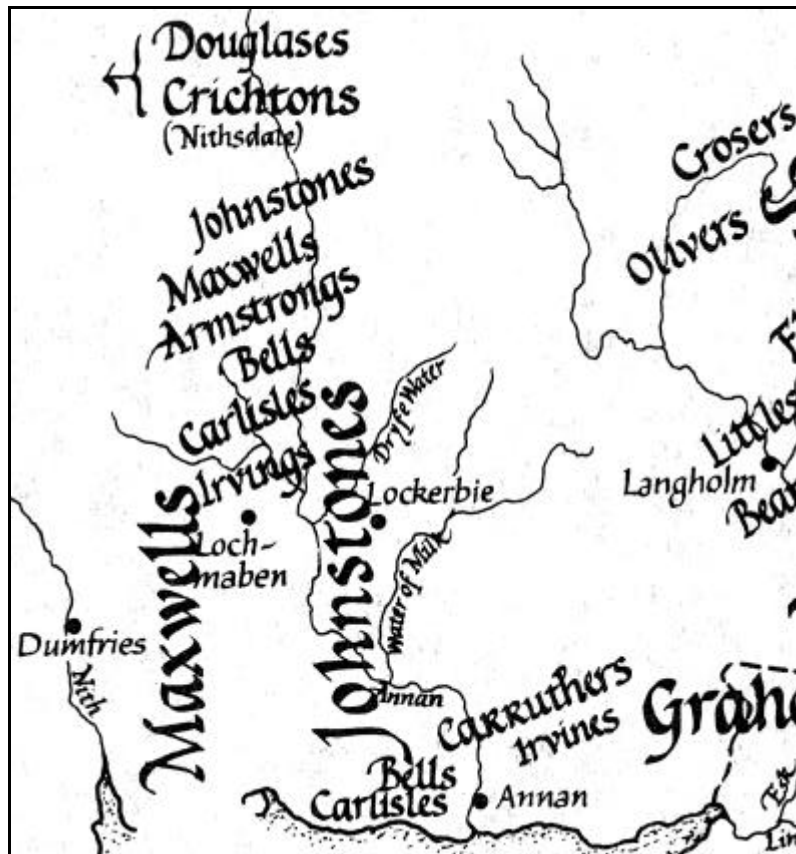


## *The Scotland of John Johnston and Mary Campbell*

The Johnston Clan is primarily associated with the Annan River valley, and the village of Muirkirk is at the Northern end of this area.

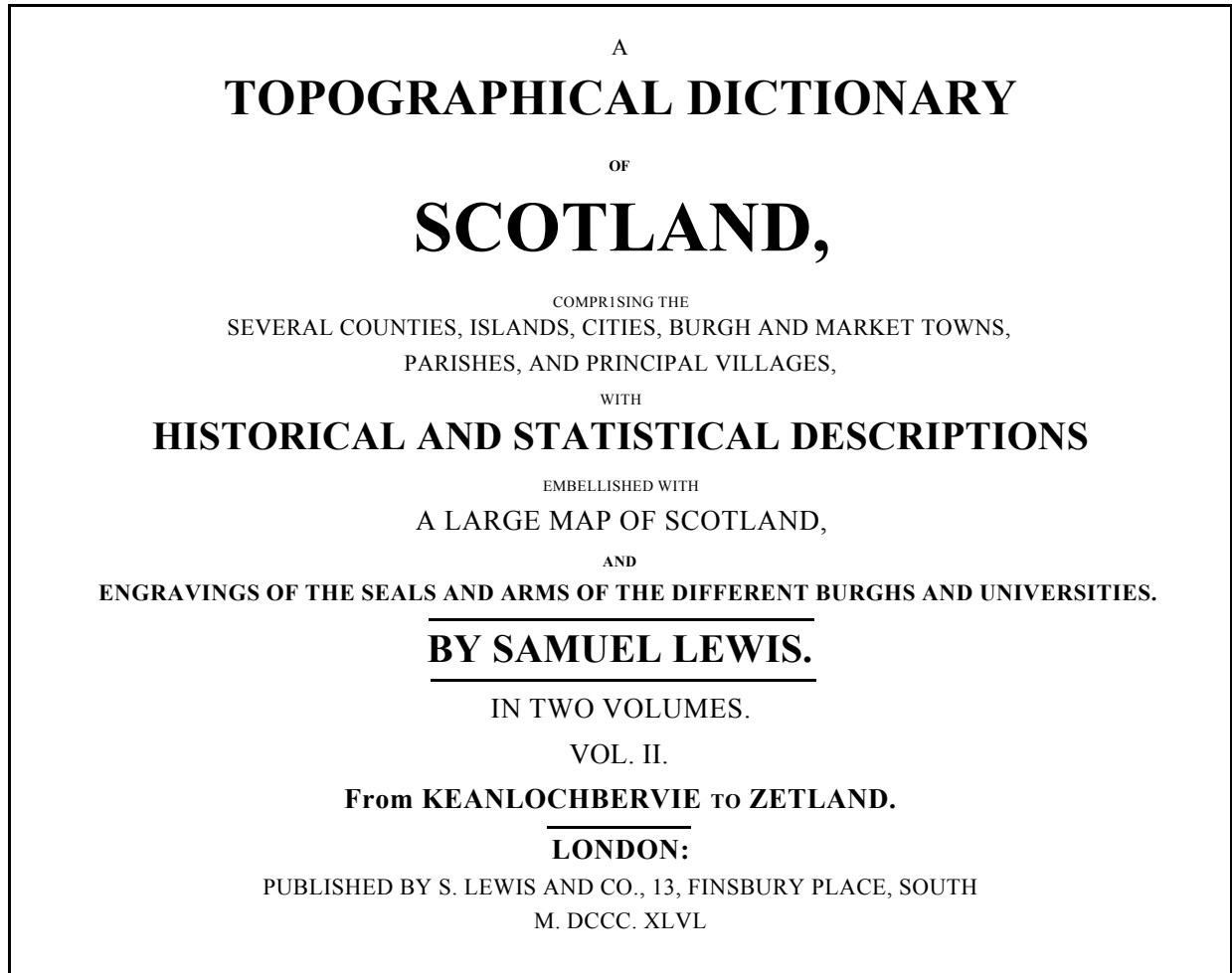


**Figure 3.1** The Border Clans near the Johnstons. [GMF]

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### 3.1 Muirkirk in the 1840s

The “Topographical Dictionary” provides a description of Muirkirk is interesting because it is contemporaneous (published in 1846) with John Johnston and Mary Campbell’s lives in that village. This excerpt is from an original copy that I found in the LDS library in Salt Lake City, but



the entire book has been reproduced, and is available from [UL].

#### From the Topographical Dictionary:

MUIRKIRK, a parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Douglas; containing, with the village of Glenbuck, 3125 inhabitants. The origin and history of this place are both involved in obscurity and uncertainty; little more of it is known than that, previously to the year 1626, it formed part of the parish of Mauchline, and as such was included in the barony of the earls of Loudoun. An attempt has been made to deduce the history of some transactions connected with the place; from the existence of various stones in different parts; but they are neither inscribed with any characters tending to explain the cause of their erection, nor are they of sufficient magnitude to warrant the opinion of their being monuments of commemoration. The parish, which is situated on the river Ayr, is about eight miles in length from east to west, and seven miles broad from north to south; and comprises about 30,000 acres. Not more than 5000 are in cultivation, and of these only 1000 are under tillage; 250 are woodland and plantations; and the

remainder is now in a state of nature, though a very considerable portion might be rendered fertile, and brought into cultivation, at a moderate expense. The surface is very irregular; it is tolerably level near the banks of the rivers, but in other parts rises abruptly into lofty eminences. The highest of these is the hill of Cairntable, which has an elevation of 1650 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned by two large cairns; it is chiefly composed of breccia, and for many years afforded a supply of millstones for the use of the parish. The higher grounds are clothed with a kind of dark-coloured heath that gives a cheerless aspect to the scenery, which is increased by the want of timber. The river Ayr has its source in this parish, in a spot where two artificial lakes have been formed by the Catrine Company, as reservoirs for the supply of their cotton-works, and which cover about 120 acres of ground. From these the river issues, receiving in its course through the parish numerous tributary streams from the hills, of which the chief are the Garpel, Greenoch, and Whitehaugh; and thus augmented, it pursues its course, for about thirty miles, and falls into the Frith of Clyde at Ayr. There are springs affording an ample supply of excellent water, and also some which have a petrifying property.

The soil is various, consisting of sand, gravel, loam, clay, and peat-moss, which last is found in some parts twenty feet in depth: the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The rotation system of husbandry has been generally adopted, and the state of agriculture is improved; hundreds of acres, also, have been tile-drained; but much remains to be done, and the abundance of lime and coal in the parish afford every facility of improvement. The plantations are chiefly spruce, larch, and Scotch fir. Surface-draining has been practised on some of the farms, with very beneficial results, by the tenants at their own expense; it has been done, however, only on a very limited scale. The farm-houses are substantial and commodious, especially those of more recent erection; but very few of the lands are inclosed, and those only with stone dykes. Several of the dairy-farms are well managed; the cows are of the Cunninghame breed, and a considerable number of young cattle of the same breed are annually reared, to the improvement of which adequate attention is paid. The sheep, whereof great numbers are fed, are the black-faced, which seem to be well adapted to the quality of the pastures. The woods appear to have been almost destroyed, though from old documents it is clear that this was a forest towards the close of the 12th century; and from the numerous trees found imbedded in the mosses, and from some detached portions of trees still found in various parts, it is evident, that the parish formerly abounded with timber. Wellwood, the property of the Duke of Portland, is an ancient mansion beautifully situated on the banks of the Ayr, and embosomed in thriving plantations. The rateable annual value of the parish is £6179.

The substrata are chiefly coal; ironstone, and limestone. The coal formation is part of the great coal-field of the country; the seam at present worked is about twenty-five feet in thickness, though in other parts nearly forty feet. The ironstone is found in belts about six inches thick; and the limestone, which is of good quality, is extensively quarried. Iron-ore, lead, and manganese have also been found; the two former were worked for some times but the working was not productive, and it was consequently discontinued. The iron-works in this parish, which are very extensive, were erected in 1787, and have since been carried on with great spirit by the proprietors. The works consist of four blast-furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, an extensive foundry, and a rolling-mill for bar-iron; two of the furnaces are at present in use, and these afford employment to about 400 men, who are constantly engaged. The bar-iron is of excellent quality, and superior to that of most other forges: until a very recent year it was beaten into bars instead of being formed by rollers, as in other works, There were formerly some iron-works established at Glenbuck by an English company but they were abandoned many years since. The village of Muirkirk has greatly

increased since the opening of the works in its neighbourhood; it is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the collieries<sup>1</sup> and limestone-quarries, and in the iron-works. Two circulating libraries, containing large and well-assorted collections of volumes, are supported by subscription. Fairs are held in February and December; but they are not well attended. A branch bank has been established; and facility of intercourse with Strathaven, the nearest market-town, and with other places in the neighbourhood, is maintained by good roads which pass through the parish. Muirkirk is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and patronage of the Marquess of Hastings: the minister's stipend is £157.17.3, with a manse<sup>2</sup>, and a glebe<sup>3</sup> valued at £20 per annum. The church, erected about the year 1813, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of 913 persons, and is conveniently situated nearly in the centre of the parish. There are places of worship for Burghers, the United Secession, and independents. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £28 per annum, with £30 fees, and a house and garden. There are three friendly societies, the Muirkirk, the St. Thomas's, and the St. Andrew's masonic lodges, all established for many years, and which have contributed very materially to diminish the number of applicants for parochial relief, and to keep alive a spirit of independence among the poor. Some of the springs in the parish are slightly impregnated with iron, sulphur, and other minerals. According to tradition, there was anciently a religious establishment on the summit of Cairntable; but of what order, or when or by whom founded, nothing is recorded.

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1. collier - one that produces charcoal by burning wood in a beehive kiln; a coal miner

2. manse - the residence of a clergyman; esp: the house of a Presbyterian clergyman

3. glebe - land belonging or yielding revenue to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice



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## 3.2 Geography of Scotland

**Figure 3.2**

**The Counties of Scotland.**

(next page)

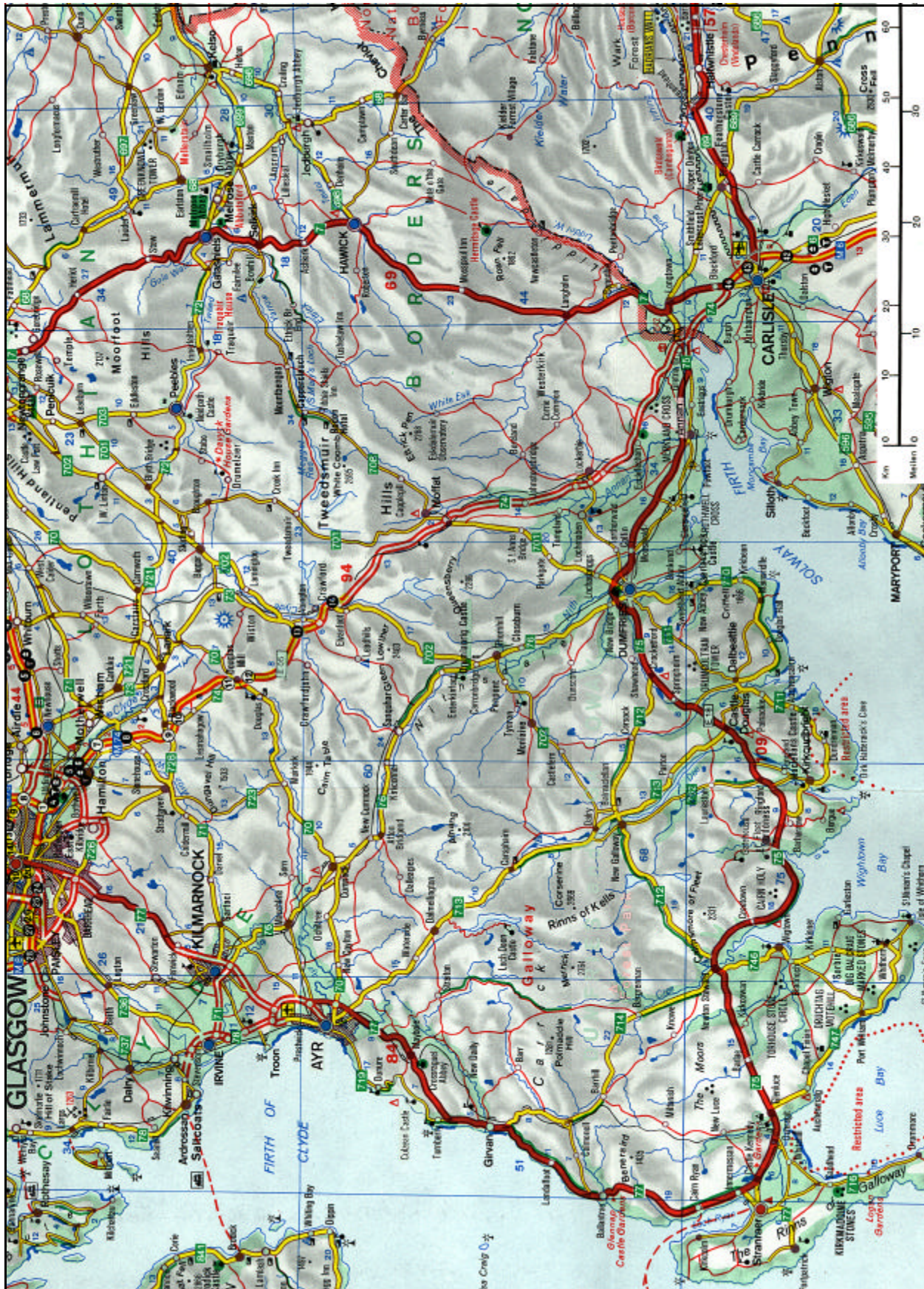
**Figure 3.3**

**Modern Scotland, southern half.**

(second page)









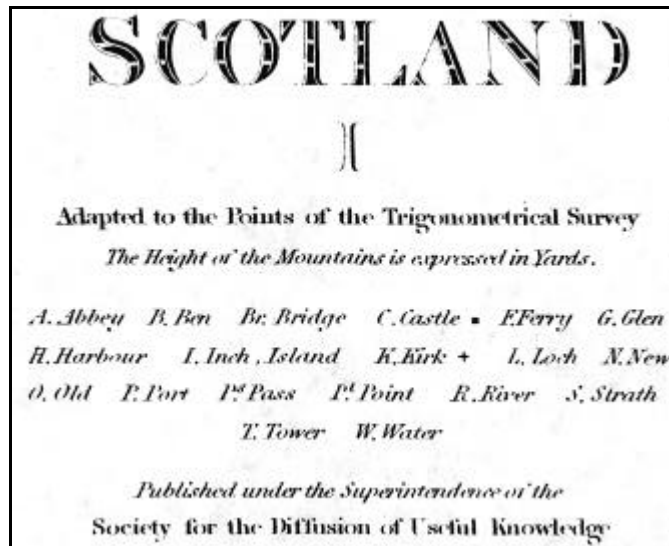


Figure 3.4

Map of Scotland in 1834. [M1834]



Figure 3.5

Scotland in 1834, southern half, SW area.

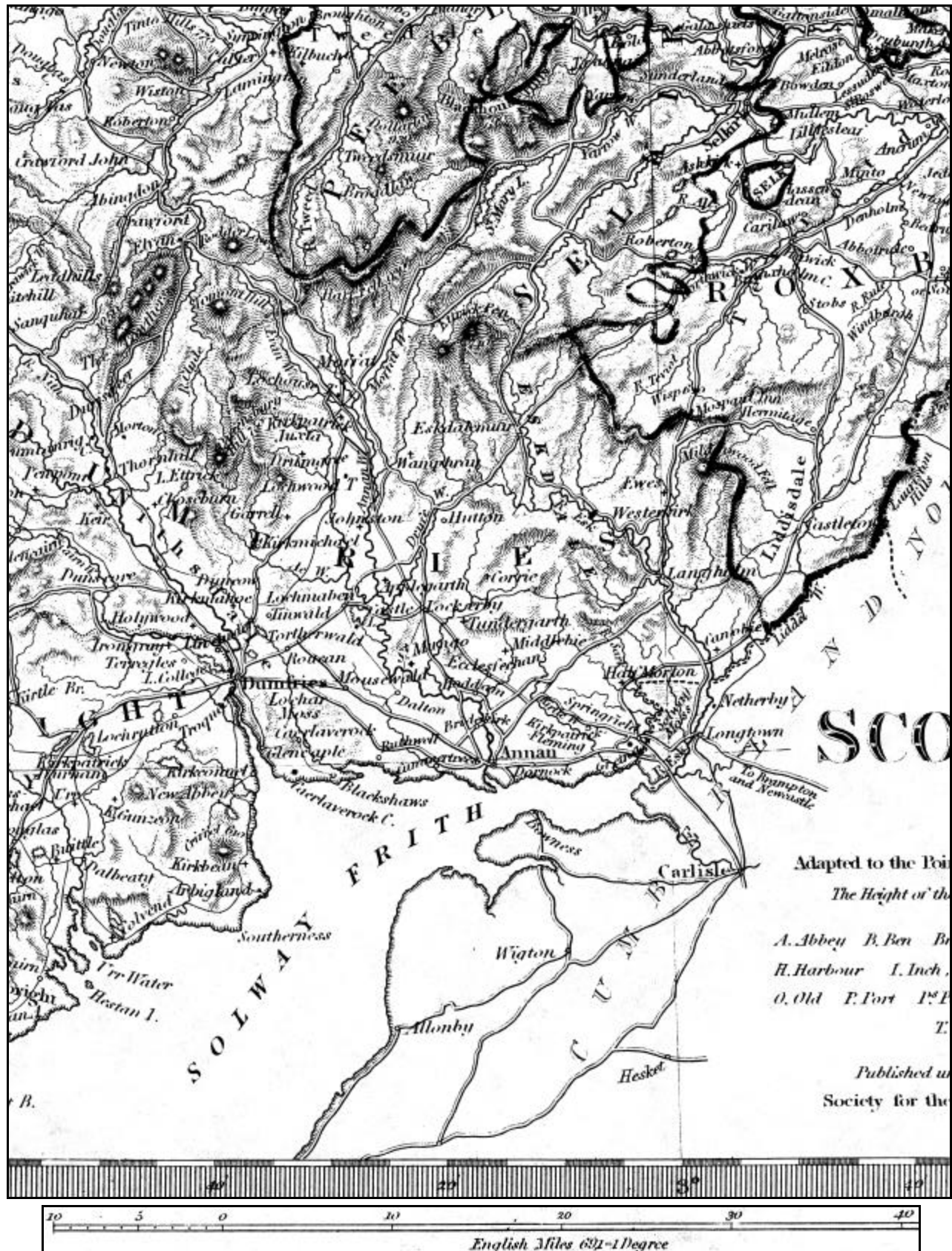


Figure 3.6 Scotland in 1834, southern half, SE area.





Figure 3.7 Scotland in 1834, southern half, NW area.

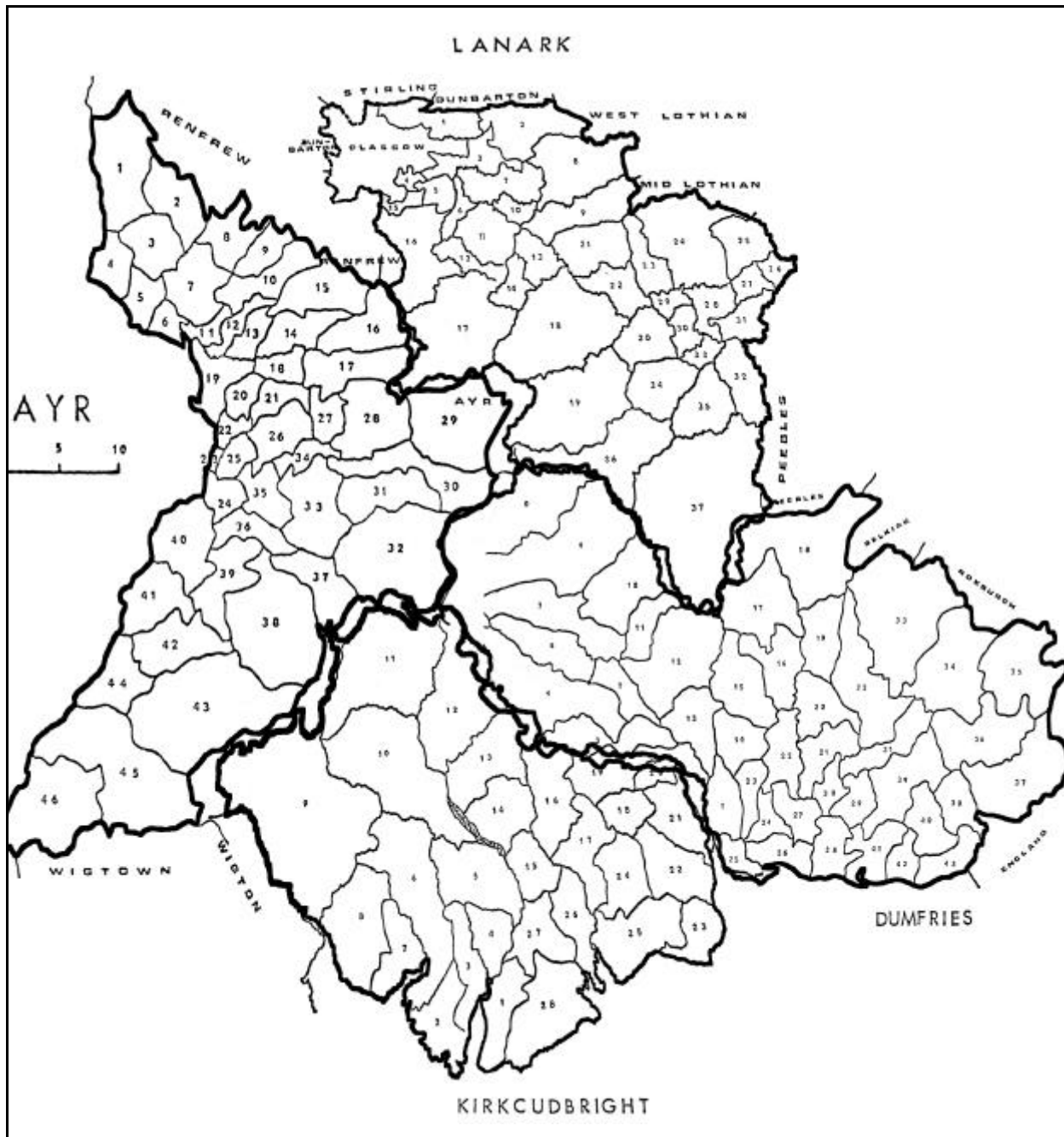


Figure 3.8

Scotland in 1834, southern half, NE area.



### 3.2.1 Parishes of Southwest Scotland



**Figure 3.9** Parishes of Ayr, Lanark, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright.



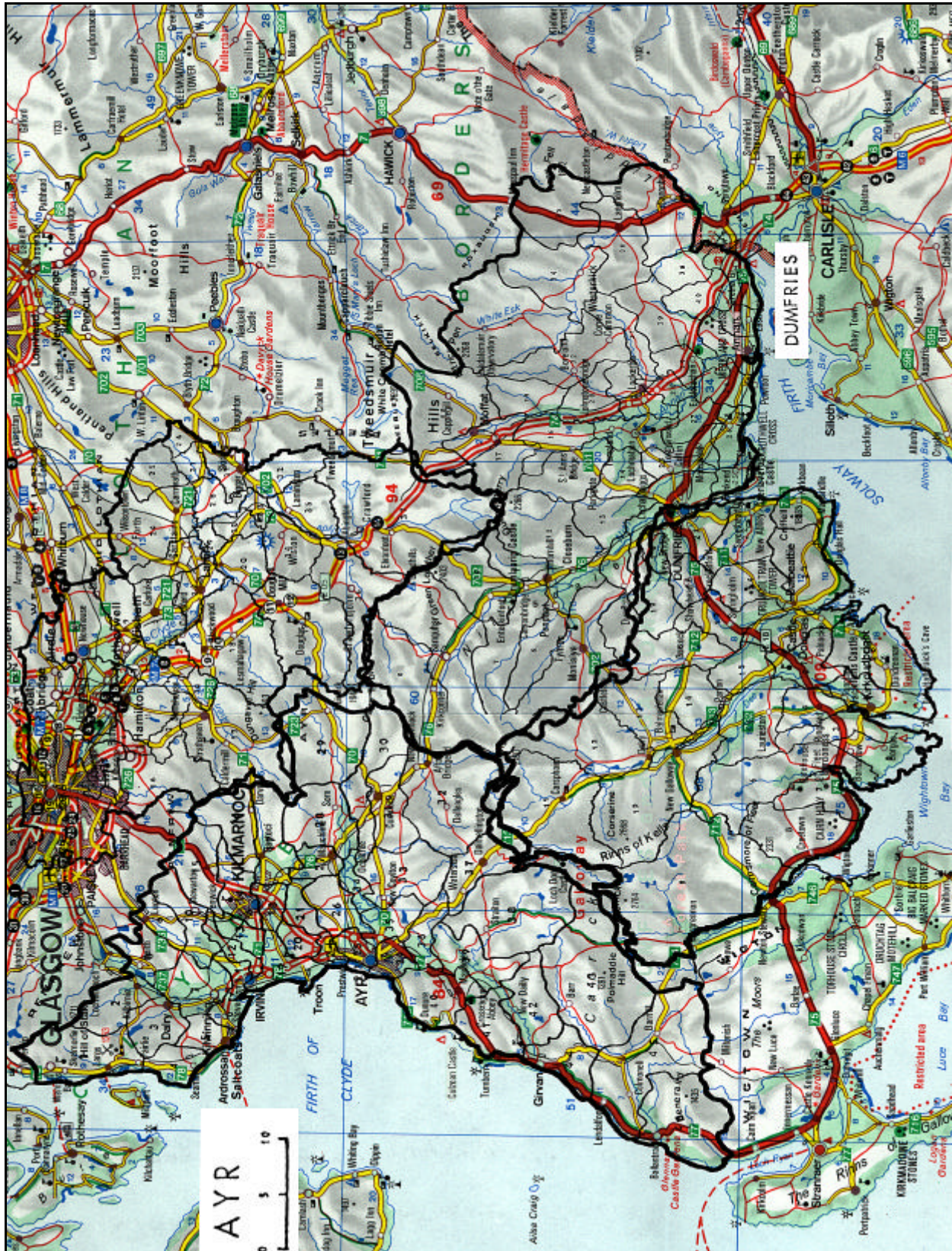


Figure 3.10

County boundaries (approximate).



### 3.2.2 Muirkirk Area

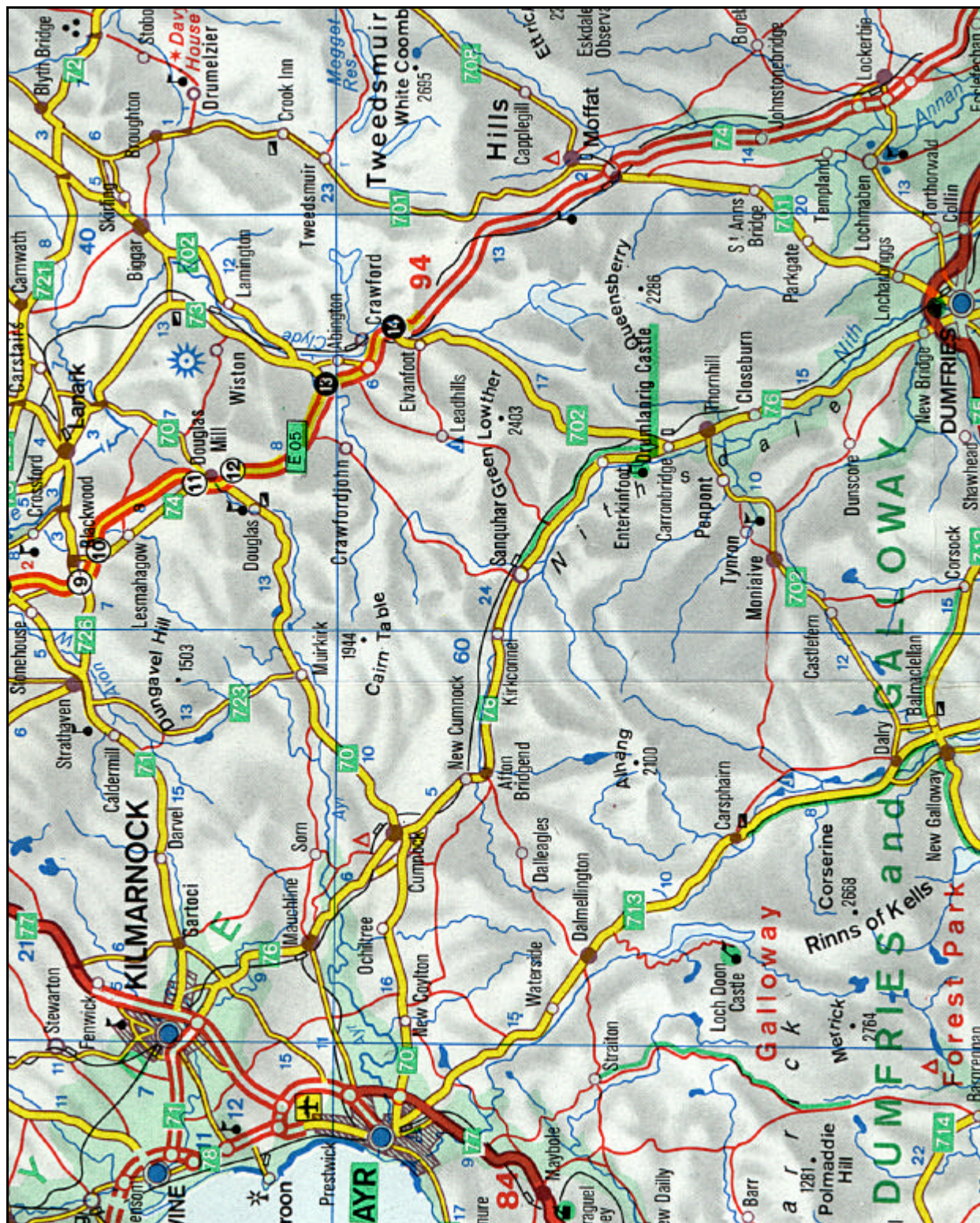


Figure 3.11

Muirkirk area, modern Scotland.



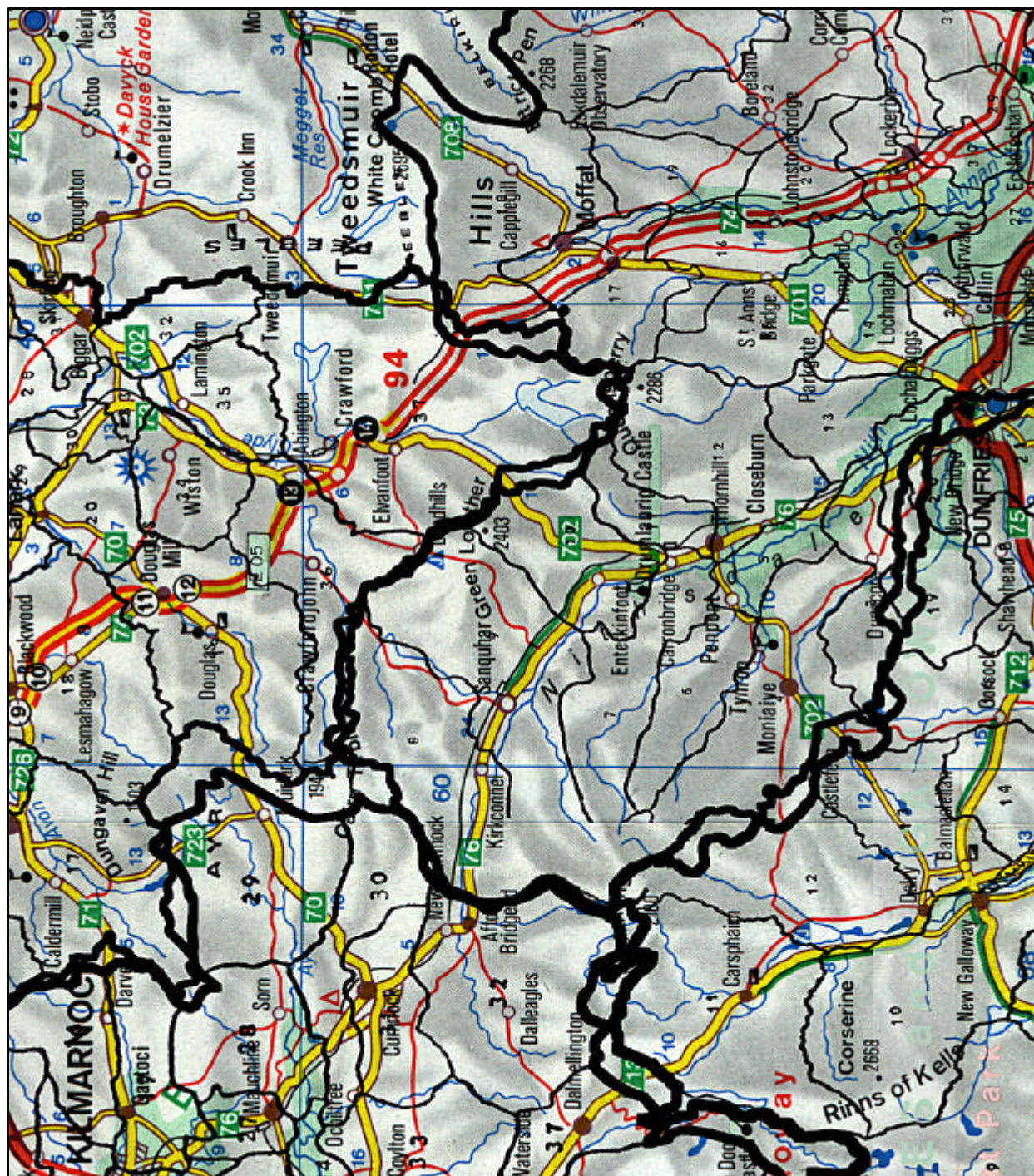


Figure 3.12 Muirkirk area, modern Scotland, with approximate Parrish boundaries.





Figure 3.13

Scotland in 1834, Muirkirk area.

### 3.3 Parishes of Ayr

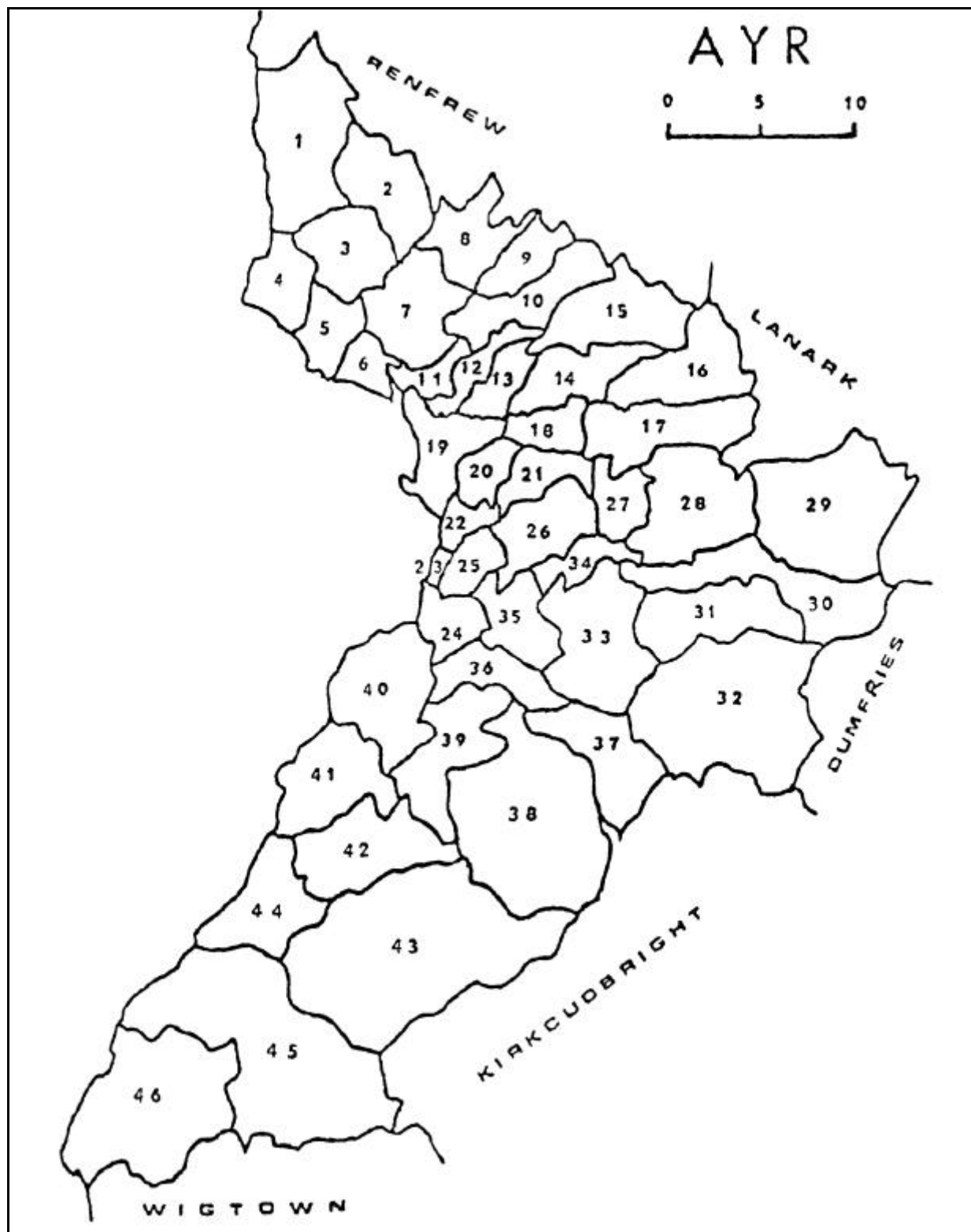


Figure 3.14

Parishes of Ayr.

**Table 2 Parishes of Ayr**

map index		Parish	date	map index		Parish	date
1	602	Largs	1723	24	578	Ayr	1664
2	596	Kilbirnie	1688	25	612	St. Quivox	1735
3	587	Dalry	1680	26	619	Tarbolton	1730
4	620	West Kilbride (part of)	1691	27	604	Mauchline	1670
5	576	Ardrossan	1734	28	613	Sorn	1692
6	615	Stevenston	1700	29	607	Muirkirk	1718
7	599	Kilwinning	1699	30	577	Auchinlock	1693
8	581	Beith (part of)	1661	31	610	Old Cumnock	1704
9	591	Dunlop (part of)	1701	32	608	New Cumnock	1706
10	616	Stewarton	1693	33	609	Ochiltree	1642
11	595	Irvine	1687	34	614	Stair	1736
12	589	Dreghorn	1749	35	583	Coylton	1723
13	598	Kilmaurs	1688	36	588	Dalrymple	1699
14	597	Kilmarnock	1640	37	586	Dalmellington	1641
15	592	Fenwick	1691	38	617	Straiton	1644
16	603	Loudoun	1673	39	600	Kirkmichael	1638
17	593	Galston	1670	40	605	Maybole	1712
18	611	Riggarton	1695	41	601	Kirkoswald	1694
19	590	Dundonald	1673	42	585	Dailly	1691
20	618	Symington	1642	43	580	Barr	1689
21	584	Craigie	1679	44	594	Girvan	1733
22	606	Monkton and Prestwick	1702	45	582	Colmonell	1759
23	612	Newton upon Ayr	1780	46	579	Ballantrae	1731

**Table 3 Parishes of Ayr (alphabetic)**

<b>map index</b>		<b>Parish</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>map index</b>		<b>Parish</b>	<b>date</b>
5	576	Ardrossan	1734	7	599	Kilwinning	1699
30	577	Auchinlock	1693	39	600	Kirkmichael	1638
24	578	Ayr	1664	41	601	Kirkoswald	1694
46	579	Ballantrae	1731	1	602	Largs	1723
43	580	Barr	1689	16	603	Loudoun	1673
8	581	Beith (part of)	1661	27	604	Mauchline	1670
45	582	Colmonell	1759	40	605	Maybole	1712
35	583	Coylton	1723	22	606	Monkton and Prestwick	1702
21	584	Craigie	1679	29	607	Muirkirk	1718
42	585	Dailly	1691	32	608	New Cumnock	1706
37	586	Dalmellington	1641	23	612	Newton upon Ayr	1780
3	587	Dalry	1680	33	609	Ochiltree	1642
36	588	Dalrymple	1699	31	610	Old Cumnock	1704
12	589	Dreghorn	1749	18	611	Riggarton	1695
19	590	Dundonald	1673	28	613	Sorn	1692
9	591	Dunlop (part of)	1701	25	612	St. Quivox	1735
15	592	Fenwick	1691	34	614	Stair	1736
17	593	Galston	1670	6	615	Stevenston	1700
44	594	Girvan	1733	10	616	Stewarton	1693
11	595	Irvine	1687	38	617	Straiton	1644
2	596	Kilbirnie	1688	20	618	Symington	1642
14	597	Kilmarnock	1640	26	619	Tarbolton	1730
13	598	Kilmaurs	1688	4	620	West Kilbride (part of)	1691



### 3.3.1 Parishes of Kirkcudbright

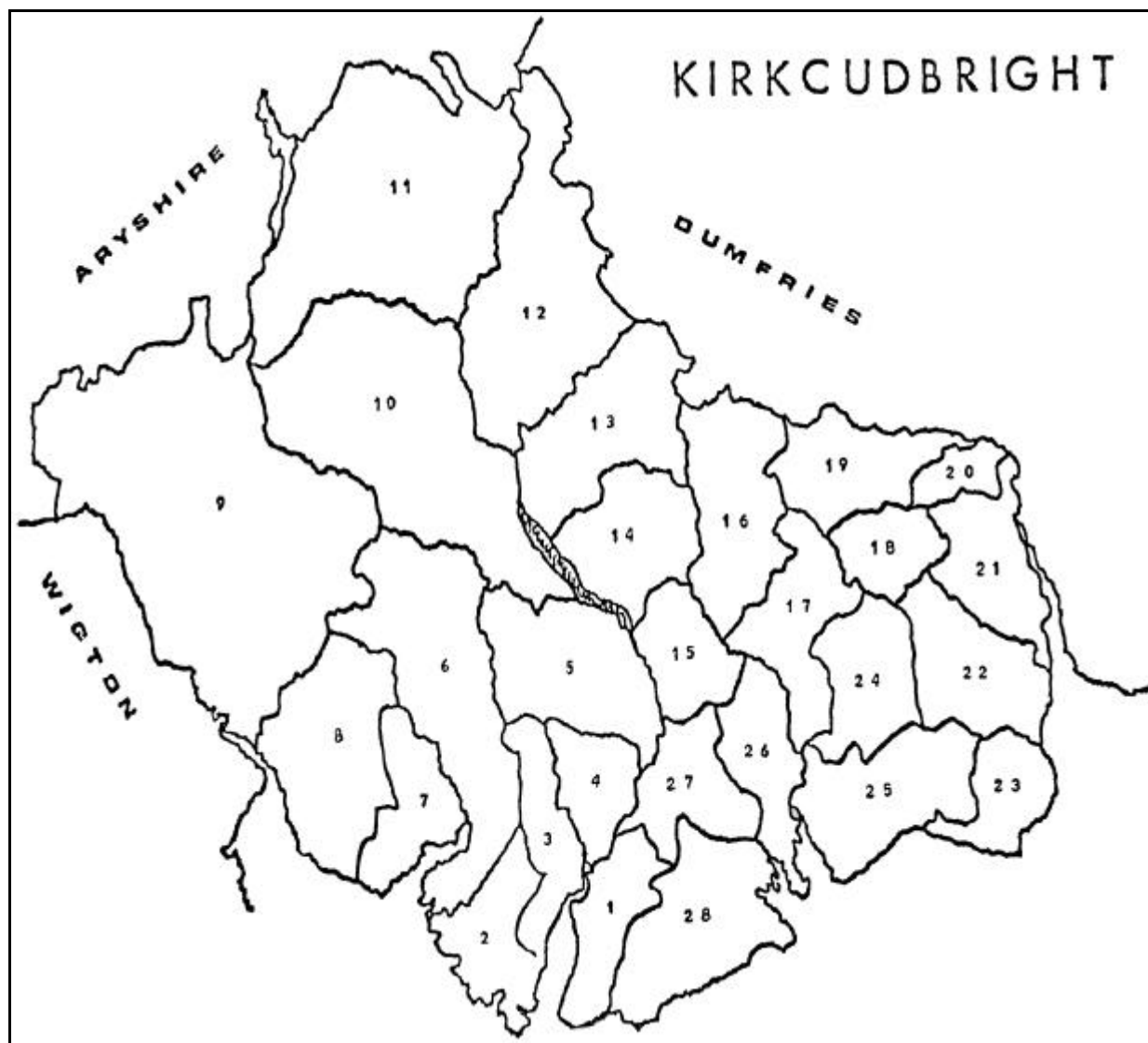


Figure 3.15

Parishes of Kirkcudbright.

**Table 4 Parishes of Kirkcudbright**

<b>map index</b>		<b>Parish</b>	<b>date</b>
1	871	Kirkcudbright	1743
2	858	Borgue	1742
3	883	Twynholm	1694
4	881	Tongland	1693
5	857A	Balmaghie	1768
6	866	Girthon	1699
7	855	Anwoth	1727
8	873	Kirkmadreck	1703
9	876	Minnigaff	1694
10	868	Kells	1698
11	860	Carsphairn	1758
12	865	Dalry	1691
13	856	Balmaclellan	1747
14	878	Parton	1714
15	863	Crossmichael	1751
16	874	Kirkoatrick-Durham	1693
17	884	Urr	1760
18	875	Lochrutton	1698
19	867	Kirkpatrick-Irongray	1757
20	880	Terregles	1724
21	882	Troqueer	1690
22	877	New Abbey	1691
23	870	Kirkbean	1714
24	872	Kirgunzeon	1702
25	861	Colvend	1781
26	859	Buittle	1736
27	869	Kelton	1717
28	879	Rerrick	1736

**Table 5 Parishes of Kirkcudbright, Alphabetically**

<b>map index</b>		<b>Parish</b>	<b>date</b>
7	855	Anwoth	1727
13	856	Balmaclellan	1747
5	857A	Balmaghie	1768
2	858	Borgue	1742
26	859	Buittle	1736
11	860	Carsphairn	1758
25	861	Colvend	1781
15	863	Crossmichael	1751
12	865	Dalry	1691
6	866	Girthon	1699
10	868	Kells	1698
27	869	Kelton	1717
24	872	Kirgunzeon	1702
23	870	Kirkbean	1714
1	871	Kirkcudbright	1743
8	873	Kirkmadreck	1703
16	874	Kirkoatrick-Durham	1693
19	867	Kirkpatrick-Irongray	1757
18	875	Lochrutton	1698
9	876	Minnigaff	1694
22	877	New Abbey	1691
14	878	Parton	1714
28	879	Rerrick	1736
20	880	Terregles	1724
4	881	Tongland	1693
21	882	Troqueer	1690
3	883	Twynholm	1694
17	884	Urr	1760

### 3.3.2 Parishes of Dumfries

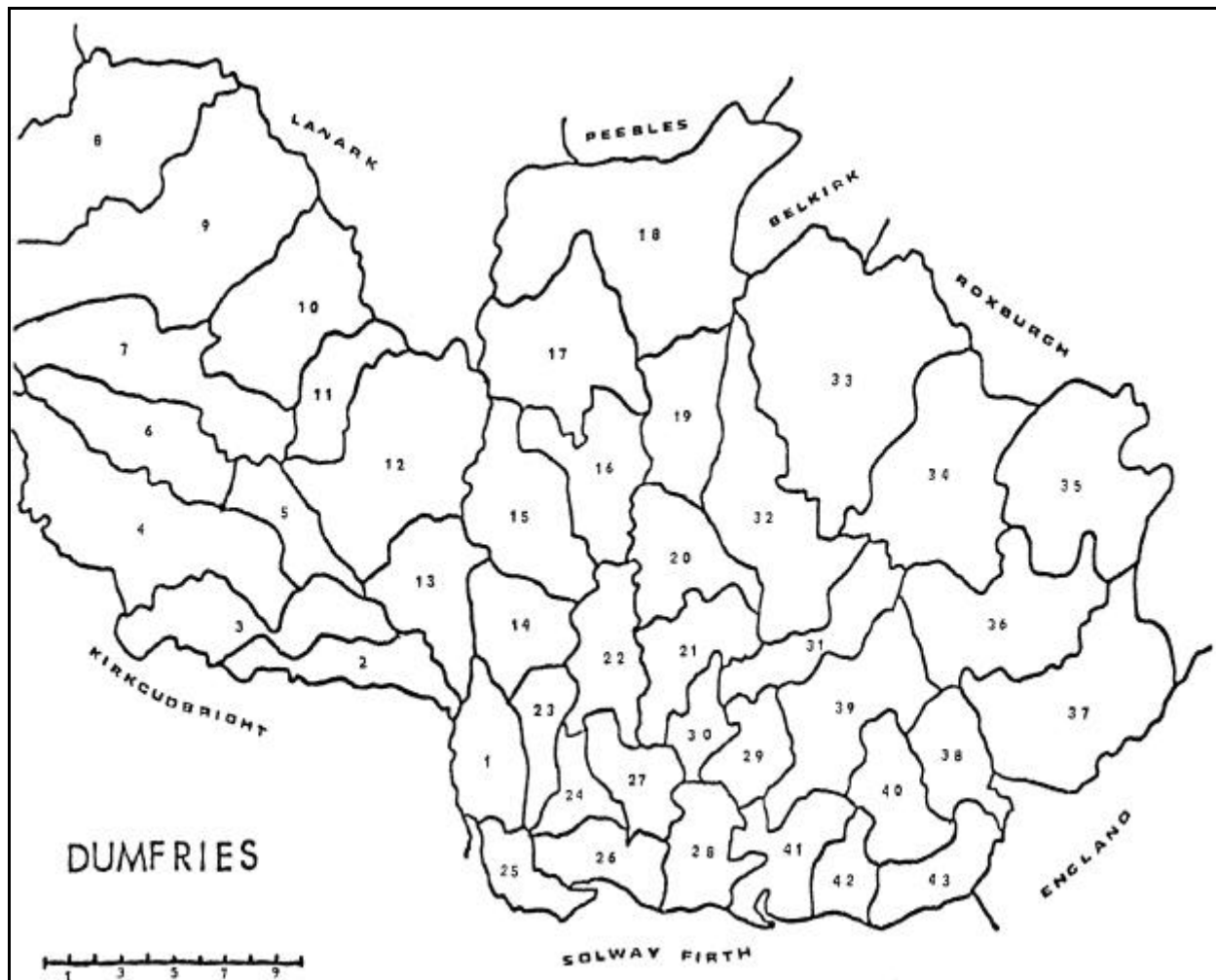


Figure 3.16

Parishes of Dumfries.

**Table 6 Parishes of Dumfries**

map index		Parish	date	map index		Parish	date
1	821	Dunfries	1605	23	850	Tortherwald	1696
2	830	Holywood	1687	24	844	Mousewald	1751
3	822	Dunscore	1777	25	815	Caerlaverock	1749
4	826	Glencairn	1693	26	846	Ruthwell	1723
5	833	Keir	1721	27	818	Dalton	1723
6	852	Tynron	1742	28	817	Cummertrees	1733
7	845	Penpont	1728	29	829	Hoddam	1746
8	834	Kirkconnel	1742	30	847	St. Mungo	1700
9	848	Sanquhar	1693	31	851	Tundergarth	1791
10	823	Durrisdeer	1758	32	831	Hutton & Corrie	1745
11	843	Morton	1692	33	824	Eskdalemuir	1724
12	816	Closeburn	1765	34	854	Westerkirk	1693
13	835	Kirkmahoe	1720	35	825	Ewes	1700
14	849	Tinwald	1789	36	839	Langholm	1668
15	836	Kirkmichael	1727	37	814	Canobie	1693
16	832	Johnstone	1734	38	828	Half Morton	1787
17	838	Kirkpatrick Juxta	1694	39	841	Middlebie	1744
18	842	Moffat	1709	40	837	Kirkpatrick Flem- ing	1748
19	853	Wahphray	1709	41	812	Anran	1703
20	813	Applegarth	1749	42	819	Dornock	1773
21	820	Dryfesdale	1732	43	827	Gretna	1730
22	840	Lochmabl	1741				

**Table 7 Parishes of Dumfries (alphabetic)**

map index		Parish	date	map index		Parish	date
41	812	Anran	1703	13	835	Kirkmahoe	1720
20	813	Applegarth	1749	15	836	Kirkmichael	1727
25	815	Caerlaverock	1749	40	837	Kirkpatrick Fleming	1748
37	814	Canobie	1693	17	838	Kirkpatrick Juxta	1694
12	816	Closeburn	1765	36	839	Langholm	1668
28	817	Cummertrees	1733	22	840	Lochmabln	1741
27	818	Dalton	1723	39	841	Middlebie	1744
42	819	Dornock	1773	18	842	Moffat	1709
21	820	Dryfesdale	1732	11	843	Morton	1692
1	821	Dunfries	1605	24	844	Mousewald	1751
3	822	Dunscore	1777	7	845	Penpont	1728
10	823	Durrisdeer	1758	26	846	Ruthwell	1723
33	824	Eskdalemuir	1724	9	848	Sanquhar	1693
35	825	Ewes	1700	30	847	St. Mungo	1700
4	826	Glencairn	1693	14	849	Tinwald	1789
43	827	Gretna	1730	23	850	Tortherwald	1696
38	828	Half Morton	1787	31	851	Tundergarth	1791
29	829	Hoddam	1746	6	852	Tynron	1742
2	830	Hollywood	1687	19	853	Wahphray	1709
32	831	Hutton & Corrie	1745	34	854	Westerkirk	1693
16	832	Johnstone	1734				
5	833	Keir	1721				
8	834	Kirkconnel	1742				

### 3.3.3 Parishes of Lanark



Figure 3.17

Parishes of Lanark.

**Table 8 Parishes of Lanark**

map index		Parish	date	J <sup>a</sup>
Lan-1	626	Cadder	1662	
Lan-2	651	New Monkland	1693	
Lan-3	652	Old Monkland	1695	
Lan-4	654	Rutheroch (?)	1698	
Lan-5	627	Camousland (?)	1657	
Lan-6	624	Blantyre	1677	
Lan-7	625	Bothwell	1671	
Lan-8	655	Shotts	1707	
Lan-9	628	Cambusnethan	1634	
Lan-10	639	Dalsiel (?)	1648	
Lan-11	647	Hamilton	1645	
Lan-12	645	Glasford	1692	
Lan-13	638	Dalserf	1738	
Lan-14	656	Stonehouse	1696	
Lan-15	631	Carmunknock	1654	
Lan-16	643	East Kilbride	1688	
Lan-17	621	Avondale	1698	X
Lan-18	649	Lesmahagow	1692	X
Lan-19	641	Douglas	1691	X
Lan-20	630	Carmichael	1695	
Lan-21	629	Carluke	1690	
Lan-22	648	Lanark	1647	
Lan-23	633	Carstairs	1672	
Lan-24	632	Carnwath	1709	
Lan-25	642	Dunsyre	1682	
Lan-26	640	Dolphinton (?)	1717	
Lan-27	658	Walston	1679	
Lan-28	650	Liberton	1717	
Lan-29	653	Pettinain (?)	1689	
Lan-30	634	Covington & Thankerton	1772	
Lan-31	623	Biggar	1730	
Lan-32	637	Culter	1700	



**Table 8 Parishes of Lanark**

<b>map index</b>		<b>Parish</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>J<sup>a</sup></b>
Lan-33	657	Symington	1692	
Lan-34	660	Wiston & Roberton	1694	
Lan-35	659	Wandel & Lamington	1656	
Lan-36	636	Crawfordjohn	1694	X
Lan-37	635	Crawford	1741	
Lan-20	630	Carmichael	1695	

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a.Presence of Johnstons

**Table 9 Parishes of Lanark (alphabetic)**

map index		Parish	date	map index		Parish	date
17	621	Avondale	1698	19	641	Douglas	1691
31	623	Biggar	1730	25	642	Dunsyre	1682
6	624	Blantyre	1677	16	643	East Kilsride	1688
7	625	Bothwell	1671	12	645	Glasford	1692
1	626	Cadder	1662	11	647	Hamilton	1645
9	628	Cambusnethan	1634	22	648	Lanark	1647
5	627	Camousland (?)	1657	18	649	Lesmahagow	1692
21	629	Carluke	1690	28	650	Libberton	1717
20	630	Carmichael	1695	2	651	New Monkland	1693
15	631	Carmunknock	1654	3	652	Old Monkland	1695
24	632	Carnwath	1709	29	653	Pettinain (?)	1689
23	633	Carstairs	1672	4	654	Rutheroch (?)	1698
30	634	Covington & Thankerton	1772	8	655	Shotts	1707
37	635	Crawford	1741	14	656	Stonehouse	1696
36	636	Crawfordjohn	1694	33	657	Symington	1692
32	637	Culter	1700	27	658	Walston	1679
13	638	Dalserf	1738	35	659	Wandel & Lamington	1656
10	639	Dalsiel (?)	1648	34	660	Wiston & Robertson	1694
26	640	Dolphinton (?)	1717				

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### 3.4 Photoessay

LWJ has speculated that John Johnston and Mary Campbell and their family were itinerate farmers. Ha bases this speculation on several facts: First, Muirkirk was a small village in the midst of what was (based on what we see today) fairly marginal farm land. Second, the fly-leaf of John and Mary's Bible recorded the births and deaths of several children in the early 1800's. At least one child was born and died in a different village (all within 10-20 miles of Muirkirk).

Itinerate farmers or iron miners or forgers, my visit to the Leadhills Miners Library clearly showed that many Muirkirk Johnstons spent some time each year working in the lead mines, presumably to provide a cash income.

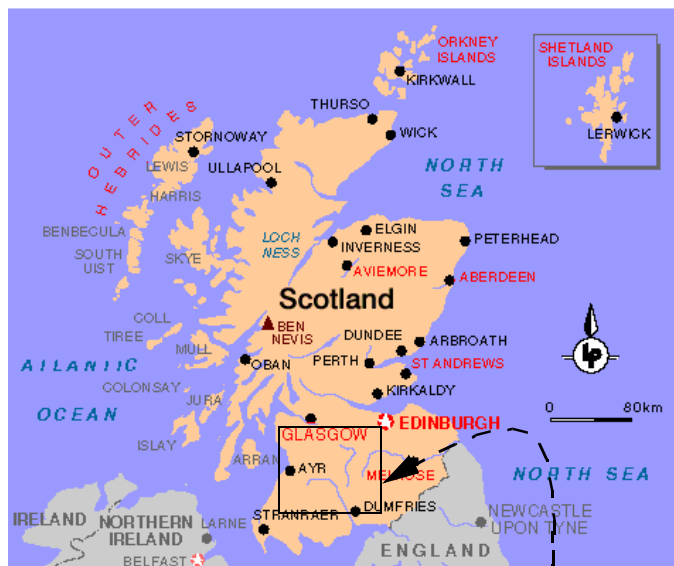


Figure 3.18  
Map of  
Scotland.



This 40 x 50 mile area of southern Scotland (just south of Glasgow) contains most, if not all, of the place names that we associate with John Johnston and Mary Campbell.



### 3.4.1 Muirkirk

**Figure 3.19** A road marker - 1.5 miles to Muirkirk,  
26 miles to Ayr.

Ayr is in the middle of a dairy farming region. It is a coastal town, and now a tourist attraction, as it was the home of Robert Burns, the poet. (See Section 3.4.3, “To A Mouse”.)

Today, Muirkirk is a “council” town (mostly public housing). The Parish Church and a few original buildings, together with the rolling green hills surrounding the town, are all that remain to convey the sense of what it might have been like 150 years ago.

**Figure 3.20** Muirkirk Parish, Church of Scotland.  
(Erected in 1813.)







**Figure 3.21** Churchyard, Muirkirk Parish church.

Probably 1/3 of the headstones in this graveyard involve the Johnston name. It is interesting that several generations show up on a single headstone. (Are they really all buried there, or is it just a record?)

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
AGNES JOHNSTONE,  
WIFE OF  
CHARLES BLYTH,  
DIED 6TH JULY, 1859, AGED 39 YEARS.  
ALSO  
WILLIAM BLYTH,  
SON OF THE ABOVE  
DIED 30TH SEPT. 1872, AGED 29 YEARS.  
JANE SHEAREP,  
WIDOW OF WILLIAM BLYTH,  
WHO DIED AT MAIN STREET MUIRKIRK,  
27TH SEPT. 1916, AGED 71 YEARS.





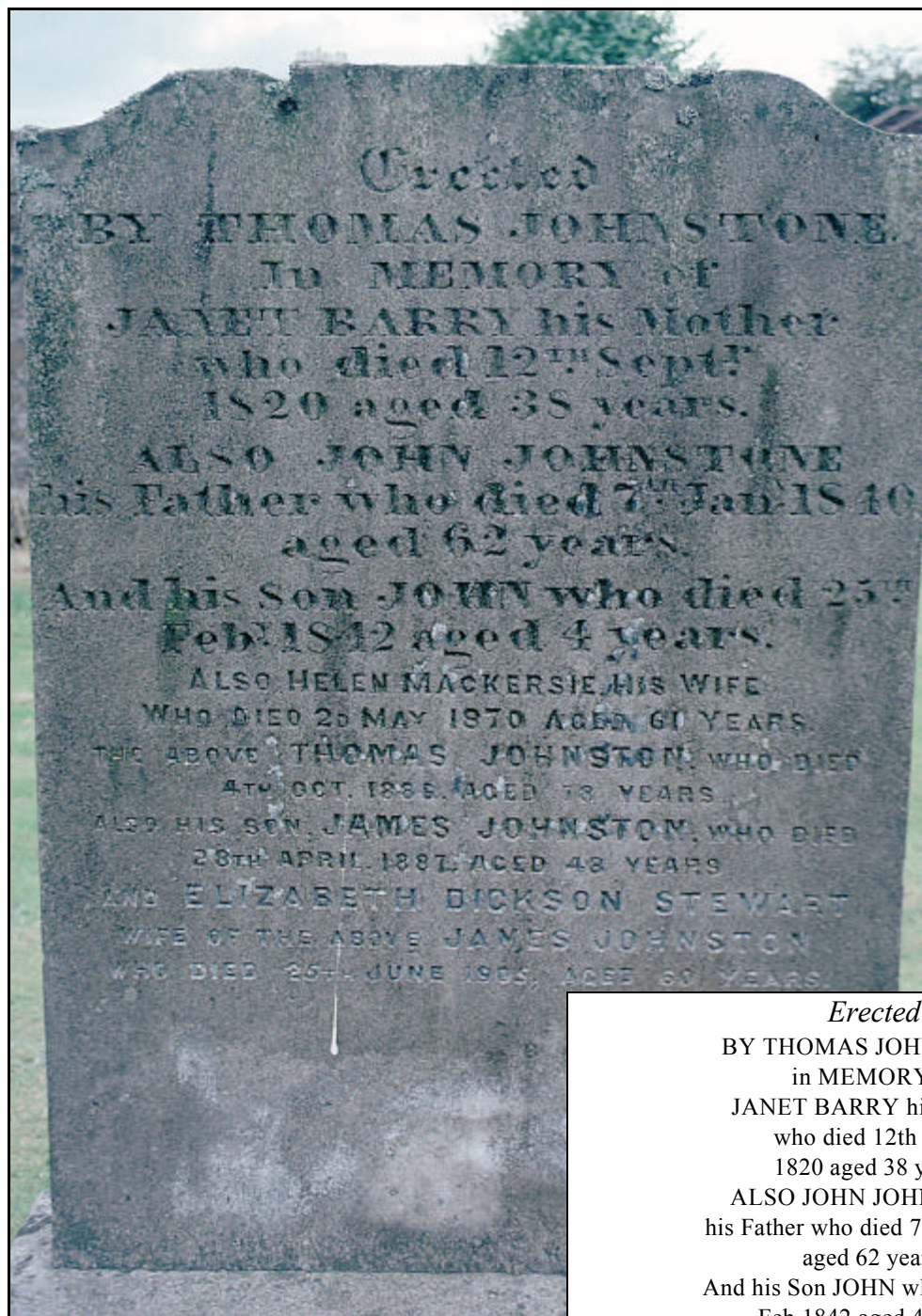


ERECTED BY  
SAMUEL JOHNSTON  
IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE,  
ELSPETH BAIRD.  
WHO DIED 10TH DEC. 1883, AGED 33 YEARS.  
HIS FATHER, JOHN JOHNSTON, WHO DIED  
8TH APRIL, 1848, AGED 28 YEARS.  
ALSO HIS MOTHER, JANET WALLACE,  
WHO DIED 12TH FEB. 1912, AGED 83 YEARS.

**Figure 3.22**

**Headstone, Muirkirk Parish cemetery.**





**Figure 3.23** Headstone, Muirkirk Parish cemetery.

*Erected*  
 BY THOMAS JOHNSTONE,  
 in MEMORY of  
 JANET BARRY his Mother  
 who died 12th Sept.  
 1820 aged 38 years.  
 ALSO JOHN JOHNSTONE  
 his Father who died 7th Jan 1840.  
 aged 62 years.  
 And his Son JOHN who died 25th  
 Feb 1842 aged 4 years.  
 ALSO HELEN MACKERSIE, HIS WIFE  
 WHO DIED 26 MAY 1870 AGED 60 YEARS.  
 THE ABOVE THOMAS JOHNSTONE, WHO DIED  
 4TH OCT 1886, AGED 73 YEARS.  
 ALSO HIS SON JAMES JOHNSTONE, WHO DIED  
 28TH APRIL 1887, AGED 48 YEARS.  
 AND ELIZABETH DIXON STEWART  
 WIFE OF THE ABOVE JAMES JOHNSTONE,  
 WHO DIED 25 JUNE 1905, AGED 60 YEARS.





**Figure 3.24**

**Restored home in Muirkirk.**



**Figure 3.24**

**Around Muirkirk.**



All around Muirkirk are low, grassy hills. There is little evidence of farming (as in tilled crops) but there is a lot of pasture land. There are not many people here today.



**Figure 3.25**

**In the hills just outside of Muirkirk.**





I don't know if this furnace-like artifact was for coking wood, or some part of the iron smelting talked about in the "Topographic Dictionary". The old building, below, might well date from the days of John and Mary as itinerant farmers.



**Figure 3.26**  
In the hills  
just outside  
of Muirkirk.



About two-thirds of the way from Muirkirk to Ayr, on the coast, the land seems to improve, and the farming becomes noticeably more intense and prosperous.



**Figure 3.27**

On the A70 near Ochiltree, about 10 miles west of Muirkirk,  
7 or 8 miles from Ayr





### 3.4.2 Leadhills

Leadhills is a very small village about 15 miles southeast of Muirkirk. As the name implies, the village is the center of a lead mining area that probably dates back to Roman time. There is a little Miners Library in the village that is now a historical site. In that library are books and records of

the region, including many of the original “contract” books. Apparently a lot of the mining was done as contract piecework. (Someone would agree to deliver a certain weight of ore, in a certain length of time, for a certain price.) In looking through these contract books, it is clear that many of the local farmers - including lots of Johnstons - supplemented their incomes with work in the lead mines. There were many people from Muirkirk that apparently worked for a few months at a time, and then returned home.



**Figure 3.28**

**Leadhills.**

**Figure 3.29**

**Leadhills.**







**Figure 3.30** “Leadhills General Store, Post Office and Licensed Grocers”  
“Miners Library - Instituted 1741 by Allan Ramsay”







**Figure 3.31**      **Leadhills.**

The scenery around Leadhills is much the same as Muirkirk, except for the mine tailings.



**Figure 3.32** **Lowther Parish Church,  
near Leadhills.**

# LEADHILLS LIBRARY



Figure 3.33

The Leadhills Library brochure.



The Lanarkshire village of Leadhills lies over 1000 feet up in the Lowther Hills; hills covered in heather, with thyme and tormentil on their lower slopes, and an utter quiet broken only by the call of grouse or curlew.

Lead has been mined in these hills since the thirteenth century, and the last shaft in the area was closed as recently as 1959. But the hills also yielded gold, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a number of adventurers obtained patents to search for precious metals. Gold for the 'bonnet pieces' and for the crowns of James V and his Queen came from the 'Leade Hilles' and, more recently, a ring of Leadhills gold was presented to the late Queen Mary.

Like all who live in remote places, the people are kindly, helpful, and hospitable. At one time, a house on the outskirts of the village offered free overnight shelter to any beggar or pedlar who had made the long ascent and needed rest. If anyone was lost in the hills the curfew-bell was rung so that all able-bodied men would turn out to help in the search.

In 1734 James Stirling was engaged as mine manager by the Scots Mining Company who held a lease of the landowner, the Earl of Hoptoun. Stirling, who combined mathematical genius with a shrewd business sense, had fled from Italy with a price on his head after trying to discover the secrets of the Venetian glass-makers. At that time the Scots Mining Company was on the verge of bankruptcy but, by proper management and by attending to the welfare of the miners, Stirling managed to restore prosperity. The miner's hours under-ground were reduced to six daily, a health insurance plan was started and a surgeon engaged. The men were encouraged to build strong stone cottages and to keep gardens; the school was improved and, so that leisure could be put to good use, the Leadhills Miners' Reading Society was founded in 1741.

It is the oldest subscription Library in the British Isles, for the Liverpool Subscription Library, the first in England, was not founded until 1758. Of the 23 founder members at Leadhills, all were miners except the minister and the schoolmaster. Prospective members were required to submit written applications to the 'Preses' and, if voted into the Society, had to pay an entrance fee of 3/-. On the member's death, however, should his heir or legatee seek to join the Reading Society, the fee was waived. The annual subscription was 2/-, no small sum at a time when yearly earnings might be no more than £20.

The early books were mainly religious in character and included Scougal, 'Life of God in the Soul of Man', Grotius' 'Truth of the Christian Religion', Du Pin's 'History of the Church', Burnet's 'Thirty-nine Articles', Matthew Hendry's 'Communicant's Companion', and many volumes of sermons.

The Lowther Hills were a stronghold of the Covenanters, and many secret Covenicles were held in these remote hills. On one occasion, the minister

and others were arrested, but before the dragoons could take them through the Enterkin Pass, the men of nearby Wanlockhead joined their fellows from Leadhills to effect a rescue.

Reprints exist of the original Rules of 1741. They make interesting reading. Members met once a month to exchange books. There were no fewer than six inspectors to examine returned books and to detect any damage to them. (These inspectors were also empowered to enter a Member's house at any time to examine Library Books.) When all volumes had been replaced on the shelves, the members took turns to have first choice of the books. Each member might select six books, and when all had chosen their half dozen they could then take as many more as they wished from the books remaining.

Quite reasonably, fines were laid down for failure to return books or for damage to them. The rules showed a realistic attitude towards the character of the members and the Scottish climate. Rule XXV decreed that members guilty of obstinate behaviour should be punished by a fine, suspension or expulsion. While Rule XX laid down that members not residing in Leadhills itself must provide a 'bag sufficient to keep out the rain'.

Rule XXVI runs: 'If at any time the Society shall have money in their hands for which they have not immediate use, the same may be lent out at interest'. It may seem surprising that a small Society, with such a good bookstock, should have any surplus funds, but the Earl of Hoptoun was known to have been a generous subscriber. This was forgiving of him, for the Library Committee, with an excess of democratic zeal, had expressly excluded the Earl from '...taking any concern with the Society's affairs. . .'

Many of the volumes acquired in the first century of the library's life are still extant, and the miners deserve credit for tackling such reading after a hard shift underground or at the smelting mills. The preponderance of religious works has already been mentioned. History claimed the second largest share — books included works by Hume, Raynall, and the full set of sixty-four volumes of 'The Universal History'. Of the other subjects, Jameson's 'System of Mineralogy' and 'A Collection of Scarce and Valuable Treatises upon Metals and Mines' would have been of direct interest to the miners, but they also read Buffon's nine-volume 'Natural History', Stahl's 'Philosophical Principles on Universal Chemistry', Brent's 'Compendious Astronomer', and Berkeley's 'New Theory of Vision'. The considerable sums, noted in the Minute Books, spent on repairs and re-binding show that these books really were read, and were not merely what would now be called status symbols.

So successful was the pioneer Library at Leadhills, that two neighbouring mining villages also decided to form Reading Societies—Wanlockhead in 1756 and Westerkirk in 1792. These three libraries were inaugurated many years before any of the Mechanics' Institutes.

A manuscript 'Members' Roll' of the Leadhills Library exists, covering the years from its foundation in 1741 to 1903. In this period there were 870 members. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the rule restricting membership to those working in the mines at Leadhills was relaxed, and members were drawn from Glasgow, Edinburgh and elsewhere.

Members included a number of celebrated men. William Symington, mining engineer at Wanlockhead and inventor of the paddle steamer and steam pumping engines, was one of these, and a monument to him stands in the village. Like many inventors, Symington seems to have had little business sense, and made no money from his ideas. His vessel, the *Charlotte Dundas*, was put to work along the Forth and Clyde Canal, but so strong was her wash that angry canal shareholders were granted an injunction to prevent the vessel operating, lest the canal banks be damaged, and it was left to others to exploit the paddle steamer to commercial advantage.

Dr John Brown, the Edinburgh author of 'Rab and his Friends', belonged to the library, and in his 'Horae Subsecivae' he has written an excellent account of the Southern Upland region. In 1816, Mr James Braid was appointed surgeon to the miners and naturally joined the library. He interested himself in the techniques of mesmerism, and is credited with introducing the term 'hypnosis'. The name of the Rev. Mr Samson also appears on the register and he is reputed to be the original of Sir Walter Scott's character, 'Dominie Sampson'.

In August 1803, Dorothy and William Wordsworth, accompanied by Coleridge, visited Leadhills. She gives an account of this visit in her 'Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland'. On the way to the village, they found the road blocked by a large tree trunk, which had rolled off a cart. The local men heaved it aside to clear the way, and Dorothy noted that they were 'decently dressed and their manners decent; there was no hooting or impudent laughter'. Entering the village she noted a 'decent-looking inn, the Hopetoun Arms', and was astonished to learn that the stone building she had taken to be a school was in fact a library. Unfortunately she did not visit it. No doubt she could have, although in fact women members were not permitted until 1881.

By 1821, the library had 1500 books, and the 'Catalogue of Books in the Leadhill Library, printed in 1904, lists no less than 3805 volumes. Many novels are included, especially those of Scott, and there are works of Homer, Carlyle, Johnson, Ruskin, Fielding, Swift and Longfellow. Volumes of plays include Shakespeare, Congreve and Otway. A large miscellaneous category included the title 'The Truth about Drink', and it is not without significance that John Hope, the Victorian reformer, began his temperance campaign in the village.

Into each book was pasted the bookplate of the Society, as decreed by Rule XXVII. This shows the lead-miner's tools and bucket or 'bing'. The Hopetoun emblem, a dove bearing an olive branch, is included, with a scroll inscribed: 'And leave the rest to Heaven'. Each volume is also stamped with the miner's arms, and bears the words: 'Society at Leadhills 1741'.

Although the Minute Books from 1821 survive, the ledgers of book loans before 1903 do not.

As well as printed books, the library now contains old maps of the mining grounds and of the famous Susanna Vein. There are also bound volumes of Journals and Bargain Books covering a period from 1739 to 1854. This is one of the few collections not in private hands or institutional libraries, and is a particularly valuable collection of the day to day records of a mining company.

The notice outside the library bears the title: 'Instituted by Allan Ramsay'. This refers to Allan Ramsay the elder, poet and author of the 'Gentle Shepherd'. He was born in Leadhills in 1686, the son of a mine overseer. While there is nothing to link him with the creation of the library, there may be a connection. He was a book-seller in Edinburgh at the time the Society was formed, and ran a lending library from his shop. This was strictly a commercial venture, books being lent out for twopence each. Although the nature of some of these books earned Ramsay the censure of that watchdog of 18th century morality, the Reverend Robert Wodrow, it seems possible that his library provided the idea for the subscription library in Leadhills. But whatever the reason, the use of Allan Ramsay's name commemorates one of the village's most celebrated sons.

By the 1930's the lead mines in the village had closed, the population had declined, and the membership of the Reading Society with it. It was difficult to acquire new books and maintain a viable library service. In 1940 the Lanarkshire County Library took over the building as a part-time centre, and arranged to have additional books from the central library made available. This provided a service in keeping with the traditions of the Reading Society, and with the advantage that borrowers could draw from a wider range of books. However, by the 1960's the Library Sub-Committee in Hamilton considered that the arrangement was no longer satisfactory to them, and that improvements would have to be made to the building if it was to compare with the other county libraries in standards of comfort and book storage. Although the Sub-Committee stated its awareness of the historical importance of the Leadhills Library, they felt that any expenditure on their part was not justified in terms of limited and occasional use. They accordingly withdrew their support in 1965 and introduced a mobile service.

However, the people of Leadhills knew that they had something whose national importance transcended the county council economics, and a village committee began a long fight to restore the library. At first their efforts to obtain support met with no success but in 1969 they were able to obtain a grant of £400 from the Pilgrim Trust. This act of faith provided the turning point; other help was now forthcoming and, in January 1970, representatives of the County Council and the village committee met and it was agreed to recommend to the Trustees that restoration should be put in hand.

By the end of 1970 a new floor had been laid, damp-proofing carried out, electric storage heaters installed, and the building was being re-decorated and new furnishings obtained. Then began the massive task of replacing, rearranging



and listing the hundreds of books. By the end of 1971 all was completed, and those whose perseverance and hard work had made it all possible were able to see the results. Comfortable chairs graced a carpeted floor, small tables provided a place for books or magazines, and, above all, the valuable book stock was now preserved in a heated building.

On the 3rd June, 1972, the Miners' Library was re-opened by Professor Beatty of the National Library and Edinburgh University. In his address Professor Beatty paid tribute to the miners who had made the Library — those eighteenth century workmen whose interest created an institution of which the village is justly proud.

Today the Library contains various relics of past life in the village and the mines, as well as the book collection. The visitor will find a small exhibit illustrating the geology of the area in the display cabinet, along with relics of the old Curling Club. Curling once had an enthusiastic following, being played on the frozen mine dams. On a shelf, a quoit is a memento of a summer sport, once popular with miners all over Scotland. There are miners' lamps and various tools, and a collection of the chairs which held the rails for the tramways that transported the ore. Wall maps show the whereabouts of the mines, and there is a Section of the Susanna Vein as it was mined in the early 18th century.

All that remains of the original furniture is the Preses 'pulpit', now to be seen along the right-hand wall. Here the Preses, as the chairman was called, once presided over the meetings of the Reading Society. The ballot boxes used for electing new members can also be seen. There is a fine collection of old photographs of the village as it looked when a busy community existed and the mines were working.

The book collection is arranged in eight cases, and the various subjects may generally be found as follows from left to right:

- 1st Case Theology
- 2nd Case Philosophy, Science, Mining
- 3rd Case Natural History and Geography
- 4th Case Travel and Scottish History
- 5th Case History and a collection of volumes of the 'Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland'
- 6th Case Literature and a collection of bound periodicals, including 'Chambers' Journal'
- 7th Poetry and bound volumes of 'Punch'
- 8th Case Fiction and recent additions

From a paper by Morven Cameron, with additional material by W. S. Harvey.

*If you would like to support Scotland's oldest subscription Library, please contact: The Secretary, The Library Committee, Leadhills.*

---

Printed by Thomas Houston & Co. Ltd., 34 North Vennel, Lanark.

I believe that the address: "The Secretary, The Library Committee, Leadhills, Scotland" will get mail to the Library.

### 3.4.3 To A Mouse

This is a wonderful poem from the agricultural roots of the Western Marches.- WEJ

#### *To a Mouse*

*On Turning Her up in her Nest with the Plough, November 1785*

Robert Burns

*Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie,  
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!  
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,  
Wi' bickering brattle!  
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,  
Wi' murd'ring pattle!*

*I'm truly sorry man's dominion,  
Has broken nature's social union,  
An' justifies that ill opinion,  
Which makes thee startle  
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,  
An' fellow-mortal!*

*I doubt na, whiles, but thou mayst thief;  
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!  
A daimen icker in a thrave  
'S a sma' request;  
I'll get blessin wi' the lave,  
An' never miss't!*

*Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin!  
It's silly wa's the win's are strewin!  
An' naething, now, to big a new ane,  
O' foggage green!  
An' bleak December's winds ensuin,  
Baith snell an' keen!*

*Thou saw the fields laid bare an' waste,  
An' weary winter comin fast,  
An' cozie here, beneath the blast,  
Thou thought to dwell --  
Till crash! the cruel coulter past  
Out thro' thy cell.*

*That wee bit heap o' leaves an' stibble,  
Has cost thee monie a weary nibble!  
Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,  
But house or hald,  
To thole the winter's sleety dribble,  
An' cranreuch could !*

*But Mousie, thou art no thy lane,  
In proving foresight may be vain;  
The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men  
Gang aft agley,  
An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain,  
For promis'd joy !*

*Still thou art blest, compar'd wi' me;  
The present only toucheth thee:  
But och! I backward cast my e'e,  
On prospects drear!  
An' forward, tho' I canna see,  
I guess an' fear!*

But Mousie, you are not alone,  
In proving that foresight may be vain;  
The best-laid plans o' mice and men  
Often go wrong,  
And leave us nought but grief and pain,  
Instead of the promised joy!



---

### 3.5 John and Mary in Muirkirk

We have three primary records of John and Mary between 1825 and 1852, when Mary immigrated to America.

Their Bible fly-leaf indicates that they were in Carsphairn and Dalray in the spring of 1826, when a girl Margaret was born. These parishes are about 25 miles south of Muirkirk.

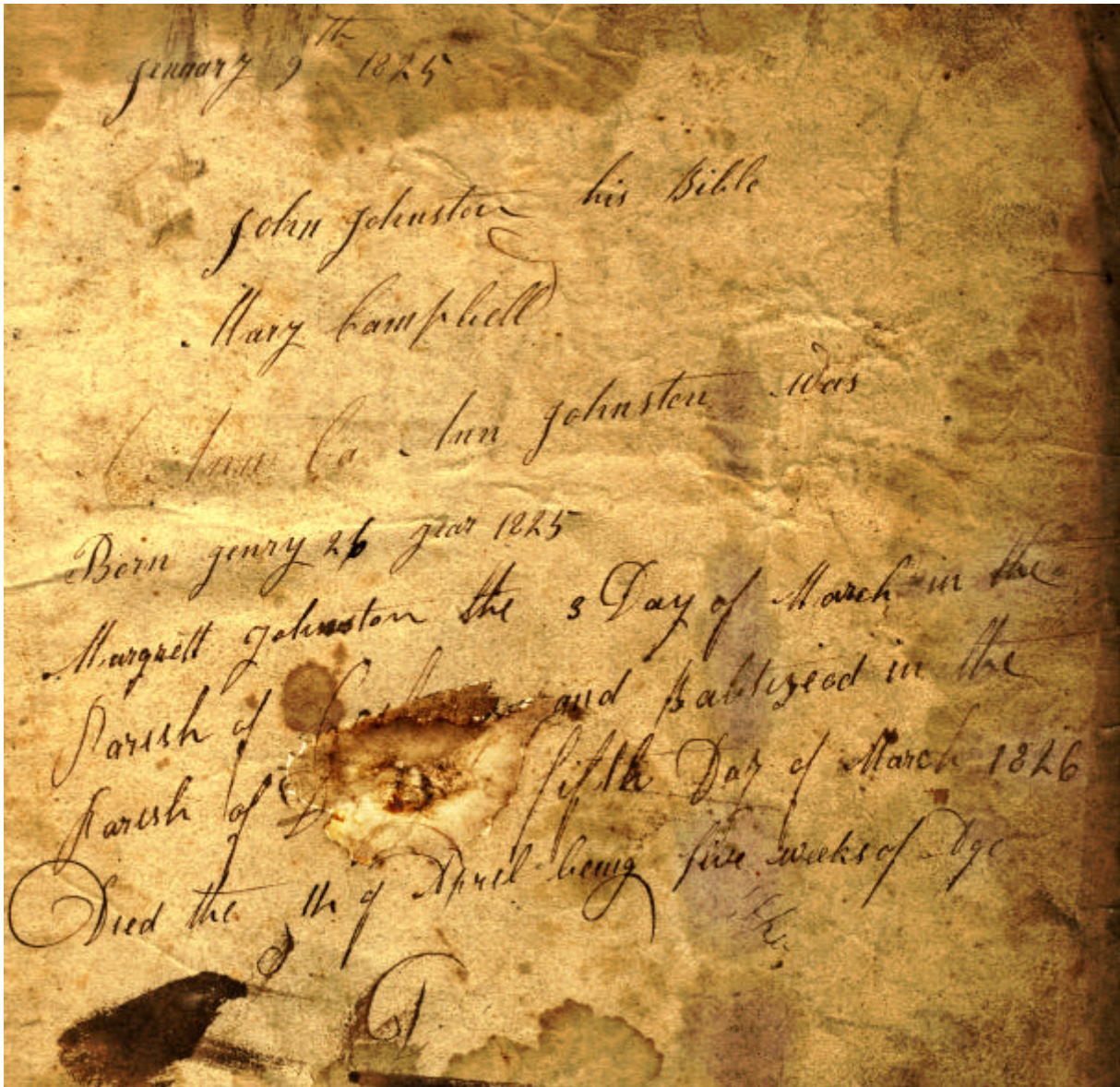
The Parochial Register records the birth of William in 1838 and Elizabeth in 1840. Elizabeth's birth record indicates that they were living in Muirkirk.

The 1841 Census shows that they are living in Muirkirk, and also adds the fascinating note (if this is the right John Johnston, and the names and ages of the children are about right) that John, Mary, and the four older children were all born in Ireland. There is certainly nothing unreasonable about this. It is only about 50 miles from Muirkirk to the Southwestern port city of Stranraer, which, in turn, is only about 25 miles from the coastal city of Larne, Ireland.

If true, however, this does indicate that John may not have been closely related to any of the other Johnstons in Muirkirk. (I did not see any tombstone record in the Parish Cemetery that I could identify as belonging to any of John's family.)

A discussion of Scots-Irish relations in this time - including the Scots run "plantations" in northern Ireland - may be found in "Scots-Irish in America" [CH].

### 3.5.1 John and Mary's Bible Record



This fly leaf is from a bible that was found in the attic of the William I. Johnston farm near Willmington, Ill. The book was badly dammaged by mice, and this page is all that remains.

As nearly as we can make out, the text reads:

Janurary 9<sup>th</sup> 1825

John Johnston his Bible

Mary Campbell

Ann Johnston was

Born Janurary 26 year 1825

Margrett Johnston the 3 Day of March in the

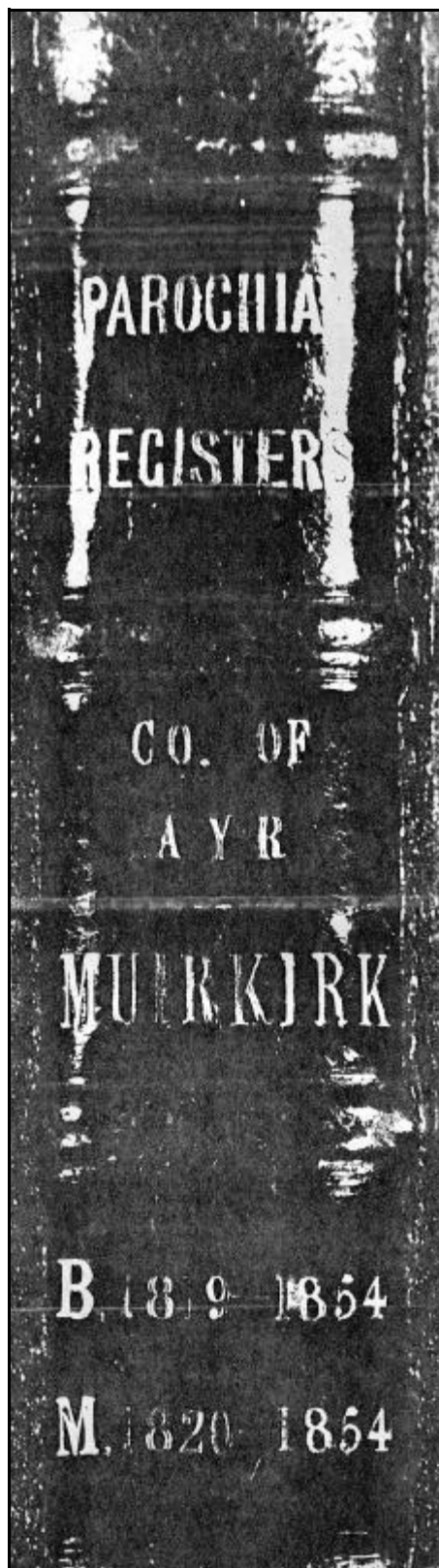
Parrish of Carsphairn and Babtized in the

Parish of Dalry the fifth day of March 1826.

Died the 11 of April being five weeks of age

*[it looks like the scribe started  
to write "Ann Campbell"]*

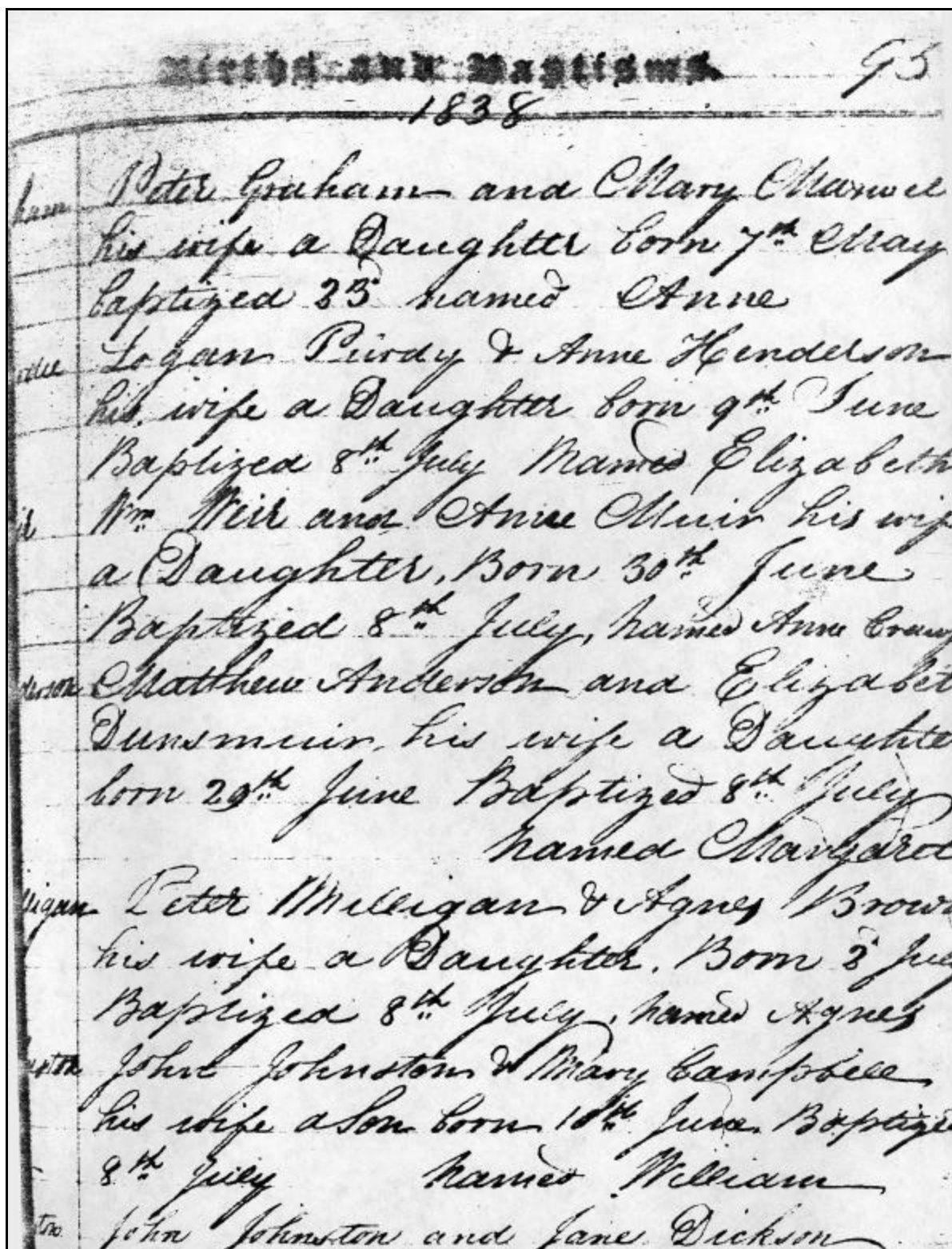
### 3.5.2 Muirkirk Parochial Records





Birth record of great grandfather William I. Johnston:

"John Johnston and Mary Campbell - his wife - a son born 10th June - Baptized 8th July.  
Named William."



"John Johnston and Mary Campbell.... Village - a daughter born 13th ..Baptized on the 28 ?, 1840. Named Elizabeth."

116	<del>MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS</del> 1840
Parker	Matthew Parker & Margt. Hastie Middiefield a Daughter Born 28 May. Baptized 14 <sup>th</sup> June 1840 Named Jean Young
McCartney	James Mc Cartney and Lilia Mc Clelland a Daughter Born 31 <sup>st</sup> May. Baptized 14 <sup>th</sup> June Named Ann.
Johnston	Samuel Johnston and Jean Falconer. Office Close a Daughter Born 4 <sup>th</sup> June. Baptized 28 <sup>th</sup> Do Named Isabella
Johnston	John Johnston and Mary Campbell Village a Daughter Born 13 <sup>th</sup> Baptized on the 28 Do 1840 Named Elizabeth.
Leslie	Hugh Leslie and Mary Scott Glasgow Road a Daughter Born 21 June. Baptized 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 1840

### 3.5.3 Census Records

I transcribed these tables from census records in Edinburgh.

There are several interesting things to note:

- 1) If the first entry is the John Johnston and Mary of our family (and their William is the right age), then John came from Ireland, as did a number of the other Johnstons.
- 2) As everywhere else, “Johnston” and “Johnstone” are freely intermixed.
- 3) There are more miners than farmers in this area.

**Table 10 Census, 1841, Muirkirk (Johnstons only)**

Location	Name	M, age	F, age	Occupation	Born in Country	Where, if Foreign
Big House	John Johnston	40		Coal Miner	N	Ireland
	Mary		35		N	
	Thomas	14			N	
	Joseph	8			N	
	Mary		6		N	
	John	5			N	
	William	3			Y	
	Elizabeth		1		Y	
Main St.	Margaret Johnston		30		Y	
	Janet		24		Y	
	William	15			Y	
	John Weir	4			Y	
Glasgow Rd.	Archibald Johnston	30		Laborer	N	
	Mary		28		N	
	James	10			Y	
	Wm.	8			Y	
	Margaret		6		Y	
	Mary		3		Y	
	Robert	1			Y	
	John	20		Iron Miner	Y	
	James	28		Iron Miner	Y	

**Table 10 Census, 1841, Muirkirk (Johnstons only)**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>M, age</b>	<b>F, age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Born in Country</b>	<b>Where, if Foreign</b>
Office Square	Samuel Johnston	40		Furnace Keeper	Y	
	Jean		30		Y	
	John	17		Forge Man	Y	
	Archibald	15		Forge Man	Y	
	Christiana		13		Y	
	James	10			Y	
	William	8			Y	
	Elizabeth		6		Y	
	Jean		3		Y	
	Isabella		1		Y	
Airs green (?)	William	65		Farmer	Ayr	
	Alexander Johnstone	25		Farmer	Ayr	
	William Johnston, Jr.	1			Ayr	
	Marion Johnstone		10	F. Servant	Ayr	
	A. Houstone		15	F. Servant		
	Jean Houstone		10	F. Servant		
Glenbuck	Thomas Johnstone	30		Inn Keeper	N	
	Helen McKensie		25	Wife	Ayr	
	John	3				
	James	2				
	Grace Taylor		8 mo			

**Table 11 Census, 1851, Muirkirk (Johnstons)**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>M, age</b>	<b>F, age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Born in Country</b>	<b>Where, if Foreign</b>
?	John Johnston	36		Coal Miner	Muirkirk	
	Mary		34	Wife		
	William	12		Scholar		
	Mary		9	Scholar	Lanark	
	Jean		6	Scholar	Lanark	



Table 11 Census, 1851, Muirkirk (Johnstons)

Location	Name	M, age	F, age	Occupation	Born in Country	Where, if Foreign
?	William	69		Gardener		Ireland
	Jean (wife)		66		Muirkirk	
	Jean (daughter)		28	Druggist	Muirkirk	
	Helen (daughter)		25			
?	Archibald Johnstone	45? 75		Laborer	Lanark shire	
	Mary (wife)		40			
	William (son)	18		Iron Miner	Muirkirk	
	Mary		15			
	Jean		9	Scholar		
	Robert	7		Scholar		
	Janet		5	Scholar		
	John	2				
?	Thomas Johnston	48		Laborer	Lanark sh. Crawfordjohn	
	Helen		44			
	Grace		10	Scholar		
	John	9		Scholar		
	William	7		Scholar		
	Samuel	5		Scholar		
	Thomas	3				
	Alexander	5 mo				
Ponesh	Archibald Johnstone	39		Collier	Dumfries, Sanqub (?)	
	Jane (wife)		35		Muirkirk	
	David	15		Collier		
	Mary		11	Scholar		
	John	9		Scholar		
	William	7				
	Helen		1			

Table 11 Census, 1851, Muirkirk (Johnstons)

Location	Name	M, age	F, age	Occupation	Born in Country	Where, if Foreign
Airdsgreen	Alexander Johnston	40		Farmer of 1.3 acres	Gummock (?)	
	Mary (wife)		40		Muirkirk	
	Robert Porter (stepson)	18		Teacher		
	William Johnston	10		Scholar		
	Tgnefs (?)		8	Scholar		
	Cathrine		6	Scholar		
	James (son)	4				
	Helen		2			
	William Black	22		Ag. Lab.		
	Marion Dempster		19	Servant		
	Marrion (sister)			Servant	Lanark, Les- mehgow	
P	Samuel Johnston (head)	31		Shepherd	Muirkirk	
	Marion (wife)		30		Lanark, Dou- glas	
	Helen		9	Scholar		
	Janet		7	Scholar		
	Mary		4			
	John	1				
?	Samuel Johnston (head)	53		Lab. Iron works	Ayr, Strartor (?)	
	Jean (wife)		47			
	James (son)	21		Puddler of Iron		
	William	18		Roller of Iron		
	Elizabeth		15			
	Leahilla (?)		10	Scholar		
	Margaret		8			
	Archibald Kisthope (Feist- hope?) (grandson)	3				

**Table 12 Census, 1841, Minnegaff (Johnstons)**

(James Johnston, Enumerator, M. Stewart Johnstone, official)

<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>M, age</b>	<b>F, age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Born in Country</b>	<b>Where, if Foreign</b>
?	Thomas Johnston	75		Woodcutter		Ireland
	Margaret		70			Ireland
	Margaret		34			Ireland
	Robert Johnston	24		Miller	Minnegaff	
	Margaret		23			
	William	1				

### 3.6 William Johnston's Visit to Muirkirk

This poem must have been written in 1894, as Mary Campbell bought William to America in 1852.

\*    LINES ON    \*

*WILLIAM JOHNSTONE'S VISIT TO MUIRKIRK,*  
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 42 YEARS.

---

He went through the American Civil War, was twice wounded, then honourably discharged,  
now a true Citizen of the United States.

~~~~~

When silent time with lightsome foot  
Had trodden two-and-forty years,  
A native of Muirkirk came back  
With loving heart, fond hopes, and fears.

When he saw the Furnace Brig,  
With each familiar nook and place,  
He thought that he must rest a night  
Before he saw his sister's face.

Industrious, widowed, sore-tried Ann,  
She little knew he was so near ;  
Yet all that night she could not sleep  
Thinking she would see some one dear.

He entered quietly within her door,  
"I am your brother from afar."  
"Which of my brothers? O tell me!"  
When on his breast she saw a star.

"My long lost William, thanks to God  
That I have seen you once again—  
Wounded in battle, yet how strong,"  
And then her tears fell down like rain.

Long she had wished to see this sight ;  
A brother dear both good and kind ;  
Now what a day of pleasure bright—  
A sunbeam to her troubled mind.

For brothers, sisters, and mother dear  
Had crossed the seas and left her here ;  
Fondly she trusted Jacob's God,  
While patiently she bore her load.

The circle's broken o'er the sea—  
Thomas and Margaret in the tomb ;  
Hundreds of miles they come to meet,  
But aye they have to part too soon.

None in Muirkirk feels so content,  
He to the New-Year's Breakfast went ;  
A second Lincoln met his eye,  
With beauteous lady standing by.

The aged on him their looks do blend ;  
The poor all know their truest friend ;  
God bless him ! for whate'er befall,  
He will perform his part to all.

When William's far beyond the main,  
He'll mind Glenbuck and Howatson's name,  
And dear Montgomery of the manse—  
Sweet Minister, so genial, kind ;  
While William draws the breath of life  
That New-Year's Breakfast he will mind.

Immortal Burns came to Muirkirk,  
And spent some nights with kind Lapraik ;  
He sang the Gala Water songs  
All night, until the day did break.

God bless Muirkirk, and all her sons,  
And daughters too where'er they be ;  
Farewell, William ! fond kind hearts  
Are waiting you across the sea.

MARGARET PARK.

GLESPIN.



When silent time with lightsome foot  
Had trodden two-and-forty years,  
A native of Muirkirk came back  
With loving heart, fond hopes, and fears.

When he saw the Furnace Brig [bridge],  
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Before he saw his sister's face.

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And daughters too where'er they be;  
Farewell, William ! fond kind hearts  
Are waiting you across the sea.

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### **3.7 Mary Campbell's Imigration to America**

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### 3.8 A Glossary of Diverse Scottish Terms

From "Robert Burns, poet (1759-96)" <http://www.galloway.co.uk/dg/burns/index.html>

#### **A**

**A'** all  
**Aback** behind; away; aloof  
*"O would they stay aback frae courts!"*  
**Abeigh** or **Abiegh** at a shy distance  
*"Gar't puir Duncan stand abeigh."*  
**Aboon** or **Abune** above; overhead -  
beyond; superior to; more than.  
**Abread** abroad; in breadth  
**Abreed** in breadth  
**Acquent** acquainted  
*"When we were first acquent."*  
**A'day** all day  
**Adle** or **Aidle** fouled water; liquid manure  
**Ado** to do  
**Muckle Ado** much excitement  
**Advisement** advice  
*"O guid advisement comes nae ill."*  
**Ae** one  
*"O let me in this ae night."*  
**Aff** off  
**Aff-hand** at once; without hesitation  
**Aff-loof** off-hand  
**A-fiel** a-field; in the field  
**Afore** before  
**Aft** or **Aften** often  
**Agee** or **Ajee** to one side; half open.  
*"Come na unless the back-yett be ajee."*  
**Agley** aslant; off the straight.  
*"The best laid schemes o'mice and men, Gang aft agley."*  
**Ahin** or **Ahint** behind  
**Ahint** behind  
**Aiblins** perhaps; maybe.  
**Aik** oak  
**Aiken** oaken  
**Ain** own  
**Air** or **Ear** early  
**Airle** handsel  
**Airles** handsel; earnest-money.  
*"And name the airles and the fee."*

**Airle-penny** fee-penny  
**Airn** iron  
**Airt** direction; to direct.  
*"Of a the airts the win can blow."*  
**Airted** directed  
**Aith** oath  
**Aits** oats  
**Aiver** an old horse  
*"And a ragged cowl's been known To mak a noble aiver."*  
**Aizle** a hot cinder; a red ember.  
**Ajee** to one side  
*"His bonnet he, a thocht ajee, Look'd sprush."*  
**Alake** alas  
**Alane** alone  
**Amaist** almost  
**Amang** among  
**An'** and  
**An** if (See Gif and Gin).  
**Ance** once  
**Ane** one  
**Aneath** beneath  
**Anent** concerning; opposite  
**Anes** ones  
**Anither** another  
**Ans** and is  
*"An's thankfu for them yet."*  
**Aquafontis** spring water  
**Aquavitae** whiskey  
**Aquesh** between  
**Artfu** artful  
**Ase** ashes  
**Asklent** aslant; obliquely  
*"Looked a-klent and unco skeigh"*  
**Aspar** aspread; with legs apart  
**Asteer** astir  
**Athegether** altogether  
**Athort** athwart  
**Atweel na** by no means  
**Atween** or **Atweesh** between  
**Aucht** or **Aught** eight; to own; ought; any-thing

**Aughteen** eighteen  
**Aughtlins** anything; in the least; in any degree.  
*"The hizzies, if the're aughlins faws'nt."*  
**Auld** old  
**Auldfarran or Auldfarrant** sagacious; prudent; cunning.  
**Auld lang syne** long, long ago.  
**Auld Reekie** Edinburgh  
**Auld shoon** old shoes  
**Auld warld** old world; antique.  
**Aumous** alms, a gift to a beggar.  
**Aumous-dish** a dish to receive alms.  
*"While she held up her greedy gab, Just like an aumous dish."*  
**Ava** at all, of all.  
*"I've aften wonder'd ... What way puir bodies liv'd ava."  
 "An' lows'd his ill-togu'd wicked scaul - Was warst ava."*  
**Awa** away  
**Awauk** awake  
**Awauken** to waken  
**Awe** owe; to owe.  
**Awee** a little  
**Bide awee** wait a minute  
*"Hear me, Auld Hangie, for awee."*  
**Awefu'** awful  
**Awn** the beard of barley or oats.  
**Awnie** bearded  
*"An sets up their awnie horn."*  
**Ay** yes; always.  
**Aye** yes; always  
**Aye's** always is  
**Ayont** beyond  
*"The wee short hours ayont the twal."*

## **B**

**Ba'** a ball.  
**Bab** a dance  
*"Bab at the bowster."*  
**Babie-clouts or Baby-clouts** child's first clothes.  
*"Oh wha my babie-clouts wil buy?"*

**Bucket** bucket or box for removing ash.  
**Bucket** backed  
**howe-bucket** hollow-backed  
**Backlins-comin** coming back; returning.  
**Back-yett** gate at the back.  
*"Come na unless the back-yett be ajee."*  
**Bade** endured; did stay.  
**Baggie** the belly.  
*"Hae, ther's a ripp to thy auld baggie."*  
**Baig' nets** bayonets.  
**Balie** the Scottish equivalent of an alderman.  
**Baine** with large bones; muscular.  
**Bairin** laying bare.  
**Bairn** a child.  
**Bairn-time** time of issue.  
*"The bonnie bairn-time Heaven hath lent."*  
**Baith** both.  
**Bakes** biscuits.  
**Baiveridge** handsel drink; beverage.  
**Ballats or Ballants** ballads.  
**Bamboozle** to mystify; confuse.  
**Ban** to swear, or curse.  
**Ban** a band.  
**Bandster** a binder of sheaves.  
**Bane** bone.  
**Bang** to drive; to beat.  
*"Wi' unco bang, with extra-ordinary effort"*  
**Bannet** bonnet.  
**Bannock** a round flat cake.  
**Bardie** diminutive of bard.  
*"Accept a bardie's gratefu' thanks."*  
**Barefit** barefooted.  
**Barket** barked.  
**Barkin** barking.  
**Barley-bree or Barley-broo** juice of barley; whiskey.  
*"But ay we'll taste the barley-bree."*  
**Barm** yeast.  
**Barmy** yeasty; frothy; quick-tempered.  
*"My barmie-noodle's workin' prime."*  
**Barn-yard** stack-yard.



- Batch** a company; a gang.  
*"And there a batch o wabster lads,  
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock."*
- Batts** the botts; a colic.
- Baudrons** a cat.
- Bauk or Bawk** a cross-beam; a narrow path dividing lands.
- Bauk-en** beam-end.
- Baukie-bird** the bat.  
*"Wavering like the baukie-bird."*
- Bauks** rafters.
- Bauld** bold
- Baummy** balmy
- Baws'nt** having a white stripe down the face, as in horses.  
*"His honest, sonsie, baws'nt face."*
- Bawtie** pet name for a dog.
- Be or Bee** to let be; as let **abee** leave alone.
- Bet** be it.
- Bear or Bere** barley.
- Bearder-bear** bearded barley.
- Beast** cattle; sometimes vermin.
- Beastie** diminutive of *beast*.
- Beat** a stroke, blow; a small bundle of flax or hemp; to bruise the feet in walking.
- Beck** to curtesy.
- Beck an' boo** to curtesy and bow.
- Beet** to fan; to feed; to warm.  
*"It heats me, it beets me, And sets me a' on flame."*
- Befa** befall.
- Behadden** beholden.
- Behin** behind.
- Belang** belong.
- Beld** bald.
- Beldams** balding.
- Bellum** assault; attack.
- Bellyfu** bellyful.
- Bellys** bellows.
- Belyve** by-and-by.  
*"Belyve the elder bairns cam drapping in."*
- Ben** in.
- Ben-end** inner end; the palour.
- Benmost** innermost.
- "Frightened rattans backward look,  
And seek the benmost bore."*
- Benorth** north of.
- Bent** coarse grass; the bare open field.
- Bent** stretched.  
*"Are bent like drums."*
- Besouth** south of.
- Bethanket** bethanked; full of gratitude.  
*"The auld guidman, maist like to rive,  
Bethanket hums."*
- Beuk** a book.
- Bicker** a wooden dish; a short rapid race.  
*"Leeward whiles, against my will, I took a bicker."*
- Bickerin'** hurrying; some-times quarrelling.
- Bid** to ask; to offer.
- Bide** to stay; abide.
- Biel or Bield** shelter; habitation.
- Bien** prosperous; comfortable.  
*"That live sae bien and snug."*
- Big** to build.
- Bigget** built.
- Biggin** a building; a house.  
*"The auld clay biggin."*
- Bike or Byke** a wild bee's nest.
- Bill** a bull.
- Billie** fellow, comrade.
- Billies** male companions; lively young fellows.
- Bing** a heap; as corn-bing, a heap of grain.
- Birdie** diminutive of bird.
- Birk** the birch.
- Birken** birchen.
- Birkie** a plucky little fellow.
- Birks** collection of birch trees.
- Birr** vigour; forceful flow.
- Birrin** whirring, like partridges when they rise.  
*"Rejoice, ye birrin paitricks a."*
- Birsies** bristles.
- Birth** berth.
- Bit** place; nick of time; sometimes small, as

- "Bonnie bit lassie."*
- Bitch-fou'** very drunk.
- Bizz** bustle; to buzz.
- Bizzard** the buzzard.
- Bizzie** busy.
- Black-bonnet** the elder.
- "A greedy glower black-bonnet throws."*
- Blae** blue, livid.
- Blastet or Blastit** blasted; worthless.
- Blastie** a shrivelled wicked dwarf.
- Blate** bashful; sheepish.
- Blather** a bladder; a windy fellow.
- Blatherie** idle talk; flattery.
- Blaud** to slap or bang.
- Blauding** pelting or banging.
- "To shun the bitter blauding shower."*
- Blaw** to boast; to blow.
- Blawn** blown.
- Bleat or Blearit** bedimmed with weeping.
- "Grat his een baith bleat an' blin'."*
- Bleer** to blear.
- Bleeze** blaze; flame.
- Bleezin** blazing; flaming.
- Blellum** a blabber; loud voiced nonsense.
- "A bletherin, blusterin, drunken bel-lum."*
- Blether** to talk idly.
- Bleth'rin** talking idly
- Blin** blind.
- Blink** a moment; a glance; a smile.
- "I gat a paper in a blink;"*
- "Ae blink o' the bonie burdies;"*
- "A blink o' your bonnie black e'e."*
- Blinkers** female ogles.
- Blinkin** glancing; smiling roguishly.
- Blin't** blinded.
- Blirt and blearie** leared by excess of weeping.
- Blithe or Blythe** cheerful; happy.
- Blitter or Blutter** the mire snipe.
- Blue-gowans** licensed beggars, who annually on the king's birthday were presented with a blue gown, or cloak, with a badge.
- Bluid or Blude** blood.
- Bluidy** bloody.
- Blume** bloom.
- Blunty** a stupid person.
- Blype** a large shred.
- "Till skin in blypes cam haurlin"*
- Blythe** glad; merry.
- Bobbit** bobbed; beaked; danced.
- Bock** to vomit.
- Bocket** gushed; vomited.
- Boddle** a small coin, value two pennies Scots.
- Bodkin** a pointed instrument for making holes in cloth.
- "Your bodkin's bauld."*
- Body** a person, any one; an inferior; a puny person; a term of contempt.
- Boggie** marshy; a small morass.
- Bogles** to bewitch, bamboozle; to terrify.
- Bole** a hole in the wall.
- "The bole ayont the ingle-lowe."*
- Bonie or Bonnie** beautiful; sweet-looking.
- Boord** board.
- Boord-en** board end; head of the table.
- Boortree** the shrub-elder.
- "Rustlin' through the boortrees comin'."*
- Boost** behaved; must needs.
- Boot** *To boot*, payment to the bargain.
- Bore** a small hole.
- "Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancin'."*
- Botch** an angry tumour.
- Bother** annoyance; to tease.
- Bouk** bulk; body.
- Bowsing** drinking, boozing.
- Bow-hough'd** bandy-legged.
- Bow-kail** cabbage.
- Bow'r** an inner room, a parlour; the manager of a dairy; a fisherman's buoy; the iron which passes through the lead-stone from which hooks hang.
- Bow't** bent; crooked.
- Brachens or Brackens** ferns.

**Brae** the slope of a small hill.  
*"Ye banks and braes o' bonie Doon."*

**Braid** broad.

**Braid-cloth** broadcloth.

**Braid Scots** broad Scotch.

**Braik** a set of harrows.  
*"An' pownies reek in plow or braik."*

**Braindge** to plunge rashly forward.

**Braindg't** plunged.  
*"Thou never braindg't and fetched and flisket."*

**Brak** broke; did break.

**Brankie** spruce; well attired.

**Branks** a bridle with wooden curbs.

**Brany** brandy.

**Brash** a brief illness; water-brash.

**Brats** small pieces; rags; children.  
*"Wi' sowpes o' kail and brats o' claes."*

**Brattle** a short, rapid race.

**Braw** gallant; handsome; finely dressed.

**Brawly or Brawlies** very well; finely.  
*"Tam kent what was what fu' brawly."*

**Brawny** of brawn and muscle; strong.

**Braws** fine clothes.

**Braxies** sheep suffering from, or that have died of the disease called braxy.

**Braxy** the flesh of sheep that have been killed because of disease.

**Brak's** to break.

**Breastet or Briestie** sprang up with forward motion.

**Breastie or Brechan** a horse collar.

**Bree** juice; liquid.

**Breeks** breeches.

**Breer or Briar** briar.

**Brent** polished.

**Brent-bright** brightly polished.

**Brent-new** brand new.

**Brie** 'to spoil the brie,' 'to upset the apple-cart'; to crush, pound crushed sandstone for floors; the eyebrow.

**Brief** writ; writing.

**Brig** bridge.

**Brisket** the breast.

**Brither** brother.

**Brock** a badger.

*"They gang as saucy by puir folk, As I wad by a stinking brock."*

**Brogue** a trick.

**Broo** brow; also meaning soup, liquid, juice.

**Broose** a race at country weddings.  
*"At brooses thou had ne'er a fallow For pith and speed."*

**Brose** a dish of oatmeal and hot water, seasoned with salt.

**Browst** a brewing of ale.

**Browster-wives** ale-wives.

**Brugh** a burgh; a lunar halo.

**Brulzie** a broil; a quarrel.

**Brunstane** brimstone

**Brunt** burnt.

**Buchan-bullers** a wild part of the sea on the rocky coast of Buchan, commonly called 'The Bullers of Buchan.'

**Buckler** a shield.

**Budgets** tinkers' bags of tools.

**Buff** to bang.

**Bught** sheep-fold.

**Bughtin** folding the sheep.

**Bughtin'-time** the time for gathering the sheep onto the fold for the night.  
*"Bughtin'-time is near, my Jo."*

**Buirdly** stout made; broad built.

**Bum** the buttocks; to hum.

**Bum-bees** bumble bees.

**Bum-clock** the humming beetle.

**Bummin** making a humming noise.  
*"Aft yont the dyke she's heard thee bummin."*

**Bummle** to drone; a blunderer.

**Bunker** a seat; generally a seat in the window.

*"A winnock bunker in the east, There sat Auld Nick in shape o' beast."*

**Burdies** birdies.

**Bonnie burdies** beautiful maidens.

**Bure** did bear.

**Burn or Burnie** a rivulet.

**Burnewin** (burn the wind), the blacksmith.

**Burr-thistle** the spear thistle, or thistle of Scotland.

**Busk** to dress neatly.

**Buskit** dressed with taste.

**Buss** a bush.

**But** without; void of.

**But and ben** kitchen and parlour.

*"Now but and ben the change-house fills."*

**By** past; beside.

**By attour** aside and at a distance.

**By himsel** beside himself; distracted.

**Byke** a wild bee's nest.

**By-past** past.

**Byre** a cow-house.

## C

**Ca'** call; to drive.

**Ca'd or Ca't** called; driven; also calved.

*"When new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake."*

**Cadger** a hawk.

**Cadie or Caddie** a message-runner; a fellow

**Caff** chaff

**Caird** a tinker; a sturdy beggar; also to heckle.

**Cairn** a loose heap of stones.

**Calf-ward** an enclosure for calves.

*"His braw calf-ward where gowans grew."*

**Calimanco** thick cotton cloth.

**Callan or Callant** a boy.

**Caller or Cauler** fresh and cool

*"The caller air." "The cauler spring."*

**Callet** follower of a camp; a trull.

**Cam** came.

**Canker't or Cankrie** crabbed; ill-natured.

**Canna** cannot.

**Cannie** gentle;

**Cannilie** gently; quietly.

**Cantie or Canty** cheerful; lively.

**Cantraip or Cantrip** a spell; a charm.

*"By some devilish cantraip slight,  
Each inits could hand held a light"*

**Cap'rin'** capering.

**Cap-stane** cope-stone; key-stone.

**Car'd** cared

**Care-na-by** regardless; do not care.

**Cark** anxiety

**Carl or Carle** an old man.

**Carl-hemp** the male stalk of hemp.

**Carlie** diminutive of carl.

**Carlin** a stout old woman.

**Cartes** cards.

**Castock** the core or pith of the cabbage-stalk.

**Caudron** cauldron.

*"To fry them in his caudrons"*

**Cauf** calf

**Cauk** chalk.

**Cauk and keel** Chalk and red clay.

**Cauld** cold

**Caup** a cup; a quaich.

**Causey** the causeway.

**Causey-cleaner** a scavenger.

**Cavie** A hen-coop.

**Chamer or Chaumer** chamber.

**Change-house** tavern.

**Chant** to speak much pertly, to speak with a strange accent - or an English accent, a person given to pert language.

**Chanter** the tune-pipe in a set of bagpipes.

**Chap** a fellow.

**Chapman** a pedlar.

**Chaup** a knock; a blow.

*"Comes on like Death at every chaup"*

**Check for chow** cheek by jowl; side by side.

**Cheep** chirp.

**Chiel or Chield** a young fellow.

*"Buirldy chields and clever hizzies"*

**Chimla** chimney; the fire-place.

**Chimla-lug** the fireside.

**Chitterin** Shivering with cold.

**Chows** chews.

**Christendie** Christendom.

**Chuckie** a hen.



|                                                                    |                                                                         |                           |                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Chuffie</b>                                                     | fat-faced.                                                              | <b>Clouts</b>             | ragged clothes. To clout, to patch.              |
| <b>Chuse</b>                                                       | choose.                                                                 | <b>Clud</b>               | a cloud.                                         |
| <b>Clachan</b>                                                     | a small village; a hamlet.                                              | <b>Clue</b>               | a ball of yarn or twine.                         |
| <b>Claes</b>                                                       | clothes.                                                                | <b>Clink</b>              | a hallow sound.                                  |
| <b>Claith</b>                                                      | cloth.                                                                  | <b>Coatie</b>             | diminutive of coat.                              |
| <b>Claithing</b>                                                   | clothing.                                                               | <b>Coaxing</b>            | enticing.                                        |
| <b>Clamb</b>                                                       | did climb.                                                              | <b>Coble</b>              | a small fishing boat.                            |
| <b>Clan</b>                                                        | group, class, 'set of people'.                                          | <b>Cock, to Cock up</b>   | to set up.                                       |
| <b>Clankie</b>                                                     | a noisome stroke.                                                       | <b>Cockernony</b>         | a lock of hair tied up on a girl's head; a cap.  |
| <b>Clap</b>                                                        | a stroke. Clap hands, to strike hands.                                  | <b>Cockie</b>             | diminutive of cock.                              |
| <b>Clapper</b>                                                     | the clapper of a mill.                                                  | <b>Cantie cockie</b>      | cheerful old man.                                |
| <b>Clark</b>                                                       | a clerk.                                                                | <b>Cod</b>                | a pillow.                                        |
| <b>Clarkit</b>                                                     | clerked; wrote.                                                         | <b>Coft</b>               | bought.                                          |
| <b>Clarty</b>                                                      | dirty; nasty.                                                           | <b>Cog</b>                | a wooden dish.                                   |
| <b>Clash</b>                                                       | idle talk; common gossip                                                | <b>Coggie</b>             | diminutive of cog.                               |
| <b>Clatter,</b>                                                    | sharp sounds rapidly repeated; common country talk.                     | <b>Coila or Kyle</b>      | a district in Ayrshire.                          |
| <b>Clought</b>                                                     | caught.                                                                 | <b>Collie</b>             | the common farm-dog.                             |
| <b>Claut</b>                                                       | to scrape. A claut, a hand-ful.                                         | <b>Collie-shangie</b>     | a quarrel among men; suggesting a dog -fight.    |
| <b>Clavers</b>                                                     | gossip. Clavers and havers, nonsensical talk.                           | <b>Comin'</b>             | coming.                                          |
| <b>Claw</b>                                                        | to scratch.                                                             | <b>Comman's</b>           | commandment                                      |
| <b>Cleckin</b>                                                     | a brood.                                                                | <b>Cood, cud</b>          | to chew the cud.                                 |
| <b>Cleed</b>                                                       | to clothe.                                                              | <b>Coof or Cuif</b>       | a blockhead; a ninny.                            |
| <b>Cleeding</b>                                                    | a clothing.                                                             | <b>Cookit</b>             | appeared and disappeared by rapid turns.         |
| <b>Cleek</b>                                                       | to hook; a hook.                                                        | <b>Cooser</b>             | a stallion                                       |
| <b>Cleekit</b>                                                     | linked together.                                                        | <b>Coost</b>              | did cast.                                        |
| <b>Clegs</b>                                                       | gad-flies                                                               | <b>Coot</b>               | the ankle.                                       |
| <b>Clink</b>                                                       | a sharp stroke; money; rhyme.                                           | <b>To cool his coots</b>  | to cool his ankles.                              |
| <b>Clinkin'</b>                                                    | with sudden, easy motion.                                               | <b>Cootie</b>             | a wooden kitchen dish.                           |
| <b>Clinkum-bell</b>                                                | the church bell-ringer.                                                 | <b>Corbies</b>            | carrion crows; raven.                            |
| <i>"Now clinkum-bell wi' rattlin' tow Begins to jow and croon"</i> |                                                                         | <b>Core</b>               | corps; company.                                  |
| <b>Clips</b>                                                       | shears.                                                                 | <b>Corn</b>               | grain of oats.                                   |
| <b>Clishmaclaver</b>                                               | idle conversation.                                                      | <b>Corn-bing</b>          | a heap of the grain of oats.                     |
| <b>Clockin'-hen</b>                                                | brood-hen.                                                              | <b>Corn-mou</b>           | corn heap.                                       |
| <b>Clockin'-time</b>                                               | hatching-time.                                                          | <b>Corn't</b>             | fed with oats.                                   |
| <b>Cloot</b>                                                       | the hoof.                                                               | <b>Corse</b>              | corpse.                                          |
| <b>Clootie</b>                                                     | Satan.                                                                  | <b>Cot</b>                | to cohabit; to live together in a small cottage. |
| <i>"Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie"</i>                       |                                                                         | <b>Cotillion</b>          | a French dance.                                  |
| <b>Clour</b>                                                       | bump or swelling after a blow.                                          | <b>Cotter</b>             | the inhabitant of a cot house or cottage.        |
| <b>Clout</b>                                                       | to beat, strike with hands, a blow, slap, box on the ear; a heavy fall. | <b>Cou'dna or Couldna</b> | could not.                                       |
|                                                                    |                                                                         | <b>Coulter</b>            | a nose; the appendage to a turkey-cock's bill.   |

**Coup** to heel over.  
**Coup and Cran** to give premature birth.  
**Cour** to stoop, crouch, to recover.  
**Couthie** kind; loving.  
**Cowe** to crop.  
**Cowe the nettle** crop the nettle.  
**Cowe** to scare.  
**Cowe the caddie** scare the fellow.  
**Cowp** to heel over; to tumble.  
**Cowp** to barter.  
**Horse-cowper** a dealer in horses.  
**Cowpit** tumbled; bartered.  
**Cowrin'** cowering.  
**Cowte** a colt.  
**Coy** a heifer - to earmark, castrated cows.  
**Cozie or Cozy** snug and warm.  
**Crack** a chat.  
**Ca' the crack** keep up the talk.  
**Crack** a flaw.  
**Crackie** full of talk.  
**Crackin'** conversing.  
**Crackit** Conversed.  
**Crackit** meaning of unsound mind.  
**Cracks** stories.  
**Craft** a croft.  
**Craig** a high rock; the neck.  
*"The knife that nicked Abel's craig"*  
**Craigie** diminutive of craig.  
**Craik** the landrail; a child's toy rattle.  
**Craiks** cries.  
**Crambo-clink or Crambo-jingle** reading rhyming.  
**Crankous** fretful; captious.  
**Cranreuch** hoar-frost.  
*"In hoary cranreuch drest."*  
**Crap** a crop; did creep.  
**Craw** a crow. to crow.  
**Creel** a basket.  
**Creep** to crawl.  
**Creepie-stool** low stool.  
**Creeshie** greasy, oily.  
**Crocks** old ewes.  
*"O wha will tent the waifs and crocks?"*  
**Cronie** friend; gossip.

**Croon** a hollow, sustained moan; a crown.  
*"The deil or else some outler quey, Gat up and gae a croon."*  
**Croon'd** hummed; crowned.  
**Croose** oatmeal and cold water, or milk.  
**Crow'd** crowded.  
**Crowdie-time** meal-time.  
**Crummie** a horned cow.  
**Crummie's nicks** marks on cow's horns indicating age.  
**Crummock** a staff with a crooked head.  
**Cuddle** to clasp fondly.  
**Cuddled** fondled.  
**Cuif** See Coof.  
**Curch** a 'kerchief worn on the head.  
*"Her house sae bien, her curch sae clean"*  
**Churchie** a curtsey.  
**Curmurring** murmuring.  
**Curpan** a rump; the crupper.  
**Cushat** wood-pigeon.  
**Cutty** short.  
*"Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn, That while a lassie she had worn"*  
**Cutty-stool** stool of repentance.

## D

**Dad or Daddie** father.  
**Daes't, dazed** stupefied.  
*"I've seen me daes't upon a time"*  
**Daffin** merriment.  
**Daft** merry; giddy; foolish.  
**Daimen** rare; now and then.  
**Daimen-icker** an occasional ear or corn.  
*"A daimen-icker in a thrave's a sma' request."*  
**Dainty** plump and thriving; good-humoured.  
**Dam** pent-up water.  
**Dander** to wander.  
**Dang** drove.  
**Danton** daunt; subdue.  
**Dappl't** dappled

**Darg** a measure of work.  
**Darklins** in the dark.  
**Daud or Dawd** a large piece of bread; to thrash.  
**Daudin' showers** rains urged by wind.  
**Daur** dare.  
**Daur't** dared.  
**Daurna** dare not.  
**Daut or Dawt** to fondle.  
*"I fatherly will kiss and daut thee"*  
**Davie or Davoc** diminutive of David.  
**Daw** dawn.  
*"The cock may crawl, the day may daw."*  
**Dawin'** the dawning of the day.  
**Dead-sweer** very loath; averse.  
**Dearie** diminutive of dear; sweetheart.  
**Deave** to deafen.  
**Deil** devil.  
**Deil's** devil is.  
**Deil haet** devil a whit.  
*"Deil haet ails them"*  
**Deil-ma-care** reckless; it matters not.  
**Deleerit** delirious.  
**Delve** to dig.  
**Delvin'** digging.  
**Dern'd** hid.  
**Describe** to describe; to perceive.  
**Deuks** ducks.  
*"The deuk's dang o'er my daddie"*  
**Devel** a stunning blow.  
**Diddle** to jog a tune.  
**Dight** to winnow corn; to wipe.  
**Din** noise; sallow.  
*"He had a wife was dour and din"*  
**Dine** dinner.  
**Ding** to excel; to surpass; to push.  
**Dink** neat; trim.  
**Dinna** do not.  
**Dint** a blow, shock, impression; a momentary opportunity.  
**Dirl** vibration from a stroke.  
**Diz'n or Dizen** a dozen.  
**Dochter** daughter.  
**Doited** stupid; bewildered.  
**Donsie** neat and trim.

**Doo** dove.  
**My doo** my love.  
**Doodle** to dandle.  
**Dook** to duck.  
**Dool** sorrow.  
**Dorty** saucy; pettish.  
**Douce** sober; prudent; wise.  
**Doudle** to dandle; to drone on the bag-paipe.  
**Dought** strength, might; could; was able.  
**Doukit** ducked.  
**Doup** bottom.  
**Doup-skelper** bottom-smacker.  
*"That vile doup-skelper, Emperor Joseph."*  
**Dour** obstinate.  
**Dour and din** stubborn and sallow.  
**Dow** can.  
**The best he dow** the best he can.  
**Dowff** pithless.  
*"Her dowff excuses put me daft."*  
**Dowie** sad; lonesome.  
**Dowilie** mournfully.  
**Downa** cannot; not able.  
*"They downa bide the stink o' powther."*  
**Doxy or Doxie** a mistress.  
*"His doxy lay within his arms."*  
**Doylt or Doylte** stupefied; crazed.  
**Dozen't** benumbed.  
**Drab** a young female beggar.  
**Draigl't** dragged; dirty and wet.  
*"She's draigl't a' her petticoattie"*  
**Drap** a drop.  
**Drappie** diminutive of drap.  
**Taste the drappie** taste the drink.  
**Drappin'** dropping.  
**Drauntin** drawling.  
**Drauntin' drivel** tedious small talk.  
*"To plague you wi' their drauntin drivel."*  
**Drave** a drove of sheep or cattle; a shoal of fishes; a draught of herrings; a crowd of people.  
**Drear** dreariness.  
**Dreadfu'** dreadful.

**Dree** to suffer; endure.  
**Dreep** to ooze; to drop.  
**Dreight** tedious; long about it.  
**Dress** to chastise.  
**Dribble** drizzle; slaver.  
**Driddle** the motion of a poor fiddler; to totter.  
**Drift** snow moved by wind; intention.  
**Droddum** the breech; the end.  
*"Wad dress your droddum."*  
**Droll** a droll person; humour, oddity, eccentricity; a droll story or saying; to joke; unusual, strange.  
**Drone** humming sound; the base note of bag-pipes.  
**Drones** non-worker bees.  
**Droop-rumpl't** used of horses: drooping at the crupper.  
**Drouk** to drench.  
**Drouket or Droukit** soaked with wet; drenched.  
**Drouth** drought; thirst.  
**Drouthie or Drouthy** thirsty.  
**Drucken or Druken** drunken.  
**Drumly** muddy.  
**Drummock** oatmeal and cold water mixed.  
**Drunt** pet; sour humour.  
**Dryin'** drying.  
**Dub** a pool; a puddle.  
**Dud** a rag; a soft, spiritless person; in clothes; dirty, shabby clothes; a hare.  
**Duddie** ragged.  
**Duddies** ragged clothes.  
*"To drink their orra duddies."*  
**Duds** rags; mean clothes.  
**Dung** worsted; subdued; stricken.  
*"To see his puir auld mither's pot thus dung in staves."*  
**Dunsh** a heavy push.  
**Dunt** to throb.  
**Dunted** throbbled; beaten.  
**Dunts** blows.  
**Durk** a dirk.  
**Dusht** pushed; attacked.

**Dwalling** dwelling.  
**Dwalt** dwelt.  
**Dwyne** to decline.  
**Dyke** a stone fence.  
**Dyvor** a bankrupt.  
*"Rot the dyvors in the jails."*

## E

**Ear'** early.  
**Earn** the eagle.  
*"Cliffs, the haunts o' sailen' earns."*  
**Eastlin** eastern; eastward.  
**Ee or E'e** eye.  
**E'e-bree** eyebrow.  
**Een** eyes.  
**E'en** even.  
**E'en's** even as.  
**E'en or E'enin'** the evening.  
**E'enow** even now.  
**Eerie** ghostly; fear-inspiring.  
*"In mirkest glen, at midnight hour, I'd rove and ne'er be eerie."*  
**Eild** old age.  
**Eke** an addition; also.  
**Elbuck** elbow.  
**Eldrich or Eldritch** ghostly; frightful.  
**Ell** a Scots measure - 37 inches.  
**Elshin** a shoemaker's awl.  
**En'** end.  
**Eneuch or Eneugh** enough.  
**Enfauld** enfold.  
**Engine** genius.  
**Enou'** enough.  
**Ere** early; before; previous to; rather than.  
**Erse** the Gaelic tongue.  
**Ether** a adder.  
**Ether-stane** adder-stone (according to old super-stition, a stone formed by adders).  
**Ettle** aim; intent; to try.  
**Evermair** evermore.  
**Eydent** Diligent; busy.  
*"And mind their labours with an eydent hand."*



**F**

**Fa'** fall; lot; try.  
*"Nae farther can we fa'."*  
*"Black be your fa'."*  
*"Gude faith he maunna fa' that."*  
**Faddomed or Faddom't** fathomed.  
**Fae** foe.  
**Faes** foes.  
**Faem** foam; the sea.  
**Faiket** excused.  
**Fain** fond; glad.  
**Fairfa'** good befall; welcome.  
*"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face."*  
**Fairin** present from a fair; deserts.  
**Fairly** evenly; entirely.  
**Fallow** fellow.  
**Fallows** fellows.  
**Fand** did find; found.  
**Fareweel** farewell; adieu.  
**Farl** an oaten cake.  
**Fash** trouble; care; annoyance.  
**Fasheous** troublesome.  
*"Faith they'll maybe fin' them fasheous."*  
**Fasten-e'en** Fasten's Even; the evening before Lent.  
**Faucht** fought; a fight.  
**Fauld** a fold for sheep.  
**Faun** fallen.  
**Fause** false.  
**Fause-house** an empty space in a stack of grain for drying.  
**Fausant** decent; seemly.  
**Faut** fault.  
**Fautor** transgressor.  
*"Although he be the fautor."*  
**Feal** loyal; steadfast.  
**Fearfu'** fearful; frightful.  
**Fear't** affrighted.  
**Feat** neat; spruce.  
**Fecht** to fight; a fight.  
**Fechtlin'** fighting.  
**Feck** the greater bulk.

*"Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck of a' the ten comman's A screed some day."*

**Fecket** an under waistcoat.  
**Feckfu'** large; ample; handsome.  
**Feckless** puny; weak; silly.  
**Feckly** mostly.  
**Fee** servants' wages.  
**Feg** a fig.  
**Fegs** an exclamation - as, Faith!  
**Feide** feud; enmity.  
**Fell** keen; biting; nippy.  
*"Biting Boreas, fell and doure."*  
*"Her weel hain'd kebbuck fell."*  
**Fell** the cuticle under the skin.  
*"See how he peels the skin an' fell."*  
**Felly** relentless.  
**Fen or Fend** to shift; successful effort.  
**Ferlie** a wonder; to marvel.  
**Fetch** to pull by fits; bring.  
**Fey** strange; fated.  
**Fidge** to fidget; to wriggle.  
**Fidgin'-fain** quivering with fondness.  
**Fient** fiend; a petty oath.  
**Fient-ma-care** fiend-may-care(devil-may-care).  
**Fier** sound; healthy.  
**Fiere** comrade; friend.  
*"And here's a hand, my trusty fiere".*  
**Fin'** to find.  
**Fish-creel** fish-basket.  
**Fissle** tingle; bustle.  
**Fit** foot; footstep.  
**Fittie-lan'** the near horse of the pair in a plough.  
*"Thou was a noble fittie-lan'."*  
**Fizz** to make a hissing noise; fuss.  
**Flae** flea.  
**Flaff** to flap.  
**Flaffin'** flapping in the wind.  
**Flaite** did flyte; did scold.  
**Flang** threw with violece; danced wildly.  
**Flannen** flannel.  
**Flee** a fly; to fly.  
**Fleech** to supplicate; to wheedle.  
**Fleechin'** supplicating; wheedling.

*"Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan  
pray'd"*

**Fleesh** a fleece.  
**Fleg** a fright; to scare.  
**Flether** to scatter; to flatter.  
**Fletherin'** scattering; wheedling.  
**Flewit** a sharp blow.  
**Fley** to frighten.  
**Fley'd** frightened.  
**Flechter or Flichtering** to flutter as young nest-lings.  
**Flichter** to flutter; to flap the wings; to move quiveringly in the air; to run with outspread arms; to startle, alarm; to throb.  
**Flinders** fragments; broken pieces.  
*"Twill mak her puir auld heart, I fear,  
in flinders flee."*  
**Fling** to throw; to leap; dance.  
*"Lowping and flingin' on a crum-  
mock."*  
**Flingin'-tree** a flail.  
*"The thresher's weary flingin'-tree"*  
**Flisk** to fret at the yoke.  
**Flisket** fretted  
**Flisky** skittish.  
**Flit** to shift; to remove from one place to another.  
**Flitterin'** fluttering.  
**Flunkie** a liveried servant.  
**Flyte** to scold.  
**Flyting** scolding.  
**Fodgel** dumpy and stout.  
*"A fine, fat fodgel wight."*  
**Foor** fared.  
**Foord** a ford.  
**Foorsday** Thursday.  
**Forbears or Forebears** fore-fathers.  
**Forby or Forbye** besides.  
**Fore** alive; to the fore.  
**Forfairn** forlorn; jaded.  
**Forfoughten** worn out.  
**Forgather** to assemble to meet for a special purpose; to encounter; to come together in marriage.  
**Forniawed** worn out.  
**Forrit** forward.

**Fother** fodder.  
**Fou or Fu'** full; drunk.  
**Foughten** beaten; done out.  
**Foursome** a set of four.  
**Foursome reel** a dance by four persons.  
**Fouth** plenty; enough.  
**Frae** from.  
**Fraet** superstition.  
**Freath** froth.  
**Fremit** estranged; foreign.  
**Fremit folk** strangers.  
**Frien'** friend.  
**Fu'** full.  
**Fud** the scut or tail of a hare.  
*"Ye maukins, cock your fud fu' braw."*  
**Fuff** to blow intermittently; puff.  
**Fuff'd** puffed.  
**Fumbler** an awkward person.  
**Fumblin'** endeavouring without success.  
**Fur or Furr** a furrow.  
**Furder** further.  
**Furms** forms; low wooden benches.  
**Fushion** pith; vigour.  
**Fushionless** pithless; sapless; without taste.  
**Fy** an exclamation signifying haste  
*"Fy, let us a' to Kirkcudbright."*  
**Fyften** fifteen.  
**Fyke** to fret; in a fuss.  
**Fyle** to soil; to dirty.  
**Fyl't** soiled; dirtied.

## G

**Ga'** the gall.  
**Gab** the mouth.  
**To gab** to speak fluently.  
**Gaberlunzie** a beggar.  
**Gae** to go.  
**Ga'e** gave.  
**Gaed** went.  
**Gaen or Gane** gone.  
**Gaet or Gate** way; manner.  
*"I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen,"*

*"And may they never learn the gaets  
of other vile, wanrestfu' pets."*

- Gaip** to open wide.  
**Gairs** slashes; coloured insertions.  
*"My lady's gown has gairs upon't."*  
**Gang** to go; to walk.  
**Gangrel** a vagrant.  
**Gar** to compel; to make.  
*"Ye gar the lasses lie aspar."*  
**Gart** compelled.  
**Garten'** garter.  
**Gash** wise; sagacious.  
**Gat** got.  
**Gate** see Gaet.  
**Gatty** failed in strength; paunchy.  
**Gaucie or Gausi** jolly; large.  
**Gaud** goad; the plough-staff.  
**Gaudsman** the driver at the plough.  
**Gaun** going.  
**Gaunt** to yawn.  
**Gawkie** a thoughtless and foolish person.  
*"Now gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools."*  
**Gaylies** pretty well.  
**Gear** wealth; goods.  
*"And gather gear by every wilc."*  
**Geck** to toss the head in scorn.  
**Ged** a pike.  
**Ged's-hole** a pool frequented by pike; metaphorically, the grave.  
*"Wae's me for Johnie Ged's hole now."*  
**Gentles** gentry.  
**Gentry** trim and elegant.  
**Geordie** George.  
**Yellow Geordie** a guinea of King George's time.  
**Get** a child; issue.  
**Ghaists** ghost; pieces of coal that burn white retaining their shape.  
**Gie** to give.  
**Gies** gives.  
**Gied** gave.  
**Gi'en** given as a gift; plighted, pledged.  
**Gie's** give us.

- Gif** if.  
**Giftie** diminutive of gift.  
*"O wad some power the giftie gie us."*  
**Giglets** giggling maidens.  
**Gild** clever, capable; full-grown, great; loud, light-hearted; clamour, uproar, noise, an outburst - to make a clamour about; to pay court to.  
**Gill** to tipple, drink.  
**Gillie** diminutive of gill.  
**Gilpey** a young girl.  
**Gimmer** a ewe from one to two years old; or not borne young; a contemptuous name for a woman.  
**Gimmer-pet** a two-year old ewe.  
**Gin** if; by.  
*"I'll aulder be gin summer, Sir."*  
**Gipsey** gipsy; a lively young girl.  
**Girdin** a ligament which binds a thing round a saddle-girth.  
**Girdle** a round plate of metal for firing cakes on.  
*"The verra girdle rang."*  
**Girn** to grin.  
**Girr** a hoop.  
**Gizz** the face.  
**Glaikit** foolish; thoughtless.  
**Glaizie** smooth and shining.  
**Glaum** to clutch.  
**Glaum'd** clutched.  
**Gled** a hawk; the kite.  
**Gleede** a glowing coal.  
**Gleg** sharp; quick.  
**Glen** a daffodil.  
**Gley** to squint; off the straight.  
**Gley'd** squint-eyed.  
**Gleyde** an old horse.  
**Glib** ready.  
**Glib-gabbit** with ready tongue.  
**Glint** to shine briefly.  
**Glinted** went brightly past.  
**Gloamin'** gloaming; twilight.  
*"And darker gloamin' brought the night."*  
**Glowr** to stare; a stare in wonder.  
*"I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock."*  
**Glowrin'** staring with wonder.

**Glow'ring** to stare, scowl, frown; an intent or angry look .  
**Glunch** to frown; to sulk.  
**Goavan** gazing vacantly.  
**Gottin** Got.  
**Gowan** the wild or mountain daisy.  
**Gowany lea** daisied lawn.  
**Gowd** gold.  
**Gowden** golden.  
**Gowdspink** the goldfinch.  
**Gowff** the game of golf; a dull, heavy stroke.  
**Gowffin** driving hither and thither.  
**Gowk** the cuckoo; a foolish person.  
**Gowl** to howl.  
**Gracefu'** good qualities, virtue.  
**Graff** the grave.  
**Grain or Grane** groan.  
**Graip** a pronged implement used in farm work.  
**Graith** harness.  
**Grannie** Grandmother.  
**Gree** to agree; superiority.  
**To bear the gree** to win the victory.  
**Gree't** agreed.  
**Greet** to weep.  
**Greetin'** weeping.  
**Grien** to long for; to covet.  
*"That griens for the loaves and fishes."*  
**Grieve** farm overseer.  
**Grippet** seized hold of.  
**Grissle** gristle.  
**Grit** great.  
**Grit folk** great folks.  
**Groanin'-maut** the handsel drink at a child's birth.  
**Groset** a gooseberry.  
**Gruesome** ill-favoured.  
**Grumphie** a sow.  
**Grun'** the ground; ground.  
**Grunstane** grindstone.  
**Gruntle** the snout; the face.  
**Grunzie** the mouth or snout.  
*"She dights her grunzie wi' a hush-ion."*  
**Grushie** thick; of large growth.  
**Gude or Guid** good; the Supreme Being.

**Gude e'en** good evening.  
**Gudfather** father-in-law.  
**Gudeman** husband; master.  
**Gude mornin'** good morning.  
**Gudemother** mother-in-law.  
**Gudes** goods; commodities.  
**Gude-willie** with good will.  
**Gude-willie-waucht** a drink with right good will.  
*"We'll tak a right gude-willie-waucht."*  
**Guid** God; good.  
**Guid-een** good eyes.  
**Guile** to beguile; the corn-marigold.  
**Gullie or Gully** a large knife.  
**Gully** a butcher's knife; to swallow, to gulp; a sink.  
**Gulravage** muddy.  
**Gumption** sense; understanding.  
**Gusty** tasteful; full.  
**Gutcher** grandfather.  
**Gut-scraper** fiddle.

## H

**Ha'** hall  
**Ha'-Bible** hall-Bible.  
*"The big ha'-Bible, ance his father's pride."*  
**Haddie** a haddock.  
**Haddin'** house; home.  
**Hae** have; to accept.  
**Haen** had.  
**Hae't** have it.  
**Haet** the least thing.  
**Fient-haet** nothing at all.  
**Haffet** the side of the head.  
**Haffin** a good-sized lad.  
**Haffins** half-way.  
**Hag** a scar; and unseemly female.  
**Haggis** an oatmeal pudding.  
**Hain** to save; to spare.  
**Hairst** harvest.  
**Haith** a petty oath.  
**Haivers** nonsense.



*"Wi' claivers and haivers, wearing the day awa'."*

**Hal' or Hald** hold; possession.

**Hale and Halesome** whole; healthy; well; wholesome.

**Hallan** partition between the door and fire-place.

**Hallan-shaker** a sturdy beggar.

**Hallions** rogues.

**Hallowe'en** Halloemas Eve.

**Haly** holy.

**Hame** home.

**Hamely** homely; familiar.

**Han'** hand.

**Han'-breed** a hand-breadth

**Han'-waled** carefully selected by hand.

**Hangit** hanged.

**Hansel** a first gift.

**Hansel-throne** a throne newly inherited.

**Hap** a wrap; to cover over.

**Hap hazard.** ill-hap, ill-hazard.

**Happer** hopper; the hopper of a mill.

**Happin** hopping.

**Hap-step-an'-loup** hop, skip, and leap.

**Harigals** heart, liver, and lungs.

**Harkit** Harkened.

**Harn** a coarse linen cloth.

*"Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn."*

**Harns** brains.

**Hash** to smash; a big, awkward fellow.

**Haud** hold.

**Hauf** half.

**Haughs** low-lyin lands; meadows.

*"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn."*

**Haur** to drag roughly.

**Haurlin'** dragging roughly.

**Hauver-meal** half-ground meal.

**Haverel or Haveril** a half-wit.

**Havins** good manners; common sense.

*"Put some havins in his breast."*

**Hawkie** a cow.

**Heapit** heaped.

**Hech** an exclamation of wonder.

**Hecht** promised.

**Heckle** a fax comb; to question.

**Hecklebirnie** hell.

**Heels-owre-gowdie** heel over body; topsyturvy.

**Heeze** to lift up; to elevate.

**Heft** handle.

*"The gray hairs yet stack to the heft."*

**Heich or Heigh** high.

**Hein-shin'd** in-shinned.

**Hellim** helm.

**Hen-broo** hen-broth.

*"Kate sits i' the neuk, suppin' hen-broo."*

**Herrin'** herring - fish.

**Herry** to rob; to plunder.

**Hersel** herself.

**Het** hot.

**Heugh** a hollow.

**Heuk** a book.

**Hew** a crag, precipice; appearance; a slight quantity; to colour.

**Hie** high.

**Hilch** to halt, hobble; a shelter from wind or rain; the brow or higher part of the face of the hill.

**Hiney** honey.

**Hing** to hang.

**Hingin** courting, wooing.

**Hinny** sweet.

**Hirple** to walk haltingly.

*"He hirples twa-fauld as he dow."*

**Hirlpin** limping.

**Hirsel** a flock of sheep.

**Histie** dry, barren.

**Hizzie** a lively young woman.

**Hoast** a cough.

*"Colic grips, and barkin' hoast."*

**Hodden-gray** coarse gray wollen cloth.

**Hoddin'** hobbling.

*"Here farmers gash in ridin' graith, Gaed hoddin by their cotters."*

**Hoggie** diminutive of hog.

**Hog-score** the distance line in curling.

**Hog-shouther** to jostle with the shoulder.

**Hollow** moaning; carpenter's tool, plane.

**Hoodie-craw** the hooded crow.

**Hool** the husk or outer skin.

*"Puir Leezie's heart maist lap the hool."*

**Hoolie** softly.  
**Hoord** hoard; to hoard.  
**Hornie** with horns; the devil.  
**Hotch** to fidget.  
**Hotch'd** fidgeted.  
*"And hotch d and blew wi' might and main."*

**Hough** to throw a stone under the uplifted thigh.

**Houghmagandie** fornication.

**Houlets** owls.

**Housie** diminutive of house.

**Hov'd** swelled.

*"Some ill-brewn drink had hov'd her wame."*

**Howdie** a midwife.

**Howe** a hollow.

**Howe-backit** hollow-backed.

**Howes** hollows.

**Howf** a place of common resort.

**Howkit** dogged.

**Howlet** an owl.

**Hoy** to urge.

**Hoy't** urged.

*"They hoy't out Will wi' sair advice."*

**Hoyte** to amble awkwardly.

**Hullions** slovens.

**Hunder** a hundred.

**Hunkers** with hams on heels.

*"Upon his hunkers bended."*

**Huntit** hunted.

**Hurcheon** a hedgehog.

**Hurdies** the hips; the crupper.

**Hurl** to roll over; to drive down.

**Hurl't** rolled over; driven down.

**Hushion** a footless stocking.

**Hyte** mad; crazy.

*"Their witches, cursed, delicious blinkers, Hae put me hyte."*

## I

**I'** in.

**Icker** an ear of corn.

**Ier'oe** a great-grandchild.

**Ilk or Ilka** each; every.

**Ill-deedie** mischievous.

**Ill o't** bad at it.

**Ill-team** ill-taken.

**Ill-will** bad nature; spite.

**Ill-will'd** bad-natured; spiteful.

**Ill-willie** malicious.

**Indentin'** indenturing.

**Ingine** genius; ingenuity.

*"An a' that kenn'd him round declared he had ingin."*

**Ingle** the fire; the fireside.

**Ingle-lowe** the flame of the fire.

**In't** with; in it; if it.

**I rede ye** I warn ye; I advise ye.

**I'se** I shall; I will.

**Isna** is not.

*"Ah Nick! ah Nick! it isna fair."*

**Ither** other.

**Itsel** itself.

## J

**Jad or jaud** a jade.

**Jads or jauds** jades.

**Jag** to prick.

**Janwar'** January.

**Jauk** to dally; to trifle.

**Jaukin'** trifling.

**Jauner** idle talk.

**Jaup** to bespatter; to splash.

**Jaw** to pour out forcefully; coarse raillery.

**Jaw-hole** a deep trench for foul water.

**Jegg** to waver to and fro.

**Jillet** a jilt; a giddy girl.

*"A jillet brak his heart at last."*

**Jimp** slender.

**Jingle** rhyme.

*"Hamely, wastlin, jingle."*

**Jinglin'** jingling.

**Jink** to dodge; to frisk.

**Jinker** a gamester.

**Jinkin'** dodging.

**Jirkenet** a bodice.

**Jirt** to squirt.  
**Jo** a sweetheart.  
*"Thou canst love another jo."*  
**Jocteleg** a large clasp-knife.  
**Jokin'** joking.  
**Jouk** to duck; to stoop suddenly.  
*"I jouk beneath misfortune's blow."*  
**Jow** to swing with sound like a large bell.  
**Jumpit** Jumped.  
**Jundie** to jostle.  
**Jurr** a servant lass.

## K

**Kae** a daw.  
**Kail** colewort; broth.  
**Kail-blade** gleaf of the colewort.  
**Kail-gullie** cabbage-knife.  
**Kail-runt** stem of the colewort.  
**Kain** penalty; rent.  
**Kebars** rafters.  
*"He ended and the kebars sheuk."*  
**Kebbuck** a cheese.  
**Keckle** to cackle.  
**Keek** a sly look; to peep.  
**Keekin-glass** a looking-glass.  
**Keekit** peeped.  
**Keel** red chalk.  
**Keepit** kept.  
**Kelpie** a water demon.  
**Ken or Kend** to know.  
**Kenna** know not.  
**Kenn'd** knew; known.  
**Kennin'** knowing; in small degree.  
**A Kennin' wrang** a little wrong.  
**Kent** a shepherd's staff.  
**Wi' Kent and collie** with staff and dog.  
**Kent** knew.  
**Kep** to catch.  
**Ket** a fleece.  
*"Wi' tawtet ket and hairy hips."*  
**Key-stane** stone at top of an arch.  
**Kiaugh** anxiety.  
**Kilt** to tuck up; a short skirt.  
**Kimmer** a girl.

*"I'm tauld they're lo'esome kimmers."*

**Kin** kindred.  
**Kin'** Kind.  
**Kintlin** cuddling; fondling.  
**Kintra** country.  
*"Though he was bred to kintra wark."*  
**Kintra cooser** a travelling stallion.  
**Kirk** a church, the Church; a congregation; the building set apart for public worship.  
**Kirn** a churn; to churn; a harvest-home.  
**Kirsen** to christen.  
**Kist** a chest.  
**Kitchen** meat or relish eaten with bread.  
**Kith** kindred.  
**Kittle** difficult; to tickle.  
**Kittlin** a kitten; tickling.  
**Knaggie** with nobs.  
**Knap** to strike neatly on the top.  
**Knappin-hammer** a hammer for breaking stones.  
**Knave** a man servant, a lad; an under-miller.  
**Knell** to talk loudly.  
**Knowe** a hillock.  
**Knurl** a churl.  
**Kye** kine; cows.  
**Kyle** a ninepin; in *pl* the game; the central portion of Ayrshire.  
**Kyte** the belly.  
**Kythe** reveal; to show.

## L

**Laddie** diminutive of *lad*.  
**Lade or lades** load or loads.  
*"I bear alane my lade o' care."*  
**Laggen** the angle within, between the side and the bottom of a cask.  
**Laggen-gird** the end hoop of a cask.  
**Laigh** low.  
**Lair** learning; lore; mud; the grave.  
*"It kindles wit, it waukens lair."*  
*"Here Robin lies in his last lair."*

|                          |                                                              |                         |                                                               |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Laird</b>             | proprietor (generally land-owner).                           | <b>Lift</b>             | the sky; a load.                                              |
| <b>Lairie</b>            | muddy; miry.                                                 | <b>Lilt</b>             | a tune; to sing.                                              |
| <b>Laith</b>             | loath.                                                       | <b>Limmer</b>           | a low woman.                                                  |
| <b>Lallan or Lalland</b> | lowland.<br><i>"Guid braid lallans."</i>                     | <b>Limpet</b>           | limped.                                                       |
| <b>Lallans</b>           | lowlands; lowland tongue.                                    | <b>Link</b>             | to trip lightly.                                              |
| <b>Lammas noon</b>       | harvest moon.                                                | <b>Linkin</b>           | tripping along.<br><i>"And linket at in her sark."</i>        |
| <b>Lammie</b>            | diminutive of <i>lamb</i> ; term of endearment to a child.   | <b>Linket</b>           | swift.                                                        |
| <b>Lampit</b>            | limpet.                                                      | <b>Linn</b>             | a waterfall; a cascade.                                       |
| <b>Lan'</b>              | land.                                                        | <b>Lint</b>             | flax.                                                         |
| <b>Lane</b>              | lone.                                                        | <b>Lint in the bell</b> | flax in the flower.                                           |
| <b>Lang</b>              | long.                                                        | <b>Lintie</b>           | the linnet.                                                   |
| <b>Lang syne</b>         | long ago.                                                    | <b>Lint-white</b>       | flaxen-coloured.<br><i>"Lassie wi' the lint-white locks."</i> |
| <b>Lap</b>               | leapt; apron.                                                | <b>Lippen</b>           | to trust.                                                     |
| <b>Lassie</b>            | diminutive of lass; young woman.                             | <b>Lippen'd</b>         | trusted.                                                      |
| <b>Lave</b>              | the rest.                                                    | <b>Lippie</b>           | a child's lip.                                                |
| <b>The lave</b>          | the others.<br><i>"What's aft mair than a' the lave."</i>    | <b>Lippin</b>           | full to the brain.                                            |
| <b>Laverock</b>          | the lark.                                                    | <b>Livin'</b>           | living.                                                       |
| <b>Lawin</b>             | score; reckoning.<br><i>"Gudewife, count the lawin."</i>     | <b>Loan</b>             | loaning; a private road to a farm.                            |
| <b>Lea</b>               | grass land; pasture.                                         | <b>Loch</b>             | a lake.                                                       |
| <b>Lea'</b>              | leave.                                                       | <b>Lo'e</b>             | love.                                                         |
| <b>Lea-rig</b>           | grass ridge.                                                 | <b>Lo'ed</b>            | loved.                                                        |
| <b>Leal</b>              | loyal; true.<br><i>"Hearts leal, and warm, and kin."</i>     | <b>Lo'esome</b>         | love-some.                                                    |
| <b>Lear</b>              | learning; lore.                                              | <b>Loof</b>             | the palm of the hand.                                         |
| <b>Leddy</b>             | lady.                                                        | <b>Loosome</b>          | lovesome.                                                     |
| <b>Lee</b>               | to tell a lie; also grass land.                              | <b>Loot</b>             | let.                                                          |
| <b>Lee-lang</b>          | live-long.<br><i>"The lee-lang day."</i>                     | <b>Losh</b>             | an exclamation of wonder.                                     |
| <b>Leesome</b>           | pleasant.                                                    | <b>Loun</b>             | a low fellow.                                                 |
| <b>Leeze me</b>          | a phrase of endearment.<br><i>"Leeze me on thee, Robin."</i> | <b>Loup or Lowp</b>     | leap.                                                         |
| <b>Lein</b>              | laid in.                                                     | <b>Lour</b>             | to lurk, crouch; to sulk; to prefer.                          |
| <b>Leister</b>           | a fish-spear.                                                | <b>Lout or Loot</b>     | to stoop down.                                                |
| <b>Leugh</b>             | did laugh.                                                   | <b>Lowe</b>             | a flame.                                                      |
| <b>Libbet</b>            | castrated.                                                   | <b>Lowin'</b>           | flaming.                                                      |
| <b>Lick</b>              | to beat; lapped with the tongue.                             | <b>Lowin'-drouth</b>    | burning desire for drink.                                     |
| <b>Lickit</b>            | a beating.<br><i>"Mony a fallow gat his licks."</i>          | <b>Lown</b>             | quiet.                                                        |
| <b>Licks</b>             | a beating.<br><i>"Mony a fallow gat his licks."</i>          | <b>Lowse</b>            | to untie.                                                     |
| <b>Lien</b>              | Lain.                                                        | <b>Luckie</b>           | dame; matron.                                                 |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Lug</b>              | the ear.                                                      |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Lugget</b>           | having ears.                                                  |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Luggie</b>           | a wooden dish with handles.                                   |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Lum</b>              | chimney.<br><i>"Till fuff! it started up the lum."</i>        |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Lunt</b>             | a column of smoke; to smoke.                                  |
|                          |                                                              | <b>Luntin</b>           | smoking.                                                      |



**Luppen** leaped.  
**Luve** love.  
**Lyart** gray.  
*"His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare."*

## M

**Mae** more.  
**Maggot's-meat** food for the worms.  
**Mahoun** Satan.  
**Mailen or Mailin** a farm.  
**Mailie** Mollie.  
**Main** patience; staunch.  
**Mair** more.  
**Maist** most; almost.  
**Mak** make; shape.  
**Mang** among.  
**Manse** a minister's house.  
**Manteel** a mantle.  
**Mark** merk (a Scottish coin), value thirteen shillings and fourpence.  
*"He gied me thee, o' tocher clear, And fifty mark."*  
**Mar's year** the year 1715.  
**Mashlum** mixed corn.  
**Maskin'-pat** a teapot.  
**Maukin** a hare.  
**Maun** must.  
**Maunna** must not.  
**Maut** malt.  
**Mavis** the thrush.  
**Maw** to mow.  
**Mawin** the quantity mowed in a day.  
**Mawn** mown; a basket.  
**Maybe** perhaps.  
**Mear** mare.  
**Meed** mood; landmark.  
**Meikle, Mickle or Muckle** big; much.  
*"And twice as meikle's a' that."*  
**Melder** amount of grain.  
*"Ilka melder wi' the miller."*  
*"Thou sat as lang as thou had siller."*  
**Mell** a mallet; to meddle.  
**Melvie** to soil with meal.  
**Men** to mend.  
**Mense** manners; sense; decorum.  
**Mensless** rude; unmannerly.  
**Merle** the blackbird.  
**Messan** a mongrel cur.  
**Mess John** the parish minister.  
**Mettle** capable of enduring great fatigue; spirited.  
**Mickle** great, big; a large amount.  
**Midden** a dunghill.  
**Midden-creels** dung-baskets.  
**Midge** a gnat.  
**Mim** prim.  
**Mim-mou'd** prim-mouthed; or precise speech.  
**Minawae** a minuet.  
**Minnie** a mother.  
**Mirk** dark.  
*"O mirk, mirk, is this midnight hour."*  
**Misca** miscall; abuse with the tongue.  
**Mishanter** mishap; disaster.  
**Mislear'd** mischievous; unmannerly.  
*"I wad be kittle to be mislear'd."*  
**Miss't or Mist** missed.  
**Misteuk** mistook.  
**Mither** mother.  
**Mixtie-maxtie** confusedly.  
**Mizzled** speckled.  
**Moil** drudgery, hard labour; bustle, din turmoil.  
**Monie or Mony** many.  
**Mools** mould; the grave.  
**Moop and mell** associate with.  
**Morn** to-morrow.  
**Mou** mouth.  
**Moudiwart** a mole.  
**Mousie** diminutive of *mouse*.  
**Muck** dung in a wet state; mud, mire; any kind of filth; a worthless person.  
**Muckle** large.  
**Murther** murder.  
**Musie** diminutive of *muse*.  
**Muslin-kail** beefless broth.  
**Mutchkin** an English pint.  
**Mysel** myself.  
**Mystic-knots** entanglements made by brides-maids on the bride's

night-dress, so complicated as to be very difficult to untie.

## N

- Na** not.  
**Nae** no, none, not.  
**Naibody** nobody.  
**Naething or Naithing** nothing.  
**Naig** a horse; a nag.  
*"When I downa yoke a naig, Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg."*  
**Nail or Nail't** a trigger; to catch unawares; to arrest; to steal; to settle a bargain; to clench an argument; to aim successfully; to kill; to strike; with off, to say or repeat rapidly.  
**Nane** none.  
**Nappy** strong ale.  
**Near-hand** hard by.  
**Neebors** neighbours.  
**Ne'er** never.  
**Negleckit** neglected.  
**Neist or Niest** next.  
**Neuk** nook.  
**New-ca'd** newly driven; newly calved.  
**Nick** to indent; to cut into; to break.  
*"Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or clootie."*  
**Nickie-Ben** the devil.  
**Nicket or Nickit** cut into; broken off.  
**Nick-nackets** curiosities.  
**Niest** next.  
**Nieve or Nief** the first.  
**Nievefu'** a fistful.  
**Niffer** exchange.  
**Nit** a nut.  
**No** not; used as an interrogative after a positive statement.  
**Nocht** nothing.  
**Noddle** brain.  
**Norland** northland.  
**Nought** worthless; cattle.  
**Nowte** cattle.  
*"To thrum guitars and fecht wi nowte."*

## O

- O'** of.  
**O!** **Oh!** **Och!**  
**Ochone!** exclamations of distress or longing.  
**O'er** *prep.*; upon; on account of; concerning; across, on the other side of; past, beyond.  
**O'erlay** wrap; coverlet.  
**O'erword** refrain; a phrase often repeated.  
**Oft** frequent.  
**Onie or Ony** any.  
**Oorra** odd; extra; clothes.  
**Oorra duddies** superfluous.  
**O't** of it.  
**Ought** aught.  
**Oughlins** aught in the least.  
**Ourie** drooping; shivering.  
**Oursels** ourselves.  
**Outler** unhoused.  
*"The deil, or else an outler quey."*  
**Out-owre** at a good distance.  
**Owre** over.  
**Owrie** superstitious; sad; chilly.  
**Owsen** oxen.  
**Oxter** armpit.  
**Oxter'd** carried or supported under the arm.

## P

- Pack** intimate; familiar; twelve stones of wool.  
*"Scores o' lamb, and packs o' woo."*  
**Paidle** to paddle.  
**Paidl'd** paddled.  
*"We twa ha'e paidl'd in the burn."*  
**Painch or Paunch** stomach.  
**Paitrick** a partridge.  
**Pang** to cram.  
*"Pangs us fu' o' knowledge."*  
**Parishen** the parish.  
**Parritch** porridge.  
**Pat** pot; to put.

**Pattle** a plough spade.  
**Paughty** haughty.  
**Paukie, Pauky, or Pawkie** artful; sly.  
**Pay't** paid.  
**Pechan** the stomach.  
*"E'n the ha' folk fill their pechan."*  
**Pechin'** panting; blowing.  
**Penny-fee** small wages.  
**Penny-weep** small beer.  
**Pet** a favourite.  
**Philabeg** a Highland kilt.  
**Phraise** fair speech.  
**Phraisen'** flattering.  
**Pibroch** a martial bagpipe air.  
**Pickle** a small quantity; a grain of corn.  
*"She gies the herd a pickle nits."*  
**Pigmy-scraper** an undersized fiddler.  
**Pin** a small neat person or animal; the latch of a door; a fiddle peg; humour, temper; a point, peak, summit; the hip-bone; a leg; any thing used for closing or filling up, a small stone for filling up a crevice in a wall.  
**Pine or Pyne** pain; torture.  
**Pingle** trouble; measure.  
**Pint-stoup** a two-quart.  
**Pith** substance; marrow, the hangman's rope; pith of malt, whisky.  
**Plack** an old Scots coin, equal to third part of an English penny.  
**Plackless** pennyless.  
**Plainden** coarse woollen cloth.  
**Plaidie** diminutive of plaid.  
**Plew or Pleugh** plough.  
**Pliskie** a trick.  
**Plumpit** plumped.  
**Pocks** wallet; meal bags.  
**Poind** to distrain; to seize.  
**Poortith** poverty.  
**Posie** a garland.  
**Pouch** pocket.  
**Pou'd, Pou't, or Pu'd** pulled.  
**Pouk** to poke; to pluck.  
**Poupit** pulpit.  
**Pousie** a hare or cat.  
**Pout** a chicken.

**Pouthier** powder.  
**Pow** the head; the poll.  
**Pownie** a pony.  
**Prat, Prate, Pratt** a trick; a roguish or wicked act - to become restive as a horse.  
**Prate** a trick; a roguish or wicked act.  
**Prattling** to talk or flow noisily.  
**Pree or Prie** to taste.  
*"Rab and Allen came to pree."*  
**Preen** a pin.  
**Prief** proof.  
**Prent** print.  
**Prigg** to haggle.  
**Priggin'** haggling.  
**Primsie'** precise.  
**Propone** to propose.  
**Pu'** pull, pulled.  
**Puddock-stools** toad-stools.  
**Pund** pound.  
**Puss** a cat.  
**Pyet** a magpie.  
**Pyke** to pick.  
*"Sae merrily's the banes we'll pyke."*  
**Pyles** grains.  
**Pystle** epistle.

## Q

**Quaich** a drinking-cup.  
**Quaik** quack; the cry of a duck.  
**Quat** quit; quitted.  
**Quaukin'** quaking.  
**Quean** a young woman; a lass.  
**Quey** a young cow.  
**Queir** the choir or quire of a church.  
**Quo'** quoth.

## R

**Rade** rode.  
**Raep** a rope.  
**Ragweed** the ragwort.  
**Raible** to rattle off nonsense.  
**Rair** to roar.

- Rairin'** roaring  
**Raise** rose.  
**Raize** to madden.  
**Ramfeezled** fatigued; over-powered.  
**Ramgunshoch** rugged.  
*"Our rumgunshoch, glum, gudeman."*  
**Rampin'** raging action.  
**Ram-stam** forward; thoughtless.  
**Randie or Randy** quarrelsome; a shrewish woman.  
*"Randie, gangrel bodies."*  
**Rant** an unskilled song; to rollick.  
**Rankin'** joyous; free.  
**Rantin** roistering; in high spirits.  
**Ranting** roistering; in high spirits.  
**Rants** merry meetings.  
**Raploch** home-spun cloth.  
**Rase** to abrade the skin; to shave.  
**Rash** rush.  
*"As feckless as a wither'd rash."*  
**Rash-buss** a bush of rushes.  
**Rattan or Ratton** a rat.  
**Raukle** rash; fearless.  
*Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue."*  
**Raught** reached.  
**Rave** to make a loud noise; used of the wind.  
**Raw** a row.  
**Rax** to stretch.  
**Ream** cream; froth.  
**Ream'd** talked at length; cried fretfully and repeatedly; to repeat the same sound.  
**Reamin'** brim full and frothing.  
**Reaming** see above.  
**Reave** to rob; to take by force.  
**Rebute** rebuff; rebuke.  
**Reck** heed.  
**Red or Rede** to advise; counsel.  
*"I red ye weel, tak care o' scaith: See there's a gully."*  
**Red-peats** burning turfs.  
**Red-wat-shod** walking in blood.  
**Red-wud** stark mad.  
**Reed** smoke; to smoke.  
**Reekin'** smoking.  
**Reekit** smoked.  
**Reel** a dance; to spin.  
**Reest** scorched; refused to go.  
**Remead** remedy.  
**Respeckit** respected.  
**Rickle** a heap.  
**Riddle** a sieve; a puzzle.  
**Rief-randies** sturdy thieves.  
**Rig** a ridge.  
**Riggin'** roof-tree; the roof.  
**Rigwoodie** coarse, sapless, and tough; the rope or chain that crosses the saddle of a horse's harness to support the shafts of a cart.  
*"Rigwoodie hags, wad spaen a foal."*  
**Rin** run.  
**Ripp** a handful of unthreshed corn.  
**Ripplin'-kame** a flax-comb.  
**Riskit** cracked.  
*"Till spritty knowes wad rair't and riskit."*  
**Rive** to tear; to burst.  
**Rives** tears.  
**Rives't** tears it.  
**Rock or Roke** a distaff.  
**Rockin'** a small social gathering, at which the women spin on the rock, or weave a stocking.  
**Rogue** to swindle, cheat.  
**Roose** to praise; to flatter.  
**Roosty** rusty.  
**Roun'** rebuff; rebuke.  
**Roup** sale by auction.  
**Roupet** hoarse, as with a cold.  
**Rove** a stroll, ramble; a wandering.  
**Rovin** of unsettled character; merry, excitable.  
**Row** to roll; to wrap.  
**Row'r** rolled; roll it.  
**Rowte** to low; to bellow.  
**Rowth** abundance.  
**Rowthie** having plenty.  
**Rozet** rosin.  
**Rumble-gumption** common sense  
**Run-deils** downright devils.  
**Rung** a cudgel.  
*"She's just a devil wi' a rung."*  
**Runkled** wrinkled.



**Runt** the stalk of the cabbage or  
colewort.  
**Ruth** plenty; kind; a rowlock.  
**Ryke** to reach.  
*"Let me ryke up to dight that tear."*

## S

**'S** is.  
**Sab** to sob.  
*"Wi' sighs and sabs she thus began."*  
**Sabbit** sobbed.  
**Sae** so.  
**Saft** soft.  
**Sair** sore; to serve.  
**Sairly** sorely.  
**Sair't** served.  
**Sall** shall.  
**Sallied** a hired mourner, a funeral  
mute.  
**Sang** song; did sing.  
**Sark** a shirt.  
**Sark't** provided with shirts.  
**Saucy** proud; offish; scornful.  
**Saugh** the willow.  
**Saugh-woodies** willow-wands.  
**Saul** soul.  
**Saunt** saint.  
**Saut** salt.  
**Saut-buckets** salt-boxes.  
**Saw** to sow.  
**Sax** six.  
**Saxty** sixty.  
**Saxpence** sixpence.  
*"Hale breeks, saxpence, and a bannock."*  
**Scaith** hurt; damage.  
**Scanty** scarcely, hardly.  
**Scar** to scare; frighten.  
**Scarce** with of, short of.  
**Scar'd** to scare, frighten; to take  
fright; a panic; an object of alarm;  
scared, timid, shy; wild untamed.  
**Scauld** a scold; scold.  
**Scaur** to scare; a jutting cliff.  
**Scaur'd** frightened.

**Scho** she.  
*"Guid faith, quoth scho, I doubt ye, sir."*  
**Scone** a soft, flat cake.  
**Sconner or Scunner** to loathe; to sicken  
with disgust.  
**Scaich or Skraich** to scream.  
**Scaichin' or Skraichin'** screaming; call-  
ing hoarsely.  
**Screed** to tear; a rent; to rattle off.  
**Screw'd** to bore or move like a screw.  
**Scrieche, Scriedh, or Skriegh** to screech.  
**Scriechin'** screeching.  
**Scrieve** to rant; to talk or write freely.  
**Scrievin'** gliding gleefully  
**Scrimp** scant.  
**Scrimpit** scanty.  
**Scroggie or Scroggy** thickly grown with  
stunted shrubs.  
**Sculdudd'ry** obscenity; fornication  
**Seamed** a crack in crockery; a piece of  
sewing or weaving; used teeth; a row.  
**See'r** see it.  
**Sel** self.  
**Sell't** sold; sell it.  
**Sen'** send.  
**Sets** becomes.  
**Sets her weel** becomes her well.  
**Sets aff** goes away.  
**Settlin'** settling.  
**Shackl'd** shapeless.  
*"How her new shoon fit her auld  
shackl'd feet."*  
**Shaird** a shred.  
**Shangan** a cleft stick.  
*"He'll clap a shangan on her tail."*  
**Shanks** legs.  
**Shank it** walk it.  
**Shanna** shall not.  
**Shaul** shallow  
**Shaver** a barber; a wag.  
**Shavie** a trick; an ill-turn.  
**Shaw** a wooded dell.  
**Shaw'd** to show.  
**Shearer** a reaper.  
**Sheep-shank-bane** 'thinks himsel nae  
*sheep-shank-bane*, thinks himself a  
person of no small importance.

**Sheers or Shears** scissors.  
**Sheugh** a trench; a wide ditch.  
**Sheuk** shook.  
**Shew** sew or show.  
**Shiel, or Shielin'** a hut; a shepherd's cottage; a shelter.  
**Shill** shrill.  
**Shog** a shock; to shake.  
*"An' gied the infant warld a shog."*  
**Shools** shovels.  
**Shoon** shoes.  
**Shore** to offer; to threaten.  
**Short-syne** a short time ago.  
**Shouldna** should not.  
**Shouter** shoulder.  
**Shun** to move aside; to make room for.  
**Shure** shore.  
**Sic** such.  
**Siccan** such-like.  
**Sic-like** such as.  
**Sicker** secure; steady.  
**Sidelins** sidelong; slanting.  
**Siller** silver; money in general.  
*"Thou sat as lang as thou siller."*  
**Simmer** summer.  
**Sin'** since.  
**Sin'-syne** since then.  
**Sindry** asunder.  
**Sire** a sewer, gutter.  
**Skaith** hurt; damage.  
**Skeigh** high-mettled; proud.  
**Skellum** a worthless fellow.  
*"She tauld thee weel thou wast a skellum."*  
**Skelp** a slap; to run.  
**Skelpie-limmer** a female scold.  
**Skelpin'** striking; walking rapidly, or running with soundin' steps.  
**Skelpit** hurried forward.  
**Skinkin'** thin- like soup; watery.  
**Skinklin'** sparkling; a small portion.  
**Skirl** to shriek.  
*"Skirl up the Bangor."*  
**Skirl't** shrieked.  
**Sklent** slant.  
**Sklented** slanted.

**Skouth** range; scope.  
**Skriegh or Skriech** scream.  
**Skyrin'** flaring.  
**Skyte** to eject forcibly; a worthless fellow.  
**Slade** did slide.  
**Slae** the sloe.  
**Slap** a breach in a fence; a gate.  
**Slaw** slow.  
**Slee** sly.  
**Slee'st** slyest.  
**Sleekit** sleek; sly.  
**Sliddery** slippery.  
**Sleight** slight of hand.  
**Sloken** to slake; to quench thirst.  
**Slype** a wet furrow.  
**Slypet** slipped.  
**Slypet o'er** fell over without noise.  
**Sma'** small.  
**Smeddum** sense; mettle.  
**Smeek** smoke.  
*"Filled wi' hoast-provoking smeek."*  
**Smiddy** a smithy.  
**Smoor'd** smothered.  
**Smoutie** smutty; sooty  
**Smytrie** a huddled collection.  
*"A smytrie o' wee duddie weans."*  
**Snakin'** sneaking.  
**Snapper** to stumble in walking.  
**Snash** abusive address; impertinence.  
**Snaw** snow.  
**Snaw-broo** melted snow.  
**Snawie or Snawy** snowy.  
**Sneck** the latch of a door.  
**Sned** to crop; to lop off.  
**Sneeshin'-mill** snuff-box.  
**Snell** bitter; biting.  
**Snick** a latch.  
**Snick-drawin'** trick contriving.  
**Snirt** to snigger.  
**Snirtle** a sly laugh.  
**Snool** to cringe; sneak.  
**Snoove** to go forward creepingly.  
**Snoov'd or Snoov't** sneaked forward.  
**Snowkit** snuffed and pryed with the nose.  
**Sodger or Soger** a soldier.

|                                                   |                                                      |                                                    |                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Sonsie or Sonsy</b>                            | jolly; ample .                                       | <b>Spurtle</b>                                     | a pot-stick for stirring porridge or both. |
| <b>Soom</b>                                       | to swim.                                             | <b>Squad</b>                                       | squadron.                                  |
| <b>Soor</b>                                       | sour.                                                | <b>Squatter</b>                                    | to squat; to crawl.                        |
| <b>Sore</b>                                       | sorry; aching; poor; harsh; tempestuous.             | <b>Squeel</b>                                      | to scream.                                 |
| <b>Sough or Sugh</b>                              | a light breeze; a heavy sigh.                        | <b>Stacher</b>                                     | to stagger.                                |
| <b>Souk</b>                                       | to suck.                                             | <b>Stacher'd or Stacher't</b>                      | staggered.                                 |
| <b>Souple</b>                                     | supple.                                              | <b>Stack</b>                                       | stuck; a rick of hayot corn.               |
| <b>Souter</b>                                     | a shoemaker.                                         | <b>Staggie</b>                                     | diminutive of stag.                        |
| <b>Sowp</b>                                       | a spoonful; a small quantity.                        | <b>Staig</b>                                       | a young horse.                             |
| <i>"Wi' sowps o' kail and brats o' claes."</i>    |                                                      | <b>Stan'</b>                                       | stand; a stand.                            |
| <b>Sowth</b>                                      | to whistle or hum over a tune.                       | <b>Stane</b>                                       | a stone.                                   |
| <b>Sowther</b>                                    | to solder; to make up.                               | <b>Stang</b>                                       | sting; stuny.                              |
| <b>Spae</b>                                       | to divine; to foretell.                              | <b>Stank</b>                                       | a pool of standing water.                  |
| <b>Spails</b>                                     | chips; splinters.                                    | <b>Stap</b>                                        | step; to stop; stave.                      |
| <b>Spairge</b>                                    | to bespatter.                                        | <b>Stark</b>                                       | strong.                                    |
| <b>Spairin'</b>                                   | sparing.                                             | <b>Starns</b>                                      | stars.                                     |
| <b>Spak</b>                                       | spake.                                               | <b>Starnies</b>                                    | diminutive of starns.                      |
| <b>Spate</b>                                      | a sudden flood.                                      | <b>Staukin'</b>                                    | stalking; walking with dignity.            |
| <b>Spaul</b>                                      | a limb.                                              | <b>Staumel</b>                                     | half-witted.                               |
| <b>Spavie</b>                                     | the spavin.                                          | <b>Staw</b>                                        | a stall; stole; to surfeit.                |
| <i>"Tho' limpin' wi' the spavie."</i>             |                                                      | <b>Stech</b>                                       | to cram.                                   |
| <b>Spavie't</b>                                   | having the spavin                                    | <b>Stechin'</b>                                    | cramming; panting with repletion           |
| <b>Spean</b>                                      | to taper, rise to a point.                           | <b>Steek</b>                                       | to shut; a stitch.                         |
| <b>Spear</b>                                      | to wean.                                             | <b>Steer</b>                                       | stir; to stir.                             |
| <b>Speel</b>                                      | the climb.                                           | <b>Steeve</b>                                      | firm; compacted.                           |
| <b>Speer or Spier</b>                             | to inquire; to ask.                                  | <b>Stell</b>                                       | still.                                     |
| <b>Spence</b>                                     | the parlour.                                         | <b>Sten'</b>                                       | to leap; to rear, as a horse.              |
| <b>Spinnin'-graith'</b>                           | wheel and rock and lint.                             | <b>Stented</b>                                     | erected; set on high.                      |
| <b>Spittle</b>                                    | the act of spitting; a thing of no account or value. | <b>Stents</b>                                      | dues; assessments.                         |
| <b>Splatter</b>                                   | splutter.                                            | <b>Step</b>                                        | steep.                                     |
| <b>Spleuchan</b>                                  | a tobacco pouch.                                     | <b>Steyest</b>                                     | steepest.                                  |
| <i>"Deil mak his King's-hood in a spleuchan."</i> |                                                      | <b>Stibble</b>                                     | stubble.                                   |
| <b>Splore</b>                                     | a frolic; riot.                                      | <b>Stick-an'-stowe</b>                             | totally; altogether.                       |
| <b>Sprachl'd</b>                                  | scrambled.                                           | <i>"Folk thought them ruined stick-an'-stowe."</i> |                                            |
| <b>Sprattle</b>                                   | to scramble; to struggle.                            | <b>Stilt</b>                                       | a crutch.                                  |
| <b>Spreckl'd</b>                                  | speckled.                                            | <b>Stimpart</b>                                    | the eighth part of a bushel.               |
| <b>Spring</b>                                     | a lively tune. a dance.                              | <b>Stirk</b>                                       | a young bullock or heifer.                 |
| <b>Sprit</b>                                      | a joint-leaved rush.                                 | <b>Stock</b>                                       | a plant of cabbage or colewort.            |
| <b>Sprittie</b>                                   | dull of sprit roots.                                 | <b>Stockin'</b>                                    | a stocking; farm stock and implements.     |
| <b>Sprush</b>                                     | spruce.                                              | <b>Stockit</b>                                     | hard, stubborn of disposition.             |
| <b>Spunk</b>                                      | fire; mettle; a spark.                               | <b>Stoited or Stoiter'd</b>                        | staggered; walked stupidly.                |
| <b>Spunkie</b>                                    | full of spirit; fiery; the will-o'-the-wisp.         | <b>Stook</b>                                       | a set of twelve sheaves.                   |

**Stoor** stern; austere.  
**Stot** an ox.  
**Stound** a sudden pang of the heart.  
**Stoup or Stowp** a measure with a handle for serving liquids.  
**Stoure** dust in motion; excitement.  
*"This day the kirk kicks up a stoure."*  
**Stourie** dusty.  
**Stowlins** by stealth.  
**Stown** stolen.  
**Stoyte** to stagger.  
**Strade** strode.  
**Strae** straw.  
**Strae-death** natural death (death in a straw bed).  
**Straik** to stroke.  
**Straikit** stroked.  
**Strak** struck.  
**Strang** Strong.  
**Strappin'** tall and handsome.  
**Straight** straight.  
**Stravagin'** wandering without aim.  
**Streek** to stretch.  
**Streekit** stretched.  
**Striddle** to straddle.  
**Stroan't** spouted forth; pissed.  
*"An' stroan't on stanes an' hillocks wi' him."*  
**Stroup** the spout.  
**Strunt** spirituous liquor of any kind; to swagger.  
**Studdie** an anvil.  
**Stumpie** diminutive of stump.  
**Sturt** trouble; vexation.  
**Styme** a glimmer of light.  
*"I scarce could wink, or see a styme."*  
**Sucker** sugar.  
**Sud or Shou'd** should.  
**Sugh** See Sough.  
**Sumph** a soft, stupid fellow.  
**Sune** soon.  
**Suthron** an Englishman.  
**Swaird** sword; the smooth grass.  
**Swall'd** swelled.  
**Swank** tall and lithe.  
**Swankie** a strapping youth.  
**Swap** an exchange; to barter.

**Swarf** to swoon.  
**Swat** sweated.  
**Swatch** a sample.  
**Swats** a new ale.  
**Sweer** lazy; extremely averse.  
**Swinge** to lash; to whip.  
**Swirl** a curl; an eddying blast or pool.  
**Swith** swift.  
**Swith awa'** swiftly away.  
**Swither** to hesitate; doubt.  
**Swoor** swore.  
**Swurd** sword.  
**Sybow** a young onion.  
**Syne** then; since.  
*"Was made lang syne, Lord knows how lang"*

## T

**Tack** lease.  
**Tackets** shoe-nails.  
**Tae** toe.  
**Tae'd** toed.  
*"A three-tae'd leister."*  
**Taen** taken.  
**Taet or Teat** a small quantity.  
**Tairge** to task; to cross question.  
*"I on the questions tairge them tightly."*  
**Tak** take.  
**Tak tent** take care.  
**Takin'** taking.  
**Tald or Tauld** told.  
**Tane** the one; as against.  
**Tither** the other.  
**Tangle** sea-weed.  
**Tangs** tongs.  
**Tap** top.  
**Tapetless** without energy; heedless.  
**Tapmost** topmost.  
*"The verra tapmost, tow'ring height O'Miss bonnet."*  
**Tappet-hen** a quart measure of whisky.  
*"The tappet-hen gae bring her ben."*  
**Tapsalteerie** topsy-turvy.

- Targe** a shield.
- Tarry-breeks** a sailor.
- Tassie** a drinking-cup; a goblet, generally of silver.
- Tauld, or Tald** told.
- Tawie** tractable; quiet.  
*"Hamely, tawie. quiet, and cannie."*
- Tawpie** a witless young woman.
- Tawted or Tawtie** matted together.
- Teen** provocation; vexation.
- Teethin' a heckle** putting spikes in a hackle.
- Tell'd** told.
- Tellin'** telling.
- Temper-pin** the regulating pin of a spinning-wheel.
- Ten-hour's-bite** a slight feed in the yoke between regular meals.
- Tent** to take heed; mark.
- Tentie** heedful; cautious
- Tentless** careless.
- Tether** a hangman's halter or rope; a tow-rope; to moor a vessel; to confine; to bind; to restrain; to marry, get married.
- Teugh** tough.
- Teughly** toughly.
- Teuk** took.
- Thack** thatch.
- Thack an' rape** the covering of a house or corn-stack; used as simile for comfortable circumstances.  
*"Thack an' rape secure the toil-won crap."*
- Thae** those.
- Thairm** small guts; fiddle-strings.
- Thanket or Thankit** thanked.
- Thankfu'** thankful.
- Theekit** thatched.
- Thegither** together.
- Themsels** themselves.
- Thick** familiar. Pack and thick, confidentially intimate.
- Thieveless** handless; for bidding.
- Thigger** a beggar.
- Thiggin'** begging.
- Thir** these; opposed to Thae.
- Thirl** to thrill; to bind.
- Thirl'd or Thrilled** bound
- Thole** to suffer; to endure.  
*"How they maun thole a fector's snash."*
- Thou'd** thou art.
- Howe** a thaw; to thaw.
- Thowless** slack; useless.
- Thrall** to oppress. oppression; restraint; worry.
- Thrang** throng; busy.
- Thrapple** the throat.  
*"See how she fetches at the thrapple."*
- Thrave** twenty-four sheaves of corn, in two shocks.
- Thraw** to twist; to contend.
- Thrawin'** twisting; contending.
- Thrawn** twisted; stubborn; contentious.
- Threap or threep** to argue; to maintain by dint of assertion.
- Thresh** to thrash.
- Threshin'-tree** a flail.
- Thretty** thirty.
- Thrissle** thistle.  
*"Paint Scotland greetin' ow'r her thrissle."*
- Throuther or Through-ither** through other; pellmell; confusedly.
- Thrum** hum.
- Thrums, hums** the unweavable threads at the end of a web.
- Thud** a dull, heavy sound. a thump.
- Thummart or Foumart** a pole-cat.
- Thumpit** thumped.
- Thysel** thyself.
- Till't** to it. Fa' till't, begin.  
*"An', Lord, if ance they pit ye till't."*
- Timmer** timber; a tree.
- Timmer-prop't** supported by timber.
- Tine or Tyne** to lose.
- Tinkler** tinker.
- Tint** lost.
- Tip or toop** a ram.
- Tippence** twopence.
- Tippenny** small beer sold for twopence a pint; a child's first reading-book, costing twopence.



**Tirl** to thrill; to strip; to ring.  
**Tirl'd at the pin** knocked at the door.  
**Tirlin'** uncovering.  
**Tither** the other.  
**Tittie** a sister.  
**Tittlin'** whispering and laughing.  
**Tocher** dowry; marriage portion.  
*"My tocher's the jewel has charms for him"*  
**Tod** a fox.  
**Toddle** to totter; to walk like a child.  
**To-fa'** a building added, leaning to the first.  
**Toom** empty.  
**Toop** a ram.  
**Toun** town; a farm-house.  
**Tousie or Towsie** shaggy; unkempt.  
**Tout** the blast of a horn or trumpet.  
**Touzle** to ruffle in romping.  
**To've** to have.  
**Tow** a rope; flax.  
**Towmond** a twelve-month; year.  
**Toy** an old fashion of female head-dress.  
**Toyte** to totter; to walk like an old man.  
*"We'll toyte about wi' ane anither."*  
**Trams** shafts.  
**Transmugrify'd** metamorphosed.  
**Trashtrie** small trash.  
**Trews** trousers.  
**Trickie or Tricksie** full of tricks.  
**Trig** spruce; trim.  
**Trinklin'** trickling.  
**Trinle** the wheel of a barrow.  
**Trintle** to roll; to trundle.  
**Tripe** the stomach cooked for eating.  
**Troggers** hawking merchants.  
**Troggin'** hawked wares.  
**Troke** to barter; to exchange.  
**Trow** to believe.  
**Trowth** troth; a petty oath.  
**Tryste** an appointment; a cattle fair.  
**Tug** raw hide; to pull.  
*"As e'er in tug or tow was drawn."*  
**Tulyie or Tulzie** a squabble; a fight.  
**Tumbler-wheels** the wheels of a low cart.

**Twa** two  
**Twa-three** a few.  
**'Twad** it would.  
**Twal** twelve; twelve o'clock.  
**Twal-pint hawkie** a cow that yields twelve pints at a milking.  
**Twalt** the twelfth.  
**Twange** twinge.  
**Twin** to part with; to give up.  
**Twined** reft; twisted.  
**Twistle** a twist.  
**Tyke** a dog.  
**Tyne** to lose.  
**Tysday** Tuesday.  
**Tysday'teen** Tuesday in the evening.  
**Tyta** father.

## U

**Ulzie** oil.  
**Unchancie** dangerous.  
**Unco** strange; uncouth; very.  
*"Unco pack an' thick thegither."*  
**Unco's** wonders; news.  
**Unfauld** unfold.  
**Unkend or Unkenn'd** unknown.  
**Unsiccar or Unsicker** insecure; uncertain.  
**Unskaith'd** unhurt.  
**Upo** upon.  
**Upon't** upon it.  
**Usquabae** water of life; whiskey.  
*"Wi' usquabae we'll face the devil."*

## V

**Valentine's dealing** drawing of names by lot on St Valentine's day.  
**Vap'rin'** vapouring.  
**Vauntie** joyous; proud.  
**Vera or Verra** very.  
**Virl** a ring.  
**Vittle or Victual** grain.  
**Vogie** well pleased; vain.  
*"And wow, but I was vogie."*

# W

**Wa'** wall.  
**Wab** web.  
**Wabster** weaver.  
**Wad** would; wager; wed.  
*"I'll wad a groat he gets his fairin."*  
**Wadna** would not.  
**Wadset** a mortgage.  
**Wae** woe; sad.  
**Wae worth!** woe befall!  
**Waefu'** woeful.  
**Waefu'-woodie** the gallows-tree; the hangman's rope.  
**Waesacks** alas!  
**Wae's me** woe to me! O the pity.  
**Wa'-flower** wallflower.  
**Waft** weft; wool.  
**Wair or Ware** to spend.  
**Wair't** spend it; spent.  
**Wair't-on** spent on.  
**Wale** choice; to choose.  
**Wal't** chose; chosen.  
**Walie** ample; jolly; large.  
*"Clap in his walie nieve a blade."*  
**Walie!** an exclamation of distress.  
*"O walie! walie! up yon bank."*  
**Wallop** to struggle convulsively; to whip.  
**Waly** goodly; beautiful; jolly.  
**Wame** the belly.  
**Wamefu'** a bellyful.  
**Wan** won.  
**Wanchancie** unlucky.  
**Wanrestfu'** restless.  
**Wark** work.  
**Wark-lume** a tool to work with.  
**Warl' or Warld** world.  
**World's-worm** a miser.  
**Warlock** a wizard.  
**Warl'y** worldly.  
**Warran** warrant.  
**Warsle or Warstled** to wrestle.  
**Warst** worst.  
**Wasna** was not.  
**Wat** wet.

**I wat** I know.  
**Wat na** wot not.  
**Wat-shod** wet-shod.  
**Wattle** a twig.  
**Wauble** wobble; to reel.  
**Waught** a copious drink.  
**Wauken** awake; to awaken.  
**Waukening** awakening.  
**Wauket** thickened.  
**Wauket-loof** a palm thickened by toil.  
*"I heaved on high my wauket loof."*  
**Waukin** waking.  
**Waukrife** wakeful.  
**Waulie** agile; jolly.  
**Waur** worse; to worst.  
**Waur't** worsted.  
**Weal** to choose.  
**Wean** a child; an infant.  
**Weanie** a little child.  
**Wearie** exhausted.  
**Wearie-widdle** exhausting contest.  
**Weasan or Weasand** the windpipe.  
**Wecht** weight.  
**Wee** little.  
**Wee things** children.  
**Weeder-clips** an instrument for destroying weeds.  
**Weel** well.  
**Weelfare** welfare.  
**Weel-faur'd** well-favoured.  
**Weel-ken'd** well-known.  
**Ween** to boast; a boaster; a child.  
**Weet** wet; to wet; rain.  
**We'se** we shall.  
**Wench** a female servant.  
**Westlin or Wastlin** western.  
**Wether** a sheep two years old.  
**Wha** who.  
**Wha e'er** who ever.  
**Whaizle** to wheeze.  
**Whalpit** whelped.  
**Wham** whom.  
**Whan** when.  
**Whang** a leathern throng to flog; a long thick slice.  
*"Wi' sweet milk cheese in mony a whang."*

- Whar or Whare** where.
- Whase** whose.
- Wha's** whose; who is.
- Whatna** what kind of.
- What reck** what matter.
- Whatt** whittled; did whet.
- Whaup** the curlew.
- Whaur'll** where will.
- Wheep** to fly nimbly; to jerk.  
*"O rare! to see your elbuck wheep."*
- Where'er** where ever.
- Whid** a fib; a lie; to scud.
- Whiddin** fibbing; running, as a hare.
- Whig** an old name for a Covenantor, a Presbyterian, or a dissenter from the Established Church of Scotland, used contemptuously.
- Whigmaleeries** crotchets; silly fancies.
- Whin** whinstone, ragstone.
- Whingin** complaining; fretting.
- Whins** gorse.
- Whirlygigums** tawdry ornaments.
- Whisht** silence; to be silent.
- Whisk** to lash; to sweep.
- Whisket** whisked.
- Whistle** whistle.
- Whitter** a hearty draught.
- Whittle** a clasp-knife.
- Whunstane** whinstone.
- Whup** a whip; to whip.
- Whyles** sometimes.
- Wi'** with.
- Wick** a term in curling- to strike a stone in an oblique direction.  
*"To guard, or draw, or wick a bore."*
- Widdie** a rope; the gallows.
- Widdiefu** gallows-worthy.
- Widdle** a struggle.
- Wiel** a small whirlpool; an eddy.
- Wifie** diminutive of wife.
- Wight** strong.
- Wight and wilfu** strong and obstinate.
- Wil-cat** wild-cat.
- Willyart** wild.
- Willyart-glower** a wild, bewildered stare.
- Willy-wicker** a willow sapling.
- Wimple** to meander.
- Wimpl'd** meandered.
- Wimplin'** meandering.  
*"Where Doon rins wimplin' clear."*
- Win** to gain; to winnow.
- Win'** wind; the wind.
- Win't** did wind; winded.
- Wing** an arm; the side of a cart; in the mud-gaurds of gig-wheels; used in curling; to strike the side of an unguarded stone.
- Winna** will not.
- Winnock** a window.
- Winnock-bunker** a seat in the window.
- Winsome** attractive.
- Wintle** a somersault.
- Winze** a curse; an oath.
- Wi's** with his; with us.
- Wiss** knew.
- Wist** wish.
- Wi't** with it.
- Withouten** without.
- Woe** alas!
- Won** to dwell.
- Wons** dwells.  
*"Ther's auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen."*
- Wonner** a wonder.
- Woo** to court.
- Woo'** wool.
- Wooer-babs** love-knots.
- Wordy** worthy.
- Worset** worsted.  
*"Her braw new worset apron."*
- Wow** an exclamation of pleasure or surprise.
- Wrack** to vex; to destroy; wreck.
- Wraith** a ghost.
- Wrang** wrong; to injure.
- Wud** mad; wild,
- Red-wud** stark-mad.
- Wumble** a wimble or gimlet.
- Wyle** to decoy; to entice.
- Wylie coat** a flannel vest.
- Wyling** enticing.
- Wyte** blame; reproach; to blame.

# Y

- Yaff** to bark.  
*"A yaffin' cur."*
- Yard** a garden.
- Yaud** an old horse.
- Yealings** coevals; born in the same year.
- Yell** dry; not giving milk.
- Yerd or Yird** earth.
- Yerk** to lash; to jerk.
- Yerket or Yerkit** jerked; lashed.
- Ye'se** ye shall.  
*"Ye'se get them a' thegither."*
- Ye're** ye are.
- Yestreen** yesternight.
- Yett** gate.
- Yeuk** itch.
- Yeuks** itches.
- Yeukie** itchy.
- Yill** ale.
- Yird** earth.
- Yokin'** yoking; a bout of work; a set-to.
- Yon** yonder.
- Yont or Ayont** beyond.  
*"Yont the dyke she's heard thee bum-min."*
- Younker** a youngster.
- Yoursel** yourself.
- Yowe** a ewe.
- Yowes** ewes.
- Yowie** diminutive of yowe.  
*"An' neist my yowie, silly thing."*
- Yule** Christmas.  
*"Blythe Yule night when we were fou."*

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### 3.9 Notes and References

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