

G .

THE letter *G* in Gael. has generally the sound of Gr. *καρρα*; although there is no such letter in the Gael. alphabet as *K*.

It must be observed, that in modern words, derived from those which are ancient, the letter *G* is often lost, as in *E. fair, fain, gain, rain*, from A.-S.

To GA, GAE, *v. n.* 1. To go, S.; used in a general sense; [*gae we*, let us go, Barbour, ii. 49.]

The battails than to giddy fast thai *ga*.
Wallace, i. 106, MS.

To follow Virgill in this dark poetrye,
Conuoy me, Sibyll, that I *ga* not wrang.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 153. 14.

It seems doubtful whether this was anciently pron. *ga* or *gae*, or if there was any uniformity. For in different counties the part. pr. is still *gaain*. Pret. *gade*, S. anc. *yhed, yheid, yhude*; part. pa. *gane, gayne*.

A.-S. *ga-n*, pret. *eode, geode*; Isl. *ga*, pret. *od*; Su.-G. Dan. *gaa*; Belg. *gaa-n*, Germ. *geh-en*, Precop. *ge-en*. V. GANG.

2. To walk, to use the limbs, S.

—Schyrr Eduuard the Bruce is *gane*
Rycht to Strabolghy, with the king;
And swa lang thar mad soiorning,
Till he begouth to cowyrr and *ga*.

Barbour, vi. 711. Edit. 1820.

"He begun to recover so far as to be able to walk."

3. To GAE *again, v. n.* Frost is said to *gae again*, when it appears in the form of hoar-frost in the morning, and dissolves before the influence of the sun can affect it, Lanarks., Tweedd. This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day. In the same sense, the frost is said to *loup*, Ang.

4. To GAE *down, v. n.* To be hanged.

The lasses and lads stood on the walls,
Crying, "Hughie the Graeme thou'se ne'er *gae down*!"
Then hae they chosen a jury of men,
The best that were in Carlisle town,
And twelve of them cried out at once,
"Hughie the Graeme thou must *gae down*."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 89.

The young people, partial to his appearance or intrepidity, expressed their hopes that he would not be executed; but the jury condemned him to suffer the death of a dog. The expression may have originated from the ancient mode of execution, according to which the criminal *went off or down* from the ladder.

It is probable, that this phraseology is of considerable antiquity. Both in the north and south of S., when a man has been his own executioner, by hanging himself, the phrase invariably used is, that he has *put himself down*. When the crime of suicide is expressed in a regular way, the phrase to *put hand til himself* is vulgarly used. V. HAND.

5. To GAE *in*. To shrink, to contract, S.

6. To GAE *i' twa*. To break over, to snap, to divide into two pieces, S.

This is completely a Sw. idiom; *Gaa i tu*, to break, to part in two, Wideg.

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7. To GAE *out, v. n.* To go on a warlike expedition, to appear in arms; a term much used in regard to the rebellions A. 1715, and 1745; as, "He *gaed out* in the Forty-five," S.

"As the auld Fifteen wad never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to *gae out* mysell." Waverley, ii. 245.

The same idea is sometimes expressed by *out* joined with the subst. *v.*, S.

—"The government folk are sair agane him for having *been out* twice." Ibid., iii. 219.

8. To GAE *out to*. To frequent balls, merry-meetings, &c. Roxb. A.-S. *ut-ga-n*, exire. V. OUTER.

9. To GAE or GANG *owre*. To transcend; as, "That *gaes owre* me," it surpasses my ability, S. B.

10. To GAE or GANG, *owre a brig*. To cross a bridge, S.

11. To GAETHROUGH. 1. To bungle any business. *He gaed through his discourse*, S.; he lost his recollection, so as not to deliver it rightly. *He stickit it*, S., synon.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

2. To waste, to spend to the utmost. *He gaed through a' his gear*, he spent the whole of his property, S.

This is a Belg. idiom, still retained in that language, *Hy is door gegaan*, he is bankrupt.

12. To GAE, or GANG, *to the bent*, to abscond, Clydes.

13. To GAE, or GANG, *up the gate, v. n.* To die, to go to wreck; a phrase slightly ludicrous, Clydes.

14. To GAE *one's way, or gait*. To depart, to go about one's business, S. V. GAIT.

15. To GAE *with*. To fail. *He's gane awa with*, he's gone all to wreck, S.; i.e., every thing is gone against him.

A.-S. *with*, contra, adversus; as, *with magan*, contra valere; *with don*, contra facere; *with-gan*, or *-gaen*, contra-ire, oppugnare.

[GAE-BY, *s.* A slight, the cold-shoulder, a mere pretence of doing; as, "He gied me the *gae-by*," Clydes.]

GAE-DOWN, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S. *A gude gae-down*, a keen appetite, S.

2. A guzzling or drinking match, S.

"He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had w' the fowmarts and the tod's, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en!" Guy Mannering, ii. 11.

GAE-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle, often about a small affair, Roxb.; [labour, difficulty, Banffs.] *Ca-through*, synon.

GAE-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble, Lanarks.; from the idea of *going to*, or engaging with each other. *To-gäin*, synon.

2. A drubbing, *ibid.*

[**GAA, GAD, s.** A small rainbow in the sky portending bad weather, Ork. and Shet. Isl. *galadr*, *vitiatius*.]

[**GAA, s.** A defect, blemish. V. **GAW, s.**

[**GAA, s.** The gall of an animal. V. **GAW, s.**]

[**GAA, v.** To gall. V. **GAW, v.**]

[**GAABRIL, s.** A big, uncomely person of ill-natured disposition.]

[**GAA-BURSEN, adj.** Short-winded, Banffs. Isl. *gall*, *bilus*. Ork.]

GAADYS, s. pl.

"It sets you well to slaver, you let such *gaadys* fall," S. Prov.; "ironically signifying that what he is saying, or doing, is too assuming for him," N.

What Kelly means by rendering this "hanks," I know not. The only term that might seem allied is A.-S. *gaad*, *gad*, stimulus, whence E. *goad*; q. "the saliva descends as if it were in rods." But still the allusion would seem unnatural.

[**GAA-GRASS, s.** A plant which grows in burns; it is boiled and the liquor given to cattle as a cure for gall-sickness, Gl. Ork. and Shet.; Isl. *gall*, *bilus*.]

[**GAA-KNOT, s.** A tight knot, not easily loosened, Ork.; Isl. *galli*, a defect.]

[**GAAN, v. n.** To stare, to gaze vacantly, S.; Isl. *góna*, *id.*]

GAAR, GARR, s. 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond, S. B.

The term, as thus used, would seem to be originally the same with Yorks. "*gor*, miry, dirty;" Clav. Dial. Gael. *goorr*, dirt.

2. The rheum that flows from the eyes, when in a hardened state, S. B.

A.-S. *gor*, coenum, dirt, mire; Flandr. *goor*, limus, lutum. Su.-G. *gor*, pus, matter proceeding from a wound. E. *gore* is radically the same.

[**GAAT, s.** A boar, Ork.; Isl. *galti*, *id.*]

GAB, s. The name given to the hook, on which pots are hung, at the end of that chain called the *Crook*, Clydes.

C. B. *gob*, what stays or bears up; whence perhaps *gobed*, a hand-iron.

GAB, s. 1. The mouth, S.

"Ye take mair in your *gab* than your cheeks can had; Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 86.

—In flowing numbers I shall sing, "Approves:"
If not, fox-like, I'll thrav my *gab* and gloom,
And ca' your hundred thousand a sour plum.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 323. V. WEIRDED.

2. The taste, S.

Be that time baunocks and a shave of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please;
Might please the daintiest *gabs*, were they sae wise,
To season meat with health, instead of spice.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

Ir. *gob*, a beak, bill, or mouth; or *cab*, the mouth. V. **Gob.**

To STEEK THE GAB, to be silent, Aberd.

Or tent me, Billie, gin ye like
To say, fa'se tongue ye lied,
An' a' the night your *gab* to steek
Syne we'se be shortly greed.
—His menseless *gab* was fairly steeket,
I trow for ance he got it.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 134. 136.

To GAB, v. n. 1. To *gab off*, to mock, to illude; [to lie; part. pr. *gabbin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; part. pa. *gabbit*, *lied*.]

And when Ferandis modyr herd
How hyr sone in the bataill ferd;
And at he swa wes discomfyt;
Scho resyt the ill spyryt als tyt:
And askyt quhy he *gabyt* had
Off the anser that he hyr mad?

Barbour, iv. 290, MS.

"Spoke vainly," Pink. But this does not express the meaning. The very same idea is conveyed as by Su.-G. Isl. *gabb-a*, A.-S. *gabb-en*, deridere, illudere. The phrase, *gabyt off*, is very similar to one in which the Su.-G. *s.* occurs. V. the *s.*

Gabbin has been used much later in the sense of jeering, mockery. V. the *s.*

C. B. *goapa*, *jocari*, *goapaer*, *irrisor*; Fr. *gabber*, to mock. As Ital. *gabbo* signifies sport, a joke, *gabbare* is to illude. Ihre, vo. *Gabb*, mentions E. *gibe*, Belg. *gabber-en*, *nugare*, and L. B. *gabator*, Isidor. *gabarus*, *insulsus*, as cognate terms. Junius refers E. *gabble* to the same origin. But this seems more immediately allied to Isl. *geijl-a*, *blaterare*.

[2. To assail with impertinent language, to answer impertinently, Clydes.]

3. To prate, to talk idly, S.

"To *gab*, (a corruption of) to gabble." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 84.

In the same sense it is used by Chaucer—

Ne though I say it not, I n' am not lefe to *gabbe*.
Miller's T., 3510.

Chaucer also uses it as signifying, to lye; *Gabbe* I of this?—Num id mentior? Boeth. Lib. 2. Also, Gower.

————— *Gab* nought
But telle, if euer was thy thought
With fals Semblaunt, and Couerture.

Conf. Am., Fol. 38, a.

This term has been used in O. E. in a bad sense even before the time of Gower and Chaucer.

"*Gabben*, *menior*. *Gabbar*, *mendax*. *Gabbinge* or lye, *mendacium*." Prompt. Parv.

4. It is sometimes used indefinitely, as signifying to speak, S. B.

—Ye and I have had a trock
This forty year.
Sae what I gab in sooth er jeke,
Ye e'en maun bear.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 176.

GAB, *s.* 1. Prating, saucy talking. *A gude gift of the gab*, a great deal to say, facility in talking, *S.*, now sometimes used, rather ludicrously, but without any intended disparagement; although it had originally been applied in a bad sense.

2. Entertaining conversation, [ability in repartee], *S.* It may, however, signify gibes.

Some unco blate, and some w' gab,
Gar lasses hearts gang startin.

Burns, iii. 126.

Gaber, in the language of old Fr. romance, signifies to tell a ludicrous or entertaining story. The story told was called *gab*. This term occurs in the Roman de Galien, quoted in Menagiana, Tom. i., p. 110. *Le Roman*, it is said, appelle cela *gaber*. *Les treze gabs* qu'on y lit sont autant de rodomontades. The account refers to Charlemagne and his twelve Peers. Hence the writer speaks of thirteen *gabs*.

Su.-G. gab, *irrisio*, *The giorde gab* of them; They mocked them; 2 *Cron.*, xxx. 10. *C. Br. goab, goap*, id. *V. the v.*

GABBED, GABBIT, *adj.* "That hath a great volubility of the tongue," Rudd. Thus, *a gabbit chit*, a child that has much chat, *S. B.* Hence,

Auld-gabbit, sagacious, *S.* *synon. auld-mou'd.*

—Resembling a late man of wit,
Auld gabbet Spec., wha was sae cunning,
To be a dummie ten years running.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.

GABBER, GABBIE, *s.* A prater, one who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation, *Clydes.*, *S. B.*

"*Gabber*, an idle talker;" *Gl. Sibb.*

Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
Wi' scaddit heart.

Tarras's Poems, p. 136.

[GABBIN, *adj.* *V. GABBY.*]

GABBIN, GABBING, *s.* 1. Illusion, mockery; [lying, falsehood, deceit; *gabbingis*, lies. *Barbour*, iv. 768.]

I said that thy sene suld ga
To Paris, and he did richt swa;
Folowand sic a mengye,
That neur, in his lyf tyme, he
Had sic a mengye in leding.
Now seis thou I mad na *gabbing*.

Barbour, iv. 300, MS.

2. Jeering, raillery.

At bughts in the morning nas blyth lads are scornin,
The lasses are lenely, dowie and wae;
Nae daffin, nae *gabbin*, but sighing and sabbing, &c.
Flowers of the Forest, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

3. Idle prating, *S.*

Was it not eik as possibill Eneas,
As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas?
Quhilk is na *gabbing* natly, nor na lye.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6. 42.

Hero the word might perhaps be rendered as in sense 1.

A.-S. gabbung, derisio, illnsio; *Isl. gaabbun*, delnsio.

GABBY, GABBIE, GABBIN, *adj.* Chatty, loquacious, *S.* [*Gabbie* is also used as a *s.* *V. GABBER.*]

"It was a bit fine *gabby* thing, toddlin a' gate its lane." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 189.

And en condition I were as *gabby*

As either thee or honest Habby,

That I lin'd a' thy claes wi' tabby.—

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 335.

Altho' mair *gabby* he may be

Than Nestor wise and true,

Yet few will say, it was nae fan't

That he did him furbow.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

"—Yet he was a fine *gabby*, auld-farren early."

Journal from London, p. 2.

GABBIE-LABBIE, *s.* "Confused talking; the way in which we think foreigners talk when we know not their language;" *Gall. Encycl.*

V. KEBBIE-LEBBIE, v.

GAB-NASH, *s.* Petulant chattering, *Roxb.*; [*gab-gash*, *Clydes.*]

From *S. gab*, prating, and *Tent. knassch-en*, stridere; nearly an inversion of the *synon. Snash-gab*.

GABBART, *s.* "The mouthful of food which a bird is carrying to its young;" *Gl. Antiq. Roxb.*

This, if not a corr. of *E. gobbet*, a morsel, has been formed in the same manner from *gab*, the mouth; unless we should trace both to *Fr. gobeau*, a morsel.

To GABBER, *v. n.* 1. To jabber, to gibber, to talk incoherently, *S.*

Belg. gabber-en, id. Hence *E. gibberish*, if not rather from *Teut. gabberlatie*, nngae, Kilian. [*Isl. gabba*, to mock, *gab*, mocking, mockery.]

GABBIT, *s.* A fragment, a bit of any thing. *S. B.* *There's no a hale gabbit o't*, it is all to rags, *S. B.*

Gobet is used by *Wiclif* for bit, small portion.

"He hadde broke the cheynes and hadde broke the stockis to emale *gobetis*." *Mark v.*

Also by *Chaucer* in the same sense—

He said he had a *gobbet* of the saile
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jesu Christ him hent.

Profl. Pard., v. 23.

Fr. gob, gobeau, a lump, a morsel.

GABER, *s.* A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely fit for service, *Stirlings.*

This word has been imported from the Highlands; *Gael. gabhar*, "formerly, a horse;" *Shaw*.

GABERLUNYIE, *s.* "A wallet that hangs on the sides or loins;" *Ritson*. Hence *Gaberlunye-man*, "a wallet man or tinker;" id., "the man who carries the wallet on his back, an itinerant mechanic, or tinker, who carries in his bag the implements of his trade;" *Callander*.

— Ye're yet our young,
And ha' na lear'd the beggar's tongue,
To follow me frae town to town,
And carry the *Gaberlunzie* on.

—She's aff with the *gaberlunzie-man*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 166, 167.

On what authority *gaber* is rendered a wallet, I have not been able to learn. Sibb. expl. it "a basket or wallet," deriving it from Fr. *gabarre*, "originally a wicker boat covered with leather." But the only word that seems to have any semblance of affinity is Fr. *giberne*, a kind of sack used by Grenadiers for carrying their grenades; Dict. Trev.

GABERLUNZIE-MAN, *s.* A *Blue-gown*, or beggar who wears the king's badge; also, a beggar with a wallet.

By some of the peasantry in Loth. this term is still used; but confined to a *Bluegown*, or beggar who wears the king's badge, and pronounced, according to the erroneous orthography, *Gaberlunzie*.

Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, a loin. Were not *gaberlunzie* so used as apparently to signify something from which the owner is denominated, it might have been supposed that the person had his name, q. A.-S. *gebeor*, hospes, and *lan*, egenus, i. e., a poor guest; or as in the song, the *poor man*.

GABEROSIE, *s.* A kiss, Roxb.; synon. *Smeeg*.

The first syllable may be from *Gab*, the mouth.

C. B. *goby*, however, signifies a recompense, wages, hire, and *osi*, to attempt; perhaps q. "to attempt or offer to give a recompense."

GABERS, *s. pl.* Shivers; applied to what is dashed to pieces, Perth.

GABERT, *s.* A lighter, a vessel for inland navigation, S.; from Fr. *gabare*, id.

"The freight from Glasgow is generally between 2s and 2s 6d the single cart, but those who take a great cargo [of coals] and employ *gaberts*, get them a little cheaper." P. Kilfinnan, Argyles. Statist. Acc., xiv. 256.

GABERTS, *s. pl.* 1. A kind of gallows, of wood or stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the rope of a draw-well is fixed, Ang.

2. Three poles of wood, erected and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay, Ang.

GAB-STICK, *s.* A spoon, Teviotd., Loth. "*Gobstick*, a wooden spoon, North." Grose; obviously from *Gab*, the mouth.

GACK, *s.* A gap, Fife; synon. with *Slap*, S.; as, "A *gack* in a hedge." [V. GAIG.]

C. B. Gael. *gag*, an aperture; a cleft, a chink.

GAD, **GAAD**, **GADE**, **GAUD**, *s.* 1. A rod, S.; pron. *gaud*.

"Ane rod is ane staffe, or *gade* of tynmer, quhair-with land is measured." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

2. A spear.

—"That thei wear found right often talking with the Skottish prikkers within les then their *gads* length a sunder." Patten's Acc. Somerset's Expedition, ap. Dalycly's Fragments, p. 76.

3. A fishing-rod, S. A.

4. A goad.

"Afflictions to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxe, a teacher of obedience." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1068.

Hence, *gadwand*, S., a goad "for driving yoke-horses or oxen;" Rudd.

In enery age wyth irne graith we ar boun,
And passand by the plewis, for *gadwandis*
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 25.

5. A bar of metal, of whatever kind, S.

"Fyw [five] silver *gadeis*, & tua sylner buttunnis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, v. 17.

"Gin they dinna hunger them out o' their haundin, they'll keep it. Ye'll draw an Englishman by the *gab* easier than drive him wi' an airn *gaud*." Perils of Man, i. 54.

This seems to be one of these Proverbs which denoted that national hostility which so long unhappily subsisted between those who were separated only by a river, or by an ideal line.

—"Be in me, but I put this *hetgad* down her throat," cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge." Waverley, ii. 126.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with E. *goad*; A.-S. *gaad*, *gad*, Su.-G. *gadd*, Isl. *gaddr*, stimulus, aculeus, a point or sting. In the second sense, one signification of the A.-S. word is retained; "the point of a weapon, spear, or arrowhead;" Somner.

GADMAN, *s.* The man or boy, who was formerly employed to direct oxen, (when four were used in a plough, or two horses and two oxen abreast): so named from the long *gad*, *gaud*, or pointed stick, by which these animals were impelled, S.

[**GADWAND**, *s.* A goad, whip, whipstock, Barbour, x. 232.]

GAD, *s.* A troop or band; a very old word, Roxb.

Teut. *gade*, socius, socia, *gad-en*, convenire, congregari; Su.-G. *gadd-a*, Moes.-G. *gaidd-ja*, id.

GAD of Ice, *s.* A large mass of ice, Dumfr.

Isl. *gadd*, nix condensata, et in callum obducta; G. Andr.; Nix pedibus compacta, Verel.; Terra congelata et conculcata, Haldorson; apparently from *gadda*, coarctare, coassare.

TO GADGE, *v. n.* "To dictate impertinently, to talk idly with a stupid gravity;" Gl. Rams.

It sets ye well indeed to *gadje*!
Ere I t' Apollo did ye cadge,—
A Glasgow capon and a fadge
Ye thought a feast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 330.

GADMUSSIS, *s. pl.* V. ROUBBOURIS.

TO GADYR, **GADER**, *v. a.* To gather.

In-til the wyntyf folowand
Nest eftyr Ottyburne, of Scotland
The Kyng gert *gadyr* a cownsale
At Edynburgh. *Wynntown*, ix. 9. 5.

A.-S. *gaderian*, id. Seren. views this as allied to Isl. *gieadi*, res, opes.

GADDRYNG, GADDERING, *s.* Assembly; applied to a Parliament.

—To the lord the Brws send he
Word to cum to that *gaddryng*.
Wyntown, viii. 18. 113.

It is elsewhere used to denote the assembling of men, in the formation of an army. [V. Barbour, ix. 217.]

GADZA, *s.* Some kind of stuff; perhaps the same now called *Gauze*.

“*Gadza* of all sorts without gould or silver the elne
—xvi s. *Gadza* stript with gould and silver,” &c.
Rates, A. 1611.

O. Fr. *gaze*, “cushion canvas, tiffany,” &c. Cotgr.

[GAE, GA', *pret.* of GIE. Gave, Clydes.]

To GAE, *v. n.* To go. V. GA, GAE.

GAED, *pret.* Went, S.

“If ye be thinking of the wreek-wood that the callants brought in yesterday there was six unces of it
gaed to boil your parritch this morning.” The Pirate,
i. 95.

GAE, *s.* The jay, a bird; *Corvus glandarius*, Linn.

The Hobie and the Hedder-bluter
Aloud the *Gae* to be their tuter,
Thame to conduct and gyde.

Durel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 28.

Aloud, permitted, *allowed*.

This seems to approach to the more ancient orthography; Fr. *gay*, *gaey*, O. Teut. *gay*, *gaey*, id. perhaps from the lively humour and motions of this bird, Teut. Fr. *gay*, brisk, merry. The name of the *jack-daw* has probably a similar origin. This in Teut. is *gacke*, Germ. Sax. Sicamb. *gack*. Now *gack-en* is given by Kilian as synon. with *gheck-en*, to sport, to be playful, and *gack* with *gheck*, play; also, a fool, a mountebank. Isidore supposes that the jay is called *graculus*, a garrulitate. [V. under *gay* and *jay*, in Skeat's Etym. Diet.]

[GAE-LATTAN, *s.* Accouchement, Banffs.]

[A.-S. *ge-laecht*, seized, or *ge-laetan*, to let go.]

[GAEN, *part. pa.* Gone, departed, S.]

[GAEN-AFORE, as in, “Yea, lamb, he's *gaen afore*,” that is, he has fallen over the banks or cliffs. Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

[GAEN-AWA'. Dead, departed, Clydes.]

GAF, GAFF, *pret.* Gave.

Than all thair *gaf* assent thartill.
Barbour, xv. 460, MS.

—Gret giftis to thaim *gaff* he.
Barbour, xviii. 544, MS.

[*Gaf the bak*, turned their backs, fled, *Barbour*, xviii. 323.]

To GAFF, *v. n.* To talk loudly and merrily, Roxb.

This is given as synon. with *Gab*, and *Gabble*, Gl. Sibb. vo. *Gab*.

[GAFF, *s.* Loud, rude talk, impertinence, Clydes.]

GAFFER, *s.* A loquacious person, *ibid.*

“*Gaffer*, garrulous or talkative person;” Gl. Sibb.

GAFF, *s.* [A light harpoon used by fishers, consisting of a rod or staff armed with a sharp hook.]

“Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with *gaffs*, spears, leisters, &c., is very injurious to the legal fishing, and is practised with impunity, over various parts of the country.” Prize Essays, Highland Society, ii. 409.

This may be the same with *Gaff* mentioned by Phillips, as signifying “an iron-hook to pull great fishes into a ship.” It seems to have the same origin with GAVELOCK, q. v.

The name *Gaff-net*, however, is given in S. to the largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in Tweed.

To GAFFAW, GUFFA, *v. n.* To laugh aloud, S.

—To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye
An evening, and *gaffaw*.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

GAFFAW, GUFFA, *s.* A loud laugh. V. GAFF.

GAFFOL-LAND, *s.* 1. Land liable to taxation, Roxb.

2. Also denoting land rented, *ibid.*

A.-S. “*gaffold-land*, *gaful-land*, terra censualis, land liable to taxes; rented land, or land letten for rent.” Somner. *Gafol*, exactio.

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, *s.* A furrow for a run of water, q. for letting the water go; Loth.

[GAG, GAGGER, *s.* 1. A filthy or ugly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid.]

[2. A large, rugged cloud.]

[3. A deep, ugly cut, or large festering sore, Banffs. Gl.]

[GAGGER, *v. a.* To cut or wound deeply, or in an ugly manner; *part. pr.* *gaggerin*, *gaggeran*, used also as a *s.* Banffs. Gl.]

To GAG, GEG, *v. a.* To play on one's credulity, a cant term used in Glasgow. It is pronounced *Geg*.

“*Gagging*—signifies, as its name may lead you to suspect, nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper.” Peter's Lett., iii. 241.

GAG, GEG, *s.* The thing imposed on the credulity of another, *ibid.*

“Whether the *gag* come in the shape of a compliment to the *Gaggee*,—or some wonderful story, gravely delivered with every circumstance of apparent seriousness;—the principle of the joke is the same in its essence.” *Ibid.*, p. 242.

GAGGEE, *s.* One who is imposed on by another in the manner described above, *ibid.*
V. GAG, *s.*

GAGGER, s. The person who carries on this illusion, *ibid.*

"The solemn triumph of the *gagger*, and the grim applause of the silent witnesses of his dexterity, are alike visible in their sparkling eyes." *Ibid.*, p. 142.

GAGGERY, s. 1. Deception practised in this way, *ibid.* V. p. 107.

From what is said above, under the verb, the writer seems to view it as a peculiar application of the E. word. But I hesitate very much as to this origin. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of the S. v. *to geck*, to deride, if not borrowed from the game called "Smuggle the *Geg*." V. *GEG*.

It is singular that Isl. *gag-r* signifies impudicus; and *gayare*, sciolus imprudens, immodestus sycophanta, scurra; G. Andr. *Gaegr*, dolus, *gaegiur*, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

To GAGOIUN, v. a. To slander, to dishonour.

Yet and thou glaike *gagoiun*
The truth, thou sall come downe.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 9.

"Dally with a *gagui*, Fr. fille de joie;" Lord Hailes. *Gagioun*, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 167.

Fr. *gouge* is used indeed to denote a soldier's trull, and *gouguer* signifies to be frolick, merry, &c., to enjoy all wished delights. But the meaning may be; "If thou either trifle with the truth, or slander it." C. B. *gogan*, to slander, to satirise; *Bullet*.

O. Fr. *goguy-er*, *gogoy-er*, *goguy-er*, *gogu-er*, moquer, plaisanter. *Gogue*, raillerie, plaisanterie; *Roquefort*.

GAIBIE, s. A stupid person, *Roxb.*

Perhaps it might seem to be the same with *Gebbie*, the crop of a fowl, as denoting one who knows only how to fill his maw; or from Su.-G. *gabb-a*, irridere, q. one who exposes himself to derision. But it is more probably, as being a Border word, from Dan. *gab*, "a silly man or woman, a hooby, a simpleton," *Wolf*; from *gab-er*, to gape, to yawn.

GAID, pret. Went, S.

—"Hee *gaid* to the cross." *Bruce's Serm.* on the Sacr., H. 7, a. V. *GA*.

GAIDIS, s. pl. Tricks; Legend. Bp. St. Androis. V. *GAUD*.

GAIG, s. "A rend or crack in flesh brought on with dry weather." *Gall. Encycl.*

C. B. *gag*, an aperture; *gagen*, a cleft, a chink; a chap; *Owen*. Ir. *gag*, id. V. *GEG, v.*

To GAIL, GALE, v. a. "To pierce, as with a loud and shrill noise. Isl. *at gal-a*, aures obtundere;" *Gl. Sibb.*

I am at a loss whether to view this as an active use of *Gale, v.*, or of *Gell*, to tingle.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To break into chinks; applied to inanimate objects, as unseasoned wood; *Roxb.*, *Ayrs.*

GAIL, s. A chink, *ibid.*

This is merely a variety in the pronunciation of *Gell*, v. and s., q. v.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To ache, *Roxb.* V. *GELL, v. 1.*

GAIL, GA'ILL, s. Gable, *Aberd.*; for S. *Gavel.*

—And o'er fell he, maist liks to greet,
Just at the eemost *ga'ill*
O' the kirk that day.

Christmas Be'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

In Ed. 1805, *gail* occurs. V. *GAVEL.*

[**GÄIN, GÄAN, part. pr. of v. to Gae, Clydes.**]

To GAIN, v. a. To fit; to suffice. V. *GANE.*

GAINAGE, s. 1. The implements of husbandry, *Roxb.*

2. The lands held by base tenure, by sockmen or *villani*; an old term, *ibid.*

Isl. *goegn*, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria, G. Andr. The term, however, is immediately connected with L. B. *gagnag-ium*, *gaenag-ium*, *ganag-ium*, *wanag-ium*, &c. It is indeed a term used in the E. law, properly denoting the instrument of husbandry; O. Fr. *gaignage*, id. V. *Cowel* and *Jacob*. The origin is supposed to be Su.-G. *gagn*, Isl. *gegn*, gain, profit.

GAIN-CUM, GAYN-CUM, s. Return, coming again.

—That wyth thame fra thine thai bare
Til Kyncardyn, quhare the Kyng
Tylle thar *gayne-come* made bydyng.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrows gan oppresse,
His woful herte in cair and hevynesse.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 159.

GAINCOMING, GAYNE-COMEING, s. Return, second advent.

—"The same religioun—they prechit and establisch it among his faithfull, to the *gayne comeing* of our Lord Jesus Chryst." *Answers of the Kirk*, A. 1565; *Keith's Hist.*, p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung,—not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*," &c. *Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, c. ii. a.

To GAINDER, (g hard), v. n. To look foolish, *Ettr. For.*

"Poor tafferel ruined tawpies! What are ye *gaandering* about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost?" *Perils of Man*, iii. 202.

Supposed to signify, to look like a *gander*. But it is perhaps originally the same with *GAINTER*, q. v.

GÄIN GEAR, 1. The moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from *stannin graith*, i.e., the fixtures, such as posts, &c.; *Fife.*

2. The phrase, *Gude gäin gear*, is used when all the implements about a mill are *going well*, S.

3. *Gäin gear* admits of a very opposite sense, when applied to persons. It denotes that they are going to wreck, S.

[**GAINESTAND, v. a.** To withstand; pret. *gainestood*, *Barbour*, xv. 298, x. 287, *Herd's Ed.*]

GAINGO, *s.* Human ordure, Ayr.; the same with *Geing*, *q. v.*

To GAINTER, *v. n.* To use conceited airs and gestures; *Gainterin'*, having the appearance of assuming conceited airs; Upp. Clydes. V. GAINDER, *v.*

GAINTERER, *s.* One who puts on conceited airs, *ibid.*

Isl. *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrare, to act the buffoon; *gante*, scurra; morio, fatuus; Su.-G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; *ganteri*, facetiæ, ludus.

GAIR, GARE, GORE, *s.* 1. A stripe or triangular piece of cloth, inserted at the bottom, on each side of a shift, or of a robe. It is pronounced in both these ways, S.

Amiddis quhom born in ane goldin chair,—
Was set a Quene, as lylie sweit of awair,
In purpou rob hemmit with gold ilk *gair*,
Quhilk gemmit claspis closed all perfitte.
Palice of Honour, i. 10.

His garment and his gite ful gaie of grene,
With goldin listis gilte on every *gare*.
Henryson's Test. Crescide, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

Mr. Pink. renders it *border*. But this does not express the meaning. The border and *hem* are too nearly allied. Here it may denote every *breadth*, or distinct division of the cloth in the robe. He has perhaps been misled by Johnson, who, after Skinner, renders *goar* "any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it;" from C. B. *goror*, ora superior.

The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not understood by Tyrwhitt.

A barme-cloth eke, as white as morowe milk,
Upon her lendes, full of many a *gore*.
Milneres T., v. 3237.

An elfe quene shal my lemman be,
And slepe under my *gore*.
Sir Thopas, v. 13719.

Mr. Ellis has entirely mistaken the sense of *gore*, as it occurs in an old love song.

Gainest under *gore*,
Hearken to my roun. *Spec. E. P.*, i. 111.

"*Gore*," he says, "appears to be the same with *gear*, dress, from the Saxon *gearca*, vestis."

We have both the form, and precise meaning, of our word in Isl. *geiri*, segmentum panni figura triquetra; G. Andr., a cutting of cloth of a triangular figure. The sense is varied in Teut. *gheere*, lacinia, sinus vestis, limbus. Another sense is added, however, which coincides with the former; Pars qua largoir, fit vestis; Kiban. Belg. *geer*, the *gore* of a smock; Sewel.

2. *Gare, gair*, "a spot or slip of tender fertile grass on a barren mountain or heath," Gl. Sibb.

He improperly refers to Teut. *gaer*, maturus, percoctus. For the denomination does not respect the fertility, but the form. *Gore*, as denoting "a small narrow slip of ground," occurs in some O. E. law-books. V. Cowel.

"The general production of this soil is heath intermixed with *gairs*, that is, strips of very fine grass." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl., iii. 524.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaist gane wi' a' the *gairs* i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37.

—"Stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, and a' the *gairs* that they used to sponge," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 38.

It is undoubtedly the same term that is still used in Iceland. Halderson, when explaining *geiri*, eegmentum panni figura triquetra, adds; Ita etiam in acclivitatibus montium, ab eadem figura vocantur *gras-geirar*; i. e., *gairs* of grass. Thus he renders *gras-geiri*, area oblonga, gramine obsita.

3. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue *gair* in a clouded sky, (synon. *bore*), a red *gair* in a clear sky, Roxb.

4. A longitudinal stain, a stain resembling a stripe or streak, Fife.

5. A crease in cloth, Loth.; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted.

[GAIR, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To streak, to become streaked, to dirty, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To crease, to become creased, Loth., Clydes.]

GAIRED, GAIRY, *adj.* 1. Having streaks or stripes of different colours, S. A *gairy cow*, a cow that is streaked on the back or sides.

2. Applied to ground. The *rigs* are said to be *gair'd*, when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow, Fife.

GAIRIE, *s.* The name given to such a cow.

First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank *Gairie*,
And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.
Kitson's S. Songs, i. 229.

GAIRIE-BEE, *s.* Apis terrestris, Linn. S. The A. muscorum is called the *Todler-tike*, and the A. hypnorum, the *Red-arsy bee*. Their names occur in the following puerile rhyme.

The *Todler-tike* has ne'er a good bibe,
Nor yet the *Gairie-bee*;
But the *Red-arsy* has the best bibe,
Allow'd among all the three.

GAIR, *adj.* Keen, covetous, S.; the same with *Gare*, *q. v.*

"He's a wee *gair*, I allow; but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, and there's ay something to get by key or claut frae the miser's coffer." Sir A. Wylie, i. 227.

GAIRDONE, *s.*

Na growine on ground my *gairdone* may degraid,
Nor of my pith may pair of wirth a prene.
Henryson's Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 3.

This word is overlooked by Lord Hailes. As the writer speaks of his *bran* and *breist* in the preceding line, this probably means arm; *q.* "no man sprung of the dust may undervalue the strength of my arm." Or perhaps *growine* is for *grume*. V. GARDIE.

GAIRFISH, the name given, in the vicinity of Dundee, to the Porpoise.

"At first sight, it would be thought beneficial to the salmon fishing, if a method could be invented, by which the porpoises, or *Gairfish* as they are called, which devour so many salmon, might be destroyed." P. Monifieth, Forfars. Statist. Acc., xiii. 493.

Gair Walur is one species of whale mentioned in Spec. Reg., c. 21, and by Verel. vo. *Hwalur*.

GAIS, *imperat.* Go ye, from *ga*.

Thus suld a prynce in battale say,
—'Cum on, falowis,' the formast ay.

A pryncis word of honestè
'Gais on, gais on,' suld nevyr be.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 374.

GAIS, *s.* Gauze.

"Mair, ane litle pece of *gais* of silvir and quhite silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

"Ane pair of slevis of *gais* of silver and reid silk." Ibid., p. 227.

Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvass;—also, the sleight stuffe, tiffany;" Cotgr. The latter is undoubtedly meant; as tiffany denotes silk gauze.

GAISHON, GESION, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin, Dumfr.

This word, according to the account given of it, conveys a very strange idea, or rather an incoherent mass of ideas. It is said to denote a skeleton covered with a skin; alive, however, but in a state of insanity. In Stirlings, it simply signifies a skeleton.

2. It denotes any thing considered as an obstacle in one's way; as the furniture of a house, &c., when in a disorderly state, Fife. Hence,

Ill-gaishon'd, mischievously disposed, Fife, synon. *Ill-muggent*, S. B.

An' John will be a *gaishen* soon;
His teeth are frae their sockets frown,
The hair's peel'd aff his head aboon,
His face is milk an' water grown.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

Moes-G. *us-gaisitho*, insanit, extra se positus est, (Mer. 3. 21,) is viewed by Junius as allied to the Runic or old Isl. *geisan*, grassatio, i.e., vis aliqua repentina, quae, injecto mortis aut gravioris alicujus periculi metu, periculum animum de statu suo demovet ac deturbat. Gl. Goth.

GAISLIN, *s.* A young goose. S. *geislin*, Ang. *gosling*, E. *gesling*, Lancash. Westmorel.

"If I may not kep goose, I shall kep *gaislin*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 20.

Su.-G. Dan. *gaas*, Isl. *gas*, *gæs*, a goose; Su.-G. *gaasling*, Germ. *gänselein*, a gosling.

GAIST, GAST, *s.* 1. The soul, the spirit.

The Erie Thomas, that qwhill than lay
In hard seknes, yhald than the *gast*
Til God, that wes of mychtis mast.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 5.

2. A spirit, a ghost, S.

All is bot *gaistis*, and elrische fantasyis;—
Out on the wanderand spretis, wow, thou cryis.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 25.

A.-S. *gaste*, Belg. *gheest*, Su.-G. Dan. *gast*, id. Manes *Gastæ dicti*, vulgo *Gaster*; Wormij Literat. Dan., p. 19.

3. A piece of dead coal, that instead of burning appears in the fire as a white lump, S.

It may have received this name, either as wanting life, or more probably, from its supposed resemblance to the *spirits* of the dead, who, it is believed, generally appear in white. This etymon is confirmed by the metaphor, *pale as ashes*, commonly used in the description of apparitions. In Sutherland, coal of this kind is called *Batchelor coal*; q. destitute of heat, or, unprofitable to society.

GAISTCOAL, *s.* "A coal that when it is burned becomes white." Gall. Eneyel.

GAIT, GATE, *s.* 1. A road, a way, S. A. Bor., Lineoln.

At Corssenton the *gait* was spilt that tide,
For thi that way behowed thaim for to ride.

Wallace, iii. 81, MS.

In this sense it is also used metaph.

It is richt facill and eith *gate*, I the tell,
For to discend and pas on down to hell.

Doug. Virgil, 167. 21.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

—Er this day thre dayes, I dare vndertaken,
That he worthe fetted that felon faste wyth chaines.
And neuer eft greus gome that goeth this ilke *gate*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 92, b.

It is still very frequently used in this metaph. sense, as denoting a mode of procedure, a plan of operation, S. "I trow, said I, Meg, it wad ha' been lang before your mither had set you to sic a turn? Aye, says she, we have new *gaitis* now, and she lookit up and lengh." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 261.

"Gate or way. Via." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. Isl. *gata*, semita, via.

2. An indefinite space, a little way, some distance.

Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.
Bot ix or x he kest a *gait* befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and schor.

Wallace, x. 43, MS.

3. A street, S. Yorks.

All curious pastimes and consaits,
Cud be imaginat be man,
Wes to be sene on Edinburgh *gaitis*,
Fra time that brautit began.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 5.

"Hence the names of streets in York, Stone-gate, Peter-gate, Waum-gate, &c. And so in Leicester, Humbaston-gate, Belgrave-gate," &c. Ray's Coll., p. 30.

"—The names of the streets—are the Castle-gate, the Braid-gate, the Overkirk-gate, the Netherkirk-gate, the Gallow-gate.—We almost never hear now of the Braid-gate and the Castle-gate. They are become universally the Broad-street and the Castle-street." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen,) xix. 183.

Moes-G. *gatvo*, platea; *Usgang sprato in gatvons jah staigos bawrgs*; Go quickly into the streets and lanes of the city; Luke xiv. 21. Su.-G. *gata*, O. Teut. *gatte*, Alem. *gazzo*, *gazza*, Germ. *gasse*, id. For what are the streets of a town or village, but just the *ways* leading through it?

According to the order which Ihre has observed, it might seem that he had considered *platea*, as expressing the primary sense of the word. But under that of *via*, iter, which he gives as the second, he says that he views this as unquestionably more ancient, and as most probably formed from the verb signifying to go. His idea has every appearance of being well-founded.

4. An expedition, especially of a warlike kind; used in the same manner as Su.-G. *faerd*,

especially when it is conjoined with *haer*, an army, war; and Fr. *journée*.

Than Schir Gawine the Gay
Prayt for the *journey*,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawane,
And prayt to the grete God to grant him his grace,
Him to save and to saif.—

Gawan and Gol., iii. 12.

[5. Method, manner, order, as, "I'm jist learnin', an' no in to the *gait* o't yet," "set them up this *gait*, man." Clydes.]

This word occurs in a variety of forms both in sing. and pl., in the same manner as *ways*, E. so as, in composition, to have the power of an adv. *Sa gat*, so, in such manner; Barbour. *How gats*, literally, what ways, i.e., in what manner; *ibid.* *Thus gatis*, Doug. S. after this manner. *Mony gatis*, in various ways, Doug. Virg. 476. 2. *Other-gates*, O. E. V. GAITLINS.

[6. To be *at the Gait* again. To be in good health again, recovered of a sickness; as, "Is yir loonie better?" "Hoot I, he's at the *gate* agehn, an' fell strong." Banffs.]

7. To *Gang* one's *Gait*. [To mind one's own affairs, to take one's own way in a matter.]

Ben Jonson uses it, in different instances, in his *Sad Shepherd*, the scene of which is laid in the North of England.

— *Gang thy gait*,
And du thy turnes, betimes. P. 143.

— *Gang thy gait*, and try
Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thyself. P. 145.

8. To *Go* or *Gang* the *Gait*, or, to the *Gait*. To go to wreck.

"O! it's a terrible expression, *I will pluck up the whole land*; not but that the ridges shall stand; but it shall be no more a land for you to dwell in, ye will go to the *gate*, few or none of you shall be left, *I will destroy the whole land*," &c. Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 9.

Perhaps it strictly signifies to go a-packing, to be forced to leave one's house and property.

[9. To *Gang* out the *Gait*. To run off, abscond, flee from justice; as, "Nae dout the shirra wants him, but he's *gaen* out the *gait*." Clydes.]

10. To *Ha'd* or *Haud* the *Gait*. 1. To hold on one's way, S.; [to be in good health, Banffs.]

"Hold ay your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall *ha'de* the *gate*, fail who will." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 22.

2. To prosper, to have success; a metaph. borrowed from one's "keeping the highway," (Gl. Rams.) or rather, holding straight on a road, S.

Resenius derives Isl. *gata*, a street, a way, from *gat-a*, perforare; as being an opening. But the conjecture

of *Ihre* seems more probable, that it is from *gaa*, to go, as Lat. *iter*, from *eo*, *it-um*, id. For what is a way, but the course which one holds in going or travelling?

[11. To *Keep* the *Gait*. To be in good health, to prosper, to succeed, Banffs.]

12. To *Tak* the *Gait*. To depart, to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind. Also, to flee, to run away, S. A child is said to *tak* the *gait*, when it begins to walk out, S.

The duerwe *toke* the *gate*,
And Mark he teld bidene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Kill-heads were red, and hews were every grown;
Yet with what pith she had she *taks* the *gate*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

R. Brunne uses this phrase, p. 141.

My sonne, myn heyre, that was coroued late,
Of his lif was my speyre, he myght haf *taken* the *gate*.

i.e., engaged in an expedition to the Holy Land.

To York the *gate* he *toke*, & souht Saynt Willism.

Ibid., p. 304.

Mr. Macpherson properly mentions the S. phrase, *Gang your gate*, begonc. Barbour uses a similar phrase, in the sense of departing, going away.

With that thair *gate* all ar thair *gane*,
And in thre partis thair way has tane.

Barbour, vi. 549, MS. V. How, s. 1.

And our poetical prince, James I.—

He said, Quhair is yon culreun knaif?

Quod sche, I reid ye lst him

Gang hame his *gaites*.—

Pebbis to the Play, st. 17.

This idiom was not unknown in O. E.

— *Ik man gede* his *weis*.

R. Brunne, Add. to Pref. CLXXXVIII

Gang your ways is also used, S.

"Jam in procinetu sum, I am now going to *tak* the *gate*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 36.

Spalding uses this phrase sometimes without the article. "Marischal upon the 9th of July rode down to Kelly, where he staid with his cousin the laird, till Monro *took gate* to Strathbogie." Troubles, ii. 233.

GAITIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed or broken in to the *gait* or road, S.

GAITLINS, *prep.* Towards, S. B.

"*Gatelins*, the way to;" Gl. Shirrefs.

GAITSMAN, GAITISMAN, *s.* One employed in a coal pit for making the passages.

—"Gaitismen, quho works the wayes & passages in the saids hewghis, ar als necessar to the awneris—as the coilhewaris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 509.

A GAITWARD, *adv.* Directly on one's way.

"After that the Lord of Mortoun had put the Regentis Grace a *gaitward*, purposed to have gone to Dalkeyth; bot seing thame of this town as farre furthe as Merchinstone vpon the borrow moore, drew neir hard in be Braid." Bannatync's Journal, p. 170.

GATEWARDS, *adv.* In a direction towards, S. B., q. directly in the road. V. OUT-ABOUT.

To GAIT, *v. a.* To set up sheaves of corn on end. Also, to set them up *gaitwise*, id., S. B.

As the sheave is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it, and making it stand; perhaps from Isl. *gat*, foramen, *gat-a*, perforare.

GAITIN, GATING, *s.* 1. A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, *S.*

"This *gating* has another advantage. The corn so set up can be preserved during rain, for a long time without vegetating." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 105.

2. A shock of corn thus set up, Roxb.

GAIT, *s.* A goat, *S.*

"Ye come to the *gait's* house to thigg woo;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 81.

Su.-G. *get*, A.-S. *gât*, Belg. *ghiete*, *gheyte*, Isl. *geit*, id.

GAIT-BERRY, *s.* Given as an old name for the bramble-berry, Teviotd.

Perhaps from *S. gat*, A.-S. *gât*, Su.-G. *get*, a goat; as the shrub itself, *Rubus fruticosus*, is in some parts of Sweden called *Bioern-bær*, or the bear's berry.

GAITER-TREE, *s.* An old name given to the bramble, Teviotd.

GAITEWUSS.

"And the avale & quantite of the said land to be modifeit, considerit & set be the sycht of nychtbouris of the said *gaitewuss* to the said land, and to pay the same within terme of law." Aberd. Reg., A. 1542, V. 18.

From the mode in which this seems to be written in the original MS., it creates some difficulty. But I am convinced that we have here two distinct words. The persons referred to must be neighbours, living in the same *gat*, i.e., street, or road, and those *wuss*, or most adjacent to the property in question.

GAIT GLYDIS.

—Quhair that mony gay gelding
Befoir did in our mercat ling,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
Tuelf *gait glydis*, deir of a preine.

Mailland Poems, p. 183.

Glyde is an old horse. *Gait* may perhaps signify small, puny, from *get*, a child. V. GLYDE.

[TO GAITHER, *v. a.* To gather, increase, Banffs.]

[TO GAITHER THE FEET. 1. To walk faster.

2. Spoken of infants beginning to walk, *ibid.*]

[TO GAITHER ANE'S SEL'. To amass wealth, to become rich, *ibid.*]

[GAITHER, *adj.* Rich, wealthy; as, "He's an aul' *gaitert* bodie," *ibid.*]

GAITLING, GYTLING, *s.* An infant, *S.* a dimin. from *GET*. q. v. [*Getling*, Clydes.]

The wives and *gytlings* a' spawn'd out
O'er middings and o'er dykes,
Wi' mony an unco skirl and shout,
Like bumbees frae their bykes.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

This seems to have been also written *gedling*, O. E., although used in an opprobrious sense. The passage in P. Ploughman, in which this term occurs, is curious, as shewing the ideas entertained in an early age with respect to the moral qualities of those who were begotten in bastardy.

—He made wedlocke firste, and hym selfe saide,
Bonum est ut unusquisque uxorem suam habeat propter fornicationem.

And they that othergates be geten, for *gedlings* ben hold,
As falce folke, fndlings, faytours and liers,
Ungratious to get good, or loue of the people,
Wandren and wasten, what they catche maye,
Agayne dowell they do euyl, & the deuyl serue,
And after their deatnes daye, shal dwell with the same,
But God giue hem grace here, hem selues to amende.

Fol. 45, a.

To GAIVEL, *v. n.* 1. To stare wildly; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Gaivellin'*, Roxb.

It seems radically the same with "*Gauve*, to stare about like a fool;—*Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face," A. Bor. Grose; and *S. Goyf*, *Gove*, &c., q. v.

2. To toss the head upwards and downwards, as a horse that needs a martingale, Loth.

[GAIVLE, *s.* The parts *a posteriori*, Banffs.]

[GAIVLE, GAIVEL, *s.* V. GAVEL.]

GAKIE, *s.* That shell called the Commercial Venus, or Venus Mercenaria.

"—*Gaikes*," Sibb. Fife, p. 135. "It is of this shell that the money of the American Indians, called Wampum, is made." *Ibid.*, N.

To GALASH, *v. a.* To mend shoes by means of a band round the upper leather, directly above the sole, *S.*

Undoubtedly allied to Fr. *galoche*, a wooden shoe. O. E. *galache*, denoted a low shoe with a latchet. "*Galeche* vndershoyng, crepita," [i.e., *crepida*]; "obstrigillum [obstragulum]; *Galloche*; *galach*, calopedium [calopodium]." Prompt. Parv. G. iij. a.

GALATIANS, *s. pl.* A play among boys, who go about in the evenings, at the end of the year, dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses, Glasgow; synon. *Gysards*.

To GALAY, *v. n.* To reel, to stagger.

—To Philip sic rout he raucht,
That thoct he wes off mekill maucht,
He gert him *galay* disyly;
And haid till erd gane fullyly,
Ne war he hynt him by his sted.

Barbour, ii. 422, MS. Edit. 1620, *stakker*.

A.-S. *gael-an*, ambigua animi reddere.

GALAY, *s.* "A kind of great gun: O. Fr. *galez*;" Gl. Lynds.

Then neid thay not to charge the realme of France,
With gunnis, *galays*, nor uther ordnance;
Sa that thay be to God obedient, &c.

Lyndsay's Ep. Nuncup. Works, iii. 179.

I cannot discover where Mr. Chalmers has met with this old Fr. word *Galez*. I have sought in vain for it in Cotgrave, Thierry, Leroux, Lacombe, Carpentier, and Roquefort. I therefore hesitate, whether the term does not merely signify galleys. The connexion with *ordnance* does not necessarily imply that *galays* were a species of ordnance. It seems rather to signify military preparation of whatever description.

[*Galay*, a galley, is used by Barbour both in the sing. and the pl. V. Skeat's Gl.]

GALBERT, *s.* "A mantle; Fr. *gabart*, *gabardine*, Cotgr.; O. E. *gaberdine*;" Gl. Lynds.

GALCOTT, GELCOIT, *s.*

"Ane new sark, ane *galcott* & ane pare of schonc." Aberd., V. 16.

"Ane *gelcoit* of quhit tertane." Ibid., V. 20.

"Ane *gelcol* of tertane work v sh. Scottis moné." Ibid. V. 19. Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with *galdeis* of agēt." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62.

This seems to denote the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. *Gaudia*, Rosariorum aliorumque hujuscemodi piorum instrumentorum globuli, quos percurrimus recitando *Ave Maria*.—Unum par de Pater noster de auro cum *Gaudiis* de cruallo;—et unum par de Pater noster de curallo cum *Gaudiis* de ambre. Rymer., A. 1415.

From the phraseology, *unum par de Pater noster*, it appears that *ane pair of beidis* is equivalent, denoting a complete rosary. Fr. *gaudez*, "prayers (whereof the Papists have divers) beginning with a *Gaudete*;" Cotgr. Under the word *Preculet*, which Du Cange expl. as synonym. with Fr. *Chapelet*, we find the expression, *Unum par Precularum de coral. cum 16 gaudeys ar genti deaurati*. Monast. Anglican., Tom. 3, p. 174. V. GAUDEIS.

GALDEIT, *part. pa.* Having small globes or *gaudeis*.

"Item, ane pair of beidis of jasp *galdeit* with gold." Inventories, ib.

[**GALDER**, *s.* and *v.* V. under **GALE**.]

[**GALDERIE**, *s.* A large room, a gallery, S. Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

[**GALDERIN**, *part.* V. under **GALE**.]

GALDOL-GYLD, *s.* 1. The payment of tribute, given as a term in some old deeds, Teviotd.

2. Expl. as also signifying usury, *ibid.*

This may be a corruption of A.-S. *gafol-gyld*, census; item, usura. But perhaps the term may be from Dan. *giællt*, Isl. *giæld*, which signify money, also debt, and *gilde*, duty, impost. *Ol* signifies drink or a feast. But I do not see what sense the terms could consistently bear, when combined.

GALDRAGON, *s.* Perhaps, sorceress.

"Come forth of the tent, thou old *galdragon*,—I should have known that thou canst not long joy in any thing that smacks of mirth." The Pirate, ii. 192.

As this designation is given to a pretended sybil or prophetess, it may be allied to Isl. *galdra-kona*, venefica, saga, from *galdur*, incantatio, and *kona*, fœmina.

GALDROCH, *s.* "A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person;" Gall. Encycl.

This might seem to be compounded of Isl. *galli*, vitium, naevus, and *droch*, homuncio.

To **GALE, GAIL**, *v. n.* To cry with a harsh note; a term applied to the cuckoo.

The gukkow *galis*, and so quhitteris the quale, Quhil ryveris reiridit, schawis, and every dale.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 26.

In May begins the gowk to *gail*.

Scott, *Evergreen*, ii. 187, st. 6.

The origin undoubtedly is Isl. Su.-G. *gal-a*, A.-S. *gal-an*, canere. But the term does not seem necessarily to imply much music in the note. For it is also rendered, vocem Galli emittere; G. Andr. I. hre. Dan. *gal-er*, to crow. Isl. *galldr* denotes the crowing of a cock, *gala*, to crow. *Gal-a*, aures obtundere, to stupify by noise, has been viewed as different. But, I suspect, it is radically the same word, thus applied, because of the original appropriation of the term to harsh music. I hre views this as the origin of Lat. *gall-us*, the name for a cock. Su.-G. *gaell-a*, and Germ. *gell-en*, sonare, seem to acknowledge this as their origin. Hence also E. *yell*.

In Prompt. Parv. we find the *v.* "*Galy*n, as crowes or rokes, [rooks]." But it is expl. by Cresco.

As the *s.* *Rane* has a striking resemblance to Heb. רנן, *ranah*, clamavit, and רנהו *ranah*, clamor, cantus, [V. RANE]; it may be worthy of remark, that *Gale* would seem to claim affinity with גול, *gool*, exultavit, and גיל, *geel*, exultatio; גילה, *geelah*, id. The learned Vitringa, on Isa. lxx. 19, has taken notice of the resemblance of Gr. α-γαλλ-ουαι, to leap for joy, and of the Belg. synonym. *guyt-en*, to the Heb. word.

The only instance I have met with, in which this *v.* seems to retain the original sense, is as used by Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 1357, where the nightingale is said to "cry and *gale*." Hence, as Tyrwhitt observes, the name *Night-gale*, or *Nightengale*, i. e., the bird that "sings by night."

Elsewhere he uses it to denote loud laughter.

The frere *lough* when he had herd all this—

And whan the Sompnour herd the frere *gale*—

Prolog. W. of Bathe, v. 6411. 6413.

Now telleth forth, and let the Sompnour *gale*.

Freres T., v. 6918.

[**GALDER**, *s.* A noisy, vulgar laugh, Shet. Isl. *galldr*, cantus.]

[To **GALDER**, *v. n.* To laugh in a loud noisy manner; also, to talk or sing boisterously; part. pr. *Galderin*, used also as a *s.*, Clydes. Shet. V. **GOLDER**.

To **GALYIE, GALLYIE**, *v. n.* To roar, to brawl, to scold, Ang.

Su.-G. *gaell-a*, Isl. *giæll-a*, to vociferate. V. **GALE**.

GALYIE, GALLYIE, GELLIE, *s.* A roar or cry expressive of displeasure, Ang.; *gowl*, synonym. Su.-G. *gaell*, vociferatio.

GALE, *s.* A *gale of geese*, a flock of geese, Teviotd. This is said to be a very ancient phrase.

Isl. *gagl*, signifies pullus anserinus, a gosling, and might be transferred to a breed of young geese. Or the term might originate from the noise made by a flock. Isl. Su.-G. *gal-a*, canere, aures obtundere, q. to deafen the ears with noise; *gaell-a*, sonare; *gal*, vociferatio; whence, as has been supposed, Lat. *gall-us*, a cock; as well as A.-S. *nightgale*, the bird that *sings by night*. The old phrase, in a MS. ascribed to Juliana Barnes, as appropriate to this fowl, has some resemblance; "A *gagylling* of geese;" although I suspect that this is equivalent to modern *cackling*, especially as Juliana was so ill-bred as to illustrate it by the following, "A *gagylling* of women." Book of Hawking, &c., Biog. Not., p. 26. I find it thus expl., indeed, by Skinner, who gives the phrase, "a *gagle* of

geys;" referring to Belg. *gaghel-en*, *glocitare instar anseris*. In Prompt. Parv. we have the same phrase; "*Gagginge* of gese, or ganders."

GALENYIE, s. A cevil, a quibble, a quirk.

"Than the consullis sett be *galenyis* to exoner and discharge the pepill of the aith be thaim maid." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 235. This corresponds with *cavilari cum tribunis*, Lat. It should have been rendered *tribunis* instead of *consullis*.

This seems to be the same term which was in a later age pronounced *golinyie*, q. v.; also *golinger*, and *gileynor*.

GALLACHER, (gutt.) s. An carwig, Clydes.; the *horn-golach* of the north of S.

[**GALLAFER, s.** A prattling sound, Shet.]

GALLAND, s. A young fellow. V. **CALLAN.**

GALLANT, adj. Large, of such dimensions as fully to answer the purpose intended, S. B.

"—Flae him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak a *gallant* tulchin for you." Journal from London, p. 2. V. **SAX.**

* To **GALLANT, v. a.** To shew attention to a female, to escort her from place to place; as, "I saw William *gallantin'* a young leddy," S.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as an E. word in the same sense, giving a single example. It is expl. by Kersey, "to court a woman in the way of a gallant."

From the E. s., q. to play the *gallant*, or Hisp. *galant-ear*, to pay court to a female; O. Fr. *galant-ir*, faire le galant; Roquefort, vo. *Galantiser*.

* To **GALLANT, v. n.** Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to *gallant* with them, Fife, Ayrs.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of *gallanting* over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentate that I shall not offend your Majesty by naming." The Steam-boat, p. 141.

In kirk-yard drear they may *gallant*,
An' mak his turf their fav'rite haunt,
Without a dread o' him to cant
O wicked deed.

Tarras's Poems, p. 143. Hence,

[**GALLANT, GALLANTER, s.** A woman who strolls about in the company of men, Clydes.]

GALLANTISH, adj. Fond of strolling about with males, S.

"Let the English, if they please, admit a weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, *gallantish* or imperious woman, to sway the sceptre of political dominion over millions of men, and even over her own husband in the crowd, —they shall meet with no opposition from the presbyterians; provided, they do not also authorise her to lord it, or to lady it, over their faith and consciences, as well as over their bodies, goods and chattels." Bruce's Dissert. on Supremacy, Life of Knox, i. 421, N.

GALLAN-WHALE, s. A species of whale which visits the Lewis or Long-Island.

"There is one sort of whale remarkable for its greatness, which the fishermen distinguish from all others by the name of the *Gallan-whale*; because they never see it but at the promontory of that name." Martin's Western Islands, p. 5.

GALLAYNIEL, s. A big, gluttonous, ruthless man, Roxb.

"Wae be to them for a pack of greedy *Gallayniels*—they haena the mense of a miller's yaud, for though she'll stap her nose into every body's pock, yet when she's fou she'll carry naething wi' her." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 207.

Cotgr. defines Fr. *galin-galois*, "a merry scabd whoreson."

GALLBUSHES, s. pl. "A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is exceedingly strong," &c. Gal. Encycl.

This appears to be the *Myrica Gale*, or *Gale*.

GALLEHOOING, s. A stupefying noise without any sufficient reason, Ayrs.

"Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit *gallehooings*," &c. Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaul-a*, boare, or *gaul*, stridor, and *ho-a*, properly conclamare greges. Or, the latter part of the word might suggest the idea of the *hue* and cry.

GALLEIR BURDE, s. A table used in a *gallery*, supported by a frame, which might be set up and taken down as conveniency required.

"I—causit tham graith me—ane reid bed dismemberit, ane tanny bed, ane reid chyre, ane reid covering of burde, and *galleir burde* with trestis." Inventories, A. 1577, p. 187.

This seems the same that is described p. 189, in the reduplicative list, as "the blak burde anamallit with gold, with ane dowbill standart;" and which is conjoined with "ane reid chyre of crammase velvot."

GALLEPYN, GALOPIN, s. An inferior servant in a great house.

"Christell Lamb, *gallepyn* in the kitching." Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

"'What *galopin* is that thou hast brought hither?' 'So please you, my lady, he is the page who is to wait upon—' 'Ay, the new male minion,' said the Lady Lochleven." The Abbot, ii. 178.

"You, who are all our male attendants, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court." Ibid., p. 188.

This term is evidently used as expressive of contempt in its application to a page. It must be the same with Fr. *galopin*, also O. Fr. *happelopin*, *wailopin*, *walopin*, domestique de cuisine, marmiton; goujat, bas valet Roquefort. *Gallopins*, "under cookes, or scullions in monasteries;" Cotgr. *Galopin*, vulgo dicimus famulum culinarium similisve conditionis adolescentulum; Du Cange.

In one use of the term, it seems equivalent to errand-boy. Petit garçon que l'on envoie çà et là pour différentes choses; Dict. Trev. This might seem its primary signification; as formed from *galop-er*, to run. It is singular, however, that Isl. *galapin* is expl. *Pu-sillus procax*.

GALLET, s. Used nearly in the same sense with E. *Darling*, Moray.

Gael. *gallad*, a lass, a little girl; Shaw. Shall we suppose that the designation had been originally complimentary, from *galla*, brightness, beauty?

GALLEY, *s.* A leech, Perth. V. GELL.

GALLIARD, *s.* V. GALYEARD.

GALLION, *s.* A lean horse, Tweedd.

To GALLIVANT, *v. n.* To gad about idly, Teviotd.; apparently corr. from *Gallant, v. n.*

GALLIVASTER, *s.* A gasconading fellow, including the idea of tallness, Aberd.

Probably allied to Gael. *galabhas* (pron. *galavas*), a parasite.

GALLOGLACH, *s.* Expl. "armour-bearer."

"Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business was always to attend the person of his master night and day, to prevent any surprize, and this man was called *Galloglach*; he had likewise a double portion of meat assigned him at every meal." Martin's West. Isl., p. 104.

Perhaps q. *giolla-gleac*, a fighting servant, from *giolla*, a servant, and *gleachd*, fight, conflict. Hence the term *Gallowglass*.

— The merciless Maedonwald—
(The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him) from the western isles
Of Kernes and *Gallowglasses* is supplied.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Ware says that those called *Gallowglasses* had axes and iron breast-plates, being infantry wearing heavy armour. Ant. Irel., c. 6. He gives another, and perhaps a better etymon, of the term, according to its original use, which seems to have been, not in the Hebudaë, but in Ireland. Supposing that these soldiers were armed after the English mode, he renders it q. *Gall-Oglach*, an "English soldier;" Ib. c. 21. Stanhurst says: "The *galloglasse* useth a kind of pollax for his weapon." Deser. Irel., c. 8. This writer gives a strange etymon of *Kerne*; "*Kigheyren* signifieth a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rake-hells, or the devil's blackgarde." *Keathern*, which is the original term, is expl. by a royal Glossarist of the 10th century, q. *kith-orn*, from Ir. *kith*, a battle, or, to burn, *guin*, to slay. V. Ware, *ibid.* *Kerns* is merely another form of *Cateranes*, q. v.

GALLOPER, *s.* A field-piece used for rapid motion against an enemy in the field.

"They likewise sent another detachment down the hollow that is full of trees, on the west side of Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard, on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them, and 'tis said kill'd about a dozen of them." Lord Loudoun's Acct. of the Battle of Preston. Trial of Sir John Cope, p. 139.

This seems to have been the term used by Scotsmen. For Sir John Cope, in his own account of this fatal and disgraceful action, calls these *field-pieces*.

"In the afternoon, the rebels sent a detachment down a hollow that is full of trees, on the north-west side of Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard; on which we advanced two *field-pieces*, which killed some of them, and soon dislodged them." *Ibid.*, p. 39.

GALLOWAY, *s.* "A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North;" Johns.

This word, I apprehend, is properly S. It seems to be generally supposed that the term had been borrowed from the county of that name in S. But it may be merely the Su.-G. and Germ. word, *wallach*, cantherius, corresponding to E. *gelding*, from *gall*, testiculus, or *gall-a*, Isl. *geld-a*, castrare. Ihre, however, thinks that the name originated from the *Wallachians*, who, he says, were the first to use horses of this kind.

GALLOWAY-DYKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the *Galloway-dike*." P. Auchterderran, Stat. Acc., i. 451. V. RICKLE-DYKE.

Sometimes, it would appear, this name is given to a double wall. "Inclosures, and the divisions of farms and fields, are formed commonly by the *Galloway stone-dyke*; which is sometimes a double wall without mortar, and is often raised to the height of six or seven quarters to the ell." P. of Glasserton, Stat. Acc., xvii. 587.

GALLOWES, *s.* 1. Expl. An elevated station for a view, Loth. If this be an oblique sense of the term used to denote the fatal tree, it is evidently a very odd one; as this station is meant to be the termination of one's prospects in the present life.

2. Three beams erected in a triangular form, for weighing hay, S.; synon. *Gaberts*.

GALLOWSES, *s. pl.* Braces for holding up the breeches, S.

GALLOWES-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a bad aspect; or the look of a blackguard, S.; like E. *Tyburn-looking*.

GALL WINDE, *s.* A gale, a strong wind.

"Behold and see how this world is like a working sea, wherein sinne like a *gall winde* or strong tyde carrieth many tribulations and destructions from countrie to countrie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 544.

In another place, the orthography is different.

"Our life like smoke or chaffe is carried away as with a *gale winde*, and yet we cannot consider." P. 1256.

The term is used as if it were an adj., from Isl. *gol*, ventus frigidior, Verel.; *gola*, flatus lenis et subfrigidus; G. Andr. Both the latter writer and Ihre view Su.-G. *ku*, gelu (cold), ventus acrior et cito transiens, as the root.

GALLYTROUGH, *s.* A name given to the char, Fife; elsewhere called the *red-belly*, *red-wame*.

"The *gallytrough*, or char, abounds in the loch [Lochleven].—They are never known to rise to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever." P. Kinross, Statist. Acc., vi. 167.

This is undoubtedly the same with *gerletroch*, mentioned by Sir R. Sibb. Piscis in Lacu Levino—*Gerletroch* dietus.

"The stalls of our market exhibit two other species of *Salmo*, brought from Locheven; the S. *Levenensis* of Dr. Walker, or Locheven Trout; and the S. *Alpinus*, Red Char, or *Gerletroch*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

Gallog is the Gael. name for a salmon trout, Shaw; and *deargen* or *tarragan* for char. *Gallytrough* might be viewed as comp. of both terms. V. RED BELLY.

GALMOUND, GALMOUDING. V. GAMOUNT.

GALNES, *s.* "Ane kind of mendis, assithment or satisfaction for slauchter," Skene.

"Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sall haue the Kelchyn, and her friend sall haue the *Cre* and *Galnes*." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 33, § 5.

According to Dr. Macpherson, "*Galmes* is a Gaelic word, and means a pledge, or compensation for any thing that is carried away or destroyed."—Gael. "*Gial* is a pledge, and *Meas* an estimate." Critical Dissert., p. 13.

Ir. *gal*, kindred, and *nas*, death, or *neas*, a wound. Gael. *Geall*, however, signifies not only a pledge, but the price paid for a crime.

To GALOPE, *v. n.* To belch, to eruct; an old word, Teviotd. Kersey gives *Galpe* as an O. E. word of the same signification.

GALOPIN, *s.* V. GALLEPIN.

GALORE, *s.* Plenty. V. GELORE.

To GALRAVITCH, *v. n.* To feed riotously, Ayr. V. GILRAVAGE.

[GALSOCH (*ch* gutt.), *adj.* Fond of good eating, Banffs. V. GULSOCH.]

GALT, *s.* A young sow, when castrated; also *Gilt*, *Gaut*, Roxb.

This pig, quhen they hard him,—
Thay come golfand full grim,
Mony long tuthit bore,
And mony *galt*, come befor.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 160.

It appears that, when this singular poem was written, these two words were viewed as bearing different senses.

Many *galt* mony *gilt*,
Come let the pig to be spilt. *Ibid.*, v. 179.

i. e. "came to prevent the destruction of the sow."

Su.-G. *gallt*, sus exsectus et adultus, from *gaell*, testiculus, or rather immediately from *gaell-a*, castrare, to *geld*. But *gylla* signifies a young female of this species, porcetra, Ihre; A.-S. *gylte*, suilla, vel sucula, Lye; Teut. *ghelte*, sus castrata, porca castrata, et porcetra, Kilian. He subjoins E. *galte*. But in the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, A. 1514, suella is rendered "a *gylte*." *Gylt swyne* is translated by the same word, *ibid.* "*Galte swyne*. Nefrendus." Prompt. Parv. L. B. nefrendis, a weaned pig.

[GALTI, *s.* A pig, Shet. Isl. *galti*, id.]

GALY, *s.* Expl. "reel; abbrev. of *Galliard*, a quick dance." Gl. Sibb.

GALYEARD, GALLIARD, *adj.* 1. Sprightly, brisk, lively, cheerful.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful *galyeard* in thare bardis and werely wedis.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 34.

"Among our yeomen, money at any time, let be then, uscs to be very scarce; but once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a-day, they were *galliard*." Baillie's Lett., i. 176. "Brisk, lively," Gl.

2. Wanton. Rudd. gives this sense; and it seems to be that of the following passage:—

The *galyeard* grume gruntschis, at gamys he greuis.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 38.

Fr. *gaillard*, id. But this must be traced to A.-S. *gal*, Teut. *gheyl*, lascivus; Isl. *gjael-a*, illicebri inescare, Su.-G. *gelning*, juvenis lascivus.

GALYEARD, GALLIARD, *s.*

"William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter.—His *nom de guerre* seems to have been derived from the dance called *The Galliard*. The word is still used in Scotland to express an active, gay, dissipated character." *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 230, 231.

GALYARTLIE, *adv.* In a sprightly manner.

Thow saw mony ane fresche galland,
Weill ordourit for ressaung of thair quene;
Ilk craftsman with bent bow in his hand
Full *galyardlie* in schort cleithing of grene.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 293.

GAM, *adj.* Gay, sportive, cheerful.

Now wo, now weill, now firm, now frivolous,
Now *gam*, now *gram*, now lous, now defyis;
Inconstant warld and quheill contrarious.

Palice of Honour, i. 6.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps *angry*; A.-S. *gram*, ira, molestia. *Grame* is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. *Gam* is from A.-S. *gam-ian*, ludere, or Isl. [*gamna*, to amuse, *gaman*, fun, joke, amusement.]

GAM, *s.* A tooth, S. B. *gammes*, pl. This is rendered *gums* by Rudd., whom Sibb. follows.

His trew companeous ledis of the preis,
Harlaod his very limbis dolf as lede,
For sorow schakkand to and fro his hede,
And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis,
With bludy *gammis*, led him to thare schyppis.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 34.

Dentes is the word used by Virg. This also is the sense in the passage quoted by Rudd. where a lion is described tearing a roe or hart:—

And al the beistis bowellis thrymlis through,
Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude,
His gredy *gammes* bedyis with the rede blude.

P. 345. 31.

As it is with his teeth that the lion *thrumlis* through or penetrates the bowels, Doug. would scarcely say that the *gums*, which are naturally red, were *bedyed* with blood. Besides, the epithet *gredy* with far greater propriety applies to the teeth, than to the gums.

It is used in the same sense in a silly poem by Clerk—

Quod scho, my clip, My unspaynd lam,
With mithers milk yit in your *gam*.—

Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

The word is still common in Ang. It seems especially to denote a large tooth. Thus they say, *gredit gums*, large teeth; sometimes, *gams o' teeth*.

The only word which this seems to resemble, is Gr. γομφος, dens molaris. A.-S. *gom-teth* has the same seuse; but apparently from *gom-a*, palatum, gingiva.

[GAM, *adj.* Overlapping and twisted, applied only to the teeth, Gl. Banffs.]

It seems properly to denote "any thing set awry;" as "one tooth over before another;" Gl. Nairn.

[GAM, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To cause the teeth to grow twisted and overlapping.

2. To grow twisted or overlapping, *id.*]

[GAMMT, GAMT, *part. adj.* Having the teeth overlapping each other, *id.*]

[GAM-TEETHIT, *adj.* Having *gam* teeth, *id.*]

GAMALD, *s.* Appar., an aged sow.

They come golfand full grim—

—Mony grit gunnald,

Gruntillot and *gamald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 162.

Su.-G. and Isl. *gamal*, vetus, A.-S. *gamol*, Dan. *gamel*, *id.*, A.-S. *gamele*, senex.

GAMALEERIE, *adj.* The same with *Gamareerie*, Fife, Perth. ; applied both to man and beast; and conjoining the ideas of big-boned, lean, long-necked, and having a stupid look. In these counties, *Gamaleerie* is the more common form of the word.

GAMALEERIE, *s.* A foolish person, Perth. ; *Gilliegapus*, synon.

According to this orthography, the term seems to claim a very ancient origin. Isl. *gamal-aer* signifies an old dotard; Pro senio delirus, G. Andr., p. 83. Pro aetate nulli rei amplius utilis; Verel. Ind. Delirus senex; *Hann giordist nu gamalaer*, Coepit pro senio delirare; Olav. Lex. Run. From *gamal*, old, and *aer*, insane. Gael. *gamal* signifies a fool, a stupid person.

There is every reason to suppose that this is the most ancient sense of the term.

GAMAREERIE, *adj.* 1. Tall, raw-boned and awkward, having somewhat of a grisly appearance; appropriated to a female, S.

Perhaps from E. *gammer*, a term applied to a woman. Or, V. GIMMER.

2. Foolish, Fife.

GAMASHONS, GRAMASHIONS, *s. pl.* "Gaiters," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 690.

This is originally the same with *Gamesons*, *q. v.*, although now appropriated to covers for the legs somewhat different from those to which the term was formerly applied.

GAMAWOW, *s.* A fool, Perth.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gamal*, *id.*, or Isl. *gamna*, jocare.

GAMBET, *s.* A gambol, the leaping or capering of one dancing.

Vpstert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubl brangillis and *gambettis*,
Dansis and roundis trasing mony gatis.

Doug. Virgil, 476. 1.

Gambade occurs in O. E. In an account of the marriage of the daughter of Henry VII. to James IV. of Scotland, written by John Young, Somerset Herald, A. 1502, this word is used to denote the capering motions of a high-mettled horse.

"The Erle of Northumberland—was mounted upon a fayr courser; hys harness of Goldsmythe warke, and thorough that sam was sawen small bells that maid a mellodious noyse, without sparyng *gambads*."

Elsewhere it seems to denote ceremonious reverence or obeisance.

"Before the said Scottysmen passed the Lords, Knyghts, and Gentlemen, makynge *gambaudes* to the grett gowre;" i. e., to the splendid company, which represented the kingdom in general, as welcoming the Queen; from Fr. *gorre*, gorgeously, pomp, magnificence.

Perhaps both *gowre*, and Fr. *gorre*, are allied to Isl. *gaar*, vir insolens (Gr. *γᾰυρ-ος*, superbus); *gaura gamy*, insolentias et strepitus; G. Andr., p. 85.

Downwards it is added; "The said Lord of Northumberland maid his *devor* at the departynge, of *gambads* and *lepps*, as did likewise the Lord Serop the Father, and many others that returned ageyn, takynge ther *congie*." Leland's Collectan. Vol. IV., p. 276, 281. Edit. 1770.

Fr. *gambade*, Ital. *gambata*, crurum jactatio; from *gamba*, Fr. *gambe*, crus.

GAME, *adj.* Lame; applied to any limb or member that is so injured as to be unfit for its proper use. *A game leg*, a leg hurt by accident, so as to make the person lame, Roxb.; also Northumb.

Apparently a cant term, originated from the circumstance of *game-cocks* being frequently lamed.

[In the West of Scotland, and also in Banffs., *game*, in the sense of bold, impudent, bardy, is applied to a woman of easy virtue.]

[GAME, *s.* Courage, pluck, endurance, Clydes., Banffs.]

GAMESONS, GAMYSOONS, *s. pl.* Armour for defending the forepart of the body.

His gloves, *gamesons*, glowed as a glede;

With graynes of reve that graied ben *gay*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Mr. Pink. by mistake renders it "armour for the legs." But it scarcely differs, save in name, from the *acton* and *jack*. The *gameson* is defined to be "a thick coat made of linen and hards, or old patches quilted, and plated with steel." Chron. Colmar., A. 1298. *Grosé on Ant. Armour*, p. 247.

Fr. *gamboison*, a horseman's quilted coat. O. Fr. *gambeson*, *gaubeson*, *gobbison*. It appears in a variety of forms in old MSS.; *gambeso*, *gambesum*, *gambacium*, *wambasium*. The latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ. *wammes*, *wambs*, Belg. *wambes*, *wambeis*, thorax, from *wambe*, venter, as being properly a covering for the belly. V. *Wambs*, Wachter, and Cluver. Germ. Antiq., Lib. 1. c. 16, § 8.

To GAMF, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Galloway.

"*Gamfin*. Gaping, like an half-hanged dog," Gall. Encycl. V. GAMP, *v. 1.* and 2.

2. To be foolishly merry, Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *gamna*, jocere, delecto; or to *gempene*, ludificatio, sarcasmus, *gema*, *gemi*, *id.*

GAMF, *s.* "An idle meddling person," Gall. Encycl.

GAMFLIN, *part. adj.* Neglecting one's work from foolish merriment, S. B.

This may be from the same root with Su.-G. *gaf-ning*, a giddy or wanton person. In a sense nearly allied, young women are said to be *gamflin* with young men, when they pass their time in frolicsome discourse or in romping with them. It may be allied, however, to Su.-G. *gajfla*, to laugh aloud or immoderately.

[GAMMELOST, *s.* Old cheese, Shet. Dan. *gammel*, old, *ost*, cheese.]

GAMMERSTEL, *s.* A foolish girl; synon. with *Gaukie*, Lanarks.

GAMMES. V. GAM, 2.

GAMMOUNTS, GAMMONS, *s.* The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called *petit-toes*, Roxb.

It is expl. with still greater latitude, "Gamountis, limbs, all below the waist." Gl. Sibb.

From Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; whence *jambon*, E. *gammon*.

To GAMMUL, *v. a.* To gobble up, Fife.

Su.-G. *gam* denotes a vulture, and *mule*, the mouth or beak. But perhaps it may rather be viewed as a dimin. from the old Goth. retained in Isl. *gumm-a*, heluari, *gummi*, heluo, q. "to gobble up like a glutton."

GAMOUNT, GALMOUND, *s.* A gambol.

He bad gallands ga graith a gyis,
And cast up *gamountis* in the skyis,
The last came out of France.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27, st. 1.

Castand *galmoundis* with bendis and bekis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 266.

V. also Knox, p. 15, rendered *gambade*, Lond. edit., p. 16.

Hence *galmouding*, *gamboling*.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, *galmouding*, stendling bakuart & forduart." Compl. S., p. 102.

"Ab antiq. Fr. *jalme*, pro *jambe*; hence, *jalmade*, or *gealmade*, *gambade*;" Gl. V. GAMBETTIS.

To GAMP, *v. a.* 1. To gape wide, Roxb.

2. To eat greedily, to devour, to gulp, *ibid.*; synon. *Gawp*.

A wally dish o' them weel champit,—
How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*,
As clean's a bead.

On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, p. 154.

The verb *Gamp* is thus distinguished from *Gansch*. The latter refers to opening of the mouth, and the showing of the teeth; *Gamp*, to the opening of the throat, Roxb.

Teut. *gumpe*, (*gompe*) gurges; Isl. *giaeme*, however, signifies, hio, *pateo*, *capio*, and *giaema*, *gulu*, the gullet. This corresponds with the definite sense of *Gamp*, above mentioned. *Gumm-a*, to gormandise, and *gummi*, a glutton.

GAMPH, *s.* The act of snatching like a dog, Tweedd.; synon. *Hansh*, q. v.

The only similar term is Isl. *gambr-a*, *gannire*.

To GAMP, GAUMP, *v. a.* To mock, to mimic; Aysr.

GAMP, GAWMP, *s.* A buffoon, *ibid.* V. GAME, *v.*

GAMP, *adj.* Apparently,—playful, sportive.

In yonder town there wons a May,
Snack and perfyte as can be ony,
She is sae jimp, sae *gamp*, sae gay,
Sae capernoytie, and sae bonny.

Herd's Coll., ii. 23.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Gymp*, *v.* and *s.*, q. v.; Isl. *giamm*, *hilares facietie*; Haldorson.

To GAMPH, *v. n.* 1. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth, *ibid.*

2. To laugh loudly, Mearns.

Formed perhaps as a frequentative from Isl. *gamm-a*, *jocari*, *laetum reddere*; or rather *gamb-ur*, *blateratio*, idle talk; *Verba jactationis plena*; Olav. Sex.

GAMPH, *s.* An empty fellow who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

GAMPHRELL, *s.* A fool, Roxb.

2. A presumptuous forward person; Gl. Surv. Aysr. V. GOMRELL.

GAMPHER'D, GAWMFERT, *part. adj.* Flowery, bespangled, adorned; Aysr. V. GOUPHERD.

GAMYN, GAMMYN, *s.* Game, play, sport.

The gud King, upon this maner,
Comfort thaim that war him ner,
And maid thaim *gamyn* ec solace.

Barbour, iii. 465, MS.

A.-S. *gamen*, id. Su.-G. Isl. *gaman*, *laetitia*. V. GAM, *adj.*

GAN, *pret., used as an auxiliary.* Began, began to, did.

To Scotland went he than in hy,
And all the land *gan* occupy.

Barbour, i. 184, MS.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis ou ane,
And *gan* embrace half dede hir sister germane.

Doug. Virgil, 124. 18.

Thus it is used in O. E.

Age this thre lounderinges the king *gan* luther to be.
R. Glouc., p. 524.

"*Gan*, began," Gl. Thus it is also used by Lydgate.

This is evidently the *pret.* of A.-S. *gynan-an*, Germ. *ginn-en*, *incipere*; Moes-G. *du-ginn-an*, *uf-ginn-an*, id. Alem. *gonda*, *incept.* Wachter views Isl. *inn-a*, to begin, as the radical word. Junius thinks that *beginn-en* is from Teut. *be* or *bi*, signifying *to*, and *gan*, *gen*, to go. Ihre deems this conjecture not improbable; Lat. *ingredi* signifying to begin, to enter upon; and *initium* being from *ineo*. This seems much confirmed by the use of Belg. *gaan*, to go, in the same sense; *aan gaan*, to go to; to begin, to undertake; *gaande raaken*, to begin to stir, the part. being used. The *v. gaan* indeed is employed in a great variety of combinations, to denote entrance on any work; *gaan kyken*, to go and see, *gaan slaapen*, to go to sleep, &c. This is sometimes written *Can*, q. v.

GANAND, *part. adj.* V. GANE, *v.*

GANARIS, *s. pl.* Ganders.

Yit or evin enterit that bure offyce,—
Grit *Ganaris* on ground, in gudlie rayce,
That war demit but dont Denys dughty.

Houlate, i. 16.

A.-S. *gandra*, Gloss. Aelfr. *ganra*, *anser*; Germ. *gans*, id. It has been supposed that the name had its origin from the whiteness of the goose. *Candidi anseres* in Germania, *verum minores, ganrae vocantur*. Plin. Nat. Hist., L. x., c. 22. C. B. *cann*, white, V. Wachter, vo. *Gans*. Wynt. writes *gannyr*; Doug. *ganer*.

Thare was also ingrauit al at rycht
The siluer *ganer*, fichterand with loud skry.

Doug. Virgil, 267. 5.

GANDAYS, GAUNDAYS, the designation given to the last fortnight of winter (the two last weeks of January), and the first fortnight of spring, Sutherland.

A.-S. *gangdagus*, Norw. *gangdagene*, Su.-G. *gangdagar*, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery, called also A.-S. *gangweuca*, or the *gang-week*; because of the perambulations made around the bounds of parishes. In these the images of the saints, with torches and holy water, were carried; and prayers offered up for a blessing on the seed sown, and for preventing the incursions of evil beasts. Some learned writers view this as substituted for the Rubigalia, or Ambarvalia, (i.e., Amburbalia) of the heathen Romans, who made similar processions with the same design.

But the time of the *Gandays* does not correspond with that of the days of Rogation, either as to season or the duration. There were not only the little *Gandays*, but those called *micela*, i.e., *mickle* or great. The earliest of these was on the 25th of April.

We learn, however, from Wormius, that it appeared from ancient Norwegian historical manuscripts, that certain days in spring were called *Gang-dagene*, and that these fell in the month of March. *Fast. Dan.*, p. 159. The more ancient mode of writing this term in Norw. and Isl. MSS. was *Gagnadagar*. V. Gudm. Andr., p. 82, and Haldorsen. Hence it appears that *Gandays*, or *Gaundays*, had been retained in Sutherland from the ancient Norwegian colonists there.

GANDIEGOW, *s.* A stroke; also punishment; Shetl.

As viewed in the latter sense, this term may be allied to Isl. *gand-r*, veneficium; as no punishment was more dreaded, in an age of superstition, than that caused by magical influence. This, however, is quite uncertain. I see no satisfactory origin.

To GANDY, *v. n.* To talk foolishly in a boasting way, Aberd. [*Gannyie*, Banffs.]

[**GANDY**, *s.* A brag, vain boast, *ibid.* [*Gannyie*, Banffs.]

GANDIER, *s.* A vain boaster, *ibid.* [*Gannyie*, Banffs.]

GANDYING, *s.* Foolish boasting language, *ibid.* [*Gannyiein*, Banffs.]

Ganien, Banffs., is the corr. of this word, which is common over all the north of S.

Isl. *gante*, scurra, moria, ineptus; *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari; Su.-G. *ganteri*, ineptia.

To GANE, GAIN, GAYN, *v. n.* 1. To be fit, to be proper, to become. *Ganand*, part. pr.

—Lat it duel with the, as best may *gane*,
Within that wrechit corps, and thare remane.
Doug. Virgil, 377. 21.

Liklè he was, richt byge and weyle beseyns,
In till a gyde of gudly *ganand* greyne.
Wallace, i. 214, MS.

Gaynand price, a fit or sufficient price; *Acts Ja. V.*, c. 29.

2. To belong to.

This singil substance indifferentile thus *ganis*,
To thre in ane, and ilkane of thay thrs
The samyn thing is in ane maiesté.

Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 309. 24.

Goth. *gan-ah*, sufficit; Su.-G. *gagn-a*, Isl. *gegna*, prodesse; from *gagn*, commodum, utilitas, whence

E. *gain*. The first form in which we trace the *v.* is Moes-G. *gagig-an*, lucrari.

To GANE, *v. a.* 1. To fit, to correspond to one's size or shape. *That coat does nae gane him*, it does not fit him, as implying that it is too wide, or too narrow, S.

2. To wear with one, to last, the pron. added, S.

For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a pair of shoon then.
Clont the auld, the new sre dear;—
Ae psir may *gain* ye haff a year.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 174.

3. To suffice, S.

For I brought as much white monie,
As *gane* my men and me.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 66.

GANE, GAYN, *adj.* 1. Fit, proper, useful. *Gaynest*, superl.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help full gode,
And *gayn*. — *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

Thair of gromys wes glaid, gudly, and *gane*,
Lovit Criste of that case, with hartis sa clene.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 3.

2. Near; applied to a way.

Gaynest, used in the sense of nearest, or shortest, or most direct; S. B.

Quhen thai had slayne and woundyt mony man,
Till Wallace In, the *gaynest* way thai can,
Thai passyt some, defendand thaim rycht weill.
Wallace, vi. 175.

She ran and scream'd, and roove out at her hair,
And to the glen the *gaynest* gate can fare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

Palsgrave, in one instance, uses the phrase, *at the gaynest*; but, as would seem, improperly as equivalent to *at random*. "I stryke *at the gaynest*, or at all adventures as one dothe that is in afraye, & taketh no hede where nor howe he stryketh: Je frappe, and ie rue stort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aducentures." B. iii. F. 377, a.

"*Gain*, applied to things, is *convenient*: to persons, *active, expert*; to a way, *near, short*. Used in many parts of England." Ray's *Coll.*, p. 29. *Gainer*, nearer; Lancash. Gl. "*Gainest way*, nearest way; North." Grose.

Su.-G. *gen*, utilis. This word is used with respect to roads, as in the last quotation. Nec praetermittendum hoc loco est, *gen* vel *gin* de viis usurpatum, compendium itineris denotare; *genwaeg*, via brevior, quo aliquid itineris facimus compendii. *Ihre*, vo. *Gogn*.

GANELIE, *adj.* Proper, becoming, decent, Loth. Su.-G. *ganelig*, commodus, utilis.

GANENYNG, *s.* Supply of any kind that is necessary.

Heir is thy *ganenyng*, all and sum:
This is the cowl of Cullielum.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 110.

This seems to be an errat. for *Tullielum*.

GANE, *s.* "The mouth or throat," Rudd.

The hartis than and myndis of our menyé
Mycht not be satisfit on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ouglie ene twane,
His teribill vissage, and his grislie *gane*.
Doug. Virgil, 250. 29.

—Saif the alane,
Nae leid haif I invid all this owk,
Fow leis me on that gracles *gane*.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *gin*, C. B. *gyn*, rictus; Sibb. views it as "slightly varied from *gaum*, palatum." But if it signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B. *gen*, *genae*, Corn. *gene*, Arm. *genu*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all denoting the mouth. [Isl. *gin*, mouth of beasts.]

I have been informed, that *gane* and *ganjye* signify the throat, Border.

[**GANÉ**, a prefix meaning *again*, back, against. It is also used in Clydes. as a prep. in the sense of *against*.]

GANÉ-CALLING, **GANCALLING**, *s.* Revocation; a forensic term.

"That the forsaid partiis sall stand at thar deliuerance irrevocably but ony *gane calling*." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 142.

"And ordanis the samin to stand in strenth, force, and effect in all tyme cuming, without ony *gancalling*, *renuocatioune*, or *retractatioune*." Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, p. 602.

[**GANÉ-CUMMIN**, **GAYNE-CUMMYNG**, *s.* Against coming, attack, Barbour, ii. 450. Skeat's Ed.]

[**GANÉ-GIVIN**, **GAYNE-GEVYNG**, *s.* Giving again, restoring, Barbour, i. 155. Skeat's Ed.]

[**GANÉ-SAYING**, *s.* Contradiction, Barbour, i. 580.]

GANÉ-TAKING, *s.* The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking* of ane caldrown poundit be the said officiare." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

GANER, *s.* Gander. V. **GANARIS**.

GANERIT, *part. pa.* Gendered, engendered. V. **EIFFEST**.

[**GANFIR**, *s.* A ghost; Dan. *gienfaerd*, id.]

To **GANG**, **GANGE**, S. B. **GENG**, *v. n.* 1. To go; to advanee step by step, S. A. Bor.

"Bynd thame togidder continually in thi hart, and festin thame fast about thi hals, quhen thow *gangis* lat thame *gang* with the, quhen thow sleipis, lat thame keip the, & quhen thow walkmys, speik with thame." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 79, a.

Ben Jonson frequently uses this, as a North country word, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

—A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
Under whose shade I solace in the heat,
And thence can see *gang* out, and in, my neats.

2. To walk, to go out; applied to a child, S.

Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Full tenderlie till thow begonth to *gang*,
And in thy bed oft *happit* the full warme.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

Of Cornikle quhat suld I tary lang?
To Wallace agayne now briefly will I *gange*.

Wallace, i. 144, MS.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding, S. *Do ye gang, or ride?*

This night I maun be hame afore I sleep.

Gin *ganging* winna do't, though I sud creep.

Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

5. To pass from one state to another.

The fassonns and the ritis, that nocht *gang* wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaim statute I sall.

Doug. Virgil, 443. 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (sais he) na damnatioun vnto thame that ar in Christ Jesu, quhilk *gangis* nocht efter the flesh, hot efter the spirit." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 74, b.

7. To have currency, S.

"The said penny of gold to haue passage and *gang* for xxx. of the saidis grotis." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, c. 10. Edit. 1566.

8. To be in the state of being used, to be employed in work, S.

"Ordanit of euery *gangang* pan [for making salt] thre bollis to be deliuerit oulkie to sic persoun as sould haue commissioun to ressaue the same to the furnissing of the cuntre for x s. the boll." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

9. To *gang awa'*, *v. n.* The heart is said to be *like to gang awa'* when one is near swooning, S.

The heart, they say, will never lie that's leal,
For whan they wan the height, and in the how
Spy'd out the bigging by a bonny know;
She says, My heart is *like to gang awa'*,
And I maun e'en sit down, or else I'll fa'!

Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

10. To *gang one's gait*. To take one's self off, S.

"She added, addressing herself to Mordaunt, 'Put up your pipes, and *gang your gait*,'" i. e., Go about your business. The Pirate, i. 100. V. **GAIT**, *s. l.*

11. To *gang out o' one's self*. To go distracted, Clydes.

12. To *gang thegither*, or *together*, to be married, in vulgar language, S.

We are bnt young, ye ken,
And now we're *gaun the gither*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 203.

And sae I think it best ye bid the lad
Lay's hand to his heart, and to the bargain hadd.
For I am much mistane, gin, at the last,
To *gang together* be not found the best.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

13. To *gang to*. To set, applied to the sun, S. Hence,

GAÏN-TO, **GANGIN-TO**, *of the sun*, S. The setting of the sun, S.; "or the sone *ganging to*," before sunset; Aberd. Reg., A. 1543. V. 18.

14. To *gang to gait*. To go abroad.

—Ye sall weir even as ye would,—
Your myssell quhen ye *gang to gait*,
Fra sone and wind baith air and lait,
To kepe that face sa fair.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 14.

15. To *Gang to the gait*. To set out on a journey, S. B.

Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a brattle to the gate are gane.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 96.

16. To *Gang throw*. To waste; to expend, conveying the idea of carelessness or profusion, S. V. To *Gae throw*.

17. To *Gang one's wa's*. To go away, to take one's self off, S., as, "*Gang your wa's, my man;*" "*He gaed his wa's very peaceably,*" S. V. WA'S.

18. To *Gang wi', v. n.* To go to wreck, to lose all worth, S. V. GA, v. sense 5.

19. To *Gang wi', v. a.* (1. To break down, as a fence, gate, &c., Roxb.

- (2. To destroy what ought to be preserved; as, "*The weans are gaun wi' the grossets,*" the children are destroying the gooseberries. "*He'll sune gang wi' his fortune;*" "*The sheep hae gane wi' the turnips,*" Roxb., Loth., Upp. Lanarks.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amait *gane wi' a' the gairs i' our North Grain.*" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37. V. WITH, *prep.*

This seems formed from *gae*, as A.-S. *gangan*, from *ga-n*, *gaa-n*. Su.-G. *gaang-a* from *gaa*, ire, and *faeng-a*, from *faa*, accipere. There is one circumstance, however, that creates a difficulty. In Moes-G. the oldest known dialect, the *v.* appears only in the form of *ga-ggan*, pron. *gang-an*. Alem. *gang-an*, Belg. *gangh-en*, Isl. *gang-a*. In Ang. the word is pron. *geng*, like Isl. *ge geng*, I go. V. GA, GAE, v.

- GANG, s. 1. A journey. *A fer geng*, S. B., a long journey, or a long walk; A.-S. *gang*, Isl. *gang-r*, iter, ambulatio, Su.-G. *gaeng*, itus, actus eundi.

2. A pasture or walk for cattle. *The haill gang*, the whole extent of pasture. *A fine gang*, an excellent pasture, S. *raik*, synonym. Isl. *gang-r* is used in a kindred sense, rusti-corum iter, cum pecudes Autumno compellunt; G. Andr., p. 83.

3. As much as one goes for, or carries, at once. *A gang of water*, what is brought from the well at one time, S. [In Shetland, however, a *gang of peats* means the quantity brought by a number of ponies at each trip, Ork. and Shet. Gl.] Sw. *en gaang*, one time. *For denna gaangen*, for this bont.

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,—
An' bring a *gang o' water* frae the burn.

Donald and Flora, p. 37.

4. In composition, a passage. *Throu-gang*, a lane, an alley. Sw. *gaang*, a passage: *en morek gaang*, a dark passage.

5. The channel of a stream, or course in which it is wont to run; a term still used by old people, S. B.

"The lordis auditouris referris—the actione betuix the lord Grahame & Wilyam Grahame of Morfy anent the abstractione of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang*, & fra the mylne of Kynabir, & fra the lord Grahamys fisching," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1467, p. 8.

"In the actione—for the wrangwis broiking of the said Robertis ground & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the watter out of the auld *gang*, & for diuerss vtheris causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 307. V. WATERGANG.

6. Pace; as, *He has a gude gang*, he goes at a good pace, Perth.

Su.-G. *gaang*, itus, actus eundi. [Dan. and Isl. *gang*, a going, trip.]

- GANGABLE, *adj.* 1. Passable; applied to a road that can be travelled, Aberd.

2. Tolerable, like E. *passable*, *ibid.*

3. Used in reference to money that has currency, *ibid.*

- GANGAR, GANGER, GENGER, s. 1. A walker. *A gude ganger*, a good walker, S. B. A.-S. *gangere*, pedes, pedester, "a footman," Somner.

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam." Rob Roy, ii. 305.

2. A pedestrian, one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complaynt be of sik ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris—till arest thame, & put thame vnder sikkir borowis quhill the kyng be certifyt tharof," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1.

—"That thar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and *gangaris*." *Ibid.*, p. 6, N. 25.

- [3. In a large warehouse the person whose duty it is to direct purchasers to the department in which they will be supplied, is called the *ganger*, Clydes.]

- [4. The foreman or superintendent of a gang of workmen, Clydes.]

- GANGAREL, GANGREL, s. 1. A wandering person, one who strolls from place to place, a vagabond, Ang.

How scho is tute-mowit lyk ane aep;
And lyk a *gangarel* onto graep.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 97.

Perhaps it means, to grope on like a blind beggar. Isl. *gongufolk*, those who beg from door to door, mendici ostiatim petentes; G. Andr., p. 83. V. L., *term.*

2. A child beginning to walk, Ang.

—Nory now a *gangrel* trig was grown,
And had begun to toddle about the toun.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 13.

3. Metaph. used to denote a novice.

Take yet anither *gangrell* by the hand :
As gryt's my mister, an' my duds as bare.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

Su.-G. *gangling*, qui inter eundem vacillat ; Ihre.

GANGARRIS, GANGERS, s. pl. This seems to be a cant phrase anciently used for feet ; like the modern one, *sheep's trotters*, for the feet of sheep. Or perhaps ludicrously, from A.-S. *gangere*.

He is our mekil to be your messoun,
Madame I red you get a les on ;
His *gangarris* all your chalmers schog.

V. GANOAR. *Dunbar, Meiland Poems*, p. 91.

GANG-BYE, s. The go-by, S.

"Mercy on me, that I suld live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer ! Sheriff-clerk !!!"
Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 283.

GANGDAYIS, s. pl. Days of perambulation, or of walking through the bounds of a parish, in Rogation week. They *walked* round the fields and meadows, carrying torches, holy water, and the images of Saints, partly for the purpose of blessing the new-sown crop, and partly to prevent the incursions of destructive animals. This custom, according to G. Andr., was transmitted from the times of heathenism.

"In this tyme was institut the processioun of the *gangdayis* in France, thre dayis afore the Ascension day, be Mamercius byshop of Veen." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. ix., c. 6.

A.-S. *gang-dagas*, Su.-G. *gangdayar*, id.

GANGING, GANGIN, s. Going, progress.

—Quhen the Erlé Thomas persawing
Had off thair cummyng and thair *ggangin*,
He gat him a gud cumpany.

Barbour, xiv. 400, MS.

"The bailye continevit the *ganging* of the actioun,"
&c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

GANGING FURTH, exportation.

"Ane article for *ganging* of fische *furth* of the realm." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

[**GANGING** or **GANGING-GRAITH, s.** The furniture of a mill, which the tenant is bound to uphold, S. V. next word.]

GANGING GUEDES. This phrase is used by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre.

He refers to Su.-G. *gangande fae*, mobilia, as distinguished from *li ggande fae*, bona immobilia, S. *lying graith*.

S. *gangin graith*, or gear, denotes the furniture of a miln which a tenant is bound to uphold ; *lying graith*, that which is upheld by a landlord. S. B. *gaain graith*, apparatus of any kind that is in good order.

GANGING PLEA, a permanent or hereditary process, in a court of law, S.

"But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysell—a *ganging plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him." *Antiquary*, i. 23.

GANGLIN', part. adj. Stragglng, Roxb.

A diminutive from *Gang, v.* to go,—or Isl. *gang-a*, id., whence *goengull*, ambulatorius, ititans, fond of walking. Germ. *gengel-n* is used of children, who are beginning to walk, and do not yet know how to use their feet.

GANGREL, GANGRIL, adj. Vagrant, strolling, S. B., Roxb.

There's mony a sturdy *gangril* chiel,
That might be winning meat fu' weel ;—
Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal ;
Sae swith awa'.

The Farmer's Ho', st. 37.

"Black be his cast ! he's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentleman, wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house, and the thristles by the road side for a bit cuddy, and the bit's o' rotten birk to boil their drap parridge wi'." *Guy Mannering*, i. 39,—i.e., "travelling mendicants."

"What kind of country is this, that folks cannot sit quiet for an hour, and serve heaven, and keep their bit gear thegither, without *gangrel* men and women coming thigging and sorning anc after anither, like a string of wild-geese ?" *The Pirate*, i. 116.

In the same sense is the phrase, *gangralis puirralis*, used in *Aberd. Reg.*

"And that na strangearis, nor *gangralis puirralis* be resstate nor haldyn in this tovnne, quhill the tovnne be forthir auisit." A. 1538, V. 15.

"*Gangarell*, a vagrant ; North." *Grose*.

GANG-THERE-OUT, adj. Vagrant, vagabond ; leading a roaming life, South of S.

"I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drum-shourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies." *Guy Mannering*, i. 10.

"We *gang-there-out* Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation when you speak to us o' bondage." *Rob Roy*, ii. 205.

To GANGE, GAUNGE, v. n. 1. To prate tediously, Moray.

2. *To Gaunge, Gaunge up*, expl. "to chat pertly," *Aberd. V. GADGE, v.*

This *v.* seems to be merely a variety of *Gunsch*, as properly denoting indiscreet and snappish language, in allusion to the manners of a dog.

GANGIATORS, s. pl. V. GAUGIATORS.

GANIEN, s. Boasting in the way of exaggeration or lying ; *Bauffs*. V. GANDYING.

GANK, s. "An unexpected trouble ;" *Gl. Ross*, S. B.

But for the herds and gueeds ill was I paid,
What *ganks* I met with, now I sanna tell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

Perhaps radically the same with *begunk*. V. BECECK. There are different Isl. words, however, to which it might seem allied ; as *guncke*, a morass, palustria et periculosa loca ; G. Andr., p. 100.

Could we suppose that it originally denoted a hurtful trick or stratagem, it might be traced to *kank*, gesticulatio, (*Ibid.*, p. 140 ;) *g* and *k* being frequently interchanged in the Goth. dialects. We may perhaps add L. B. *ganc-are*, per vim auferre, *Du Cange*.

[**GANNERS, s.** The inside of a cow's lips : also, a disease to which cows are subject, *Shet.*]

GANS, *s. pl.* The jaws without teeth, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Corn. *ganau*, *gene*, C. B. *genae*, Armor. *genu*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all signifying the mouth.

GANSALD, **GANSELL**, *s.* 1. "A severe rebuke, S." Rudd.

"Its a gude grace, but an ill *gansell*," S. Prov.; spoken of those, who, having commended a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction of all the praise previously bestowed.

Rudd. views this as the same with *ganyield*, a reward. But this word, although erroneously printed *ganzeild*, ought undoubtedly to be *ganyield*. Now, although the *y* has by the ignorance of copyists been written *z*, it has never in one instance been pronounced in this manner, in the language of the vulgar.

"*Gansell*, scolding," Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 698.

2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured glour," Perth.

Su.-G. *gansaeqelse* signifies contradiction. Our word, however, may be rather *q. gen*, against, and *sael-ia*, to deliver, to pay, whence *aal*, a fine for homicide. Although I have heard the Prov. used in conversation, only as given above, it is proper to observe that Kelly has it, "A good goose, but she has an ill *gansell*;" p. 30, and Ramsay, "A good goose may have an ill *gansell*," p. 11. Kelly explains *gansel*, "gabble."

GANSCH, **GAUNCH**, *s.* 1. A snatch at any thing; properly applied to a dog, S.

—"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 234.

2. The act of gaping wide, Roxb.

3. The person who gapes in this manner, *ibid.*
Perhaps per metath. from the same origin with E. *gnash*.

To **GANSCH**, **GAUNCH**, *v. n.* 1. To make a snatch with open jaws, S.

They grin, they glour, they scouk, and gape,
As they wad *ganch* to eat the starns.

Jacobite Remains, i. 119.

"*Gansh*, to snap greedily at any thing, like a swine." Gall. Encycl.

2. Expl. "to snarl, to bite;" properly applied to a dog; Lanarks.

3. To be very ugly, Roxb.

This may have been formed as a frequentative from Sw. *gan-a*, Isl. *gaen-a*, &c., to gape; as the word, I suspect, corresponds with E. *to snap*, and implies the primary act of distending the jaws. [Dan. *knaske*, to gnash, Isl. *gnastan*, a gnashing.]

GANSELL, *s.* A severe rebuke. V. **GANSALD**.

[**GANSKA**. "An expression used by fishermen, meaning *very good, quite well*, Shet. Dan. *ganske*, *id.*" Ork. Shet. Gl.]

To **GANT**, **GAUNT**, *v. n.* 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, S.

—Donn thrung vnder this mont
Encladus body with thunder lvis half bront,
And hidduous Ethna aboue his bely set;

Quhen he list *gant* or blaw, the fyre is bet,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 55.

Gaunting bodes wanting, one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company.

S. Prov.

"When people yawn, they are either hungry, sleepy, or solitary;" Kelly, p. 119.

A.-S. *gan-ian*, *geon-ian*, *gin-an*, *gin-ian*, Alem. Belg. *gien-en*, Isl. *gyn-a*, *id.*; *gaen-a*, Sw. *gan-a*, ore deducto *adspicere*; Gr. *χαω-ω*, *hiare*.

GANT, **GAUNT**, *s.* A yawn, S.

Sum rasit sne cry with walk voce as thay mocht:
Bot al for nocht, thare clamour was ful skant,
The soundis brak with gaspyng or ane *gant*.

Doug. Virgil, 181. 18. V. the v.

When the lang drawlin *gaunt*, an' drowsy ee,
Shaw't bed-time come, he was led up the stair,
Whare ne'er a fit for muony a day had gane.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

O. E. *gane* has the same signification. "He *ganeth* as he had nat slepte ynouge: Il baillie," &c. *Palsgr.*, B. iii., F. 243, b.

GAUNTING, *s.* The act of yawning, S.

"Oscitare, to gaunt. *Oscedo, gaunting.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19.

"*Gaunting* goes from man to man." S. Prov.
"Spoken when we do a foolish thing in imitation of others." Kelly, p. 122.

GANTCLOTH, *s.* A pair of *gantcloths*, apparently a mistake for *gantlets*.

"As to the armor to provide thy self—and bring with the ane hors,—a tuo handit sword, a pair of *gantcloths*, two sword strypes, or pleatis, for the theis and leggis." R. Bannatyne's *Transact.*, p. 201.

GANTREES, *s.* A stand for ale-barrels, S.

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;

To ease the *gantrees* of the ale,
And try wha was maist stark.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

"A. Bor. *gauntry*, that on which we set barrels in a cellar; a beer-stall." Ray's *Coll.*, p. 30.

As *goan* is the same with A. Bor. *gawn*, probably contracted from *gallon*, or C. B. *galwyn*, *id.*; this is perhaps merely a *tree*, or piece of wood, for supporting *gawns*. V. **GOAN**.

The last part of the word seems to be merely *tree*s, as denoting barrels. It is probable that this stand was originally employed for supporting barrels or casks of ale when in a state of fermentation; from Teut. *gaen*, fermentescere.

It is also written *gantry*, which seems the pron. of *Aberd.* from *tree* in sing.

May—bottled ale in mony a dozen,

Aye lade thy *gantry*!

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 3.

GANYE, **GAINYE**, **GENYIE**, **GAYNYHE**, *s.*

1. An arrow, a dart, a javelin.

—Sche that was in that craft rycht expert,—
Glidis away vnder the fomy seis,

Als swift as *ganye* or fetherit arrow fleis.

Doug. Virgil, 323. 46.

So thyk the *ganyeis* and the flansy flew,

That of takyllis and schaftis all the feildis

War strowit.— *Ibid.*, 301. 48.

Willame of Dowglas thare wes syne

With a spryngald *ganynyhè* throw the The.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 59.

i. e., Shot through the thigh with an arrow or javelin thrown from an engine.

"The Lord Jesus—will haue the honour of the wreck of the Antichrist. Now, what armour vses he? Commes he on with this worldly armour, gunnes and *ganyies*, I aske of thee? No, nothing is spoken of them, but a breathing and blowing is told of." Rollock on 2 Thess., p. 76.

In the Retour of Johnstoun of Corheid, 5 Nov. 1608, the *Reddendo* or blench duty runs thus; "Pro annua solutione unius miscilis vulgo *ane lie Ganyie*," &c.

Miscilis is evidently for *missilis*, a missile weapon. I am disposed to think that the term *Ganyie* or *Genyie* was not used of any arrow smaller than that denominated the quarrel, which was shot from a cross-bow.

As old Fr. *engin* and *engien* were used to denote military instruments, I observe that *ginys* occurs in the same sense. Et faen fer *Ginys* en Valencia—per combattre. Chron. Pet. IV., Reg. Arragon ap. Du Cange.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

We may nocht fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stuf that ar with gwn *gunye* of steill.
Wallace, x. 816, MS.

"Ir. *gaine*, reed, cane, (Lhuyd) arrow, (Bullet) Isl. *gan-a*, to rush;" Gl. Wynt. *Ganeo*, hasta, vel jaculum, lingua Gallica; Du Cange. The use of the term, by H. Minstrel, if not improper, would suggest that the word were radically the same with *gyn*, as being merely an abbrev. of Fr. *engin*. L. B. *ingen-ium*, applied to military engines.

GANYEILD, GENYELL, s. A reward, a recompence, a requital.

The goddis mot condingly the foryeild,
Eftir thy deserte rendring sic *ganyeild*,
Doug. Virgil, 57. 3. Also 284. 17.

They wald haif wating on alway,
But guerdonn, *genyeild*, or [regard].
Bannatyne Poems, p. 209, st. 11.

Out of your shins the substance rins,
They get no *genyell* ells.
Balnevis, Evergreen, ii. 200.

The last phrase seems to allude to the custom of giving a yard or ell *gratis*, to the score, or as a recompence for purchasing a certain number of yards.

Ganyeild must indeed be viewed as originally the same with Isl. *gagnjalld*, retributio, talio, (G. Andr., p. 81.); Dan. *giengield*, recompence, remuneration, from *gagn*, *gien*, again, and *giall-a*, *giel-er*, solve, q. to *yield again*. Haldorson explains Isl. *gagnjalld* as denoting a gift conferred at the time of marriage: Donatio propter nuptias. Sw. *gagngeld*, profit.

Lord Hailes strangely fancies that *genyieild* is q. *yield gain*, or profit. It is evidently from A.-S. *gen*, again, and *gild-an*, to pay. [Isl. *geg*n, against, in return, and *giel*d, payment.]

GAPPOCKS, s. pl. *Gappocks of skate*, "Gob-bets, morsels, pieces," Gl. Sibb.

There will be tartan, dragen and brochan,
And fouth of good *gappocks* of skate.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

Gabcock, Herd's Collection, ii. 25. If this be the form, perhaps from *Gab*, the mouth.

GAPUS, s. A fool, a silly fellow; also *gilly-gapus*, *gilly-gawpy*, and *gillygacus*, S.

"On a suddenty, our great *gilligapous* fallow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels an' peat-mow." Journal from London, p. 3. Here it is used as an *adj*.

"Pottage," quoth Hab, "ve ssnseless tawpie!
Think ye this youth's a *gilly-gawpy* ;

And that his gentle stamock's master,
To worry up a pint of plaster!"
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Thus to Leuconoe sang sweet Flaccus,
Wha nane e'er thought a *gillygacus*.
Ibid., p. 349.

Gilly Gawpus is improperly defined by Grose. "A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow." Class. Dict.

In *The Deserted Daughter*, this, like many other Scottish terms, introduced into modern works of fancy, is used very improperly. "Wow! but ye're a pauky *Gillygapus*!" Here the subjective and adjective are at war with each other. It is much the same as if it were said in E., "You are an artful blockhead."

This word nearly retains the form of Isl. *gapuri* homo infrunitus, praecipitans; Haldorson. This is rendered in Dan. "one who is foolish and improvident." We may add *gapi*, homo futilis.

Isl. *gape*, id.; fatuus, hiulus; Su.-G. *gaper*, a braggadocio. G. Andr. derives the one, and Ihre the other, from *gap-a*, to gape, q. inhians captator. Belg. *gaaper*, spectator defixus, qui spectandi aviditatem oris hiatu prodit. Hodie—dicitur tantum de pueris et stultis, qui res omnes, etiam futiles, et nullo hiatu dignas admirantur. Isl. *gapasyn*, vana circumspectio; Verel. Isl. *gilia* signifies to entice, to allure to love; faemellas fascinare in Venerem. Thus *gilligapus* might originally denote a fool that might be easily enticed. V. JAIP, v.

To GAR, GER, v. a. 1. To cause, to make, S. A. Bor., Lancash.

Within sa stoutly thai thaim bar,
That the schipmen sa handlyt war,
That thai the schip on na maner
Mycht *ger* to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar fallbrig mycht neych thairtill.
Barbour, xvii. 418, MS.

Waynour *gared* wisely write in the west,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 29.

First I mon *gar* the vnderstand,
How Adam *gaue* expresse command,
That those quhilks cum of Sethis blude—
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.
Lynndsay's Warkis, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt spher, and monar principall
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
Quhais daily motioun is continuall;
Baith firmament, and all the planetis seuin,
From eist to west, *garris* thame full quin,
Into the space of four and twenty yeiris.
Dreme, ibid., p. 240.

2. To force, to compel, S. This is only a secondary sense.

— All, that wyth the Kyng war thare,
Out of the castell thai put then,
And stuffyd it wyth thare awyne men,
And *gert* the King of Scotland
And the Qwene be thare bydand.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 123.

Hence the S. Prov. "*Gar* wood is ill to grow;" "a return to them that say they will *gar*, that is force, you to do such a thing; as if they would find a hard task;" Kelly, 119, 120.

It occurs in O. E.
"The Earl mightily moved thereat, in the end resolves to *gar* one devil ding another." Spalding, i. 13.

Aristotle and other moe to argue I taught,
Grammer for gyrls I *garde* firste to wryte,
And beat hem with a bales, but if they would learne.
P. Plowman, F. 48, a.

Mr. Ellis explains *gart*, as occurring in another passage, "made, Sax." But I can find no evidence that this word was ever used in A.-S., unless *gearw-ian*, to prepare, should be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in Yorks., he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.

Su.-G. *goer-a*, anc. *gier-a*, *gar-a*, Dan. *gior*, Isl. *gior-a*, *facere*. Ihre views Alem. *gar-en*, *garuu-en*, and A.-S. *gearw-ian*, *parare*, as allied. He observes that Arm. *te gheure* signifies, thou hast done, *ef gheure*, he hath done, from *gra*, *facere*. He also mentions the consenancy of Lat. *gero*, which often signifies, to make, as *gerere bellum*. Among terms supposed to be allied, Pers. *kerd-ia*, to do, to make, has been taken notice of.

GARATOURIS. V. GREIS.

GARA'VITCHING, *s.* Applied to high living.

"Poor Mrs. Pringle would have been far better looking after her cows,—and keeping her lasses at their work, than with all this *garavitching* and grandeur." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 170. V. GILRAVAGE.

GARB, *s.* 1. A young bird, Ang.

2. Metaph. a child, Ang.; *gorbet*, synon.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaer*, vorax; or rather Norw. *gorp*, *gorpr*, a raven.

GARBEL, GORBLIN, *s.* A young unfledged bird, Fife. V. GORBET.

To GARBEL, *v. n.* To produce such a noise as proceeds from two persons scolding each other, Ayrs.

Fr. *garbovil*, "a hurlyburly, horrible rumbling," Cotgr. Querelle, desordre, confusion; Roquefort.

GARBULLE, *s.* A broil, the same with E. *Garboil*.

"In all those *garbulles*, I assure your honour, I never saw the queen merrier." Randolph, Chalmers's Mary, i. 86. V. GARBEL.

GARDELOO, *s.* A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, &c. V. JORDELOO.

This term is used in a similar sense in Dumfr. It has been supposed that it may be resolved, q. *Gare de l'eau*; O. Fr. *gure* being rendered, Prends garde à toi, évite le danger; Roquefort.

GARDENAT, *s.*

"That William Halkerstoun—has done wrang in withholding fra Johne of Knollis—a hingand laware, a butter plait, a *gardenat*, a met almery," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

The first part of the word is evidently from Fr. *gard-er*, to guard, as in *Gardevyance*. Fr. *natte* signifies a mat.

GARDENER'S-GARTENS, *s. pl.* *Arundo colorata*, S.

"Would you like some slips of apple ringy, or tansy, or thyme, or *gardener's garters*, or batchelor's buttons?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.

GARDEROB, *s.* Wardrobe.

"An acquittance & discharge to the Earle of Dumbar of the kings jewels & *garderob*." Table unprinted Acts, Ja. VI., Parl. 18.

Fr. *garde-robe*.

GARDEVIAN, GARDEVYANCE, *s.* A cabinet.

"Memorandum, fundin in a handit kist like a *gardeviant*, in the fyrst the grete cheny of gold contenaud sevin score sex linkis." Collect. of Inventories, p. 7. This is also written *Gardeviat*.

"Ane Franche *gardeviat* with thre pundis, full of my writings & eidentis," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 20. The *n* has probably been marked as a contraction in the last syllable.

Quhaire he left blude it was no lawchtir,
Full meny lustrument for slawchtir

Was in his *gardevyance*.

Dumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 5.

Fr. *garde de viandes*, a cup-board.

This word must have been used in O. E. For Palsgr. expl. *gardeuyans* by Fr. *bahu*, a trunk for carrying things in; B. iii. F. 35. It is also written *Gardeviant*.

GARDEVINE, *s.* "A big-bellied bottle," Dumfr. Expl. "a square bottle," Ayrs.

"That your tale and tidings sha'na lack slockening, I'll get in the toddy-bowl and the *gardevin*." The Provost, p. 45.

—While the muster-roll was calling,

Mull'd ale and wine

Were dealt about in many a gallon,

And *gardevine*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 15.

"The Scotch *Gardevine* holds two quarts;" Gl. ibid. Said to be from Fr. *gar-de-vin*, signifying a wine-bottle. But I have not met with this word.

GARDIN, *s.* Prob., a chamber pot.

"The air sall haue—an luggit disch, ane *gardin*, ane sauser, ane trunscheur," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

From the connexion, this must denote a large urinal or night-pot. E. *jorden*, *jurden*. V. JOURDAN.

GARDIS, *s. pl.* Yards.

The femy stoure of sevis rayis thare and here,
Throw fers bak drauchtis of sere *gardis* square
They seuch the fluids——

Doug. Virgil, 132. 16.

Rudd. views *gardis* as the plur. of *gardy*, the arm. But the expression here evidently means, "several square yards."

The word, as thus used, is merely A.-S. *geard*, *gyrd*, Belg. *gaerde*, a rod, corresponding to *elkwaand*.

GARDMAR, *s.* "A *gardmar* of bress [brass]." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

GARDMET, *s.* "Ane bassyng, ane lok & ane kay, ane *gardmet*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Perhaps formed in the same manner with Fr. *gardemanger*, "an ambric, cupboord to keep meat in;" Cotgr.; q. what *guards meat*.

GARDNAP.

"Bassun with lawar, chargeour, plait, deiche *gardnap*, trunscour of tyne [tin]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1533, V. 16.

Fr. *garne-nappe*, "a wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c., set under a dish at meale times, to save the

table-cloth from soyling ;" Cotgr. ; q. a *guard* for the *napery*. I know not if *deiche* has any relation to Teut. *deegh*, massa, dough ; S. *daigh*.

GARDROP, s. The same with *Garderob*, a wardrobe.

"Item, ane tapestrie of the huntar of Coninghis contening sevin peces.—In Feb. 1567 six of thir peces was tint in the K. [King's] *gardrop* at his death." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 145 ; i.e., lost when the king (Henry L. Darnly) was murdered in his house of *Kirk of Field*.

Coninghis does not seem to denote a place, but the kind of sport. This piece of tapestry appears to have exhibited rabbit-hunting. V. CUNING.

GARDY, s. The arm ; pl. *gardeis, gardyis* ; S. B. *gardies*.

Thus said he, and anone with ane swak
His *gardy* vp has bendit fer abak.

Doug. Virgil, 384. 3.

-- In a hint he claspt her hard and fast,
With baith his *gardies* round about her waist.

Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

"Brachium, the *gairdy*. Læertus, the *gairdy* from the elbow to the shekle bone." Wedderburn's Vocabulary, p. 29. In later editions, *gardy*. It still retains this limited sense, Aberd.

Rudd. and Sihb. think that the arms are thus denominated, because they serve as *guards* to the body. As Lat. *ulna*, which properly denotes the arm, is also used to signify the measure borrowed from it, an *ell* ; and as in the same manner the Goth. terms *el, eln, alleina*, &c., which properly denote the bending of the arm, are employed to express the same measure, it might be supposed that the name *gardy* had originated from *gard*, a yard of measure, the arm being the original and primitive standard. V. GARDIS. But it is more probably of Celt. origin ; as C. B. *gurhyd* signifies, *ulna*, and Gael. *gairdain*, the arm.

GARDY-BANE, s. The bone of the arm, S. B.

—He rumb'd o'er a ramage glyde,
And peel'd the *gardy-bane*
O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

GARDY-CHAIR, s. An elbow chair, Aberd.

"He was well wordy o' the *gardy-chair* itsell."
Journal from London, p. 1.

Now I gat welcome, an' a seat
Just i' the *gardie chair*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

Jocosely, i' the *gardy-chair*,
He tells the day's adventures there.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 100.

This term is also used in Dumfr.

GARDY-MOGGANS, s. pl. *Moggans* for putting on the arms, Aberd.

GARDY-PICK, s. "An expression of great disgust ;" Gall. Encycl.

I know not if this refers to those who amuse themselves as the Spaniards are said to do in the sun.

GARE, adj. 1. Keen, ready to do execution.

This ilk Brutus sal first amang Romanis
Ressane the dignite and state Consulare,
With heding sward, bayth felloun, scharp, and *gare*,
Before hym borne throwout all Romes toun.

Doug. Virgil, 194. 53.

2. Greedy, rapacious, covetous.

But fears of want, and carking care—
By night and day oppress me sair.—
While friends appeared like harpies *gare*,
That wish'd me dead.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 309.

Thy mither's *gair*, and set upon the warl,
It's Muirland's *gear* that gars her like the carl.
But nature bids thee spurn the silly tyke,
An' wha wou'd wed wi' ane they canna like ?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 17.

This term is still used, Renfrews.

3. Parsimonious, intent on making money, eager in the acquisition of wealth, Dumfr.

Gair bodies a', now mak yer name,
Auld honest Harry's dead and gane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

4. Active in the management of household affairs, *ibid.*

GARE-GAUN, GAIR-GAUN, adj. Rapacious, greedy, Roxb.

Lye derives the word, as used by Douglas, from Ir. *ger, gear*, id., observing that they still say in S. a *yare hook*, for a sharp hook ; Jun. Etym. It is, however, the same with E. *yare*, Chaucer, ready ; written *gare* by R. Glouc., *gere* by R. Brunne. A.-S. *gearo, gearu*, expeditus, promptus, paratus ; from *gearo-ian*, parare.

In the second sense, it seems more allied to Moes.-G. *gair-an*, desiderare, Sw. *be-gar-an*, appetere ; Isl. *girn-ast*, id. De avaris plerumque accipitur, Verel. ; *gior*, ingluviosus, vorax ; *giri*, avaritia ; Su.-G. *girig*, avarus. [Isl. *gerr*, greedy.] V. YARE.

GARE, an err. for Gate. V. GLASTER, v.

GARE, s. The great auk ; *Alca impennis*, Linn.

"There be many sorts of these fowls (in the island of Hirta), some of them of strange shapes, among which there is one they call the *Gare* fowl, which is bigger than any goose, and hath eggs as big almost as those of the ostrich." Sibbald's Acc. Hirta, affixed to Monroe's Isles, p. 62.

Isl. *gyr, geyrfugl* ; *goirfugel*, Clusii Exot. 367. Pennant's Zool., ii. 507. This fowl is described by Wormius, in his Museum, p. 300.

GARE, s. A stripe of cloth. V. GAIR.

GARGRUGOUS, adj. Austere both in aspect and in manners ; at the same time inspiring something approaching to terror, from the size of the person ; a *gargrugous carl* ; Fife.

Shall we view the first syllable as synon. with *Gyre* or *Gyre-carlin* ? It might be traced to Isl. *ger*, vultur, and Su.-G. *girug-as*, avarum esse. *Gar*, however, would seem to be frequently used as intensive. V. the particle CUR.

GARMUNSHOCH, adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured. It is thus used ; "What for are ye sae *garmunshoch* to me, when I'm sae *curcudget* to you ?"

Curcudget seems merely a provincial corruption of *Curcuddoch*, cordial, q. v. It would scarcely be to suppose a much greater deviation, to view *garmunshoch* as corrupted from E. *curmudgeon*, or Fr. *coeur mechant*, whence it has been deduced.

GARNEL, s. A granary, Ayr.

"He brought in two cargoes to Irville,—making for the occasion a *garnel* of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill." Ann. of the Par., p. 313. V. GARNALL.

O. F. *grenaille* and *greignaille* are used to denote every species of grain; Roquefort. This term might be transferred by our ancestors to the place where grain was stored.

GARNESSING, GARNISSING, s. Decoration in dress; particularly applied to precious stones.**BAK GARNESSING**, the ornamental string for the hinder part of a bonnet.

"His Majesties bonnat string, quhilk in the principall Inventarie is callit ane *bak garnessing* contening ten roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." Invent., A. 1584, p. 315.

FOIR GARNISSING.

"Ane *foir garnissing*, contening nyne roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." *Ibid.*, p. 293.

This, it would seem from the connexion, denotes the string which bound the anterior part of a bonnet. For it is conjoined, in the passage quoted above, with what is called the *bak garnessing*.

GARNET, APPLE-GARNET, s. A pomegranate.

"*Msla granata, apple-garnets.*" Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 17.

GARNISOUS, s. 1. A garrison.

Evandrus horsemen clepit Archadianis—
Thay placis new quhare as theu gaif command,
Can occupy, al bidding thy cumming:
Bot Turnus has determit, as certane thing,
Grete *garnisous* to send betuix thaim sone.

Doug. Virgil, 328. 27.

2. A body of armed men.

Ane cist of fute men, thik as the hale scheur,
Followis this Turnus, driuand up the stour,—
The power of Aurunca thidder send,
The *garnisous* also of Rutilianis,
And the ancient pepyl hait Sicnis.

Ibid., 237. 47.

[3. Provision, store, Barbour, xvii. 294, Herd's Ed.]

Fr. *garnison*. The origin is Su.-G. *warn-a*, which primarily signifies to beware, and secondarily to defend; whence *warn*, any kind of fortification.

GARR. V. GAAR.[**GARR, s.** Leaven made thin with too much water, Shet.][**GARR, v. n. and a.** To jumble, to injure by stirring, to muddy, Shet.]**GARRAIVERY, s.** Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind, revelling, Fife.

This is evidently corr. from *Gilverery*, which see, *vo. Gilravaging*.

GARRAY, s: Preparation, dressing.

All the wenches of the west
War up or the cok crew,
For relling thair nicht na man rest,
For *garray*, and fer glev.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 2.

A.-S. *geara*, apparatus; or *gearwa*, habitus, vestis apparatus.

VOL. II.

[**GARRIS, GARS, v.** Makes. V. GAR.]**GARRIT, GARRET, GARROT, GARET, GERRET, s.** 1. A watchtower.

Bot, neurtheles, the Scottis that was with out
The toun full off thal set in to grit dout,
Thair bulwerk brynt rycht brymly off the toun,
Thair barnukyn wan, and gret *gerretis* kest down.

Wallace, viii. 781, MS.

Misenus the wats on the his *garrit* seis,
And with his trumpet thame sne takin maid.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 42.

L. B. *garita, garitta*, an elevated tower on the tops of houses or walls of a citadel. In this sense it is used by W. Britto, in his Phillip. c. 2. V. Du Cange. Fland. *gariete*, eminentiae murorum, Kilian; Fr. *garite, guerite, garite*, a lodge for a sentinel placed on high; also, a sentrie; Cotgr. The origin is Su.-G. *waere, waerie, arx, castellum*, from *waer-a*, to defend; or *war-a*, which signifies both *videre* and *teuri*. The ideas are indeed intimately connected; as the watchman looks out merely for the purpose of defence, and there can be no sufficient defence without accurate observation. Hence E. *garret*.

2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.-G. *war-a, videre, tucri*, from *wari*, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a mountain. V. Ihre, *vo. Wara, videre*.

GARRITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Than on the wall ane *garitour* I consider.

Palice of Honour, iii. 55.

Garitour, K. Hart.

"Item, in the windie hall in the chalmr abone, ane stand bed. Item, in the quhite toure in the over chalmr thairof ane stand bed, and in the nedder hous thairof ane stand bed for the *garritoure*." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

GARROCHAN, s. (gutt.) A kind of shell-fish, of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde.**GARRON, GERRON, s.** 1. A small horse, a galloway, S.

"Bot the greatest number of horses are what are commonly called *Highland Garrons*, value from L.3 to L.5 each." Statist. Acc., P. Kiltarn, Ross, i. 266.

"The kind bred here is the *Garrons*, which are never housed, feed themselves in the mountains in summer and harvest, and pasture near the houses in winter and spring. They are of a good size, and not inferior in quality to any in the Highlands. Some of the best are supposed to be worth 7 or 8 guineas." P. Edderachylis, Sutherl., *Ibid.*, vi. 285.

The term properly denotes a coarse-made animal, one employed in work.

"This bog was stiff enough at that time to bear the country *garrons* in any part of it.—There is a certain lord in one of the most northern parts, who makes use of the little *garrons*, for the bogs and rough ways; but has a sizeable horse led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid fords." Burt's Letters, ii. 29, 30.

In Sutherl. it denotes a small horse, of the native breed. "The native breed of *garrons* are used for the plough, four abreast." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 107.

This species of the horse, springing from the native breed of Scotland, is thus described by Dr. Coventry in his Introductory Discourses on Agriculture and Rural Economy.

"In Scotland, notwithstanding the promiscuous breeding which too generally prevails, remnants of a very primitive age may be found in upland and secluded quarters, where fewer changes have yet taken place, and where these horses have been retained as fittest for the situation, in respect both to their work and their forage. This breed, the *garrons*, or *gerrans*, from being ill-kept and too early and severely worked, in some parts have a coarse, feeble, and deformed appearance, and stand badly on their legs; but when decently used, they look well, are steady on bad roads, whether rocky or miry; and, though under-sized for a two-horse plough, are stont active animals." Agr. Surv. of the Hebrides, p. 475.

These horses are not *Galloways*; for Dr. Coventry, in the same passage, distinguishes the one from the other.

Spenser uses this word, not as an E. one, but in reference to Ireland.

—"If he can acquite himselfe of the crime, as he is likely, then will he plague such as were brought first to be of his iurie, and all such as made any party against him. And when he comes forth, he will make their cowes and *garrons* to walke, if he doe no other harme to their persons." State of Ireland, Works, viii. 329. Here we have a pretty early specimen of a *bull*, in an Englishman too, when merely speaking of Ireland.

Sir William Temple also uses this word, most probably as having resided long in Ireland.

Dr. Johns. gives both these authorities. But as he writes *garran* in the extract from Spenser instead of *garron*, it is probable that he has committed the same mistake in the other.

Fynes Moryson gives the particular sense in which this term was understood in Ireland, A. 1601.

"His Lordship lay still, in regard that, for difficultie of getting *garrons*, (that is, carriage jades), or by some negligence, victuals were not put into Mount Norreys." Itinerary, p. 111.

2. An old stiff horse, Loth.

3. It seems to be the same term used metaph. which is applied to a tall stont fellow, Ang.; pron. *gerron*.

[4. Any thing short and thick of its kind; as, a short thick-set person, a thick-set animal, Banffs. Gl.]

Germ. *gorr*, *gurr*, C. B. *gorwydd*, equus; Teut. *gorre*, equa, caballus; dicitur plerumque equus annosus et strigosus, Kilian. Sw. *gurra*, equa, used in the same sense as Teut. *gorre*, Wachter. Isl. *joor*, equus, jumentum.

Spelman, however, says; Jumenta, seu cabilli colonici, are "in Ireland called *garrons*." Ir. *garran*, "a strong horse, a hackney or work horse, perhaps a dimin. of *gabhar*, a horse, pronounced and written *garran*, or *giorràn*;" O'Brien. Gael. *gearran*, a work-horse, a hack; Shaw. It must be observed, however, that L. B. *warranio* signifies a stallion, equus admisarius; Hisp. *guaragn-on*, Ital. *guaragn-o*, Fr. *ferrand*, id.

GARRON NAILS, large nails of different sizes, spike nails, S.

These seem to be the same with *Garrons*, in the Book of Rates, A. 1611.

"*Garrons*, single, the hundredth - - xx l.
— double, the hundredth - - xl l."

GARROWN, s. "Grit treis, rwif sparris, *garrownis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Probably the same with Fr. *jarron*, the felly of a wheel. O. Fr. *jarion*, is a branch or stick of oak; Roquefort. *Garrownis*, from the connexion, might seem to denote the smaller pieces of cross wood used in forming a roof. It may, however, denote the nails that were requisite in the work. V. **GARRON NAILS**.

GARSAY, s. Apparently the cloth now called *kersey*.

"Twa burdclaitis price viij s. a pare of slevis of *garsay* price xvij d. a curche of sevin quarteris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282.

Belg. *garseye*, Fr. *carisée*, O. E. *carsey*. Junius derives the term from Gr. *καρσιος*, obliquus, because the threads are not wrought in a straight line, but obliquely.

GARSON, s. An attendant; used in the general sense of retinne.

Quene was I somewile, brighter of browes
Then Berell, or Brangwayn, thes burdes so bolde;—
Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of garson, and golde.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 12.

Fr. *garçon*, a boy; from *gars*, a male. Su.-G. *gasse*, puer.

Skene expl. L. B. *garçifer*, used in Leg. Burg. "Ane *garson*, ane servand quha serves in the myln, ane myln-knave." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Garcifer*.

GARSTY, s. Something resembling the remains of an old dyke, Orkn.

Isl. *gardsto*, locus et longitudo sepimenti, cum ipso sepimento; Verel. Or from *gardr*, an inclosure, and *stija*, saginarium, a place in which weaned lambs are inclosed; G. Andr., p. 224. Sw. *gaardstia* has been given as synon. with *svinstia*, a swine-stye.

GARSUMMER, s. Gossamer, "the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather;" Johns.

His breeches and his cassock were
Made of the tinsil *Garsummer*.

King of Fairy, Watson's Coll., i. 133.

Johns. derives the E. word from L. B. *gossipium*. As, however, the Germans call it *sommerueben*, and *weibersommer*, i.e., the webs of summer; and as the word, as written by Chaucer, has partly the same composition; it is not improbable that it is an O. Goth. word, expressing something in relation to *summer*, although the meaning of the first syllable be lost. This is called *wormwebs*, Border. Teut. *herfst draect* seems equivalent; *fila sereno coelo in aere texta, præcipue autumnii tempore*; Kilian, q. *harvest threads*. V. LAMP, 2.

GART, GERT.. *Pre*t. of GAR, GER, q. v.

GARTAINE, GAIRTAIN, s. A garter, S.

—Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss,

Bot of ane auld reid *gartane*.

Symnyne and his Broder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

"Ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & *gartains*, the price viij sh. grit." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.
Gael. *gairtein*, id. Goth. *girtur*, Isl. *giorde*, cingula; from *giord-a*, to gird.

TO GARTANE, v. a. To bind with a garter, S.

For cruel love has *gartan'd* low my leg,

And cled my hurdies in a philabeg.

Robertson of Struan's Poems; Waverley, ii. 301.

[**GARTANE-LEEM**, s. A small portable loom for weaving garters, Mearns.]

GARTEN BERRIES, *Lady Garten berries*, "bramble berries, *rubus fruticosus*;" Gl. Sibb.

GARTH, *s.* 1. An inclosure.

Yhit this gud wiff held Wallace till the nycht,
Maid him gud cher, syne put hym out with elyght,
Throw a dyrk *garth* scho gydit him furth fast,
In coward went, and vp the watty past.

Wallace, l. 257, MS.

"*Gaith*, [l. Garth] a small pattle of enclosed cultivated ground, with waste land around it." Barry's Orkney, p. 224.

"*Garth*, a yard, a backside, a croft, a church-garth, a churchyard; North." Grosco.

2. A garden.

I mauit furth alans, quhen as midnicht wes past,
Besyd ane gudlie grene *garth* full of gay fleuris,
Hegeit, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treis.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 44.

3. In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it; as *Kong's garth*, in the P. of Sandwick, i.e., the King's house; and *Mirigarth*, in Cross P. Sanday. It is now the Manse, and signifies the house of the *miere*, contiguous to which it is situated. The *th* is lost in the pronunciation; as they are pron. *Kongsger*, *Miriger*.

The term *garth* is applied to a smaller possession than *Bee* or *Bool*, sometimes spelled in old writings *Bowl*. For there is seldom but one *Bee* in a parish; though often several *garths*.

4. An inclosure for catching fish, especially salmon.

"All & hail the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

It is also used in composition. V. FISCHGARTHE.

Mr Pink. derives it from Celt. *ghwarth*, a fert or castle, literally, an inclosure. But it is evidently from A.-S. *geard*, an inclosure, also a garden. *Grene geardas*, green gardens; Somner. Su.-G. Dan. *guard*, hertus. [Isl. *gardr*, *gerdi*, a field or enclosure.] Seren. derives the Su.-G. word from *gaard-a*, to hedge. Uphilas uses *aurtigards* for garden, A.-S. *ortgard*, *weortgard*; which seems literally to signify a place fenced for the preservation of herbs or fruits; hence E. *orchard*. V. GORDS.

GARVIE, *s.* The sprat, a small fish, taken in friths and bays, S. *Clupea sprattus*, Linn.

"*Sardina*, the sprat: I take this to be the same fish we call the *Garvie*." Sibb. Fife, 127.

"—They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garvies*, or sprats, *sparlings* or smelts." P. Alloa, Statist. Acc., viii. 597.

This is considered by some as merely a young or small-sized herring. But it is a different species. The Germans seem to have the same idea with respect to the sprat, which is entertained by many in S. as to its being a kind of herring. For they call it *meerhering*, from *meer*, the sea, and *hering*, a herring. Why it should be called a *sea herring*, it is not easy to conjecture.

It might seem probable that this fish, as being of an uncertain species, received its name from the place in

the vicinity of which it had been first caught, *Inch-Garvie* in the Firth of Forth. It is, however, unfavourable to this idea, that they are called *Garvocks* near Inverness.

"The fish caught on this coast are herring, and *garvocks* or sprats;" Statist. Acc., ix. 609.

GARWHOUNGLE, *s.* 1. The noise made by the bittern, when it rises from the bog, Ayr.

2. Transferred to the clash of tongues, *ibid*.

Perhaps from the intensive particle *Gar* or *Gur*, and C. B. *ewynawl*, plaintive, from *ewyn-aw*, to complain, synon. with Moes-G. *quain-on*, *id*.

GASCROMH, *s.* An instrument of a semi-circular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle; used for trenching ground, Sutherl.; properly *Cascromh*.

"Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it." Pirate, ii. 11.

Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas*, foot, and *cromh*, crooked; literally, "the crooked foot."

To GASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk, a great deal, without any symptom of diffidence. A child who has much prattle is said to be a *gashing* creature. If this prattle display acuteness beyond the child's years, the term *auld-farand* is frequently conjoined.

2. To talk pertly, to give an insolent reply, S.

Wi' this the wife sets up her *gash*,
And says, ye ken I like ne fash.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 19.

Wad ye set up your *gash*, nae faut,
Ye crustie foul-meu'd tyke!

Cock's *Simple Strains*, p. 135.

3. To talk freely and fluently, S. synon. *gab*.

The ceuthy cracks begin when supper's o'er,
The cheering supper gars them glibly *gash*.

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 56.

She lea'es them *gashin* at their cracks,
And slips out by hersel,

Burns, iii. 129.

In the second, at least, it seems nearly allied to Fr. *gauss-er*, to scoff, to gibe; *goss-er*, *id*. Ihre mentions the latter as akin to Su.-G. *gas-a*, effuse lactari. It is not improbable, however, that Su.-G. *kauz-a*, altercari, from *kifwa*, *id*. ought to be viewed as the nearest cognate; especially as a pert person is said to *gash again*, S. V. the *s*.

GASH, *s.* 1. Prattle. The word generally conveys the idea of loquacity, S.; *gab*, synon.

2. Pert language, S. *Will you set up your gash to me? Will you presume to talk insolently to me?*

GASH, *adj.* 1. Shrewd and intelligent in conversation, sagacious, S.; *nacky*, or *knacky*, synon.

I wily, witty was, and *gash*,
With my auld felni packy pash.

Watson's *Coll.*, i. 69.

--Wha gart the hearty billies stay,
And spend their cash,
To see his snowt, to hear him play,
And gab sae *gash*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 233.

Here the adj. is used adverbially.

2. Conversable, lively and fluent in discourse, S.

Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
And drives away the winter soon;
It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
And heaves his saul beyond the moon.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

3. Having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance, S.

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

Burns, iii. 31.

4. "Well prepared;" metaph. used in a general sense, S.

The saft o'en cakes, in mony stack,
Are set in order rarely,
Fu' *gash* this night.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 147.

5. Trim, well-dressed; having a certain appearance of dignity.

At that time men con'd gang to market,
Wi' plaiding hose, and straiken sarket,
Wi' coat of kelt, and bluish bonnet,
And owrlay white, as wife cou'd plan it,
And garters ty'd aboon the bran;
And *gash* they thought such country-man.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 111.

The same conjecture has occurred to me, which Sibb. mentions that it may be an abbreviation of Fr. *sagace*, from Lat. *sagax*.

- GASH, *s.* A projection of the under jaw, S.
"One with a long out chin, we call *gash-gabet*, or *gash-beard*;" Gl. Rams.

- To GASH, *v. n.* 1. To project the under jaw, S.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt, S.

In this sense, or in one nearly allied, it is evidently used in the following passage:—

Ye needna doubt but Mrs Suckie,
Will crook her mou' like ony buckie,
And *gash* her teeth at me.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

Fr. *gauche*, awry; *gauch-ir*, to writhe, Germ. *gosche*, rictus, grinning or opening the mouth in scorn; also contemptuously applied to the mouth itself.

- GASH-GABBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having the mouth distorted, Aberd., Mearns.

—A' toothless and *gash-gabbit*
The hags that night.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 125.

2. Having a long projecting chin, Ang.

"*Gash-gabbit*, long-chinn'd;" Gl. Ayrs.

3. Loquacious, and at the same time shrewd in conversation, East of Fife.

- To GASHLE, *v. n.* To argue with much tartness, Ayrs.; apparently a dimin. from the *v. Gash*.

- GASHLIN, *s.* A bitter, noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, Ayrs.

- To GASHLE, *v. a.* To distort, to writhe; as, "He's *gashlin'* his beik;" he is making a wry mouth, Aberd.; evidently a diminutive from *Gash*, *v.*, to distort the mouth.

- GASHLIN, *part. adj.* Wry, distorted, *ibid.*

- GASKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to Gascony.

"That George Robisoune—sall content & pay to William Cathkin—for—a pip of *Gaskin* wyne xxj lb., —j galloune, ij quartis of *Gaskin* wyne xij s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 97.

- GASKINS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given to a rough green gooseberry, originally brought from *Gascony*, S.

- GAST, GHASt, *s.* A fright. To *get a gast*, to be exceedingly frightened, Roxb.

"This done, the woman in a *gast*, and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed, and that they were in such a chest in her house." Law's Memorials, p. 220.

This term has been traced to *Gaist*, *q.* seeing a ghost. But this is not satisfactory; especially as it will not account for the phraseology, *getting a gast*. I would rather view it as originally the same with O. Fr. *gaste*, ruin, devastation; whence *faire gast*, *mettre a gast*, *faire du dégât*, ravager; Roquefort. Lat. *vast-are*, *vastatio*.

- GASTROUS, *adj.* Monstrous, Dumfr. Germ. *gastrig*, *squalidus*?

O. E. *gastfull* is expl. by Palsgr., "as a thyng that moueth one to drede, Fr. esponentable;" B. iii., F. 88, b.; also the *v.* "I *gaste*, I feare; Je baille belle paour. I *gasted* hym as sore as he was these twelue monethes." *Ibid.*, F. 244. Hence, to *gaster*, to scare or affright suddenly, Essex; *gastred*, *perterrefactus*; Skinner.

"Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep, or else a fool, or a knave or both." Beaum. & Fletcher, p. 3399. V. GAST, *s.*, a fright.

- GAST, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, Aberd. A.-S. *gest*, *id.*

- [2. The breath of life; as, "the *gast* he gaf," he gave up the ghost, died, Barbour, xix. 214, Skeat's Ed.]

- GASTREL, CASTREL, *s.* A kind of hawk. "Fr. *cercerelle*;" Gl. Sibb.

This must be the same with E. *Kestrel*, "a little kind of bastard hawk," Johns. The Fr. name also appears in the form of *Cresserelle*, and *Quercelle*, Cotgr.

- GATE, *s.* A way. V. GAIT.

- GATE, *s.* Jet. V. GET.

Or than amynd the blak terebynthie
Growis by Oricia, and as the *gate* dois schyne.

Doug. Virgil, 318. 29. *Yet*, Dunbar.

Teut. *ghet*, Belg. *git*, Fr. *jayet*, A.-S. *gugat*, Lat. *gagat-es*.

- GATE, *s.* A goat. V. GAIT.

GATELINS, adv. Directly; the same with *Gatewards*, S. B.

And nair ntoure, his mind this mony a day,
Gateins to Nory there, my dother, lay.
V. GAIT, s. a road. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 101.

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, adv. Straight, or directly, in the way towards, S. B.

—"The inhabitants of Cateynes gathered and came *gateward* thither, to attend the issue of all matters." *Gordon's Hist. Earls. of Sutherl.*, p. 354.
There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards my lane unto the glen gan fare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.
Down *gatewards* to the burn his course he steers,
But in his sight no herd as yet appears.
V. GAIT, s., a road. *Ibid.*, p. 47.

* **To GATHER, v. a.** *To Gather a rig*, to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge, S.

"This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then plunging towards the sides. Generally speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or *gathered*. In clay soil, or land any way (*r.* anywise) subject to wet, the ridges are double *gathered* and of 15 feet broad." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 192.

"In infield ground, the ridges ought to be cloven to break-fur, *gathered* to bear, and yoked to bear-root and awal, the furrows kept open." *Agr. Surv. Banffs.*, App., p. 81.

To GATHER one's feet. To recover from a fall; used both in a literal and in a moral sense, S.

The idea seems expressive of the stupor occasioned at first by a fall, in consequence of which one *lies* for a time motionless. The phrase, to *find* one's legs, is sometimes used in E. in a similar sense, literary at least.

[In Banffs. this phrase has the sense of to walk with a quicker step; also, to begin to walk, when spoken of infants.]

To GATHER one's self. Synon. with the preceding, S. Both convey the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction.

Fan she came too, he never made to steer,
Ner answer gae to eught that she could speer.—
Nae answer yet,—for he had fa'en aswoon.
—But howaomever in a little wee,
Hinsel he *gathers* and begins to see.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 8.

[In Banffs. this phrase has the sense of to amass wealth, to grow rich.—In the West of Scotland also the same use of the term is still common.]

GATHERING-COAL, s. A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been *gathered* together, S.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen; the largest pieces are carefully preserved for this purpose." *Bald's Coal-Trade of S.*, p. 60.

"'Hout—lassie,' said Robin, 'hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal*.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 219.

GATHERING-PEAT, s. "A *fiery peat* which was sent round by the borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the *fiery cross* was by the Highlanders." *Gl. Antiq.*

GATING, part. pr.

Bot as the foular casts his cair
His catch fer to present,
So they war trapit in the snair,
Into an accident:
Still waiting and *gating*,
Quhill thay wer all oretane.
Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 33.

The word from its connexion, suggests the idea of *gazing*, *looking around*, or perhaps *conjecturing*. If the former be the sense, it must be allied to *Isl. gæta-a*, *observare*; *gaa*, *attendere*, *curare*, *cavere*, *pret. gæde*; whence *gaat*, *cura*, *ad hafa gaat a*, *curam ad inspectionem habere*; *gaatlaus*, *negligens*. If the latter; to *Isl. Su.-G. gæta-a*; *A.-S. get-an*, *conjecturam facere*. But the former is most probable. *V. G. Andr.*, p. 81. 86. 88.

[**GATSHIRD, s.** A relation, a cousin, Shet.]

GAUBERTIE-SHELLS, s. The name given to a hobgoblin, who till within a few years past has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs, and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other, Lanarks.

GAUCY, GAUCIE, GAWSY, adj. 1. Plump, jolly, big and at the same time lusty, S. The term seems properly to denote that stateliness of appearance for which one is solely indebted to size.

"The first was a lieftenant o' a ship, a *gaucy*, swack young fallow." *Journal from London*, p. 1.

For [ne'er a protick] has he den,
Fan it was fair fur days;
Ner without *gaucy* Diomed,
Who wis his guide always.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

2. Applied to anything large, S.

His *gaucie* tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a awirl.
Burns, iii. 3.

3. Metaph. stately, portly: applied both to persons and things.

Weel might ye trow, to see them there,—
Whan pacing wi' a *gawsy* air
In gude braid clint.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 21, 22.

Lang syne, my Lord, I had a court,
And nobles fill'd my cawsy;
But since I have been fortune's sport,
I look nae hawff sae *gawsy*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 48.

C. B. *guas*, *Arm. goas*, *goase*, denote a youth; *Su.-G. gaasse*, a male as opposed to a female; also, a boy. As *Servius*, in his *Notes on Virgil*, observes that the Gauls called strong men *Gaesi*, *Aeneid*. lib. 8.; *Ihre* views the *Su.-G.* word as originally the same. The Gauls, in their own language, according to *Polybius*, called mercenary troops *Gessatae*. *Camden* has observed, that the Britons give the name of *quessin* to

those whom he calls *servi conductitii*. This is merely the pl. of C. B. *guas*; or of the compound word *gaisgeach*, a champion, i.e., *guas gwygh*, a stout lad; Letter to the Welsh, Transl., p. 21.

Servius says, that as the Roman *hasta* or spear was by the Gauls called *gessa*, they denominated strong men, *gaesi*, because they used spears of this kind in battle. But Bullet, with greater propriety, derives the term from *guas*, already mentioned; and refers to an ancient Glossary, as rendering *gesi*, *hommes vaillans*. Froissart calls soldiers *geus*; and *ghaes* is a combatant.

C. B. *guas* commonly denotes a servant, as well as a young man. Hence many learned writers have supposed that the *g* being thrown away, Fr. *vas* was formed, and that this is the origin of *vassal*, the dimin. of which is *vassellet*, whence *valet*, a servant. Ihe observes, that as Su.-G. *gasse* denotes a boy, soldiers are called *gassar*.

The term being adopted by the Germans, it frequently occurs in their compound names; as *Ariogaeus*, strong in battle; *Lanogaeus*, powerful at the sword. Many examples may be found in Wacht. vo. *Gesus*. The word came afterwards into disrepute, so as to denote a person of the meanest or vilest character. Thus *gheus*, mendicous impudens, Kilian; what we would call a *sturdy beggar*, or in vulgar language, a *randy beggar*. This is viewed as the origin of Fr. *gueux*, a beggar; a name given from contempt to the first Protestants in the Low Countries, who began to throw off the yoke of the tyrannical and unfeeling Philip II. of Spain.

I shall only add, that various vestiges of the same word may be traced in Gael; as *gaise*, *gaisge*, valour, feats of arms, *gaisgeachd*, id., *gaisdidheach*, a champion, *gaisgal*, valiant.

GAUCINESS, *s.* Stateliness in appearance, arising from size, *S.*

GAUCKIT, *adj.* Stupid. *V.* GOWKIT.

GAUD, GAWD, *s.* 1. A trick.

Quhat God amouit him, with sic ane *gaude*
In his dedis, to vse sic slicht and fraude?

Doug. Virgùl, 315. 31.

Simple uses *gaidis* in this sense, if it be not an error of the press.

Their Holieglas begane his *gaidis*,
As he was learned amangis the laidis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 328.

2. A bad custom or habit, of whatever kind, *S. B.* This word, although always used in a bad sense, does not necessarily imply the idea of cunning, as it has been generally explained. It is often thus expressed, *an ill gaude*.

It is used by Chaucer as signifying a jest, a trick; and has been derived from Fr. *gaud-ir*, to be frolicksome; also to jest. Serenius refers, without any good reason, to Goth. *gaud*, latratrus. There might seem to be some affinity with Isl. *gaed*, Ol. Lex. *ged*, indoles, affectus, to which Belg. *gade*, cura, is evidently allied.

But supposing Fr. *gaud-ir*, the origin, this must certainly be traced to Su.-G. *gaed-as*, Isl. *gaed-ast*, *gaet-ast*, laetari, Belg. *gad-en*, placere. The root is Isl. *gaa*, gaudium, gesticulatio.

GAUDY, *adj.* Tricky, mischievous, Loth.

GAUD, *s.* A rod or goad. *V.* GAD, GADE.

GAUDSMAN, *s.* A ploughman, as using the *gad* or goad, *S. B.* *V.* GAD, GADE, *s.*

To GAUD, *v. n.* To make a shewy appearance, to be *gaudy*, Fife.

Lat. *gaudere*.

GAUDE'-DAY, *s.* A festive day; synonym. with *Gaudeamus*.

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yesterday having been a *gaude'-day*." *Antiquary*, i. 311.

A cant term used at the universities in England, including the idea of double commons. *V.* Kersey.

GAUDEAMUS, *s.* A feast or merry-making, Roxb.

Evidently the Lat. word, which may have been first used by schoolboys on getting a holiday, like the university term *Gaudy*. *V.* GAUDE'-DAY.

GAUDEIS, GAWDES, *s. pl.* Precious ornaments; synonym. *Gowdy*. *V.* GALDEIS.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi *gaudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht.—Item, ane pair of bedis of quernell with *gawdes* of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." *Inventor*, A. 1516, p. 26.

This is synonym. with *Gowdy*, a jewel, or any precious ornament. Serenius traces E. *gaudy*, which seems a cognate term, to Isl. *gauld*, originally the pagan name of the deity, but after the introduction of christianity transferred to any thing trifling. But it is evidently from Lat. *gaudete*. *V.* GALDEIS.

GAUD FLOOK, the Saury Pike, *S.*

GAUDNIE, *s.* Expl. "a semi-aquatic bird, which always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet; something larger than a sky-lark; the back and wings of a dark grey, approaching to black; the breast white; delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream;" Fife.

Probably the water-crow or water ouzel.

GAUFFIN, GAFFIN, *adj.* Lightheaded, foolish, thoughtless, giddy, Roxb.

But man, 'tis queer to mak sik fike
About an useless *gauffin* tike;
That ne'er dide gie a decent turn
At sheddin', fauldin', bought, nor burn;
But ran wi' inconsiderate force,
An' bate their heels as they'd been horse.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

"*Goff*, a foolish clown, North," (Grose), may be allied. Shall we trace this to Germ. *gaff-en*, os pandere, hiare; or to *S. gawf*?

GAUGES, *s. pl.* Wages, salary.

"It is desyrit of our saids Lords and College of Justice, for bettir expeditioun of the multitude of actionis that presentlie cumes befor you and thaim, to haife the said College eiked the nowmer of six, and in the meyn tyme, the *gauges* to be eiked and augmented, to the effect the said Lords may bettir wait upon the administration of the justice." *Acts Sed*, 2 March, 1562.

Fr. *guges*, id., most probably anc. written *gauges*; L. B. *gag-ium*, id., *guag-ium*, pignus.

GAUGIATORS, *s. pl.* "(In Scotch law) Officers whose business is to examine weights and measures," Kersey.

"*Gangiatores*—signifies them quha suld mark the clait, bread, or barrells before they be sauld, with the mark of their office: or tryis or examinatis al measurea and weichts, baith dry & weete.—For the French *Jage* is that quihlk we call Jug, met or measure." Skene, Verb. Sign.

Kersey, in giving this word, very properly adds—"or *Gaugiators*." For he had justly conjectured that *Gangiator* was an error. This is evident from the reference made by Skene to Fr. *jage* as the origin; and still more so from his quoting the *Iter Camer.*, c. 14. For there the term is *Gaugiatores*: and in the same work, c. 39, § 46, we read, *De gaggis, seu mensuris pannorum, & vinorum qualiter observantur.*

It is strange, however, that this error has been retained by *Glendoick*, and also by Mr. Bell, *Diet. Law Scotl.* Cowel derives *Gawger*, L. B. *gangeator*, from Fr. *gawch-ir*, [r. *gawch-ir*] in gyrum torquere. But Du Cange gives L. B. *gagga* as synon. with Fr. *jouge*.

GAUGNET, s. The sea-needle, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Syngnathus Acus*. Sea-needle; Needle-fish; *Gaugnet*;—found lurking among the sea-weeds, in shallow water." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 22.

To GAUK, v. n. To play the fool; applied to young women, especially as to toying or junketting with men, West of S.

Su.-G. *geck-as*, ludificari; Dan. *giekk-er*, id.

To GAUKIE, v. n. The same with *Gauk*, Roxb.

GAUKIE, GAWKY, s. "A foolish, staring idiotical person." Sometimes it also implies the idea of some degree of lightness of conduct, S.

Wert thou a giglit *gawky* like the lave,
That little better than our nowt behave;
At naught they'll ferly, senseless tales believe,
Be blyth for silly hechts, for trifles grieve;
Sic ne'er could win my heart.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 108.

The term is also applied to a man, although seldom—

Daft carle, dit your mouth,
What signifies how pawky,
Or gentle born ye be; but youth,
In love you're but a *gawky*.

Ibid., ii. 229.

Sw. *gack*; Su.-G. *geck*, a fool, Germ. *gacke*, a simpleton. This seems the same with O. E. *goky*.

A charter is chalencheable, before a chiefs justice
If false laten be in that letter, the laweis impugne,
Or painted pentrelnisrie, or percell euerskipped,
The game that gloseth so charteris, for a *goky* is holden.
P. Plowman, Fol. 57, b.

Skinner renders this, vir vilis, tenebrio, as if it meant a rascal, a lurker, deriving it from Fr. *coquin*. But he certainly mentions a better etymon, as communicated by a friend, Sw. *gook*, a cuckow, Teut. *gauch*, a fool. V. **GOWK**.

GAUKIT, GAWKIE, adj. Foolish, giddy, S.; formed from the *s*.

Well said, a *gawkie* name is easy won,
And some's ca'd swift wha ne'er a race has run.

Morison's Poems, p. 137.

"*Gawky*, awkward; generally used to signify a tall awkward person, North." "*To gokee*, to have an awkward nodding of the head, or bending of the body backward and forward, West." Grose.

GAUL, s. Dutch myrtle, S. V. **SCOTCH-GALE**.

GAULF, s. A loud laugh. V. **GAWF**.

To GAUMP, v. a. Expl. "to snp very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," Roxb.

Isl. *güeme*, hio, pateo, capio, *giaema*, gula; *kiams-a*, buccas volutare.

GAUN, the vulgar orthography of the gerund or part. pr. of the v. to Ga, Going; pron. long.

"A high hedge o' hawtrees keepit them frae *gaun* through Jehnnie Corrie's corn; but they lap a' owre't like sparrows, an' gallop't into a green knowe beyond it." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299. V. **GAIN GEAR**.

GAUN-A-DU, s. A term used to express a resolution never reduced to practice; as, "That's amang my *gaun-a-du's*," Loth. Corr. from *gaun* or *gaain*, i.e., going to do.

GAUN DAYS.

"Ye had the *gaun days* of prosperity for twenty years! But instead o' laying by a little for a sair leg, or making provisions for an evil day, ye gaed on like madmen." Blackwood's Magazine, March 1823, p. 313.

This seems to be the same with *Gangdayis*, (q. v.) as referring to the means used on these days, in the time of popery, for securing a blessing on the crop.

GAUN-TO-DEE, s. Literally, in a state approximating death.

This term is used in a Proverb, applied when people say they are going to do something which we do not suppose they are likely to accomplish;—"It's lang or *gaun-to-dee*, fill the kirk-yard," Dumfr.

GAUN, GAUND, s. The butter-bur, *Tussilago petasites*. It is called *Gaun* in Upper Lanarkshire; *Gaund* in Dumfries-shire.

This seems to be merely softened, after the Scottish mode, from Gael. *gallan*, which is the generic name. This is called *gallanmor*, i.e., the great bur, because its leaves are larger than those of any other native plant, so that poultry and other small animals often shelter themselves under them during heavy rain. *Gallan* primarily signifies "a branch," Shaw.

To GAUNCH, v. n. To snarl. V. **GANSCH, v.**

GAUNCH, s. A snatch. V. **GANSCH, s.**

GAUND, s. V. **GAUN, s.**

To GAUNER, v. n. 1. To bark; applied to dogs when attacking a person, Upper Clydesdale.

2. To scold with a loud voice, ib.

Perhaps corr. from Isl. *gambr-a*, id. Lat. *gann-ire*.

GAUNER, s. 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud fit of scolding, ibid.

- [GAUNGE, GANGE, *v. n.* 1. To talk in a pert, silly manner.
2. To brag, boast.
3. To exaggerate, to fib, Banffs.

This is another form of *gandy, gannye*: but in *gaunge* the main idea is that of boasting; in *gannye*, that of silliness.]

- [GAUNGE, *s.* 1. Pert, foolish speaking.
2. Boasting, Banffs.]

[GAUNGEIN, GAUNGIN, *part.* Bouncing, bragging, fibbing. Used also as an *adj.* and as a *s.*, Banffs. V. GANDY.

As an *adj.* it generally has the sense of *given to*, or *in the habit of talking foolishly, &c.*]

To GAUNT, *v. n.* To yawn. V. GANT.

GAUNT-AT-THE-DOOR, *s.* A booby, an indolent bumpkin, Ayrs.

"He gave—but little application to his lessons, so that folk thought he would turn out a sort of *gaunt-at-the-door*, more mindful of meat than work." Ann. of the Par., p. 335. V. GANT, GAUNT, to yawn.

GAUNTIE, *s.*

Ou! gaen like *gaunties* in a styel!
The fowk 'll think, 'at's gaen by,
We keep a boddle house.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

Isl. *gante*, a fool. But corr. perhaps from Dan. *galte*, Su.-G. *gallte*, a barrow pig.

To GAUP, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Buchan.

2. To look up in a wild sort of way, or as expressive of surprise; often, *to gaup up*, *ibid.*

Was worth ye, Wabster Tam, what's this
That I see *gaupin* gumlie?—
Some waefu' quine 'll ride the stool,
For you, afore the Reeday.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Quine, quean; *Reeday*, Rood-day.

In this sense it is nearly allied to *Goup*. V. GOIF, *v.*

[GAUP, *s.* A stupid person, other forms are *Gaupus*, *Gaupie*, Banffs.]

[GAUPIN, GAUPING, *part.* Gaping, staring foolishly; used also as an *adj.* and as a *s.*, Banffs.]

GAUT, *s.* "A hog, a sow; as, *a mill-gaut*;" S. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 180.

In the South of S. it denotes a young sow after it has been castrated.

"*Gauts* and *gilt*s are hog-pigs and sow-pigs." Yorks. Dial. Clav.

This is an O. E. word. "*Galt*, or yonge hogge or sow, Porcetra." "*Hogge* called a barrow hogge or *galt*, Maialis." Huloeti *Abecedarium*, Lond., 1552.

It is evidently the same with Isl. *galt*, *golt*, Su.-G. *gallt*, sus exsectus et adultus, from *gaell-a*, castrare. Su.-G. *gylta*, porcetra, Isl. *góltr*, A.-S. *giltas*, E. *gelt*, Belg. *gelte*.

GAUTSAME, *s.* "Hog's lard," Gall. *Encycl.*; from "*Gaut*, a male swine," *ibid.* V. GALT.

Same is evidently the same with E. *seam*, lard.

GAVAULING, GAVAULLING, GAVAWLLING, *s.* Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way, Ayrs.

"But thir jocose *gavaulings* are worthy of the occasion." The *Entail*, iii. 282.

"Baillie M'Lucre—one night in going from a *gavawlling* with some of the neighbours,—having partaken largely of the bowl,—was overtaken by an apoplexy just at his own door." The *Provost*, p. 170. Fr. *guaeive*, waif, and *aller*, to go.

GAVEL, GAWIL, *s.* The end-wall of a house, properly the triangular or higher part of it, S.; *gable-end*, E.

—The Northsyd swa westwart,
And that west *gawil* alsua,
In-til hys tyme all gert he ma.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 275.

Su.-G. *gafwel*, Belg. *gevel*, id. Moes-G. *gibla*, a pinnacle; Isl. *gafl*, the end of any thing, as of a ship, a house, &c. This G. Andr. traces to Heb. גבל, *gebel*, terminus.

* GAVELKIND. This law existed in the Shetland Islands, as well as in Kent.

"Upon the decease of the father in Shetland, the youngest got the dwelling-house, and the rest, both of moveable and heritage, was divided *Gavelkind*, sine discrimine sexus vel actatis." MS. *Explic. of Norish words*.

GAVELOCK, *s.* An earwig; also *Gelloch*, Ayrs.; *Golach*, Loth.

Shall we suppose that it has received its first designation from its resemblance to the instrument called a *Gavelock*, as being forked?

GAVELOCK, *s.* An iron crow or lever, used in quarrying stones, S.

The ancient Goths gave the name of *gafflack* to a kind of dart which they used; A.-S. *gafelucas*, hastilia. Matth. Paris, A. 1256, observes that the Frisians used missile weapons, which they called *gaveloces*. Hence Fr. *javelle*, *javelot*, E. *javelin*.

"The said second of June the drum goes through Aberdeen, charging the hail inhabitants incontinent to bring to the tolbooth the hail spades, shovels, mells, mattocks, barrows, picks, *gavelocks*, and such instruments within the town, meet for undermining, whilk was shortly done." Spalding, i. 220.

"The air sall haue—an pick, a mattock, an *gavelok*, an shoole, an ax, an pair of turkissis, an hand-saw," &c. Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 235.

"Item, ane litle *gavelok* of irne." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 171.

Ihre explains *gaffel* as signifying whatever is forked, or has two branches, quiquid bifurcum est. Hence our *gavelock* receives its name, as being generally divided into two toes at the lower end. Su.-G. *gafflack* denotes an ancient javelin or dart used among the Goths. Pelletier, (*Dict. Celt.*) derives *gafflack* from two Celt. words, *galf*, forked, and *flach*, a staff or rod, as signifying a forked staff. But Ihre views the Celts as borrowing from the Goths in this instance. And it deserves notice, that A.-S. *gafsta* signifies furca. This word, A. Bor. denotes an iron bar for entering stakes into the ground.

GAVILEGER, *s.* The provost-marshall of an army.

"There were always—some churlish rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our proforce or *gavileger* get company and money, for dis-

charging his duty; for neither officer nor souldier escaped due punishment, that was once complained on, untill such time as his Majestie was satisfied with justice." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 34; also p. 45.

I have not observed this word in any of the northern languages. But it is undoubtedly from *Isl. gaa*, prospicere, curare, cavere; *Dan. gau*, cautelous; *Teut. gawc*, cautus, attentus ad rem; and *leger*, a camp, q. "he who has charge of the camp, who narrowly prospiciates to see if there be any disorder."

To GAW, *v. a.* 1. To gall, S.

"Touch a *gaw'd* horse on the back, and he will fling;" *Ferguson's Prov.*, p. 31.

"You are one of the tender Gordons, that dow not be hang'd for *galing* their neck," *S. Prov.*; "spoken to those who readily complain of hurts and hardships." *Kelly*, p. 380.

Kelly has lost a good deal of the zest of this, as of many other proverbs, by giving it an E. form. I have always heard it repeated thus: "Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for the *gawin'* o' your craig." It is usually addressed to those who make much ado about nothing.

2. Metaph. to fret, S.

That clatter Madgs, my titty, tells sic flaws,
Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour *gaws*.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117.

To GAW, *v. n.* To become pettish, Loth.; q. to be galled.

Yet prudent fonk may tak the pet:
Anes thrwart porter wad na let
Him in while latter meat was hett,
He *gaw'd* fou sair,
Flung in his fiddle o'er the yett,
While ne'er did mair.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 237.

GAW, *s.* The mark left on the skin by a stroke or wound, or in consequence of the pressure of a rope or chain, S. *gall*, E.

His shoven shuders shawes the marks no doubt,
Of tough tail; there's tyres and other tawes,
And girds of galeys growand new in *gaws*.

Poikart, Watson's Coll., iii. 24.

i.e., "His pceled shoulders show the marks of the cat-and-nine tails. Of these, and of the marks of other instruments for flogging, there are tires or rows; as well as of the strokes received on board the galleys, which grow in different cicatrices."

Gaw is the same with E. *gall*, as denoting a slight hurt or fretting of the skin. *Isl. galli*, vitium, naevus.

2. Used metaph. in relation to a habit; as, "That's an auld *gaw* in your back," that is an old trick, or bad habit of yours, S.

3. A crease in cloth, Upp. Clydes.

4. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest, crossing a field, S.

"My second attempt was upon the field of nine acres entirely moss, and in some parts above three feet deep, excepting a few narrow sand *gaws*." *Agr. Surv. Dunbart.*, p. 330.

To HAE A GAW IN THE BACK of another, to have the power of giving him pain, or making him suffer indignity, S.

"It seems that the Lord Chamberlain—is obligated, at a royal coronation, to have a *gaw* in the Earl's [Marshal] back, and takes this method to shew

his power and supremacy within the bounds of the Hall." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 235.

The proverb has a similar meaning; "A *gaw'd* back is easily broken," S.

GAW, *s.* A gall-nut.

"It is a tight tree that has neither knap nor *gaw*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 44.

Su.-G. galle, vitium, defectus.

GAW, *s.* 1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water, S.

"*Gaw* is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off.—It is drawn from a loch in the parish of Stewarton by a *gaw*, in which it runs at some distance, and then seeks a course for itself." *P. Kilmaurs Ayr's Statist. Acc.*, ix. 354, N.

"Open drains, called *sloped gaws*, are cut at right angles to the ridges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the inclosure." *Wilson's Renfrewshire*, p. 130.

Teut. goww, agger *focsa* sive *aquagio* obductus; *Isl. gaa*, chasma, hiatus oblongus; *Haldorson*.

2. A hollow with water springing in it, Ang.

This, although the *l* is lost in pronunciation, is probably allied to *Isl. geil*, fissura, ruptura, in monte, &c. *gil*, in clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; *alveus profundus et laxus*; *G. Andr.*, p. 85. 88.

GAW, *s.* The gall of an animal, S.

Gut an' Gaw, is one of the many phrases, often alliterative, used in S. to denote all without the slightest exception; originally used to denote the effect of violent retching.

Flesh an' Fell, Skin an' Birn, Stoup an' Roup, are used in a similar mode.

GAW o' the Pot, the first runnings of a still. *Aberd.*

Whether as being inferior, or less safe, (*Isl. galle*, vitium), I cannot pretend to determine.

GAWD, *s.* A goad for driving oxen, S. *Gl. Ross*. Hence the proverbial phrase, *Come out afore the gawd*, Come forward and shew yourself.

Then says to Jean, come out afore the *gawd*,
And let folks see gin ye be what ye'er ca'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

V. GAD.

GAWDNIE, GOWDNIE, *s.* The yellow Gurnard, or Dragonet of Pennant, a fish; *Callionymus Lyra*, Linn.; Fife.

"The *Gawdnie*, as the fishers call it, gilt-necked and backed,—of the bigness of a small whiting." *Sibb. Fife*, 129.

"Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is new caught. The blue in particular is of inexpressible splendour, having the richest caerulean tints, glowing with a gemmeous brilliancy. Hence the name *Gowdnie*, i.e., *gold-fish*." *Ibid.* N.

The name *Goldeney* has been given to the *Sparus lunula aurea*, Linn., as well as that of *Gilt-head*, for a similar reason. It corresponds with *Gr. χρυσόφρυς* of *Oppian*; *Lat. Aurata* of *Pliny*; *Fr. la Dorade*.

To GAWE, *v. n.* To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with *Gauwe*; *Teviotd.* V. GOIE, *v.*

To GAWF, GAFF, *v. n.* To laugh violently and coarsely, to give a horselaugh, S.

Gaffin they wi' sides sae sair;
Cry, "Wae gae by him!"

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

—Who gart the lieges *garoff* and girn ay,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.

Ibid., i. 327.

Su.-G. *gaffla sig* has the same meaning; *cachinnare*, immoderato risu ora distortuere, Sw. *gaffelung*, derisio. These seem derived from Germ. *gaff-en*, to gape, os pandere, hiare; if not from Isl. *gaa*, irrisio. V. Kristnisag. Gl.

GAWF, GAULE, GAFF, GAFFAW, A horselaugh, S.

"The Quene Regent sat at the tyme of the assault—upon the foir-wall of the castell of Edinburgh, and quhen sche perceived the overthrow of us, and that the Ensenyeis of the Frenchs war again displayit upon the walls, sche gave ane *gawf* of lauchter, and said, *Now will I go to the Mes, and prays God for that whilk my eyis have sein.*" Knox's Hist., p. 227.

The same word, with a slight variation of orthography, is used as an *adj.*

"Hir pompe lackit one principall point, *to wit*, womanly gravity; for quhen sche saw Johne Knox standing at the uther end of the tabill bair-heidit; sche first smylit, and efter gave a *gawf* lauchter." *Ibid.*, p. 340.

"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great *gawf* of lauchter. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding.' 'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thou dost afflict.'" Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

Syns circling wheels the flattering *gawfaw*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted a universal roar of laughter in a company; q. the *gawf* of *a'*, i. e., *all*. It is still said, *They gat up wi' a gawfaw*, *They all laughed loud*.

"Presently again the younker gave another *gawfaw*, still more dreadful than the first." The Steam-Boat, p. 86.

GAW-FUR, *s.* A furrow for draining off water, E. Loth., Renfr.

"An oblique furrow for carrying off surface-water is a *gaw-fur*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 803.

"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the *gaw-furs*, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 172. V. GAW, *s.*, sense 4.

GAWIN, *s.* Gain, profit, advantage.

That I haue hecht, I sall hald, happin as it may,
Qubidder sa it gang to greif or to *gawin*.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

Either from Fr. *gaigne*, gain, the word being prolonged to rhyme with *knawin* and *dawin*; or from A.-S. *ge-win*, *lucrum*, gain.

GAWKIE, *adj.* Foolish, S.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a *gawkie* piece of London." Ayrshire Legatecs, p. 288. V. GAUKIT.

GAWKIE, *s.* The horse-cockle, a shell, Venus Islandica, Linn.; Loth.

GAWLIN, *s.*

"The *Gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe." Martin's Western Islands, p. 71.

G. Andr. says, *Hodie Norvegi sic vocant, (gagl) anseris genus, quod Islandis est Helsinge*; p. 81. Pennant says that they give the name of *Goul* or *Gagl* to the Brent Goose.

To GAWMP, *v. a.* To mock. V. GAMP.

To GAWP, *v. n.* To yawn, Loth. Hence, GAWPISH, *adj.* Disposed to yawn, *ibid.*

Isl. Su.-G. *gap-a*, hiare, patere; *gapandi*, hiatus.

To GAWP UP, *v. a.* To devour, to eat greedily, to swallow voraciously, S.

Syne till't he fell, and seem'd right yap

His mealtith quickly up to *gawp*,

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be *gapped*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 28.

This may be from Isl. *gap-a*, hiare. But I suspect that it is radically the same with E. *gulp*.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen itherwhile,

Tyll Glotton had *igolped* a gallon and a gill,

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 25, b.

In edit. 1561, it is *igalped*.

Sw. *gupa*, buccis vorare deductis, Belg. *golp-en*, ingurgitare, avide haurire.

GAWP, *s.* A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, *s.* The name given to the Red Gurnard, S. *Trigla cuculus*, Linn.

"The Red Gurnard, or Rotchet; our fishers call it the *Gawrie*." Sibb. Fife, 127.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. *gourneau*, or Germ. *kurre-fische*, id. Schonevelde gives it the latter name.

GAWSIE, *adj.* Jolly. V. GAUCY.

GAY, *adv.* Pretty, moderately; also GAYLIE, GAYLIES. V. GEY.

GAY, *s.* Observation, attention.

Bot I mon yit heir mair quhat worthis of him anis,

And earnestly efter him haue myne *gay*.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

Isl. *gaa*, attentio; *gaa*, observare, attendere; *ey gae*, prospicio; Teut. *gaye*, custodia.

GAYING, *part. pr.* of the *v. to Gae*. Going, S.; also written *gäin*.

"That it may be knawin quhat maner of personis ar meant to be ydill and strang beggaris and vagaboundis, —it is declarit that all ydill personis *gaying* about—vsing subtil, crafty and vnlauchfull playis, as iuglerie, fast and lowiss, and sic vtheris; the ydill people calling thame selfis Egypitianis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

GAYN, *adj.* Fit. V. GANE.

GAYN, *part. pt.* Gone. V. GAE.

GAYNEBY, *adj.* Past. "In time *gayneby*;" Brechin Reg.

GAYNE-COMEING, *s.* Second advent.
V. GAIN-COMING.

—"The same religioun—they preachit and establishit among his faithfull, to the *gayne comeing* of our Lord Jesus Chryst." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1565; Keith's Hist., p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung,—not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jssus, which he hath commanded to be used in his kirk to his *gain coming*," &c. *Ressouing betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, c. ii. a.

GAYNE-CUM, GAYN-CUM, *s.* Return, coming again. V. GAIN-CUM.

—That wyth thame fra thine thal bare
Til Kyncardyn, quhars the Kyng
Tylle thar *gayne-come* made bydyng.

Wyntoun, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and heur
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrowe gan oppresse
His woful herts in cair and hevynesse.

Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P., i. 159.

GAYNIS, *s.*

The *gaynis* of my yeiris gent,
The flouris of my fresche youtheid,
I wait nocht how away is went.

Mailland Poems, p. 192.

"Properties," Pink. It may perhaps bear this meaning, from Su.-G. *gagn*, commodum, whence E. *gain*. But it is more natural to understand it as merely put for *gayness*, cheerfulness, gaiety.

To GEAL, *v. n.* To congeal, Aberd.

Wer't no' for houp, that darling bliss,
That cheers us wi' a fancied kiss,
Our very hearts wou'd *geal*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 19.

Gellyn was used in O. E. as synon. with *Congellyn*. "Gellyn or Congellyn, Congelat.—*Gelled*, Congelatus." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *gel-er*, "to freeze; to thicken, or congeale with colde;" Cotgr. Lat. *gel-are*, to freeze. Ihre seems justly to view Su.-G. *kall*, frigidus, A.-S. *ciele*, *cyle*, id., Isl. *kal-a*, obrigescere, &c., as from a common origin with Lat. *gel-are*.

[GEAL, *v. a.* To expose so as to become very cold; as, "He sat down on a stane till he *gealt* himsel," Banffs. Gl.]

GEAL, *s.* Extreme coldness, as of water in winter; frostiness; Aberd.

[GEAL-CAUL, *adj.* Cold as ice, Banffs.]

GEAN, GEEN, *s.* (*g* hard.) A wild cherry, S.

"The orchard [is remarkable] for a great number of large old trees, bearing the species of small cherry, called black and red *geens*." P. Petty, Inverness. Statist. Acc., iii. 26.

Sir Thomas Urquhart writes *guinds*. Speaking of the diligent engagement of "counterfeit saints,—tough fryars, buskin monks," &c., in what he calls "*diabliculating*, that is, euluminating," he subjoins; "Wherein they are like unto the poor regucs of a village, that are busie in stirring up and scraping in the ordure and filth of little children, in the season of cherries and *guinds*, and that only to finde the kernels, that they may sell them to the druggists, to make thereof pomander-oilc." *Rabelais*, B. 11, p. 221. In the original *guignes*.

Fr. *guigne*, *guine*; "*guignes*, a kind of little, sweet and long cherries, termed so, because at first they

came out of *Guyenne*;" Cotgr. Others derive the name from *Guines* in Picardy.

GEAN-TREE, GEEN-TREE, *s.* A wild cherry-tree, S.; sometimes simply *gean*.

"These *geen-trees* were sent there from Kent, about a century ago, by Alexander, Earl of Moray." Statist. Acc., iii. 26.

"Here and there we meet with small plantations of ash and oak, and fir and *gean*." P. Kemback, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiv. 307.

GEAR, GEARED, GAUN-GEAR. V. GERE.

GEAR-GATHERER, *s.* A money-making man, S. V. GER, GERE.

GEARKING, *part. adj.* Vain; Lyndsay.

A.-S. *gearc-ian*, appare, preparare.

GEASONE, *adj.* Stunted, shrunk.

—"For their wode is *geasone* and scant, thair common fewell is of stoncs, which they dig out of the earth." Pitseottie's Cron., Introd. xxiii.

Isl. *giain*, rarus, rarefactus; G. Andr., p. 90. V. GEIZE.

GEAT, *s.* A child. V. GET.

To GEAVE (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look in an unsteady manner, Etr. For.

"Callant, elap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging *geaving* up there for?" Perils of Man, i. 55.

This we may certainly view as originally the same with S. *Goif*, *Gove*, to throw up the head; A. Bor., *Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face; *Gauve*, to stare about like a fool; J. Grose. Isl. *gid* is rendered chasma, hiatus oblongus; Haldorson.

GEBBIE, GABBIE, *s.* The crop of a fowl, S. Used ludicrously for the stomach of a man.

She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits,
Crammin their *gabbies* wi' her nicest bits.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4.

I see no word to which this may be allied, save Gael. *ciaban*, the gizzard. Now, Su.-G. *krafve* denotes both the crop and gizzard.

A learned friend remarks that this may be derived from Fr. *jabot*, which has precisely the same meaning. But thus the sound is much changed.

To GECK, GEKK, *v. a.* (*g* hard.) 1. To sport, to be playful; applied to infants when cheerful, Ang.

Geck is used in an E. *s.*, denoting an object of derision; evidently from the same origin with the *v.*

Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention played on? *Twelfth Night*.

2. To deride, to mock, S.

I trow that all the world evin
Sall at your *guckrie geck*.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

She Bauldy loves, Bauldy that drives the car,
But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

To say that ye was *geck'd* yese hae nae need,
We'll gee a hitch unto your toucher gueed.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

3. To befool, to cozen.

His precept of pensiene furth he tuike,
Biddand my Lord subscrivye ane letter;

And swa he did, but not the better.
Hame to the Prowest it was directit ;
But ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*, &c.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Century, p. 336.

4. To jilt, S.

Begeck is more commonly used, q. v.

5. To toss the head with disdain, S.

The saucy Ant view'd him with scorn,
Nor wad civilities return ;
But *gecking* up her head, quoth she,
" Poor animal ! I pity thee."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 476.

And Bessie, nae doubt o't, *geckit*,
And looked down pauchty enuech,
To think while the lave were negleckit,
That she wad get Hab o' the Heuch.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 295.

Teut. *gheck-en*, *be-gheck-en*, *deridere*. Su.-G. *geck-as*, *ludificari*. A.-S. *geance*, *ludibrium*. Seren. gives Sw. *geack-a* as signifying, to jilt. Dan. *geck-er*, to jest, to sport, to jeer, to scoff ; *giecket*, mocked, laughed at.

GECK, GEKK, s. 1. A sign of derision.

Quhill preistis cum with bair shevin nekks,
Than all the feyns lewche, and maid *gekks*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27, st. 3.

2. A taunt, a jibe.

Quha cum uncalit, unservd suld sit,
Perhaps, Sir, sae may ye.
Gudeman, Gramercy for your *geck*,
Quod Hope, and lawly louts.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 78.

Teut. *geck*, *gheck*, *jocus*.

3. Cheat, act of deception. *To gie* one the *geck*, to give him the slip ; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, S.

The man believand it he spak,
Vnto this sophist sone consentit ;
But he had afterward repentit,
Were not a mau amongis them sell,
Whose conscience causit him to tell,
And quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That Holiegias wald sone deceave him.

The man perceaving it was sua,
Gave him the gek, and lute him gea,
Thankand his God, and gud men baith,
For his delyvering of that skeath.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 329.

[To GECK, v. n. 1. To look in a pert saucy manner, expressive of derision ; as, "She *gecks* at him." Clydes., Banffs.]

2. To look in a fond loving manner ; as, "The twa are aye *geckin* to ither." *Ibid.*]

[GECKIN, GECKAN, *part. pr.* of last v. ; used also as an *adj.* and as a s. *Ibid.*

As an *adj.* it is sometimes used in the sense of *lively*, *sportive* ; also, in the sense of *pert*, *giddy*, *light-headed*.]

GECK-NECKIT, *adj.* Wry-necked, Aberd.

Gael. *geochd*, a wry neck, *geochdach*, having a wry neck.

GED, (*g* hard) s. 1. A pike, a jack, *Lucius marinus* ; *pl. geddīs*. A term pretty generally used, S.

And with his handys quhile he wrocht
Gynnyis, to tak *geddis* and salmonys,
Trowtis, elys, and als menovnyis.

Barbour, ii. 576, MS.

Mr. Pink. is strangely mistaken in his note on this passage, when he speaks of the *gedd* as "a small fish rather larger than minnows." The very connexion shews the error.

Now safe the stately sawmont sail,
And trouts bedropp'd wi' crimson haill.
And eels well kent for souple tail,
And *geds* for greed. —

Burns, iii. 119.

The ancient Romans, as appears from the Consular or Family coins, often played on their own names, adopting emblems that bore some analogy. Thus, the symbol of the name *Vitulus* was a calf, of *Putealis*, a well, &c. Armorial bearings have been assumed in our own country, with a similar humour. Mackenzie mentions that "*Ged* of that ilk" had "3 *geas* or pyks hauriant argent ;" and Geddes of Rachie "3 pyke or *geds* heads couped or." Crab of Robslaw had in like manner "a crab in base or ;" and the name of Garvey "three fishes called Garvine fishes nayant." V. vo. *Garvie*. The allusions were not always so happy. For the family of Tarbet could find nothing more appropriate than "three Turbets." Science of Heraldry, p. 61. 62.

2. A greedy or avaricious person ; as, "He's a perfect *ged* for siller," Clydes.

A metaph. use of the term, in allusion to the voraciousness of the pike.

Su.-G. Isl. *geddā*, id. *Ihre* derives this from *gadd*, aculeus, a point or sting, because of the sharpness of its teeth. He observes, after Martin and Wachter, that the different appellations of this fish, in almost all languages, are borrowed from its armed mouth. Thus in Germ. it is called *hecht*, from *heck-en*, to bite ; Belg. *snock*, from *snoy-en*, to strike. Fr. *brocher*, from *broch-er*, to prick, (perhaps rather from *broche*, a needle, or *broches*, the tusks of a wild boar) E. *pike*, from *pick*, to strike with the beak, or *piquer*, to prick, (rather from *pike*, a spear, which Su.-G. *gadd* also signifies.) Its Gael. name is *gedos*. I know not, if this be allied to *gath*, a lance, javelin or pike.

Its Germ. name evidently corresponds to A.-S. *hacod*, *lucius piscis* ; "a pike ;" Somner. This, like *hecht*, from *heck-en*, to bite, is obviously from a term nearly allied in signification, *hack-an*, to hack, hash ; *concidere*, *secando* *conminuere*.

GED-STAFF, (*g* hard) s. "A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks, that they may come into the net ; or rather Jedburgh staves mentioned by Jo. Major. F. 48.—*Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardienses artifices ponunt ; Rudd. Sibb. adopts the latter hypothesis ; adding, that "the phrase, Jethart staffs and Kelso rungs," is still common.*

Some jarris with ane *ged* staff to jag throw blak jakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 239. a. 1.

It seems rather to signify, a pointed staff, from Su.-G. *gadd*, aculeus ; or perhaps a staff made for the very purpose of *jagging* *throw*, pricking or killing *gedds*. If the word had any connexion with *Jedburgh*, or the river *Jed*, the *j* would more probably have been used.

GEDDERY, s. A heterogeneous mass, Upp. Clydes. ; perhaps from *Gadyr*, to gather.

GEDLING, *s.*

He met ane porter swayne
 Cummand raith hin agayne—
 Quho gangis thow, *gedling*, thir gatis sa gane?
Rauf Coilyear, C. ij. b.

Gadling, "an idlo vagabond;" Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt. But perhaps the term properly signifies, companion, fellow-mate; as Somner renders A.-S. *gaedeling*; in Lat. comes, consors, socius, sodalis. This is deduced from *gegad*, *gegada*, id.

GEDWING, *s.* "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary;" Gall. Encycl. The author expl. it "a fisher of *geds*," i.e., pikes.

[To GEE, *v. a.* To give. V. GIE.]

To GEE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To stir, to move to one side. V. JEE. Hence,

GEE-WAYS, *adv.* Not in a direct line, obliquely.

Kelly mentions a foolish Prov., in which this term occurs, p. 121, synon. *agee*; although perhaps *geeways* expresses a slighter degree of obliquity, q. merely an inclination to one side.

GEE, (*g* hard) *s.* To tak the gee, to become pettish and unmanageable, S. *tig*, *dorts*, *strunt*, synon.

—Lang or e'er that I came hame,
 My wife had ta'en the gee.—
 The ne'er a bed will she gae te,
 But sit and tak the gee.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 90, 91.

—Lads, gin your lasses grow derty,
 Let never their gees mak you wae.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 300.

This is the more common mode of using the term. It occurs, however, in a different form—

But when I speak to them, that's stately,
 I find them ay ta'en with the gee,
 And get the denial right flatly.

Songs, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

It seems the same word which occurs in pl.—

This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees;
 Ye know ill gyding genders meny gees,
 And specially in poets for example.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 500.

Isl. *geig-r*, *geig*, *offensa*, *pernicies*.

[GEEBLE, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid; a contemptuous term, Banffs. Synon., *jibble*, Clydes.

If the contempt of the speaker is strong, a small quantity is called a *jibble*; a larger quantity, a *jabble*. A very small quantity is called *geeblick* or a *jabblick*, and when a large quantity is spoken of contemptuously it is called a *geeblock* or a *jabblock*. V. Banffs. Gl.]

[To GEEBLE, *v. a.* To agitate a liquid. To *geeble up*, to bespatter; to *geeble out*, to spill; and metaph. to *geeble at*, to spoil. part. pr. *geeblin*, used also as a *s.* with preps. *up*, *oot*, or *oot-our*, and *at*. V. Banffs. Gl.]

To GEEG, GIG, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To quiz, Dumfr.

This is probably allied to *Geggerly*.

GEELIEWHIT. V. GILLIEWETFOOT.

GEELLIM, *s.* A rabbit-plane, a joiner's tool, S.

GEEN, *s.* A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GEENYOCH, *adj.* 1. Gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

2. Greedy of money, *ibid.*

GEENOCII, *s.* A covetous insatiable person, expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous, Ayrs.

Gael. *gionach*, hungry, gluttonous, voracious; perhaps from *gion*, the mouth. This seems radically the same with C. B. *gwanucus*, *gwanucus*, voracious; *gwan*, voracity. *Gen* denotes the mouth.

GEENYOCHLY, *adv.* 1. Gluttonously, *ibid.*

2. Greedily, *ibid.*

GEENYOCHNESS, *s.* 1. Gluttony, *ibid.*

2. Covetousness, *ibid.*

GEER, GEERS, *s.* The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S. *Graith* and *Heddles* synon.

—"The *Geers*, too often used, are made over coarse thread for weaving of fine yarn. Coarse *Geers* are stiff, and overlabour the yarn that runs between the thread your *geers* are made of." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 341.

GEG, GEGG. To *smuggle the geg*, a game played by boys in Glasgow, in which two parties are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated the *outs*, the other *ins*. The *outs* are those who go out from the *den* or goal, where those called the *ins* remain for a time. The *outs* get the *gegg*, which is any thing deposited, as a key, a penknife, &c. Having received this, they conceal themselves, and raise the cry, "Smugglers." On this they are pursued by the *ins*; and if the *gegg*, for the name is transferred to the person who holds the deposit, be taken, they exchange situations, the *outs* become *ins*, and the *ins*—*outs*.

This play is distinguished from *Hy-spy* only by the use of the *gegg*. One of the *ins*, who is touched by one of the *outs* is said to be taken, and henceforth loses his right to hold the *gegg*. If he who holds the *gegg* gets in the *den*, the *outs* are winners, and have the privilege of getting out again. The *outs*, before leaving the *den*, shuffle the *gegg*, or *smuggle* it so between each other, that the *ins* do not know which person has it.

Because he, who is laid hold of, and put to the question, is supposed to deny that he has the *gegg*, if he escapes with it he gets out again.

This seems to be merely a corr. pronunciation of Fr. *gage*, a pawn, a pledge, a stake at play. It would appear that in the Netherlands, the pronunciation of the cognate term *gagie*, merces, premium, had been also hard.

GEGGERY, *s.* A deception; a cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view. V. GAGGERY.

To **GEG** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack, in consequence of heat, Upp. Clydes.; *Gell*, synonym.

GEG, *s.* 1. A rent or crack in wood; a chink, in consequence of dryness, Lanarkshire. V. GAIG.

2. A chap in the hands, *ibid.*

C. B. *gag*, an aperture; *gagen*, a chink, a chap.

To **GEG**, *v. n.* 1. To chap, to break into chinks in consequence of drought, *ibid.*

2. To break into clefts, applied to the hands, *ibid.*

C. B. *gagen-u*, to chap, to gape, *ibid.*

GEGGER, *s.* The under-lip. To *hing the geggers*, to let the under-lip fall, to be chop-fallen, Perth.; apparently a cant term.

[**GEHL-ROPE**, *s.* The rope that runs along the end of a herring net; prob. a corr. of A.-S. *ge-heald*, keeping, Banffs.]

GEIDE, *pret.* Went. Wallace, i. 246. Perth. edit.

Thai wyst nocht weyllis at quhat yett he in *yeide*.

MS.

To **GEIF**, *v. a.* To give; the most common orthography of the word in our records.

"That euerie erle, &c., cumand to the saidis wapin-schawingis *geif* the names of the personis that sall cum with thame thareto in bill to the schireff," &c. Acts. Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363. V. GEF, *v.*

GEIF, *conj.* If. *Ibid.*, col. 2, l. 20.

"*Geif* ony heretikis hae bene abiurit or vtherwayis half bene admittit lauchfullie to pennance & grace, nane of thai sall converss nor commone with vtheris of ony materis tuiching our haly faith vnder the pane to be haldin as relapss." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

To **GEIF**, **GEYFF**, *v. a.* To give. *Geif*, part. pa.

Quhat? sall our child Laninia the may
To banyst men be *geif* to lede away?

Doug. *Virgil*, 219. 15.

Su.-G. *gef-a*, *gif-wa*, A.-S. *gyf-an*, Moes-G. *gilban*, *id.*

To **GEIG** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, as a door when the hinges need to be greased, S.

Vnder the paysand and the heuy charge
Gan grane or *geig* the eul ionit barge.

Doug. *Virgil*, 178. 11.

"Evidently the same with A. Bor. *gike*, or *jike*, to creak as wheels and doors do;" Grose.

Rudd. and Sibb. both view the word as formed from the sound. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. *geig-en*,

fricare, to rub, whence Wachter derives *geige*, a fiddle; marking the resemblance of Gr. *γυρραν*, stridulum canere, Lat. *gugrire*. Teut. *ghiegaeg-en*, to bray. V. GEEG.

GEIG, *s.* "A kind of an old fashioned net used now for catching of spouts." Note, Evergreen, i. 261.

Teut. *jaght-garen*, *jaght-net*, plagae, retiae, casses; Sw. *jagt-net*, hunter's net.

Belg. *zeege*, a scan, Sewel; i. e., a seine. He expl. it, "great fish-net."

GEIK-NECK (*g* hard), *s.* A wry neck, Mearns.

GEIK-NECKIT, *adj.* Having the neck awry, *ibid.* For etymon, V. GECK-NECKIT.

GEIL, **GEILL**, *s.* Jelly, S.

Furnage full fyne scho brocht insteid of *geil*.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 150, st. 18.

Of Venisoun he had his wail,

Gude Aquavit, wyns and aill;

With nobill confettis, bran and *geill*.

Lindsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. vi. 6.

Fr. *gel*, *id.*

[**GEILANS**, *adv.* Pretty well; as, "Foo's a' the bairns?" "Thank ye, they're a' *geilans*." Banffs.]

GEILL POKKIS.

—Of fyne silk thair furrit cloikis,

With hingand sleivis, lyk *geill pokkis*.

Maitland Poems, p. 326.

This is rendered by Mr. Pink. *jelly-bags*. But the expression obviously denotes the bags worn by mendicants; from Teut. *gheyl-en*, *ghyl-en*, to beg.

But it seems more natural to suppose that the allusion is to the bags through which calf's-head jelly is strained.

GEILY, **GAYLY**, **GEYLIES**, *adv.* Pretty well; also, in middling health, S.

"*Gayly* wad be better;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 27. Expressive of the general discontentment of mankind with their present situation.

Kelly, when giving Scottish Proverbial phrases, in answer to the question, "How do ye do?" mentions this as a comical reply; "Bra'ly, finely, *geily* at least;" i. e., "indifferently," p. 400.

"*Geily* is sing Walloway's brother," S. Prov., "spoken when we ask how a thing is done, and are answered *Gaily*, that is, indifferently, as if indifferent was next to bad." Kelly, p. 115.

"But I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did *gaylies* confeirin." Journal from London, p. 2.

—"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*: particularly we that are Scotch: we had but to show our petticoat, as the English ca' it, an' we're ay weel respected." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253, 254.

"*Gayly*, in good health and spirits, North." Grose. As used in relation to health, it might seem allied to Teut. *gheef*, *gheve*, *gave*, *gaewe*, sanus, integer. Thre renders Su.-G. *gef*, usualis, *gaef*, felix, probatus; from *gifwa*, to give.

GEING (*g* hard), *s.* A term used to denote intoxicating liquor of any kind, Ang.

This, although it might at first appear as merely a cant term, seems to claim high antiquity. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *genjd*, cerevisiae motus, cum maturat se; *goldid gungr*, cerevisia ebullit. It seems to have originally denoted ale in a state of fermentation.

GEING (*g* hard), *s.* Dung, sterens humanum, Border.

A.-S. *gang*, *geng*, latrina, a jakes; *gang-wytte*, id. Chaucer *gong*, A.-S. *gongstole*, a close-stool.

Palsgrave mentions *gonge* as synon. with draught, (a privy); Fr. *ortarit* [r. *ortrait*] B. iii. F. 37, a. "I fowe a *gonge*: Jo cure vng retraict;" Ibid. F. 241, b. *Fowe* is radically the same with the S. v. *Fauch*, *fangh*, A. Bor. *fev*, *feigh*. "*Gonge* or preuy; Cloaca. *Gonge feyar*; Cloacarius. *Gonge hole*; cumphus." Prompt. Parv.

One might almost suppose that the name of the manor held for acting as Chamberlain to the Queens in former times, had some affinity to this term. It certainly has an uncommon formation. "In the time of King Edward I., Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, —and Matilda his wife, held the manor of *Ging-Regnue* by the serjeanty of keeping the chamber of our Lady the Queen on the day of the coronation." It is also called *Gignes*. Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 26.

"At the coronation of James II. the lord of the manor of Tyngrith, in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the day, and to have the Queen's bed, and furniture, the *basons*, &c. belonging to the office." Ibid.

[GEING, GEIN, *part. pr.* of GIE, Giving.]

[GEING, GEIN, *part. pr.* of GEE, Stirring, moving aside or to one side, Clydes.]

GEIR, *s.* Accoutrements, &c. V. GER.

GEISLIN. V. GAISLIN.

GEIST, *s.* 1. A gallant action, an exploit; Lat. *res gestae*, *gesta*.

The wofull end per ordoure here, allas!
Followis of Troy, and *geistis* of Eneas.
Doug. Virgil, 51. 12.

2. The history of any memorable action, or a song in praise of it.

—Creteus also was the Muses freynd,—
That in his mynd and breist al tymes bare
Sangis and *geistis*—

Doug. Virgil, 306. 7.

According to Hearne, those who proposed truth in their relations, called them *gests*, which word was opposed to the French *Romance*. Pref. to Langtoft's Chron. xxxvii.

GEIST, GEST, *s.* 1. A joist, or beam for supporting a floor, S.

Thare betehis, and thare ouerloftis syne thay bete,
Plankis and *geistis* grete square and mete.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 3.

2. A beam, used in a general sense.

Off gret *geistis* a sow thai maid,
That stalwart heildyne aboynt it had.

Barbour, xvii. 597, MS.

Edit. 1620, *geists*.

GEIT, *s.* A contemptuous name for a child. V. GET.

GEIT, *s.* A fence or border.

"Item, ane kirtill of tweldore, with ane small *geit* of cramasay velvott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

GEITIT, *part. pa.* Fenced. V. GETIT.

Fr. *guet*, ward.

[GEIT, GYTE, *adj.* Mad, wild, stupidly wrong, extravagant, Clydes.]

[GEITTER, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To talk in a silly, twaddling manner, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. With *prep. at.* To do any kind of work in an awkward, bungling manner; *part. pr.*, *geitterin*, used also as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[GEITTER, *s.* 1. Nonsense, foolish talk, *ibid.*

2. A stupid, talkative person, *ibid.*

3. Metaph., ruin, *ibid.* V. Banffs. Gl.]

[GELAEGIT, *adj.* Applied to animals,—coloured, Shet.]

To **GELL** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To tingle, to thrill with acute pain, S.

—Trust ye well and certainly.

As soon as love makas you agast,
Your oyntments will you nothing last;
Your wounds they will both glow and *gell*,
Sow full sore, and be full ill.

Sir Egeir, p. 13.

The growlan fishwives hoise their creels,
Set a' their banes a *gelling*.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 49.

Germ. *gell-en*, to tingle; used in Luther's Vers. 1. Sam. iii. 11. Teut. *ghjhl-en*, fervere.

To **GELL** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying, S.

GELL, *s.* A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the *v.*

"I stevellit back, and lowten doune, set mai nebb to ane *gell* in the dor." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41. [Isl. *galli*, a defect, flaw, fault.]

To **GELL**, *v. n.* 1. To sing with a loud voice, to bawl in singing, Fife.

[2. To yell, to roar loudly, Clydes.]

[3. To brawl, to scold, *ibid.*]

This is undoubtedly the same with *Gale*, to cry with a harsh note, q. v. for the etymon.

[**GELL**, *s.* 1. A brawl, a shout, a roar, *ibid.*]

[2. A brawl, a squabble, a noisy quarrel, *ibid.*]

GELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, a yell, Selkirks.

"We'll never mair scare at the pooly-wooly of the whaup, nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 288. V. GALE and GALYIE.

GELL (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Intense, as applied to the weather. "A *gell* frost," a keen frost, Upp. Clydes.

2. Brisk, as applied to a market, when goods are quickly sold, *ibid*.
 3. Keen, sharp; applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another in making a bargain, *Dumfr.*

GELL, *s.* 1. Briskness; as, "There's a gey *gell* in the market the day," there's a pretty quick sale, *ibid*.

2. *In great gell*, in great glee, in high spirits; expressive of joy or delight, *Fife*.
 3. *On the gell*, a phrase used in regard to one who is bent on making merry, *Upp. Lanarks.*

Isl. gall signifies insanus; *gall*, laetus fervor; *gael-a*, exhilarare; *gal-a*, concurrere. The phrase, *Er gällinn á hönum* might seem analogous; *Animo est alacri; Haldorson.*

But it is more probably an oblique use of the adj. used in various northern dialects, in the sense of lascivious, lecherous: *Isl. gial*, *Dan. geil*, *A.-S. gal*, *libidinosus*, *salax*; *Teut. gheyl*, *id.* Thus *on the gell* seems to be *q.* on the ramble. This, I suspect, has been the original application of the term, as denoting animal heat.

GELL (*g* hard), *s.* A leech; commonly applied, in its simple state, to that used in medicine, or what is called the *lough-leech*, as distinguished from the *horse-gell* or *horse-leech*, *S. B. gellie*, *Perths.*

C. B. gel, *Arm. gelauen*, a horseleech; *Su.-G. igel*, *Alem. egal*, *Germ. egel*, *igel*, *Belg. echel*, *Kilian, eich-el*, *Su.-G. blodigel*, *Germ. blutegel*, for *blod*, *blut*, blood, and *igel*. In Luther's *Vers.*, *engel* signifies a horseleech, *Prov. xxx. 15.* The *E.* term *leech* has been transferred to this animal, from its original sense as denoting a physician, *A.-S. laec*, because of its usefulness in disease. Hence, by the vulgar, a leech is often denominated a *black doctor*, *S.* or, a *black doctor falpit in a peel*, *Aberd. i.e.*, whelped in a pool.

GELLIE. *V. GALZIE.*

GELLIE, *adj.*

He never huntit benefice,
 Nor catchit was with Couatrie,
 Thoecht he had offers mouy one:
 And was als meit for sic office
 As outhir *gellie* Jok and Johne.

Davidson's Schort Discours of the Estaitis, st. 3.

The same perhaps with *Jelly*, *adj. q. v.*

GELLOCH, *s.* An earwig, *Ayrs., Dumfr.*, also *Gavelock*; *Gellock*, *Galloway. V. Gall. Encycl.*

GELLOCK, *s.* "An iron crow-bar for making *Gells* or rends [rents], useful in quarrying stones;" *Gall. Encycl.*

This origin would seem rather to be given like some of those of *Dean Swift*. *Gellock* is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Gavelock*, *q. v.*

GELLY, *adj.* Apparently as signifying pleasant, agreeable, *Ayrs.*

To the west, thy *gelly* mouth
 Stood wide to a'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

The term is here applied to a door. *V. JELLY.*

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE, pron. *gelyore, s.* Plenty, abundance, *S. B.* It is also used adverbially.

Gin she came well provided ay afore,
 This day shs fuish the best of cheer *gilore*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

"By this time the gutters was comin in at the coach-door *galore*." *Journal from London*, p. 3.
Gillore occurs in *O. E.*

To feasting they went, and to merriment,
 And tippled strong liquor *gillore*.

Ritson's R. Hood, ii. 144.

Galore is used in the same sense, *South of S.*

Good turfs he had ever *galore*;
 His eildon he seldom saw done.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

i.e., he had abundance of turf.

"*Golore*, is great plenty, or abundance." *Yorks. Dial. Crav.* "*Galloor*, plenty, North;" *Grose.*

Ir. gleire, much, plenty, a great deal. *Gael. leor*, *go leoir*, enough; *Shaw.* It might, however, be traced to *A.-S. ge-leor-an*; to pass over or beyond, as overflowing necessarily implies abundance.

GELT, *s.* Money. *V. GILT.*

GEMLICK, GEMBLET, *s.* A gimlet, a carpenter's tool, *Roxb.* In the latter form it nearly resembles *O. Fr. guimbelet*, *id.*

GEMMLE, *s.* "A long-legged man;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Allied perhaps to *A.-S. gamele, gamol*, a camel. This word also signifies senex, an old man; *Isl. gamall, gamele*, senex; *gemler*, extremè senex.

GEN, *prep.* Against. *A.-S. gean*, *id.*

GEND (*g* hard), *adj.* Playful, frolicksome; foolish.

Scho was so guckit, and so *gend*,
 That day ane byt scho eit nocht;
 Than spak hir fallowis that hir kend;
 Bestill, my joy, and greit not.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 3.

My gudams was a gay wif, bnt scho was rycht *gend*.

Ballad, printed A. 1508. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 142.

Thus ferlyit al thair was, baith he and he,
 Quhat maner of ane thing might this be;
 And like to ane was nocht into Rome,
 Yit than his word was ful of al wisdome.
 For he as fule began guckit and *gend*,
 And ay the wyser man neirar the end.

Priests of Pebbis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 24, 25.

This word is omitted in the *Gl.* Elsewhere *Mr. Pink.* mistakes its sense, expl. it *peevish*; *Select Scot. Ballads*, ii. 166, N. It is evidently allied to *Su.-G. gante*, a buffoon, or mimic; *gant-as*, to play in a childish manner, or toy as lovers do; *ganteri*, sports, merry conceits. *Isl. gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari, *gant-alaete*, scurrilitas, *i.e.*, the manners of a buffon. *V. Laits.* *Ir.* views *Gr. γαρωα*, exhilaro, *γαρωαυ*, gaudeo, as cognates. We may perhaps add *Teut. ghen-en*, subridere.

GENER, *s.* A gender, in grammar; *pl. generes*; *Lat.*

"Bot thow sall vnderstand thatt all pronownes of thare nature are adiectiues, and therefore tha ar all *gener* vndir ane terminatione.—How many *generes* is thare in ane pronowne?" &c. *Vaus' Rudiment. Dd. iiii, b.*