

QUAD, QUED, *adj.* Vile, base: compar. *quader*; Court of Venus, ii. 161, 333. Addit. to **QUAID**, q. v.

Still used, but as a low or slang term, in the West of Scot.

Dutch; *kwaad*, evil, ill.

QUAICH, QUAIGH, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Quaich is the origin of E. *quaff*, as the following extract shows.

"A *quaff*, that is a curious cup made of different pieces of wood, such as box and ebony, cut into little staves," &c., Smollet, Humphrey Clinker (1771), letter dated Sept. 3.

QUAIR, QUERE, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Quair is merely E. *quire*, spelt *cvaer* in the Ancren Riwle, from O. Fr. *quaiier*, later *quayer*, *cayer*, and in mod. Fr. *cahier*. The origin of the term is L. Lat. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves, whence also Ital. *quaderno*, a quire. In Wright's Voc., i. 606, L. Lat. *quaternus* is glossed by O. Fr. *quayer*, and in i. 682, by *quare*, a quire.

QUAIT, *adj.*, *s.* and *v.* Quiet. V. [**QUATE.**]

QUAITLY, *adv.* Quietly.

QUALITIE, *s.* Qualification.

". . . and the said Mr. James Ross acceptit of the said stipend with the *qualitie* and conditionn abone mentioned." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 375, Sp. C.

QUAREOR, *s.* A mason: lit. a quarrier.

"Lapicida, a maison or *quareor*; qui lapides caedit;" Duncan, App. Etym., ed. Small, E. D. S.

O. Fr. *quarrieur*, a quarrier; from *quarrer*, to square; Lat. *quadrare*.

QUART, QUARTE, *s.* Health, joy, happiness; Awnt. Arth., l. 256. Addit. to **QUERT**, q. v.

QUAYR, *s.* A choir. V. **QUEIR.**

To **QUEAK, QUEEK, *v. n.*** To squeak or cry, as the young of rats or mice do: part. *queekin*, used also as a *s.*

QUEAK, QUEEK, *s.* A gentle squeak, the weak peeping cry of the young of small animals.

This is prob. an imitative term formed as a dimin. of *quaik*, *quaich*, the cry of a duck, which in M. E. was *queke*, *quek*. Icel. *qvaka*, Dan. *qvække*, to quack, croak.

QUED, QWED, *adj.* Bad. V. **QUAID, *Quad.***

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

More likely from A.-S. *clan*, to cool, which is still represented by prov. E. *keel*.

QUEEN, *adj.* Few. V. **QUEHENE, WHEEN.**

To **QUEESE, QUEASE, *v. n.*** To wheeze, wheezle; part. *queesin*: "*queesin* like an auld bellows." E. *wheeze*.

QUEINE, QUEYN, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Queine, *quean*, and *queen*, are simply different forms of the same word.

To **QUEITH, QUETH, *v. a.*** To pacify; to bid farewell; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 2. Icel. *kvethja*.

For particulars regarding this term see **DICT.** under **QUEINTH**.

QUERT. *s.* V. **DICT.**

Quert is simply the neut. *kvirt* of O. Icel. *kvirr*, quiet, which is now spelt *kyrr*; hence *kvirt* is now spelt *kyrt*. Jamieson's references to *kyrt* in explaining this term are therefore quite to the point.

QUETHING, *adj.* Pacifying, composing; Ibid. 60, 21, Rudd. Addit. to **QUETHING**.

QUENRY, *s.* Womankind, women; also, harlotry, carnal lust; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 89, ed. 1882. Addit. to **QUENRY**, q. v.

QUENT, *part. pt.* Quenched, extinguished; Douglas, Virgil, 124, 53, Rudd.

Ruddiman connects this term with *Queinth*; see **DICT.** As used in this passage, and by Chaucer, it simply means *quenched*, from A.-S. *cwencan*, to quench, extinguish.

QUERE, QUEYR, *adv.* Exactly, plainly; Douglas, Virgil, 238, 51, Rudd.: *queyr* in Small's ed.

This is a contr. of *perquere*, from Fr. *par cœur*, by heart, accurately, exactly. V. **PERQUER**.

QUERRELL, *s.* A bolt or arrow for a cross-bow, a dart; Douglas, Virgil, 54, 38, 291, 10, Rudd.

O. Fr. *quarreau*, *carreau*, from L. Lat. *quadrellum*, a square-headed bolt for a crossbow.

To QUEST, *v. n.* To give tongue as dogs do in hunting; pret. *questede*, hunted in full cry; Awnt. Arth., l. 48. V. QUESTES.

QUEST, QWEST, *s.* Inquest; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 2 Nov. 1456, Rec. Soc.

QUHAISILL, *s.* Weasel; Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 116. A.-S. *wesle*.

QUHALM, *s.* Destruction. V. QUALIM.

QUHALP, *s.* A whelp; satirical for son, descendant; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 5, Mait. C.

To QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, *v. a.* V. *Quhemle*.

QUHAP, QUHAPE, *s.* V. QUHAUP.

QUHATEN, QUHATAN, QUHATTANE, *adj.* What kind of, what or which, when used interrogatively; O what, how great, when used interjectionally, as in

*Quhattane ane glaikit fule am I,
To slay my self with melancoly!*
Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 75, ed. 1882.

This corr. of *quhatkin* is still common in both senses. Addit. to QUHATKIN, q. v.

To QUHEIT, *v. a.* To white or whittle. V. QUHITE, QUHYTE.

QUHEITNAM, *s.* A whittle, a pocket-knife; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 79.

To QUHELM, QUHALM, *v. a.* 1. To overturn, turn upside down; Douglas, Virgil, 150, 26, Rudd.: pret. *quhelmit*, Ibid., 36, 49.

The more common form is *quhemle*, with its varieties *quhamle*, *quhomle*, *quhumle*, from Su.-G. *hwimla*. V. under QUHEMLE.

2. To turn up and down or from side to side, to toss or tumble about.

Quhan on-fortune *quhelmys* the quheil, thair gais grace by.
Gol. and Gawain, l. 1225.

In M. E. *whelmen* generally means to overturn, and is used like Scot. *whemle*, *whamle*, *whomle*; but this passage shows that it also meant to turn backward and forward or from side to side, to toss; and *whemle* is still so used in the West of S. V. *Quhemle*.

QUHELM, QUHALM, *s.* Destruction. V. QUALIM.

To QUHEMLE, QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *v. a.* To turn backward and forward or from side to side, to toss or tumble about: to *quhemle a boat*, to rock or toss it from side to side; to *quhamle milk*, to cause it to move from side to side of the vessel which holds it, to toss it about; West of S. Addit. to QUHEMLE, q. v.

QUHEMLE, QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *s.* A rock, toss; a rocking, tossing. Addit. to QUHEMLE, q. v.

QUHILES, *adv.* Sometimes, at times, now and then; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 372. V. QUHILE.

To QUHIRL, *v. a.* To whirl, turn from one point or degree to another; also, to hurl. V. *Whirl*.

And thankit be fortunys exiltree
And quhele, that thus so wele has *quhirlit* me.
Kingis Quair, st. 189, Skeat.

QUHIRLING, *s.* Whirling, turning, Ibid., st. 165.

QUHIRLY, QUHURLIE, *s.* A small wheel, a caster; a low truck, used in moving heavy packages; also, contr. for *quhirly-barrow*, *quhirly-bed*.

QUHISCH, *s.* A hissing or whizzing noise; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1926: also applied to a stroke or blow which produces such a noise.

QUHISLE, QUHISSE, QUHISTLE, QUHIS-SILL, *v. and s.* Whistle, pipe, fife; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 219, Kingis Quair, st. 135.

QUHITELL, QUHITLEM, QUEITNAM, *s.* A whittle, a pocket-knife. V. QUHITE.

QUHO, *pron.* Who; Kingis Quair, st. 57: whoever, whosoever; Ibid. st. 78: "*as quho sais*," as one might say; Ibid. st. 77. Addit. to QUHA, q. v.

QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *v. and s.* V. *Quhemle*.

QUHY, *s.* V. DICT.

This is simply E. *why*, and not Su.-G. *hui*, as suggested.

QUHYLUMES, *adv.* Sometimes, at times, occasionally; Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 410. A.-S. *hwilum*. V. QUHILUM.

QUHYMPERAND, *part.* Whimpering, whining, wailing; Douglas, Virgil, 64, 21, Rudd.

QUHYNGAR. V. WHINGER.

To QUHYTE, QUHITE, WHEAT, *v. a.* V. DICT.

The same as M. E. *thwiten*, from A.-S. *thwitan*, to cut. But E. *whittle*, a knife, is not from A.-S. *hwitel*; indeed, it has no connection whatever with *whet*; it is from A.-S. *thwitel*, lit. a cutter, a der. of *thwitan*, to cut. See Whittle in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To QUIKIN, *v. a.* To quicken, vivify; to give increase and energy to.

And schortly, so wele fortune has hir bore,
To *quikin* treuly day by day my lore,
To my larges that I am cumin agayn,
To blisse with her that is my souirane.
Kingis Quair, st. 181, Skeat's ed.

QUINQUIN, s. V. DICT.

This is simply a form of *kinken*, short for O. Dutch *kinneken*, *kindeken*, (corrupted into *kilderkin*), the eighth part of a vat. Regarding this term Skeat says,—“The lit. sense is ‘little child,’ because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed with dimin. suffix *-ken* (now nearly obsolete), from Du. *kind*, a child, cognate with E. *child*.” V. Etym. Dict.

QUISH, QUISHIE, s. Forms of WHISH, q. v.

Properly *quishie* is a dimin. of *quish*, and it is sometimes so used in the sense of the slightest sound, the least whisper; but generally it is used with the same meaning as *quish*.

To QUITE, QUYTE, QWYTE, v. n. To curl; to hurl a stone along ice towards a mark; part. pr. *quiting*, *quitin*, used also as a s. In the West of S. the old name for the game of *curling* was *quiting*, generally pron. *quitin*.

QUITING-STANE, QUITIN-STANE, QWYTIN-STANE, s. A curling-stone.

To *quite* is prob. of the same origin as to *quoit*; from O. Fr. *coiter*, *coitier*, *cuiter*, to press, push, hasten; and hence prob. to hurl; V. Burguy. To hurl a stone or iron ring through the air towards a mark is to *coit* or *quoit*; while to hurl or drive a stone over smooth ice towards a mark is to *quite* or *quyte*.

QUITTANCE, s. Clearance, discharge; “has failyeat *quittance*,” has failed to obtain or secure discharge; Peterkin’s Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 35: “under *quittance*,” in or during the process of clearance, or, within or during the time allowed for securing acquittance or clearing oneself of a charge; Ibid. Addit. to [QUITTANS], q. v.

One of the records, above referred to in illustration of the second phrase, runs thus:—

“[21 June, 1603]. It is tryit that Magnus-Blance has dyit *under quittance* of the stowt of his nyhbor’s peits, and according to the lawis decernis his guids and gere to be escheit thairfoir.” Extract from the Court Book of the Earl of Orkney.

To QUOFF, v. a. To buy, purchase. V. COFF.

QUOFFYN, s. Purchasing, bargaining, exchange.

“ . . . the said George allegit he had gottyn it in *quoffyn* fra the said James.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, Oct. 1515, p. 47, Mait. C.

Icel. *kaup*, Swed. *köp*, Dan. *kiøb*, a purchase; but all are borrowed from Lat. *caupo*, a huckster. V. Skeat’s Etym. Dict. under CHEAP.

QUOY, QUOYLAND, s. V. DICT.

Add the following explanation:—

“Quoyland (from Norse *kvi*, an enclosure) was originally a patch enclosed from the moor and cultivated. . . . If the *quoy* was near the *tin* [farm or homestead], it was sometimes called an *umbeset* [N. *um-bus-settning*], an outlying homestead, an outset; or an *outbrek* (N. *ut-brekkr*), an outbreak (of the townland). Quoyland was exempted from the vicious process of *rundale*.” Captain Thomas, R. N., Proc. Antiq. Soc., vol. xviii. p. 256.

QUOY, QUOYE, adj. Quiet, secluded; Douglas, II. 97, 4, 102, 16, Small’s ed. V. KOY.

Ruddiman’s ed. has *koy* in both passages. O. Fr. *quoy*, *coy*, quiet; Cotgr.: but an older form is *coit*, from Lat. *quietus*, still. See Skeat’s Etym. Dict. under COX.

QUYKE, adj. Alive, living; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 670. V. [QUIK].

QUYNE, s. A form of QUEINE, q. v.

QUYOK, QUYACH, s. A young cow or heifer; Douglas, Virgil, 248, 35, Rudd. Properly a dimin. of QUEY, q. v.

QUYTE, QWYTE, v. V. Quite.

QUYTT, s. A cute, doit; a small Danish coin worth about one-twelfth of a penny: “ane Dens *quytt*,” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 333, Sp. C.

O. Dan. *kvitt*, Mod. Dan. *hvid*, a coin, one-third of a Dan. shilling, or about one-twelfth of an Eng. penny: similar in value to the O. Scot. *doit*. Hence, a thing of little or no value was said to be “not worth a *cute*,” or, “not worth a *doit*”; “*availyeis nocht a cute*.” Alex. Scott’s Poems, p. 11, ed. 1882; “*caris nocht thre cutis*,” Ibid. p. 83.

The term occurs also in Dunbar and Lyndsay; see DICT. under CUTE, where the secondary meaning and general use of the term are given, but both etymology and explanation are entirely wrong. In Laing’s ed. of Lyndsay the term is rendered “a small piece of straw.”

QWEST, s. V. Quest.

QWYTE, QWYTIN-STANE. V. under Quite.