

O.

O, *prep.* On; but generally equivalent to E. prefix *a*, meaning *on*, as in *o brede*, abroad, *o newe*, anew, *o right*, aright.

OAT-FOWL, *s.* The snow-bunting; Neil's Tour in Orkn. and Shetl. Addit. to OAT-Fowl, q. v.

OBIUSE, *s.* A corr. of *upheise*, vulgarly pron. *obheise*, a block and tackle, used for elevating heavy bodies; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

OBSERVATOR, OBSERUATOR, *s.* Lit. an observatory, an aid or help to observers: a monstrance.

" . . . an observatour of irue to the ewcharist." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 27 Oct., 1560, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *observare*, to observe, pay respect or adoration to; and the *observatour* mentioned in the record was, most probably, an iron case for enclosing and at the same time displaying the host.

OBSTANT, *adj.* Standing in the way of, opposing, resisting, adverse; Douglas, IV., 134, 23, ed. Small, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 37, Sp. C.

OBUMBRAT, *pret.* Overshadowed, shaded, screened; Douglas, IV. 82, 10, ed. Small. Lat. *obumbrare*.

OCHTLINS, *adv.* V. OUGHTLINS.

ODD, ODDS, *s.* Terms used in golfing.

"(1.) 'An odd,' 'two odds,' etc. per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, etc. strokes from his total every hole. (2.) To have played 'the odd' is to have played one stroke more than your adversary." Golfer's Handbook, p. 35, ed. 1881.

Some of the other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained in connection with the foregoing.

"If your opponent has played one stroke more than you, i.e., 'the odd,' your next stroke will be 'the like'; if two strokes more, i.e., 'the two more,' your next stroke will be 'the one off two'; if three more, 'the one off three'; and so on." Ibid., p. 35.

ODMAN, *s.* An arbiter. V. ODISMAN.

To O'ERGANG, *v. a.* To oversee, superintend; hence, to treat with indignity, to oppress; West of S. Addit. to OURGAE.

O'ERGANG, OURGANG, *s.* Superintendence, oppression; Ibid. Addit. to OURGANG.

To OERHALE, *v. a.* A form of Ouerheild, q. v.; also, of *Ouerhale*, q. v.

O'ERLAY, *s. and v.* V. OURLAY.

OF, *adv.* Corr. of *oft*, often, frequently; "also of as neid beis," as often as necessary; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 125.

OFF-AND-ON, AFF-AN'-ON. 1. As an *adj.*; uncertain, unsettled; as, "I'll hae na off-and-on bargain: settle't now." 2. As an *adv.*; more or less; as, "It lasted about twa hours off-and-on": also, intermittently; as, "We had moonlicht off-and-on a nicht."

OFF-GANGIN. 1. As an *adj.*, outgoing, leaving; as in "the off-gangin tenant."

2. As a *s.*, the amount or proportion of the crop due to the outgoing tenant who leaves a farm while the crop is growing.

OFTER, *adv.* Oftener; comp. of *oft*.

To OGHT, OUGHT, OGHE, *v. a.* V. AUCHT.

OH WHAN! *inter.* Like, and perhaps the local pron. of *ochone*; but its application is more like that of *man alive!* Orkn.

OIS, OISE, OISS, *v. and s.* Use. V. OYSS.

OKE, *s.* The Black-billed Auk (*Alca pica*, Linn.); Neil's Tour in Orkn. and Shetl.

Naturalists are now almost agreed that the Oke is not a distinct species, but merely the Razor-bill in the winter plumage of the first year. V. Rennie's Notes in Montagu's Ornith. Dict., ed. 1831.

OKER, OICKER, *s.* Usury. V. OCKER.

OLES, *adv. and conj.* A corr. of *Onless*, q. v.

OLK, OLKLIE. V. OULK, OULKLIE.

To OMBESEGE, *v. a.* V. UMBESEGE.

Om is for *omb=umb*, A.-S. *ymb*, round about. This prefix is very common in M. E. in the form of *um-*.

OMELL, *prep.* Among; Ywaine and Gawin, l. 136, 2667.

ON, *prep.* Of, about, concerning, regarding; as, "He couldna sleep for thinkin' on't," i.e., of or about it; "I'll tell your mither on you," i.e., concerning or regarding you. Addit. to [ON], q. v.

ON, ONE. 1. Forms of the prefix *un*, not, or implying the undoing of the action expressed by the verb, as *ongraithe* for *ungraith*, to unharness, i.e. to undo the harness.

2. Sometimes *on* is intensive, as in *onstandin*, immovable, determined.

N.B.—Words beginning with this form of the prefix which are not found in the DICT. or Suppl., may be found under the form *Un-*.

ONBETAKIT, **ONBETECHIT**, *part. adj.* Unrendered, uncommitted, uncommended: “*onbetechit* hir self to God,” without commanding herself to God.

“ . . . and commandit hir to ryss airlie befoir the sone, *onbetechit* hir self to God, and onspokin, and nocht to sayn hir self nor hir sone sowkand on hir breist.” Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 91.

The form *onbetechit* may represent the local pron.; but more prob. it is a mistake for *onbetakit*.

ONBETHANKIT, *part. adj.* Unthanked, unacknowledged; “Here am I *onbethankit* for a’ I’ve done for her,” West of S.

ON BREID. V. **ON BREDE.**

ONBYDREW, *pret.* Withdrew, retired; Douglas, Virgil, xii. prol. 6, ed. Small.

On is here not negative but intensive, as *in* sometimes is in Latin, and *un* in Eng., as in *unloose*, Mark i. 7. Ruddiman’s ed. has *umbedrew*, which is similarly explained. V. Gloss. Another use of *on* will be found in *Onlace*, q. v.

ONCHANCY, *adj.* V. **UNCHANCY.**

ONCOUTH, **ONKOUTH**, *adj.* Strange, uncommon: generally *uncouth*, *unkouth*, but latterly and most frequently written and pron. *unco*. V. **UNCO**.

While *uncouth* and *unco* are really forms of the same word, they have now very different meanings: *uncouth* implies peculiarity of appearance, dress, manner, or bearing, and *unco* refers to the nature or character of a person or thing.

ONCULYT, **ONCULIT**, *part. adj.* Uncooled, quite hot, warm; Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 5.

ONCUNYEIT, *part. adj.* Uncoined: *uncunyeit gold*, gold in bar or mass, or not prepared for coining; Douglas, Virgil, x. ch. 9, ed. Small.

ONE, *adj.* Single, sole: *hym one*, all by himself; *oure one*, all by ourselves; but such phrases are now expressed by himself, ourselves, &c. There is also an intensive form in which *al* or *all* is prefixed: thus, *al hym one*, entirely himself or by himself.

ONE-OFF-TWO, **ONE-OFF-THREE**. V. under *Odd*.

ONEITH, **ONEISE**, *adv.* Lit. not easily; hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. V. **UNEITH**.

ONERD, *adj.* Uncultivated. V. *Uneared*.

ONFARAND, **ONFARRANT**, *adj.* Ill-favoured, ill-looking, ugly; Douglas, III. 250, 26, ed. Small; it is also used in the sense of ill-informed, senseless, unmannerly, rude, as in “He’s aye been an *onfarant* body.” V. *UNFARRANT*.

ONHERMIT, **ONHERMYT**, *adj.* Unharmed; Douglas, II. 4, 31, ed. Small.

To **ONLACE**, *v. a.* Lit. to lace on, i.e. to bind, fix, or fasten, as a sandal, piece of armour, etc.; hence, to put or fit on, bind or fasten firmly.

Enfors the stronly contrar hym to stand :
Rays hie the targe of faith vp in thi hand ;
On hed the halsum helm of hop *onlace* ;
In cheryte thy body all embrase ;
And of devote orison mak thi brand.

Douglas, Virgil, xi. prol., ed. Small.

Rudd. ed. has *vnlace*.

On is here both intensive and adverbial.

ONLAND, **UNLAND**, *s.* Untilled or uncultivated land, pasture land. Addit. to **ONLAND**.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson; but its meaning is clearly indicated by the following passage: “ . . . terras arabilis *lie corneland*, terras non arabilis *lie unland* . . . moris, marresiis, pratis, terris non arabilibus *lie unerd*.” Reg. Mag. Sig., 1546-80, No. 2195.

ONLAW, *s. and v.* V. **UNLAW.**

ONLESS, **ONLES**, **OLES**, *adv.* and *conj.* Unless, if not; Spald. Mis., I. 85; *oles na*, unless that.

“ . . . he sal hafe na other service bot it *oles na* it be nocht ten merkis.” Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb., 1444-5, Rec. Soc.

ONMYSURLY, *adv.* Without or beyond measure; Douglas, IV. 147, 29, ed. Small.

ONREST, *s.* Unrest. V. *Unrest*.

ONRICHT, **ONRYCHT**, *adj.* Untrue, false, defective, unfair, unjust.

“ . . . the deakin of cowperis quha soll have power to challenge all silk wrang and *onrycht missouris*.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 295, Rec. Soc.

ONSAULD, **ONSELD**, **ONSELT**, *adj.* Unsold; Spald. Club Misc., I. 193.

ONSET, *s.* An addition to a building either for enlargement or as an outhouse; in the former case it is often called an *outset*; in the latter, a *to-fall*, or *lean-to*.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* A fierce attack or onset; a bloody fray or battle, Roxb.

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

From *on* and M. E. *slaht*, A. S. *sleah*, a stroke, blow, formed from *sleán*, to strike. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

Misled by his etymology, Jamieson gave two different entries of this term, in the belief that they were different words; but they are really the same. Both entries must be deleted.

ONSNED, *adj.* Uncut, unpruned, not trimmed; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix. 11.

In the West of S. some thirty years ago a common street cry was, "Birk besoms; heather besoms; sned an' *onsned!*" The hawkers were generally gipsies.

ONSPOKIN, *adj.* Unspoken; without speaking to any one, before speaking to any one. Spald. Mis. I. 91.

ONSPOULYET, *adj.* Unspoiled; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 316, Sp. C.

ONSTERIT, *adj.* Unstirred, unmoved; Douglas, II. 146, 21, ed. Small. V. STEER.

ONTEINDIT, **ONTENDYT**, **ONTEINIT**, *adj.* Untithed: without apportioning or paying the teinds. V. TEIND.

"... for the wrangus takin in of peis *on-tendyt.*" Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 52, Mait. C.

ONTO, *prep.* Unto, upon, a-top of.

The bestis furth her tursyt this ilk syre
Onto the altar blesand of hayt fyre.
Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 4, l. 30.

This is simply a variant of *unto*. These forms are made up of prep. *to* and O. Fries. *und*, *ont*, unto.

To **ONTRAY**, *v. a.* Errat. for *Outray*, q. v. V. DICT.

Delete this entry in DICT. altogether, as *ontray* is a misprint in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal.

ONWISELY, **ONUYSLYE**, *adv.* Unwisely, foolishly, rashly; Douglas, Virgil, 124, 39, Rudd.

The writer of the Elphinstoun MS. has omitted this word, and has thereby marred the measure of the line. The editor notes it as only a various reading. V. Small's ed., II., pp. 219, 314.

OOSTING, *s.* An encampment, a camp: also an army in camp. V. OST, OSTING.

OOSTING BURD, *s.* A camp-table.

"Item, giffin for ij tynnyt bandis and viij bowlis for tretestis for the *oosting burd*, xxxij d." Accts L. H. Treas., I. 295.

OOTLIN, *adj.* and *s.* V. OUTLAN, Outlin.

ORA, **ORRA**, *adj.* Odd, extra. V. ORROW.

ORCHARD-LIT, *s.* A kind of dye-stuff: prob. the orchella weed (*Roccella tinctoria*) of commerce; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 321, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 155.

ORD, *s.* A point of land, promontory, headland; as, "the *Ord* of Caithness." V. DICT.

Jamieson's defin. and etym. of this term are incorrect. The word is certainly of English origin.

A.-S. *ord*, beginning, point, edge; Germ. *ort*, a point of land; Icel. *oddr*, Dan. and Swed. *od*, *odd*.

ORDINER, **ORDINAR**, **ORDYNAR**, *s.* 1. Ordinary; a title given to Church dignitaries having original jurisdiction.

The bishop of a diocese having original jurisdiction was called the *ordinar* of the diocese; the archbishop, the *ordinar* of his province.

2. An ordinary, a public or common table or meal, pot-luck; dinner at a restaurant or inn, or at the table of a friend or neighbour; also, dinner as a meal; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 4.

The following injunctions were given to the common minstrels of Glasgow who were provided with dinner by the householders in rotation.

"Item, that name of thame have nather boy nor doig with thame quhair thai eit their *ordiner*.

"Item, that thai stope na friemen that is hable to gif them *ordiner*, nor to tak syluer fra ane to pas to ane vther.

"Item, that thai soll nocht misbehaiff thame selffs in na houssis quhair thai sal happen to eitt their *ordiner*, bot to be content of sic as salbe presentit to thame be thame that thai eit with." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 207, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *ordinaire*, "an Ordinarie; also, an ordinarie table, dyet, fare;" Cotgr.

ORE, *s.* V. DICT.

Del. last two para. of this entry; they are altogether misleading. The etym. is simply A.-S. *ár*, grace, favour. On this term, Prof. Skeat remarks:— "A.-S. *ár* gives *ore*, just as A.-S. *lár* gives *lore*."

ORLIN, **ORLING**, *s.* A puny, sickly, or stunted creature; a form of **WORLIN**, q. v.

Worlin assumes the various forms of *orlin*, *urlin*, *wurlin*, *yurlin*; and they are still used in the West of S.

ORNACY, *s.* Ornateness, beauty. Lat. *ornatio*.

This term was generally used in relation to language, composition, and poetry; but in the following passage it relates to architecture.

"So then, under these three conditions, to wit, of amplitude, *ornacy*, and vnprostitute chastity to any other vse nor the owne, but specially the last, it becommes a Kirk." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

ORPIMENT, **ORPEMENT**, *s.* Orpine, painter's gold; Haliburton's Ledger, p. 323. Also called **ORPHANY**, q. v. M. E. *orpiment*, Chaucer.

Orpiment is an arsenical yellow pigment, sometimes called *King's yellow*; it is a gold colour, but not gold. The name is still used.

ORROW, **ORA**, **ORRA**, *adj.* V. DICT.

This is a mere derivative of *over*, and all its various meanings are simply different applications of the primary meaning superfluous, spare.

"*Orrow* is precisely Swed. *öfrig*, remaining, lit. over; adj. from the prep. Cf. Icel. *yfrinn*, from *yfir*, over; which often drops *f*, and becomes *aerinn*." Skeat.

OSIL, **OSILL**, *s.* The ousel. V. OSZIL.

To OSSE, *v. a.* To offer, Rom. Alexander, l. 2263, 2307.

OSSINGE, *s.* An offering, Ibid., l. 731, 868.

OSSIGAR, *s.* V. OZIGER.

OST, *s.* A sacrifice. V. OIST.

OSTRAGE, OSTAGE, *s.* An ostrich; also, short for an ostrich-feather or plume.

The glaidest man was gayest for to se,
With scarlet cap, quhairin was *Ostage* thre,
Behoung with gold, and all of culour blew.
Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 83.

Ostage is perhaps a misprint for *ostrage*; in any case, it is improperly rendered “feather” in the Gloss.

Anglers almost always call the feathers with which their hooks are dressed by the name of the bird from which they are taken. In their parlance a mallard, a jay, or a golden plover means only a feather from the mallard, etc.

OTHERGATES, OTHERGAITS, *adj.* Otherwise, by other means, by another road, in another way.

This term is still common in the North of Eng. V. Cleveland Gloss., Brockett. It occurs also in the Townley Myst., p. 10.

OTTERLINE, *adj.* and *s.* A form of Etterlin, q. v.: “ane otterline cow,” a young cow in calf in her second year; Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 142.

OTTOMALL, OTTOMAIL, OTTOM, OTTUM, *s.* A corr. of *out-toonmall*, a portion of outfield or pasture land newly put under cultivation: also called *quoyland* and *outbrek*; Orkn. V. [TUMAIL], *Tumall*.

These forms occur in Origines Parochiales, II., pt. 2, pp. 610, 615.

OUDIR, OWDIR, *conj.* and *adj.* Either; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, pp. 14, 16, Mait. C. V. OUTHIR.

OUERCARIED, OERCARIED, *part. pt.* Carried away, overdone, overloaded; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

To OUERGET, *v. a.* To overtake, come up with: *get* is often used in the same sense; West and South of S.

To OUERHALE, OUERHAILE, OUERHAYLE, OURHALE, OURHAILE, OUREHAL, OUREHAILE, OUREHAYLE, OERHALE, OERHAILE, ORHAYLE, *v. a.* 1. To overspread, cover over, conceal; Douglas, I. 88, 24, Small.

2. To turn over, overhaul; hence, to examine, scrutinize, consider, ponder, reconsider: Kingis Quair, st. 10, 158, ed. Skeat.

Addit. to OUERHAILE, q. v.

To OUERSEE, OUERSIE, OURSEE, OWRSEE, *v. a.* To overlook, wink at: hence to permit, grant, or allow as a favour.

“ . . . na mair for salmound tallis heirefter except the pryces following, viz., aught pennis for the tail of ane lytill salmound and sextein pennis for the taill of ane meikle salmound, . . . ; and yeit for the re-gaird they beir to the said William they will *ouersie* him to tak during thair willis onlie tuelf pennis for the taill of ane lytle salmound, and twa schillings for the taill of ane meikle salmound.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 13 Apr. 1638. V. *Crumbe*.

This is a peculiar and uncommon use of *ouersee*: the usual meaning is to *superintend*.

To OUGHT, OGHT, OCHT, *v. a.* To own, to owe. V. AUCHT.

OUNCELAND, *s.* V. DICT.

“The meaning of *ounceland* is that each subdivision of that name paid to the Earl money or produce to the value of one ounce of silver. The *ounceland* was divided into eighteen parts, each of which had to pay one penny, or the value of one penny, and hence was called a Pennyland, a 1d. land.”

“It is very probable that the assessment by ounces of silver was made by King Harold Fairhair on his conquest of the Isles; for it is told that in 902 the Earl of Orkney was to pay no skat; from which it is to be understood that the Earl was to retain the whole instead of one-third of the skat collected there: this implies a *skrat-skrd*, assessment or valuation-roll.” Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Sc., 1883-4, pp. 258-9.

OUP, *prep.* and *adv.* Up: but mostly used as a verbal prefix, as in *oupbig*, *ouphald*, *oupset*, etc. Still used in northern districts.

OUR - CROCE, *adv.* Across, crosswise; Houlate, st. 27.

To OURDRIVE, OURDRYUE, OURDRYFF, *v. a.* To resist, battle against, overcome; Dunbar, Tabill of Confessioune, l. 20.

To OUREBY, OURBY. V. OVERBY.

OURELERIT, *part. pt.* Well instructed, having full knowledge of, learned; Houlate, st. 10, Bann. MS. V. LARE.

OURFRET, OURFRETE, QUIRFRET, OUIRFREIT, *part. pt.* V. OUERFRETT.

To OURGAE, OURGANG, *v. a.* To oversee, superintend; hence, to drive, oppress. Addit. to OURGAE, q.v.

OURGANG, *s.* Oversight, superintendence. Addit. to OURGANG, q.v.

OURGANGER, OURGANG, *s.* Overseer, superintendent; director of a band of workmen: familiarly called “*the ourgang*.”

OURERE, OURRERE. V. ORERE.

To OURHAILL, OURHILE, *v. a.* V. OUERHALE.

OURHAND, OUIRHAND, OURHAN', *s.* Upper-hand, superiority, mastery : "I'll hae the *ourhan'* o' ye yet," I'll excel you by and bye.

Mot wyth his ene behald me hym befor,
In hie triumph, with *ourhand* as victor.

Douglas, iii. 315, 16, Small.

I sall the send as victor with *ourhand*,
To be maister and to maintene thin land.

Ibid., 456, 40, Rudd.

TO OURSCHROUD, v. a. To cover over, wrap up, enfold; part. pt. *ourschroud*, enshrouded; "with body all *ourschroud*," Douglas, Virgil, 385, 23, Rudd.

OURSMAN, OURISMAN, s. V. OVERSMAN.

TO OURSPINNER, OURSPYNNER, OUERSPYNNER, v. n. To glide, fly, run, or bound rapidly over or along: lit. to spin over. V. SPYNNER.

The hirdis of hartis with ther heidis hie,
Ourspynnerand with swyft cours the plane vaill.

Douglas, ii. 185, 1, Small.

OURWELTERAND, OUEWELTERAND, OURWALTERAND, part. pr. Tossing and tumbling about; also, overturning, overthrowing. V. WALTER, WELTER.

The rageand storm *ourwalterand* wally seis.

Douglas, iii. 74, 18, Small.

Woddis, heyrdis, flokkis, catale, and men,
Our-welterand with hym in the deip glen.

Ibid., iv. 145, 32.

The prefix *ouer*, *ouir*, *ouyr*, as used by Douglas is a monosyllable and pron. as *our*, which is the prevalent form in the Elphinstoun MS. V. Small's ed.

TO OUT, v. a. To vent, void, extrude. Addit. to OUT, q. v.

" . . . ; and ilk ane of thaim [the heart, the liver, and the brain], has his clengyng plas, quhar he may *out* his superfluities and *cleng* him."—Ane Tretyse agayne the Pestelens, MS. Adv. Lib.

OUTAK, OWTAK, OUTTAKAND, OWTTAKAND, prep. Except. Addit. to OUT-TAK.

OUTANCE, OUTIN, s. Same as OUTING q. v.

TO OUT-AWE, v. a. To owe or be indebted to. V. INAWN, Inawe.

" . . . and gives and commits to thame full power to give up all debtes bothe in-awing and *out-awing* to him and be him to uthers." War Com. of Kirkcudbright, p. 171.

OUTBRECK, OUTBREK, s. 1. A portion of outfield or pasture-land newly broken up or prepared for cultivation: also called "quoy-land," q. v. Orkn.

"A quoyland or *outbrek* is ane peice of land newly win without the dykes :" that is, a piece of land newly improved and not yet enclosed. Peterkin's Rentals of Orkney, No. ii., p. 2.

"If the quoy was near the *Tun* [i.e., farmstead], it was sometimes called an *Umbeset* (*Um-bus-settnung*, N.), an outlying homestead, an outset; or an *outbrek*

(*Ut-brekkr*, N.), an outbrink (of the townland)." Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Sc., 1883-4, p. 256. V. OUTSET.

2. An outcrop; as when a vein of coal or other mineral appears on the surface of the ground.

OUTBURGES, OUTEBURGES, s. A burgess residing outwith the bounds of the burgh: Burgh Recs. freq.

OUTEN-TOUN, OUTTEN-TOWNES, OWTINTOWNES, adj. Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town; as, *outen-toun* lands, *outten-townes* burgess, *outen-touns* multure.

These forms and meanings occur frequently in our Burgh Records. Jamieson has presented the term as a noun only. V. DICT.

OUTEN-TOWNES MULTURE, s. Same as Out-sucken Multure, q. v.; Corhill Baron-Court Book, p. 81, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., Vol. IV.

OUTGANGING, OUTGANGIN, OUTGANG, OUTGAN, OUTGAUN, s. Outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of burghal property. Addit. to OUTGANGING, q.v.

Outgang is also used, like *Outgait*, with the meaning outlet, passage, egress; thus, "Every tenant man hae ische and entry, *outgang* and *ingang*, to his haudin (i.e., holding)." *Outgang* and *ingang* are common terms in Holland.

OUTLAND, OUTLAN, adj. Outlying, lying on the borders of a burgh; as, "outlan merchis;" also, out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh; as, "outland burgesses," i.e., burgesses living outside the burgh. Burgh Recs. Peebles, pp. 208, 217, 219, Rec. Soc.

OUTLANDEMER, OUTLANDIMER, OUTLANDMER, s. An overseer of the outlands of a burgh, i.e., the lands lying outside the burgh bounds; also, the marches or bounds of those lands; Burgh Recs., Glasgow, I. 13, Rec. Soc. V. LANDIMER.

This term occurs in various forms in our Burgh Records.

OUTLANDER, OUTLAND, OUTLAN, s. An alien, a stranger; an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh. Addit. to OUTLAN, q.v.

OUTLER, OUTLAIR, OUTLAR, s. and adj. V. OUTLYER.

Stone dykes, marches, enclosures for cattle, etc. in rural districts are generally built of *outlers*, gathered from fields, burns, and streams. Addit. to OUTLYER.

OUTLIN, OOTLIN, OUTERLIN, OUTERLING, s. The weaking of a brood or family; the despised, neglected, or neer-do-weel member

of a family, who is treated like an outsider; West of S., Orkn.

Outlan, an alien, although sometimes written *outlin* (V. DICT.), is a different word: it is short for *outlander*, one come from or living beyond the bounds of a burgh or parish. *Outlin* or *outling* (*out* with dim. suffix *ling*), the one that is pushed or kept outside, the weakest or least worth one.

To OUTRAY, OWTRAYE, *v. a.* To injure, defeat, destroy; Awnt. Arth., l. 310. Addit. to OUTRAY, q. v.

OUTREDANCE, OUTREDDING, *s.* Same as Outred, *s.*, q. v.

To OUTRIVE, OUTRIEVE, *v. a.* To tear up plants, etc. by the roots, to clear land of its growth; also, to encroach upon and break up pasture land for cultivation.

"... persued . . . for the sowme of sex pond Scottis money for *outriving* of bent land quhairof David Harper got the profit." Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 133.

Icel. *rifa*, to rive; Sw. *rifva*, Dan. *rive*, to tear.

OUTSET, *s.* An addition made to a room or building for the purpose of enlargement; also, an out-house. Addit. to OUTSET, q. v. V. *Onset*.

OUTSTOLLING, *part. pt.* For *outstollen*, stolen or snipt away.

Streng is away, *outstolling* lyk ane theif,
Quhilik keipit ay the thesaure of estait.

King Hart; Douglas, i. 115, 13, Small.

Although this term has the form of a part. pr., its structure and the sense of the passage indicate that it is the part. pt. of *outsteal*.

A.-S. *ut*, out, and *stelan*, to steal; (pret. *stæl*, part. pt. *stolen*); Du. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*.

OUTTAKAND, OWTTAKAND, *part. pr. as prep.* Excepting, except; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 Jan. 1466, Rec. Soc. V. *Outak*.

OUT-TOLL, *s.* The act of giving up possession of burghal property: also, the payment made to the bailie who transfers such property, by the party giving up possession of it. V. *In-Toll*.

"In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the bailie taking a penny for *in-toll* and a penny for *out-toll*." Innes, Leg. Antiq., p. 91.

OUTUT, *prep.* Outwith. V. OUTOUTH.

OVERLAIKE, OVIRLAIKE, *s.* Failure; Rom. Alexander, l. 1861, 3102.

OVER-LEDDERIS, *s. pl.* Upper-leathers or uppers of boots or shoes; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

OVER-SEA, OUIR-SE, *s.* A name for the Adriatic; Douglas, Virgil, 245, 39, Rudd.

Lit. the upper sea: Lat. *Mare Superum sive Adriaticum*. V. Rudd. Gloss.

OWER-ANENST, OWER-ANENS, OWER-ANENT, *prep. and adv.* Over against, opposite to.

OWER-MICKLE, OWRE-MUCKLE, *adj. and adv.* Overmuch, too much.

OWER-MONY, OWRE-MONY, O'ER-MONY, *adj.* Too many: also, too-strong, not to be resisted, as, "He's *owre-mony* for you."

Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen,
There's *owre-mony* wooing at her.
Songs Prior to Burns, p. 131.

OWER-NICE, OWRE-NICE, *adj.* Fastidious, dainty; also, shy, backward, as, "Dinna be *owre-nice* now, but mak' yersel at hame."

To OWERSE, OURSEE, *v. a.* To superintend, manage; also, to overlook, neglect, pass over. V. [OUERSENE], *Ouersee*.

OWIRTIRIVE, *v.* V. OURTYRVE.

OWN, OWNE. *The own*, its own or peculiar.

"... euery Nation seruing it selfe with *the owne* vostie deuise." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

OWNE, *s.* An oven. V. OWYNE, OON.

To OWRESAIL, *v. a.* V. OURSYLE.

To OWRSET, *v. a.* V. OUERSET.

OXINBOWYS, *s. pl.* Ox-yokes; Exch. Rolls Scot., VII. 3.

Same as *Oxinbollis* in DICT., and represents the common pron. V. Bow.

OXTERED, *part. pt.* Supported under the arm: steadied or assisted in walking by means of such support; as, "He was *oxtered* hame."

OYD-MAN, *s.* A pron. of *Odisman*, q. v. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Jan. 1487-8.

OYE, *s.* Lit. an eye: pl. *oyes*, openings for light or windows in the walls of a house; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 347. Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *oeil*, an eye; pl. *yeux*. In architecture loop-holes in a wall are called *oilles*. V. Gloss. Terms in Arch.

OYSE, *s.* An osier; also, osiers, willow wands for wicker work, scrub cut from the banks of a river; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 303, Rec. Soc. O. Fr. *ozier*.