". . . that his father Adam hed prophetyszit that the varld sal end be vattir and be the fyir."⁴

Propos,⁵ *s.* a purpose. Fr. *propos*.

Prow, *s.* profit, advantage. O. Fr. *prou*.

Pulce, pulse, *v. a.* to force. O. Fr. *poulser*, Fr. *pousser*. "necessite pulsis and constrenzes me to cry on god."⁶

Purches, purchase, *s.* a term used in relation to bastardy, an amour, an intrigue, &c. O. Fr. *pourchas*. Often in such matters—

"Le pourchaz ne vault pas la despense."⁷

Purviance,⁸ *s.* assistance. O. Fr. *pourvoiance*.

Quite,⁹ *adj.* required. O. Fr. *quité*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 29, ll. 19, 20.

² 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 63, ll. 2141, 2142.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 155, ll. 29, 30.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 46, ll. 28, 29. See p. 22, l. 19.

⁵ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 41.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 125, ll. 25, 26.

⁷ 'Les Poésies de Jean Marot,' p. 229.

⁸ G. Douglas, ii. 177, 9.

⁹ 'Crim. Trials,' A.D. 1600, vol. ii. p.

328.

Raddowre, reddour, *s.* vehemence, severity. O. Fr. *redor*, *reidur*, *reddur*; Lat. *rigidus*.

Radote, *v. n.* to rave, particularly in sleep. Fr. *radoter*.

Raill, *v. n.* to jest. Fr. *railler*.

Railyear, *s.* a jester, a scoffer. Fr. *railleur*.

Rebute,¹ *s.* a repulse. Fr. *rebuter*.

Recray, *v. a.* to refresh one's self, to recreate, and Fr. idiom, *récréer*.²

Refuis, refuse,³ *s.* refusal. Fr. *refus*.

Releve,⁴ *v.* to recover, rise up. Fr. *se relever*.

Remord, *v. a.* to have remorse for a thing, to disburden the conscience; to remember. Fr. *remordre*.

“Syne efter this, as ze sall wnderstand,
The baronis all that war into Scotland,
Richt mekle ill amang thame with grit lak,
Rycht planlie than of this ilk king tha spak,
Becaus that he than tuke in his awin hand
Ward and releif of euerie lordis land,
And mariage, gif that I rycht remord,
As tha of law sould pay to thair awin lord.”⁵

Renyit, *part. pas.* forsworn. Fr. *renié*.

Repreif,⁶ *v. a.* to reject, disallow. Fr. *réprouver*.

Repreme, *v. a.* to repress. Fr. *réprimer*. “thir vordis . . .
is ane souerane remeid ande salutair medycyn to repreme and
distroye the arrogant consait,”⁷ &c.

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 114, 32.

² ‘Clariodus,’ p. 374, l. 2971.

³ ‘Sir J. Melville’s Memoirs,’ A.D. 1588,
p. 365.

⁴ G. Douglas, iv. 65, 16.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 542, ll. 60, 568-60, 575.

⁶ G. Douglas, i. 7, 4.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 154,
ll. 30-33.

Repung, *v. n.* to be repugnant to. Fr. *répugner*.

“Infinite repungis to figure.”¹

Resile, *v. n.* to draw back, to flinch, &c. Fr. *résilier*.

Ressent, *v. a.* to have a deep sense of a thing. Fr. *ressentir*, to feel deeply.

Rest, *v. n.* to be indebted to one. Fr. *être en reste*.

Resurse,² *v.* to spring up. O. Fr. *ressourdre, resurdre*.³

Retour, *s.* return, in a general sense. Fr. *id.* Hence to *retour*, to return.

Revert,⁴ *v.* to recover from a swoon or from sickness, to revive. O. Fr. *revertir*.

Revure, revoore, *adj.* thoughtful. Fr. *rêveur*.

Ribaldeill,⁵ *s.* ribaldry. O. Fr. *ribaudaille*.

Roule,⁶ *s.* a severe blow. Fr. *roulée* (?).

Royet, royit, *adj.* wild, romping, applied to the wind in parts of the north. Fr. *roide, raide*.

Sacre,⁷ *v. a.* to consecrate. Fr. *sacrer*.

Salus, *v. a.* to salute. O. Fr. *saluz, salus*.

“Ane Hieland clerk, cled in ané rob of gra,
Befoir the king with mony benge and bek,
He salust him on to that samin effecc,”⁸ &c.

Salutair, *adj.* salutary. Fr. *salutaire*. “thir vordis of Salo-

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 95, l. 3204. Cf. p. 95, l. 3215; and p. 96, l. 3242.

² G. Douglas, iii. 251, 26.

³ “Ki dormit nient n’ajusterat que resur-det,” Ps. xl. 8. ‘Le Livre des Psaumes.’

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 4, 1; iv. 87, 14.

⁵ Ibid., ii. 13, 17.

⁶ Ibid., i. 101, 23.

⁷ Ibid., iii. 13, 14.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 105, ll. 45,901-45,903.

mon beand veil considerit, is ane souerane remeid ande salu-
tair medycyn,"¹ &c.

Salute, *s.* safety. Fr. *salut*. "quhy remembir ze nocht that
natur hes oblist zou till auance the salute ande deffens of zour
public veil?"²

Savendie, *s.* sagacity. Fr. *savant*.

Savie, *s.* knowledge. Fr. *savoir*. It is used as an *adj.* wise,
experienced.

Schelm, *s.* a rascal. O. Fr. *chelme*.

Sclander, sklandyr, *v. a.* to slander. O. Fr. *esclandre, escan-
dre*, Lat. *scandalum*.

Sclander, sklandyr, *s.* slander. "It is nocht possibil to gar
extorsione be vitht out murmur . . . and diuisione vitht out
desolacione and sklandyr."³

Sclanderar, *s.* a slanderer.

Sklanderous, *adj.* slanderous. "Quhar for (o my sone
speritualite) i exort the that thou cause al thy membris concur
to gyddir to mak reformatione of the sklanderous abusione that
ringis amang them."⁴

Sembland,⁵ *s.* appearance. Fr. *semblant*.

Semple, *adj.* of low birth; opposed to *gentle*, which means
of better blood. Fr. *simple*.

Senzeory,⁶ senzeorie, *s.* dominion. Fr. *seigneurie*.

"' Quhilk all this warld witht greit victorie
Subjectit hes vnto thair senzeorie,'"⁷ &c.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 154,
ll. 30-32.

² Ibid., p. 72, ll. 13, 14.

³ Ibid., p. 126, ll. 13-16. See p. 183,
l. 30.

⁴ Ibid., p. 161, ll. 24-27.

⁵ G. Douglas, ii. 44, 17.

⁶ Ibid., ii. 37, 15.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,'
vol. i. p. 158, ll. 5231, 5232.

Senzeour, *s.* lord. Fr. *seigneur*.

“Greit Clawdeus, quilk senzeour wes and syir
Of Rome that tyme, and had the haill impyre,
The emperowr the quhilk wes in that tyme,
Rycht sone to him thai haif maid kend that cryme.”¹

Solist, *adj.* anxious. “ze suld be solist to ken zour selfis,
and to be humil to zour nychtbours.”²

Solistnes, *s.* anxiety. “ande that ze gar zour solistnes of the
deffens of zour comont veil preffer the solistnes of zour partic-
ular veil.”³

Solitar, *solitair, adj.* solitary. Fr. *solitaire*. “i beand in this
sad solitar sounne sopit in sleipe.”⁴

Sonnet, *s.* nonsensical talk or writing. Fr. *sornette*.

Sophistar, *s.* sophist. Fr. *sophiste*. “thir freuole sophis-
taris that marthirs and sklandirs the text of aristotel, deseruis
punitione.”⁵

Sourceance, *s.* cessation. O. Fr. *surséance*.

Specialitie, *s.* favour, partiality. Fr. *spécialité*.

Speculatywe, *s.* metaphysics. Fr. *spéculatif*.

“Ane greit doctour callit *Scotus Subtilis*,
In storeis oft autentik as we reid,
In till his time all vther did exceid
In science, prattik, and speculatywe,
Or zit all vther sensyne vpone lywe.”⁶

Spree, *s.* innocent frolic. Fr. *esprit*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 174, ll. 5690-5693.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 170,
ll. 23-25. See l. 13; p. 10, l. 1; p. 37, l.
1; p. 89, l. 20; p. 119, l. 10; p. 165, l. 30.

³ Ibid., p. 112, ll. 24-26.

⁴ Ibid., p. 68, ll. 8, 9. See p. 9, ll. 27,
29; p. 14, l. 10.

⁵ Ibid., p. 183, ll. 29, 30.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 388, ll. 55,456-55,460.

Squirbile, sqrbuile, *adj.* ingenious. O. Fr. *escoriable*.

Stablit, *part. pas.* established. O. Fr. *establiir*. "As the hie monarchis, lordschips, ande autoriteis, ar stablit be the infinite diuynne ordinance,"¹ &c.

Streinze,² *s.* compression, constraint. O. Fr. *estreinte*.

Strenit,³ *part. pas.* constrained. O. Fr. *estreint*.

Strunt, *s.* a fit of sullen humour. The verb *to strunt* (O. Fr. *estrontoier*) signifies *to affront*.

Styme,⁴ *s.* a glimpse. Fr. *estime*.

Succudrus,⁵ *adj.* arrogant. O. Fr. *surcuidus*. *Suckurdry*, *sukurdry*, *suquedry*, means *arrogance*.

Sufficians, *s.* sufficiency. Fr. *suffisance*.

"And had aneuche ay of his awin to spend,
With sufficians vnto his latter end." ⁶

Superfleu, superfle, *adj.* superfluous. Fr. *superflu*. "the mair eleuat that ane person be in superfleu digniteis,"⁷ &c.

Supir, sypir, *v. n.* to sigh. Fr. *soupirer*.

Sussy,⁸ *s.* care, attention. Fr. *souci*.

Talent,⁹ *s.* desire, purpose. O. Fr. *talent*.

Taler, talor, *s.* state, condition. O. Fr. *taillier*.

"Voelliés garder ce roy, qui est de jouene juvent,
Car il est bien tailliés de souffrir grant tourment."¹⁰

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 19, ll. 1, 2. vol. i. p. 449, ll. 14,011, 14,012.

² G. Douglas, i. 95, 6.

⁷ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 170, ll. 29, 30. Cf. l. 23.

³ Ibid., iii. 35, 2.

⁸ G. Douglas, ii. 175, 27.

⁴ 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' l. 605, ap.

⁹ Ibid., iii. 291, 18.

Henryson, p. 70.

¹⁰ 'Chronicle of Martin de Cotignies,' MS. of the Institute of France, No. 338, fol. x

⁵ G. Douglas, iv. 201, 1.

⁶ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' *recto*, last lines.

Tantrums, *s. pl.* high airs, stateliness. *In his tantrums*, on the high ropes. Fr. *sur son trantran*.

Tartuffish, *adj.* sulky, stubborn. Fr. *tartuffier*, to put on appearances, from *Tartuffe* in Molière's comedy.

Tawen, *v. a.* to knead, to abuse by handling. (Banff.) Fr. *tanner*.

Temerair, *adj.* rash. Fr. *téméraire*. "For my dul rude brane suld nocht hef been sa temerair as to,"¹ &c.

Temerarite, temeraritie, *s.* rashness of judgment. Fr. *téméraire*.

Temporesar, *s.* temporiser. Fr. *temporiseur*.

"Thir Temporesars doith nocht in Christ abyde."²

Tench,³ *s.* taunt, reproach. O. Fr. *tencher*.

Tend, *v. n.* to intend. Fr. *tendre*.

Tender, *adj.* sickly. Fr. *tendre*. It is used as a verb, to make delicate.⁴

Tent, *s.* care, heed, notice. Fr. *attendre*. *Tent, tenty, tentie*, is the *adj.* and means *careful*; *tentilie* is the *adv.* *To tent* means, to attend to.

"Tak tent to this now that ze heir me tell,"⁵ &c.

"Attend, O Prencis, and tak tent
Vnto this Doctryne Subsequent."⁶

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 16, ll. 3, 4. See p. 153, l. 9.

² 'Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirrour,' by William Lauder, p. 5, l. 73.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 206, 1.

⁴ *Vide* 'Sir J. Sinclair's Observations,' pp. 108, 109.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 24, l. 820. Cf. vol. i. p. 52, l. 1764; p. 54, l. 1851; vol. iii. p. 49, l. 44,079; p. 285, l. 51,910.

⁶ 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,' by William Lauder, p. 8, ll. 161, 162.

Tirran, tirrane, *s.* tyrant. Fr. *tyran*. "Och! quhou dangerus is it til ony sort of pepil til hef ane cruel tirran ryngand abuf them." ¹

Torfair, torfer, ² *s.* hardship, difficulty. O. Fr. *torfeit*, *torfet*.

Tort, ³ *s.* wrong, hurt. Fr. *tort*.

Toulze, *s.* quarrelling. O. Fr. *touiller*, to rub.

"Frome all Inuye thay suld be fre

Frome toulze, bergane, and debait." ⁴

Trachour, ⁵ *s.* a traitor. Fr. *tricheur*.

Traget, trigget, *s.* a trick; deceit. O. Fr. *trigantir*.

Traitable, ⁶ *adj.* tractable. Fr. *traitable*.

Trible, ⁷ *s.* trouble. O. Fr. *tribouil*.

Trist, ⁸ *s.* an affliction.

Trist, ⁹ *adj.* sad, melancholy. Fr. *triste*.

Truf, ¹⁰ *s.* trick. O. Fr. *truffe*.

Trump, ¹¹ *v. a.* to deceive. Fr. *tromper*.

Trumpour, *s.* deceiver. Fr. *trompeur*.

"The dayntie Dammis may nocht sustene
The faithfull, for to fyle thair flure,
Bot traitis thame that tryit trumpouris bene." ¹²

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 91, ll. 20-22. See also p. 94, l. 27; and p. 123, l. 34.

² 'The Pistill of Susan,' st. xii.

³ 'Melvill's Diary,' p. 377.

⁴ 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,' by William Lauder, p. 17, ll. 455-458.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 145, 19.

⁶ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 383.

⁷ G. Douglas, ii. 172, 25.

⁸ Ibid., i. 114, 20.

⁹ Ibid., iii. 30, 12.

¹⁰ Ibid., 148, 6.

¹¹ Ibid., iv. 62, 15.

¹² 'The Lamentatioun of the Pure,' ll. 57-59. Lauder's Minor Poems, p. 28. E.E.T.S.: 1870.

Unabill, *adj.* unfit.

“Quhen euerilk king, the quhilk hes bot ane child,
Efter his deith but age or perfite eild,
That is unabill for till be ane king,
Without wisdome to reull or gyde ane ring,
Put him in cuir ay quhill he is ane page,
Of rycht wyss men quhill that he cum till age.”¹

Unhonest, *adj.* dishonourable, dishonest. O. Fr. *inhoneste*.

Ure, *s.* chance, fortune. Fr. *heur*. *Ure* gave rise to other words, as *malhure*, *malleur*, misfortune, mischance, and *mal-lewrus*, *malheurius*, unhappy, wretched.

Usans,² *s.* custom, use. Fr. *usance*.

Utyrrans,³ *s.* the uttermost, destruction. Fr. *outrance*.

Vaill, vale, *s.* value, worth. Fr. *valeur*, has the same meaning.

“The erldome of Buchane he him gaif;
Quhilk he refusit in the tyme to haif,
Becaus it wes, as ze ma weill consider,
Of litill vaill in respect of the tother,”⁴ &c.

Vanegloir,⁵ *s.* vanity. Fr. *vaine gloire*. “the motione of the compilatione of this tracteit procedis mair of the compassionne that i hef of the public necessite, nor it is dois of presumptione or vane gloir.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 47, ll. 1601-1606.

² G. Douglas, ii. 179, 1.

³ *Ibid.*, iii. 12, 19; iv. 135, 18.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’

vol. iii. p. 548, ll. 60,776-60,779.

⁵ ‘Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe,’ l. 78; ap. Henryson, p. 121.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 17, ll. 34, 35, and p. 18, ll. 1, 2.

Vassalage, *s.* fortitude, valour. O. Fr. *vasselage*.¹

“Ze suld not chuse thaim for thair blude,

 Nor for thare strenth nor vassallage.”²

Brave deeds :—

“This Caratak wes crownit to be king,
 Quhilk in the tyme of Metallanus age
 Rycht oft befoir had done greit vassalage.”³

Glory from brave deeds :—

“Gif it hapnit thame greit vassalage to win
 In ony feild that tyme that thai faucht in,” &c.⁴

Vaudie, wady, *adj.* gay, vain. O. Fr. *vaudir*.

Vaunty, vauntie, *adj.* boastful. Fr. *vaniteux*.

Veef, vive, viue, *adj.* brisk. Fr. *vif*.

Verite, *s.* truth. Fr. *verité*. “the quhilk dreyme i sal
 reherse in this gros dyit [Fr. *dit*] as neir the verite as my
 rememorance can declair to my rude ingyne.”⁵

Verrayment, werrament, werrayment, *s.* truth. The Scotch
 had also *veritie*; Eng. *verity*.⁶

Vertesit, *s.* virtue, virginity. O. Fr. *vertuosité*.

Vertu, *s.* virtue. Fr. *vertu*. “al thing that the eird pro-

¹ “ Mais cil qui là ira nun ait folage,
 Ne n'aie coardie ne goupillage,
 Maies proece e valor e vasselage.”

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ edited by Francisque-Michel: Paris, 1856, p. 312. See also p. 290.

² ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ pp. 11, 12, ll. 281-284.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 172, ll. 5623-5625.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 299, ll. 9464, 9465.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 68, ll. 10-12. See p. 35, l. 16; p. 119, l. 3; p. 122, l. 9; p. 130, ll. 4, 9; p. 153, l. 29.

⁶ ‘Crim. Trials,’ A.D. 1600, vol. ii. p. 137.

creatis is confortit [Fr. *confortée*] be it, be rason of the vertu of the fresche deu that discendis fra it." ¹

Vilipend,² *v.* to slight, to undervalue. Fr. *vilipender*. It is still used in the North, and is pronounced *waalipen*.

"The King of Scotland, callit Caratac,
 Quhilk vilipendis thy power throw his pryde."³

Vilipensioun, vilipentioun, *s.* contempt.

"Syne efter that thir bludie bouchouris bald,
 In vilipensioun of this King Modred,
 Tha slew thame baith with greit crudelitie
 In hir armes but reuth or zit petie."⁴

Vilite,⁵ *s.* pollution, vileness. O. Fr. *vileté*. "ellis al zour gloire, velht, and dignite, sal change in vilite."⁶

"O ze Pechtis, of blude imperiall,
 Clene but corruptioun, and so honest with all;
 We mervell mekill how ze wnderstude,
 Quhen that ze mixit with sa vyle ane blude,
 As with zond Scottis sa full of vilitie,
 But faith or fame, honour or honestie ;"⁷ &c.

Vindict, *s.* vengeance, revenge. Fr. *vindicté*.

Vnabasit, *adj.* undaunted. See *Abays*.

"So stiflie than into that stour thai stude
 Vnabasit other for boist or blude."⁸

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 54, ll. 3-5. See p. 1, l. 2; p. 2, l. 9; p. 10, ll. 8, 15; p. 30, l. 13; p. 35, l. 4; p. 46, l. 10; p. 57, l. 11; p. 170, l. 22.

² G. Douglas, i. 48, 26.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 215, ll. 6971-6975.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 263, ll. 27,994-28,000.

See vol. ii. p. 512, l. 35,739; p. 581, l. 37,984.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 205, 4.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 170, ll. 25, 26.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 32, ll. 1075-1080.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 433, ll. 13,507, 13,508.

Vogie, vokie, *adj.* gay, in good humour, in fair health. (Banffs.) Fr. *vogue*.

Vollage, *adj.* fickle. Fr. *volage*. "be cause oure vit is ouer febil, oure ingyne ouer harde, oure thochtis ouer vollage,"¹ &c.

Volounté, *s.* the will. Fr. *volonté*.

Vray,² *adj.* true, faithful. Fr. *vrai*.

Warisoun,³ warysoun, waresone, *s.* reward. O. Fr. *guarison*.

"Robert the Grahame, as ze sall wnderstand,
Most principall that tuke the deid on hand,
That samin tyme than, for his waresoun,
Vpoun ane flaik wes traillit throw the toun,
Nakit and bair but claithis in the tyde,
Except ane claith his memberis for to hyde."⁴

Wnwyislie, *adv.* unadvisedly. See *Awyis*.

"The Romains fled, and tha followit so fast,
And wnwyislie thai war lachit at the last;"⁵ &c.

Zelatur, *s.* zealous defender. Fr. *zélateur*. "Allace, my fiue sonniss, i praye zou to be zelaturs of the lau of gode,"⁶ &c.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 22, ll. 2, 3.

² 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' A.D. 1583, p. 306.

³ G. Douglas, i. 102, 11.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 562, ll. 61, 240-61, 245.

⁵ Ibid., vol. i. p. 277, ll. 8822, 8823.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 76, ll. 23, 24.



CHAPTER XVIII.



Sundries—Phrases derived from
the French.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUNDRIES—PHRASES DERIVED FROM THE FRENCH.



T only remains now to give the words relating to different matters which we were unable to make use of under the foregoing heads, and to add illustrations of several of the words already discussed.

Abandon, *v. a.* to bring into subjection; to let loose; to destroy. Fr. *abandonner*.

Abandoun, *in abandoun, at abandoun*, at random. Fr. *à l'abandon*, compounded of *à* and *bandon*, in O. Fr. *permission*. The adverb is *abandonly, abandounly*.

Abate, *s.* accident. Perhaps Fr. *abattre*.

Abba, *s.* abbey. Fr. *abbaye*.

“Foundit and feft richt mony riche abba.”¹

Abeech, abeigh, *adv.* at a distance. Fr. *aboi*.

Abraidit, *adj.* applied to a ragstone worn too smooth to sharpen edge-tools. O. Fr. *abradant*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ l. 30,927; p. 404, l. 32,370. vol. ii. p. 358, l. 30,922. See vol. ii. p. 358,

Achademya,¹ *s.* academy. Fr. *académie*. “on ane day, thir tua princis be chance entrit in the achademya, to heir ane lesson of philosophie techit be the said phormion, philosophour.”²

Acornie, *s.* perhaps a drinking-vessel with handles. O. Fr. *acorné*, having horns.

Acqueis, *v. a.* to acquire. Fr. *acquérir*.

Addetit, *part. pas.* in debt, indebted; bound by obligation. Fr. *endetté*.

“‘It wes his part,’ he said, ‘for till do so,
For—quhy he wes aboue all ertylie thing,
So far addetit to that nobill king.’”³

Adew, *adj.* gone, departed, fled. Fr. *adieu*.

Advertence, aduertance, *s.* retinue, adherents. O. Fr. *advertir*, Fr. *avertir*.

Agonya, *s.* agony. Fr. *agonie*. “kyng alexander cam at that instant tyme quhen darius vas in the agonya and deitht thrau,”⁴ &c.

Agwet, the name anciently given to the hill on which the castle of Edinburgh stands. Speaking of Ebranke, King of Britain, John Hardyng says :—

“He made also the Mayden castell strong
That men nowe calleth the castel of Edenburgh,
That on a rock standeth full hye out of throng,
On mount Agwet, wher men may see out through
Full many a toune, castel and borough
In the shire about,” &c.⁵

¹ Many words, adopted from the French ending in *e*, changed the *e* into *a*.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 13, ll. 11-13.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’

vol. ii. p. 521, ll. 36,058-36,060.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 121, ll. 15, 16.

⁵ ‘Chron.,’ fol. 20 *verso*. Arnot, in his

‘History of Edinburgh,’ p. 3, and, after him,

Aiglet, *s.* a tagged point. Fr. *aiguillette*.

Aigre, *adj.* sour. Fr. *aigre*.

Air,¹ *s.* an itinerant court of justice. Eng. *eyre*; O. Fr. *eirre*; Lat. *iter*.

“And euirilk lord he causit to keep law
Within him self of thingis that wer smaw;
And greit mater, as for to heid and hyng,
Referrit all to cum befor the king,
Or his justice, quha euir wes for the tyme,
For till decyde all sic causis and cryme,
And all sic thingis thairfor till declair;
Quhilk callit is this tyme the *Justice Air*.”²

Alege, *v. a.* to discharge from an obligation. Fr. *alléger*; Prov. *aleviar*; Lat. *allevare*.

Allickey, *s.* the bridegroom's man; he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor at a wedding. Fr. *laquais*.

Alma, *s. f.* (Gael.) cattle. O. Fr. *aumaille*.

Alman, *adj.* German. Fr. *allemand*. “ane alman vas ay repute for ane villain.”³

Alya, allia, aliay, allya, allay, *s.* alliance, ally. Fr. *allié*; Lat. *alligare*. “Than the atheniens and ther allya, be gryt vailzeantnes, assailzet the persans be escharmouschis and incursions.”⁴ *Allaya*, to ally, is the verb: “thai vil allaya them

Jamieson, in his ‘Dictionary,’ *sub voce*, ascribe that name to the language of the ancient Britons; but it seems more probable that it is derived from the old Fr. *aguayt, awet*, watch. In a document of 1348, we find “le gait Rouville, la tour du gait Rouville.” *Vide* ‘Actes normands de la chambre des comptes,’ &c., p. 367: Rouen, 1871—4to.

¹ See above, chap. x., p. 163.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 454, ll. 14, 170-14, 177.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 146, l. 32. See p. 66, l. 24.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 79, ll. 12, 13. See p. 99, l. 3; p. 182, l. 7.

vitht zou, quhilk sal cause ferme and perpetual pace to be betuix rome and samnete." ¹ *Alyand* means sticking together.

Almons, *s.* alms. O. Fr. *aulmosne*.

Ambassate, ambasait, ambaxat, *s.* an embassy. Fr. *ambassade*.

"The ambaxat, quhilk wes of nobill fame,
With greit reward tuke leve and passit hame." ²

Amoretis, *s.* love-knots; garlands. Fr. *amourette* (diminutive of *amour*), love without passion.

Amove, amow, *v. a.* to vex; excite. Fr. *mouvoir*. Another form is *amuff*.

Ampliacioun, *s.* enlargement. Fr. *ampliation*.

Anciety, ancietie, aunciety, *s.* antiquity. Fr. *ancienneté*.

Anelye, *v. a.* to pant after. O. Fr. *anheler*.

Angus dayis, *s.* an amulet. Fr. and Lat. *agnus Dei*.

Antecessour, antecestre, *s.* ancestor. O. Fr. *ancestre*; Fr. *ancêtre*. "Euerie man is oblist to deffend the gudis, heretages and possessions that his antecessores and forbearis hes left to them." ³

Antiquite, *s.* antiquity. Fr. *antiquité*. "zit nochtheles ther is mony vordis of antiquite that i hef rehersit in this tracteit." ⁴

Antrum. The name, in some parts of the country, for the repast taken in the evening called *four hours*, anciently termed *e'enshanks*. This word comes from the French, a den or cave. *Antrum* time is den time. The sun also is said to sink to his

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 100, ll. 23-25.

² 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 55, ll. 1887, 1888.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 186, ll. 5-7. See p. 3, l. 28.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 16, ll. 34, 35. See p. 17, l. 5; p. 64, l. 11.

den or cave. Glass, in one of his songs, has lovers going out at *antrum time* to court, and so forth.¹

Apparale, apparyle, apparail, *s.* equipage; furniture for war; preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition. Fr. *appareil*.

Apprise, *v. a.* to approve. Fr. *apprécier*, to value. The noun is *apprising*.

Appropre, appropir, *v. a.* to appropriate. Fr. *appropriier*.

Arair, *s.* (Gael.) a ploughman. O. Fr. *arée*, furrow, tillage.² *Arayne*, *past part.* arrayed. O. Fr. *arrayé*.

Archipreistrie, archiprestrie, *s.* a dignity in collegiate churches, a vicarage. Fr. *archiprêtre*.

Areir, arreir, *adv.* back, backward. Fr. *arrière*.

Areist, arreist, *v. a.* to stop. O. Fr. *arester*; Fr. *arrêter*. *But areist*, without delay.

Arend, *v. n.* to rear as a horse. Fr. *arrière*.

Argone, argowne, argwe, argew, *v. a.* to argue. Fr. *arguer*.

Argument, *v. a.* to prove. Fr. *argumenter*.

Arles, erlis, arlis, &c., a piece of money for confirming a bargain. O. Fr. *erres*, *errhes*; Fr. *arrhes*.

Armorees, armoreis, *s. pl.* armorial bearings.³ Fr. *armoiries*. With this word may be connected *diton*, *deattoné*, a motto or inscription.⁴ Fr. *dicton*. Jamieson finding in an old poem⁵ *surget*, apparently an error for *suget*, subject, considered it at

¹ 'The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,' p. 220.

² 'Le Roman du Renart,' l. 15,544, vol. ii. &c., p. 20.

³ 'History of James VI.,' ed. 1825, p. 269.

⁴ 'A Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland,' &c., p. 133.

⁵ 'The Awntyrs of Arthure,' st. xxiv. l. 7, p. 109.

first an heraldic term, and afterwards to mean *a debauched woman*, in allusion to Guenever. A tract, "How a knyght suld be armyt in tournay," twice printed from the Harleian MS. 6140, was translated from French into Scottish at the command "of ane wirschipfulle man, Welzim Cumyn of Inverellochquy, alias Marchemond Herald, be his obedient sone in the Office of Armes, Kintyre purseuant," in the year 1494. The original text is printed in 'Du Cange's seventh Dissertation on Joinville,' p. 184, and at the end of the last edition of his 'Glossary of Middle and Low Latin,' vol. vii. pp. 34, 35.

Arrier, *adv.* backward. Fr. *arrière*.

Artalzerie, *s.* artillery. Fr. *artillerie*.

"And left his schippis furneist on the se,
With men and victuall and artalzerie."¹

Ascrive, ascriue, ascryve, *v. a.* to ascribe. O. Fr. *adscribe*, "to enroll, register, account, reckon among others."—(Cotg.)

Assailze, *v. a.* to assail. Fr. *assaillir*. "Bot morpheus, that slepye gode, assailzeit al my membris."²

To attack in battle :—

"Quhilk fra thi fayth and law rycht far hes failit,
My self also with mort battell assailzeit."³

Assassinat, *s.* assassin. Fr. *assassinat*.

Assolze,⁴ assoill, *v. a.* to acquit. O. Fr. *assouldre*.

¹ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 553, ll. 17, 233, 17, 234. See p. 649, l. 20, 050.

32, 33. See p. 120, l. 5; p. 161, l. 11.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 67, ll.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 474, ll. 14, 772, 14, 773.

⁴ See above, chap. x. p. 163.

“ Richt penitent, but fictioun, thair breist
 Perfitelie maid confessioun to ane preist,
 Quhairof thair wes greit copie in that tyme,
 That thame assolzeit of all syn and cryme.”¹

To lay bare :—

“ ‘ Fra first to last this rycht weill ma I prowe,
 For till assoill, schir, all zour sophistrie,
 That Godis will at all tyme man be fre.’ ”²

Assurance, *s.* “ to take assurance of an enemy; to submit or do homage, under the condition of protection.” Fr. *assurance*.

Astabil, *v. a.* to calm, to fix. O. Fr. *establier*; Fr. *établir*.

Astre, *s.* a star. Fr. *astre*.

Atour, *s.* warlike preparation. O. Fr. *atour*.

Attene, *v. n.* to be related to. Fr. *s’atténir à*.

Aval. “ When an animal lies down upon its back, in such a manner that it cannot bring its feet to bear up its body, so as to rise again, we say that animal is *aval*. . . . Men, too, whose affairs run wrong, when they cannot help themselves, are said to have *fa’en aval*.”³ O. Fr. *aval*; ⁴ whence mod. Fr. *avalier*.

Avalour, *s.* avail; *availlour*, value. Fr. *valeur*.

Avancement, *s.* payment of money beforehand. Fr. *avancement*.

Aventure, aventour, aenture, adventure, *s.* fortune, luck.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
 vol. iii. p. 228, ll. 49,997-50,000.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 98, ll. 3297-3299.

³ ‘The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,’
 &c., p. 34.

⁴ “ Nus ne vole si haut, se velt son fendre,
 Que il ne l’ face aval bien bas descendre.”

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 330, edited by
 Francisque-Michel: Paris, 1856—12mo.

Fr. *aventure*. "and the thrid part of them of the best lyik men suld be banest fra scotland, and to hef ane lecons to pas in ony strayinge cuntre to seik their gude auenture."¹

"In this tyme now that ze heir me tell,
Sic aduventure in France that tyme befell."²

In aventure, lest, perchance. Fr. *à l'aventure*, *d'aventure*.

Averil, Avyryle, *s.* April. Fr. *avril*.

Avertit, *part. pas.* overturned. O. Fr. *esvertir*.

Awail, awal, *v. a.* and *n.* to let fall; to descend. Fr. *avalier*.

Awaward, *s.* the advance-guard. Fr. *avant-garde*.

Awaymentis, *s.* plans. O. Fr. *avoyments*, from the verb *avoyer*, to put in train, to see to.

Awter, *s.* altar. O. Fr. *autier*.

Babtym, *s.* baptism. Fr. *baptême*.

Bachille, *s.* a pendicle, or piece of arable ground. O. Fr. *bauche*.

Badlyng, *s.* low scoundrel. Fr. *badin*. Perhaps *badnystie* is derived from it.

Bae, *s.* the sound emitted in bleating, a bleat; *v. n.* to bleat, to cry as a sheep. Every one knows, in the "Farce de mestre Pierre Pathelin," that admirable scene where the cunning shepherd answers all the queries and claims of both his master and counsel by uttering *bé, bé*.

Baff, beff, *s.* a blow, a stroke. O. Fr. *buffe*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 96, ll. 33-35, and p. 97, l. 1. vol. iii. p. 379, ll. 55, 129, 55, 130. See vol. i. p. 331, l. 10,438; p. 339, l. 10,688; p. 343,

² 'The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland,' l. 10,803; p. 346, l. 10,913.

Bagenin, *s.* indelicate toying on the harvest-field (Fife).

O. Fr. *baguenaud*.

Baillie, *s.* a mistress, a sweetheart. Fr. *belle*.

Baiss, *v. a.* to baste. Fr. *bastir*.

Ballane, *s.* whalebone. O. Fr. *balene*.

“The Danis all befoir thair feildis stude,
With cors-bowis of ballane that war gude,”¹ &c.

Balter, *v. a.* to dance. O. Fr. *baler, baloier, balader*, to wave.

Barbles, *s.* a kind of disease in some animals. Fr. *barbes*.

Barblyt, *adj.* barbed. Fr. *barbelé*.

Barbulyie, *v. a.* to put into confusion; to soil. Fr. *barbouiller*. Used also as a noun, *perplexity*.

Bargane,² *v. n.* to contend. Fr. *barguigner*. It is used as a noun, a fight:—

“Ane bitter bargane thair begouth belyve
Of nakit men with scharpe swordis and lang knyve.”³

Barganer, *s.* a fighter, a bully. Fr. *barguigneur*.

Barganyng, *s.* fighting. O. Fr. *bargain, bargaine*.

Barnage, barné, *s.* barons or noblemen, taken collectively.

O. Fr. *barnage*.⁴

“And alloure barnage into bandone brocht.”⁵

Barreir,⁶ *s.* bounds, limits of a race. Fr. *barrière*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 453, ll. 33,925, 33,926.

² G. Douglas, ii. 133, 14.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotlande,’
vol. i. p. 545, ll. 16,973, 16,974. See vol. i.
p. 568, l. 17,698.

⁴ “E se li quens le lait par son folage,
Si mandez vostre gent par grant barnage.”

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 311, edited by
Francisque-Michel: Paris, 1856.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 86, l. 22,696.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 232, 11.

Barrace, barras, *barres*, barrows,¹ *s.* enclosed spaces. Fr. *barres*.

Baston,² *v. a.* to cudgel. O. Fr. *bastonner*.

Bastoun, *s.* heavy staff, baton. O. Fr. *baton*.

Bavard, *adj.* worn out. Fr. *bavard*, talkative; *bave*, slaver, drivel; in O. Fr. childish talk.

Bawme, *v. a.* to embalm; to warm. Fr. *embaumer*.

Bayrdit, *adj.* caparisoned. Fr. *bardé*. "Quhar in ther vas grauit . . . bayrdit horse harnes."³

Beck, *s.* a brook. O. Fr. *bec*.

Beddy, *adj.* applied to greyhounds, bold. O. Fr. *baud*, *bald*. Also a name given to a kind of dog from Barbary.

Beff, beffin, bouff, bouffin, *s.* a stout, stupid person. Fr. *bœuf*.

Begarye, *v. a.* to stripe, to variegate. Fr. *bigarrer*.

Bellicois,⁴ *adj.* warlike. Fr. *belliqueux*.

" In gudlie haist with all power he mocht
Of mony berne, rycht bellicois and bald,
That at his will to wirk quhat [that] he wald,
Toward the Romanis he hes tane the way,"⁵ &c.

Benefice, *s.* benefit. Fr. *benefice*. "quhilk occasions ar ay vigilant to suppedit and to spulze al them that ar ingrate of the benefecis of gode."⁶

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 161, 20.

² 'Melvill's Diary,' pp. 125, 126.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 69, ll. 6, 7.

⁴ See chap. xii. p. 191.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,'

vol. i. p. 152, ll. 5042-5045. See vol. i. p. 160, l. 5274; p. 164, l. 5398; p. 186, l. 6052; p. 189, l. 6148; p. 261, l. 8360; p. 278, l. 8853; p. 291, l. 9217.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 20, ll. 14-16. See p. 116, l. 30.

Beneficial, *adj.* of or belonging to a benefice. O. Fr. *beneficial*.

Bestial,¹ bestiall, *s.* cattle of all kinds. Fr. *bestial*. *Bestialité* is another form: "for in thai dais quhen the goldin varld rang, kyngis and princis tuke mair delyit on the feildis and forrestis to keip bestialite and to manure corne landis,"² &c.

Bestial, *adj.* "And alse the scheip and nolt, and the foulis of the ayr, pronuncit there bestial voce to sing vitht hym."³

Beurla,⁴ *s.* speech, language, especially English. Fr. *parler*. O. Fr. *burler*, roar, to jest with or flout at. (Rabelais, quoted by Cotgrave.)

Black frost, frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to white frost, which is equivalent to Eng. *hoar frost*.⁵ Fr. *froid noir*.

Blackviced, *adj.* blackfaced. Eng. *black*, and O. Fr. *vis*.

Blanchart, *adj.* white. O. Fr. *blanchard*.

Blench-lippit, *part. adj.* having white lips. Fr. *blanche lippe*.

Block, *s.* bargain, agreement. Fr. *bloc*.

Block, *v. a.* to bargain. Fr. *bloquer*.

Blockin-ale, *s.* the drink drunk on making a bargain.

Bloss, *adj.* applied to a buxom young woman. Fr. *blatte*, mellow, as applied to fruit. O. Fr. *bloss*, as applied to an over-mellow pear.

Boirdour, bordours, *s.* boundary, "border." Fr. *bord*. "There is no thing that is occasione (O ze, my thre sonniss) of

¹ See chap. vii., p. 129.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 43, ll. 21-24. See p. 69, l. 33.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 64, ll. 20, 21.

⁴ See Irish-English Dictionary, *sub voce*, in the 1st part of the 'Archæologia Britannica,' by Edward Lhuyd.

⁵ 'Caledonian Mercury,' March 10, 1825.

zour adhering to the opinione of ingland contrar zour natife cuntre, bot the grit familiarite that Inglis men and Scottis hes hed on baitht the boirdours." ¹

Bool, *s.* a contemptuous term for a man. Fr. *boule*, head.

Bordel, bordell, ² *s.* a brothel. Fr. *bordel*.³

"Ane fenzeit flatterair, or fuile, I say,
Ane Barde, ane Bragger, or Bordell Hure,
Ar none treatit so weill as thay.
How lang, Lord, wyll this warld indure?" ⁴

Bordeller, *s.* a haunter of brothels. O. Fr. *bordelier*.

Borrel, *adj.* coarse, rude; from O. Fr. *burel*, *bureau*, brown, russet.

Bos, boiss, *s.* a small cask. O. Fr. *busse*, a kind of large tun.

Bost, *s.* a box. O. Fr. *boeste*, *boiste*.

"Horribill it is to heir or zit remord,
The pretius bodie how than of oure Lord,
For oure synnis vpoun the croce that hang,
Out of the bost so lichtlie as tha flang,
And left bair and I tuke awa the bost,
As it had bene ane vther prophane ost." ⁵

Botterel, *adj.* thick-set. Fr. *bouterelle*. Used also as a noun.

Boule, *s.* ball. Fr. *boule*. "epicurius said that the varld is ronde [Fr. *rond*] lyik ane boule." ⁶

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 106, ll. 1-4.

² "Dunbar to the Queen," l. 29; among his Poems, vol. i. p. 116.

³ "Gae, or gang, to burdiehouse," is a sort of malediction uttered by old people to one with whose conduct or language they are, or affect to be, greatly dissatisfied. That expression is surely derived from *bordel*, not from

Bordeaux, as hinted by Jamieson, Suppl., *voce* "Bordel."

⁴ "The Lamentation of the Pure"—'Lauder's Minor Poems,' p. 28, ll. 61-64.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 255, ll. 50,901-50,906.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 33, ll. 4, 5.

Bourding, *s.* fighting. O. Fr. *behourdéis*.

“Sic bourding then it wes na barnis pla.”¹

Bourdon, burdoun, burdowne,² *s.* a large staff, such as pilgrims were wont to carry; a war-club. Fr. *bourdon*.

“And mony burdoun on thair basnatis brak.”³

Brache, *s.* used in the phrase “rute of brache,” root of disension. Fr. *brêche*.

Brais, *v. a.* to embrace. Brasand, *pres. part.* embracing. Fr. *bras*.

Brangle,⁴ *v. a.* to shake; to confound, to throw into disorder. Fr. *branler*. “sche hed ane croune of gold, hingand and brangland,”⁵ &c.

Brasar, braser,⁶ *s.* armour for the arms. Fr. *brassart*.

“In brasar, birny, and in basnat bricht,
Syne faucht on fit quhill it wes neir the nycht.”⁷

Brase, brass, *v. a.* to bind. Eng. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, arm; Lat. *brachium*.

Brautie, *s.* a show. Fr. *braveté*.

Braverie, bravery, *s.* show; boasting; gaudy clothes; fine language. Fr. *braverie*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 427, l. 56,767.

² G. Douglas, ii. 160, 3, 425; iii. 17, 11.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 408, l. 12,741. See vol. i. p. 382, l. 11,953; vol. iii. p. 165, l. 47,879. *Burdoun* means also the drone of a bagpipe.

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 339, 19; iv. 99, 5. ‘Mel-

vill's Diary,’ pp. 283, 323, 389.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 68, ll. 22, 23.

⁶ See above, chap. xii. p. 193.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 546, ll. 17,011, 17,012. See also vol. i. p. 184, l. 5982; p. 306, l. 9692; p. 339, l. 10,680; p. 365, l. 11,441.

Bravity, *s.* courage. O. Fr. *braveté*.

Breels, *s. pl.* spectacles. O. Fr. *berils*.

Breif, brief, breef, *s.* a spell. O. Fr. *bref, brief*.

Briganrye,¹ *s.* brigandage.

“Quhat differs dearth from creuell briganrye,
Quhen that ze mak the pure for hunger dye?”²

Brissal, *adj.* brittle. Fr. *brésille*.

Brochis,³ *s.* wooden pins on which yarn is wound. Fr. *broches*. *Brochit*,⁴ *part. pas.* put on spits.

Brock, *v. a.* to do any piece of work in an unskilful manner. Fr. *brocher*.

Brock, brok, broks, *s.* fragments of any kind, especially of meat; trash, refuse. Fr. *de bric et de broc* and *bric à brac*. “Brocken victuals” is still a common Eng. expression.⁵

Broder,⁶ *v. a.* to embroider. Fr. *broder*. “on the thrid part of that mantil, i beheld, brodrut about al hyr tail, al sortis of cattel,”⁷ &c.

To stain :—

“Quhill all with blude broderit wes the eird.”⁸

Broilyie, *v. a.* to parboil, then to finish the cooking by roasting on the gridiron (Fife). O. Fr. *brusler*.

¹ See above, chap. xi. pp. 177, 178.

² “Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure”—
‘Lauder’s Minor Poems,’ p. 18, ll. 472, 473.
Cf. chap. xi. pp. 177, 178.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 140.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 34, 3.

⁵ *Vide* Nares’s Gloss., *vocibus* “Brocken
beer,” “Brocken meat.” At the beginning

of ‘Don Quixote,’ Cervantes informs us that
his “ingenioso hidalgo” ate “duelos y que-
brantados los sabados.”

⁶ Cf. chap. iv. p. 85.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 69, ll.
11-13.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 122, l. 4101.

Brondyn, *adj.* branched. Fr. *brondes*, green branches.

Bu, boo, *s.* a sound meant to excite terror. “Bou, bou, bou, bous, boos,”¹ &c. Under that word Jamieson puts “Bu-man, *s.* a goblin; the devil, used as *Bu-kow*,” and ascribes a German origin to it; but he is wrong. In early mysteries, where either the devil or one of his subordinates plays a part, they were always roaring.²

Buff, *s.* a stroke, a blow. O. Fr. *bufe*.

Buffer, *s.* a foolish fellow. O. Fr. *bouffard*.

Bufflin, *adj.* roving, unsettled. O. Fr. *buffelin*, of or belonging to the wild ox.

Buller, bullir, *v. n.* to make a sound like noise of water, &c. Fr. *bouillir*. *Bullerie*, *adj.* making a gurgling noise, applied to rough water running in a stream.

To bellow: “the bullis began to bullir.”³

Burnet, *adj.* of a brown colour. Fr. *brunet*.

Burris, *s. pl.* probably flocks, or locks of wool, hair, &c. Fr. *bourres*.

Burry, *adj.* rough, boorish. Fr. *bourru*.

Burse, *s.* a court consisting of merchants. Fr. *bourse*.

Busch, *s.* boxwood. Fr. *buis*.

Busk, *s.* bush. Fr. *bosc*. “quhar there vas mony smal birdis hoppand fra busk to tuist.”⁴

Butin, butine, *s.* booty. Fr. *butin*. “thai distribut the maist part of the butine, ande spulze amang the pepil,”⁵ &c.

¹ Rabelais, B. iv. ch. 19.

² Vide ‘Le Mystère de saint Louis,’ published for the Roxburgh Club in 1870, p. 400.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 39, ll.

4, 5.

⁴ Ibid., p. 37, ll. 20, 21.

⁵ Ibid., p. 146, ll. 15, 16. See l. 12.

Bwn, *s.* a large cask, placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance, a word used in Angus.¹ Provincial Fr. *benne*.

Bygaryt,² *adj.* striped, variegated. Fr. *bigarré*.

Bystour, boysture, *s.* a term of contempt. O. Fr. *bestourné*, or *butor*.

Cace, cais, case, caise, chass, *s.* *on cace, in caise* (North), by chance, *if*. Fr. *cas*.

Cache, *v. n.* to wander. O. Fr. *cachier*.

Cageat, *s.* a small casket or box. Fr. *cassette*.

Caiceable, caseable, *adj.* what may happen. Fr. *cas*.

Cairt, *s.* a map. Fr. *carte*.

Callan, calland, callant, *s.* a lad; a girl. Fr. *galant*. The English had *gallant* in the sense of *fellow*.³

Callet,⁴ *s.* the head.

Callsay, calsay, causay, causey, *s.* causeway, street. Fr. *chaussée*.

“Quhill he was traillit out throw all the toun,
Quhair on [the] stairis and all the calsay wnde[r],
Rycht mony stude thât tyme on him to w[under].”⁵

Calsay-paiker, *s.* one who walks the streets.

Cane, kain, canage, *s.* a duty paid by a tenant to his land-

¹ ‘Rec. Council,’ Edin., 1590. *Vide* Chambers’s ‘Traditions of Edinburgh,’ vol. i. p. 110.

² G. Douglas, iii. 198, 17.

³ *Vide* Stow’s Annals, ed. 1631, p. 821.

⁴ On the numerous words derived from the same root, as *calotte, calèche, calash*, &c., see our ‘Recherches de philologie comparée sur l’argot,’ &c., *voce* “Calège,” pp. 84, 85. Ben

Jonson (‘Bartholomew Fair,’ Act iv. sc. 3) uses *quail* as a cant term for *loose woman*; but that word seems to have a different origin. *Vide* Nares’s Glossary, *vocibus* “Callet” and “Quail.” In Gaelic, *cail, cailin*, is used to mean a vulgar girl, a quean, a hussy.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 561, ll. 61; 193-61, 195.

lord. Gael. *cain-e* and *cànach*. In the same language *cean* means *head*, and *cane*, figure, in old French.¹

Cannel, *v. a.* to channel, to chamfer. Fr. *canneler*.

Canois, canos, canous, chanos, *adj.* grey, hoary. Fr. *chenu*.

Cantaille, cantel, cantil, *s.* a fragment, a corner-piece. O. Fr. *chantel*.

Canton, *s.* a corner. Fr. *canton*.

Caprel, *s.* a caper, as in dancing. Fr. *cabriole*.

Carceir, *v. a.* to imprison. Fr. *incarcérer*.

Carge, *v. a.* to charge. O. Fr. *cargier*.

Carion, *s.* a dead body. O. Fr. *caroigne*; Fr. *charogne*.

“ . . . ane cauerne quhar that the vse vas to cast the carions of comdampnit transgressouris.”²

Carmouche, carmuiche, carmusche, *s.* fighting, skirmish. Fr. *escarmouche*.

“With countering and carmouche euerilk da,”³ &c.

Carnaill, *adj.* putrid. O. Fr. *charnier*, cemetery.

Carryvarry, kirrywery, *s.* a burlesque serenade made with pots, pans, &c., at the door of old people who marry a second time. Fr. *charivari*.⁴

Caryare, *s.* one skilled in carrying by legerdemain. Fr. *charrier*.

¹ See our ‘Tristan,’ vol. i. p. 147, l. 3033; ‘De la Dent,’ l. 71 (‘Fabliaux et Contes,’ &c., vol. i. p. 161); and ‘Blancandin et Orguilluse d’amor,’ p. 103, v. 3071, where we read —

“Il a plus noir del cieſ la caine
Que n’est uns Mors de Moriane.”

Skene, ‘De Verb. Signif.,’ *voce* “Canum,” apprehends that this was originally a capitation tax. See Du Cange’s ‘Glos. Med. et

Inf. Latin.,” *voce* “Canon.”

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 119, ll. 15, 16. See p. 154, l. 20. It is at times heard in the North in such a phrase as, “He’s a naisty carion o’ a chiel.”

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 264, l. 8466. See vol. i. p. 243, l. 7830; p. 332, l. 10,462; p. 339, l. 10,704.

⁴ *Vide* Rabelais, B. i. c. 17, *voce* “Carymary,” “Carymara,” and his commentators.

Caschet, cashet, *s.* the king's privy seal. Fr. *cachet*.

Cass, *v. a.* to make void. Fr. *casser*.

Cassie, cazzie, cosie, *s.* a sort of basket made of straw. Fr. *chassis*.

Caterr, *p.* caterris, *s.* catarrh. O. Fr. *caterre*. "til eschaip the euyll accidentis that succedis fra the onnatural dais sleip, as caterris,"¹ &c.

Caue, *pl.* cauis, *s.* cellar. Fr. *cave*. "The fyir slaucht vil consume the vyne vitht in ane pipe in ane depe caue."²

Cautele, *s.* wile. Fr. *cautelle*.

Ceil, cele, *v. a.* to conceal, to hide (Gael.) Fr. *céler*.

Cearche, ceirs, cerss, sers, *v. a.* to search. O. Fr. *cerchier*, *serchier*; Fr. *chercher*.

"Go cearche the Scripture, and thow sall find it so."³

Cert, certy, *adv. for cert*, for certain; *by my certy*, in truth. Fr. *certes*.

Chachand, *part. pas.* pursuing. O. Fr. *chachier*, to chase.

Chackit, *adj.* checkered. Fr. *eschequé*.

Chamberere, *s.* a chamberlain. O. Fr. *chambrier*.

Chamlanrie, *s.* the office of chamberlain. O. Fr. *chambarerie*.

Chancellorie, *s.* chancery. Fr. *chancellerie*.

Chancy, *adj.* fortunate. Fr. *chanceux*.

Chandelar, chandler, chanler, *s.* a candlestick. Fr. *chandelier*. "he spulzeit the tempil, ande reft the goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht,"⁴ &c.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 37, ll. 6, 7. See p. 57, l. 5. Minor Poems,' p. 11.

² Ibid., p. 60, ll. 10-12. See l. 31.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 76, l. 1.

³ 'Ane Godlie Tractate,' l. 244—'Lauder's

Chap, chaipe,¹ *v. a.* to escape. Fr. *échapper*.

“The erle of Mar richt narrowlie that da
With his lyfe chaipit fra that feild awa.”²

Char, chare, *s.* a chariot. Fr. *char*.

Charges, *s.* rents. Fr. *charges*.

Charpentier, *s.* carpenter. Fr. *charpentier*. “. . . his
faculte is as honest, as crafty, ande as necessair as is to be ane
. . . charpenteir.”³

Charter-house, *s.* the name given to the monastery of the
Carthusians. Fr. *chartreuse*.

Chartour, *s.* a place for holding writings. Fr. *chartrier*.

Chasboll, *s.* onion. Fr. *ciboule*. “. . . quhar that he gat
ony chasbollis that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them vitht
his staf.”⁴

Chastify, *v. a.* to make chaste. Fr. *chastier*.

Chaudmellé, *s.* a sudden broil. Fr. *chaude*, and *meslée*,
mêlée. *Chaudmallet*, a blow, seems to be of the same
origin.

Chennonis, *s. pl.* canons belonging to a cathedral. Fr.
chanoines.

Chenze, *s.* chain. O. Fr. *chaigne*. “. . . bessus, quha vas
gottyn in the forest, and vas brocht and led bundyn in ane
chenze befor kyng alexander.”⁵

¹ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 351, A.D. 1600.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 531, ll. 60, 234, 60, 235. See vol. i.
p. 190, l. 6159; p. 374, l. 14, 715; vol. iii.
p. 380, l. 55, 173.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotland,’ p. 10, ll.
12-14.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 94, ll. 13-15. See ll. 15, 21.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 121, ll. 20-22. See p. 114, l. 27.

Cheresing, *s.* the act of showing favour. Fr. *cherir*.

“The Saxone blude wes neur leill no trew,
For aith, or band, or zit for obliſſing,
For conscience, kyndnes, or for cheresing.”¹

Cheryse, *v. a.* to cherish. Fr. *cherir*.

“The cause heiroy Is onlie Couattyse,
That blinds so man that he can no wayis se
To cheryse virtew, And ay chaistyce vice.”²

Chess, *s.* frame, sash, &c. Fr. *chassis*.

Chevin, *part. pas.* prospered. O. Fr. *chevir*.

Chevisance, *s.* means of acquiring. O. Fr. *chevir*.

Chiffers, *s. pl.* ciphers, figures. Fr. *chiffres*.

Chirurgeane, chirurge, cirurgyen,³ *s.* a surgeon. Fr. *chirurgien*.

“‘Had I,’ he said, ‘ane gude chirurgeane heir,
That in his craft war cunningy and perqueir,’”⁴ &c.

“Than ane chirurge, the quilk wes of maist fame,”⁵ &c.

“for i trou that gif ane cirurgyen vald drau part of there blud
in ane bassyn,”⁶ &c.

Circoncione, *s.* circumcision. Fr. *circoncision*. “the nyxt
tua thousand zeir vas the lau of circonccione.”⁷

Circuat, *prep.* about. Fr. *circuit*.

Cistin, *s. m.* a kitchen (Gael.) Fr. *cuisine*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 350, ll. 30,664-30,666.

² “The Interteniment of virtewus Men,”
ll. 21-23—‘Lauder’s Minor Poems,’ p. 38.

³ See chap. ix. p. 151.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

vol. iii. p. 199, ll. 49,003, 49,004.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 513, l. 59,656.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 129, ll.
23, 24.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 35, ll. 31, 32.

Citener, citinar, citiner, *s.* citizen, indweller.¹ Fr. *citoyen*.

“Off Edinburgh the citineris all fled
To strengthis by with all the guidis tha hed.”²

“quhen citinaris and induellaris of ane cite hes mortal fede
contrar vthirs,”³ &c.

Citeyan, ceiteyan, *s.* a citizen. Fr. *citoyen*.

Clair, *adj.* plain. Fr. *clair*. Clair, *v.* to search, is of the same origin.

Clargie, clergy, *s.* learning. O. Fr. *clergie*.

Clabaister, *s. m.* a bawler (Gael.) Fr. *clabaudeur*.

Cliath, *s. f.* a hurdle or frame. Fr. *claié*.

Clientelle,⁴ *s.* dependants. Fr. *clientelle*.

Closach (guttur.), *s.* a collection of any kind of trash, vile materials, or offals (Banffs.) Fr. *cloaque*.

Clouse, clush, clooss (North), *s.* a sluice. Fr. *écluse*.

Clow, clowe, *s.* a clove. Fr. *clou*.

Coagul, *v. a.* to coagulate. Fr. *coaguler*. “i sau hemp, that
coagulis the flux of the sparne.”⁵

Cockerdehoy (to ride), to sit on, or on both, the shoulders of
another, &c. Fr. *cog hardi*.

Cognoscance, *s.* a badge in heraldry. O. Fr. *cognoissance*.

Coin, coynye, cunye, quynie, *s.* a corner. Fr. *coin*. Those
who are acquainted with the French ecclesiastical antiquities

¹ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 22, A.D. 1570-71; vol. ii. p. 88, A.D. 1599; p. 127, A.D. 1600.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 412, ll. 56, 273, 56, 274. See vol. ii. p. 357, l. 30, 883; vol. iii. p. 414, l. 56, 329; p. 417, l. 56, 457.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 167, ll. 16, 17. See p. 11, l. 19.

⁴ ‘Diary of James Melvill,’ 1556-1601, p. 83, May 1581.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 67, ll. 15, 16.

may recollect "la statue ignominieuse de maistre Pierre de Cugneres, estant en l'eglise Nostre-Dame de Paris, vulgairement appellé maistre Pierre du Coignet," because it was in a corner, and not for the reason put forth by Noël du Fail.¹ The *counyie* used by Dunbar in his description of a dance may be understood as the corner resorted to by dancers in search of a corner.

Coist,² *s.* side. O. Fr. *coste*.

"Baith head and hals wes hakkit all in schunder,
With crag and coist,"³ &c.

Coit, *v. a.* to butt. Fr. *cottir*.

Coject, *v. n.* to agree. O. Fr. *con* and *jecter*.

Coll, *s.* a cock of hay, oats, &c. Fr. *cueillir*. *To coll*, to put into cocks.

Collation, *v. a.* to compare. Fr. *collationner*.

Comburgess, *s.* fellow-burgess. O. Fr. *combourgeois*.

Comerade, *s.* a comrade. Fr. *camarade*. It is used as a verb, signifying to meet together for the purpose of social intercourse. *Comeradrie* and *cameradrie*, companionship, are still used in the North. *Comeradin*, constant visiting.

Commess, *s.* a deputy, Fr. *commis*.

Commouve, *commuve*, *v. n.* to put into a state of confusion; to offend; to vex. O. Fr. *commouvoir*.

"King Edward syne quhen he come to the toun,
Seand the wallis all war cassin doun,
And all the laif sicklike within distroyit,
Commovit wes richt greitlie and anoyit."⁴

¹ 'Les Contes et Discours d'Entrapel,' fol. 15 *recto*: Rennes, 1585—8vo. vol. ii. p. 475, ll. 34,599, 34,600.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 376, ll. 55,041-55,044.

² See above, chap. ix. p. 153.

See vol. iii. p. 389, l. 55,480; p. 394, l.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' 55,642; vol. i. p. 246, l. 7918.

Compatiens, *s.* pity. Fr. *compatissant*.

“Rycht greit compatiens of Scotland he hed.”¹

Compeir,² *v. n.* to appear.

“All beand done as I haif said zow heir,
King Daid than befor him gart compeir
His lordis all most circumspect and wyiss,”³ &c.

Complenze, *v. n.* to complain. Fr. *plaindre*, with *com*.

“And so tha did sone efter syne but fenzie,
Onto the paip of Gaule did complenze.”⁴

Compt, *v. a.* to account, to care. Fr. *compter*.

“Tha comptit nocht, gat tha the gold to spend,
How it wes wyn or quhat suld be the end.”⁵

Compt, *s.* account. Fr. *compte*.

Concerns, *s.* relations; the members of the household. Fr. *concerner*.

Concioun, *s.* an assembly. O. Fr. *concion*.

Condescend, *v. a.* to specify; to give in detail, commonly followed by *upon*; to agree. Fr. *condescendre*. The singular is condescendence.

Condet, conduct, condyt, *s.* a passport. Fr. *conduit*. Other allied words are *condy*, a conduit, and *conduct*, passage.

Confectouris, confects, *s.* confections. Fr. *confitures*.

Confiske, *v. a.* to confiscate. Fr. *confisquer*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 360, ll. 54,487-54,489.

vol. iii. p. 183, l. 48,469.

⁴ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 88, ll. 45,374, 45,375.

² See above, chap. x. p. 165.

⁵ Ibid., vol. ii. p. 510, ll. 35,693, 35,694.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

Conforme, *adj.* in accordance with. Fr. *conforme*.

“And for that caus my counsall is thairfoir,
To abrogat, and vse that law no moir,
And vse conforme wnto the commoun law,
In vther landis vsit is our aw.”¹

Congey, *s.* leave. Fr. *congé*.

Conjuration, *s.* conspiracy. Fr. *conjuratiōn*. “al coniurations hes been exsecut be grit personagis of ane realme.”²

Conjure, *v. n.* conspire. Fr. *conjurere*. “quharfor grit men, and also the familiaris of princis that coniuris, ar affligit in there hart vitht ane thousand difficulteis.”³

Connered, *part. pas.* curried. O. Fr. *conroyer*. See *Corie*.

Conqueis, conqueiss, conques, *s.* the act of conquering and taking possession of.

“He passit is on to Siluria,
With all his power, baith on fit and horsse,
Of mony freik that wes of mekill force,
Of that cuntrie hail conqueis for to mak.”⁴

Conquered territory :—

“To keip the conqueis that his father wan,”⁵ &c.

Property, possession : “to that effect that ilk persone may lyf eysylie on his auen iust conques,”⁶ &c.

Conques, conqueis, *v. a.* to conquer. Fr. *conquérir, je conquis*. “for sic gude pollycie, veil ordorit, sal cause the cuntre

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 338, ll. 10,662-10,665.
vol. ii. p. 562, ll. 37,357-37,360.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 131, ll. 23, 24.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 133, ll. 3-5.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

vol. i. p. 338, ll. 10,662-10,665.
⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 214, l. 49,526. See vol.

iii. p. 223, l. 49,840.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 91, ll. 2, 3.

to increse in gloir, honour and reches, and dreddor to zour enemes, quha ar verray solist and vigilant to conques zou.”¹

“The Inglismen, as I fund in my storie,
Conqueist alhail the provinces of France,”² &c.

To take prisoner: “i hef send to the thir presoners, the quhilk i hef conquest in fair and honest veyris, contrar the quhilk present i hef send to the to that effect that i maye conques thy loue and thy fauoir.”³

To gain, acquire:—

“Throw the greit [gloir] that tyme he conqueist hed,
Ouir all Ewrop his name of honour spred.”⁴

“Quhen he hed stand in mony stalwart stour,
And put himself into sic adventure,
And conqueist Scotland sic honour and gloir,”⁵ &c.

Constranze, *v. a.* to force. O. Fr. *constraindre*.

“Suppois natuir constranze him thairto.”⁶

Contryne is another form:—

“For ze contryne thame,—as wyse men merkis and seis,—
Till one of thir two grit Extremitieis.”⁷

Contigue, *adj.* contiguous. Fr. *contigu*. “there is nocht mony men, grit nor smal, that hes heritage, bot is aye inuentand

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 91, ll. 5-8. See p. 4, l. 21; p. 90, l. 20; p. 109, l. 6; p. 181, ll. 14, 15.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 515, ll. 59,701, 59,702. See p. 157, l. 47,616; p. 221, l. 49,761; p. 222, l. 49,806; p. 515, l. 59,721.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 116, ll. 15-18. See l. 32.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 171, ll. 48,067, 48,068. See vol. iii. p. 179, l. 48,350.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 173, ll. 48,149-48,151.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 652, l. 40,249. See vol. ii. p. 653, l. 40,270.

⁷ ‘Ane Godlie Tractate,’ ll. 476, 477 — ‘Lauder’s Minor Poems,’ p. 18.

cauillatione and vrang titilis to hef their nyctbours heretagis, that lysis contigue besyde them, othir be proces and pleyis, or ellis be violens."¹

Contra, *adj.* opposing. Fr. *contre*.

"This ilk Banis into that strenth he la,
His contra part than keipit that entra,"² &c.

Contrarie, *s.* opposition. Fr. *contraire*.

"In that counsall thair wes no contrarie."³

As a *prep.*, in opposition to :—

"Contrarie the cours of his complectioun,"⁴ &c.

In contrairie, on the other hand :—

"As efterwart within ane litill space,
It prouit weill be gude William Wallace,
In contrairie that Scotland did reskew,
Quhen that his power was bayth waik and few."⁵

Contrapleid, contrapley, *s.* contradiction. Fr. *contre*, and *plait*, *plaid*, a term of feudal law.

"Quhen he hard pece, thairof he wes content,
But contrapleid tharto gif his consent."⁶

Contray, *v. a.* to oppose.

"Zit neurtheles that tyme tha stude sic aw
Of Kenethus, that wes thair prince and king,
To contray him or crab in ony thing,"⁷ &c.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 167, ll. 3-7. See p. 4, l. 3

² 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 338, ll. 30,297, 30,298.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 137, l. 4569.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 289, l. 9167.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 157, ll. 47,620-47,623.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 11, ll. 365, 366. See vol. i. p. 43, l. 1479; p. 95, l. 3223; p. 119, l. 4017; p. 199, l. 6472; vol. ii. p. 273, l. 28,318.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 563, ll. 37,394-37,396.

Contumax, *adj.* contumacious. Fr. *contumax*.

“And he agane that did thair counsall heir,
Wes contumax, and sic wald nocht compeir,”¹ &c.

Conwoy, *s.* mien, carriage. O. Fr. *convoy*.

Coom, *s.* dross of coals. Fr. *écume*.

Coomb, *s.* a hill, the bosom of a hill, a rising ground. O. Fr. *combe*.

Cope betuene,² *v. a.* to divide. Fr. *couper*. In school language, *copin* is used by French boys in the sense of *companion*.

Copy, *s.* plenty, abundance. O. Fr. *copie*.

Corbe,³ *s.* raven. Fr. *corbeau*. “he be grit subtilite neuris-
sit tua zong corbeis in tua cagis,”⁴ &c.

Corbit, *adj.* crooked. Fr. *courbé*.

Corbulye, *s.* boiled leather. Fr. *cuir bouilli*.⁵

Cord, *v. n.* to agree. Fr. *corder*.⁶

“Sone war tha cordit on that samin kynd,”⁷ &c.

Cordon, *s.* a band. Fr. *cordon*. Cordonit, *wreathed*. Fr. *cordonné*.

Core, *s.* a company, a body of men. Fr. *corps*.

Corie, *v. a.* to curry leather; *corrier*, a currier. Fr. *corroyer*, *corroyeur*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 300, ll. 29, 125, 29, 126.

² G. Douglas, i. 91, 1.

³ See above, chap. vii. p. 135.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 181, ll. 34, 35. See p. 182, ll. 5, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26.

⁵ There is mention, by Froissart, of small

boats of the same stuff in 1360. *Vide* b. i. part 2, vol. i. p. 427, col. 1.

⁶ “Un autre plait en velt li duc cerjar,
Qu’il velt le duc al conte molt cordar.”

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 293; edited by Francisque-Michel: Paris, 1856—12mo.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 195, l. 48, 869.

Cormolade, *s.* having a rotten heart. Fr. *cœur malade*.
Corp, *s.* body.

“ With litill happing, nocht to ly our warm,
That neidfull war to keip thair corpis fra harme,”¹ &c.

Corperale, corporall, *s.* the linen in which the host was kept.
Fr. *corporal*.

Cors, corss, corce,² *s.* body.

“ For ma vices thair rang into his cors,
Nor thair wes hairis on his grittest hors.”³

“ Cruikit he wes, and unfeire of his cors,”⁴ &c.

“ Formois he wes, and of his passoun fair,
Clenelie of corce, richt plesand and preclair.”⁵

Dead body :—

“ The kingis cors into the samin quhile,
Tha buir and bureit in to Iona Yle.”⁶

“ And of his corce thai tuke of it sic cuir,
Solempnitlie put it in sepulture.”⁷

Corsgard, *s.* an abode. Fr. *corps de garde*.

Corssy, *adj.* big-bodied, corpulent. Fr. *corsé*; O. Fr. *corsus*.⁸

Cosch, coshe, *s.* a coach. Fr. *coche*.

Cossnent, *v.* to work at cossnent, to receive wages without food. O. Fr. *cust, ceust, à neant*.

¹ ‘The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ 31, 110.
vol. ii. p. 445, ll. 33,673, 33,674.

² See chap. ix. p. 152.

³ Ibid., vol. ii. p. 300, ll. 29,105, 29,106.

⁴ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 437, l. 57,138. See
vol. iii. p. 449, l. 57,530; vol. i. p. 384, l.
12,034; vol. ii. p. 336, l. 30,223; p. 364, l.

⁵ Ibid., vol. i. p. 320, ll. 10,130, 10,131.

⁶ Ibid., vol. ii. p. 336, ll. 30,245, 30,246.

⁷ Ibid., vol. i. p. 577, ll. 17,933, 17,934.

⁸ ‘Chron. de Bertrand du Guesclin,’ l.
17,629; vol. ii. p. 148.

Cotterie, *s.* provision to a place of habitation. Fr. *coterie*.

Counand, conand, *s.* contract. Fr. *convenant*.

Counter, *v. a.* to meet in battle. Fr. *rencontrer*.

“Suppois he wes into the grittar number,
Tha counterit him, and countit of na cummer,
With sic ane rusche that all the rochis rang.”¹

“The bairdit horss, that prickit our the plane,
With that counter wes maid to turn agane.”²

Countering, counterene, *s.* fighting. Fr. *rencontre*.

“That countering wes lyke an thunder crak,”³ &c.

“With counterene and skirmusche da and nycht.”⁴

Coup, *s.* cup. Fr. *coupe*. “ande reft the goldin alter,
. . . the coupis,”⁵ &c.

Coup, *s.* exchange, a good bargain. Fr. *coup*.

Coutch, *v. n.* to lay down, a term applied to the division of land among joint proprietors. Fr. *coucher*.

Coutcher, *v. n.* to crouch, Fr. *coucher*. Coutchit, *part. pas.* means *inlaid*.

Coveratour, *s.* a cover for a bed. Fr. *couverture*.

Cowardie, *v. a.* to surpass. O. Fr. *couarder*. It is used as a noun to signify the act of surpassing.

Cowntyr-palyss, contrary to. Fr. *contre-pal*, a heraldic term.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 283, ll. 28,601-28,603. l. 8466.

⁴ Ibid., vol. i. p. 325, l. 10,278.

² Ibid., vol. i. p. 248, ll. 7995, 7996. See vol. i. p. 332, l. 10,491.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 76, ll. 1-3.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 249, l. 8012. See p. 264,

Cowpon, *s.* a fragment. Fr. *coupon*.

“Birneis did birst and all in cowponis claif,”¹ &c.

Coy, *adj.* still, quiet. O. and mod. Fr. *coy*, *coi*.

Cozie, cosie, *s.* a corn-riddle. Fr. *cosse*, and thence *écosser*.

Cran, *s.* an iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle. Fr. *cran*.

Creische, creish, *s.* fat, grease. Fr. *graisse*. To *creish*, to grease. *Creishie* is greasy.

Crinch, *s.* a small piece, a piece broken off.

Crinch, crunch, *v. a.* to grind with the teeth, or with the feet, or in any way. Fr. *grincer*.

Croise, *v. a.* to mark by burning. Fr. *croisier*, from Lat. *crux*.

Crouchie, *adj.* having a hunch on the back; as a noun, a hunchback. Fr. *crochu*.

Crute, croot, *s.* a decrepit person. Fr. *croute*.

Cudger, cudgie, *s.* the blow given as a challenge to fight. Fr. *coucher*.

Cuddam, cuddem, *v. a.* to tame. Fr. *accoutumer*. Northern form *cotham*, with the meaning to satisfy with food. *Cuddum* also means a custom, and as an *adj.* tame.

Cuf,² *s.* a slap, or slight blow. O. Fr. *coiffe*.

Cuise, *s. f.* a matter, affair, thing, &c. (Gael.) Fr. *chose*.

Cuist, custroun, *s.* a rogue, a worthless fellow. O. Fr. *cuistre*.

“A little custron cuist.”³

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 312, l. 9882.

² ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 91, A.D. 1591.

³ “The Flyting betwixt Polwart and Montgomery.” (Watson’s ‘Collection of Poems,’ part iii. p. 2.) *Quistroun*, which oc-

Cullage, *s.* the characteristic mark of sex. Fr. *couille*.

Cullion, culyon, cullyeon, *s.* a poltroon; ¹ a person of disagreeable temper and manners (Banffs.). Fr. *couillon*.

Culuerene, *s.* a kind of cannon. "mak reddy zour cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerne bastardis," ² &c.

Culyour, ³ *s.* a cheat, a swindler. Fr. *cueilleur*.

Cunze, ⁴ *v. a.* to coin. O. Fr. *coigner*. "he tuik vitht hym ane riche quantite of gold and siluyr, cunzet and oncunzet." ⁵

Cunze, *s.* coin.

"Tha spulzeit alhail fra end to end,
Of siluer, gold, and all cunze wes kend," ⁶ &c.

Curbawdy, *s.* courtship. Fr. *cœur* and O. Fr. *bandir*.

Curie, *s.* search. Fr. *quérir*.

Curiositie, *s.* care.

"He confort thame with curiositie." ⁷

curs in "Kyng Alisaunder, l. 2511, 'Metrical Romances,' &c., by Henry Weber, vol. i. p. 106, means properly a *scullion*.

"Coistrons de cuisine
Font moult à doler."

—'De Marco et de Salemons,' st. ix. ('Nouv. Rec. de Fabliaux,' &c., vol. i. p. 417.)

The prose French Chronicle of the 'Brut of England,' which was translated by Caxton, describing the incident that furnished Warner with his beautiful history of 'Argentile and Cuaran,' says that King Edelf married Argentile, "à un quistron de sa cuisyne." This Caxton renders by "a knave of his kychen." We read in an older metrical redaction of the same story:—

"Entre eus le tenoient pur sot;
De lui fesoient lur deduit,
Cuaran l'appelloient tuit;
Car ceo tenoient li Breton
En lur language quistron."

—'Lai d'Havelok,' l. 256.

¹ 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' ch. ix.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 41, ll. 31, 32.

³ See above, chap. ii. p. 65.

⁴ See above, chap. vi. p. 117.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 109, ll. 1, 2.

⁶ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 441, ll. 57, 258, 57, 259. See p. 90, l. 45, 435; p. 518, l. 59, 816.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 130, l. 24, 019.

Anything done with care and skill :—

“ And greit desyre had always for to se
Sic coistlie werk of curiositie.”¹

Curious, *adj.* careful ; desirous of knowledge. Fr. *curieux*.

“ He gat on hir ane sone callit Fergus,
In all this warld wes nane mair curious.”²

“ Ane hound he had baith curious and bald,” &c.³

Curror, currou, curroure, currur,⁴ *s.* messenger. Fr. *coureur*.

Cursur, cursour, *s.* a war-horse. Fr. *coursier*.⁵

“ Quhilk war expert to ryde and rin ane speir,
On cursuris kene weill bardit for the weir,”⁶ &c.

Curteons, *s.* probably thick paper or pasteboard. Fr. *carton*.

Curtician, courtician, *s.* courtier. Fr. *courtesan*. “ in drede
that sum curtician alege trason on vs.”⁷

Custumarie, *s.* the office of the customs. O. Fr. *coustumerie*.

Dablet, daiblet, *s.* an imp, a little devil. Fr. *diable*.

Daible, *v. n.* to go about in a weak manner. Fr. *débile*.

Dall, *s.* a large cake made of sawdust, &c., used by poor
people for fuel. Fr. *dalle*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 570, ll. 37,611, 37,612.

² Ibid., vol. ii. p. 17, ll. 20,651, 20,652.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 543, l. 16,916.

⁴ ‘Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ vol. i. pp. 45,
52, 124, 267.

⁵ See above, chap. vii. p. 130.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 143, ll. 4754, 4755. See vol. i. p.

330, l. 10,406; vol. ii. p. 232, l. 27,075 ;
vol. iii. p. 176, l. 48,240 ; p. 179, l. 48,354 ;
p. 180, ll. 48,383, 48,387.

“ E granz chevaux corsiers e espaneis,” &c.

—‘Gérard de Rossillon,’ p. 338, edited by
Francisque-Michel : Paris, 1856—12mo.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 133, l.
27.

Dammys, dammeis, *s.* damage. Fr. *dommage*.

Dan, *s.* lord, sir, O. Fr. *damp*.

Dandil, *v. n.* to go about idly. Fr. *dandinier*. "To go gaping ill-favouredly." (Cotg.)

Dane, daine, dain, *adj.* gentle. O. Fr. *dain*.

Danton, dantoun, *v. a.* to subdue. Fr. *dompter*; O. Fr. *domter, donter*.

"'Betide me weal, betide me woe,
That weird shall never dantoun me.'
Syne he has kissed her rosy lips,
All underneath the Eildon tree."¹

Debait, *v. n.* to be diligent in procuring a thing. Fr. *débattre*.

To fight :—

"The cruell Scottis pertlie on that plane,
Ane rycht lang quhile debaittit hes agane,"² &c.

To defend :—

"Therefoir tha thocht at that tyme and tha nicht
But ony battell for to debait thair richt."³

Applied to territory : "and to eschaip [O. Fr. *eschapper*] sic tירranny, zour forbears hes debatit zour cuntre this mony zeiris be grit manhede and visdome."⁴

Applied to persons :—

"'And sen we haif sic help in our awin handis
And ma debait ws rycht weill with our brandis,'"⁵ &c.

¹ "True Thomas," st. vi.—'The Ballads of Scotland,' by Aytoun, vol. i. p. 38. 404, l. 32, 373; vol. iii. p. 22, l. 43, 186; p. 174, l. 48, 200; p. 224, l. 49, 857; p. 225, l. 49, 869.

² 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 595, ll. 38, 417, 38, 418. See vol. ii. p. 611, l. 38, 939.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 91, ll. 22-24.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 12, ll. 401, 402. See vol. i. p. 159, l. 5239; p. 239, l. 7697; vol. ii. p.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 118, ll. 46, 342, 46, 343.

Debait, *s.* a fight. Fr. *débat*.

“The Romanis knew it nicht nocht ellis be,
Bot other do into that tyme or de,
And mak debait than baldlie with thair brandis,
For all thair help than stude in thair awin hands,
That causit thame the baldar to abyde.”¹

Resistance by arms :—

“And all the Ylis tuke at his awin hand,
Without debait of ony or ganestand,”² &c.

State of opposition : “that iulius and pompeus culd
nocht baytht hef ane vrangus titil in ther debait.”³

Debaitment, *s.* contention. O. Fr. *debatement*.

Debaush, *v. a.* to waste. O. Fr. *desbaucher*; Fr. *débaucher*,
from *de*, and O. Fr. *bauche*, rank. *Debosh*, *debush*, signifies a
spendthrift, and *debosherie*, waste, in the North.

Debord, deboard, *v. n.* to depart; to go beyond proper
bounds, to go to excess. Fr. *déborder*. Hence *debording*,
debaurd, *s.* excess; departing from the right way.

Debout, *v. a.* to thrust. Fr. *débouter*.

Deburse, *v. a.* to disburse. Fr. *débourser*. *Debursing*, dis-
bursement.

Decoirment, decorment, *s.* decoration. O. Fr. *décorement*.

Decompt, *s.* an account. Fr. *décompte*.

Dedie, *v. a.* to dedicate. Fr. *dédier*. “the quhilk tracteit i
hef dediet ande direckyt to zour nobil grace.”⁴

Deesse, *s.* goddess. Fr. *déesse*. “thai promest to gyf hym

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 401, ll. 12,537-12,541.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 694, ll. 41,591, 41,592.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 183, ll.
25-27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7, ll. 12, 13.

ane grit some of moneye, for to paynt ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno." ¹

Defaik, *v. a.* to relax, to become a defaulter in respect of money. Fr. *défalquer*.

Defaitt, *part. pas.* defeated. Fr. *défait*. "for quhen the kyng of France ande his armye var deffait be the duc of Burbon," ² &c.

Defawtyt, *part. pas.* forfeited. Fr. *défaillir*.

Defeacance, ³ *s.* payment. "In the defeacance of money." ⁴

Defoul, *v. a.* to defile, to dishonour, to disgrace. O. Fr. *defouler*.

Defouling, *s.* the act of dishonouring.

"For the defouling of his dochter deir," ⁵ &c.

Degener, *v. n.* to degenerate. Fr. *dégénérer*. "O ignorant, abusit, ande dissaitful pepil, . . . ande degenerit fra the nobilitie of zour foir fadirs and predecessours," ⁶ &c.

Degestable, *adj.* concocted. Fr. *digestif*.

Degoutit, *part. pas.* spotted. Fr. *dégoutter*, to run drop by drop.

Degysit, *part. pas.* disguised. Fr. *déguiser*.

Deis, ⁷ *s.* a seat.

"The stane wes set vpone ane deis condng," ⁸ &c.

Deliuier, *adj.* active. O. Fr. *delivre*. Deliuerly, nimbly.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 11, ll. 20-22.

² Ibid., p. 89, ll. 5-7.

³ See chap. x. p. 166.

⁴ 'Accounts of David Murray, Sub-Collector of the Thirds of Benefices for Perth and Strathearn.'

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 124, l. 23,842.

⁶ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 72, ll. 1-5.

⁷ See above, chap. ii. p. 51.

⁸ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 444, l. 33,619.

Deluge, *v. n.* to dislodge. Fr. *déloger*.

Demand,¹ *s.* objection, calling in question.

“Into that place tuke purpois thair to byde,
The haill spulzie amang thame to devyde,
Richt equallie, without ony demand,”² &c.

Resistance :—

“This king Malcolme, that stalwart wes and stout,
In the passage with drawin sword in hand,
Still thair he stude, and made them sic demand,
Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by,”³ &c.

Demane, demaine, *v. a.* to treat; generally to ill-treat; in North, to inflict a bodily injury. O. Fr. *demainer*.

Demellit, *part. pas.* injured. *Demellitie*, hurt, properly from a contest or broil. Fr. *démêlé*, a quarrel.

Remember, *v. a.* to dismember. Dismembrare, *s.* one who maims another. O. Fr. *desmembrer*; Fr. *démembrer*.

Demont, *v. n.* to dismount. O. Fr. *desmonter*; Fr. *démonter*.

Dentelion, dentilioun, *s.* dandelion, (*Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn.) Fr. *dent-de-lion*.

Depair, *v. a.* to destroy. Fr. *dépérir*.

Depart, depert, *v. a.* to divide, to separate. *Départising*, *s.* division. O. Fr. *départir*.

Depesche, depische, *v. a.* to send away. O. Fr. *despêcher*; Fr. *dépêcher*.

“No pastor gewin to feid the flesche,—
All sic ze suld frome zow depesche,” &c.⁴

¹ See above, chap. x. p. 165, under *contraremand*. p. 469, l. 34,404; p. 471, l. 34,446.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 598, ll. 38,516-38,519.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 361, ll. 31,003-31,005. See vol. ii.

⁴ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 12, ll. 289, 290.

- Depescheit,¹ *part. pas.* despatched. O. Fr. *despesché*.
 Depesh,² *s.* despatch. Fr. *dépêche*.
 Deprise, *v. a.* to depreciate, to undervalue. O. Fr. *depriser*.
 Depulye, dispuilye, *v. a.* to spoil, to plunder. Fr. *dépouiller*.
 Depurse, *v. a.* to disburse. Fr. *débourser*. *Depursement, s.*
 disbursement.
 Depyit, *part. pas.* cut off. Fr. *dépiécé, dépiécer*—*de* and *pièce*;
 O. Fr. *depié*, mutilation.
 Deray,³ *s.* disorder. O. Fr. *desroy, desroi, desarrooy*; Fr.
désarrooi—from *des*, and *arrooi*.
 Dereglas, *s. pl.* loose habits, irregularities, &c. Fr. *dérégulé*.
 Dereyne, derene, derenye, *s.* contest, decision. O. Fr. *des-*
rene, desresne.
 Dereyne, derene, dereny, derenyhe, *v. a.* to contest, to de-
 termine a controversy by battle, to put out of order. O. Fr.
desreiner, desreener.
 Det, *s.* due, reverence. Fr. *dette*.

“Coell the king with great triumph hym met,
 Rycht reuerentlie doand to him his det.”⁴

Detbund, *adj.* bound by fate. Fr. *dette* and Eng. *bound*.
 Also from former word

Bound by duty :—

“And geue thay dewly do thair cure
 To euery kynd of Creature
 That they ar detbound for to do :
 I pray zow take gude hed heir-to.”⁵

¹ G. Douglas, i. 98, 28.

² ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 62, A.D. 1576.

³ ‘The Historie and Life of King James VI.,’ p. 53.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 573, ll. 17,847, 17,848.

⁵ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 13, ll. 343-346.

Deteriorat, *part. pas.* injured, rendered worse. Fr. *détérioré*.
 Detfull, detful, *adj.* bound in duty, dutiful.

“And do zow homage and reuerence,
 With all detfull Obedience.”¹

“bot zit my gude vil ande hartly intentione, ande my detful
 obediens, excedis the hartly intentione of the pure man,”² &c.

Deturne, *v. a.* to turn aside, to divert. Fr. *détourner*.

Devail, deval, devall, devald, *v. n.* to descend, to fall low, to
 bow; to stop, to cease.³ O. Fr. *devaler*.

Devail, devall, *s.* an inclined plane for a waterfall; a sunk
 fence. O. Fr. *devallée*.

Devancier,⁴ *s.* an ancestor, a predecessor. Fr. *devancier*.

Devise, devisse, devysse, dewyss, *v. n.* to talk; to communi-
 cate information; to narrate. Fr. *deviser*.

Devoir, *s.* duty. Fr. *devoir*.

“And quhen he saw that he culd cum na speid,
 To do his devoir be the way of deid,”⁵ &c.

Dewyss, diuiss, *v. a.* to divide. Fr. *diviser*.

Differr, *v. a.* to delay; *difference*, delay; *differer*, one who
 delays. Fr. *différer*.

Difficult, *v. a.* to put into a difficulty. O. Fr. *difficulter*.

Dimuneu, *v. a.* to lessen. Fr. *diminuer*. “bot zit, at sum
 tyme, god almychty, be his diuyne permissione, mittigatis,

¹ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ 3, 6, 48, 4; iii. 75, 2, 309, 4.
 p. 8, ll. 175, 176.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 8, ll.
 9-11.

³ ‘Clariodus,’ p. 56, l. 164. G. Douglas, i.

⁴ ‘Sir J. Melville’s Memoirs,’ “To his
 Son,” p. 5.

⁵ ‘The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
 vol. i. p. 525, ll. 16,362, 16,363.

augmentis, or dimuneuis baytht the gude operations and euil operations of the planetis." ¹

Dird, dirdum (Banffs.), *s.* a stroke, a blow. O. Fr. *dourder*.

Disbust, *s.* an uproar. O. Fr. *desboisté*; Fr. *déboîté*, out of its place.

Discomfisht, *part. adj.* overcome (Dumfr.) O. Fr. *desconfit*.

Discure, *v. a.* to observe accurately, to scan. Fr. *discourir*.

Dispend, *v. a.* to spend, to expend; *dispending*, *s.* expenses. O. Fr. *despendre*. Hence *dispending*, *s.* money to spend, expenses.

Dissobesance, *s.* disobedience. Fr. *désobéissance*.

Diton, *s.* a motto. Fr. *dicton*.

Divine, *s.* a soothsayer. Fr. *devin*.

Divisit, *pas. part.* appointed. O. Fr. *deviser*, to appoint; to arrange by dividing.

Doleance,² *s.* a lamentation, complaint; a statement or remonstrance in regard to grievances. Fr. *doléance*.

Domine,³ *v. n.* to rule, to assume the authority over. Fr. *dominer*.

Don, *s.* a gift, a donation (Ayrs.) Fr. *don*.

Dorn, *s. m.* a short cut or piece of anything (Gael.) Fr. *darne*, a slice of a fish.

Dorrity, doroty,⁴ *s.* a doll, a puppet; a female of a very small size. Fr. *Dorothée*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 56, ll. 30-33.

² "Queen Mary's Instructions," 'Melville's Memoirs,' p. 113, A.D. 1564; Calderwood,

'The True History of the Church of Scotland,' &c., p. 370, A.D. 1597, M.DCC.IV.—fol.

³ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 353.

⁴ 'Destiny,' vol. ii. p. 92.

Dot, dott, *s.* a dowry. Fr. *dot*.

Dot, *v. a.* to endow. Fr. *doter*.

“In Scotland syne, efter that he come hame,
All halie place of honour and of fame
He viseit syne in gude and clene intent,
And dotit thame with mony riche inrent.”¹

Double, *s.* a duplicate; an exact copy. Fr. *double*.

Doul'd, *pas. part.* fatigued; northern form, *dylt*, worn out with fatigue and sorrow. Fr. *deuil*.

Dout, doute, *s.* danger. Fr. *doute*.

“And blamit him richt soirlie for that thing,
Quhy that he sould, without caus or querrell,
Dispone himself into sic dout and perrell.”²

Doutsum, *adj.* full of danger.

“To apprehend thame doutsum wes and cummer,”³ &c.

Dowrier, dawariar, *s.* dowager. Fr. *douairière*.

Dragon, *s.* a paper kite.⁴ We read in an old English romance—

“The kyng dude sette out his dragoun,
And on his tent a gold lyoun.”⁵

Dresse, *s.* exhibition. Fr. *dresser*, to lift up.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 65, ll. 44,612-44,615; vol. ii. p. 367, l. 34,179. See ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 10, ll. 2, 24; p. 46, l. 1; p. 141, l. 2; p. 158, l. 8.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 278, ll. 28,442-28,444.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 641, l. 39,899.

⁴ In Barbour’s ‘Bruce,’ b. ii. l. 11, occurs

an expression, *raiss dragoon*, rise a standard. *Vide* ‘Etudes de philologie comparée sur l’argot,’ &c., p. 138, col. 2.

⁵ “Kyng Alisaunder,” l. 4300 (‘Metrical Romances,’ published by Henry Weber, vol. i. p. 178). See also ‘Le Bone Florence de Rome,’ l. 598, ap. Ritson, ‘Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.,’ vol. iii. p. 26; and ‘Aye d’Avignon,’ l. 1748, p. 54.

Dressin, *part. pas.* set in order. Fr. *dresser*, to put in order.

Dreurie, *s.* dowry. Fr. *douaire*.

Drogarie, *s.* drugs.

“As quha wald gif ane drogarie to the deid.”¹

Drogis,² *s.* drugs. “at that tyme straynge cuntreis var nocht socht to get spicis, eirbis, drogis,”³ &c.

Drouery, droury, *s.* unlawful love; a love token; a gift given by the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage. O. Fr. *druerie*.

Dugon, *s.* a term expressive of contempt. (Etrr. For.) O. Fr. *doguin*.

Dulcorait,⁴ *adj.* sweet. Fr. *édulcoré*.

Durandly, *adv.* without intermission. Fr. *durant*.

Dyschowyll, *adj.* undressed, unarrayed. Fr. *déchevelé*.

Dyte, *v. a.* to write, to compose. O. Fr. *diter*; *dite*, composition.

“Thair werkis all heirfoir to put in write
My pen wald irk, my self also to dyte
Wald grow als dull and sad as ony stone,”⁵ &c.

Dytemment, *s.* composition.

“Zit humelie, with hert Inteir,
I wald beseik zour Maiesteis,
My dytment did zou not displeis.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 135, l. 4496.

² See above, chap. ix. p. 158.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 145, ll. 23, 24. See p. 81, l. 1.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 32, 12.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 682, ll. 41, 245-41, 247.

⁶ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 19, ll. 528-530.

Edropic, *s.* one affected with dropsy. Fr. *hydropique*.
 "therefor thai may be comparit to the edropic,"¹ &c.

Effray, effraying, *s.* fear, terror. Fr. *effrayer*. *Effrayitly*,
adv. in fear.

" . . . thairfoir richt suddantlye
 In that effray thair armour kest thame fra,"² &c.

Eglie, *s.* a needle. Fr. *aiguille*.

Elementair, elementar, *adj.* elementary. Fr. *élémentaire*.
 "the fyrst part is the regione elementair."³

Elide, *v. a.* to crush. O. Fr. *élider*.

Empash, empesch, *v. a.* to hinder. Fr. *empêcher*. "the
 quhilk empeschis and obfusquis (Fr. *offusquer*) the beymis of
 the soune fra our sycht."⁴

Empeschment, *s.* hindrance. Fr. *empêchement*.

Empresowné, *s.* a prisoner. Fr. *emprisonné*.

Empress, empriss, emprise, enpress, enprise, *s.* an undertak-
 ing; exertion of strength. O. Fr. *emprise*.

Enbuschyt, enbuschment, *s.* ambush. O. Fr. *embuschement*.

Enbush, *v. n.* to lay an ambush. O. Fr. *embuscher*.

Enchaip, *v. n.* to cover the head. O. Fr. *enchaper*.

Enemy, *s.* a designation for the devil. O. Fr. *l'ennemy*.

Engrege, *v. a.* to aggravate. O. Fr. *engreger*.

Engreve, *v. a.* to annoy. Fr. *grever*.

Enprunteis, empruntis, *s.* borrowing money. Fr. *emprunt*.

Enracined, *part. pas.* rooted. Fr. *enraciné*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 126, ll. 7, 8.

² 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 212, ll. 26,494, 26,495.

³ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande, p. 47, l. 21. See ll. 25, 30.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 56, ll. 7, 8. See ll. 10, 15; p. 59, l. 27.

Ens, enze, *adv.* otherwise. O. Fr. *ains, ainz.*

Enselyt, *part. pas.* sealed. O. Fr. *enseelé.*

Ensens, *s.* incense. Fr. *encens.* "quhen ane pure man makkis ane sacrefeis, and throucht his pouerte he vantis ensens to mak the seremons of his sacrefeis, that sacrefeis sal be acceptabil befor the goddis."¹

Ensenze, *s.* insignia. Fr. *enseigne.* "there is nocht mony of zou that meritis to veyr the ensenze of the fleise, of the cokkil, nor of the gartan,"² &c.

Entailyeit, entailzeit,³ *part. pas.* formed out. O. Fr. *entailé.*

Entreprice, entrepris, entrepris, intrepric, *s.* enterprise. Fr. *entreprise.* ". . . quhar that fortune hes schauen hyr rycht aduerse contrar me, as is hyr vse to do to them that vndirtakkis difficil entrepricis."⁴ "and of this sort there intrepricis is manifest, fra the quhilk succedis perdition of body and gudis."⁵

Entres, enteres, *s.* entry. Fr. *entrée.*

Enveron,⁶ *adv.* around. Fr. *environ.*

Escart, escarte,⁷ *v. n.* to go aside. O. Fr. *escarter.*

Eschaip, eschap, eschaupt, *v. a.* to escape. O. Fr. *eschaper.* "quharfor til eschaip the danger and damage that,"⁸ &c. "i hef rehersit thir vordis in hope to eschaupt the detractioun of inuyful gramariaris."⁹

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 7, ll. 31-34.

² *Ibid.*, p. 149, ll. 13-15.

³ G. Douglas, i. 19, 26.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 15, ll. 15-17. See p. 97, l. 21; p. 132, ll. 9, 13.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 132, ll. 3-5.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 109, 18.

⁷ 'Clariodus,' p. 94, l. 1374.

⁸ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 117, ll. 10, 11. See p. 37, l. 6; p. 116, l. 8; p. 130, l. 34.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17, ll. 27-29.

Escharmousch, *s.* “phormion sau neuyr the iunyng of ane battel, vitht cruel escharmouschis in the ryding of forrais.”¹

Escheve, eschew, *v. a.* to accomplish. Fr. *achever*.

Espye, espyell, *s.* a spy. O. Fr. *espie*.

Essys, *s.* advantages. Fr. *aise*.

Euoir, *s.* ivory. Fr. *ivoire*. “Quhat sal be said . . . of castell ylione, quhilk hed al the portis of euoir bane.”²

Evaig, *v. n.* to wander, to roam. Fr. *vaguer*.

Evite, *v. a.* to avoid. Fr. *éviter*.

Evoy, nevoy, *s.* a grandson.³ Fr. *neveu*.⁴

“Thy nevoy als and of thi blude so neir,

Withoutin caus so saikles to gar sla?”⁵

Ewder, ewdruch; youthir, in the North, *s.* a hot smell, a disagreeable smell, steam or vapour rising from anything warm. Fr. *odeur*.

Excerse, exerce, exers, *v. a.* to exercise. Fr. *exercer*. “i thoct it necessair til excerse me vitht sum actyue recreatione.”⁶

To fulfil the duties of an office :—

“That samin tyme his office did exerce.”⁷

To dispense :—

“This nobill king perlustrit all his land,
Justice and law amang thame til exers.”⁸

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 14, ll. 29, 30. See p. 79, l. 13.

² Ibid., p. 20, ll. 26-28.

³ ‘A Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland,’ &c., p. 61.

⁴ Formerly the Scots said *a nevoy*, and the *n* passed from the substantive to the article oye.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 477, ll. 58,502-58,505.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 37, ll. 8, 9. See p. 9, l. 4.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 86, l. 45,287.

⁸ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 100, ll. 45,767, 45,768. See vol. iii. p. 106, l. 45,966.

To use, to employ :—

“ I zow beseik exerce zour strenth and nicht
For to defend zour barnis and zour wyffis,”¹ &c.

To try :—

“ As euirilk man hes ressonne for his richt,
For to exerce with power, strenth and nicht,
Be way of deid his purpois to fulfill,
Quhen he be resson can nocht cum thairtill.”²

To search :—

“ Furth that tha fuir for to exerce the land,
Intill all part quhair tha the Sutheroun fand,
Into Scotland the quhilk hed ony cuir
Of King Edward, or office of him buir,
Tha maid thame all without mercie to die,
Or hame in England suddantlie to fle.”³

It is used as a noun : “ to that effect, that throucht sic ex-
cerse, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruppit humours.”⁴

Exhause,⁵ *v. a.* to raise up, to elevate. Fr. *exhausser*.

Exoner, *v. a.* to free from any burden or charge. Fr. *ex-
onérer*.

Expede, *v. a.* to hasten. Fr. *expédier*.

Experiment, *v. a.* to know by experience. Fr. *expérimenter*.

“ ve ar veil experimentit, that quhen there multipleis ane grit
numir of sternis,”⁶ &c.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 116, ll. 46, 293, 46, 294. 8-10.

² Ibid., vol. iii. p. 155, ll. 47, 566-47, 569.

³ Ibid., vol. iii. pp. 184, 185, ll. 48, 533-48, 538.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 9, ll.

⁵ ‘Hymns and Sacred Songs,’ by Alex. Hume, p. 7, l. 6.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 56, ll. 34, 35.

Experiment, *s.* experience. Fr. *expérimenter*.

“The prince Malcum weill vnderstude and knew
Tha lordis all to him war leill and trew,
As he mycht knaw rycht weill be experiment.”¹

Explositioune, *s.* expulsion in disgrace. O. Fr. *exploder*.

Externe, *adj.* external. Fr. *externe*. “ande hes repulsit
vailzeantly al externe violens.”²

Extirpe, *v. a.* to extirpate. Fr. *extirper*.

Extravage, stravaig, *v. n.* to stroll, to wander, to go about
idly; to deviate in discourse from the proper subject; to speak
incoherently as one deranged. Fr. *extravaguer*.

Facetie,³ *s.* a merry conceit. Fr. *facétie*.

Falsor, falserie, *s.* a falsifier, a forger. Fr. *faussaire*.

Falt, faute, fawt, *s.* want, of whatever kind. Fr. *faute*.
“ande for falt of educatione and eruditione, thai be cum vane,
prodig [Fr. *prodigue*], ande arrogant,”⁴ &c.

Faltive, *adj.* faulty. O. Fr. *faultif*.

Famell, *s.* family. Fr. *famille*.

“His hous and famell, efter as I schew,
Onto sic riches and greit honour grew,”⁵ &c.

Faminitie, *s.* womankind. O. Fr. *femenie*.

“Friendlie affectioun of dochter deir,
Fair Alena befoir as ze mycht heir,
Quhilk wes the flour of all faminitie,
Hes causit thame so tender for to be.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 585, ll. 38,097-38,099.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 3, l.
33.

³ ‘Hymns and Sacred Songs,’ p. 10.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 142,
ll. 1-3.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 680, ll. 41,161, 41,162.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 573, ll. 17,849-17,852.

Famour, *adj.* having a good character. Fr. *fameux*.

Fannoun, fannowne, *s.* the sudarium, "a linen handkerchief carried on the priest's arm at mass." Fr. *fanon*.

Fardil, *s.* a large piece. It is most commonly applied to eatables. (Banffsh.) O. Fr. *fardel, fardeau*. "Un fardeau de bled noir,"¹ &c.

Farouchie, *adj.* savage. Fr. *farouche*.

Fassis, *s.* knots. O. Fr. *faissie*.

Fattrils, *s.* folds. O. Fr. *fatraille*, trash.

Faubourg, fabor,² *s.* suburb of a city. Fr. *faubourg*.

Feble, *v. n.* to become weak, to give way. Fr. *faiblir*.

Febilis, *v. a.* to enfeeble, to weaken. Fr. *faiblir*.

Felter, *v. a.* to entangle. O. Fr. *feultrere*; It. *feltrare*; Fr. *feutrer*. "hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, vas feltrit and trachlit out of ordour."³

Fenzetlie,⁴ *adv.* deceitfully. O. Fr. *feignement*.

"Ane messinger rycht sone he to him send,
Rycht fenzetlie with hartlie recommend,
Commandand him that he sould cum his wa."⁵

Ferter, feretere, fertour, fertor, *s.* a little coffer or chest, a casket. O. Fr. *fiertre*.

"Of Sanct Thomas translait wer the bonis
Intill ane ferter that tyme fra his graif,"⁶ &c.

Ferine, *s.* meal. Fr. *farine*.

¹ 'Les Contes et Discours d'Entrapel,' fol. 20, 21.

² *recto*. *Fardele* occurs in Barbour's 'Bruce,' b. ii. l. 827.

³ 'The Historie and Life of James VI.,' p. 6.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 68, ll.

⁴ See chap. xvii. p. 278, *sub voce* "Fenze."

⁵ 'The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 391, ll. 12, 251-12, 253.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 92, ll. 45, 489, 45, 490. See vol. iii. p. 106, l. 45, 961.

Feritie, *s.* violence. Fr. *fierté*.

Ferm, *v. a.* to establish, to make firm; to close, to shut up.

Fr. *fermer*.

Fermans,¹ *s.* an enclosure.

Ferme, *s.* rent. Fr. *ferme*.

Fier,² *s.* rate. O. Fr. *fuerve*.

Fier, feere, *s.* a standard of any kind.³

Fillat, fillet, *s.* the flank. Fr. *filet*.

Fine, fyne, *v. n.* to make an end, to give over. Fr. *finir*.

Firmance, *s.* state of confinement; stability. Fr. *fermer*.

Fittie, *adj.* neat. O. Fr. *faitis*. *Fet* is the form still in use in the North.

Flaket, *s.* a small flagon. O. Fr. *flasquet*; Fr. *flacon*.

Flat, *v. a.* to flatter. Fr. *flatter*.

Fleume, feume, *s.* phlegm. O. Fr. *flemme*, *feume*; Norm. *fleume*. "I sau ysope, that is gude to purge congelit fleume of the lychtis."⁴

Flotch, *s.* a big, unwieldy, untidy woman. O. Fr. *floche*.

Flum, *s.* flood. O. Fr. *flum*, water.

Flunkie, *s.* a servant in livery. O. Fr. *flanquier*, which Cotgrave explains, "to be at one's elbow for a helpe at need."

Foison, fusion, *s.* pith, substance; plenty. Fr. *foison*.

Fonte, found, *s.* cast-iron. Fr. *fonte*.

Force, *s.* the greater part. Fr. *force*.

Fostell,⁵ *s.* a vessel, a cask. O. Fr. *fustaille*.

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 85, 24.

² Vide 'Caledonia,' vol. ii. pp. 30-32, 149.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 67, ll.

24, 25. See p. 67, l. 23.

³ Vide 'Jamieson's Supplement,' *sub voce*,

⁵ G. Douglas, i. 80, 10.

vol. i. p. 403, col. 1.

Fouder, fudder,¹ *s.* lightning. Fr. *foudre*.

Fouttour, foutre, *s.* a term expressive of the greatest contempt, as *fottit, fouty, foutie, foutilie, foutiness*, &c. O. Fr. *fouter*, a scoundrel. In Portugal the same word is applied to itinerant tinkers, or mechanics, who come chiefly from Auvergne, or central France, on account of their vulgar use of the interjection *fouchtra*.

Foy, *s.* an entertainment given to one setting out on a journey. Fr. *voie*.

Franchis, *s.* sanctuary, asylum. Fr. *franchise*.

Frap, *v. a.* to destroy. Fr. *frapper*.

Frechure, *s.* coolness. Fr. *fraîcheur*.

Freiris, *s.* convent of friars. O. Fr. *frairie*.

Fretment, *s.* freight. O. Fr. *freter*.

Fridound, *part. pas.* quavered. Fr. *fredonné*.

Frone, *s.* a sling. Fr. *fronde*.

Fruct, *s.* increase. O. Fr. *fruit*; Lat. *fructus*. *Fructuous*, *adj.* fruitful.

Fuilyie, *v. a.* to get the better of. Fr. *fouiller*.

Fulye, *s.* a leaf. Fr. *feuille*.

Furisine, *s.* a steel to strike fire with. Fr. *fusil*.

Furmer, *s.* a flat chisel. O. Fr. *frémoir*.

Fusie, *s.* a ditch. Fr. *fossé*.

Fyne, *s.* end. Fr. *fin*.

Gab, *v. a.* to assail with somewhat impertinent language. O. Fr. *gaber*.

¹ 'Sir J. Melville's Memoirs,' p. 174.

Gagioun, *v. a.* to slander. O. Fr. *gagayer*, to mock.

Gallepyn, galopin, gulpin, *s.* an inferior servant in a great house. O. Fr. *galopin*.

Gambet, *s.* a gamble. Fr. *gambade*.

Gammonts, gammons, *s.* the feet of an animal. Fr. *jambe*.

Garbel, *v. n.* to make a hurly-burly. O. Fr. *garbouil*. *Garbulle*, *s.* a broil.

Gardnap, *s.* a cloth put below a dish to keep the table-cloth from being soiled. Fr. *garde* and *nappe*.

Gardon, *s.* reward, guerdon. O. Fr. *guerduin*, *guerredon*, *guerdon*.

“The messinger said, weill he wist thair will,
For na gardon that tha wald grant thairtill.”¹

Garnison,² garnisoun, *s.* garrison. Fr. *garnison*. “. . . quhen he pat ane garnison of tua thousand men vitht in the toune of sanct quintyne.”³

Garson, *s.* an attendant. Fr. *garçon*.

Gash, *v. a.* and *n.* to twist the mouth in contempt. Fr. *gauchir*.

Gaud, gawd, *s.* a trick. O. Fr. *gaudir*, to be jolly, frolicsome.

Gauges, *s.* wages. O. Fr. *guage*, *gaige*, *wage*, *gages*, money paid in surety for service.

Gavauling, gavauling, gavawilling, *s.* going about in an idle dissipated manner. O. Fr. *gavache* and *aller*.

Geal, *v. a.* and *n.* to freeze. Fr. *geler*. *Geal*, *s.* frost.

Geit, *s.* a fence. Fr. *guet*, a watch. *Geitit*, *adj.* fenced.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 402, ll. 32, 301, 32, 302.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 5, ll. 31, 32.

² See above, chap. xii. p. 191.

Gemmel, *s.* and *adj.* a twin. Fr. *jumeau, jumelle.*

Gest, *s.* motion of the body, gesticulation. Fr. *geste.*

Girnall, girnell, grainel, garnel, grinale, *s.* a granary; a chest for holding meal. Fr. *grenier.* The verb is *girnall.*

Gisarme, gisarne, githern, *s.* a hand-axe. O. Fr. *gisarme.*

Glamer, glamour, glamerie, gramarye, *s.* enchantment, witchcraft, magic, fascination. Fr. *grimoire.*¹

“Whate’er he did of gramarye,
Was always done maliciously.”²

Glar,³ *s.* mud, mire; the white of an egg. Fr. *glaire.* The verb is *glaur, glawr,* to bemire.

“That it sould nocht dishonorit be so far,
Vnder thair feit to stramp into the glar.”⁴

“for tua houris lang, baytht my eene greu as fast to gyddir as thai hed bene gleuit vitht glar or vitht gleu.”⁵

Glaster,⁶ *v.* to bark or bawl. O. Fr. *glatir.*

Gloy,⁷ *s.* withered blades from straw. Fr. *glai.*

Gobbat, gobbet,⁸ *s.* fragments, morsels. Fr. *gobet.*

Gofferd, goupferd, gowfre, *part., adj.* impressed with raised figures. Fr. *gaufre.*

¹ “Si ot devant la sale un pin,
Dont les branches furent d’or fin,
Tregetées par artimaire,
Par nigromance et par gramaire.”

—‘Le Roman de Troie,’ l. 6251, p. 253, col. 2.

In the “Mystère de S. Pierre et de S. Paul,” a devil says of Simon the Magician—

“Je l’os bien lire le grammaire :
Alons à ly ; il nous apelle.”

—‘Mystères inédits du XV^e siècle,’ publ. par

A. Jubinal, t. i. p. 69 : Paris, 1837—8vo.

² “The Lay of the Last Minstrel,” canto iii. st. xi.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 36, 15.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 266, ll. 28, 103, 28, 104.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 68, ll. 6-8.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 143, 26.

⁷ Ibid., iii. 198, 5.

⁸ Ibid., ii. 34, 3 ; 213, 12.

Gomeril, gomral, gamphriel, gummeril, in the North, *s.* a stupid person. O. Fr. *goinfre*.

Good-brother,¹ *s.* brother-in-law. Fr. *beau-frère*.²

Gouvernaill, *s.* government. Fr. *gouvernaill*; Lat. *gubernaculum*.

Gouge,³ *s.* wench. O. Fr. *gouge*.

Govirance, *s.* deportment. Fr. *gouvernance*, conduct.

Grainge, grange,⁴ *s.* corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries. Fr. *grange*.

Grandgor,⁵ *s.* a disease.

“Moir horribill als that tyme for till abhor,
No canker, fester, gut, or zit grandgor.”⁶

Grassil, grissel, grissil, *v. n.* to rustle. Fr. *grésiller*, to rattle like sleet.

Gratnized, *adj.* quilled. Fr. *égratigné*.

Gray mercies, an exclamation. Fr. *grand merci*.

Gree, *v. a.* and *n.* to agree, to come to terms. Fr. *agrèer*.

Gree,⁷ *s.* a step. Fr. (*de*)*gré*.

“This gude Hungus richt laulie on his kneis
Befoir the altar passit vp the grees,”⁸ &c.

¹ ‘The Dowie Dens of Yarow,’ st. x.

² Formerly the epithet *beau* was in French a term of courtesy which did not affect the following substantive:—

“*S. Louis*. . . Pour aide ad ce vous confere
Vostre fils Alphons, mon beau frere.
La reine Blanche. Beau fils, de vostre humilité
Vous me baillez très-grosse charge;
Mais ce non obstant je m’en charge
Avec mon beau fils de Poitiers.”

—‘*Le Mystère de Saint Louis*,’ p. 113, col. 1.

Cf. ‘*Les Chron. de Froissart*,’ Buchon’s ed., t. iii. p. 447, col. 2. The Scots had also *gud-father*, *gud-mother*, *gudame*.

³ ‘*The Fair Maid of Perth*,’ ch. xii.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 97, 32.

⁵ See above, chap. ix. p. 155.

⁶ ‘*The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland*,’ vol. ii. p. 313, ll. 29, 507, 29, 508.

⁷ See above, chap. i. p. 29.

⁸ ‘*The Bulk of the Cronicles of Scotland*,’ vol. ii. p. 366, ll. 31, 155, 31, 156.

Link in kindred :—

“Fra Gathelus all his genelogie
Onto him self he countit gre by gre.”¹

Grammatical term : “for quhou beit that ther be comparison of greis in euyrie thyng, that follouis nocht that the positieue gre and the comparatiue gre ar contrar tyl vthir, for gude and bettir are defferent in greis, and zit thai ar nocht contrar til vthirs.”²

Superiority :—

“Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree, and a' that.”³

Grunye, *s.* a promontory. Whence the name of “Cap Grinez” in Brittany.

Grunye, *s.* the mouth. O. Fr. *groing*. It is used as a verb, to murmur, to complain, to find fault with. (Banffs.)

Grynter,⁴ *s.* a grain dealer. Fr. *grainetier*.

Gudget, *s.* a trull. O. Fr. *gouge*.

Guede, *s.* a whit. Fr. *goutte*.

Gullion, *s.* a stinking, rotten marsh. Fr. *margouillis*.

Gulset, *s.* jaundice. Fr. *gueule*. “i sau . . . sourakkis, that vas gude for the blac gulset.”⁵

Gumphion, gumpheon, *s.* a funeral banner. Fr. *gonfanon*.⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland, vol. iii. p. 105, ll. 45,904, 45,905.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 183, ll. 31-35.

³ ‘A man’s a man for a’ that.’—Burns.

⁴ ‘Crim. Trials,’ p. 382, A.D. 1555.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 67, l. 5.

⁶ Mutes, bearing tall poles shrouded in black drapery are called in Scotland *gumstermen*; such being a corruption of *gonfalonier*, the bearer of *gonfalon*, or standard, in old ceremonial processions.”—‘Memoir of Robert Chambers,’ p. 108; Edinburgh and London, 1872—post Svo.

Gumplefaced, *adj.* chopfallen. O. Fr. *guimpe*, a veil.
 Gusehorn, guisern, *s.* the gizzard. Fr. *gésier*.
 Gussie, *s.* a coarse, lusty woman. O. Fr. *gousse*.
 Gust, geste,¹ *v. a.* to taste. O. Fr. *gouster*. *Gust*, *s.* relish.
 Gy, gye, *v. a.* to guide. O. Fr. *guier*. *Gy*, *s.* a guide.
 Gysis, gyss, *s.* manner. Fr. *guise*.

“Richt glorious as that tyme wes the gysis.”²

Gys, gysis, *v. a.* to disguise. Fr. *déguiser*, the first syllable, still preserved in *degysit*, being considered as an article.

Gysar, gysard, guizard, *s.* a harlequin, a masker.

Habound, *v. n.* to abound. O. Fr. *habonder*.

Hagbutar,³ *s.* musqueteer. “he renforsit the toune vitht victualis, hagbutaris, and munitions. for the hagbutars past neir to the camp of ther enemeis.”⁴

Hant, *v. a.* to practise. Fr. *hanter*.

Harigalds, haricles, *s.* the pluck of an animal. Fr. *haricot*.

Harrok,⁵ *s.* a cry for help. O. Fr. *haro*, *harou*.

“Thair wes no thing bot harrock, how and cry.”⁶

Hasardour, hasartour, a gambler. Fr. *hasardeur*. “Et celui qui joue as dez, le hasardeur,”⁷ &c.

“None hasardours at cards nor dyce,”⁸ &c.

¹ G. Douglas, i. 109, 13.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 130, l. 4354. See vol. i. p. 143, l. 4769; p. 149, l. 4951; p. 165, l. 5433.

³ See above, chap. xii. p. 195.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 6, ll. 10-12.

⁵ See above, chap. x. p. 168, *sub voce*

“Harro.”

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 124, l. 4148.

⁷ Nicolas Oresme, ‘Les Ethiques,’ Bk. iii.

⁸ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 12, l. 293.

Hasartry, *s.* gaming.

“Consumand all thair riches and thair rent,
On huris, harlottis, and in hasartry,”¹ &c.

Hash, *v. a.* to cut, to slash. Fr. *hacher*.

Heretour, *s.* an heir. Fr. *héritier*. “ande als zour grace beand absent fra zour only zong dochter, our nobil princes, and rychteous heretour of scotland.”²

Historiographie, *s.* an historian. Fr. *historiographe*.

“Historiographe of halie kirk is he.”³

Hostelar, hostellar, *s.* an inn-keeper. O. Fr. *hostelier*.

Hostelrie, hostellar, hostillarie,⁴ *s.* an inn. O. Fr. *hostellerie*.

Houris, *s.* matins. Fr. *heures*, a book of prayers for certain hours.

How, *s.* a mound. O. Fr. *hogue*, *hoge*.

Howsouris,⁵ *s.* coverings for a horse. Fr. *housse*.

Hoyes, *s.* a word used in proclamations to call attention. O. Fr. *oyez*.

Huscher, *s.* an usher. Fr. *huissier*, *huis*.

Impeach, impesch, impesche, impush, *v. a.* to hinder. O. Fr. *empescher*; Fr. *empêcher*. “quhilkis impeschit hym in that barbir strayinge cuntre,”⁶ &c.

Importabil, importable, *adj.* intolerable. O. Fr. *importable*.

Importance, *s.* means of support. O. Fr. *emport*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. ii, p. 23, l. 20, 832.
vol. i. p. 449, ll. 14, 030, 14, 031.

⁴ “Kinmont Willie,” st. vii.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 3, ll. 6-8.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 99, 30.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 4, ll.

11, 12. See p. 130, l. 22.

Incarnet, *adj.* of the colour of a carnation. Fr. *incarnat.*

Incorporand, *part. pas.* incorporating. Fr. *incorporer.*

Inhabitee, *s.* unfitness. Fr. *inhabilité.*

Inhabill, *v. a.* to enable. Fr. *habile.*

Interdyt, *v. a.* to interdict. Fr. *interdire*; *pas. part. interdit.*

“Syne interdytit all Scotland siclike,”¹ &c.

Intermell, *v. n.* to go amongst. Fr. *entremêler.*

“Quhair of thair horss so far than wes agast,
Thair wes no festnying that nicht hald thame fast;
No zit no man durst with thame intermell:
So wode tha war and as feyndis as fell,
And brake all lous ilkane out of his band,
Syne vp and doun tha ran ouir all the land.”²

To take in hand:—

“With sic mater I will not intermell.”³

Interteny, *v. a.* to entertain. Fr. *entretenir.*

Intertrik, *v. a.* to censure. Fr. *entre* and *triquer.*

Intruse, intruss, *v. a.* to go in illegally. O. Fr. *intrure*, *part. pas. intrus.* The noun is *intrusare.*

Invaisour,⁴ *s.* an invader. Fr. *envahisseur.*

Inveroun,⁵ *adv.* round about. Fr. *environ.*

Ipeuwed,⁶ *part. pas.* propped, supported. Fr. *appuyé.*

Isch, ische, *v. n.* to go out. O. Fr. *issir*, to go out.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronielis of Scotland,’ l. 7350.
vol. iii. p. 86, l. 45,290. See vol. iii. p. 90,
l. 45,419.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 397, ll. 55,745-55,750.
See vol. iii. p. 297, l. 52,324; vol. i. p. 228,

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 591, l. 18,372.

⁴ Bp. Lesley’s ‘History,’ p. 124.

⁵ G. Douglas, iv. 193, 12.

⁶ ‘The Pistill of Susau,’ st. vi.

“thai purposit mony maneyrs to ische furtht fra that strait place.”¹

“Ane vther tyme the citineris war boun,
And with greit power ischit of the toun
Vpoun the Scottis for to mak ane trane,”² &c.

Jacintyne, *s.* the hyacinth. Fr. *jacinthe*.

Jangle, *v. n.* to prattle. O. Fr. *jangler*.

Janglour, *s.* a prattler. O. Fr. *jangleur*.

Jedge, *s.* a gauge. Fr. *jauge*.

Jockteleg, *s.* a folding knife. The etymology of this word remained unknown till an old knife was found having this inscription, *Jacques de Leige*, the name of the cutler. There is an exact analogy with the Fr. *eustache*, undoubtedly a proper name transferred to the instrument.

Jocky-landy, *s.* a nursery term, denoting a lighted stick, wisp, or anything blazing, given as a plaything to children. As stated by Jamieson, who quotes Brand's ‘Popular Antiquities,’ vol. i. p. 85, the English had a sort of puppet, formerly thrown at, in Lent, like shrove-cocks, and called *Jack-a-Lent*; but the word *landy* seems to be a reminiscence of a celebrated French fair, where, likely, there was plenty of toys.

Jonette, *s.* a species of flower. Fr. *jaunet d'eau* (*nuphar luteum*); *jaune*, yellow.

Jorney, jornay, journé,³ *s.* day's-work; battle; warlike expedition. Fr. *ournée*.

¹ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 101, vol. iii. p. 414, ll. 56, 329-56, 331.
ll. 19, 20.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 315, 11.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

Journellie, *adv.* daily. Fr. *journallement*.

Keage, keyage, *s.* duty paid at a quay. O. Fr. *queage, quayage, kayage*.

Killyvie, *s.* a state of alertness. Fr. *qui vive?*

Labour, laboure, *v. a.* to plough. Fr. *labourer*. The noun is *labourin*.

Ladnaire, lardner, *s.* a larder. O. Fr. *lardier*.

Lansand,¹ *part. pres.* skipping; running. Fr. *lancer*.

Latit, latyt,² *part. pas.* plated with silver or tin. Fr. *latter*.

Latoun, lattoun,³ *s.* a mixed metal, probably brass. Fr. *laiton*.

Lauandrie, *s.* a laundry. O. Fr. *lavanderie*.

Laurere, lorer, *s.* laurel. Fr. *laurier*.

Laych, *v. n.* to linger. Fr. *lâcher*, to slacken.

Layndar, lauender, lauander, lavander, lavendar, *s.* a laundress. Fr. *lavandière*.

Laynere, *s.* a strap, a thong. Fr. *lanière*.

Le, lie, a sort of demonstrative article often prefixed to the name of a place or thing, in early Scottish deeds, signifying *the*, as in French.

Lemane, *s.* a sweetheart. Fr. *l'aimant*.

Lemanrye, *s.* an amour.

Lent-fire, *s.* a slow fire. Fr. *lent*.

Leveré, leveray, *s.* delivery; gift. Fr. *livrer*.

Ling, lyng, *s.* a line. Fr. *ligne*.

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 251, 16.

² Ibid., iii. 126, 149; 145, 14.

³ Ibid., iii. 145, 14; 195, 24.

Lingel, lingle,¹ *s.* shoemaker's thread; a bandage. Fr. *ligneul*.

Loon, lown, *s.* a boy; a man of bad character. O. Eng. *loon* or *lown*. The word occurs in Fr. nearly in the same form in the same sense:—

“ . . . J'ameroye mieulx
Estre en ung assault mort trouvé
Que d'estre pour couart prouvé,
Car certes je ne suis pas *lomme*.”²

Lyardly, *adv.* sparingly. Fr. *liarder*, “to get poorly, slowly, or by the penny;” from *liard*, a small coin.

Lyart,³ *adj.* grey-haired. O. Fr. *liart*.

Lymouris, lymmour, limnaris,⁴ *s. pl.* the shafts of a cart or chariot. Fr. *limons*.

Lynage, *s.* lineage. Fr. *lignage*.

“Quhilk suld be mine be law of rycht lynage
Of Hungus blude,”⁵ &c.

“Thay suld be of ane lynage leill.”⁶

Maber, marbyr, *s.* marble. Prov. Fr. *mabre*. . . . “quhilk vas ane grauer of imagis of marbyr stone.”⁷

Macrell, makerell, pedemakrell, *s.* a pimp, a bawd. Fr. *maquereau*, *maquerelle*.

Mamable, *adj.* easily managed. Fr. *maniable*.

Mamuk, *s.* a fictitious bird. Fr. *mammuke*.

¹ Vide Nares's 'Glossary,' *sub voce*.

vol. ii. p. 407, ll. 32,454, 32,455. See vol.

² 'Le Mystère de Saint Louis,' p. 188,
col. i.

ii. p. 481, l. 34,768.

³ G. Douglas, iii. 28, 15.

⁶ 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,
p. 15, l. 385.

⁴ Ibid., i. 17, 26; iii. 233, 21.

⁷ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 129,

⁵ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' l. 9.

Mangit, *s.* frantic. Fr. *maniaque*.

“And vther sum war of ane vther kynd,
Richt mad and mangit, wod out of thair mynd.”¹

Mank, mankyt,² *adj.* maimed, weak. Fr. *manchot*.

Man-miln, maun-miln, *s.* a hand-mill. Fr. *main*, and *moulin*.

Manys, *s.* a house. O. Fr. *manse*.

Mares, marres, *s.* a marsh. Fr. *marais*.

Maretym, *s.* a dweller on the sea-coast. Fr. *maritime*.

“The maretyms that duelt neir be the cost,
Bayth men and guidis dreidand suld be lost,
Rycht fast tha fled quhill tha come to the king,
And schew till him the fassone of that thing.”³

Margret, *s.* a pearl. O. Fr. *marguerite*.

“Adornit wes with mony pretious stone,
With diamontis ding, and margretis mony one.”⁴

Margulyie, margullie, *v. a.* to disfigure; to mangle. O. Fr. *margoiller*, *marguiller*, to trample in water.

Mariken, marrekynne,⁵ *adj.* of or belonging to goat-skin. Fr. *maroquin*.

Marrow, *s.* a companion, a fellow, an associate. Fr. *mari*, *marie*. Marrow seems to have existed in English:—

“Pore husbondes that had no marrowes,
Ther wyfes broghtt hom on whelebarows,
For thei had no waynes.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. ii. p. 632, ll. 39,587, 39,588.

² G. Douglas, ii. 222, 1; iii. 305, 17.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 152, ll. 5037-5040.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 367, ll. 31,187, 31,188.

⁵ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 391, A.D. 1596.

⁶ ‘The Huntynge of the Hare,’ l. 247.

⁶ ‘Metrical Romances,’ &c., edited by Henry Weber, vol. iii. p. 290.

“You took our sister to be your wife,
And thought her not your marrow;
You stöle her frae her father's back,
When she was the Rose o' Yarrow.”¹

Martyr, *v. a.* to cut down; to injure severely; to spoil in any way whatever. O. Fr. *martyrer*; Fr. *martyriser*.

Mawsie, *s.* a drab, a trollop, a senseless and slovenly woman. Fr. *maussade*.

May,² *s.* mistress. Fr. *mie*, *amie*.

Meirdel, *s.* a confused crowd of people or animals, a numerous family of little children, a huddle of small animals. (Moray.)

Fr. *merdaille*.³

Mella, mellay, *adj.* mixed. Fr. *mêlé*.

Mellyne, melling, *s.* mixture. Fr. *mélange*.

Melze, malze, *s.* a coat of mail. Fr. *maille*.

“The Millane melzeis mendit nocht ane myte,
The brandis bricht sa bitterlie did byte.”⁴

Menage, *s.* a friendly society. Fr. *ménage*.

Merlins, *interj.* a word of surprise. Fr. *merveille*.

Mertrik,⁵ *s.* a martin. O. Fr. *marte*; Fr. *martre*.

“So at the last it hapnit him to wend
On to the toun that tyme of Inuernes,
Quhair mony schip of merchandice thair wes,
Quhilk in the tyme wer cuming out of France
With quheit and flour, and wyne of Orleance,

¹ “The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow,” st. ii.—
‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ by Aytoun. See
st. iii.

² ‘Memoire of the Somervilles,’ vol. i. pp.
336, 337.

³ Vide ‘Chron. de P. Cochon,’ p. 430; Al.
Chartier, ‘Des quatre Dames;’ Cl. Marot,

2, ép. du coq-à-l'âne; Rabelais, b. i. ch.
33.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 235, ll. 7555, 7556. See vol. i. p.
434, l. 13,547; vol. ii. p. 286, l. 28,694.

⁵ See above, chap. iv. p. 98, and chap. vii.
p. 134.

And for till by thair merchandice agane,
 As selch and salmone, scuir, pellat and pran;
 For fox and fulmart and of mertrik skin,
 Anew thair wes tha landis than within,
 Of woll and hyde thai gat at abundance
 To fraucht thame with agane home into France."¹

Message, *s.* an embassy. Fr. *message*.

Mewith, *3 p. v.* changes. Fr. *muer*.

Mewt, *v. n.* and *a.* to mew as a cat; to speak, in the North.

O. Fr. *miaulde*.

Millygant, *s.* a false person. O. Fr. *male gent*.

Misfalt, *s.* a misdeed. O. Fr. *mesfaire*.

Mister, myster, *s.* craft. O. Fr. *mestier*.

Mittle, *v. a.* to hurt. Fr. *mutiler*.

Moit,² *s.* a crumb, a small piece of anything. Fr. *miette*.

Moit, mote,³ *s.* a hill, height, eminence. O. Fr. *motte*.

Mollets, *s.* fantastic airs. Fr. *mollet*.

Mollett,⁴ *s.* boss or stud used as ornament of bridles. Fr. *molette*.

Moraine, *adj.* swarthy. O. Fr. *morin*.

Morgue, *s.* a solemn face. Fr. *morgue*, a serious countenance.

Morsell,⁵ *s.* bite. O. Fr. *morsel*.

Mortfundit,⁶ *part. pas.* cold as death. Fr. *morfondu*.

Mort-head, *s.* a death's-head. Fr. *tête de mort*. The term *mort* occurs in various other expressions.⁷

¹ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. pp. 150, 151, ll. 4991-5001.

"E li quens Guenes en fut mult anguisable;
 De sun col getet ses grandes pels de martre,
 E est remés en sun bliat de palie."

—'Chanson de Roland,' st. xx. ll. 301-303; original edition, p. 12.

² G. Douglas, iv. 226, 10.

³ Ibid., ii. 110, 11; 139, 25; iii. 80, 13.

⁴ Ibid., iii. 100, 2.

⁵ Ibid., i. 20, 3.

⁶ Ibid., iii. 78, 18.

⁷ Vide Jamieson's Dictionary, and above, chap. vii. p. 135.

Mosted, *adj.* crop-eared. (Moray.) Fr. *mousse*.

Mot, *s.* a word. Fr. *mot*.

Moutchit, *s.* a disrespectful name applied to a child. O. Fr. *mouschette*, a small fly.

Mowence, *s.* dependence. Fr. *mouvance*, a term in law.

Moy,¹ *s.* a measure of capacity. O. Fr. *mui*; Fr. *muid*, a measure that varied in different places. "Un mui de sel" is equivalent to "ane moy of salt," mentioned in Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. *Mui* is another form used by the author of 'The Complaynt of Scotlande: "annibal sent to cartage thre muis of gold ryngis."

Multure, mouter, muture, *s.* the fee for grinding grain. Fr. *mouture*.

"When ye come to my father's mill,
Ye shall grind muture free;
Now we're met, nae mair to part,
Until the day we dee."²

Munsie, *s.* a term of contempt. Fr. *monsieur*.

Murgeon, *v. a.* to mock by making faces. Fr. *morguer*.

Murgeon, morgoun, *s.* murmur.

Muschet, *part. pas.* spotted or notched. Fr. *moucheté*.

Muschinprat, *s.* a bad deed, a trick. O. Fr. *meschant*, and *prat*.

Mush, *s.* one who goes between a lover and his ladye-love.

Fr. *mouche*, a fly.

Mychare, *s.* a mean fellow. Fr. slang, *niché*.

Neaphle, *s.* a thing of no value. Fr. *nipes*.

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 220, 2.

by Peter Buchan—Reprint, 1875. See above,

² "The Miller's Son," Part II. st. 12, p. 120, vol. ii.—'Ancient Ballads and Songs,'

chap. x. p. 169.

Neff, *s.* the nave of a church. Fr. *nef*.

Newo,¹ *s.* nephew. Fr. *neveu*.

Non obstant, *prep.* notwithstanding. Fr. *nonobstant*.

Non sount, *s.* a term denoting a base coin. The name *non sount* was given to a debased Scottish coinage, because it bore the arms of Francis and Mary, with this legend: "Jam non sount duo, sed una caro."² In Fr. *non sount* meant a eunuch.³

Nourice, nourrice, nurish,⁴ *s.* a nurse. Fr. *nourrice*. Other forms are *noyris*, *noryss*, *nurice*, and *nurreych*.⁵

"O still my bairn, nourice,
Still him if you can."⁶

Nouvelles, novellis,⁷ *s. pl.* news, tidings. Fr. *nouvelles*.

Novity, *s.* novelty. Fr. *nouveauté*.

Obfusque, *v. n.* to darken. Fr. *offusquer*.

Obtemper, *v. a.* to obey. Fr. *obtempérer*.

"The lordis all that war into Pec[h]tland
That tyme wald nocht obtemper his command,"⁸ &c.

Odour, *s.* nastiness, filth. Fr. *ordure*.

Ogrie, ogress, *s. m.* and *fem.* a giant, male and female, supposed to feed on children. (Roxb.) Fr. *ogre*, *ogresse*.

¹ King James V. of Scotland to King Henry VIII., *apud* Ellis, 'Original Letters,' vol. i. p. 252.

² Laing's note in 'Keith,' i. 403. 'Calendar of State Papers,' foreign series, of the reign of Elizabeth, 1558-1559, p. 510: London, 1862—8vo.

³ *Vide* Cholières's 'Contes,' vol. ii., quoted by Leroux, 'Dictionnaire comique,' &c., t. ii.

p. 216.

⁴ 'Melvill's Diary,' p. 152.

⁵ *Vide* Jamieson's Dictionary, and 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 207, A.D. 1590.

⁶ "Lamkin," st. 14. See st. 13, 15, &c.

⁷ Bp. Lesley's 'Hist. of Scotland,' p. 166, A.D. 1542.

⁸ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 12, ll. 20, 511, 20, 512.

Oist,¹ *s.* a host, an army. O. Fr. *ost*.

“On him that tyme greit travell he did tak
Ouir all Scotland, and maist of his awin coist,
For to furneis ane grit armie and oist,”² &c.

Oist, *v. n.* to go to war, to carry on war. O. Fr. *ostoier*.

“Thair vse wes than in oisting, quhilk wes gude,
To suffeis thame with litill sleip and fude,
Quhen mister wer,”³ &c.

Oragrus, *adj.* stormy. Fr. *orageux*.

Oranger, *s.* an orange. Fr. *oranger*, the name of the tree.

Oratour,⁴ *s.* an ambassador. O. Fr. *orateur*.

Ordinar, *n.* the usual state of health. Fr. *ordinaire*.

Orere, oroure, *interj.* avaunt. Fr. *arrière*.

Orfarie,⁵ *s.* work in gold.

“Her paytrel⁶ was of irale fine,
Her crupper was of orfarie,”⁷ &c.

Orison, *s.* an oration. Fr. *oraison*.

Oroshen, *s.* “a savage-behaved individual—probably from
Fr. *ourson*, a bear’s cub”—‘Galovidian Encyclopedia.’

Orphling, *s.* an orphan. Fr. *orphelin*.

Oshen, *s.* a person of mean disposition. Fr. *oison*, a little
goose, a ninny.

Ostler, *s.* an innkeeper. O. Fr. *hostelier*.

¹ See above, chap. xii. p. 197.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 378, ll. 31,510-31,512. See vol. ii.
p. 380, l. 31,584; p. 390, ll. 31,928, 31,935;
p. 473, l. 34,532.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 474, ll. 34,547-34,549.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 24.

⁵ See above, chap. v. p. 110.

⁶ See above, chap. xii. p. 193.

⁷ “Thomas of Ercildoune”—‘The Bal-
lads of Scotland,’ by W. E. Aytoun, vol. i.
p. 28.

Ostrye, ostie, *s.* an inn. O. Fr. *hostellerie*.

Ourn, *v. a.* to adorn. Fr. *orner*.

Outreyng, *s.* extremity. Fr. *outrer*, to carry things to the utmost.

Pace, Pasch, Pasche, Pashe, Peace,¹ *s.* Easter. O. Fr. *Pasque*.

Pais, pase, *v. a.* to poise; to lift up. Fr. *peser*.

Paithment, *s.* pasture. O. Fr. *paissement*.

Palaver, *s.* idle talk; vain conduct. O. Fr. *palabre*; Sp. *palabra*.

Pale, peel, pell, *v. a.* to call on. Fr. *appeler*. When one sees a *dead-candle*, he demands whose death it betokens.

Pall,² *s.* a rich dress. O. Fr. *paile*.

Palwerk, *s.* spangled work. Fr. *paille*.

Palyard, *s.* a blackguard. O. Fr. *paillard*, one who lies on straw, *paille*.

Palzeon, palzeone, *s.* tent. O. Fr. *paveillon*, *paveillon*.

“Syne plantit doun his palzeonis on ane plane.”³

Pantenerer, *adj.* like a rascal. O. Fr. *pautonnier*.

Parage, *s.* extraction. Fr. *parage*.

“This ilk Henrie ane zoung sister hed he,
Callit wes Jane, plesand of hie parage,”⁴ &c.

¹ ‘The Tod’s Confessioun to Freir Wolf,’ l. 110; ‘The Wolf, the Foxe, and the Cad-gear,’ l. 203; ap. Henryson, pp. 131, 189; ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 463*, A.D. 1565; ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ pp. 165, 274, 297, &c.

² G. Douglas, ii. 57, 30; iv. 53, 31.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 223, l. 49,818. See vol. i. p. 190, l. 6176; p. 339, l. 10,683; p. 399, l. 12,457; vol. iii. p. 224, l. 49,861.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 91, ll. 45,473, 45,474.

Pardie, *perdé*, *adv.* verily, indeed. Fr. *par Dieu*.

“Thomas dwelt in that soláce,
More than I you say, pardie ;
Till on a day, so have I grace,
That lovely ladye said to me.”¹

Park, *s.* a pole. Fr. *perche*.

Park, *v. a.* to perch. Fr. *percher*.

Parle, *s.* speech. Fr. *parler*.

Paroche, *s.* parish. O. Fr. *paroche* ; Fr. *paroisse*.

“Into the first than hes desyr wes sua,
Ilk paroche kirk without exceptioun pa
Four markis stirling,”² &c.

Parsenere, *s.* a partner. O. Fr. *parsonnier*.

Parten, *perten*, *v. n.* to belong to. Fr. *partenir*. “to gif ane
assalt to the cite of lucere, quhilk partenis to the romans.”³

“And mekill moir no I haif in memorie,
The quhilk pertenis nothing to this storie.”⁴

Partiment, *s.* division. O. Fr. *partement*.

Party, *partie*, *s.* an opponent. Fr. *parti*.

Party, *s.* part, degree. Fr. *partie*.

Patene, *s.* the cover of a chalice. Fr. *patène*.

Pauce, *v. n.* to dance with rage. Fr. *pas*.

Pawmer, *s.* the palm-tree. Fr. *palmier*.

¹ “Thomas of Ercildoune”—‘The Ballads of Scotland,’ by W. E. Aytoun, vol. i. p. 34.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 127, ll. 46,670-46,672. See vol. ii. p. 294, l. 28,930.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 98, ll.

26, 27. ⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 73, ll. 44,870, 44,871. See vol. ii. p. 6, l. 20,333 : vol. iii. p. 114, l. 46,233 ; p. 130, l. 46,781.

Pawmie, *s.* a stroke on the hand. O. Fr. *paumée*.

Pay, *s.* region. Fr. *pays*.

Pay, *v. a.* to satisfy; to beat. Fr. *payer*. It is used as a noun to signify *satisfaction*.

Payane,¹ payne, *adj.* pagan. Fr. *payen*.

Paysand,² *adj.* heavy. Fr. *pesant*.

Pece,³ piece, *s.* a vessel for holding liquids. Fr. *pièce*.

“Haiffand all thing neidful for men of weir,
With gold and silver, and with houshald geir,
With riche veschell war all of silver fyne,
Baith dische and plait, and pecis for the wyne,”⁴ &c.

Peenjure, *v. a.* (Ayrsh.) to hamper, to confine. O. Fr. *ponçoïr*, a bolt.

Peer, peere,⁵ pere,⁶ *adj.* equal. O. Fr. *peer*, *per*. It is used as a verb, to equal.

Peis, *v. a.* to make silence. Fr. *faire paix*.

Pend, *s.* an arch. Fr. *pendre*. *Pended*, *pendit* means *arched*.

“That tyme on Forth thair wes ane brig of tre,
But pend or piller, vpon trestis hie,
Quhair he that tyme ane mekle better brig,
With pend and pillar of stane and lyme gart big,”⁷ &c.

Penty, *v. a.* to strike. Fr. *pointer*, to give a blow with the point of a sword. It is also used as a noun.

Peppin, *v. a.* to cocker. O. Fr. *popine*, a puppet.

Per, *v. n.* to appear. O. Fr. *parer*.

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 228, 8.

² Ibid., iii. 36, 9.

³ See above, chap. iii. p. 59.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 405, ll. 56,041-56,044. See vol.

iii. p. 406, l. 56,060.

⁵ ‘The Pistill of Susan,’ st. iii.

⁶ Douglas’s ‘Virgil,’ 366, 48.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 441, ll. 33,555-33,558.

Perceptioun, *s.* the act of gathering or receiving rents, &c.
Fr. *perception*.

Perconnon, percunnance, *s.* condition. Fr. *par* and *convine*.

Perdews, *s.* the forlorn hope. Fr. *enfants perdus*.

Perdue, *adj.* driven to the last extremity. Fr. *perdu*.

Peremptoir, *adj.* peremptory. Fr. *péremptoire*. "bot zit i vas lang stupefact ande timide, for falt of ane peremptoir conclusion,"¹ &c.

Perfay, *adv.* verily. Fr. *par* and *foi*.

Perfurnis, perfurmeis, *v. a.* to accomplish. Fr. *parfournir*.

Perlassent, *pres. part.* parleying. Fr. *parlant*.

Peronal,² *s.* a girl, a young woman. O. Fr. *péronelle*.

Pers, peirs,³ *adj.* sky-coloured, blue. O. Fr. *pers*.

Perticiane, *s.* an adept. Fr. *praticien*, a practitioner in law.

Pertroubil, *v. a.* to annoy. O. Fr. *partroubler*.

Pewtena, *s.* a whore. Fr. *putain*.

Peyster, *s.* one who feeds voraciously. O. Fr. *paistre*.

Picken, *adj.* pungent to the taste. Fr. *piquant*.

Pickie-man, *s.* a miller. Fr. *piqueur de meule*, pricker of wheat-stone.

Piege, *s.* a trap. Fr. *piège*.

Pile, pyle, *s.* the soft hair which appears on the chin of a youth; a tender blade; a single grain. Fr. *poil*.

Pilgren, *s.* a pilgrim. O. Fr. *pelegrin*.

Pinalds, *s.* a spinnet. O. Fr. *espinet*.

Pinch, punch, *s.* an iron lever. Fr. *pince*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 6, ll. 1. 231; ap. Dunbar, vol. i. p. 69.
33, 34.

³ G. Douglas, iv. 83, 18.

² 'The Twa Maryit Wemen and the Wedo,'

Pinsal,¹ pynsall,² pensall, *s.* streamer. O. Fr. *penoncel*.

“With mony pynsall panetit war preclair,”³ &c.

Plainyie, *v. n.* to complain. Fr. *plaindre*.

Plede, pleid, pleyd, *s.* debate, quarrel; care. Fr. *plaid*. It is used as a verb, to contend.

“Thair wes sum thair that cruell counsall gaif,
Gif euer he thocht gude pece or rest to haif
Into Britane, and bruke it out of pleid,
For to stryik of Arweragus his heid.”⁴

“And endit wes that time all pley and pleid.”⁵

“Thus endit scho that first begouth that pleid.”⁶

Plummet,⁷ *s.* the pommel of a sword. O. Fr. *plombeau*.

Poesie,⁸ *s.* poetry. Fr. *poésie*.

Poiner; piner in Banffs., *s.* one who cuts peats. O. Fr. *pionier*, with the same meaning.

Poinyel, *s.* a bundle carried by one when travelling. O. Fr. *poignal*; from Fr. *poignée*.

Policy, pollece, *s.* the pleasure-grounds round a mansion. Fr. *police*.

Pomerie, *s.* an orchard. Fr. *pommeraié*.

Pomet, *s.* pomatum. Fr. *pommade*.

Ponyeand, *adj.* piercing. Fr. *poignant*.

Port, *s.* the gate of a town. Fr. *porte*.

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 141, 4.

² See above, chap xii. p. 197.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 435, l. 57,057. See vol. iii. p. 169, l. 48,025; p. 187, l. 48,614; p. 215, l. 49,559; p. 232, l. 50,114; p. 233, l. 50,169:

vol. i. p. 379, l. 11,893.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 228, ll. 7343-7346.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 114, l. 3861.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 494, l. 35,202.

⁷ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. iii. p. 21, A.D. 1597.

⁸ ‘J. Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 307.

Portage,¹ *s.* baggage. Fr. *portage*.

Porte (to porte on), *v. a.* to bring on, to direct. Fr. *porter*.

Poss, pouss, *v. a.* to push. Fr. *pousser*. It is used as a noun.

Potingar,² *s.* a druggist.

“Sayand he wes ane potingar richt fyne,
And had grit prattik of all medicyne,”³ &c.

Pounse, punse, *v. a.* to cut, to carve, to engrave. Fr. *poncer*.

Prattik, prettik, pracktik, pratique,⁴ *s.* practice, stratagem in war. Fr. *pratique*.

Pray, *s.* a meadow. Fr. *pré*.

Prestable, *adj.* payable. O. Fr. *prester*.

Pretense, *s.* design. Fr. *prétendre*.

Prise, prize, *v. a.* to force, to press. Fr. *présser*.

Proch, *v. n.* to come near. Fr. *approcher*.

Prochane, prochene, *adj.* neighbouring. Fr. *prochain*. “ande deffendit his pepil ande subjectis of loran, fra his prochane enemeis,”⁵ &c.

Proket of wax, *s.* apparently a small taper, or the peg to stick it on. Fr. *brochette*.

Promissione, *s.* promise. Fr. *promission*. “zit nochtheles thay var ay fyrst in the battel for the deffens of the landis of promissione.”⁶

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 78, 12.

² See above, chap ix. p. 158.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ I, 2.
vol. ii. p. 196, ll. 26,019, 26,020.

⁴ See above, chap. x. p. 169.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 4, ll.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 164, ll. 13, 14.

Promuve, *v. a.* to set on foot, to carry forward.

“Thairwith, he said, ane mendis he sould haif,
Of thame ilk ane promuvit had sic thing.”¹

“Then Gadwallane, that king wes of the Britis,
And King Panda richt soir blamis and witis
Thair negligence richt far into sic things,
Promouit had sic tua vncristin kingis,”² &c.

Propyne, propine,³ *s.* a gift, a present; drink-money. O. Fr. *propine*.

“For no rewarde, gyft, nor propyne,
Thole none of thir twois causes tyne.”⁴

Prospect, prospect-glass, *s.* a telescope. O. Fr. *prospective*.

Provene, *v. n.* to proceed from. Fr. *provenir*.

Proviant, *adj.* provided for a set purpose. Fr. *prévoyant*.

Provost,⁵ provest, *s.* the chief magistrate of a royal burgh.
Fr. *prévôt*.

“Sic reirdour raiss amang them vp and doun,
That thair provest grit trauell had and pane
Within the toun to gar thame still remane.”⁶

Pungetywe, *adj.* sharp. Fr. *poignant*.⁷

“Ane herald syne to gude Wallace send sone,
Quhilk schew to him his chairgis all belyve,
In lichtlie langage and richt pungetywe.”⁸

Punye, punge, *v. a.* to pierce. O. Fr. *poindre*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 422, ll. 13,198, 13,199.

² Ibid., vol. ii. p. 304, ll. 29,231-29,234.

³ G. Douglas, ii. 222, 2.

⁴ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 18, ll. 499, 500.

⁵ See above, chap. x. p. 162.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 277, ll. 8829-8831.

⁷ “Si ot la langue moult punere
Et moult poignant et moult amere.”

—‘Le Roman de la Rose,’ l. 3527.

⁸ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 168, ll. 47,970-47,972.

Purall, pural, purell, pouerall, *s.* the lower classes, the poor people. O. Fr. *pouraille*.¹

Purfell,² *s.* and *v. a.* an edging or border of dress; to trim with an edging. O. Fr. *pourfiler*.

Purmein,³ *v. a.* to walk. O. Fr. *pourmener*.

Pye, pie, *v. n.* to pry. Fr. *épier*.

Quadre, *v. a.* to square. O. Fr. *quadrer*.

Queint, *adj.* curious; strange; cunning. O. Fr. *coint*.

Queint, queynt, *s.* a device. O. Fr. *cointe*.

Quent, *adj.* familiar. O. Fr. *accoint*.

Quentis, *s.* elegant device. O. Fr. *cointise*.

Quenyie, quynyie, qunyie, queingie, *s.* a corner. O. Fr. *cuignet, coing*.

Quering (Franche) lynit with canwess. We are fain to own that we do not understand this expression, which occurs in an old inventory.

Quernell stanis, *s.* grave-stones. Fr. *charnier*.

Querrel, quarel, *s.* a quarry. O. Fr. *quarrel*.

Querrell, *s.* quarrel. Fr. *querelle*.

“And als that time his querrell foundit he,
Nocht for his richt bot for the Brucis supple,”⁴ &c.

Quitte, quyt, qutye,⁵ *adj.* requited. Fr. *quitte*.

Quoy,⁶ *adj.* quiet. Fr. *coi*.

¹ G. Douglas, i. 79, 18.

² ‘Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ vol. i. pp. 31, 36.

³ ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 147.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

vol. iii. p. 152, ll. 47,462, 47,463. See vol. i. p. 161, l. 5328; vol. iii. p. 156, l. 47,580.

⁵ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 328, A.D. 1600.

⁶ G. Douglas, ii. 97; 102, 16.

Quyttans, quhittans,¹ *s.* acquittance. Fr. *quittance*.

Rabate, *v. a.* to abate. Fr. *rabattre*.

Rabscallion, rapscallion,² *s.* a low worthless fellow. I concur with Jamieson, who conjectures that "it is probable that Eng. *cullion* or *scullion* may have entered into the composition;" but it seems obvious that the Scottish word is derived from the Fr. *racaille*, which gave rise to the Eng. *rascal*.

Radious, radius,³ *adj.* very bright or radiant. Fr. *radieux*.

Radoun, *v. n.* to return. Fr. *redonder*.

Rail-tree, rawel, *s.* a rail, the cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened. O. Fr. *vervelle*.

Rambarre, *v. a.* to stop, to restrain; also to repulse. Fr. *rembarrer*.

Rammale,⁴ rammall, rammel, ramel, *s.* a small branch, a crooked stick (Banffs.), shrubby, brushwood. O. Fr. *ramel*, *ramille*. The *adj.*, signifying branchy, is *rammel*: "there was ane grene banc (Fr. *banc*) ful of rammel grein treis."⁵ Hence *rammage*, *s.* the warbling of birds; and *adj.* wild, savage. O. Fr. *ramage*.

"The Romanis than quhen tha saw Argatill

With mos and mure and mony wodis wyld,

And ron and roche with mony rammall ouirsyld,⁶ ⁷ &c.

¹ Accounts of 1497 and 1500 in 'The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' pp. 176, 269.

² 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' ch. xxv.; 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' ch. xlvi.

³ 'Clariodus,' p. 2, l. 25; G. Douglas, iii. 150, 31; "The Promine," &c., st. ix., in 'Select Remains,' &c.

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 206, 15.

⁵ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 37, l. 19.

⁶ See "Sile," below, p. 399.

⁷ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 359, ll. 11,264-11,268; vol. ii. p. 571, l. 37,670.

Rammasche, *adj.* collected. Fr. *ramassé*. "there eftir i herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of beystis that maid grite beir,"¹ &c.

Ramp, *v. n.* to become ropy, applied to milk. Fr. *ramper*, to creep on the belly.

Randon, *v. n.* to flow swiftly. O. Fr. *randoner*, to run quickly. The noun is *randoun*, *randoune*,² and signifies violent motion; flight; course. O. Fr. *randon*, a violent force.

Range, *s.* a company of hunters. Fr. *rang*, *rangée*.

Ransom, *s.* an extravagant price. Fr. *rançonner*, to exact from one for the price of anything more than its worth.

Ransoune, ransown, *s.* a ransom. Fr. *rançon*.

Ranter, *v. n.* to sew a seam in a slovenly manner. Fr. *ren-traire*, to sew a seam so that it does not appear, from *re*, *en*, and *traire* with the meaning *to draw*.

Ranverse,³ *v. a.* to overturn. Fr. *renverser*.

Raparal, reparall,⁴ *v.* to repair, to refit, to fit out. Fr. *rapa-reiller*.

Rasit, *part. pas.* abashed, confounded; thrown into confusion. Fr. *rasé*.

Ratchal, *s.* a hard rocky crust below the soil. O. Fr. *rochaille*.

Ratt or rott rime, *s.* anything repeated by rote. O. Fr. *rote*.

Rave, reverie, ravery (Banffs.), *s.* a vague report; delirium. Fr. *rêve*, *rêverie*.

Ravisant,⁵ *part. pres.* ravenous, violent. Fr. *ravissant*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 38, ll. 23, 24.

² G. Douglas, iii. 78, 2.

³ 'Continuation of Melvill's Diary,' p. 629.

⁴ G. Douglas, i. 18, 8; ii. 196, 15; 198, 21.

⁵ "Ravisant wolfs of England"—'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 3.

Robert Gobin has written a curious book entitled 'Les Loups ravissans dit le Doctrinal moral,' which was twice printed at Paris about 1503 and 1525.

Raw,¹ rew, *s.* street. Fr. *rue*.

Rayen, rayon, *s.* a ray or beam. Fr. *rayon*.

Ream, reyme, rem, *s.* cream. In Fr. *rimé* is said of burnt milk.

Rebellar, *s.* a rebel. Fr. *rebelle*.

"Thir rebellaris, as my author did sa,
Ane message send to Dongallus the king,"² &c.

Rebouris (at), rebouris, *adv.* crosswise, quite contrary to the right way. Fr. *à rebours*.

Rebous, *s.* repulse. Fr. *rebut*.

"The Scottismen, throw help-of Godis grace,
Tha wan the feild for all thair greit rebous."³

Recipisse, *s.* a receipt. O. Fr. *récépissé*.

Reciproquilie, *adv.* reciprocally. Fr. *reciproquement*.

Reciprous, reciprouss, reciproque, *adj.* reciprocal. Fr. *reciproque*.

Recollis,⁴ *s.* records. Fr. *recueil*.

Recourse, *v. a.* to rescue. Fr. *recourir*.

Recrue, recreu, *v. a.* to recruit. Fr. *recruter*.

Recule, *v. n.* to recoil. Fr. *reculer*.

Recure, *s.* redress. Fr. *recours*. *Recureless*, without redress, is the *adj.*

¹ 'The Book of Bon-Accord,' &c., vol. i. p. 518, l. 35,942.
p. 243, A.D. 1562; 'J. Melvill's Diary,' p. 43. ² *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 405, ll. 56,032, 56,033.
See vol. i. p. 334, l. 10,544; vol. iii. p. 191,
³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' l. 48,743; p. 435, l. 57,050.
vol. ii. p. 372, ll. 31,352, 31,353. See vol. ii. ⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 9, 28.

Redound, *v. a.* to refund. Fr. *redonner*.

Reefort, ryfart, *s.* a radish. Fr. *raifort*.

Refeckit, *part. pas.* repaired, renewed; become plump. O. Fr. *refaict*.

(Instead of any of those Scottish words, Bishop Douglas uses *reparellit*. Fr. *rapareillé*. See above, *sub voce* "Raparal.")

Refeir (to the refeir), in proportion. O. Fr. *raffiert*, convenient.

Refut, *s.* an expedient. O. Fr. *refuit*.

Regalitie, *s.* jurisdiction. Fr. *régale*.

"Of his kinrik the tent part he suld haue,
Richt peceable in frie regalitie,
For euir moir with all auctoritie,"¹ &c.

Rehete, *v. a.* to revive. O. Fr. *rehaïter*.

Releisch, *v. n.* to go at large. O. Fr. *relascher*.

Releschand,² *pres. part.* singing freely. O. Fr. *relaschant*.

Releve, *v. n.* to reassemble. Fr. *relever*, to collect.

Remeid, remeed, remead, a kind of alloy. Fr. *remède*.

Remeid, *s.* cure. Fr. *remède*.

"Ane vther wes also in his foirheid,
Quhometo no leichis culd get no remeid,"³ &c.

What tends to heal sorrow, distress, or trouble of spirit:—
"the quhilk be aperens procedit fra ane trublit spreit, desolat
of consolacione, ande disparit of remede."⁴

¹ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 369, ll. 54,801, 54,802, 54,807.
vol. ii. p. 363, ll. 31,064-31,066. See vol. iii. p. 377, l. 55,083.

² G. Douglas, iv. 87, 30.

⁴ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 70, l.

³ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' 35, and p. 71, ll. 1, 2. See p. 23, l. 32.

What puts a stop to confusion and anarchy :—

“The Scottis lordis quhen tha knew sic thing,
That tyme being withoutin prince or king,
Or governour thame for to gyde and leid,
Without in tyme that tha fand sum remeid,
Richt suddantlie, and of the soner cost,
Thair libertie and landis wald bene lost.”¹

Escape :—

“He hes thame fund quhair that thai mycht nocht fle,
That force it wes other to do or de.
And quhen thai saw that thair wes no remeid,
Tha chesit erar for to fecht to deid,”² &c.

Reprieve :—

“Withoutin ony remeid
Thair for his falt tha gart him want the heid.”³

Remeid, *v. a.* to cure.

“Without also it war remeidit sone,
Tha wist rycht weill that gratius God abone,
Ane sarar plaig sould sone amang thame send,”⁴ &c.

To amend :—

“Quhairfor in tyme now erar nor our lait
We will prowde how we may best remeid,”⁵ &c.

To put an end to :—“that ze be delegend to remeide zour
abusions of the tymis by past.”⁶

Remeidar, *s.* healer.

“I pray to God, remeidar of all thing,”⁷ &c.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 372, ll. 54,883-54,888.

² Ibid., vol. i. p. 346, ll. 10,903-10,906.

³ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 382, ll. 55,223, 55,224.

⁴ Ibid., vol. ii. p. 527, ll. 36,233-36,235.
See vol. ii. p. 538, l. 36,603.

⁵ Ibid., vol. i. p. 161, ll. 5312, 5313.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 89, ll.
29, 30.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 487, l. 34,957.

Rement, *v. a.* to call to mind. O. Fr. *ramentevoir*.

Renforse, *v. a.* to make strong. Fr. *renforcer*. "In the antiant dais, the Romans var mair renforsit in curageus entreprisis¹ be the vertu of the pen, ande be the persuasions of oratours, nor thai var renforsit be the sourdis of men of veyr."²

Rengourne, *v. a.* to put off. O. Fr. *rengourmer*.

Renze,³ *s.* a rein. O. Fr. *reisne*,⁴ *regne*.

"Of bardit hors rudlie the renzeis rang,"⁵ &c.

Repater,⁶ *v. n.* to feed; to take refreshment. Fr. *repâître*.

Repayre, *v. n.* to return. O. Fr. *repaïrer*.

Repeat, repete, *v. a.* to recover. Fr. *répéter*.

Repell, *v. a.* to recall. Fr. *rappeler*.

Repende, *adj.* scattered. Fr. *répandu*.

Report, *v. a.* to get; to carry off. Fr. *rappporter*.

Repouss, *v. a.* to drive back. Fr. *repousser*.

Rerit, *pret. v.* fell back. O. Fr. *riere*; Lat. *retro*.

Rescours, *v. a.* to rescue. O. Fr. *rescoure*. The noun is *rescours*, recovery.

Responscoune, *s.* suretiship. O. Fr. *responsion*.

Ressourss, resurse, *v. n.* to rise again. O. Fr. *resourdre*.

Rest, *s.* a remnant. Fr. *reste*.

¹ Fr. *entreprise*.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 10, ll. 7-10. See p. 6, l. 10.

³ See above, chap. vii. p. 131.

⁴ "Laschent lor reisnes, brochent amdui à ait,
E vunt ferir un païen Timozel,
L'un en l'escut e li altre en l'osberc."

—'La Chanson de Roland,' st. cix. ll. 1381-1383.

"Laschet la resne, des esperuns le brochet."

—Ibid., st. cxxii. l. 1574.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 304, l. 9622.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 165, 12.

Restrenze, *v. a.* to restrain. Fr. *restreindre*.

“Into the first he menis him full soir
Of all his lordis that tyme les or moir,
That wranguslie tha did him greit injure,
Restrenzeand him fra regiment and cuir
Of his kirkmen,”¹ &c.

Retent, *v. a.* to cause to resound. Fr. *retentir*.

Retour, *v. n.* to return. Fr. *retour*.

“Into Ingland he did agane retour,”² &c.

Retrait, *v. a. imp.* to withdraw, recall, retract, or set aside.

O. Fr. *retraire*.³

Reu, rewe,⁴ *s.* street. Fr. *rue*. “than this subtel cordinar
set ane of his corbeis that gef lovyng to Augustus, furtht at his
vindo on the plane reu.”⁵

Reuery, *s.* uproar; the crackling noise made by flames. O.
Fr. *resverie*, raving.

Reuest, rewess, rawess, *v. a.* to clothe again. O. Fr. *revestir*.

Revay, *s.* festivity. O. Fr. *reviaus*, fêtes.

Revers, at the revers, at random. Fr. *au revers*.

Reverse, reuverse, *v. a.* to strike from behind. Fr. *revers*, a
blow from behind. *Reuversing* is the noun.

Revestir,⁶ *v.* to clothe. O. Fr. *revestir*.

Revestré,⁷ revestrie, reuestrie, *s.* vestry. O. Fr. *revestiaire*.

Rewer, *v. a.* to stop. O. Fr. *ravoier*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 77, ll. 45,006-45,010. See vol. ii.
p. 532, l. 36,387.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 715, l. 42,308.

³ ‘An Prayer for the Pest,’ l. 36; ap.
Henryson, p. 40. ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. pp.

115, 116, A.D. 1600.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 110, 30.

⁵ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 182, ll.
5-7. See p. 76, l. 19.

⁶ G. Douglas, iii. 46, 6.

⁷ *Ibid.*, iii. 13, 8.

Rewm, *v. n.* to roar. O. Fr. *rimer*.

Rewme,¹ *s.* humour. Fr. *rhûme*.

Rewme, *s.* realm. O. Fr. *reaume*.

Ribbaldail, rybbaldy, *s.* O. Fr. *ribaudaille, ribauderie*.

Ring, ryng, *s.* kingdom. Fr. *règne*.

“Into that tyme, because he wes so zing
To gyde and governe sick ane famous ring,”² &c.

“Sen it is so, sulde nocht ane kyng
Be Vigelant to rewle his ryng
In Godlie maner, decentlie.”³

Reign :—

“The secund zeir syne efter of his ring,”⁴ &c.

Ring, ryng, *v. n.* to reign. Fr. *régner*.

“Thocht God hes creat man to ryng,
In every realme to be as king.”⁵

To have authority :—

“And quhat gret Maledictionis,
Quhat plagis and sore afflictionis,
Sall fall wpon the realmes and kyngis
Quharin no faithfull Jugis ryngis.”⁶

¹ G. Douglas, i. 2, 19.

² ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 105, ll. 45,908, 45,909.

³ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 4, ll. 37-39. See *ibid.*, p. 15, l. 383, and
‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol.
i. p. 102, l. 3444; p. 171, l. 5611.

⁴ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’

vol. iii. p. 105, l. 45,926. See vol. i. p. 98,
l. 3333; p. 171, l. 5603.

⁵ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 3, ll. 1, 2. See p. 8, l. 154, and p. 11, l.
272. Also ‘Ane Godlie Tractate or Mirroure,’
p. 12, l. 297.

⁶ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’
p. 14, ll. 371-374.

To prevail :—

“Justice and rest all in his dais rang,”¹ &c.

“this samyn sort of veyrs rings presently in scotland.”²

“I can nocht tell, without I tarie lang,
Sic nobillnes and vertew in him rang.”³

To remain, to abide :—

“The Liegis of the vngodlie kyng
In daylie trubbyll thay sall ryng.”⁴

Riot, *s.* noise. O. Fr. *riot, riote*.

Rivage,⁵ *s.* the bank of a river. Fr. *rivage*.

Rizar, *v. a.* to dry in the sun. O. Fr. *ressorer*.

Roche,⁶ *s.* a rock. Fr. *roche*.

Romanys, romanis, *s.* true history. Fr. *roman*, because such histories were at first, or pretended to be, written in the Roman (Latin) language.

Rome, *s.* a kingdom. Fr. *royaume*.

Rondellis, *s.* “small round targets, usually borne by horsemen”—Leyden. Fr. *rondelles*. “ande ze soldartis and conpangzons of veyr, mak reddy zour . . . rondellis,”⁷ &c.

Ronge, *v. a.* to gnaw. Fr. *ronger*.

Roove, ruve, ruif, *v. a.* to rivet. Fr. *river*.

Rossens, *s.* bramble covers ; sometimes termed *rons*, clumps

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 168, l. 5520.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 167, l. 11. See ll. 18, 26, 27; p. 57, l. 32; p. 89, ll. 16, 32; p. 90, ll. 3, 23; p. 181, l. 9.

³ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 594, ll. 18,453, 18,454.

⁴ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 9, ll. 183, 184.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 29, 24.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 32, 4; ii. 146, 12.

⁷ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 42, ll. 1-4.

of thorns and briers. The remainder of John Mactaggart's article as to the etymon of Fr. *ronceroi* is a gross blunder.¹

Roulk, rolk, *adj.* hoarse. Fr. *rauque*; Lat. *raucus*.

Roundal, *s.* a poetic measure. Fr. *rondeau*, a particular kind of poem.

Roy, *s.* a king. O. Fr. *roy*.

“Beseikand him, as he wes roy of reuth,
Thame to ressaue agane into his treuth,”² &c.

Royster, rutour, *s.* a vagabond; a freebooter, a spoiler; an oppressor. Fr. *routier*.

Roytous, *adj.* riotous. O. Fr. *rioteux*.

Rue (to tak the), to repent of a proposal or bargain. *Rue* is English; still I think that in this expression *rue* means *street*, as to say, extricate one's self. The French had *enfiler la venelle* for *to escape*.

Runch, rundge, runse, *v. a.* to craunch. O. Fr. *rungier*; Fr. *ronger*. *Runch* is the noun, the act of grinding with the teeth.

Runge,³ *v.* to gnaw. Fr. *ronger*.

Ruttery, *s.* lechery. Fr. *rut*.

Ryot, *s.* a contest. O. Fr. *riote*, *riotte*, a quarrel.

Sacré, *v. a.* to consecrate. Fr. *sacrer*.

Sacrify, *v. a.* to sacrifice. Fr. *sacrifier*.

¹ 'The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,' vol. i. p. 187, ll. 6063, 6064. See vol. i. p. &c., p. 414: London, 1824—8vo. 566, l. 17, 611.

² 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' ³ G. Douglas, ii. 134, 23; 183, 17.

Sailly,¹ *v. a.* to assault. O. Fr. *saillir*.

“And sindrie syis thai saillit with ane salt ;
And tha within als lang than as tha mocht
Hes maid defence ; bot it wes all for nocht,”² &c.

To assail :—

“That cruell cald hes saillit him so soir
With greit seiknes,”³ &c.

Sailze, *s.* an assault. Fr. *saillie*.

“Quhairin that tyme he hes gart put anew
Richt nobill men that war bayth traist and trew,
So souer als in all tyme at ane sailze,
And weill he wist tha wald nocht to him failze.”⁴

Salt, *s.* assault. O. Fr. *saut*.

“Quhairfor he said that tha suld haif no falt,
Schawand efter to gif the toun ane salt,”⁵ &c.

Salus, *v. a.* to salute.

Salut, *s.* salutation, Fr. *salut*.

Salute, *s.* safety, health. Fr. *salut*. “allace, quhy remem-
ber ze nocht that natur hes oblist zou till avance the salute and
deffens of zour public veil.”⁶

Salze, *v. a.* to assault. Fr. *saillir*.

“To seige the toun or salze in that part.”⁷

To assail :—

“Throw greit seikness that salzeit him so soir,
He tuke his leif, for he micht leve no moir.”⁸

¹ See above, chap. xii. p. 199.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. p. 191, ll. 6214-6216.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 342, l. 10,793.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 166, ll. 47,913-47,916.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 423, ll. 56,636, 56,637.

⁶ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 72, ll.
12-14. See p. 116, ll. 14, 30.

⁷ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 421, l. 32,900.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 121, ll. 46,460, 46,461.

Sande, *pas. part. girt.* O. Fr. *çaint* from *çaindre*, to surround.

Sanguane, sanguyne, *adj.* of the colour of blood. Fr. *sanguin*.

Sanguynolant,¹ *adj.* bloody. Fr. *sanguinolent*.

Sans,² *prep.* without. Fr. *sans*.

Sarge, sierge,³ *s.* a taper, a torch. Fr. *cierge*.

Sargeand, sergeand, *s.* a squire. O. Fr. *serganz*, *siergans*, *sergant*.

Sarpleth, *s.* a denomination of weight applicable to wool= eighty stones.⁴ Fr. *serpillière*, a packing-cloth.

Sase, *v. a.* to seize. Fr. *saisir*.

Sate, *s.* omission. Fr. *saut*, a leap.

Sauge, *adj.* bold. Fr. *sauvage*.

Sauy, *v. a.* to save. Fr. *sauver*.

Say, sey, *v. a.* to prove, to put to the test. O. Fr. *essayer* ; Wallon, *say*. *Sey* is the noun, a trial.

Scash, *v. n.* to squabble ; to turn the toes outward. (Banffs.) Fr. *escacher*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat," &c. (Cotg.)

Schiere, *s.* visage, mien. O. Fr. *chiere*.

Schouffer, *s.* a dish for keeping water warm. O. Fr. *eschauffer*.

Scisma, *s.* schism. Fr. *schisme*.

"That tyme in Ingland passit, but leis,
Quhar he richt sone all scisma hes gart ceis."⁵

Slave, *s.* a slave. Fr. *esclave*.

¹ G. Douglas, iii. 301, 11.

² Ibid., ii. 103, 30.

³ Ibid., iv. 215, 5.

⁴ 'Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. p. 220.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,'

vol. iii. p. 99, ll. 45,730, 45,731. See vol. i. p. 360, l. 11,300; p. 361, l. 11,339; p. 362, l. 11,357; p. 400, l. 12,490: vol. ii. p. 303, l. 28,206; vol. iii. p. 125, l. 46,603; p. 132, l. 46,844; p. 182, l. 48,457.

Scurrou, skourior, skurriours, *s.* a scout; a vagrant. O. Fr. *scuré*.

Sege, *s.* seat. O. Fr. *sege*; Fr. *siège*. "dauid, for the pitie that he hed of the pepil that var affligit be the philistiens, conquiest the royal sege of Israel."¹

Seicle, *s.* age. Fr. *siècle*. "ande also the verteouse verkis dune be zour antecessours in oure dais ar euident til vs in this present seicle."²

Seinye, senye, senyhé, seingny, *s.* a synod. O. Fr. *seinie*, *senne*, *sane*. *Senye day* is the day on which a synod meets, and *senyie chamber* the place where it meets.

Sembla, *s.* fight.

"Ane sharpar sembla zit wes neur sene."³

Another form is *semble* :—

"The Albionis, seand that it wes so,
With swordis scharpe rycht haistelic but ho,
Ane semble maid that wes bayth sad and sour,"⁴ &c.

Another form is *semblie* :—

"The Romanis all wes left thair to remane,
In that semblie richt suddanelie wes slane."⁵

Semblant, sembland, sembling, *s.* appearance. Fr. *semblant*.

Semble, *v. n.* to join battle. Fr. *assembler*.

"And with the Romanis met vpon ane mure;
And semblit sone with mony cry and shout,"⁶ &c.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 77, ll. 1-3.

² *Ibid.*, p. 3, ll. 27-29.

³ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 289, l. 28,788. See vol. ii. p. 454, l. 33,938.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 436, ll. 13,619-13,621.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 356, ll. 11,179, 11,180.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 184, ll. 5986, 5987. See vol. i. p. 198, l. 6409; p. 365, l. 11,442: vol. ii. p. 360, l. 30,969; vol. iii. p. 185, l. 48,561; p. 189, l. 48,688; p. 439, l. 57,182.

Senyearabill, *adj.* lordly. O. Fr. *seigneuriable*.

Senyeoure, *s.* lord, prince. Fr. *seigneur*.

Serment, *s.* oath. Fr. *serment*. "and gart them depone ane serment that thai suld al concur and conuene togidthir in ane purpose contrar the crualte of tarquinius superbus." ¹

Sermone, sermond, *s.* a discourse. Fr. *sermon*.

Servitrice, servetrix, *s.* a female servant. O. Fr. *serviteresse*.

Sewans,² soap. Fr. *savon*.

Sile, syle, syll, *v. a.* to hide. O. Fr. *ciller, soiler, siller*, to shut.

Simple,³ *adj.* common, in opposition to *gentle*.

"It sets not a duke's own daughter
To follow a simple man."⁴

Sinacle, *s.* the smallest vestige. O. Fr. *sinacle*.

Sing, *s.* sign. Fr. *signe*.

"In till ane taikin, and ane suir sing,
Under that carne that thair la sic ane king,"⁵ &c.

Skellat,⁶ *s.* a bell. O. Fr. *eschielete*.

Skyre, *s.* a scirrhus. Fr. *squirre*.

Sok,⁷ *s.* ploughshare. Fr. *soc*.

Sold, *v. a.* to solder. O. Fr. *soulder*.

Solyeing, *s.* the act of solving. Fr. *solder*.

Sommar, *adj.* summary. Fr. *sommaire*.

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 136, ll. 27-29. by William Allingham: Macmillan & Co., 1864.

² G. Douglas, iv. 84, 25.

³ See above, chap. xvii., p. 301, *sub voce* "Semple."

⁴ "The Duke of Gordon's Daughter," st. 17: see st. 18, p. 347—"The Ballad Book,"

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 118, ll. 3990, 3991.

⁶ 'Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow,' p. 82, A.D. 1577.

⁷ G. Douglas, iii. 126, 21.

Sonyhe, sunye, *s.* care, anxiety, pains. O. Fr. *soign, suing, soing.*

Sonze, *s.* excuse. O. Fr. *essoine.*

“This wes the sonze in the time he schew,”¹ &c.

Sonze, *v. n.* to care. Fr. *soigner.*

“Syne start on fut and pullit out tua brandis,
And manfullie debaitit with thair handis,
Ay prevand other pertlie on that plane,
And sonziet nocht quhill that tha war baith slane.”²

Soucye, *s.* a flower. Fr. *souci*; O. Fr. *soulcy, soucicle, solsequium*, from *sol* and *sequi*. “Siklyik, ther is ane eirb callit helytropium, the quhilk the vulgaris callis soucye.”³

Souer, *adj.* close; strong. O. Fr. *soür, seür*; Fr. *sûr*.

“This Edward Balliote efter on ane da
About that hous ane souer seig gart la,”⁴ &c.

Souflet, *s.* a stroke, a blow. Fr. *soufflet*.

Soume, sowme, *s.* a load, that which is laid on a horse; and hence *sowmir*, a sumpter-horse. O. Fr. *somme, sommier*.

Sover, sovir, *adj.* secure. O. Fr. *soür, seür, segure*.

Soverance, *s.* assurance. O. Fr. *soür*.

Soveranis, *s.* difference. O. Fr. *severer*.

Sperpelit,⁵ *part. pas.* scattered, dilapidated. Fr. *éparpillé*.

Sploy, *s.* a frolic. O. Fr. *exploit, espleit*.

Splute, *v. n.* to exaggerate in narrating a thing. O. Fr. *exploiter, espleiter*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 92, l. 45, 512.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 577, ll. 37, 829-37, 832.

³ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 57, ll. 12-14.

⁴ ‘The Book of the Croniclis of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 316, ll. 52, 975, 52, 976. See vol. iii. p. 184, l. 48, 531; p. 197, l. 48, 934.

⁵ G. Douglas, iii. 312, 15; iv. 57, 4. ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. i. p. 217*, A.D. 1538-39.

Spulyie, *v. a.* to spoil. Fr. *spolier*. The same word is used as a noun for *spoil*: the spoiler is *spulyear*, and the spoil is *spulyment*.

Spulze, spulzie, spoulze, *s.* spoil. O. Fr. *espouille*.

“Quhair plesit thame ony spulze to mak,”¹ &c.

“then quhan the tentis, pailzons, and spoulze of the inglis armye vas tane and gaddrit up be scottis men,”² &c.

Spulze, *v. a.* to spoil.

“He spulzeit hes the plesand fair abba.”³

Squeshon, *s.* a scutcheon. O. Fr. *escusson*.

Squiss, *v. a.* to beat up, applied to an egg. O. Fr. part. *secous*, *secouer*, to shake.

Stanche, *v. a.* to assuage. O. Fr. *estancher*.

Stank,⁴ *s.* a pool or pond; the ditch of a fortified town. O. Fr. *estang*.

Stellat, *adj.* starry, dotted with stars. Fr. *constellé*.

Stend, *v. n.* to spring, to rise to a height. O. Fr. *estendre*. It is also used as a noun to signify a spring, a jump.

Stent, stentit,⁵ *part. pas.* erected, stretched out. O. Fr. *estendu*.

“Syne raikit on towart the Romanis rycht,

With baneris brycht and standartis straucht vp stent.”⁶

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 513, l. 59,641. See vol. iii. p. 164, l. 47,851; p. 531, l. 60,240.

² ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 97, ll. 13, 14. See p. 89, l. 9.

³ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’

⁴ G. Douglas, iii. 90, 25.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 98, 26; iii. 238, 23.

⁶ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 175, ll. 5718-5721. See vol. i. p. 248, l. 7969.

Stent, *v. a.* to stretch ; to straiten, to restrain ; to erect, to set up. Fr. *estendre*.

“By ane watter besyde ane litill toun
Tha stentit thair rycht mony proude palzeoun.”¹

Stimpart, *s.* the eighth part of a Winchester bushel. Fr. *huitième part*.

Stramash, *s.* a squabble. Fr. *estramaçon*, a kind of sword with two edges.

Strammel, *s.* straw, a cant term. O. Fr. *estrain*.

Strenyie, *v. a.* to refrain, constrain. O. Fr. *estreichdre*.

Strunt, *s.* anything long and narrow (Banffs.); *strunty*, contracted, short. O. Fr. *estreint*.

Strussel, strussle ; strusschel, in Banffs., *s.* a brawl, squabble. O. Fr. *estrois*.

Stuff, *v. n.* to lose wind from great exertion. O. Fr. *estouffer*.

Stuffet, *s.* a footboy. O. Fr. *estaffier*.

Stunnist, *part., adj.* used to express the thrilling pain produced by a blow or contusion. O. Fr. *estonné*. *Stungled*, sprained, may be derived from the same.

Stuvat, Stewart, *s.* a person in a state of violent perspiration. O. Fr. *estuvé*.

Subchett, subditt, *s.* a subject. O. Fr. *subject, souzgiez, sougit, subgiez*.

Subdane, *adj.* sudden. O. Fr. *soubdain*.

Suberbyllis, *s.* suburbs. O. Fr. *suburbes*.

Subite, *adj.* sudden. Fr. *subit*.

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ 219, l. 7092 ; vol. ii. p. 417, l. 32,778. vol. i. p. 190, ll. 6175, 6176. See vol. i. p.

Submiss, *adj.* submissive. O. Fr. *soubmis*.

Substancious, substantious, *adj.* powerful; substantial. O. Fr. *substantieux*.

Succur, *s.* sugar. Fr. *sucre*. "at that tyme straynge cun-treis var nocht socht to get spicis, eirbis, drogis, gummis, and succur for to make exquisit electuars¹ to provoke the pepil til ane disordinat appetit."² "twelve pounds succer valans costing six guldens the pound; twenty-four pounds scroschatis at five gs. the pound; succer lacrissye³ at eighteen gs. the pound; succer candy at twelvè gs. the pound."⁴

Suddainty, *s.* suddenness. *Slauchter of suddantie*, accidental homicide. Fr. *soudaineté*.

Suggyre, *v. a.* to suggest. Fr. *suggérer*.

Suir, souer, *v. a.* to save.

"That halie place was suirit with him than
Fra fyre, bot nocht fra spulze and fra reif."⁵

Sujeorne, *s.* interval of rest taken on a journey. O. Fr. *sujurn*.

"That euerilk man, als gudlie as he may,
Sould reddie be sone efter the third day,
Vpone the Romanis for to follow rycht,
Bot ony sujeorne other da or nycht,
To baneis thame rycht sone out of thair boundis,"⁶ &c.

Sullige, *s.* soil. Fr. "*solage*, soil, or good ground." (Cotg.)

Sulyeart, *adj.* clear. O. Fr. *soilier*.

¹ Fr. *Electuaire*.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 145, ll. 23-26.

³ Fr. *sucre de réglisse*.

⁴ 'Scotland in the Middle Ages,' p. 243 :

Edinburgh, 1860—8vo.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 412, ll. 56, 286, 56, 287. See vol. i. p. 409, l. 12, 779.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 399, ll. 12, 469-12, 473.

Sulyie, soilyie, suilye, sulye, *s.* soil. O. Fr. *soile*.

Sunzie, *s.* an excuse. O. Fr. *essoine*.

“Sum of the lordis that knew weill his condition,
Of his greit falsheid tuke an greit suspitioun
And preisit nocht that da to be present,
Bot fand ane sunzie for to be absent.”¹

Supersalt, *s.* a somerset. O. Fr. *soubresault*.

Supir, sypyr, *v. n.* to sigh. Fr. *soupirer*.

Supplie, *v. a.* to supplicate. Fr. *supplier*.

Suppoist, support, *s.* a supporter, an abettor. O. Fr. *suppost*.

Suppose, *v. a.* to substitute in a clandestine manner. Fr. *supposer*, to suborn, to forge.

Suppriss, *s.* oppression. Fr. *supprimer*.

Surfet, *adj.* extravagant; immoderately high in price. Fr. *surfait*.

Surnowme, surnowne, *s.* surname. O. Fr. *sornom*, *sournom*; Fr. *surnom*.

Sute, *s.* a company of hunters. Fr. *suite*.

Syoss, syse, *s.* six at dice. Fr. *six*.

Sypyre, supir, *v. n.* to sigh. Fr. *soupirer*.

Tach, tatch, *v. a.* to arrest. Fr. *attacher*.

Tacket, *s.* a small nail. Fr. *taquet*.

Tail, tal,² tale, *s.* cut or slice of flesh; account. Fr. *taille*.

“De tailles et de debites il n’i espargnoit riens,
S’en acatoit contrées, tieres, rentes et cens.”³

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. i. pp. 109, 110, ll. 3698-3701.

² G. Douglas, ii. 34, 2; iv. 180, 2.

³ ‘Chronique de Martin de Cotignies,’ MS.
of the Institute of France, No. 338, fol. xi.
recto, v. 19.

Even nowadays, in some districts of France, bakers and butchers keep their accounts with their customers by means of *ouches*, or twin sticks, on which cuts are carved instead of figures. *Taile, tailye, tailyie, taillie, taylyhè*, occur also in the sense of Eng. *entail*—*i.e.*, covenant or bond; and *taille* as synonymous with *district, piece of ground, spot*.

Tailyeit, *part. pas.* proportioned, symmetrically formed. Fr. *taillé*, a word which Froissart uses in a figurative sense.¹

Tailyie, telyle, *s.* a piece of meat. Fr. *tailler*.

Tailzour, *s.* tailor. Fr. *tailleur*. "he compellit pure speritual men . . . sum to be tailzours."²

Targat, tergat, *s.* an ornamental blazon worn in the bonnet or hat. Fr. *targe*.

"I saye zour temporall officiaris
Thay suld be faithfull Mynistaris,
Nocht haveand respect, regaird, nor Ee
To wardlye ryches nor dignytie,
To Tergats, Chenis, nor golden Ryngis,
Hors, clethyng, money, nor siclyke thyngis."³

Tarveal, *v. a.* to fatigue, to vex. Fr. *travailler*, to pain, to vex. It is used as an *adj.* to signify *fretful*.

Tash, touch, tochre,⁴ *s.* drop, spot, flaw, blemish, stain. Fr. *tache*. It is used as a verb, to spoil. *Tashed* is the *part. pas.*⁵

Tent, *v. a.* to stretch. Fr. *tendre*.

Terlyst, tirllyst, *adj.* grated. Fr. *treillissé*.

¹ See vol. iii. p. 152, col. 1.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 162, ll. 18-21.

³ 'Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,' p. 16, ll. 435-440.

⁴ G. Douglas, iv. 169, 2. 'Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 578, A.D. 1609; vol. iii. p. 159, A.D. 1611.

⁵ "Johnny's gray Breeks," st. iii., in 'Cromek's Scot. Ballads,' vol. i. p. 23.

- Termin, *s.* time. O. Fr. *termine*.
- Tersaill, *s.* the third part of a pipe. O. Fr. *terciere*.
- Tholnie, *s.* toll, duty. O. Fr. *tolin, tolliu, tollieu, tonlicu*.
- Tilliesoul, *s.* a place to which a host sends the servants of his guest when he does not wish to entertain the servants at his own expense. O. Fr. *tillet*, a ticket, and *sould*, a soldier's pay.
- Tirless, tirlass, tirlies, *s.* a lattice, a wicket. Fr. *treillis*.
- Toober, *v. a.* to beat. Fr. *tabourer*. *Toober* means a quarrel, and *tooberin*, a beating.
- Tork, torque, *v. a.* to torture. O. Fr. *torquer*.
- Torn but (Barbour's 'Bruce'), retaliation. Fr. *tourner*.
- Tort, *pas. part.* tortured. Fr. *tort*. *Torter* signifies a tormenter.
- Tosch, tosche, *adj.* neat, trim. O. Fr. *touzé*. It is used as a noun in Banffs. to signify a neat trim person or thing: *toschod* is the diminutive, and *toschly* is the adverb.
- Tourbillon, *s.* a whirlwind, a tornado. (Ayrs.) Fr. *tourbillon*.
- Toure, *s.* turn. Fr. *tour*.
- Tractiue, *s.* a treatise. Fr. *traité*.
- Trafeque, traffeck, *s.* intercourse; friendship. O. Fr. *trafique*.
- Traissle, treissle, *v. a.* to tread down. Fr. *tressaillir*.
- Tramort,¹ *s.* a dead body.
- “ ‘ For-quhy tha ar bot similitudis of men,
And like schaddowis, to say the suith at schort,
Bayth pynd and puir like ony peild tramort.’ ”²
- Tranont, tranoynt, tranownt, trauent, trawynt, *v. n.* to march

¹ See above, chap. ix. p. 153.

vol. iii. p. 117, ll. 46, 327-46, 329. See vol. iii.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ p. 134, l. 46, 885.

quickly in a secret manner, to march quickly, to turn back.

O. Fr. *trainel*, a snare.

Tranowintyn, *s.* a stratagem in war. O. Fr. *trainel*.

Transe, *v. n.* to determine. Fr. *trancher*.

Transmue, *v. a.* to change. Fr. *transmuer*.

Tras, *s.* the track of game. Fr. *trace*.

Travish, *v. n.* "to carry after a trailing manner." Fr. *traverser*.

Trawal, *s.* pain, labour. Fr. *travail*.

Trayn, *v. a.* to draw. Fr. *traîner*.

Trebuschet, *s.* a balance. Fr. *trébuchet*.

Treevolie, *s.* a scolding. O. Fr. *trivoler*.

Treilzeis,¹ *s.* props of vines. Fr. *treillis*.

Treit, trete, *v. a.* to entreat. O. Fr. *traicter*.

Treitcheoure, *s.* a traitour. Fr. *tricheur*.

Trellyeis, trelyeis,² *s. pl.* currycombs. Fr. *étrille* (Rudd.), but rather, rough cloths.

Trensand, *part. pres.* cutting. Fr. *tranchant*.

Trete (in),³ apparently, in a line. O. Fr. *trete*.

Tretie, *s.* a treatise. Fr. *traité*.

Trew, *s.* a truce. O. Fr. *treu*.

Trewage, *s.* tribute. O. Fr. *truage, treuage*.

Trinsch,⁴ *v.* to kill. Fr. *trancher*.

Trintle, trinle, *v. a.* to roll. Fr. *trondeler*. (Cotg.)

Trock, troque, *s.* exchange, barter; in the plur. small-wares, &c. O. Fr. *troque*. Fr. *tróc*. The verb is the same, and signifies *to barter*.

¹ G. Douglas, iv. 183, 12.

² Ibid., iv. 98, 18.

³ 'Awntyrs of Arthure,' st. xxviii.

⁴ G. Douglas, ii. 213, 15.

Trouss, *v. a.* to tuck up. Fr. *trousser*.

Trubly,¹ *adj.* stormy. Fr. *troubé*.

Trucker, trukier, trucour, *s.* a deceitful person. O. Fr. *trikeeur*.

“And mony trucour in the tyme tha tuik
Part be force, and uther part throw slycht,”² &c.

Truff, *s.* a trick, a deceit. O. Fr. *truffe*.

Trumposie, *adj.* full of guile. Fr. *tromper*.

Trumpour, trumper, *s.* a deceiver. Fr. *trompeur*.

Trunshman,³ *s.* interpreter. Fr. *truchement*, dragoman.

Trypal, trypall, *s.* ill-made fellow. (Aberd.) O. Fr. *trepelu*.

Tuilyie, tulye, toolyie, *v. n.* to quarrel. Fr. *touiller*. The same word is used as a noun to signify a quarrel, and he who engages in quarrels is a *tuilyeour*.

Tulat, tolat, *s.* a packing-cloth or bag. Fr. *toilette*.

Tulshie, *s.* a person of sour look. O. Fr. *tule*.

Tulze,⁴ *s.* fight.

“And hald zour handis also fra the spulze,
Quhill endit be the chace and alss the tulze.”⁵

Fighting:—

“Becaus he saw sa mony of thame fle,
Without beleif agane of ony tulze,
Leit all his men that tyme pas to the spulze,”⁶ &c.

Tulzear, tuilyeour, *s.* fighter.

“As hapis oft ane vanter to be liar,

Ane mydding tulzear in ane battell bydar.”⁷

¹ G. Douglas, ii. 190, 19.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. ii. p. 511, ll. 35,712, 35,713.

³ ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ p. 262.

⁴ See above, chap. xvii. p. 305.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 426, ll. 56,734, 56,735.

⁶ Ibid., vol. i. p. 633, ll. 19,569-19,571.

⁷ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 440, ll. 57,214-57,217.

Turkas, turcas.¹

“With tangis and turcas beirand in thair hand,
Syne throw the toun, as ze sall wnderstand,
Tuys or thryis tha gart thame be led,”² &c.

Turs, turss, twrss, tirs,³ *v. a.* to pack up in a bale or bundle ;
to carry. O. Fr. *trousser*.

Tyrane, tirran, turran, *s.* a tyrant. Fr. *tyran*.

Tyrrit,⁴ *part. pas.* torn, rent. Fr. *tiré*.

Umbrage, umbre,⁵ *s.* shade. Fr. *ombre*.

Umbrat,⁶ *adj.* shady.

Unprouisitlie, *adv.* without forethought. Fr. *à l'improviste*.

Uny, *v. a.* to unite. Fr. *unir*.

Vaik, veak,⁷ *v. n.* to await ; fall vacant. Fr. *vaquer*.

Vailyeant, *adj.* valid. Fr. *vaillant*.

Vale, *s.* worth. Fr. *valeur*.

Vale, *v. n.* to descend. O. Fr. *avalier*.

Valet-de-chambre, valley-de-sham,⁸ *s.* valet. Fr. *valet de chambre*.

Valour, valure, *s.* value. Fr. *valeur*.

Varlot, verlett,⁹ verlot, warlo, *s.* an inferior servant. O. Fr. *varlet*.

Vause, *v. a.* to stab. O. Fr. *fausser*.

Veand, *adj.* superannuated. Fr. *vieux*.

¹ See above, chap. vii. p. 131.

⁵ G. Douglas, iv. 169, 16.

² ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’
vol. iii. p. 536, ll. 60, 376-60, 378.

⁶ Ibid., i. 2, 20.

³ ‘Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,’ vol. i. pp.
ccxxxii, 15, 88, 361, &c.

⁷ ‘Melvill’s Diary,’ pp. 45, 92, 112, 195,
200, 237, 540.

⁴ ‘Crim. Trials,’ vol. ii. p. 70, A.D. 1578.

⁸ ‘The Antiquary,’ ch. xv.

⁹ G. Douglas, iv. 98, 13.

Venall, vinell, *s.* an alley, a lane. O. Fr. *venelle*. Two such may be mentioned: the Vennel (called also Gordon's Wynd) in Aberdeen, and Vennel Street in Glasgow.

Venenows, wenenous, *adj.* venomous. Fr. *venimeux*.

Verger, *s.* an orchard. Fr. *verger*.

Vermeil, *adj.* vermilion. Fr. *vermeil*. "i beheld the pretty fische vantounly stertland vitht there rede vermeil fynnis."¹

Verra, *adj.* real. O. Fr. *verai*.

"Thair is no band that dow to hald thame fast,
No neur wes, als far as I can reid,
But gif it war on verra force and neid."²

Vesie, visie, vissie,³ visye, wesy, wisie, *v. a.* to aim at, to look at. Fr. *viser*.⁴

To visit:—

"King Daudis wyfe, Johanna the gude quene,
In all hir tyme bayth plesand and benyng,
In Ingland passit to visie the king,
Edward hir bruther, as kyndlie wes to be."⁵

To see:—

"The erle of Marche and his bruther also,
With erle of Craufurd and mony lordis mo,
Come to his tent to visie how he did."⁶

To examine:—

¹ 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 37, ll. 16, 17.

² 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 350, ll. 30,670-30,672. See vol. ii. p. 361, l. 31,022; p. 493, l. 35,173.

³ 'The Historie and Life of King James

VI.,' &c., p. 46.

⁴ 'Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot.,' vol. i. pp. 321, 380.

⁵ 'The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland,' vol. iii: p. 386, ll. 55,380-55,383.

⁶ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 431, ll. 56,908-56,910.

“And efter that he veseit vp and doun,
Then euerie strenth, bayth castell, tour and toun.”¹

To afflict :—

“In Edinburgh within that castell strang,
With greit seiknes quhair scho wes viseit lang,”² &c.

To visit judicially, to inflict punishment :—

“Thocht God ane quhyle he dois our-se zow,
Thynk weil he dois behauld and Ee zow,
And wyll zow vesy, quhen ze leist weine.”³

Veyra is the Fr. *virez*, heave. “veyra veyra, veyra veyra,
gentil gallandis, gentil gallandis, veynde, i see hym, veynde, i
see hym.”⁴

Viciat, *adj.* defective. Fr. *vicié*.

Vilité, vilitie, *s.* pollution. Fr. *vileté*.

Vincus, *p. a.* to vanquish. Fr. *vaincre*.

“Quhilk vincust him and slew him thair in feild.”⁵

Violent, *v. a.* to do violence to. Fr. *violenter*.

Volatill,⁶ *s.* little birds. Fr. *volatille*.

Vult,⁷ wlt, wult, wout,⁸ *s.* face, countenance, aspect. O.

Fr. *voult*.

“Welcumand thame that plesour wes till heir,
With gudlie yult and with ane mirrie cheir ;
With countenance that humill wes and suet.”⁹

¹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. i. p. 336, ll. 10,601, 10,602.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 688, ll. 41,417, 41,418.

³ ‘Ane Compendious and Breve Tractate,’ p. 17, ll. 485-487. The word is here pronounced as one syllable.

⁴ ‘The Complaynt of Scotlande,’ p. 40, ll. 17-19. See above, chap. xii. p. 210, and ‘Notes and Queries,’ 5th series, vol. iv. pp.

121-124, 142-144, 350, 351, 516.

⁵ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,’ vol. iii. p. 98, l. 45,702. See vol. iii. p. 101, l. 45,811 ; p. 189, l. 48,678.

⁶ G. Douglas, i. 54, 24.

⁷ See above, chap. ix. p. 152.

⁸ G. Douglas, ii. 132, 8 ; iii. 268, 17 ; iv. 143, 23.

⁹ ‘The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,

Vyle,¹ *s.* oil. Fr. *huile*. "The punitione that the sperutua-
lite remanent in ther abusione exsecutis on scismatikis, maye
be comparit til ane man that castis vyle on ane het birnand
fyir."²

Wage, *s.* a pledge. O. Fr. *gauge*.

Wageoure, *s.* a stake. O. Fr. *guaigiere*.

Waigeour,³ *s.* a mercenary soldier.

"And dalie waigeouris thairin to remane,
Off his awin coist thairin to remane and byde,
Into the strenthis on the bordour syde,
Neirby the boundis of the Britis la."⁴

Waine,⁵ *adj.* destitute. O. Fr. *vain*.

Waiters,⁶ *s. pl.* So the people were called who had the charge
of the ports or gates of Edinburgh. O. Fr. *gaitte*.

"Gaitte de la tour,
Gardez entour
Les murs, se Deus vous voie."⁷

Wallees, walise, *s.* saddle-bags. Fr. *valise*.

Wardour, *s.* verdure. O. Fr. *vardor*; Fr. *verdure*.

Waymyng, wayment, *s.* wailing. O. Fr. *guementer*.

Welany, *s.* damage. O. Fr. *vilainie*, injury.

Whuns, whins; *whun-stanes*, whin-stones; *whun-blooms*,

vol. i. p. 301, ll. 9526-9528. See vol. i. p.
389, l. 12, 178; vol. ii. p. 518, l. 35, 952.

¹ See above, chap. iii. p. 62.

² 'The Complaynt of Scotlande,' p. 160, l.
35, and p. 161, ll. 1-3.

³ See above, chap. xii. p. 197.

⁴ 'The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland,'
vol. ii. p. 47, ll. 21, 542-21, 545.

⁵ 'Clariodus,' p. 134, l. 689.

⁶ 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' ch. vi.

⁷ 'Le Romancero François,' &c., recueilli
par M. Paulin Paris, p. 66: Paris, 1833—
12mo. Cf. Cuvelier, 'Chronique de Bertrand
du Guesclin,' ll. 910, 928, 3785, 19, 466; vol.
i. pp. 35, 36, 137; and vol. ii. p. 209.

the yellow blooms of the whin. Whins, it is said, were introduced into Scotland from France: that the *cat-whin* is the *Scotch whin*, the other, the *French whin*.¹

Woik,² *part. pas.* spread. Fr. *voguer*.

Worme,³ *s.* serpent.

“Of Alisaunder ich wil telle . . .
Of bestes, of wormes in desert,”⁴ &c.

(Dr Johnson observes that *worm* is the Teutonic word for *serpent*, and Bishop Percy that in the northern counties the same term is used in that sense. See their several notes, Nares's Glossary, p. 578, col. 1; and also Mr Tollet's to “Antony and Cleopatra,” Act v. sc. 2.)

Wra,⁵ *s.* company, society. Fr. *frayer*.

Wyandour, *s.* feeder. O. Fr. *viandier*.

The Scotch did not limit themselves to using words derived from French; they employed also, or translated literally, some modes of expression belonging to that language. *Dewgard*⁶ (Fr. *Dieu garde*), to begin with, was a sort of salutation, to which an interlocutor often replied “parleyvoo,” a term formed in ridicule of the French mode of address, chiefly when it was enforced by these Gallicisms, *perdè*, *parfay*, verily (*par Dieu, par foi*). Gawin Douglas begins a speech with *beau*

¹ Vide ‘The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,’ *sub voce*, p. 474.

² G. Douglas, iv. 68, 19.

³ ‘Memorie of the Somervilles,’ vol. i. p. 38.

⁴ ‘Kyng Alisaunder,’ l. 5043 (Weber's ‘Metrical Romances,’ &c., vol. i. p. 209). Cf.

the Prologue, l. 37 (*ibid.*, p. 5).

⁵ Cf. ‘The Dumb Knight,’ Act i. sc. 1; and ‘Etudes de philologie comparée sur l'argot,’ &c. p. 417, col. 1, note, to which we may add a reference to ‘Gaufrey,’ p. 50.

⁶ ‘Melvill's Diary,’ p. 262.

schiris, baw schirris—*i. e.*, good sirs;¹ and Dunbar ends one with *vive le roy*,² an ejaculation purely French.

The North Britons also borrowed from their ancient allies *a pane*, scarcely (Fr. *à peine*);³ *argent content*, ready money (*argent comptant*);⁴ *por tant*—*i. e.*, as much in return as one has received;⁵ *perquier, perquire*, off the book, by heart, by rote⁶ (Fr. *par cœur*);⁷ *fyre of joy, bonfire* (Fr. *feu de joie*); *vailye quod vailye*, or *vailze quod vailze*, happen what may (Fr. *vaille que vaille*),⁸ were in use. In the last century many things, if not all, were still *à la mode françoise*,⁹ as well as an expression, which the Magician of the North surely picked up in Roxburghshire; *to purlicue, pirllicue* (Fr. *par la queue*), to take up the words of a preceding speaker and make them the ground of another speech.¹⁰ *Following*, Scoticè for *follower*, seems to be derived from the Fr. *suivant*, an obsolete word equivalent to *serf*, which belongs to both languages; and in

¹ G. Douglas, ii. b. 21; and iv. 231, 26. Fr. *beaux sires*.

"Biaux chires leups, n'escoutez mie
Mere tenchant chen fieux, qui crie."

—La Fontaine, 'Fables,' liv. iv. fable 16.

² "The Thrissil and the Rois," l. 113. (Poems, vol. i. p. 7.)

³ G. Douglas, i. 92, 8.

⁴ "Account of James Homyll," A.D. 1500. ('The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton,' p. 269.)

⁵ 'Clariodus,' p. 319, l. 1197.

⁶ 'Crim. Trials,' vol. i. p. 213, A.D. 1538-39; vol. iii. p. 154, A.D. 1611. It is well known that James I. is the author of a poem called "The King's Quair;" but it is probable that the latter of these words is English—the Scottish monarch, in the concluding stanza, apos-

trophising Gower and Chaucer as his dear masters.

⁷ "Par cœur."—"The Diary of Mr James Melvill,' pp. 16, 78: Edinburgh, 1842—8vo.

⁸ "The Complaynt of the Papingo," and "The Historie of Squyer Meldrum," in 'Sir D. Lyndsay's Poet. Works,' vol. i. p. 293, and vol. ii. p. 282. *Vaille que vaille* occurs in 'Le Mistere du Siege d'Orleans,' l. 8727, p. 339; in that of St Louis, MS. Nat. Libr. 24, 331, fol. 69 *recto*; in the farce "Les trois Galans," &c.

⁹ 'Maitland's Poems,' p. 184. 'Waverley,' ch. x.

¹⁰ This was till lately a practice followed in the Presbyterian Churches on the occasions of the days set apart for worship as a preparation for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Scotland a natural fool was called, as in France—namely, in Beaujolais—an *innocent*. Let us mention now *to tour*, the same as *by tour*,¹ an expression which resembles the French term *tour à tour*, alternately; *chambredeese*, a parlour, in Fife² (O. Fr. *chambre d'aise*); *chaudmelle*, a sudden broil or quarrel³ (Fr. *chaude mêlée*); *meschant youther*, a very bad smell (O. Fr. *meschante odeur*); *pissayllye*, a term used to denote a man whose addresses a young woman encourages so as to keep him in suspense, till she discover whether another, whom she prefers, comes to the determination of asking her hand. The person thus kept hanging on is called, in Peebleshire and other southern counties, *pissayllye* (Fr. *pis-aller*) or *do-nae-better*. In East Lothian *mupetitgage* (Fr. *mon petit gage*) is a fondling compellation addressed to a child. But most curious is it to hear the devil, speaking of James VI., say, "Il est un homme de Dieu."⁴ A Scotchman would have said, "He is a guid bairn" (Fr. *un bon enfant*).

We mention *alla-volie*, *alle-volie*, at random, which is sometimes written entirely in the French form, *à la volée*,⁵ though it occurs also in English.⁶ We might also say the same of

¹ Graham, 'History of the Rebellion,' p. 126.

² Generally *chambre aisée* meant another sort of closet.

³ The Scots had also *demelle*, engagement, rencountre, and *melling* ('Crim. Trials,' vol. ii. p. 548, A.D. 1608), which has the same sense as *meddling*, but is nearer Fr. *mêlant*.

⁴ 'Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 213, A.D. 1590. It was a tradition that the devil spoke all the lan-

guages. Vide Lucian, 'Philopseudes,' inter Luc. Samos. Opera, ed. Ambr. Didot, p. 384; and Vit. S. Hilarionis abbatis, c. ii. No. 15, ap. Bolland., 21 Oct., p. 48, col. 2, F.

⁵ Vide Villon, 'Le grand Testament,' st. liv.; 'Études de philologie comparée sur l'ar-got,' &c., p. 421, col. 2.

⁶ Vide Ben Jonson's "New Inn," Act i. sc. 1, and "The Staple of News," Act iv. sc. 1; Massinger's "Picture," Act. iii. sc. 6.

grand mercy, *gramercy*, many thanks, much obliged, used by Chaucer and other early writers; ¹ but we will observe that in Scotland *gray mercies*, being an expression of surprise, is still current in France, at least among the lower classes, that use *merci* in the same sense. ²

A few Scotticisms, apparently borrowed from Fr., may find here their place, viz.—*to take the gait*, *prendre la porte* (an idiom which was not unknown in old English); *to extinguish a debt*, *êteindre une dette*, to pay off a debt by degrees; *to follow out a plan*, *suivre un plan*, to carry on, execute, or finish, a plan; *to follow out a chain of reasoning*, *suivre un raisonnement*, to trace out a chain of reasoning; *to give one a hat*, *donner un coup de chapeau*, to make a bow to any one; *to go to the school*, *to the church*, *aller à l'école*, *à l'église*, which would be English, the being omitted. *To haud the candle* seems to be *tenir la chandelle* in a figurative sense. ³ *Alwaies*, *alwaysis*, although, notwithstanding, however, may be also viewed as a French idiom, as it resembles *toutefois*, which literally signifies *all times*, but is used in the sense of *although*. But of all the terms, the most remarkable is *bon accord*, derived from the French without

¹ Vide Nares's 'Glossary,' p. 211, col. i., voce "Gramercy."

² There are at least three works on Scotticisms, the earliest of which, compiled by Sir John Sinclair, was published at London and Edinburgh in 1782 under this title: 'Observations on the Scottish Dialect.' Another, by Dr James Beattie, is entitled, 'Scotticisms, Arranged in Alphabetical Order, Designed to Correct Improprieties of Speech and Writing:' Edinburgh, 1787—8vo. The third, by Hugh Mitchell, M.A., master of

the English and French Academy, Glasgow, was printed there in 1799, under this title: 'Scotticisms, Vulgar Anglicisms, and Grammatical Improprieties Corrected,' &c. Dr David Irving, stigmatising the hallucinations of those who have undertaken to teach the art of rejecting Scotticisms, says that "the work even of Dr Beattie is a very unsafe guide," and he shows it. Vide 'The Lives of the Scottish Poets,' &c., vol. ii. pp. 433, 434.

³ "Ye'll neither dance nor haud [hold] the candle." Prov. ap. Kelly, p. 367.

alteration, which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness: "Aberdans-men, will ye take your word againe, and go home, and drink the cup of Bon-Accord?" &c.¹

¹ James Row, 'A Cupp of Bon-Accord, or, a Guide to the City of Aberdeen,' vol. i. or 'Preaching,' &c., p. 7: *Sine loco*, pp. 13-16, 32, 33, 349, &c.: Aberdeen, 1839 1828—4to. Cf. 'The Book of Bon-Accord; —12mo.



Appendices.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101



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APPENDIX I.

Words which in all probability came to Scotland directly from the Norse languages.



ARNIT, lousy arnot, *s.* a pig-nut; the root of *Bunium flexuosum*. Ger. *Erdnuss*.

A wheen, wheene, whin, win, *s.* a small number of. Ger. *ein* *Wenig*.

Baise, *s.* haste, expedition. Sw. *basa*.

Baiss, *v. a.* to beat. Icel. *bisa*; Sw. *basa*.

Bake-bread, *s.* a kneading-board for baking. Ger. *Backbrett*.

Beuchel, *s.* a little feeble and crooked creature. Sw. *bygel*.

Bicker, *s.* a wooden dish for drinking out of. Eng. *beaker*; Icel. *bikar*; Sw. *bägare*; Ger. *Bechar*.

Blaeberry, *s.* bilberry. Sw. *blåbär*; Icel. *blaber*; Ger. *Blaubeere*.

Bode, *s.* an offer from a buyer. Sw., Dan., Icel. *bud*; Ger. *Gebot*.

Brook, bruick, bruke, *v. a.* to enjoy, to possess. Icel. *bruka*; Ger. *brauchen*.

Broozle, bruizle, *v. n.* to perspire violently from toil. (Teviot.) Fl. *brocijen*.

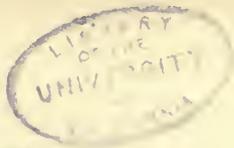
Bruckle, *adj.* brittle. Sw. *bräcklig*; O. Ger. *brockel*; Mod. Ger. *bröcklig*.

Buck, *v. n.* to aim at any object, to push, to butt. (Perthshire.) Ger. *bocken*.

Busk, *s.* the bush of the wheel,—an iron ring inserted to prevent the effect of friction. Ger. *Büchse*.

Cache-pole, catchpule, *s.* the game of tennis. Fl. *kaatsspel*.

- Callour, caller, cauler, *adj.* cool, fresh, refreshing. Icel. *kalldur*.
- Chappen, chappin, *s.* a quart. Ger. *Schoppen*.
- Claw, *v. a.* to scratch. Sw. *klå*; Ger. *klauen*.
- Cleading, cleeding, *s.* clothing. Icel. *klædhi*; Ger. *Kleidung*.
- Clibber, clubber, *s.* a wooden saddle. Icel. *klyfberi*; Sw. *klöf-sadel*.
- Clouf, clout, clute, *s.* the hoof of a cow, sheep, &c. Icel. *klauf*; Sw. *klöf*; Dan. *klov*; Ger. *Klaue*.
- Coukie, *s.* a sort of tea-bread, or small sweet roll. Sw. *kaka*; Ger. *Kuchen*.
- Creagh, *s.* a Highland foray, a predatory incursion of a Highland chief into the district of his neighbours or of the Lowlanders. Sw. & Dan. *krig*; Ger. *Krieg*.
- Curroo, *v. n.* to coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male pigeon. (Clydes.) Icel. & Sw. dial. *kurra*; Ger. *kurren, girren, gurren*.
- Dag, daugh, dauk, *s.* a thin or gentle rain. Sw. *dugg-regn*; Dan. *dug*.
- Dambrod, *s.* a draught-board. Ger. *Dambrett, Damenbrett*.
- Daupet, daupit, dawpit, *part. adj.* stupid, unconcerned, foolish. Icel. *dapr*; Got. *daubitha*.
- Demmish, *v. a.* to stun by a blow or fall. Ger. *dämisch machen*.
- Doit, *s.* copper coin, the twelfth of an English penny. Dut. & Ger. *doit*; Fl. *duyt*; Dan. *döjt*.
- Douk, *v. n.* to dive, to bathe, to dip. Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*.
- Dreich, dreegh, *adj.* slow, lingering, tedious. Icel. *drjúgr, drygr*; Sw. *dryg*; Dan. *drøj*; Ger. *träg*.
- Duckie, *s.* a young girl, or doll. (Shetl.) Sw. *docka*; Dan. *dukke*; Ger. *Docke*.
- Earn, *s.* the Scottish eagle. Icel., Sw., Dan. *örn*; Ger. *Aar*.
- Elwand, *s.* a wooden cloth-measure. Sw. *aln*; Ger. *Elle*; Norw. *alen*.
- Eme, *s.* uncle. Ger. *Oheim*.
- Endlang, *adv.* and *prep.* in uninterrupted succession; along. Ger. *entlang*.
- Etter, *s.* the matter from a suppuration. Dan. *ædder*; Icel. *eitr*; Sw. *etter*; Ger. *Eiter*.
- Eyewharm, *s.* an eyelash. (Shetl.) Icel. *augna-hvarmr*.
- Fa, *s.* a mouse-trap. Sw. *fälla*; Ger. *Falle*.
- Fang, *s.* catch, as in buying; a cheap bargain. Sw. *fång*; Ger. *ein guter Fang*.



Fastene'en, Fasterne'en, Fastren'se'en, *s.* the evening before Lent, Shrove-Tuesday. Sw. *fastlag*; Dan. *fastelavn*; Fl. *vastenavend*; Ger. *Fastnacht*.

Fidder, *s.* a load of a certain weight. Ger. *Fuder*.

Fiery-farry, *s.* confusion, uproar, haste, bustle. Sw. *virrvarr*; Ger. *Wirrwarr*.

Flaughter, *s.* a sudden puff of wind, of smoke, of vapour, of fire, &c. Ger. *Flackern*.

Fleckit fever, *s.* a spotted fever. Sw. *fläck-feber*; Ger. *Fleckfieber*.

Flect, *s.* a town. Fl. *flecke*; Ger. *Flecken*.

Flesher, *s.* a butcher. Ger. *Fleischer*.

Flicht, *s.* a mote or small speck of dirt amongst food. Dan. *flek*; Sw. *fläck* (spot).

Foud, fowde, foud, fowdrie, foudrie, fauderie, *s.* the office of chief governor in Shetland and Orkney; the extent of his jurisdiction. Sw. *fogde*; Dan. *foged*, a bailiff; *fogderi*, a bailiwick, a stewardship.

Foule, *adj.* wet, rainy. Swed. *ful* (ugly). This is a Swedish idiom; *full väder*, bad or rainy weather. Fr. *sale temps*.

Fraucht, frawcht, *s.* a fright. O. Ger. *fraht*; Mod. Ger. *Fracht*; Sw. *frakt*; Dan. *fragt*.

Fraucht, frawcht, *v. a.* to freight. Sw. *frakta*.

Freck, freik, frek, frick, *adj.* stout, firm, &c. Sw. *fräck*; Icel. *frekr*; Dan. *frek*; Ger. *frech*.

Fre, *adj.* noble, honourable, beautiful, handsome. Sw. *fri*; Fl. *fraai*; Ger. *frey*, *frei*.

Frow, *s.* an idle, dirty woman. Sw., Dan. *fru* (a lady). Comp. for the development of the meaning, Eng. *queen*, *quean* (*queyn*, *quean*, Scot. a young wife).

Fykefacks, *s. pl.* whims which are troublesome to others. Dut. *fikfakken*; Ger. *Fickfackereien*.

Gad of ice, *s.* a large mass of ice. Icel. *gadd*.

Gair, *adj.* intent on gain, niggard. Sw. *girig*; Ger. *gierig*.

Gleed, gleid, gloss, *s.* a small remainder of red embers in a fire. AS. *gloed*; Sw. *glöd*; Ger. *Gluth*.

Glep, *v. a.* to swallow down. (Orkn.) Icel. *gleyþa*; Sw. *glupa*; Dan. *glube*; Norw. *gluppe*.

Glossins, *s. pl.* flushings in the face. Norw. *glubsk*; Icel. *gloss*, *glossi* (*flamma*).

Gluff, *v. n.* to look gluff; to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence. Icel. *glúpr, glápi*.

Goave, gove, goif, goup, *v. n.* to stare. Sw. and Icel. *gapa*; Flem. *gaapen*; Ger. *gaffen*.

Golk, gowk, *s.* a cuckoo; a cuckold, one easily imposed on, a simpleton, a fool. Sw. *gök*; Ger. *Gauch*. This word is common to almost all the Northern languages.

Gore, geir, *s.* a piece of cloth of a triangular form, generally cut off from the cloth of a shift, &c., in order to make them wider at the bottom than at the top. Sw. dial. *gere*; Icel. *geiri*; Ger. *Gehre*.

Grab, *s.* a snatch, a grasp, a clutch. Dan. *greb*; Sw. dial. *grabb-tag*.

Gramashans, *s. pl.* riding hose, gaiters. Sw. *damaskor*; Ger. *Gamaschen, Kamaschen*.

Grew, grou, *v. n.* to feel fear or horror. Ger. *grauen*; Sw. *grufva sig*.

Groozlins, gruzlins, *s. pl.* intestines. Sw. *kras*; O. Ger. *kroos, kroost*.

Grousum, groosum, *adj.* frightful, horrible. Dan. *grusom*.

Gudin, gooding, *s.* dung, manure. (Orkn.) Icel. and Sw. *göðning*.

Guidwilly, *adj.* liberally hearted, ready to bestow, willing to oblige. Ger. *gutwillig*.

Guldar, gulder, gullar (Aberdeenshire), *v. n.* to speak in a rough threatening manner. Icel. *gaula* (boar).

Hain, hane, *v. a.* to spare, to save, to use sparingly. Ger. *hegen*.

Hairshaw, hareshard, *s.* the hare-lip. Sw. *har-skår*; Ger. *Hasenscharte*.

Hamsucken, haimsuckin, *s.* the crime of assaulting a person in his own house. Sw. *hemsjuka*.

Hauvermeal, *s.* oatmeal. Sw. *hafrenjöl*; Ger. *Hafermehl*.

Hoast, *v. n.* to cough. Sw. *hosta*; Ger. *husten*; Dan. *hoste*.

Housal, *adj.* domestic. Ger. *haushalt*.

Howe, *s.* a hollow or dell. Sw. *hål*; Ger. *Höhle*.

Howk, *v. a.* to dig. Ger. *hacken*.

Ime, oam, *s.* soot, steam of boiling water. (Shetl.) Icel. *eimr*.

Infal, *s.* an attack. Sw. *infall*.

Inhawing, inhaving, *s.* the act of bringing a vessel into a haven. Flem. *inhabben*.

- Jack, *v. a.* to take off the skin of a seal. (Orkn.) Icel. *jacka*.
- Kail-runt, *s.* the hardest part of the stem of the kail, or colewort. Ger. *Kohlstrunk*.
- Kaim, *s.* a comb. Sw., Dan., and Flem. *kam*; Ger. *Kamm*.
- Kaisar, keysart, *s.* a frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room in order to their being dried or preserved in safety; also a cheese-vat. Dut. *kaas*; Ger. *Käse*.
- Kame, *v. a.* to comb. Sw. *kamma*; Ger. *kämmen*.
- Keek, *v. n.* to peep. Sw. *kika*; Dan. *kigge*; Flem. *kyke*; Ger. *gucken*.
- Kevel, *v. n.* to scold. Sw. *kifva*, *käbbla*; Icel. *kifa*; O. Ger. *kyffeln*.
- Kinrick, *s.* kingdom. Sw. *konungrike*; Ger. *Königreich*.
- Kipple, *v. a.* to couple, to fasten together; to wed. Sw. *koppla*; Ger. *kuppeln*.
- Knaur, *s.* a knot in wood. Ger. *Knorren*.
- Knyp, *s.* a blow. Su. Goth. *knapp*; O. Ger. *Knip*.
- Laik-wake, late-wauk, like-wake, *s.* the watching of a corpse previous to interment. Ger. *Leichenwache*.
- Landlouper, landlower, *s.* an unsettled person who has not steadiness to remain fixed in one place, a vagabond. Ger. *Landläufer*; low Fr. *loupeur*.
- Latch, *s.* a dub, a mire, a rut. Ger. *Lache*.
- Lew, lew-warm, *adj.* lukewarm. Sw. *ljum*; Flem. *lieu*, *low*; Ger. *lau*, *lauwarm*.
- Lichtlie, lightly, lightlie, *v. a.* to undervalue, to make light of. Ger. *leicht achten*.
- Loss, *v. a.* to unload, applied to a ship. Sw. *lossa*; Flem. *lossen*.
- Lotch, *v. n.* to jog. Flem. *lutsen*.
- Low, lowe, *s.* flame, blaze, fire. Sw. *låga*; Dan. *lue*; Icel. *logi*; Ger. *Lohc*.
- Lucht, lught, *s.* a lock of hair. Sw. *lugg*.
- Mask, *v. a.* to infuse, as tea; to mash, as in brewing. Sw. *mäska*; Ger. *meischen*.
- Melg, *s.* (Aberd.) the milt (of fishes). Sw. *mjölke*; Dan. *melke*; Icel. *miolk*; Ger. *Milch*.
- Meltoth, meltith, *s.* a meal of meat, food. Sw. *mältid*; Dan. *mältid*; Ger. *Mahlzeit*.
- Mixtie-maxtie, mixie-maxie, *s.* and *adj.* a confusion, a strange mixture; confused, jumbled together. Ger. *Mischmasch*; Fr. *micmac*.

Mowdiwart, mowdiwark, moudiewort, *s.* the mole. Dan. *muldvarp*; Sw. *mullvad*; Ger. *Maulwurf*.

Nattle, *v. a.* to nibble, to chew with difficulty, to nip. Icel. *knitla, knota*.

Nauchle, *s.* a dwarf. Icel. *knocke*.

Newlings, *adv.* very lately. Sw. *nyligen*; Ger. *neuerdings*.

Nissac, *s.* a porpoise. (Shetl.)

Outwaile, outwyle, *s.* the refuse, the pick or choice. Ger. *Auswahl*.

Pailin, pailing, *s.* a fence of wooden stakes. Ger. *Einfäulung*.

Peep, *v. n.* to chirp. Sw. *pipa*; Ger. *piepen*.

Poind, poynd, *v. a.* to distress for debt or damage. Sw. *panta*; Ger. *pfänden*.

Free, preif, preve, prieve, *v. a.* to prove, to taste, to try. Sw. *pröfva*; Ger. *prüfen*.

Provan, *s.* provender. Ger. *Proviant*.

Quairns, *s. pl.* small particles, as of salt, &c. Sw. *korn*; Ger. *Körner*.

Quairny, *adj.* in small particles, &c. Ger. *körnig*.

Rauk, rayk, rouk, *s.* mist. Sw. *rök*; Ger. *Rauch*.

Red, redd, redd up, *v. a.* to counsel, to suppose, to caution against. Sw. *råda*; Ger. *rathen*, to put in order, to comb, to disentangle, &c.

Ritt, *s.* a scratch, laceration. Ger. *Ritz*.

Roup, *v. n.* and *a.* to cry, to shout; to sell by auction. Ger. *ruffen*.

Runt, *s.* the hardest part of the kail, or cabbage and coleworts; also an opprobrious epithet to a woman. Ger. *Strunk*.

Sawfs, *s. pl.* prognostications. Ger. *Sagen*.

Scot, *s.* an assessment. Ger. *Schott*.

Settle, *s.* a long seat. Ger. *Sessel*.

Shable, *s.* sword. Sw., Dan., Fl. *sabel*; Ger. *Säbel*.

Shackle, shockel, shoggle, *v. n.* to joggle. Ger. *schaukeln*.

Shawp, *v. a.* to shell. Ger. *schaben*.

Skellie, *v. n.* and *a.* to squint, to look awry; to strew. Dan. *skele*; Sw. *skela*; Ger. *schielen*.

Skink, *v. a.* to fill liquor frequently out of one vessel into another, as if to mix; to tipple. Ger. *schenken*.

Slaik, slash, *s.* a lick, a slabbering kiss ; a touch, a light brushing over ; *v. a.* to lick, to kiss in a slabbering manner. Sw. *slicka* ; Ger. *schlacken*.

Slott, *s.* a bolt. Fl. *sluyt* ; Ger. *Schlott*.

Spae, spay, *v. n.* to tell fortunes, to prophesy, to divine. From Ger. *spähen*, Sw. *spå*.

Spaik, *s.* a spoke. Ger. *Speich*.

Stample, *v. n.* to walk in a tottering way, like a horse among stones. Sw. *stappla*.

Stane-dead, *adj.* quite dead. Dan. *sten-död* ; Sw. *stendöd*.

Staunder, *s.* a barrel set on end for containing water or salted meat, hence called a *water-staund*, a *beef-staund*. Ger. *Ständer*.

Stell, stey, *adj.* steep, precipitous. Dan. and Ger. *steil*.

Sting, *s.* the mast of a vessel. (Shetl.) Sw. *stång*.

Stonern, *adj.* of stone. Ger. *steinern*.

Straikit-measure, *s.* exact measure. Sw. *struket mått* ; Dan. *strög-maal*.

Sturken, *part. adj.* congested, coagulated. (Shetl.) Goth. *za-staurkan* ; Icel. and Sw. *storkna* ; Dan. *stoerknet*, *part. adj.*

Suddill, saddle, *v. a.* to soil, to sully. Sw. *suddla* ; Ger. *besudeln*.

Swack, *adj.* supple, pliant. Dan. *swaj*.

Swig, *v. n.* to wag, to move from side to side. Sw. *svigta*.

Tang-fish, *s.* a seal. (Shetl.) Dan. *tang*, sea-weed.

Taupie, tawpie, toup, *s.* a foolish fellow. Dan. *taabe*.

Thrid, *num. adj.* the third. Sw., Dan. *tredje* ; Ger. *dritte*.

Torne, *s.* a tower. Sw. *torn*.

Trag, *s.* trash. (Buchan, Shetl.) Sw. *träck*.

Traiket, *adj.* draggled, disordered, dirty in dress ; of a fowl, when its feathers are wet, dirty, and deranged. Ger. *dreckig*.

Trap, *s.* a flight of wooden steps, generally called a trap ladder. Sw. *trappa* ; Ger. *Trappe*.

Trou, to trow, *v. a.* and *n.* to believe, to credit, to trust, to be sure. Got. *trauan* ; Swed. *tro* ; Icel. *trúa* ; Ger. *trauen*.

Tuack, *s.* a small hillock. (Orkn.) Dan. *tue*.

Tullia, *s.* a knife fixed in the haft. (Shetl.) Sw. *täljknif* ; Dan. *tellekniv* ; Norse, *tollekniv* ; Icel. *talguknifr*.

Tume-handit, *adj.* empty-handed. Dan. *tomhændet* ; Sw. *tomhånd*.

Tumfie, *s.* a stupid person. Dan. dial. *tompæd*.

- Tummlar, *s.* a drinking-glass of a cylindrical shape. Sw. *tumlare*.
- Tuskar, twisear, twysker, *s.* an instrument for casting peats. (Shetl.) Icel. *torfskéri*.
- Twal, *adj.* twelve. Got. *tvalib*, *tvalif*; Sw. *tolf*; Dan. *tolv*.
- Tweel, *s.* cloth. Ger. *Zwilling*.
- Twine, *v. a.* to chastise. (Aberd.) Dan. *twinga*; Icel. *thvinga*.
- Unrufe, *s.* trouble, toil, vexation. Sw. *oro*; Ger. *Unruhe*.
- Wale, *s.* the choice. Sw. *val*; Ger. *Wahl*.
- Wale, *v. a.* to choose. Mæso-Goth. *valjan*; Dan. *välge*; Sw. *välja*; Icel. *velja*; Ger. *wählen*.
- Wappenbrief, *s.* a brief of concession to bear certain arms. Ger. *Wappenbrief*.
- Wappenshaw, weapon-show, *s.* a public mustering of soldiers. Ger. *Waffenschau*.
- Wark-day, *s.* a working day. Ger. *Werktag*.
- Warp, *s.* four, in counting oysters. Ger. *Wurf*, from *werfen*.
- Warple, *v. a.* to intertwine so as to entangle. Dan. *varpe*.
- Wear, *v. n.* to last, to endure. Ger. *währen*.
- Wee, *v. a.* to weigh. Ger. *wiegen*.
- Weer, *v. a.* to wear, to stop, &c. Ger. *wehren*.
- Whinge, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to complain, to fret. Dutch *waan*; Ger. *wainan*.
- Wyse awa, *v. a.* to dismiss, to send away. Ger. *hinwegweisen*.
- Yackle, yattle, *s.* a grinder, a double tooth. (Shetl. and Orkn.) Icel. *jaxl*; Sw. *oxeltand*; Dan. *axeltand*.
- Yaike, *s.* a stroke or blow. Fl. *jacke*.
- Yeuk, youk, yuke, yuck, *v. n.* to itch. Fl. *jeucken*; Ger. *jucken*.
- Yeuk, youk, yuke, yuck, *s.* the itch. Fl. *jeucken*.
- Youf, youff, yuf, *v. n.* to bark. Dan. *gjõe*; Icel. *geya*.

A P P E N D I X II.

Words derived from the Celtic.

Ablach, *s.* a dwarf, an expression of contempt. Gael. *abhach*.

Amchach, *s.* a misfortune. Ir. and Gael. *anshogh*, adversity, misery.

Arn, *s.* the elder-tree. Gael. *fearn*.

Art one to anything (to), to direct or point out anything to one.

(“The verb *art*,” says Sir John Sinclair, p. 26, “is probably derived from the Gaelic *aird*, a coast or quarter. Hence the Scots also say, *What art*, for What quarter does the wind blow from?”)

Bannock, bonnock, *s.* a bunn, a sort of cake. Ir. *bunna*; Gael. *bounach*; Prov. Fr. *bugne*.

Battick, battock, *s.* a tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, &c. Gael. *bad*.

Bladoch, bledoch, blada, *s.* buttermilk. (Aberd. and some parts of Ang. and Mearns, most adjacent to the Highlands.) Ir. *bladhach*; Gael. *blathath*.

Bonie, bonye, bonny, *adj.* beautiful, pretty, precious, valuable. Gael. *boigheach*, *boidheach*.

Bonnivochil, *s.* the great northern diver. Gael. *bonnan*, *bunnan*, a bittern; Ger. *Vogel*, a bird.

Bought, bought, bucht, buss, *s.* a sheepfold, a house in which sheep are enclosed. Gael. *buchd*; Ger. *Busch*; E. *bush*; Fr. *bois*.

Bow, *s.* a dairy, or herd of cattle. Gael. and Brit. *bioch*, *buoch*, or *buch*. A *bow* is also made use of for a fold, contracted from *bought*, and perhaps from the Fr. *bouché*, shut up or enclosed.

Bowlochs, *s. pl.* ragweed. (Wigtonsh.) Gael. *buadhghallan*, *buallen*.

Brae, *s.* bank. Gael. *brae*.

Brochan, *s.* gruel, or water-gruel. Gael. *brochan*.

Brog, brogue, *s.* a coarse and light kind of shoe. Ir. and Gael. *brog*.

Byre, *s.* a cow-house. Ir. and Gael. *byre*.

Caird, card, kard, *s.* a gipsy, a travelling tinker, a sturdy beggar, a scold. Ir. *ceard*; Gael. *ceird*.

Cairn, *s.* a heap of stones, a building of any kind in a ruinous state, a heap of rubbish. Gael. and Ir. *carn*; Welsh and Brit., *carneiddan*, *karnak*, or *karnes*.

Cane, kain, canage, *s.* a duty paid by a tenant to his landlord. Gael. *ceann*, the head.

Caper, *s.* a piece of oat-cake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it. (Perths.) Gael. *ceapaire*.

Caterans, katherans, *s. pl.* a band of robbers. Gael. and Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, satellite, tory.

Clachan, clachanne, clachen, *s.* a small village in which there is a parish church. Gael. *clachan*; Fr. *clocher*.

Clacharan, clacharet, *s.* the bird stone-checker, chatter. Gael. *cloichran*, *clachlain*.

Cleit, *s.* a cot-house. Gael. *cleath*, *cleite*, pent-house, eaves of a roof.

Clocher, *v. n.* to cough. Gael. *clochar*, wheezing in the throat.

Cog; coag, coggie, *s.* a wooden vessel. Gael. *cuach*, *cuachag*.

Connach, connoch, *s.* a disease. In Gael. *conach* is the murrain.

Coranich, correnoth, corynoch, cronach, *s.* a dirge, a lamentation for the dead. Gael. *coranach*.¹

Corn-craik, craker, *s.* the rail, *Rallus crex*, Linn. (St Kilda); *corn-cracker*. (West Isles.)

Craig, *s.* a rock. Corn. *karak*; Ir. *karraig*; Gael. *craig*; Bret. *carn*.

Craik, *s.* a kind of little ship, contracted from *currach*, or rather from Fr. *carraque*.

Crampet, *s.* the iron guard at the end of a staff. Gael. *crampaid*, a ferrel.

Cranreuch, *s.* hoar-frost. (W. of Scotl.) Gael. *cranntarach*.

Cranshach, cranshak, *s.* a crooked distorted person. (North of Scotl.) Gael. *crannda*, *corranta*, barbed, hooked, decrepit.

Creagh, *s.* a kind of foray. Gael. *creach*, plunder, a host, &c.

¹ Vide Littré's Dict., vol. i. p. 467, col. 2.

Cudum, cuddum, *s.* substance or largest share. (Dumfr.) Gael. *cuid*, a part, share, supper.

Cummock, *s.* a short staff with a crooked head. Gael. *cam*, *camogach*, crooked, curled. Fr. *camus*.

Cunne, *s.* a scolding, a reprimand, a reproof. (Fife.) Gael. *caineach*.

Cunner, *v. n.* to scold. (Upper Clydesdale.) Gael. *caineam*.

Curran-petris, *s.* the name given to a certain root. (Uist.) Gael. *curran*, a root of the carrot or radish kind.

Cuttie, cutie, *s.* a spoon. Gael. *cutag*, a short spoon.

Deasoil, deisheal, *s.* motion contrary to that of the sun. Gael. *deisceart*, *deiseach*. Vide "Widershins."

Dipin, *s.* a part of a herring-net, the bag of a salmon-net. (Argylls.) Gael. *dipinn*.

Doach, doagh, *s.* a wear or cruive. Gael. *daingneach*, a mound, fortification, strength.

Docher, *s.* fatigue, stress (Aberd.); injury (Mearns), deduction (*ibid.*) Gael. *dochar*, *dochaires*.

Dorlach, *s.* a bundle, apparently that kind of truss formerly worn by Highlanders instead of a knapsack. Gael. *dorlach*.

Dorra, *s.* a kind of net. (Mearns.) Gael. *dorga*.

Dowbreck, *s.* a smelt. Gael. *dubhbhreac*.

Dramock, drammach, drummock, *s.* meal and water mixed in a raw state, &c. Gael. *dramaig*, a dirty mixture, crowdy.

Drandering, *s.* the chorus of a song. (Ayr.) Gael. *drundan*, the whistling of wind or storm, humming noise or singing.

Drone, *s.* the backside, the breech. (Aberd. and Upper Clydesdale.) Gael. *dronnan*, *dronnag*.

Eirack, *s.* a hen pullet. Gael. *eirag*.

Falton, *s.* a fillet. (Argylls.) Gael. *faltan*, a welt, belt, ribbon for the head, snood.

Filibeg, philibeg, feil-beg, *s.* a piece of dress worn by men in the Highlands instead of breeches. Gael. *filleadh*.

Foutre, footer, *s.* activity, exertion. (Fife.) Gael. *fuadar*, haste, preparation to do a thing.

- Geck-neckit, *adj.* wry-necked. (Aberd.) Gael. *geochd, cochdachg.*
- Genyough, gineough, *adj.* hungry, keen, ravenous, voracious. (Lanarks. and Ayr.) Gael. *gionach.*
- Golach, goloch, *s.* a beetle, an earwig. (Angus, Lothian.) Gael. *gollach* (?).
- Gowan, *s.* daisy. Gael. *gugan.*
- Grieshoch, *s.* hot burning embers. Gael. *griosach.*
- Gudgie, *adj.* short and thick. Gael. *guga*, a fat fellow; O. Fr. *gouju*. At Lyons a fat girl is called *une grosse gague*, corresponding to a St Kilda goose.
- Guldie, *s.* a tall, blackfaced, gloomy-looking man. Gael. *goill*, a swollen angry face.
- Iskdrumin, *s.* a species of salmon. (Isl. of Harris.) Gael. *iasg druimineach.*
- Inch, inche, *s.* an island; generally one of a small size. Gael. *innis*, &c.
- Ingle, *s.* fire. Gael. *aingéal.*
- Keechin, *s.* a technical term in distillation. (Fife.) Gael. *caochan.*
- Knag, *s.* a knob, a peg, &c. Ir. and Gael. *cnag.*
- Korkir, *s.* a red dye. Gael. *corcuir.*
- Laigan (Lanarks.), loichen (Ayr.), *s.* a large quantity of any liquid. Gael. *lochan, leaghan*, liquor.
- Larach, lairach, lairoch, lerroch, *s.* the site of a building, &c. Gael. *larach*, a site.
- Lenno, *s.* a child. Gael. *leanabh.*
- Lett, *s.* lesson, a piece of instruction. (Aberd.) Ir. and Gael. *leacht.*
- Maister, master, *s.* urine. Gael. *maistir*; Ger. *Meister.*
- Marbel, *adj.* feeble, inactive, slow, lazy. (Loth.) Gael. *meirbh.*
- Marty, *s.* apparently a house steward. Ir. and Gael. *maor*, and *tigh*, ty.
- Meirdel, *s.* a confused crowd of people or animals, a numerous family of brats. Gael. *mordhail*; O. Fr. *merdaille.*
- Minshoch, *s.* a female goat two years old. Gael. *minnsag.*
- Mozie, *adj.* sharp, acrimonious, ill-natured, having a sour look. Gael. *muiseag*, threatening.
- Pibroch, *s.* a Highland air. Gael. *piobaireachd.*
- Parmigan, *s.* the white grouse. Gael. *tarmochan, tarmonach.* (*Tetrao lagopus*, Linn.)

Quaich, quheych, quegh, queff, *s.* a sort of drinking-vessel. Ir. and Gael. *cuach*.

Raith, reath, *s.* the quarter of a year. Gael. *raithe, ratha*.

Rauchan, *s.* a plaid, such as is worn by men. Gael. *riach, riachan*, grey.

Rins, *s. pl.* a local term denoting two large promontories. (Gallow.) Ir. and Gael. *rinn*, a hill, a point.

Scannachin, *part. pres.* bursting. Gael. *scainam*, to burst; *scainnea*, a sudden eruption.

Scradyin, scrawdyin, *s.* a puny sickly child. (Perths.) Gael. *scraidain*.

Screg, *s.* a cant term for a shoe. Gael. *crubh*.

Shannach, shinicle, *s.* a bonfire. Gael. *sanhmag* (?).

Skallag, scallag, *s.* a kind of bond-servant (Long Island, W. Hebrides). Gael. *scalog*, or rather *sgallog*.

Skelloch, skeldock, skellie, *s.* the wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.) Ir. *skeallagoch*.

Skep, skepp, skeppe, skape, *s.* a case used as a bee-hive, &c. Gael. *sgaip*.

Skiach, *s.* the berry of the hawthorn (Moray.) Ir. and Gael. *sciog*.

Sliochd, *s.* the race. Gael. *sliochd*.

Stubblin', *adj.* short and stoutly made. Gael. *stobbalegr* (?).

Tarans, *s. pl.* children who have died before baptism. Gael. *taran*.

Task, *s.* the angel or spirit of any person. (Ross-shire.) Gael. *taise*.



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