

**GLOSSARIES TO S.R.  
CROCKETT'S. THE STICKIT  
MINISTER; THE RAIDERS;  
THE LILAC SUNBONNET**

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Glossaries to S.R. Crockett's. The Stickit Minister; The Raiders; The Lilac Sunbonnet by Patrick Dudgeon

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**PATRICK DUDGEON**

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# GLOSSARIES

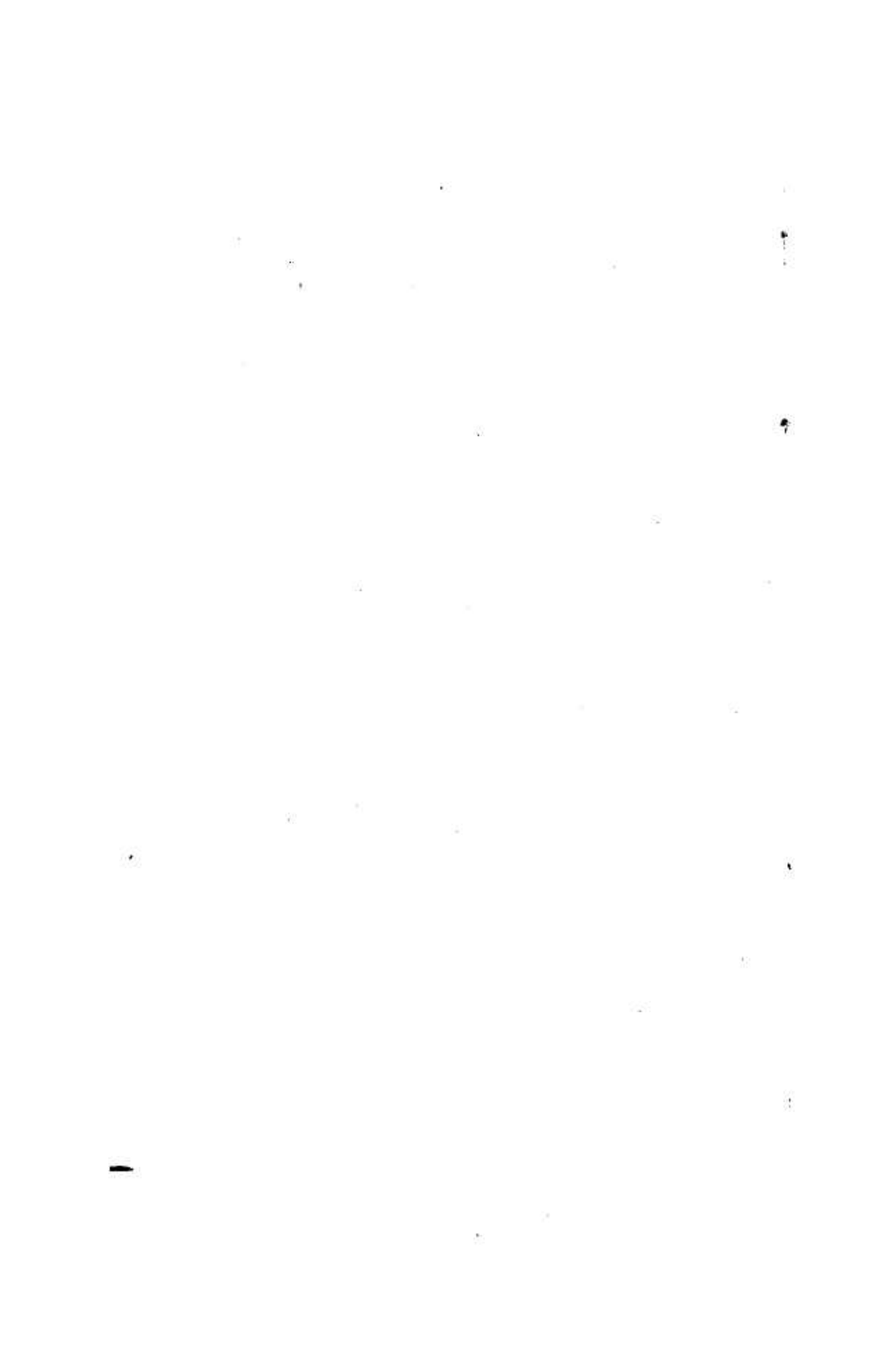
TO S. R. CROCKETT'S

*THE STICKIT MINISTER*  
*THE RAIDERS*  
*THE LILAC SUNBONNET*

COMPILED BY  
PATRICK DUDGEON



LONDON  
T FISHER UNWIN  
1895



GLOSSARY  
TO  
THE STICKIT MINISTER

UofM

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in data entry and reporting.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls and risk management strategies. It details the various checks and balances put in place to prevent fraud, errors, and misstatements. This section also discusses the role of management in overseeing these controls and ensuring that they are effectively implemented and maintained over time.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of communication and collaboration between different departments and stakeholders. It emphasizes that clear and concise communication is essential for ensuring that everyone is on the same page and working towards the same goals. This section also outlines the various channels and methods used to facilitate communication and collaboration, including regular meetings, reports, and internal newsletters.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on industry trends and regulations. It emphasizes that organizations must be proactive in monitoring changes in the market and regulatory environment to ensure compliance and maintain a competitive edge. This section also outlines the various resources and tools used to stay informed, including industry publications, conferences, and regulatory updates.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and innovation. It emphasizes that organizations must be open to new ideas and technologies to stay ahead of the competition and improve their performance. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to foster a culture of innovation and continuous improvement, including brainstorming sessions, pilot programs, and performance reviews.

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## GLOSSARY

THE derivations of a number of words have been given in this Glossary for the purpose of showing how large a number of old Anglo-Saxon words are still in use in this country; in fact, in the Scottish dialect of the present day the largest amount we have of the language of the old Northumbrian kingdom (Anglo-Saxon) is to be found, and these remains must not be looked upon, as is too often the case, as mere provincial *patois*; relics of this language prevail also over a large part of Yorkshire, and in other districts of England north of the Humber; there are about two thousand of these old words and many idioms given in the admirable *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*, by Canon Atkinson, identically the same with those in our Scottish dialect, and for the most part almost unknown in Southern Britain.

The Scottish dialect has been considerably influenced by the close connection of this country with France in the fifteenth century; this influence is more marked in the S.E. part of Scotland, and has affected Galloway only slightly. It is somewhat interesting to note that a good many words which we owe to the French, and which are now obsolete in France, have still a lively existence in Scotland.

Some of the words given are used metaphorically or obliquely, and are peculiar to Galloway and other adjoining parts in the south of Scotland: e.g. *Streekin'*, "going in the direction of," the proper meaning of the word is *stretching*, and is generally applied to laying out a corpse; *Birl*, "quick motion in walking," the proper meaning is to drink plentifully, generally in company; *Grooving*, "desire," properly "to shudder, to shiver," etc. etc. The meaning of the words given in the Glossary is in accordance with the meaning of the text, and perhaps may not be so found in Jamieson's dictionary or other glossaries. The spelling of the Scotch words used by the author is sometimes different from the usual form, e.g. *Houf* is usually spelt by Scott, Burns, and others, *Houff*, *Houff*, etc. etc.

The derivations without initial letters before the word are Anglo-Saxon, T. indicates Teutonic dialects, Norse, Old Swedish, Swedish, German, etc.,

GLOSSARY

O. F. Old French, F. French, C. Celtic (not necessarily Gaelic), Sc. Scottish, Obl. an oblique meaning of the word.

The two Anglo-Saxon letters expressing the "th" are þ and ð. The first þ is the hard sound as in þæc (Sc. *thack*), thatch; the other, ð, is soft as in eaðe (Sc. *eith*), easy. "C" is almost invariably sounded hard as "k," e.g. *cyrc*, pronounced "kirk."

"ge" is often placed before A. S. words, seemingly void of significance, e.g. *gellie*, like, *gefylian*, to dirty, etc. The accented "á" is long as in "may," "say"; sometimes it is pronounced nearly as "o," in "bone," "home," etc.

CARGEN, November 1894.

P. D.

**Ablow**, below

**Ae, Ane**, one—*án*, T. *a*; *Ae* and *ane* are not equivalents or interchangeable; e.g. "You have two daughters, I think, Mr. Deans?" "*Ae* daughter, sir—only *ane*."—SCOTT.

**Af**, of—*af*

**Afore**, before

**Ahint**, behind—*hindan*

**Ain**, own—*agen*

**Auld**, old—*ald*

**Ava**, at all

**Aw**, I

**Awa**, away—*aweg*

**Awmus**, alms—*almesse*

**Ayont**, beyond—Obl. from *ayata*, to drive out

**Back-end**, latter end

**Back-set**, a check

**Bailie**, magistrate of burgh—F. *bailli*

**Bairn**, child—*bearn*

**Bairnly**, childish

**Baith**, both—*bat*, *bá*

**Bane**, bone—*bán*

**Bars**, adventures

**Bauks**, rafters—T. *bielke*

**Bawbee**,<sup>1</sup> halfpenny

**Behadden**, indebted.

**Ben**, inner apartment of a cottage—*binnan*

**Bena**, except— from *beneah*, should want

**Besom**, a broom—*besem*

**Besom**, a contemptuous term for a woman—Obl. from *bysmr*, disgrace.

**Bestial**, cattle of all kinds—F. *bestiaux*

**Bide**, remain—*bidan*

**Birr**, force, energy—T. *byr*

**Birses**, bristles—*byrst*

**Bit**, a place or particular spot

**Blastie**, a term of contempt; from *blasted*.

**Blate**, shy, diffident—T. *blode*

<sup>1</sup> A curious tradition used to be current in Fife regarding this name. "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 the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies (Sc.) each. Hence this piece of money, being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, received the name of *Babie*." *Jam.*—*Pinkerton* derives it from the F. *bas-billon*, as when it was first coined it was a very rude coin, and not well made till the time of James VI.

GLOSSARY

- Blithe**, merry, happy—*blithe*  
**Bogles**, hobgoblins—*C. bugg*  
**Bonded**, apprenticed—*bond*, bound  
**Bood**, must, obliged—*bood*  
**Bools**, marbles—*F. boule*  
**Boost**, guide  
**Bow**, boll, two bushels  
**Brae**, hillock, rising ground—*C. bràigh*  
**Braid**, broad—*bræa*  
**Braw**, fine—*T. brawwe*, or *F. brave*  
**Brawly**, finely, nicely  
**Broo**, brow—*bræw*  
**Brose**, a kind of pottage—*Obl.* from *brîw*, small pieces of meat in broth.  
**Buckie**, any spiral shell—*Obl.* from *T. bucken*, to bow, to bend, expressing the twisted form of the shell  
**Buik**, book, the Buik, the Bible—*boc*  
**Bun**, bound  
**Bunk**, bed, bedstead—*bonc*  
**Buskit**, dressed, adorned—*T. butz*  
**But and ben**, outer and inner apartments of a cottage—*bute*, *bennin*  
**Bye**, past, beyond  
**Byegaun**, going past—*higeongende*  
**Byordinar**, extraordinary  
**Byke**, a bees' nest—*T. buyck*  
**Byre**, cow-house—*O.F. bouverre*
- Caæd**, called  
**Ca'ed the crack**, kept up conversation  
**Cakker**, the iron rim on the sole of a clog
- Callant**, a lad—*callan*  
**Caller**, fresh, cool—from *cald*, cold  
**Canna**, can not—*can-na*  
**Caritches**, catechisms; more particularly the Westminster catechism used by most Presbyterian churches  
**Cast-oot**, a quarrel  
**Cast peats**, **To**, to dig and dry peat or turf for fuel  
**Cauff**, chaff—*ceaf*  
**Cauldrie**, — *cald*, and *Obl. kreof*, a skin eruption.  
**Certie**, faith; "my certie," by my faith—*O.F. certé*  
**Chack**, a slight bruise or cut—*T. hack*  
**Channel stanes**, stones used in the game of curling  
**Chappin**, striking—*T. kappen*  
**Chappit**, struck—from *T. kappen*  
**Chiels**, young fellows—*cila*  
**Chuckies**, fowls—*T. kuyken*  
**Clachen**, small village, cluster of houses—*C. clachan*  
**Clæs**, clothes—*clæð*  
**Clash**, gossip—*T. klatschen*  
**Clavers**, idle talk—*T. klafer*  
**Cleg**, horse-fly—*T. klegg*  
**Clockin**, the act of hatching—*cloccan*  
**Clodding**, throwing clods, stones, etc.—from *clud*, a stone, rock  
**Clotts**, bits of cloth, etc.—*clût*  
**Cluds**, clouds—*T. clote*  
**Colledged**, sent to a college  
**Collie**, shepherd's dog—*C. culie*  
**Contres**, contradict—*F. contre*  
**Coo**, cow—*cú*  
**Coonts**, sums in arithmetic