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

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649237739

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

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

www.triestepublishing.com

PATRICK DUDGEON

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

Trieste

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

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; *Grooing*, "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. Hauf* is usually spelt by Scott, Burns, and others, *Houff*, *Howff*, etc. etc.

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

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. gelic*, like, *gefylan*, 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.
Aff, of—*af*
Afore, before
Ahint, behind—*hindan*
Ain, own—*agen*
Auld, old—*ald*
Ava, at all
Aw, I
Awa, away—*aweg*
Awmus, alms—*ælmesse*
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—*baí*, *bá*
Bane, bone—*bán*
Bars, adventures
Banks, rafters—T. *bielke*
Bawbee,[1] 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*

[1] 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.

Blithe, merry, happy—*bliðe*
Bogles, hobgoblins—C. *bwg*
Bonded, apprenticed — *bond*, bound
Bood, must, obliged—*bod*
Bools, marbles—F. *boule*
Boost, guide
Bow, boll, two bushels
Brae, hillock, rising ground—C. *bràigh*
Braid, broad—*bræa*
Braw, fine—T. *brauwe*, or F. *brave*
Brawly, finely, nicely
Broo, brow—*bræw*
Brose, a kind of pottage—Obl. from *briw*, 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*

Caaed, 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 *cáld*, cold
Canna, can not—*can-ná*
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*
Cauldrife, — *cáld*, and Obl. *hreof*, a skin eruption.
Certie, faith; "my certie," by my faith—O.F. *certé*
Chack, a slight bruise or cut—T. *kack*
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*
Claes, clothes—claõ
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
Cloots, bits of cloth, etc.—*clút*
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