

GREESHOCH, s. A fire without flame.
V. **GRIESCHIOCH.**

GREESOME, adj. Understood to be an
errat. for Grousome.

Yet wad she clasp thy lowzy pow;
Thy *greesome* grips were never skaithly.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

GREET, GRETE, s. "The *greet* of a stane,"
the peculiar distinguishing texture of a
stone, Aberd., Roxb.

"When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing
a straight line along the stone in the direction of its
greet." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 56.

Su.-G. *gryt*, anc. *griut*, Isl. *griot*, lapis.
This is merely a variety, in provincial pronunciation,
from *Grit*, s., q. v. *Greck* is synon.

GREGIOUN, s. A Grecian or Greek.

Your hame passage by blude mon fundin be,
And haue your asking be deith of ane *Gregioun*.
Doug. Virgil, 42. 1.

GREIF, s. 1. A fault, an offence.

The bridill now refuse thay net to dre,—
And to implere forgifmes of all *greif*,
Quyete and end of harmys and myscheif.
Doug. Virgil, 453. 43.

2. Indignation for offences.

Lerne for to dred *gret* Jene, and not ganestand,
And to fulfyl glaidly the Goddis command:
And for thare *greif* wele sucht we to be wer;
Sum tyme in ire will grow *grete* Jupiter.
Doug. Virgil, 454. 26.

Fr. *grief*, an injury.

GREIF, GRIEVE, s. 1. An overseer, a monitor.

This awstrene *greif* answerit angrily,
For thy cramping thew salt bath cruke and cowre.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

2. *Grieve* still signifies the manager of any
farm, or the overseer of any work; as the
road-grieve, he who has charge of making
or mending roads, S.

"A *grieve* (or overseer) has from L. 4 to L. 7,
besides his shoes." P. Duirnish, Skye, Statist. Acc.,
iv. 135.

"A good *grieve* is better than an ill worker;" S.
Prov. Kelly, p. 5.

This word, although sunk in its meaning in our country,
had, and still has a very honourable acceptation
on the continent. O. Teut. *graef*, judex, praeses, praefectus.
In composition it is equivalent to count; comes;
regulus. Hence the Germ. titles, Landgrave, Mar-
grave, &c. This order has been inverted, according to
Ihre, as to Su.-G. *graf*. He observes, that although it
primarily denoted a Count, it is now, after the example
of the Germ., transferred to a praefect of any kind.
Alem. *Grauw*, L. B. *Graf-ius*, *Graph-ius*, *Grav-ius*.

Many theories have been formed as to its origin.
Kilian deduces it from *grauw*, hoary, as corresponding
to Lat. *pater*, senior, senator. But in A.-S. the word
occurs, not only in the form of *gerefa*, comes, praeses,
but also of *refa*, as in *Scyre-refa*, Hickes Gr. A.-S., p.
136. Whence the modern term *sheriff*, and *reeve*, E. a
steward. Hence it appears most probable, that *g*
is merely the sign of the old prefix *ge*, Moes.-G. *ga*. Ihre
thinks that the word in its simple form is derived from
O. Goth. *refwa*, arguere, mulctare, whence *raessa*,
punire; all denoting the work of a judge. V. **GRIEVE, v.**

To **GREIN, v. n.** To long. V. **GRENE.**

GREIS, s. pl. Greaves for the legs.

Schir Gelagros' mery men, menskful of myght,
In *greis*, and garatouris, graithit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheildis thal schew at ane sicht.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 14.

His leg harnes he clappyt on so elene,
Pullane *greis* he braissit on full fast.
Wallace, viii. 1200, MS.

V. also Wynt., ix. 8. 131.

Fr. *greves*, id. *Garatouris* probably denotes armour
for the thighs; Fr. *girets*, armour for the thighs
of horses.

To **GREIT, GREYT, GRET, pron. greet, v. n.**
To weep, to cry, S. A. Bor.

The tale when Rohand told,
For sorowe he can *greete*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42.

—Ane of thaim, that thar wes tane,
That wes arrayit jolyly,
He saw *gryet* wendre tendrely;
And askyt him quhy he maid sic cher.
He said him, "Schyr, with owtyne wer,
"It is na wondre thought I *gret*;
"I se fele her lesyt the suet
"The flour of all North Irland."
Barbour, xvi. 228. 231.

And wae and sad fair Annie sat,
And drearie was her sang;
And ever, as she sobb'd and *grat*,
"Wae to the man that did the wrang!"
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 120.

—Symo knew

His welcome master:—round his knees he gat,
Hang at his coat, and syne for blythness *grat*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

I find that this word was used by E. writers so late
as the age of Spenser—

Tell me, good Hobbinal, what garres thee *greete*.

Sheph. Calend., April.

"To *greet* and *yowl*, Cumberland, to weep and cry."
Ray's Coll., p. 33.

Ray derives the term from Ital. *gridare*, to cry or
weep. But this undoubtedly has a common origin
with our word; Moes.-G. *greit-an*, *gret-an*, here; *Ni*
gret, weep not, Luke vii. 13. Su.-G. *græt-a*, Isl.
græt-a, Precop., *crid-en*, Belg. *kryt-en*, Hisp. *grid-ar*,
id. Lye renders *græt-an*, clamare, here, and after-
wards gives *græt-an* as synon. But none of the au-
thorities quoted by him support the latter sense. I
have not indeed met with any passage where it clearly
admits this meaning. *Wepan* is still used, as far as I
have observed, in the Version of the Gospels, where
gret-an occurs in that of Ulphilas. A.-S. *græd-an*
seems properly to denote the act of crying with a shrill
voice. V. Lye, Somner.

O. E. *grede* seems properly to signify clamare. It
does not appear that R. Glouc. uses it in any other
signification.

—These deserites bi gonne al on hym *grede*.

p. 85.

Or, as it is in another MS.

—The disherites gonne on him to *grede*.

Ritson rendering *grede*, "cry'd, wept," quotes the
following passage—

Hue fel adoun a bedde,
And after knyves *gredele*,
To slein mide hire kyng Lothe.

E. Metr. Rom., ii. 141.

Grede seems to be once used in a S. poem for *weep*.
Thes knyghtes arn curtays, by crosse, and by crede,
That thus oonly have me left on my deythe day,
With the grisselist Geost, that ever herd I *grede*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 8.

This, however, may be *metri causa*; as *grele* is used in this sense in the same stanza.

R. Brunne uses *grete* for weep, p. 148.

I am Thomas your hope, to whom ye crie & *grete*,
Martir of Canterbire, your bale salle I hete.

GREIT, GRETE, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.

Doug. Virgil, 180. 47.

Moes.-G. *grets*, Su.-G. *graet*, Isl. *grat*, Germ. *kreide*, fetus.

GRETING, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thocht I say that thair gret sothly,
It was na *gretting* propyrlly;
For I trow traistly that *gretyn*
Cummys to men for mysliking.
And that nane may but angry gret,
Bot it be women, that can wet
Thair chekys quhen enir thaim list with teris,
The quethir weill oft thaim na thing deris.

Barbour, iii. 514. 515, MS.

Barbour has a curious digression on this subject, from v. 504 to 535. V. the v.

GREITIN-FAC'D, adj. Having such a cast of countenance as one who is about to cry, S.

GREETIN'-FOW, adj. In that state of inebriety which produces great tenderness of affection, even to the shedding of tears, S.

GREETIN' WASHIN, the designation given to the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family; from the circumstances of tears being often shed at the idea of parting, S.

GREKING, GRYKING, s. Peep, break of day, S. "*Greek of day*," Rudd.; sometimes *skreek*, S. B. V. GREEK.

Phobus crounit bird, the nichtis orlagere,
Clappiu his wingis thrysis had crawin clere;
Approaching nere the *greaking* of the day.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 10.

It assumes the form of *gryking*, in the Prophecy of Thomas of Erseldoun, MS. Cotton Library.

In a land as I was lent
In the *gryking* of the day
Ay alone as I went
In Huntle bankys me for to play
I saw the throstyl and the jay—

Minstreisy Border, ii. 275.

Sibb. mentions "*greek of day*," as still used.

This word may be radically allied to Su.-G. *gry*, *grau-en*, Dan. *gry-er*, illucescere, used to denote the dawn. Teut. *gra*, the dawn. But it seems rather to have the same origin with modern S. CREEK, q. v. also, SKREEK.

[GREME, GREIM, s. Dirt, Shet.; Eng. *grime*.]

[To GREME, GREIM, v. a. To soil, to daub with dirt, *ibid*.]

[GREMIT, GREIMIT, *part. adj.* 1. Soiled, begrimed, *ibid*.]

2. Applied to an ox or cow with a white face spotted with black, *ibid*.

Dan. *grim*, *griim*, lampblack, soot, grime, *grimet*, streaked, begrimed; Sw. dial., *grima*, a spot or smut on the face. V. GRIME, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

GRENALD, s. Garnet.

"Fyftene pair of hornis of *grenald*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. *granat*, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." Cotgr.

[GRENCHE, s. A great-grandfather, Shet. V. GRANDSHER.]

GRENDES, GRENNDES, s. pl. Grandees.

The grete *grendes*, in the *grenes*, so gladly they go.—
The grete *grenandes* wer agast of the grym bere.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 5. 10.

To GRENE, GREEN, GREIN, v. n. 1. To long for, to desire earnestly; in whatever sense, S.

Sum *grenis* quhil the gers grow for his gray mere.

Doug. Virgil, 233, a 53.

They came ther justice for to get,
Will nevir *grein* to cum again.

Battle Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 224, st. 1.

"But I *green* to hear better news." Spotswood, p. 410.

2. The term is more strictly applied to a woman with child, who is said to *green* for any thing, particularly some kind of food, that she earnestly longs for, S. Hence the phrase, *a greening wife*, Rudd.

It occurs in this sense in the S. Prov.; "*Greening* wives ar ay greedy;" Ramsay's Prov., p. 28.

It occurs in another proverb.

"You may be greedy, but you are not *greening*. An excuse for denying what one asks of us, because the want of it will not make us miscarry." Kelly, p. 395.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *greyd-en*, appetere. But this etymon reminds one of the S. adage, addressed to those who are supposed to ask, more from covetousness, than from necessity; "You may be greedy, but ye're not *greening*," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 83. The origin certainly is Moes.-G. *gairn-an*, Su.-G. *girn-as*, A.-S. *georn-an*, desiderare; whence also E. *yearn*. Perhaps Germ. *ger-en*, cupere, retains most of the primitive form.

GRENING, GREENING, s. 1. Ardent desire, longing; especially in sense 2, mentioned under the v., S.

Frae ladies to a servant wench,
I can well fit them ilka inch;
An' if they're fley'd that they should pinch,
I'll try them on;

Perhaps I may their *greening* stench,
Ere I hae done.

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, &c., p. 13.

2. The object of this longing.

Frae anes that thou thy *greining* get,
Thy pain and travel is foryet.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 37.

GRENE-SERENE, s. "The Green-finch; so denominated from the sweetness of its song. It is commonly called the *Green linnet*;" Gl. Compl.

"The *grene serene* sang sucit, quhen the gold spynk chantit." Compl. S., p. 60.

Fr. *serin*, "a little singing bird of a light green colour;" Cotgr. Of the *greenfinch*, Pennant says, that its "native note has nothing musical in it; but a late writer on singing-birds says, they may be taught to pipe or whistle in imitation of other birds." Zool., i. 323. *Serin*, however, is rendered by Boyer, the thistle-finch, *Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.

GRENTULAR, GRENTAL-MAN, s. One who has charge of a granary, Aberd.

"He bocht fra the lord Marshall *grentularis* owt of the girnell of Dunoter sax bollis mail." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. V. GRAINTER.

GRESSOUME. V. GERSOME.

GRETE, adj. A denomination of foreign money.

"The conscruatour of Scotland—sallansuere to euer ilk man apoun all thinge that thai haif to say to him for ony materis;—vuder the pane of tynsale of his office, & the payment of xx lb. *grete* to the king." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 245. That is, *great*; for this seems a translation of the Belg. phrase, *een pond Groot*, i.e., pond Vlaamsch, "a pound Flemish, containing six Guilders." Sewel.

"The said John Makisonne [sall pay] for his schip, of five last xxiiij s. *grete* vsuale money of Flandris, the said William Todrik—xxij s. *grete* of the samyn money.—And ordinis that lettrez be writtin to distrenye the saidis personis, thar landis & gudis, for the said pundis *gretis* or thevale tharof as it now gais [i.e., is current]." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 360.

[**GRET, adj.** Great; in *gret thing*, in a great measure, Barbour, xvii. 196, Skeat's Ed.]

[**To GRETE, GRET, v. a.** To weep, lament; pret. *gret*; part. pr. *gretand*; Barbour. V. GREIT.]

GRETE, s. Sand or gravel in rivers.

For to behald it was ane glore to se—
The siluer scallit fyschis on the *grete*
Ouer thowrt clere stremes sprinkilland for the hets.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 5.

Grete occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 150.
He fonde a wele ful gode,
Al white it was the *grete*.

"From *graeade*, Sax Corn.—*The corn was now ripe*," Gl. But as *wel* is rendered "well," it is more natural to view *grete* as denoting the gravel in its bottom. Being *white*, it was an evidence of the purity of the water.

A.-S. *groot*, scobs, grit or gravel, Somner. Su.-G. *gryt*, Isl. *griot*, id. *glarea*, *smagriote*, *salebrae*, Germ. Belg. C. B. *grut*, id.

GRETE, s. A stair.

Or ony sery was raiisyt in that stour,
Douglass had tane the yet off the gret tour,
Rane wp a *grete*, quhair at the Capdane lay.
On fut he gat, and wald haiff beyn away.
Wallace, ix. 1642, MS.

Edit. 1648, *staire*.
The Scottis about, that war off mekill mayn,
On *gretis* ran and cessayt all the town.
Derilly to dede the Southeroun was dongyn down.
Wallace, viii. 605, MS.

Up *greissis* run, &c., edit. 1648, 1673. The meaning is, "They ascended the wall by steps, and seized the town."

Teut. *græt*, Ital. *grad-o*, Lat. *grad-us*.

[**GRETLINE, GRETTLIN, GRIT-LINE, s.** "A great-line, the line used for catching the larger kinds of fish, as cod, ling, &c." Gl. Banffs. "*Grit-line*, a long line with a number of hooks set inshore for catching fish, Shet." Gl. Ork. and Shet.

A.-S. *great*, and *line*, id.]

GREUMLY, GRYTUMLY, adv. Greatly, in a great degree, extremely.

Full *gretumly* thankyt him the King:
And resawyt his seruice.

Barbour, iii. 668, MS.

And thai that saw thaim sa stoutly
Come on, dred thaim sa *gretumly*,
That all the rowt, bath les and mar,
Fled prekand, scalyt her and thar.

Barbour, ix. 619, MS.

"Quhair is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis, and vase *grytumly* doutit & dred be the Roians?" Compl. S., p. 31.

This may be merely the ablative of A.-S. *great*, which is *greatum*, with the addition of the term *lice*, expressive of similitude. For the ablative, both of adjectives and substantives, is sometimes used adverbially. Thus *miclum*, the ablative of *micel*, *great*, signifies *vale*; and *wundrum*, from *wundor*, mire; as *wundrum faest*, wonderfully firm; *wundrum faeger*, wonderfully beautiful. But I am rather inclined to think that *um* in this mode of composition, corresponds to the Su.-G. partiele *om*, which, when affixed to nouns, forms adverbs: as *stroningom*, severally; *fyrstum*, in the first place; *bakom*, behind, from *bak*, the back; *framom*, before. *Um* is sometimes used in Su.-G. as in *senstum*, lastly, from *sen*, late, our *syne*. Isl. *millum*, in the meantime, is by Ihre, derived from *medal*, middle; although G. Andr. deduces it from *mille*, also. Here *um* is evidently the mark of the adv., as also in Isl. *driugum*, largely, copiously, from *driug-r*, prolixus, originally the same word with our *dreich*, slow. Whether *um*, in this composition, has any connexion with Su.-G. Teut. *om*, A.-S. *umb*, *ymb*, circum, seems quite uncertain. *Hailumly*, wholly, S. is formed like *gretumly*.

GREUE, GREWE, s. A grove; *greues*, *grewis*, pl.

So gladly thei gon, in *greues* so grene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

A.-S. *græf*, lucus.

[**To GREVE, GREWE, v. a.** To injure, harm, vex; to annoy, Clydes.; to cause to shudder, Barbour, xv. 541, Skeat's Ed.

GREVING, s. Harm, grieving, Barbour, viii. 510; horror, ib., xix. 555, Cambridge MS.]

GREW, s. A greyhound; *gru*, S. *Grew quhelpis*, the whelps of a greyhound.

"He tuke gret delyte of huntingy, rachis and houndis, and maid lawis that *grew* whelpis suld nocht lyne thair moderis, for he fand by experience houndis gottin in that maner unprofitabyf for huntingy." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 13, b.

Isl. *grey*, a dog. *Grey thykki mer Freya*; Ipsa canis mihi Freya videtur; Kristnisag., c. 9. Goth. *grey karl*, homo caninus; Seren.

GREWHUND, GREWHOUND, s. A greyhound.

"That William Stratheny of that ilk sall restore—
to Tho^s Symson, schiref of Fyfe, a *grewhund* quhilke

he wrangwisly tuke & withheld of the said Tho.^s”
Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 36.
Grewhoundes occurs in *Prophesia Thome de Erseldoun*,
MS. Cotton.

The *grewhoundes* had fylde thaim on the dere.
Minstrely Border, ii. 279.

GREW, s. Favourable opinion, S.; synon.
Broo.

“The purchaser had nae great *grew* of the man he
was dealing with, and after completing the bargain, he
observed, ‘Now, L-g-n, the horse, ye ken, is mine;
ye maun tell me candidly gif he has ony fauts.’” Cal.
Merc., June 9, 1823.

GREWAN, s. The same with *Grew*, a grey-
hound, Kinross.

Grewan is most probably nothing more than an
abbreviated pronunciation of the E. term.

GREWE, s. 1. The country of Greece.

I say this be the grete lordis of *Grewe*.
Henryson, Treatise of Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

2. The Greek language.

The first in *Grewe* was callit Euterpe.
Henryson, Ibid.

In Latine bene *Grewe* termes sum.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 9.

O. Fr. *griu*, id.

[To **GREWE, v. a.** To grieve, to vex. V.
GREVE.]

GREWING, s. Grievance, vexation.

—All the laiff
That war tharin, bath man and knaiff,
He tuk and gaiff thaim dispending;
And sent thaim hame, but mar *grewing*,
To the Clyffurd, in thar countrie.

Barbour, viii. 510, MS.

[To **GREWE, GROWE, v. n.** To shudder,
shiver. V. **GROUE.**]

GREWING, GROWING, s. A shivering, an
aguish sensation of cold; as, “a *grewing* in
the flesh,” S. V. **GROUE, GROWE, v.**

GREWSOME, adj. Frightful. V. under **GROUE**.

GREY, GRAY, s. 1. *Grey o’ the Morning*,
dawn of day, S.

“Ye maun take sheltersomegate for the night before
ye get to the muirs, and keep yoursel in hiding till the
grey of the morning, and then you may find your way
through the Drake Moss.” Tales of my Landlord, ii.
95.

2. The twilight, S.

Dan. *gry-er*, to peep or dawn; “*Det gryer of dagen*,
it is break of day.” Wolff.

[To **GREY, v. n.** To dawn, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**GREY-DAY, s.** “The dawn. It is also used
as an *adj.*, as in *grey-day licht*,” Gl. Banffs.]

GREY, s. A badger.

The herknere bore, the holsum *grey* for hortis.
K. Quair, v. 5.

I am informed, by a gentleman, who has paid partic-
ular attention to this subject, that, in old books of
surgery, badger’s grease is mentioned as an ingredient

in plaisters; undoubtedly as *holsum* for *hortis*, i.e.,
hurts or wounds. He views the designation *herknere*
as applicable to the wild boar, because he is noted for
his quickness of hearing, and when hunted halts from
time to time, and turns up his head on one side, to
listen if he be pursued.

O. E. *græie, græye*, id., Palsgr. Hulot.; *gray*, Dr.
Johns., although he gives no example. The animal
seems thus denominated from its colour. In Sw.,
however, the name is *græfning*, apparently from *græft-a*,
to dig.

[**GREY, s.** A greyhound. Isl. *grey*, a dog.
V. **GREW.**]

GREYBEARD, s. An earthen bottle. V.
GRAYBEARD.

GREY DOG, GREY GEESE, GREY SCOOLO.
V. under **GRAY.**

GREYD, part. pa. Graduated; Wyntown.

GREYHEAD, s. The name of a fish taken
on the coast of Galloway.

“Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of
white fishes taken; one kind whereof is called by the
inhabitants *Greyheads*, which are a very fine firm fish,
big like haddock, some greater, some lesser.” Sym-
son’s Descr. Galloway, p. 25.

One might suppose that the *Gaudus carbonarius* or
Coal fish were meant, were not this said to be a “very
fine firm fish,” undoubtedly not an attribute of the
coal fish. It goes by the name of *Gray Fish* in
Caithness.

GRIDDLED, part. pa. Completely en-
tangled, put to a nonplus, Perth. s.; per-
haps from Fr. *gredill-er*, to crumple.

GRIE, s. A gradation. V. **GRE.**

GRIECE, s. *Gray griece*, a particular kind
of fur, to be worn by the Lords of Parlia-
ment on their cloaks, denominated from its
colour. V. **GRECE.**

“The other lordes of Parliament to have ane mantil
of reide, rightswa opened before, and lyned with silke,
or furred with christie *gray griece* or purray.” Acts
Ja. II., 1455, c. 47, Murray. *Cristy gray griece*, Edit.
1566, c. 52.

Gray Griece is only a tautological specification of the
colour: for Fr. *gris, grise*, Germ. *greis*, Belg. *grys*,
Ital. *gryso*, signify *grey*.

Har manteles wer of grene felwet,
Ybordured with gold, ryght well ysette,
Ipelvred with *grys* and *gro*.

Launfal, Ritson’s E. M. Rom., i. 180.

Grys and *gro* are evidently synon., both terms de-
noting the same colour.

—I haue sene him in sylke, & sometime in russet
Both in *græye* and in *gryse*, and in a gilt harneys.

P. Ploverman, Fol. 80, b.

I saw his sleeves purified at the hond
With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.

Chaucer, T. Prob., v. 193.

It is evident that it must be the skin of a small
animal. For in the Bishop of Glasgow’s Acc^t. as Treas-
urer to K. James III., A. 1474, one of the articles
mentioned is; “Fra Thome Cant, 24 bestes of grece,
to lyne a typpat to the King, price of the best [beast]
13d; sum. 1: 6: 0.” Borthwick’s Rem. on Brit.
Antiq., p. 132.

[This entry is more correctly given by Mr. Dickson in Vol. I. of the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, and is quoted under GREECE, q. v.]

Mr. Pinkerton seems justly to observe, that "*cris-tiegray, griec, or purray,*" are furs "inferior to the ermine worn by earls." Hist. Scot., i. 436.

Balfour writes *gragreis*, which has undoubtedly the same signification. "For a tymmer of skarale, ii. d. For ane hundreth *gragreis* and skarale, dicht and lade, viii. d." Practicks, Custumes, p. 86.

The Fr. call this kind of fur *petit-gris*, also *menu vair*, E. *minever*. It is said to be the skin of a species of rats or squirrels, denominated in Lat. *mus ponticus*, because found in the neighbourhood of the Euxine sea. V. Diet. Trev. L. B. *griseum, grisium*, pellis animalis cujusdam, quod vulgo *vair Galli* appellat. Hence *griseus color*. V. Du Cange.

GRIES, s. Gravel.

The beriall stremis, rinnand our sternerie *greis*,
Maid sober noyis.—

Palace of Honour, ii. 42.

Sternerie greis is tautological.

In one edition, however, whether London or Edinburgh, is not mentioned, *sterny* is used. V. STANERS.

Germ. *gries*, calculus, arena, sabulum; Alem. *griez*, Belg. *gruys*, id. Wachter considers *grus-en*, to crumble, to break in pieces, as the origin. *Greis* is radically the same with *Grete*, q. v.; as Germ. *gries* with *grut*.

GRIESHOCH, s. 1. Hot embers; properly, those of peats or moss-fuel, Ayrs.

"When the menials in a Scottish family protracted their vigils around the kitchen fire, Brownie, weary of being excluded from the midnight hearth, sometimes appeared at the door, seemed to watch their departure, and thus admonished them, 'Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieschoch* (embers)." Minstrelsy Border, Introd., Vol. I., cii.

By the vulgar, Galloway, a *freet* is connected with the stirring of the *Grieschoch*.

When we steer the *greeshoch*,
Gif the lowe be blue,
Storms o' wun and weather
Will very soon ensue.

Gall. Encycl., p. 212.

2. Metaph.; a glowing affection, Ayrs.

"The swaping o' the Court—soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that ancient *greeshoch* whilk they had for their forebears." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

Gael. *griosach*, id. It denotes a considerable quantity of burning embers. Isl. *ausgrue* has the same sense; Cinis corrasus, et ignitus; ashes scraped together, and in an ignited state. 'G. Andr. derives it from *eisa*, ignitus cinis, and *grua*, multitudo.

GRIEVE, s. An overseer. V. GREIF.

To GRIEVE, v. a. To oversee, to overlook others. Thus, he is said to *grieve the shearers*, who acts as overseer to reapers during harvest, S. V. GREIF.

To GRILL, GIRL, v. n. To feel a universal and sudden sensation of cold through the body, to shiver, Teviotd.; given as synon. with *Gruze*. This feeling is frequently caused by a grating sound, as by that of sharpening a saw.

Belg. *grill-en*, to shiver; *gril*, a shivering. The Dutch v. must be radically the same with Teut. *growel-*

en, horrere; whence, perhaps, O. Fr. *grul-er*, to shiver, to tremble from cold. *Grill-en* and *growel-en* seem to be diminutives from *growu-en*, Dan. *gruer*, Su.-G. *grufu-a sig*, horrere. Perhaps Isl. *grila*, larva, terculamentum, has had a common origin. V. GROUE, v.

To GRILLE, v. a. To pierce.

The grones of Schir Gawayn dos my hert *grille*,
The grones of Schir Gawayd greven me sare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 23.

Thou has wenen hem in werre with a wrang will;
And geven hem to Schir Gawayn, that my hert *grylles*.

Ibid., st. 7.

This is probably from Fr. *grill-er*, to broil, to scorch; also, to ruffle. I know not if Teut. *grilligh, grelligh*, prriens, be allied. It is used with respect to inflamed sores.

GRILSE, GILSE, s. A salmon not fully grown, as the term is generally understood; although some view it as a distinct species, S. It seems to be the same fish which the E. called the *Grey*, *Salmo eriox*, Linn.

"It is defended and forbidden, that na man take fisch or take salmond or salmon trouts, *grilsis*, in forbidden time." 1 Stat. Rob. I., c. 11, § 3.

"Within a few miles also of the west end of the Mainland is the Loch of Stennis, the largest in Orkney, whereon are some mills; some trouts and salmon-*gilses* are found in it, and the brooks that run from it." Brand's Orkney, p. 32. The word is pron. both *grilse* and *gilse*.

The *grilse*, it is said, is "a smaller species of salmon, or the common salmon a year old. Naturalists have not determined this point with certainty." Statist. Acc. Cramond, i. 220, N.

It is undoubtedly the same term, which at Coleraire in the North of Ireland, assumes the form of *grawl*.

"The young salmon are called *grawls*, and grow at a rate which I should suppose scarce any fish commonly known equals; for within the year some of them will grow to 16 or 18 lb. but in general 10 or 12 lb." Tour in Ireland, i. 188.

In Galloway, it is denominated a *graulse*. "*Graulse*, a young salmon;" Gall. Eneyel.

Shaw mentions Gael. *greaibach*. But whether this species be meant is uncertain; because all the expl. given is, *a sort of fish*. The term is more probably a corr. of Sw. *graelax*, id., q. a grey salmon. V. LAX.

[GRIM, s. A man; but generally implying that there is something fierce or repulsive about him. V. GROME.

The Feind ressavs that graceless *grim*.

Lyndsay, ii. 215, Laing's Ed.

* GRIME, s. Expl. "coal coom," (E. *culm*), Dumf.

GRIMIE, adj. 1. Blackened with soot or smoke. Thus a smith is said to be a *grimie* person, Roxb.

The v. and s. are used in this form in E. The origin seems to be Isl. *grima*, a mask.

2. Swarthy in complexion, Ettr. For.

"You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the *grimy* Potts, and the skrae-shankit Laidlaws." Perils of Man, ii. 232.

GRINALE, s. Granary.

"And ordinis the said Johne to summond the witnes that wer takin before the schiref & Johne Thom-

soune kepare of the archibishop of Sanctandro *grinale* for the tym, & sic vtheris witness as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 231.

Fr. *grenaille*, seed, grain. V. GERNALL.

* To GRIND, *v. a.* To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c., especially by revising his Latin with him, S.

A cant term used in our universities, and obviously borrowed from the work of a cutler in giving an edge to a blunted instrument.

GRINDER, *s.* The designation given to one who prepares others for an academical trial, S.

GRIND, *s.* A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls, Orkn., Shetl.

"That good neighbourhood be observed and kept by timeous and sufficient bigging of dikes and putting up of *grinds* and passages, keeping and closing the same, and that none big up accustomed *grinds* or passages through towns, or any way close up the king's high road, under pain of £10." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 2. "These *grinds* are chiefly in the turf-walls that divide the arable lands from the commons, or scatholds." *Ibid.*, p. 2.

"That all *grinds* and slops on all highways shall be closed by all strangers that enter thereby, in such sort as they open the said *grinds* and gets, they shall be holden incontinently to close the samen under the pain of 40 shill. Scots *toties quoties*; and no common *grinds* or gets to be stopped or closed up that has not been of old, and not necessar or needfull." Acts of Bailiary, Orkney, A. 1615. Barry's Orkn., p. 459.

Isl. *grind*, Su.-G. id., fores clathratae, clathri, cancelli, *grindar-girding*, septum clathratum, Haldorson. A.-S. *grindle*, crates, clathrum; Dan. *græn*, "a gate, a three, four, or five-bar-gate;" Wolff. It seems properly to denote a latticed gate, as distinguished from one of solid wood. Norw. *grin*, *gren*, *grinde*, a gate on a highway, Hallager.

GRINTAL-MAN, *s.* The keeper of a granary, Aberd. V. GRAINTER.

GRIP, *s.* Griffin. V. GRAIP.

GRIP, *s.* The trench behind cattle in a cow-house, for receiving the dung, &c.; as, "a *byre-grip*," Clydes. V. GRUPE.

To GRIP, GRIPP, *v. a.* 1. To seize forcibly; applied to the seizure of lands or goods; pron. q. *Grup*, S.

"Act 40. Anent *Gripping* of Lands.—That no man *gripp* his neighbour's lands under the paine of 10 lb. Scots; and sikelike that none *gripp* his neighbour's goods at his own hand," &c. Barry's Orkney, App., p. 473. V. GRIPPY, *adj.*

2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit; as when one catches a horse in the fields, S.

Of a woman who is married, after a tedious and difficult courtship, it is sometimes said; "She's like the man's mare; she was ill to *grip*, and she wasna muckle worth when she was *grippit*," S.

Isl. *agrepia*, res furtim ereptae. Verel. Ind.

GRIP, *s.* 1. Possession.

Heir ye ar gaderit in grosse at the gretest,
Of gomys that *grip* has undir my govornyng.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 14.

[2. An excellent article of its kind, Shet. Isl. *gripr*, id.] V. GRIPPY.

GRIPPY FOR GRIPPY, one grasp with the hand in return for another, South of S.

"Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. He's a tough carle, Elshie! he grips like a smith's vice." Tales of my Landlord, i. 338.

"*Grippie* for *grippie*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling." Gl. Antiq.

GRIPPILL, GRIPPAL, *adj.* 1. Tenacious, that which takes a firm hold. *Teuch* is used as synon.

—This schaft the grete fors of his cast
Had thraw the ilk stound, and thare fixit fast,
Among the *grippill* rutis fast haldand,
Wedgit full law the lance on end did stand.

—The *teuch* rutis of this ilk tre—

Doug. Virgil, 440. 21. 38.

2. Rapacious, S. A.

"It was equally hard to make her believe that he was not to enter again upon possession of his estate. 'It behoved to be,' she said, 'he wad get it back again; nae body wad be sae *grippal* as to tak his geer after they had gi'en him a pardon.'" Waverley, iii. 235.

"*Grippie*, greedy, avaricious." Gl. Antiq.

Grippie must have been used in O. E., being mentioned by Somner, when explaining A.-S. *gripend*, rapiens. There is not the least reason for finding it, with Sibb., as "perhaps the same as *Thrippil* or *Thropil*, to entwine, to interweave, to entangle." V. GRIPPY.

GRIPPY (pron. *gruppy*), *adj.* Avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. V. GRYPPIE.

[To GRIPE, GRYPE, *v. a.* To search, to grope for, Clydes.; as, "They *gripet* him a' ouer for the watch." V. GRAIP.]

GRIS, GRYS, GRyce, *s.* A pig, S. *griskin*, Ang.

Anone thou sall do fynd ane mekyll swyne,
Wyth thretty hede ferryit of *grisis* fyne.

Doug. Virgil, 241. 9.

—Ane guss, ane *gryce*, ane cok, ane hen—

Bannatyne Poems, 158, st. 3.

This word occurs in O. E.

Ne neither gose ne *grys*, but two green chesis.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 76, b.

"Bring [or lay] the head of the sow to the tail of the *grice*," S. Prov. "That is, Balance your loss with your gain." Kelly, p. 62. The phrase is usually addressed to a person who gains by one bargain what is lost by another.

"An' I am to lose by ye, I'se ne'er deny I hae won by ye mony a fair pund sterling. Sae, an' it come to the warst, I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the *grice*." Rob Roy, ii. 239.

O. E. *gryce*, a young wild boar; Philips. Isl. Su.-G. *grys*, porcellus; *di-gris*, a sucking pig. V. DEX. Hence, *gris-a*, to pig, porcellos parere; Seren.

To GRISE, GRYSE. To affright. V. GRYSIS.
GRISK, *adj.* Greedy, avaricious, Roxb.

To GRISSILL, *v. a.* To gnash, to make a noise with the teeth; *synon.* *crinch.*

He wosche awy all with the salt watir,
Grisiland his teeth, and rummissand full hie.

Doug. Virgil, 90. 47.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with *grassil*; from Fr. *grezill-cr*, to crackle, to crumple.

GRIST, *s.* Size, degree of thickness, S.

"The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a hank, or buy bags of lint, at about a guinea, which they work up into linen, by an 800 reed, which is sold at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Shetland, at about 11d. the yard, besides many pieces of finer and coarser *grists* for themselves." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc., xiv. 324.

"To be sold,—a quantity of lincn yarn of different *grists*; it is all spun from Dutch flax." Edin. Even. Courant, March 22, 1804.

Meal is also said to be of a certain *grist*, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A.-S. *grist*, *molitura*, meal to be ground.

GRIST, *s.* The fee paid at a mill, generally in kind, for grinding, S.; *multure*, *synon.*

"My Lord, I'm thinkin ye mind the auld byeword, Ne'er put *grist* by your ain mill." Saxon and Gael, i. 203.

Thus Rudd. defines *multure*, "the *grist* or miller's fee for grinding of corn." Mr. Tooke justly views *Grist* as the past part. of A.-S. *ge-ris-an*, *ge-hris-an*, *Moes-G. hris-jan*, *ga-hris-jan*, *contundere*, *conteners*, *collidere*. Divers. Purley, ii. 372, 373.

To GRIST, *v. a.* To grind and dress grain, S.

GRISTER, *s.* One who brings grain to be ground at a mill, S.

GRISTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, four greit *gristis* quhairon the said poulder lysis. Item, tua lang *gristis* in the elois, serving to heis peccis from on the laicht to the heycht." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172, 173.

GRIT, GRYT, GRET, *adj.* 1. Great, S. *greyt.*

But whan I waken'd, to my *grite* surprise,
Wha's standing but a laird afore my eyes?

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

"—Belyke sche wald have bidden him fairwell; for thair auld familiarity was *grit*." Knox, p. 228.

2. Large, big, S.

Gif I in mind suld nocht emit,
Bot intill ourdour all reselue,
The vollume wald be wendrous *grit*,
And very tedious to reuolue.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

"Item, ane bonet with ane tergat, and xliiii buttonis of gold small and *gryt*.—Item, twa *gryt* barralis [barrels] ourgilt." *Ibid.*, A. 1542, p. 70, 71.

3. Thick, gross, S.

The Tod was nowthir lein nor seowry,
He was a lusty reid-hair'd Lowry,
Ans lang-tail'd heist and *grit* withall.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 201.

4. Familiar, in a state of intimacy, S.

"How came you and I to be so *great*?" S. Prov.

Kelly, p. 164. The word is here written, like many others, according to the E. orthography.

Awa, awa! the deel's o'er *grit* wi' you.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

Great, E. occurs in the latter sense; but, according to Johns., "a low word," although used by Bacon, and also by Palsgrave. He is so *great* with the kyng that I dare not medle with hym; Il est si bien du roy, &c. B. iii. F. 144. I am, however, inclined to think that the term, in this peculiar signification, is not to be viewed as the *adj.* *great*, used improperly, but as immediately formed from A.-S. *grith*, Isl. *grid*, pax; A.-S. *grith-ian*, to agree, to be in a state of agreement, to enter into a league. This A.-S. *v.* denotes the reconciliation of those who were formerly at variance; *Se Cyng Melcoln com and grithed with thone Cyng Willelm*; "King Maleolm came, and agreed," or "entered into a league with king William." Chron. Sax., p. 181.

5. Swelled with rain; applied to a river. Thus during a flood it is said; "The water's *grit*," or "very *grit*, it winna ride," S.

Spalding uses the term in this sense, although he gives the E. orthography.

"The country people seeing they wanted the boats, and that they could not ride the water, it being *great*, began to pursue them with shot, and they shot again, till at last Alexander Anderson in Garmouth standing upon the water-side shot this John Dugar dead." Spalding, i. 198.

"The kirk of Monnygaffe is divided from the town by a rivulet called Pinkil Bourn, which is sometimes so *great*, that the people, in repairing to the church, are necessitat to go almost a mile about." Symson's Deser. Galloway, p. 30.

6. In a state of pregnancy, S.

O silly lassie, what wilt thou do?

If thou grew *great*, they'll heez thee high.

Herd's Coll., ii. 58.

The idea is more fully expressed according to the E. idiom; *great with child*, *great with young*.

7. The heart is said to be *grit*, when one is ready to cry, at the point of weeping, S.

But up and spak the gude Laird's Jock,

The best falla in a' the cumpanie;

"Sit down thy ways a little while, Dickie,

"And a piece o' thy siu cow's hough I'll gie ye."

But Dickie's heart it grew sae *grit*,

That the ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 161.

Grit-hearted is used as an *adj.* in the same sense.

The *heart* may in this sense be denominated *great*, because it seems as if swelled by the force of passion.

In O. E. the same idea is expressed in a similar manner.

—Ys *hert* was so *gret* for ys fader deth there,

That he ne mygt glad be, ar hs awreks were.

R. Glouc., p. 135.

GRYT LYNE FISCHE, such as are taken with a strong line, S. B.

"*Gryt lyne fische*, sic as leing, turbat, keling, & skaitt;" *Aberd. Reg.*

[In Banffs., called *Grettlin*, in Shet., *Grit-line*, q. v.]

GRITNESS, GREATNES, *s.* Width, girth; denoting the circumference of any body, S.

In this sense the term occurs in a MS. of the family of Drum, although written after the form of the E. *s.*

"In the parochen of Lintoun,—there happened to breed a monster, in form of a serpent, or worme; in length, three Scots yards, and somewhat bigger than an ordinary man's leg, with a head more proportionable to its length than *greatness*." *Minstrely Border*, ii. 101, N.

"You will ordinarily find without the chapel door some few little merchants that sell beads, and amongst other things, silk cords of the just length and *greatnes* of the Saint [Mary Magdalene], all which people use to buy and carrie into the chapel, there to touch the statue of the saint, which lyes just in that place, and in that posture, that she used to do penance in." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 53.

[GRITTAR, *adj.* Greater. *Lyndsay*, ii. 226, *Laing's Ed.*, *getar*, *Barbour*, xx. 463.]

GRIT, *s.* The grain of stones, S.

"The face of the hill, which is called the Stony Fold, is covered with loose heaps of blue moor-stone, very hard, and of the finest *grit*." P. Falkland, *Fife*, *Statist. Acc.*, iv. 438.

This word has formerly been used in E.

"But these stonis at Stonehenge be all of one *gryt* without change of colour or wayne, & all of one facyon." *Rastall*, ap. R. Brunne, *Prof.* liv.

C. B. *grit*; lapis quidam arenosus; Davies.

GRITHT, *s.* A hoop.

"Ane irne *gritht* for ane barrell, ane irne *gritht* for ane firlet." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19. V. GIRD, and GIRDSTING.

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name *Griselda*, in S. *Grizzel*.

GRIZZLE, *s.* A gooseberry, *Dumfr. V.* GROSEL.

[GROATE, GROTE, *s.* An English coin long current in Scotland; value about 14d. Dutch, *groot*, great.

In 1487 James III. "ordained to cease the course and passage of all the new plakkes last cuinzied, and gar put the samin to the fire. And of the substance, that may be fined of the samin to gar make ane new penny of fine silver, like the fourteene penny *groate* ordained of before, quhilk is of fines to the English *groate*, and ten of them to make an ounce." *Acts Jas. III.*, 1487, c. 97, *Ed. Murray*, 1682.]

GROATS, *s. pl.* Oats with the husks taken off, S.

This word is found in *Ainsworth*, as if E., but it is a provincial term.

"*Groats*, oats hull'd, but unground. *Glossary of Lancashire words*. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Grut*, far." *Brand's Popular Antiq.*, p. 355.

Groats were formerly much used for thickening broth, S. Hence the S. Prov. "He kens his *groats* in other folks kail;"—"spoken of those who are sharp and sagacious in knowing their own;" *Kelly*, p. 153.

It is used in a S. Prov. denoting retribution.

"The church excommunicated him, and he *gave* them *groats* for *pease*, he excommunicated them." *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 64.

It is also expressed in another mode.

To *gie* one *kail o' his ane groats*, to give one the same measure with which he metes to others, S.

"He tell't—how *kaen ye war tae gie* the warlocks *kail o' their ain groats*." *Saint Patrick*, i. 76.

Dan. *groed*, *grout*, pollard; *groett-er*, to bruise, to grind.

To GROBBLE, GROUBLE, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and greedily, *Ayrs.*, *Clydes*.

—To the ham I sets my noss,
Ne'er doubtan but I wad come speed,
An' *grobble* up the bit wi' greed.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

In *Edit.* 1813 it is *grouble*.

"To *Grouble*, to swallow up in haste;" *Gl. Picken*. Allied perhaps to Teut. *grabbel-en*, rapere, avidè rapere.

[To GROE, *v. n.* To blow a fresh breeze, *Shet.*]

GROFE, GROUFE. V. GRUFE.

GROFF, *adj.* 1. Having harsh features, S. It is often applied to those who are much pitted with the small pox. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. *gruff*, sour of aspect. Su.-G. *grof*, crassus.

2. Unpolished, rude, S.

Now have ye heard the tragedys—
Which though it be both *groff* and rude,
And of all eloquence denuded;
Yet, Sirs, imbrace't as it were good,
For I took pains to mend it.

Watson's Coll., i. 67.

Teut. *grof*, impolitus, rudis.

[3. Thick, large, coarse, *Banffs.*, *Shet.*; as, *groff meal*, large-grained meal.

Isl. *grofr*, Dan. *grov*. id.]

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of obscene, smutty, S.

5. Used in a peculiar sense; "A *grouff* guess," i.e., a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture, *Loth*.

GROFLINS, *adv.* In a groveling posture.

"When he saw the king he made him little reverence or salutation, but leaned down *groflins* on the desk before him." *Pitcottie*, p. 111, *Ed.* 1728. *Gruflingis*, *Ed.* 1814, p. 265. V. GRUFELINGIS.

[GROGIE, *s.* A grey horse, *Shet.*; Isl. *grán*, Dan. *graa*, grey.]

GROLE, *s.* Another name for porridge, *Aberd.*, merely a corr. of *Gruel*, a term used in some counties in the same sense.

GROME, GROUME, GRUME, *s.* 1. A man.

—Some thai can thame dres,
Full glad thair glyde as *gromés* unagaist.

King Hart, i. 23.

It is also used by *Harry the Minstrel*, as *gone*, for a warrior.

The worthi Scottis the dry land than has tayne,
Apon the laiff fechtand full wondyr fast,
And mony *groyme* thair maid full sar agast.

Wallace, vi. 725, MS.

2. It occurs in the sense of paramour, lover.

In May gois gentlewomen gymmer,
In gardens grene their *grumes* to glade.

Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 8.

In O. E. the word came at length to signify a servant.

—Every man shall take his dome,
As welc the mayster as the *grome*.
Gower, Conf. Am., Fol. 46, b.

In the same manner, the distinctive name of our species partially sunk in its acceptation; *man*, both in S. and E. being used for a vassal, in latter times for a servant. The original word is *Gome*, q. v. The letter *r* has been inserted only in S. and E.

GROO, GRUE, GRUSE, *s.* Water passing from the liquid state to that of ice; water only in part congealed, Selkirks.

GRUND-GRUE, *s.* Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Dan. *grus*, rubble, rubbish, Teut. *gruys*, id.; or rather to *gruys*, as signifying fuffures, farinae recementum crassius, because in this state the water begins to thicken.

Isl. *grue* is explained, Magna copia et numerosa pluralitas; G. Andr.

To GROO *up*, *v. n.* Water is said to be *groo'd up*, when it is choked up by ice in a half-congealed state, *ibid.*

[To GROO, *v. n.* To sigh, moan, or groan, like the wind before a storm, Shet.]

GROOF, *s.* Belly; on one's *groof*, flat, lying with the face downward, S.

Down on their *groof* lay five or sax, &c.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 127.

"*Groof*. Belly or foreside;" *Ayrs. Gl. Surv.*, p. 692.

V. GRUFE, GROUFE.

GROOGL'T, *part. pa.* Disordered, disfigured. V. GRUGGLE, *v.*

GROOL, *s.* A kind of moss beat into peat, Renfr.

C. B. *greal-u*, to aggregate.

To GROOSE, *v. n.* To shudder. V. GRUZE.

GROOSH, *adj.* Very good, excellent; a term much used by young people, Loth.

Teut. *groots*, *grootsch*, amplus, magnificus, splendidus.

GROOSIE, *adj.* Having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, as if it had not been washed. It regards the face, S. [In Banffs. *groosie* and *grosie* are applied to a big, fat, clumsy person.]

It seems doubtful whether this is the same with Belg. *gruyzig*, nasty, sluttish; or connected with *Groue*, *Grousum*, q. v.

[GROOSUM and GROOSCHIN. V. under GROUE, *v.*]

To GROOZLE, *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty. V. GRUZZLE.

GROOZLINS, GRUZZLINS, *s. pl.* Intestines, Lanarks. *I had a grumbling in my groozlins*, I was seized with gripes: *Curmurring* in the guts; *Correnoy*, *synon.*

The original term apparently remains in Teut. *kroos*, *kroost*. *intestina*, *venter cum intestinis*. Germ. *kroes* denotes a pluck, also giblets. Wachter gives *kros*, *kroes*, as signifying exta, *intestina*; deducing the term from *kraus-en*, *crispate*, as, he says, it properly denotes those intestines, quae ubi egerendi causa in varios sinus crispantur. Dan. *kroes*, the mysentery; *kalve kroes*, a pluck.

[GROP, *s.* Rain falling in large drops, Shet., prob. a corr. of Isl. *grofr*, Dan. *grov*. V. GROFF.]

GROPSEY, *s.* "A glutton," *Ayrs.*, Gl. Picken.

If we suppose the change of one letter, it might be traced to Teut. *kropp-en*, vorare, devorare, deglutire, whence *kroppaerd*, homo gutturosus; or of another, to Su.-G. *glupsk*, vorax. Or shall we prefer *Grip*, pronounced *Grup*, to lay hold of with violence?

[GROPUS, *s.* A stupid person, Banffs.; *synon.*, *gaupie*.]

GROSE, *s.* Style, mode of writing.

Yit with thy leif, Virgil, to follow the,
I wald into my vulgare rurale *grose*,
Write sum sauring of thy Eneadose.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 46.

Fr. *grosse*, the engrossment of an instrument, pleading, evidence, &c., Cotgr.

To GROSE, *v. a.* 1. To rub off the wiry edge of a tool; as, *to grose a mason's iron*, to rub it on a stone till the sharp edge of it be taken off, Loth.

2. Also used when one accidentally rubs off part of one's skin, as, *I have grosed the skin off my thumb*, Loth.; E. *graze*.

GROSET, GROZET, GROSER, GROSER, GROSSART, *s.* A gooseberry, S.

—Right bauld ye set your nose out,
As plump and gray as onie *grozet*.

Burns, iii. 229.

"He just jumped at the ready penny, like a coek at a *grossart*." St. Ronan's, i. 53. This is a common proverbial figure, S.

"*Grosers*, gooseberries;" A. Bor. Gl. *Grose*. In *Statist. Ace.*, xv. 8, N., it is derived from Gael. *grosaid*. This, however, has most probably been formed from Fr. *groselle*, id. Junius thinks that the E. word is corr. from Su.-G. *krusbaer*, uva erispa, q. curled, from the roughness of the coat of this kind of berries; Belg. *krusbesie*, id. The S. term bears more evident marks of this affinity.

[GROSIE, *adj.* and *s.* V. GROOSIE.]

GROSSE. *In grosse.*

For what we do presage is not in *grosse*,
For we be brethren of the rosie cross;
We have the maseen-word aud second sight,
Things for to come we can foretell aright.

Muses Threnodie, p. 84.

Perhaps, *at random*, like things sold in *gross*; or, vain, foolish, from Fr. *gros*, *grosse*, rude, sottish.

[GROTTY-BUCKIE, *s.* A small shell found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Shetland.]

GROU (pron. *groo*), *adj.* Ugly; as, a *grou wamblin*, applied to a misgrown or rickety child; a *grou fairy*, *id.*, Caithn.

Groo or *groe* is the Norwegian name for a toad: but rather perhaps from Dan. *grot*, coarse, ordinary.

To GROUBLE, *v. a.* V. GROBBLE.

To GROUE, GROWE, (pron. *q. groo*) *v. n.*

1. To shudder, to shiver, from cold, or any other cause, S. *groose*, Loth. *To growze*, A. Bor.; to be chill before an ague-fit. Ray.

"To *grow* before the ague fit." Ray's Lett., p. 329.

2. To be filled with terror. *I grow*, I am troubled, A. Bor.

—Quhen wiwys wald childre han,
Thai wald rycht with an angry face
Betech thaim to the blak Douglas.
Throw his gret worschip and bounté,
Swa with his fayis dred wes he,
That thaim *growyt* to her his name.

Barbour, xv. 541, MS.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and euery quhisper now,
And alkin sterage affrayit, and causit *grow*,
Both for my birdin and my litill mait.

Doug. Virgil, 63. 7.

Nunc omnes *terrent* auræ; Virg.

3. To shrink back from any thing, to be reluctant.

To James Lord of Dowglas thay the gre gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt. Thairwith he uocht
growit;

Bot said to his Souerane, "So me God save!
Your grete giftis and grant ay gratius I fand;
But now it moves all thir maist,
That your hairt nobilist
To me is closit and kest
Throw your command."

Houlate, ii. 11.

4. To feel horror or abomination, S.

At tresoun *growyt* he sa gretly,
That na traytour mycht be him by,
That he mycht wyt, that he ne suld be,
Weill punyst off his cruelte.

Barbour, xx. 517, MS.

Teut. *groww-en*, Germ. *grauw-en*, Dan. *gru-er*, Su.-G. *grufw-a*, horrere. Ihre thinks, that as this word is properly used when the hair bristles up, it may perhaps be formed from Isl. *ru*, hair, with *g* prefixed. There seems little reason to doubt that this is radically the same with *grise*, S., and *aggrise*, which in O. E. signifies to shudder; *agrose*, shuddered, trembled, Chaucer. A.-S. *gris-lic*, grislie, seems formed from the *v.* without the prefix.

GROU, *s.* Shivering; horror, Lanarks.

A seikanan' *grou* cam ower my heart,
I swart amang his hands.
Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

GROUSUM, **GROOSUM**, *adj.* 1. Frightful, horrible, S.

"Sic *grewsome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they suld dee the death of Walter Cuming of Guiock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a messan-dog—sic awsome language I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

Grewsome is not the proper orthography.

E'en some o' thy unequal'd lan'—
Rough Mars hinsell cou'd never man,
Wi' a' the crew

O' *groosom* chaps he could comman',
Yet to subdue.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 350.

Dan. *grusom*, horrible, terrible, ghastly.

2. Used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

Growsome, ugly, disagreeable, A. Bor.

He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
For some black, *growsome* carlin;
And loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came haulin
Aff's nieves that night.

Burns, iii. 186.

[**GROOSCHIN**, **GROUSHIN**, *s.* Any disgusting liquid, or any animal or vegetable substance become soft and putrid, Clydes., Banffs.]

Germ. *grausam*, dreadful, ghastly. V. **GROOSIE**, **GROUS**.

GROUF, *s.* The short-lived and disturbed sleep which one has during sickness, Ang. Loth. pron. *gruf*; (as Gr. *v.*) S. *souff*, synonym.

"We heard you had a nap. O—I fell into a bit *gruff* sure enough, sittin' horn idle wi' my hand aneath my haffit." Saxon and Gael, i. 189.

Isl. *gropin*, sedatus, cessans? This word is properly applied to what ceases to boil; *gropn-a*, deferbeo. Shall we suppose that it has been transferred to that transient cessation which one has from the feeling of pain or sickness? Or perhaps allied to Alem. *geruouet*, rested, from *ruow-on*, quiescere.

To **GROUF**, **GRUFE**, *v. n.* To sleep in a disturbed manner, breathing heavily through the nostrils, Ang. Fife, Loth. Often, *to Grouf in sleep*.

"*Grouf*, to sleep restlessly;" Gall. Encycl.

One might almost fancy that this term, as respecting the sound, is allied to S. *grumph*, because of the grunting sort of sound referred to.

GROUFFIN, **GRUFFIN**, *s.* The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep, Fife.

GROUFF, *adj.* Vulgar, Liddisdale, Roxb.; the same with *Groff*, sense 2.

GROUGROU, *s.* The corn grub, Lanarks.; pron. like *oo* in **E**.

C. B. *gru* signifies that which pervades.

To **GROUK** (pron. *groomk*), *v. n.* To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye, Ang.

From the sense in which it is often used, as denoting the watchfulness of a very niggardly person who is still afraid that any of his property be given away or carried off; it might seem allied to Su.-G. *girug-as*, avarum esse. Or, from the attitude referred to by this term, it may be merely Isl. *krok-va*, curvare; or *ge* and Su.-G. *raack-a*, A.-S. *rec-ean*, to reach, pret. *roht*. The origin, however, is quite uncertain.

Isl. *hroek-a*, contorqueri; perhaps as referring to the curved attitude of the suspicious overseer.

To **GROUK**, *v. n.* To become enlivened after awaking from sleep, Dumfr.

I see no term that can have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. *hroke*, elatio; *hrok-a*, efferri, superbire.

To **GROUNCH**, **GRUNTCH**, *v. n.* 1. To grunt, and "by a little stretch," according to Rudd., to dig like a sow.

2. To grudge, to grumble. **V. GROUNGE.**

The galyeard grume *gruntchis*, at gamys he greuis.
Doug. Virgil, 233, a. 38.

Grounche is given by Shirr. as a word still signifying, to murmur, to grudge, and as synon. with *glunsch*; **Gl. S. B.**

Isl. *gren-ia*, *grun-ia*, Su.-G. *grymt-a*, A.-S. *grun-an*, Belg. *grunn-en*, Fr. *groign-er*, Ital. *grugn-are*, Lat. *grunn-ire*, Gr. γρυΐ-ειν; Belg. *grinz-en*, to whine, a frequentative from Teut. *gryn-en*, os distortuere; Germ. *grunz-en*, grunnire. **V. GRUNYE.**

[**GROUND**, **GRUND**, **GRUN**, *s.* 1. Ground, land, S.

2. A lair in a burying ground or cemetery, Clydes.; as, "I've bought *grund* in the kirk-yard for the bairns."

3. Foundation, pattern, example.

The helie man Job, *ground* of pacience.
Lyndsay, i. 211, Laing's Ed.]

GROUND-LAIR, *s.* The burying ground appropriated for a family, S.

"The chief design—was to suggest—the propriety—of making out a plan of the lately inclosed ground, and the measuring off the different allotments upon liberal principles, both as to extent of ground and rate for *ground lair*." *Aberd. Chron.*, 10th July 1819.

GROUND-MAIL, *s.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a church-yard, S.

"Reasonable charges," said the sexton, 'ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller, (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and aill to the drigie.'" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 240.

GROUND-WA-STANE, *s.* The foundation stone.

Wae werth, wae werth ye, Jock my man,
I paid ye weil your fee;

Why pow ye out the *ground-wa-stane*

Lets in the reik to me?

Adam o' Gordon, Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball., i. 47.

A.-S. *grund-wealle*, Su.-G. *grundwal*, fundamentum; from *grund*, fundus, and *wealle*, *wal*, *wall*, murus, vallum. Boxhorn also gives C. B. *gruendwal* as used in the same sense.

GROUNDIE-SWALLOW, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, S. *Senecio vulgaris*, Linn.

GROUNDS, *s. pl.* The refuse of flax, left in dressing it, Loth.; *backings*, synon. S. B.

[*Grounds*, *grouns*, *gruns*, are still used in Clydes. for the lees or sediment of liquids. **V. also under GRUNS.**]

To **GROUNGE**, **GRUNGE**, *v. a.* 1. To look sullen or sulky, Roxb.

2. To grumble, to murmur; as, "He's ay *groung-in'* about something," *ibid.*

This seems nothing more than a provincial variety of *Grounch*, *Gruntch*, *v. q. v.* Dan. *grunt-en* signifies to

grumble. *Grounge*, or *Gruntsh*, might be formed by the insertion of *s* after *t*.

GROUSOME, **GROUSUM**, *adj.* **V. under GROUE.**

GROUTIE, *adj.* Given as synon. with *Rouchsome*, Upp. Clydes.

A.-S. *grut*, far, meal, barley; in reference perhaps to the larger particles. Isl. *griet*, saxa, lapides.

Perhaps rather like many other words in this district, from C. B. *grutiaweg*, abounding with grit; *grut*, "a kind of fossil, consisting of rough hard particles, coarse sand;" Owen.

[To **GROW**, *v. n.* To shudder, to quake with fear, to be shocked, *Barbour*, xvii. 696.]

[**GROWING**, *s.* Terror, fear, quaking, *Barbour*, xix. 555.]

To **GROW to a Head**, to gather strength, so to increase in power or numbers as to be ready for action, S.

"Now Gent. Lesly is fast *growing to a head*, and has conveyed about 2,000 foot and 3,000 horse." *Spalding*, ii. 125.

"In the mean time Earl Marshal and divers Barons *grow to an head*, and comes to Aberdeen." *Ibid.*, p. 291.

This is nearly allied to the E. phrase *to gather head*; and is evidently borrowed from the progress of a plant to fructification.

GROW, *adj.* *Grow weather* is a phrase commonly applied to weather that is favourable to vegetable growth, as having both moisture and heat, S.

Dan. *groed vejer*, *groe vejer*, growing weather; Isl. *groedrar-vedr*, aer tepidus, humidus. Belg. *groei'ig*, vegetative.

[**GROW-GRAY**, *adj.* Having the natural black or grey colour of the wool, *Banffs.*]

[**GROW-GRAY**, *s.* Clothes made of wool of the natural black or grey colour, *ibid.*]

GROW, *s.* Growth, *Aberd., Ang.*

I'll gar my sin Tammie gae down to the hew,

An' out me a rock of a wildershines *grow*,

Of good rantry-tree to carry my tow.—

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

GROWNNESS, **GROUNNES**, *s.* Corpulency, and therefore, unwieldiness.

"Nae that he mantened any theifis or murtheris, bot that he punished thame not: for he thought to excuse himself with his *grounnes* and inhabilitie of bodie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 44. *Grownness*, *Fol. Ed.*

***GROWTH**, *s.* Any excrescence on the body, S.

GROWTHY, *adj.* 1. Having strong vegetation, growing luxuriantly, S.

"Sandy fields,—being warm and *growthy*,—soon entertain the communications of the dung." *Surv. Banffs.*, App., p. 58. 59.

2. Promoting vegetation; as, "a *growshie* day," "fine *growthie* weather," S.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a *growthy* heal.
Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

That is, such *health* as issues in growth.

GROWTHILIE, *adv.* Luxuriantly, S.

GROWTHINESS, *s.* The state of strong vegetation or luxuriance, S.

GROWAT, *s.* A cruet for holding liquids.

"Item, twa *growattis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.
This seems merely a vicious orthography instead of *crowattis*, which occurs in the same page.

GROWP, *s.* A greedy person, Upp. Clydes.
A.-S. *griop-an*, *grip-an*, prehendere, rapere.

GROZEL, *s.* Used, as well as *Groset*, to denote a gooseberry, Roxb., Dumfr. This most nearly resembles the Fr. term. *Grozzle* is also used, Dumfr. *Grozer* occurs in some of our old books.

"Uva crispa, a *grozer*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 17.

GROZET, *s.* A gooseberry. V. GROSET.

GROZLIN, *part. adj.* Breathing with difficulty through the nose, Fife.

GRU, *s.* 1. The crane, a bird.

The *gru* befor me thair appeirs,
Quhois legs were lang and syde,
From the Septentrion quihilk reteis,
Into the winter tyde.
Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 27.

Fr. *grue*, id. Lat. *grus*.

[2. A greyhound, Clydes. V. GREW.]

GRU, *s.* 1. A particle, an atom. *No a gru of meal*, not a particle of meal, S.

2. Applied metaph. to the mind. *He has na a gru of sense*, he has no understanding, S.

A.-S. *grot* is used in a similar sense; *Nan grot and gites*, nihil prorsus intelligentiae; Boet., xli. 5, ap. Lye. Perhaps this is from *grut*, far, pollis, q. a grain. Our term, however, may have been introduced from Gr. *γρῦ*, quicquid minutum est.

GRUAN, *s.* A grey-hound, Roxb.; perhaps corr. from *gru-hund*. V. GREW.

To GRUB, *v. a.* "To dress, or to prune," Rudd.

— Saturne fleand his sonn's brand —

Taucht thame to *grub* the wyne, and al the art
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yolk the cart.

Doug. Virgil, 475. 26.

Perhaps rather to plant; Moes-G. *grab-an*, fodere, pret. *grob*; q. to plant by digging, and properly preparing the ground; Fland. *grubb*, fovea.

To GRUCH, *v. n.* To grudge, to repine, Wynt.

O. Fr. *grouch-ier*, id.

GRUCHING, GROWCH (*ch* hard), *s.* Grudge, repining; Rudd.

Eftir souper Wallace baid thaim ga rest:
My self will walk, me think it may be best.
As he commaundyt, but *gruching* thai haiff don.
Wallace, ix. 1158, MS.

In the old edit. it is printed *graitthing*; in that of Perth, *graitthing*; which makes poor Harry speak nonsense, as transcribers and editors have often done.

Thau busk thai but blin; monye bewscheris
Graithis thame, but *grovching* that gate for to gane.
Houlate, i. 12, MS.

[GRUDACK, *s.* A large kettle for cooking fish and potatoes, &c., Shet.; Dan. *gryde*, a pot.]

[GRUDDER, *s.* Grief, the expression of grief, crying, Shet.; Isl. *grata*, to make one weep.]

*To GRUDGE, *v. a.* "To squeeze, to press down," S. B., Gl. Shirrefs.

Fr. *grug-er*, "to crumble, or break into small peeces;" Cotgr. *Esgrug-er*, id. *Escrag-er* might almost seem to be a variety of the same term; "to crush, and squeeze out of;" *ibid.* V. GRUSH.

*To GRUDGE up, *v. n.* Water interrupted in its course is said to be *grudgd' up*, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. *gorge*.

It is also used in an active sense. When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to *grudge* it up, *ibid.*

To GRUE, *v. n.* The *flesh* is said to *grue*, when a chilly sensation passes over the surface of the body, accompanied with the rising of the skin, S. V. GROWE, GROUE, *v.*

"I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding,—if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very *flesh grue*." *The Pirate*, i. 177.

*[GRUEL, *s.* Oatmeal porridge, Shet.

This word is in common use throughout the lowlands of S. in the E. sense.

O. Fr. *gruel*, Fr. *gruau*.]

[GRUEL-TREE, *s.* The stick used for stirring porridge, *ibid.*]

GRUFE, GROUFE. *On groufe*, flat, with the face towards the earth. *Agruif*, id.

He ruschis, plenyead on woful manere,
And fel on *groufe* aboue dede Pallas bere.
Doug. Virgil, 365. 46.

He hath marveile so long on *groufe* ye lie;
And saith, your bedis beth to long somdele.
Henryson, Test. Crescide, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

By mistake it has been printed *grose*.

Some borne on spears, by chance did swim a land,
And some lay swelting in the slykie sand:
Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes,
These yielding dying sobs, these mournfull cryes.

Muses Threnodie, p. 112.

Gruf seems to be used either as a *s.* signifying the belly, or rather as an *adj.* in the sense of flat, Emare, v. 656, as Chaucer, uses *groff*.

She was aferde of the see,
And layde her *gruf* upon a tre,
The chyld to her pappes.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., ii. 231.

Isl. *grufe*, *grufide*, pronus et cernuus sum; a *gruf-wa*, cernué, proné; *ad liggia a grufu*, in faciem et pectus ac ventrem prostratus cubare, (our very phrase, to *ly a-grufe*.) Gr. *γρῦνος*, inflexus, recurvus; G. Andr., p. 99.

The S. phrase, to *lie on his grufe*, might seem to indicate that this term originally denoted the belly. But this is most probably an impropriety. It seems rather allied to Isl. *groof*, a pit, *graf-a*, pret. *grof*, to dig; Belg. *groef*, a furrow; especially as Isl. *gruft* signifies coeca palpatio eorum quae sunt humi; whence E. *grubble*, and Su.-G. *groef-a*, to creep, groping one's way.

GRUFELYNGIS, GRULINGIS, adv. In a groveling situation, lying flat.

The quiet closettys opnyt wyth ane reldr,
And we plat lay *grufelyngis* on the erd.
Doug. Virgil, 70. 26.

As he loutit eur ane bra,
His feit founderit hym fra.
Schir Gelogras graithly can ga
Grulingis to erd.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 2.

Isl. *grufland* is used in a sense more allied to E. *grubbling*. *Ad ganga gruflandr hendr epter noken*; *Anceps*, et suspensa manu, aliquid quaerere.

GRUFF, s. A slumber, a discomposed sleep; often applied to that of a sick person, S. V. **GROWF**.

GRUFELING, part. pr. To be *grufeling*, expl. "to lie close wrapped up, and in a comfortable manner; used in ridicule;" Roxb. V. **GRUFE**.

[**GRUGGIE, adj.** "Applied to the weather; Isl. *gruggugr*, feculentus." Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

To **GRUGGLE, v. a.** To put any thing out of order by much handling, S. V. **MISGRUGLE**.

Gin ony chiel had coolie scaw't,
Sic's *groogl't* crown er raggit waut,
Wad we na jeer't (in trowth nae faut!)
At ilka flaw? *Tarras's Poems*, p. 33.

GRUGOUS, adj. Grim. V. **GRUOUS**.

In place o' the teind to the *grugous* fiend,
Gude grant him ane o' three.
Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527.

[**GRUGSIE, s.** A large pin, Shet.]

[**GRUILCH** (ch. gutt.), and **GRAILCHIN, s.** V. **GRULSH**.]

[**GRUINNICH, s.** Disgust, dislike, Banffs.]

[To **GRUINNICH, v. a.** To disgust, *ibid*.]

This word is evidently allied to *Grue, Gruin*, q. v.]

GRUISHACK, s. Hot embers, Dumfr. V. **GRIESHOCK**.

[**GRULACKS, s. pl.** Persons disguised, the Hallimas-maskers, Shet.; like the Gysards of Clydes. Isl. *gryla*, a bug-bear.]

To **GRULL, GROOL, v. a.** To bruise to dust.

E'en on the sea, as at the Nile
Whan Nelson *grool'd* the French in stile,
Gunpowder shaw'd it'a might,
Gall. Encycl., p. 247.

GRULL, GROOL, s. "A stone bruised to dust," *Gall. Encycl.*, Dumfr.

It invariably denotes small grumous stuff from some friable substance broken down.

GRULSH, GRULCH, s. A thick squab object, Lanarks. *Gall*.

"*Grulch*, a fat child;" *Gall. Encycl*.

[*Grulch*, a thick, fat, squat, person, animal, or thing, also as augmentative *Grulchin*, are used in Banffs. V. Gl.]

GRULSHY, adj. Gross, coarse, clumsy.

—"They kept themselves aloof from the other callans in the clachan, and had a genteeler turn than the *grulshy* bairns of the cottars." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 28.

Perhaps originally the same with *Gulshy*; although I strongly suspect that it is allied to the *v.* signifying to grow, Teut. *groey-en*, whence *groeyssel*, vigor, incrementum.

GRUME, s. A man. V. **GROME**.

[**GRUMFIE, s.** A spectre, a hobgoblin, Shet. Su.-G. *grymta*, to grunt.]

GRUMMEL, GRUMMAL, s. 1. Mud, dregs, sediment, Ang.

"—Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and built with sand and *grummel*?" *Godcroft's Paralogie*, ap. Bp. of Galloway's *Dikaialogie*, p. 83.

"Let them be repaired, not with sand and *grummel*, of promiscuall regiment, these are weake defences for a besieged citie, but with episcopall authoritie." Bp. of Gall., *Ibid*.

[2. Crumbs, fragments, Ork.; prob. a corr. of *crumbs*.]

Isl. *gorm*, *groml*, also *grom-r*, coenum, turbida et fecosa aqua; G. Andr., p. 95, col. 1. Su.-G. *grum*, *grummel*, *id*. Ihre remarks that the Goths must have left this word in Italy, as the inhabitants of that country call the dregs of wine *groma*. But his supposition, that E. *drunly* is from the Su.-G. word, by a change of *g* into *d*, is not at all natural.

[To **GRUMMEL, v. a.** To make muddy or turbid, Clydes., Banffs.]

GRUMMELY, adj. Gravelly, Selkirks.

Flandr. *grommelinghe* is rendered *glarcae*, by Kilian; denoting gravel, also, *mucor, sordes*. It has evidently the same origin with *Grummel*, q. v.

GRUMLY, GRUMLIE, adj. Muddy, dreggy, Ang. Ayr. *Gumlie* is synonym., S.

Then down ye'll hurl,—
And dash the *gumlie* jaups up to the pouring skies.
Burns, iii. 56.

Su.-G. *grumlog*, *id*. turbidus, faeculentus. V. the s.

To **GRUMPH, v. n.** 1. To grunt, to make a noise like a sow, S.

Su.-G. *grymt-a*, *id*. V. **GROUNCH**.

The tither was a pridefn' yade,
A *grumphin*, girnin, snarlin jade,
Wha had been braw in life'a gay mornin.
Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

[2. To express dissatisfaction or anger in a suppressed manner, to talk to one's-self, S.]

GRUMPH, *s.* A grunt, S. Hence, *grumphie*, a name sometimes given by the vulgar to a sow, S.

"Better thole a *grumph* than a *sumph*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 29. The meaning seems to be, that it is better to deal with a surly man, than with a blockhead.

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather *grumph*, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour kimmer.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

GRUMPHIE, *s.* A sow.

—She trotted thro' them a';
An' wha was it but *Grumphie*
Aster that night!

Burns, iii. 134.

The swine are viewed by the vulgar, as affording sure prognostics of the weather—

"*Grumphie* smells the weather,
And *Grumphie* sees the wun,
He kens when cluds will gather,
And smoor the blinking sun;
Wi' his mouth fu' o' *strae*,
He to his den will gae;
Grumphie is a prophet, bad weather we will hae."
Gall. Encycl., p. 212.

A similar idea prevails in E. It is viewed as an omen of rain, when swine are "seen to carry bottles of hay or straw to any place and hide them." Ellis's Brand, ii., p. 555.

[GRUMPHIN, GRUMPHAN, *part.* 1. As a *s.*; grunting of a sow, or of a dissatisfied person, S.

2. As an *adj.*; grumbling, sour-tempered, dissatisfied, and showing it in a grunting manner, *ibid.*]

To GRUMPLE, *v. n.* To feel with the fingers, to grubble, South of S.

Evidently allied to the E. word, as also to Germ. *grappel-n*, palpate, contrectare; Sn.-G. *grabl-a*, and *kraml-a*, id. Isl. *gruf-a*, incertus atrectare.

[GRUN, *s.* An inclination to evil, Gl. Banffs.]

GRUND, GRUN, *s.* [1. Ground, land. V. GROUND, *s.* 1.]

2. The bottom or channel in water, S. This sense is not given by Johns. to E. *ground*.

"*Grun*, rocky sea-bottom," Gl. Ork. and Shet.

Isl. *grunn*, fundus aquae et maris, ubi non profundus; G. Andr.

To GRUND, *v. a.* 1. To run aground, S.

2. To bring to the ground, to bring down; applied to shooting, Roxb.

I aft hae heard him tell wi' pleasure,
What paetricks at a shot he *grundit*,
What cocks he kill'd; what hares he hundit.

Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 7.

GRUND-AVIE, *s.* The vulgar name for *Ground-Ivy*, S.

GRUND-ROTTEN, *s.* The brown rat, S.

"*Mus decumanus*. Brown Rat.—E. Norway-rat; S. *Grund-rotten*." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 506-7.

[GRUND-SEM, *s. pl.* The nails that fasten the lower boards of a boat to the keel, Shet.; Dan. *grund*, and *se*. Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

To GRUND, *v. a.* To grind, to cuttle; often pron. *Grun'*, S.

"*Grun*, *Ground*, to whet;" Gl. Shirrefs.
Isl. *grenn-a*, attenuare.

GRUNDIN, GRUNDYN, *part. pa.* Ground, whetted; old part. of *grind*.

All kynd defensis can Troianis provide,——
The *grundin* dartis lete fie doun thik fald.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 18.

GRUND-STANE, GRUNSTANE, *s.* A grinding-stone, S.

GRUNE, MS. *grunye*.

—Betwix Cornwall and Bretaynné
He saylyt; and left the *grunye* of Spayne
On northalf him; and held thair way
Quhill to Savill the Graunt cum thair.

Barbour, xx. 324, MS.

In former edit. it is rendered the *ground of Spainye*. But the term seems to signify a cape or promontory, probably Cape Finisterre, or perhaps Cape St. Vincent, as this must lie to the northward before one sailing from Britain can reach Seville. This may be Fr. *groin*, the snowt, used metaph. Isl. *grauu*, os et nasus, boum proprie, G. Andr.; also, *gron*, C. B. *groin*, a beak or snout. A. Bor. *groyne*, a swine's snout. This is only to suppose the same figure as in the use of A.-S. *nese*, Su.-G. *naes*, the nose, for a promontory. It may, however, signify coast.

Savill the *graunt*, i.e., *grand* or great.

To GRUNGE, *v. n.* To look sullen. V. GROUND.

[GRUNI, *s.* Green isle, Shet.; Dan. *gron*, green, and *ey*, island.]

GRUNKLE, *s.* The snout of an animal. *The gab and grunkle* is a common phrase, Stirlings. It seems to be merely a corr. of *Gruntle*, q. v.

GRUNNISHULE, GRUNSTULE, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, *Senecio vulgaris*, Clydes.

[GRUNS, *s. pl.* Sediment, lees, Clydes., Banffs.; *grunzie*, full of dregs, Shet. V. GROUND.]

[To GRUNSH, GRUNCH, *v. n.* To grumble, complain, Clydes.; part. *grunshin*, *grunchin*, used also as a *s.* and an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

GRUNSIE, *s.* Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl. S. B.

Leitch lent the ba' a launderin lick,
She flew fast like a flain:

Syne lighted where faes were maist thick,

Gart ae gruff *grunsie* grain.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 127.

This seems immediately allied to Germ. *grunz-en*, *grunnire*. I suppose that *Grumshy* is synon. For this is the orthography of Ed. 1805. This resembles Su.-G. *grynt-a*, id. Teut. *grijns-en* is nearly allied in signification; ringere, os distorquere, fremere, frendere, &c., Kilian.

GRUNTILL, GRUNTLE, s. 1. The snout.

Hair is a rellik, —
The *gruntill* of Santt Antens sew,
Quhilk bars his haly hell.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., li. 69.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; or face in general, S.

The gallows gapes after thy graceles *gruntle*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54, st. 10.

May gravels round his blather wrench, —
Wha twists his *gruntle* wi' a glunch

O' seur disdain. — *Burns*, iii. 17.

“Phiz,” Gl.

Isl. *graun* is used with great latitude; for the chin, the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V. GRUNE.

GRUNTLE-THRAWN, adj. Wry-faced, Ayrs., Gl. Surv., p. 692, from *Gruntill*, the snout or face.

GRUNTILLOT, s. The designation of a sow; probably from S. *Gruntle, v.*

—Mony galt coms befoir, —

Gruntillot and gamald.
Cotkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 162.

[**GRUNTIN, part. adj.** Grumbling, finding fault with everything, bad-tempered, Banffs.]

To GRUNTLE, v. n. 1. To grunt in a lower key; as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.

Evidently a deriv. from *grunt*, or Su.-G. *grynt-a*, id. “Wilt thou neuer be a citizen of heaven, expecting for the glorious comming of Christ, but ay ly as a sowe muzling and *grunting* vpon the earth?” *Rollock* on 1 Thes., p. 9.

2. A term used to denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they are highly pleased, S.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was se bleis, some did think
That he had got his morning drink.
He threw a *gruntle*, hands did fold,
Sometimes on his Kane's head took hold.
His cloudly brows, and frizled hair,
Did tell he was thnart cross grain'd ware.

Cleland's Poems, p. 92.

Can lintie's music be compar'd
Wi' *gruntles* frae the City Guard?

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

2. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction, q. a little *grunt*, S.

To GRUNTSCH. V. GROUND.

GRUNYIE, s. 1. It is used in a ludicrous sense for the mouth, S. V. Rudd. vo. *Grouchis*.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple;
For he that rested Lewrance had thy *grunyie*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54, st. 10.

V. HUSHION.

2. A grunt.

Syns Sweirnes, at the second bidding,
Com lyk a sew out of a midding;
Ful slepy was his *grunyie*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in rendering it *snout*. As here used, it is evident that the word is immediately formed from Fr. *grogn-er*, to grunt. For the more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

O. E. “*groyne* of a swyne, [Fr.] *groynny*.” *Palsgr.*, B. iii., F. 38. Ray mentions this word in the same sense; *Lett.*, p. 329.

It must be this word that Dr. Johns, oddly, and without any connexion, refers to under the v. to *Grudge*, observing, “*Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.”

[**GRUNYIE, s.** Disgust, Banffs.; appar. the local corr. of GRUING, q. v.]

[**To GRUNYIE, v. n. and a.** 1. To grumble, to find fault; generally with prep. *at*. Banffs.

2. To disgust, *ibid*.

The part. *grunyein* is used as a *v.*, a *s.*, and an *adj.* in the same district.]

[**GRUNZIE, adj.** Full of dregs, Shet. V. GRUNS.

GRUOUS, GRUGOUS, s. Grim, grisly, S.B.

“I believe gin ye had seen me than, (for it was just i' the glomin) staakin about like a hallen-shaker, you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some *gruous* ghaist.” *Journal* from London, p. 4.

For Paris an' the *grugous* carls

That sta' the wife come in,

And gart me wish I were awa'

While I had a hale skin,

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 21.

From the same origin with *Groue, v.*

To GRUP, v. a. To lay hold of firmly, S.; to *gripe*, E.

GRUPE, GROOP, s. A hollow or sewer made in a stable or cowhouse, behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung and urine, S. A. Bor.

This mucking o' Geordie's byre,
And shooring the *groop* sas clean.

Jacobite Song.

Dan. *grube*, a pit, a hole. The hole into which the ashes fall receives this designation.

A.-S. *groepe*, a small ditch, Su.-G. *grop*, id. Teut. *grippe*, *gruppe*, *groepe*, *groeve*, *suleus*; Moes-G. *groba*, *fovea*; from A.-S. *grafw-an*, Su.-G. *grafw-a*, Moes-G. *grab-an*, to dig.

GRUPPIT, part. Strained, sprained, S. B.

It seems formed from A.-S. *grip-an*, to seize, to grasp; the cause being put for the effect, a sprain being often occasioned by overstretching. Somewhat in a similar manner Su.-G. *foerstraeck-a* signifies to sprain, from *foer*, denoting excess, and *straeck-a*, to stretch.

To GRUSE, *v. a.* To press, to compress, Fife.

Teut. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus, Germ. *grus-en*, conterere, comminuerere; from *gruys*, sand; gravel.

GRUSE, *s.* Water in a half congealed state. V. GROO, GRUE.

To GRUSH, *v. n.* To crumble, Lanarks.

This is evidently a very ancient word, the same with Teut. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus, to reduce to rubbish; *gruys*, rudus, fragmenta lapidum, glareæ, grit, gravel; also bran. Germ. *grus-en*, conterere, comminuerere; *grut*, scobs, as saw-dust, and the like; *grutse*, *grütze*, far comminutum; A.-S. *grut*, *gryt*, id. Su.-G. *grus*, glareæ, sabulum, et quicquid arenæ similis est; Ihre. Dan. *gruus*, rudus, rudera, ruina. This learned etymologist observes that the ancestors of the Swedes used *Krus*. *Slo thet soender alt i krus*; Minutim illud concidit; Hist. Alex. Magn. Su.-G. *kross-a*, conterere. Hence it appears that the E. *v. to crush* is radically the same; also, *to crash*. From the use of the Teut. and German terms, we may also conclude that E. *grit*, as applied both to meal and to sand, or rough round particles in general, and *groats*, had the same origin. For the term properly denotes any thing that is crushed or made small. From *grut* and *gryt* in A.-S., and *ga-krotuda*, Moes-G. Vers. Luke xx. 18, ("shall be broken"), it would seem that *t* had originally been the final letter. To this *s* had afterwards been added; as the term still appears in this form in Germ. *grutse*. Hence,

GRUSH, *s.* Any thing in a crushed state; what has crumbled down; as, "*It's a' gane to grush*," or, "*It's a' to grush*," Lanarks.

This is very nearly allied to the Su.-G. phrase given above, *alt i krus*.

GRUSH, *adj.* The same with *Grushie*, Roxb.

—An' treads the vale o' humble life,
Wi' muckle cark, an' care, an' strife,
Wi' five *grush* bairnies an' a wife.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 91.

GRUSHIE, *adj.* "Thick, of thriving growth," Gl. Burns, Ayr.

The dearest comfort o' their lives,
Their *grushie* weans an' faithfu' wives;
The prattling things are just their pride,
That sweetens a' their fire-side. Burns, iii. 6.

Alem. *gruoz*, *grozer*, Germ. *gross*, Fr. *gros*, magnus; Teut. *grootsch*, *grootsigh*, amplius. Wachter seems to view Lat. *crass-us* as the origin. Isl. *græs*, vir centaurus; whence *græss-legr*, cyclopius, belluinus et grandis; G. Andr., p. 97. Olaus mentions O. Cimbr. *gres*, as corresponding to Germ. *gross*; whence *grysfidur*, insigni robore præditus, *efidur* signifying strong; Lex. Run. Perhaps we may add Flandr. *groese*, vigor, incrementum, from Teut. *groey-en*, *virere*, *virescere*, *frondere*, *to grow*. For *grushie* seems primarily to respect the growth of plants; as Teut. *groen*, *viridis*, (E. *green*,) properly signifies that which is in a *growing* state, being merely the part. pr., for it is also written *groeyende*.

Perhaps it may be viewed as still more nearly allied to Isl. *groeska*, than to any of the terms mentioned. This is expl. by Halderson, *Vegetatio radicum perennium*; also *galen vernans*.

[GRUTE, *v.* The thick sediment of oil, Shet.; Isl. *grutr*.]

GRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Cried, wept, S.

Dar'st thou of a' thy better's slighting speak,
That have nae *grutten* sae meikle, learning Greek?
Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

V. GREIT.

To GRUZE, GROOZE, *v. n.* To shiver, Roxb.; synon. *Groue*, *Growe*, q. v.

This is the same with "*Growze*;" to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit; North." Grose.

Germ. *graus-en* is synon. with *grau-en*, to quake, to shiver; to feel horror; A.-S. *agris-an*, horrere.

GRUZIN, GROOZIN, *s.* A shivering, *ibid.*

Germ. *graus*, horror.

It has been justly observed that E. *shiver* does not exactly convey the sense either of the *v.* or of the *s.* We have a synon. phrase which is the only one that expresses it,—"*a creeping of the flesh*."

To GRUZZLE, GRUSLE, GROOZLE, *v. n.* 1.

To use the mouth as children often do, who retain the custom of moving their lips as if they were still sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly, Loth.

2. In Renfrewshire, this term denotes the half-plaintive sound emitted by an infant, when it awakes, or between sleeping and waking. It differs in signification from the *v. to Gruntle*; as it gives the idea of a sound expressive of satisfaction.

3. To make a continued suppressed grunting, Clydes.

This seems to be the same with the account given of its use, Dumfr.; "to breathe loud while speaking."
"*Groozle*, to breathe uneasily;" Gall. Encycl.

4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise, Lanarks.

This might seem to be a deriv. from *Gruse*, *v.* as denoting the indistinctness of articulation which proceeds from *compression* of the lips. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *grijs-en*, *ringere*, *os distortuere*, *os depravare*.

GRUZZLE, *s.* A continued grunting of the description above mentioned, Dumfr.

To GRUZZLE, *v. a.* To bruise, to press together, Fife; a dimin. from the *v. to Gruse*, q. v.

GRYFE, *s.* A claw, a talon; used in a general sense, Ayr. Fr. *grife*, *griffe*, id.

To GRYIS, GRISE, *v. a.* To affright.

Terribill thocthis oft my hart did *gryis*.

Pallice of Honour, i. 71.

———Na kynd of pane may ryse,
Vnknawin to me, of new at may me *gryse*.

Doug. Virgil, 166. 27.

A.-S. *agris-an*, horrere; *agrisenic*, *grislic*, horribilis; Isl. *grislega*, horribiliter; Germ. *graus-en*, horrere, *graus*, horror; Gl. Pez. *orgruison*, abhorrescant. V. AGRISE.

To GRISE, *v. n.* To shudder, to tremble.

———My spreit abhorris, and dois *grise*,
Tharon for to remember,

Doug. Virgil, 83. 51.

GRYKING, *s.* Peep of day. V. GREKING.

GRYLLE, *adj.* Horrible.

Ho grst on Gaynour, with gronyng *grylle*.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Chaucer, *grille*, id. In Prompt. Parv. *gryl* is rendered horridus. Teut. *grouvel*, horror. It is evidently a deriv. from the *v.*, signifying to shudder. V. GROUE.

GRYLLES, *s. pl.*

Mi name is Schir Galaron, withouten eny gile;
The grettest of Galwey, of grenes and *grylles*,
Of Connok, of Conyngnam, and also Kyle.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 7.

Perhaps this may metaph. signify enclosures, or houses, castles, from Fr. *grille*, an iron grate. A.-S. *gerela* signifies attire; habitus, vestimentum, stola. But the sense is quite uncertain.

GRYMING, *s.* A "sprinkling;" what forms a thin covering, S. A.

The sun was na up, but the moon was down,
It was the *gryming* of a new fa'n snaw,
Jamio Telfer haa run ten myles a-foot,
Between the Dodhead and the Stobs'a Ha'.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 98.

Perhaps we may rather view the term as slightly changed from the Isl. *v. impers. graan-ar*, which has precisely the same meaning; as denoting the effect of the appearance of the first flakes of snow on the ground. *Primis nivium floceulis terra canescit*; Run. Jon. Diet., p. 108.

Halderson defines Isl. *grima*, contieinium, quando omnia quasi *obvelata* caligine videntur; *Grom*, macula, inquinatio.

This seems originally the same with the E. *v. to grime*, "to dirt; to sully deeply," Johns.; better defined by Phillips, "to smut, or daub with filth." *Grime, s.* "dirt deeply insinuated." Johns. derives the *s.* from *Grim*, *adj.* hideous. But they are radically different; *grim* being from Su.-G. *gram*, iratus; whereas *grime* is evidently allied to Su.-G. Isl. *grima*, a sort of mask or hat, with which pilgrims used to cover the face that they might not be known. Hence, G. Andr. fancifully derives the Isl. name for a pilgrim, *pilgrimr*, from Gr. *πιλος*, pileus, a hat, and *grima*. Ihre says; "Our peasants call him *grimug* whose face is covered with spots of dirt, as if he used this as a mask." Belg. *griem-en*, denigrare, maculis inficere. Isl. *grima* also signifies the skin of the face. But perhaps we discover its primary sense, as used to denote night; nox, *grimtust*, nox subobscura; Verel. G. Andr. defines *gryma*, nox a pruina, p. 97.

S. B. *gree*, tinge, such as is used by gypsies, seems to have some radical affinity. V. GREE.

GRYNTARIS, *s. pl.* Grange or granary keepers.

The souerane king of Christindome,
He hes intil lik countrie,
His princis of greit grautis;
In aum countreis his Cardinalis;
Fala Heremitis, fassionit like the Freiris,
Proud parische Clarkis, & Pardoneiris;
Thair *Gryntaris*, and thair Chamberlanis,
With thair temporal Courtissanis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 123.

This signifies those who had the charge of granaries. Perhaps, it was sometimes extended to those who had the oversight of farms. For L. B. *granitarius* is thus defined; Qui *præest granario*, vel forte *granicae*, seu *praedio rustico*; Du Cange. V. GRAINTER.

GRYPPIT, *pret.* Searched, groped in.

I *gryppit* graithlie the gil,
And every modywart hil;
Bot I mycht pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

It seems to signify, searched by means of the finger or hand; as synon. with *rype*, although merely the *v. grip*, E. *gripe*, used in a peculiar sense.

GRYPPY, GRIPPY, (pron. *gruppy*), *adj.* Avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. V. GRIPPY.

"It may be, that standing now clear and free of the world, I had less incitement to be so *grippy*, and so was thought of me, I very well knew." The Provost, 315.

A.-S. *grife*, svarus, griping, Somner. This seems radically allied to A.-S. *grip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*,prehendere, S. *grip*. *Grip* is used in Edda Sæmund. in the sense of rapina. Su.-G. *gripar*, piratae veteres; A.-S. *gripend*, rapiens. Ihre derives *grip-a*, from *grip*, an O. Goth. word denoting the hand; as *hand-a*, to take, from *hand*, manus.

GRYT, *adj.* Great. V. GRIT.

GRYT-LINE, *s.* V. GRIT-LINE.

GRYT-LYNE-FISCHE. Large fish, as cod and ling, caught by the long or deep-sea line. V. GRIT-LINE.

GRYTH, *s.* Grace; quarter in battle.

On the our loft he slew son othir thre.
Longaweill entry, and ala the maistir Blair;
Thai gaiff no *gryth* to frek at they fand thar.
Wallace, x. 834, MS.

Grith, peace, O. E.

So wete were thel chastised, all come tillie his *grith*,
That the pes of the loud the aikered him alle with.
R. Brunne, p. 34.

GUARD-FISH, *s.* The sea-pike, Frith of Forth.

"*Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; *Guard-fish*. This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

[GUBB, *s.* Scum, foam, froth, Shet.]

GUBERNAMENT, GUVERNAMENT, *s.* Government.

—"It wes murmurit and meanit be sum evil aduisit personis,—disfaouraris off his grace *gubernament* and regiment of this realme,—that thair wes na frie acces nor libertie to the repair and resort to our said souerane Lorde," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 94. *Gubernament*, *ibid.*, p. 95.

Lat. *gubern-are*; or Fr. *gouvernement*.

GUBERT, *adj.*

—Thair gouns wes gay,
With *gubert* warke wrocht wondrous sure,
Purfild with gold and silver pure.

Watson's Coll., ii. 7.

This may either signify, tasseled, or fenced like button-holes. Fr. *guipure*, a gross black thread, whipt about with silk; *guipures d'or*, golden and wreathed aglets or tags; Cotgr. This may be the origin of the name of that piece of mourning-dress called *weepers*. For it can scarcely be borrowed from the *v. Weep*.

Gubert is most probably the same with *GOUPIERD*, q. v. although in both places the precise sense is uncertain.

To **GUCK**, *v. n.* To trifle, to play the fool.

Go, go, we naithing do but *gucks*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 51.

Nugamur duntaxat. Lat. Vers.

Germ. *gauch*, Belg. *guych*, a fool; *guygh-en*, ridere, nugari, Kilian; *geck-en*, Su.-G. *geck-as*, to play the fool. V. GOWK, 2.

GUCKIT, *adj.* Foolish; giddy. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKRIE, *s.* Foolishness.

I trow that all the world evin
Sall at your *guckrie geck*.
Philol. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

GUD, **GUDE**, *s.* 1. Substance, goods, property.

The ost was blith, and in a gud estate,
Na power was at wald mak thaim debate;
Gret ryches wan off gold and *gud* thaim till.
Wallace, viii. 1160, MS.

2. Provisions.

The power send thaim wyn and wenesoun,
Refreshyt the ost with *gud* in gret fusoun.
Wallace, viii. 1169, MS.

3. Used to denote live stock.

—"And siklyk to refund—four scoir drawing oxen, and thriescoir and ten head of kyn and yong *guidis*, with thrie hundredh heid of scheip," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 594; i. e., young animals, as calves, &c.
A.-S. Su.-G. *god* bona, facultates, Isl. *giaede*, id. Germ. *gut*, quaevis possessio mobilis et immobilis. Teut. *goed* not only signifies bona, facultates, but fruges, according to the second sense given above.

GUD, **GUDE**, *adj.* 1. Good, in the general sense of the term, S.

2. Brave, valiant.

A knycht Schyre Jhon cald Stryvelyne——
Wyth a welle gret multytud
Of manlyk men bathe stowt and *gud*,
——Past to the castell of Loch Lewyn.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 8.

Schyr Willame suythly the Mowbray,
That yharnt to be at assay,
Wyth othir *gud*, went to the yhate.
Ibid., viii. 31. 133.

V. **SOUGHT**.

Su.-G. *god*, fortis. V. Ihre. Alem. *gute*, strenuus; *Gute knechte*, strenui milites; Schilter.

3. Well-born, S.

Suppos that I was maid Wardane to be,
Part ar away sic chargis put to me;
And ye ar her cummy n off als *gud* blud,
Als rychtwis born, be aventure and als *gud*.
Als forthwart, fair, and als likly off persoun,
As cuir was I; tharfor till conclusioun,
Latt ws cheyvs v off this *gud* company,
Syne castis cast quha sall our master be.
Wallace, vii. 374, 375, MS.

It is doubtfnl, if this be the meaning, v. 375. It may signify brave. In v. 377, it means, honourable.

It is still frequently used in the same sense. Many a quarrel, to the effusion of blood, has been produced at schools, by the use of this term; although not understood, by any of the combatants, as having the least relation to moral qualities. "You are no sae *gude* as me;" i. e., "You are not so well-born."

I have met with one instance of this use of the word in O. E.

"Why, my Lord? quoth she, you that are of so high and honorable descent, can you offend my lady by loving her? or you that are as *good* as she, do not deserve love for love? She is the childe of a king and so are you." Hist. Palladine of England, p. 72.

It is undoubtedly used in the same sense by Shakesp.; although none of his commentators take any notice of it; and this is overlooked by Johns. among all the various explanations he gives of the term.

But he shall know I am as *good*——
Gloc. As *good*!

Thou bastard of my grandfather!

First Part K. Hen. VI.

Glocester evidently objects the *bastardy* of Winchester to the claim he makes of *goodness* or honourable descent.

4. *Als gude*, *As gude*. With *als* or *as* preceding, also frequently following, equal in value or quality, equivalent; applied to what is given in return for something else, though different in kind, S.

"Albeit the persewar obtene and evict the samin fra him, quha was decernit to warrant the samin, yit he sould give him ais mekill and *als gude* thairfoir, gif he hes ought quhairwith he may do the samin." Balfour's Pract., p. 329.

This idiom seems borrowed from the ancient mode of purchase, by barter of commodities or *goods*.

5. Used in the language of threatening, conveying the idea of ample retaliation, S.

"I gae the bastard a penny to buy snuff," said the pauper; "and he rendered no account of his intromission; but I'll gar him *as gude*." Redgauntlet, iii. 305.

6. This phrase is also metaph. used. It is said of one who, in reasoning or scolding, makes a sharp retort; "He gae *as gude* as he got;" or, "He gae *as gude* again," i. e., in return, S.

7. In regard to quantity, signifying much; as, "Ye have *as gude's* a pund wecht," S.

8. In regard to number, signifying many; as, "There were *as gude* as twenty there," S. *Asgued*, &c., Aberd.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulphilas, Joseph of Arimathea is called *guds ragineins*, an honourable counsellor, Mark xv. 43; or as rendered by Wachter, nobilis decurio. Where we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12; it is *manna godakunds*, homo nobilis. Meibomius observes, that the Germans formerly called a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, *gudemán*. In an old Alem. poem quoted by Schilter, *guotman* signifies noble. *Sidd warth her guotman*; Ab eo tempore factus est nobilis. Alem. *gudemán*, nobilis; Schilter, vo. *Guat*. Hence our term *gudemán* was formerly applied to a landholder. V. GOODMAN. In the Laws of Upland in Sweden, *goeda* and *goedhaer giaera*, respect the proofs given of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenuos, vel bouo se loco ortum esse; Ihre. Sn.-G. *god*, nobilis. In the Danish Laws, *god* is commonly used as signifying noble; *gode maend*, viri nobiles; Orkneyinga S. vo. *Goligr*. Noblemen were often called *boni homines*. V. Wachter, vo. *Gut*. Moes-G. *godakunds* seems to be from *gods*

or *goda*, bonus, and *kunds*, a termination used in composition, from *kun*, genus, q. *boni generis*, as Plantus expresses it.

Ilæe erit bono genere nata.—
Pers. Act. iv., sc. 4.

GUDE, *adv.* 1. Well, S.

It is so used in expressing menace. To one who is about to do what another disapproves, it is commonly said; "Ye had as gude no," S. This is much the same with the E. phrase, "Ye had as well not;" but, to a Scottish ear, it sounds more emphatic.

[2. Very, extremely; as, "It took me a *gude* lang while to gang there," Clydes.]

[GUDE-CHAIP. Very cheap, as cheap as possible.

To sell richt deir, and hy *gude-chaip*,
And mix ry-mell among the saip,
And saiffrens with eyl-dolie.

Sir D. Lyndsay, ii, 197, Laing's Ed.

This phrase answers to *bon-marché* in Cotgr., and was common to Eng. and Scot. Halliwell mentions that in Douce's collection there is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chepe.]"

GUD, GUDE. Used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in *Gudeman*, a proprietor of land, a laird, &c. V. under GOODMAN.

GUD, GUDE. Used in composition, to denote the various relations, constituted by marriage, to the kindred of the parties; and, in some instances, as a mark of consanguinity.

Rudd. has observed that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use *step*, or *in law*, we use, *good*." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denominating the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a *step-father*, &c., as to a *father-in-law*, &c.

GUD-BROTHER, *s.* A brother-in-law, S.

Gae hame, gae hame, *good-brother* John,
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leafu' lord!
He's sleepin sound on Yarrow.

Minstrelsy Border, iii, 77.

"Levir, frater mariti vel uxoris, a good brother."
Despaut. Gram., B. 4, b.

GUD-DAME, GUDAME, *s.* A grandmother, S.

Hyr *gudame* lufyda Eneas;
Off Affryk hale sche lady was.

Wyntown, iii, 3, 167.

My *gudame* wes a gay wif, bot acho wes ryght gend.
Ball. Pink. S. P. R., iii, 141.

GUD-DOCHTER, *s.* 1. A daughter-in-law.

Fyfty chalmers helda that riall aire,
Quharein was his *gude dochteris* lsdys yinge.
Doug. Virgil, 55, 48.

2. A stepdaughter, S.

GUD-FADER, GUD-FATHER, *s.* 1. A father-in-law, S.

"He—left behynd hym his *gud fader* Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 12.

2. A stepfather, S.

"Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris, the good father."
Despaut. Gram., B. 5, a.

"These barons [of Roslin] were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin; and were successively by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. And the late Roslin, my *goodfather* (grandfather to the present Roslin) was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well-versed in antiquity; to whom my mother (Jean Spottiswood, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiswood,) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." Father Hay's *Memoirs of Families*, MS. Adv. Libr.

GUDEMAN, *s.* 1. A husband, S.

—Venus, moder til Enee, efferda,
And not but cans, seand the fellenn reid,
Ths dredfull hoist and assembly attanis
Aganis hir aon of pepil Laurentanis,
Te Vulcanis hir husband and *gudeman*,
Within his geldin chalmers scho began
Thus for te apeik.—

Doug. Virgil, 255, 14.

But it wad look, ye on your feet had fa'en,
When your *goodman* himself, and also ye
Look sae like to the thing that ye sud be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

2. The master of a family. V. under GOODMAN.

GUDEMANLIKE, *adj.* Becoming a husband, Ayr's.

"It's your wife, my lad,—ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a *gudemanlike* manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, i, 306.

GUD-MODER, GUD-MITHER, GOOD-MOTHER, *s.* 1. A mother-in-law, S.

"I pity much his mother, who ever loved this cause, and his *good-mother*, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed." Baillie's Lett., ii, 187.

2. A step-mother, S.

"This Caratak fled to his *gudmoder* Cartumandia quene of Scottis, quihill eftir deceis of his fader Cadallane, was maryit apon ane vailyeant knyght namit Venisius." Bellend. Cron., B. iii., c. 15. *Suaeque novercae*; Boeth.

In this sense it is emphatically said: "A green turf's a good *good-mother*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11.

GUD-SISTER, *s.* A sister-in-law, S.

"Glos est mariti soror vel fratris uxor, a good sister."
Despaut. Gram., B. 12, b.

GUD-SONNE, GUD-SONE, *s.* 1. A son-in-law, S.

"He [Hengist] send ambassatouris to Vortigern; saying, he was nocht cumyn in Britane to defraud his *gud sonne* Vortigern of the crowne of Britane, for he was mair dere and precius to hym than ony othir thing in erd." Bellend. Cron., B. viii., c. 18. *Generum*, Boeth.

Gyf that thou sekis an alienare vnkaw,
Te be thy maich or thy *gud sone* in law,—
Here ane lytill my fantasy and censate.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 33.

This might at first view appear a tautology. But in law seems added to distinguish this relation from that of a stepson.

2. A stepson, S.

—Colkelby was gossepe to the same—
Colkelby with the said thrid penny bocht
xxiiij hen heggis [eggs] and with thams socht
To his *gud sone* for godfairly reward.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 834.

Su.-G. *gudson*, id.

It is not easy to account for this use of the term *gud*. It has been observed, vo. *Gossepe*, that the words appropriated to the spiritual relation, supposed to be constituted at baptism, between the sponsors and the child, might at length be extended to the various affinities produced by marriage. But it must be acknowledged, that this hypothesis is liable to one very considerable objection. There seem to be no traces of such a transition in any of the cognate dialects, or indeed in any modern language.

It might be conjectured, that we had borrowed this idiom from the Fr. who use *beau* to express the same relations; as *beau-pere*, a father-in-law, also, a step-father; *belle-mere*, a mother-in-law, less properly, a step-mother, &c. But Fr. writers give no satisfactory account of the origin of this phraseology. Pasquier supposes that *beau-pere* has been corr. used for *béat pere*, q. blessed father. It is not improbable, that this form of designation was transmitted from the Franks. For as *beau* properly signifies *beautiful*, Teut. *schoon*, id., is used in the same manner; *schoon-vader*, uxoris pater, q. pulcher pater; *schoon-moder*, uxoris mater, &c.; Kilian. This corresponds to *behoude vader*, *behoude-moder*, a father, a mother by marriage.

The only conjecture I can form, is that *beau*, which frequently occurs in the sense of *decorus*, and *schoon*, *purus*, are used as signifying, *honourable*. S. *gud*, by the same analogy, may be allied to Moes-G. *guds*, *decorus*, *honestus*; which, as has been formerly observed, is rendered *honourable*, Mark xv. 43. This mode of expression might be primarily adopted in regard to the parents, and be afterwards transferred to all the near connexions. Or, shall we suppose, that it was meant to denote the respectability of the relation constituted by marriage, although there is no consanguinity, as opposed to that which originates from bastardy?

In connexion with what has been said above, we may observe that Mr. Tooke has not hit upon the proper origin of the E. term *step*, as used in designations expressive of relation without consanguinity. He objects to the various derivations formerly given; as that of Becanus, who renders *stepmother*, q. *stiffmother*, because commonly severe in her conduct, *dura*, *saeva*;—of Vossius, q. *fulciens mater*, a *stiff* or *strong* support of the family;—of Junius, q. the mother of orphans, from A.-S. *stew-an*, Alem. *stuf-an*, orbare; and of Johns. “a woman who has *stepped* into the place of the true mother.”

“One easy corruption,” Mr. Tooke says, “of this word, *sted* (locus, place, stead) in composition, has much puzzled all our etymologists.” Thus, viewing *step* as, in this connexion, a corr. of *sted*, he refers to the “Dan. collateral language,” in which, he says, “the compounds remain uncorrupted;—*stedfader*, *stedmoder*, &c., i. e., vices, loco, in the place of, *instead* of a father, a mother, &c.” Div. Purl., i. 439–441.

But had this acute writer turned his eye to the Sw. or Germ., he would have found something that would have lent more plausibility to his idea as to the original meaning of the term; while he must have seen that there was no necessity for supposing so great a change of its form. For Su.-G. *stufvader* is stepfather, *stufmoder*, stepmother, *stufson*, stepson; Germ. *stiefvater*, *stiefmoder*, *stiefson*; corresponding to A.-S. *steop-faeder*, *steop-moder*, *steop-son*. Now, the word *sted* being common in A.-S., as signifying *place*, it is incongruous to all the rules of analogy to suppose that, in a solitary

instance, without any apparent reason, it should be transformed in the same language, into *steop*.

Wachter says, that *steop* and *stief* are from A.-S. *stow*, locus, which is in all languages used in the sense of *vice*. He therefore views *stief-fader* as *vice-father*. This would have answered Mr. Tooke's purpose better than the proofs brought from Dan. Ihre, however, prefers the etymon given by Junius to that of Wachter; adding in confirmation, that in A.-S. an orphan is called *steop-cild*; Joh. xiv. 18. *Ne laete ic eow steop-cild*, I will not leave you orphans.

GUD-SYR, GUD-SCHIR, GUDSHER, (pron. *gutsher*), s. A grandfather, S.

For to pas agayus thowcht he,
And arryve in the Empyre,
Quhare-of than lord wes hys *gud-syr*.

Wyntown, vi. 20. 102.

“This Mogallus efter his coronation set hym to follow the wisdom and maneris of Galdus his *gud-schir*.” Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 2.

Gudsher, Quon. Attach., c. 57, § 5.

For what our *gutchers* did for us
We scarce dare ca' our ain,
Unless their fitsteps we fill up,
An' play their part again.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 16.

V. SCHIR.

Belsyre has been formed by O. E. writers in imitation of *beau pere*.

Here bought the barne the *belsyres* gyltes,
And all for her forefathers fareden they worse.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 44, a.

It seems doubtful, whether this be meant of ancestors in general, or strictly of a father-in-law. For Langland here speaks of the mixture of the posterity of Shem [Seth must be meant] with that of Cain; whom perhaps he calls their *belsyre*, alluding to the relation constituted by marriage, in the nearest degree. *Belsire*, however, in a metrical Genealogy affixed to R. Glouc., is used for grandfather, corresponding to *goodsire*.

This Richard than regnyd sone
After his *belsire*, as was to done. P. 593.

GUD-WIFE, s. Simply, a wife, a spouse, S.

“Greit is the lufe quihk the natural father & mother hes to thair childer, greit is the luf quhik the gud mariit man hais to his *gud wife*.” Abp. Hamiltoun's Cat., Fol. 17, a.

[GUDABLY, *adv.* Probably, possibly, Shet.]GUD-DAY, GUDDAY, s. A salutation, bidding *good day*; as, “He gae me a *gud-day*,” S.

—“Bot ambition, potentnes, the greitnes of the toune, the desyre to se and be sene, to gif and tak *guddayis*,—ar not conuenient to the purpos of ane monk, or the tranquility of ane religious man.” Nicol Burne, F. 132, a.

[GUDDEN, s. Manure, Shet.; Dan. *giöden*, *giödning*, id. V. GUDE, GUDIN.]

GUDDICK, s. A riddle, Shetl.

A diminutive from Isl. Su.-G. *gaet*, enigma, from *gaet-a*, divinare. Dan. *gaade*, id.

GUDDLE, s. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature, Upp. Clydes., Edin.

To GUDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To be engaged in work of this description, *ibid*.

[2. To work in a careless, slovenly way, generally applied to household work; also applied to children playing in the gutters, Clydes. *Guggl* is so used in Shet.

The term, when so used, implies that the person so working is not only doing careless work, but getting dirtied as well.]

To **GUDDLE**, *v. a.* To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream, South of S., Lanarks. *Gumph*, synonym. Roxb.; *Ginnle*, Lanarks.

"I *guddle* them in aneath the stanes," &c. Hogg. V. *GUMP*.

[**GUDDLER**, *s.* One who catches fish as described above, Clydes.]

GUDDLING, *s.* The act of catching fish by groping, Selkirks. [Clydes.]

"So this is what you call *gumping*?" "Yes, sir, this is *gumphing*, or *guddling*, ony o' them ye like to ca't." Hogg, *ibid.*, p. 170.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. *gull-a*, *liquida agitare*; *gull*, *agitatio liquidorum*; as he who fishes in this way often makes the water muddy to favour his intention, or in fulfilling it.

To **GUDDLE**, *v. a.* To mangle, to cut any thing in an awkward and improper way, to haggle, S.

This is corrupted perhaps from Fr. *coutelé*, slaughtered, a deriv. from *couteau*, a knife.

GUDE, *adv.* Well, &c. V. **GUD**.

GUDE, *s.* Frequently used as a substitute for the name of God, in those thoughtless and irreverent addresses made in common conversation, or as expressive of surprise or terror, S.

"*Gude*, The Supreme Being;" Gl. Burns.

For the origin of this sense of the term, V. the latter part of the etymon of **GOSSEP**.

GUDE, **GUID**, *s.* Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability.

"Beseik the *men of guid* of the said burcht to solist," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

"The prouest, bailyeis, & *men of guid* of the townn." *Ibid.*, V. 18.

"The *men of guidis barnis*," the children of the wealthy inhabitants, *ibid.*

2. A man of high birth.

Galloway was a *man of gude*,
Diseendit of a nobles blude.
—And this is but ane *cairle ye sie*,
Ane baxteris sone of bas degrie.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 340.

V. **GUDE**, *adj.* 3. Well born.

To **GUDE**, **GUIDE**, **GOOD**, *v. a.* To manure, to fatten with dung; sometimes, *gudin*.

"They *good* their land with sea ware, and lightly midden muck." MS. Adv. Libr., Barry's Orkney, p. 447.

"The place quhar he winnes his peitts this yier, there he sawia his corne the next yeire, after that he *guids* it weill with sea ware." Monroe's Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infest therewith [ware], may stop and make impediment to all other persones, als weill within the fload mark, as without the samin, to gather wair for mucking & *guding* of their leandes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Ware*.

This is evidently a very aneient word. For Su.-G. *goed-a*, which primarily signifies, to make better, meliorem reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; *stercorare, quum laetamine meliores reddantur agri*; Ihre. Isl. *giodd-a*, to fatten, to cherish; both from *god*, bonus. [Dan. *giöde*, to manure.]

GUDIN, **GUDDEN**, **GOODING**, *s.* Dung, manure, S. pron. *gudin*. [*Gudden*, Shet.]

"They dung their land for the most part with seaware, which having gathered, they suffer to rot, either on the coasts, or by carrying it up to the land upon horses or on their backs; they lay it in heaps, till the time of labouring approach; which is the reason why the skirts of the isles are more ordinarily cultivated, and do more abound with corns, than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such *gooding* at hand." Brand's Descrip. Orkney, p. 18, 19.

Isl. Su.-G. *goedning*, laetamen; also *goedset*, id. [Dan. *giöden*, *giödning*, manure, compost.]

GUDE-ANES, *s. pl.* A term used in Roxb. and Loth., to denote one's best clothes, as opposed to those worn every day, or at work. "She canna cum ben, for she hasna her *gude-anes* on;" She cannot make her appearance, as not being dressed; q. *good ones*.

GUDE BREAD, bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals, Berwicks.

I am at a loss to know whether the term *gude* originally respected the superior quality of the bread, or its more honourable use.

GUDE'EN, *s.* Used as a salutation, equivalent to *Good evening*, S. Hence the phrase, *Fair gude e'en and fair gude day*, as denoting intercourse merely civil.

—"I can pay my way where'er I gang, and *fair gude'en and fair gude day* is a' I want o' him." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

[**GUDE-FOLK**, *s. pl.* The fairies, the elfin race, Clydes. *Guid-Folk*, Shet.]

GUDELESS, *adj.* This occurs in the phrase, S. B., "Neither *gudeless* (*guedless*, *Aberd.*) nor ill-less."

1. Neither positively good, nor positively wicked.

2. Neither beneficial nor hurtful.

GUDELIE, **GUDLIE**, *adv.* With propriety, in a becoming manner.

With respect to the cause of a minor, it is said; "Gif he be of sic age as he may not *gudlie* sweir, or yit be absent and furth of the realme, his tutor or curatour may sweir for him." Balfour's Pract., p. 362, A. 1554.

GUDELIHED, *s.* Goodliness, beauty.

—To such delyte,
It was to see her youth in *gudelihed*,
That for rudenes to speke, thereof I drede.
King's Quair, ii. 30.

A.-S. *godlic*, pulcher, and the termination *had*.

[GUDEMAN, GUDEMANLIKE. V. under GUD, GUDE.]

GUDEWILL, *s.* 1. A *quedwill*, a gratuity, Aberd.

2. The proportion of meal, ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller, Roxb.

To GUDGE, *v. a.* To cause to bulge. To *gudge* a stone from a quarry, to press it out with a pinch or lever, Fife.

[To GUDGE UP. To raise or separate by driving in wedges; as quarry-men often do, Banffs.]

To GUDGE, *v. n.* To poke, to prog, for fish under the banks of a river or stream, Roxb.

Unless the term contain an allusion to the use of a carpenter's *gouge*, I know not the origin.

[To GUDGE, *v. a.* and *n.* To eat ravenously or too much, to be gluttonous, Clydes. Prob. allied to *Gudge*, to cause to bulge.]

GIDGET, *s.* One who is gluttonous, or has the appearance of being so, Roxb. V. GUDGIE.

To GIDGET, *v. n.* To be gluttonous, *ibid.*

GUDGIE, *adj.* Short and thick; square; as applied to the form of the body. A *gudgie carl*, a thick stout man, homo *quad-ratus*.

[*Gudgie* is used as a *s.*, Clydes. In Banffs. *Gudge* is used in the same sense, but applied to any object; as, "a *gudge* o' a stick." V. Gl. Banffs.]

Fr. *gouju*, chuffy; Gael. *guga*, a fat fellow, Shaw.

GUDGEON, *s.* A strong iron pivot driven into the end of the axle-tree of a wheel, S.

"Rollers of wood—are made five feet long, and from 16 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron *gudgeon* in each end." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 58.

GUDGEONS of a mill, the large pinions on which the axle-tree turns, S.

Fr. *goujon*, "the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on;" Cotgr. *Gudgeon* is used in a similar sense, E., though overlooked by Johnson.

[GUDGEON, GUGEOUNE, *s.* A lamp. Accts. Lord H. Treas., i. 87, Dickson.]

GIDGET, *s.* 1. A soldier's wench, a trull.

Had sche na schame, tuke sho na cure,—
All honest bewtie to dispyse,
And lyke aue man hir disagyse,
Unwomanlie in sic aue wyse,
As *gidget* for to gang?

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 33.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word unexplained. Sibb. refers to *gyserit*, mummer, as if it were synon. But it is evidently from Fr. *goujate*, formed from *gouge*, both having the same signification.

Fr. *goujat*, valet de soldat; *Liga*, calo. Les *goujats* font plus de disordre que les maitres dans un village, Dict. Trev.

2. It is used, as would seem, for a servant attending the camp.

"Whether thou be a capitaine, or a single souldier, or a *gudget*, beware to bee in euill companie. Say not, I am not a principall man, but a *seruant*, I must obey the authoritie, and I must followe my capitaine." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. En Langedoc *gouge* signifie simplement une *servante*; Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from *gouge*, which signifies a soldier's pay; as *soldier* itself, from *sold*, *sould*, stipendium.

[GUDLIE, *adv.* V. GUDELIE.]

[GUDLIE, *adj.* Goodly, of good proportions, large, very good, S.

Hope hes me hecht aue *gudlie* recompense.

Sir D. Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 7.]

GUDLINE, GUDLENE, GUDLING, *s.* A denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Ordains the *gullines* with the interest due, advanced, and payed by the burrows,—for arms brought home to the kingdom, and the prices of the silverwork given in for the use of the publick,—to be first payed out of the foresaid excise."—"For payment of their saids *gullines* and price of their silver-work."—"Granted for payment of the *gudlines*, silver-work, and others publick debts." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 163.

Gudlenes, *ibid.*, p. 264. "For payment of the *gudlenes*, pryces of the silver-work," &c.

Mr. Chalmers says, "that *gudlingis* appears to have been a species of alloy, or base metal, which it was common to mix with gold, in Lyndsay's time." Gl. Lynds. But the term cannot admit of this sense. For it occurs in the singular, as determining the character of a particular kind of money then current.

"He gave hyme in keypyng tua vnicornis & aue Philipis *gudlene*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

"Aue goldin *gudlyne*." *Ibid.*, V. 16.

"The soum of fyw (five) *gudlyngis*." *Ibid.*, V. 17.

The phrase *Philipis gudlene* may refer either to a Spanish gold coin, called a *Philippus*, current during the sixteenth century in Hainault, (V. Du Cange, *Philippi*;) or to a French coin of the same metal, which might be denominated from Philip IV.

But, as there are various misnomers of foreign terms in our Acts, *Gudline*, I apprehend, must be viewed as a corr. of *Gulden*, a term well known in the Low Countries as denoting a Guilder. Teut. *gulden*, aureus, aureum, aureus nummus xx stuforum; Kilian. We find in Junius a phrase analogous to that of *Philipis Gudlene*. This is *Karolus gulden*. Nomenclat., p. 279, vo. *Aureus*. *Gulden* literally denotes the kind of metal, i.e., golden; a denomination transmitted from the times of ancient Rome. But it would appear that the *Gudlines* or *Gilders* had more alloy than the Ducats, being called *hard*. For Lyndsay accuses the goldsmiths of mixing fyne ducat gold with *hard gudlingis*.

GUDLINIS, GUDLINGIS, *s.* Expl. "some kind of base metal for mixing illegally with gold;" Gl. Sibb.

Goldsmys fair weill, sbone thaim all,—
To mix set ye not by twa prenis
Fyne ducat gold with hard *gudtynis*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 193.

[GUD-TA-TREE. Worthy of belief, credible, Shet. Isl. *trua*, to believe.]

GUDWILLIE, GUDEWILLIE, GUDWILLIT,

adj. 1. Liberal, munificent, S.

But had I liv'd another year,
If folks had been *godwillie*,
I had had mair.—

Watson's Coll., i. 53, 59.

“They are *good willy* o' their horse that has nane ;”
Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 31.

2. Cordial, denoting what is done with cheerfulness, S.

And here's a hand my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine ;
And we'll tak a right *gudewillie* waught
For auld lang syne.

Burns, iv. 124.

3. Acting spontaneously.

“Now wes the batall denuncit to Veanis, and ane army rasit of *gudewilly* kniechtis.” *Bellend. T. Liv., p. 391. Exereditum voluntarium, Lat.*

Isl. *godwillie*, Su.-G. *godwillig*, Teut. *goed-willigh*, benevolous ; Isl. *godwillid*, spontaneous ; Germ. *gut-willigkeit*, benevolentia.

GUDYEAT, *s.* A servant attending the camp.

—“There was not ane suddart slaine, but onlie ane workman hurt, or els ane *gudyeat* who was doing the office of nature, his hois dovne, in the said trinche.” *Bannatyne's Journal, p. 169.*

GUE, *s.* A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

“He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes common to the country.” *The Pirate, i. 39.*

“Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a *gue*, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violincello.” *Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 59, 60.*

He subjoins in a Note : “A similar instrument appears to be in use at present in Iceland. I observed two kinds of musical instruments in Iceland, one called *laang spil*, with six brass strings ; the other called a *filla*, with two strings made of horse's hair ; both are played by a bow.” *Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 92.*

Isl. *giga* signifies chelys, a lute or harp ; Su.-G. *giga*, fides, fideula, a lute, a small lute or gittern ; Ihre. In modern Sw. it is expl. a Jew's harp ; also *mungiga*, q. the mouth-harp, Wiedg. In an old Icelandic work, the *Gigia* is distinguished both from the fiddle (as the *gue* is here) and the harp. Sla *harp-u*, draga *fidlu* oc *gigin*. Verel. Ind. in vo.

But it would appear that it is the same term with *Gue* that is given by Gudm. Andr., p. 87. *Gya*, instrumenti musici genus, seu Lyra. He adds, however, another sense of the term—Pandura, i.e., “a sort of musical instrument, the ancient shepherd's pipe, consisting of seven reeds ;” Ainsw. Most probably *gua* is the sound of the Isl. term, *y* being often pronounced *u*, as in *yfer*, Gr. *ὕπερ*, super. V. G. Andr., p. 135.

GUEDE, *s.* Whit. *No guede, not a whit.*

Swiche a werk was nought,
At nede ;
Thei al men hadde it thought
It nas to large no *guede*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 165.

It may be the same word that is used in the phrase, “Neither gear nor *guede*,” i.e., neither one thing nor another, Aberd.

No guede, not a whit, may be immediately from the Fr. phrase, *ne goutte, rien, nothing*. This is viewed as merely the use of *goute, goutte*, a drop ; but more probably from the Frankish or Gothic, and therefore radically different.

The Editor has justly observed, that “the words are more nearly allied than might be conjectured from their appearance, *gu* frequently being converted into *u*, and *d* into the similar sound of *t*. It is the *nequid* of the Latin.” Gl. Junius mentions O. E. *wid* as synon. with *whit* ; never a *wid*, Etym. Moes-G. *waihts*, A.-S. *wiht*, Su.-G. *watt, waatta*, id.

GUEED, *adj.* Good, North of Ang., Aberd.

He's a *gued* lad, and that's the best of a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

In the curious passage where that odd writer Rabelais makes the effected Parisian pedant regain his own Limousin dialect, Urquhart, with equal humour, makes him speak *broad Buchan*.

“With this he took him by the throat, saying to him, Thou flayst the Latine,—I will make thee flay the foxe, for I will now flay thee alive. Then began the poor Limousin to ery ; ‘Haw, *gwid* Maaster, haw, Laord, my halp, and St. Marshaw, haw, I'm worried : haw, my thropple, the bean [bane] of my cragg [*craig*, neck] is bruck : haw,—lawt me lean [alane] Mawster : waw, waw, waw.’” *Rabelais, B. ii., p. 33.*

GUEEDLY, GUIDLY, *adv.* 1. Easily, conveniently, *ibid.*

2. Properly, with a good grace, *ibid.*

I—canna *guidly* recommend it.

Shirref's Poems, p. 336.

GUEEDS, *s. pl.* Goods, North of Ang., Aberd.

—He wsd gar the *gueds* come dancing hame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

GUEEDLY, *adj.* Religious ; as, “That's a *guedly* buik ;” a godly book, Aberd. The word seems a corr. of E. *godly*.

[To GUERDON, *v. a.* To reward ; part. pr. *guerdonyng*, used also as a *s.* Fr. *guerdon*, reward.

The *guerdonyng* of your courticeence,

Is sum cause of thir gret enormyteis.

Sir D. Lyndsay, Test. and Comp. Papyngo, l. 1006.]

GUERGOUS, *adj.* Having a warlike appearance ; “a *guergous* look,” a martial aspect, Aysr.

Fr. *guerre*, war, and *guise*, manner.

GUERRA. *Courts of Guerra* were held by inferior officers, for punishing the violence committed by individuals, or the feuds between one family and another.

“Thar has bene ane abusioune of law vsit in tymes bigane be schirrefis, stewartis, bailyois, and vther officiaris, in the halding of *courtis of Guerra*, to the

gret hereschip and skathe of our souerain lordis liegis, and of his awin hienes in the Justice aris, quhilk ar spyllt be the said *Guerra* courtis," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, p. 112.

Skene says on this head: "Quhat was the special jurisdiction belangand theirtio I knawe nocht: And findis na mention theirof in onie vther parte of the lawes of this realme, alwaies as it appearis that they were halden be the ordinar judges foresaides, anent strife, debates, crimes, and trespasses committed be-tuixt familiar and domestick persones, subject to ane maister, within the jurisdiction of the saides Iudges, conforme to the Lawes of the fewes, in sect. ult. *de pace tenend. lib. 2. de feud. Si ministeriales alicuius domini inter se Guerram habuerint, comes sine index, in cuius regimine eam fecerint, per leges & iudicia, ex ratione prosequatur. De Verb. Sign. vo. Guerra.*

I have met with nothing more on this head; and need scarcely add that *guerra* in L. B. signifies war, from Germ. *wer*, id.

- * **GUESS**, *s.* Used in various counties, perhaps pretty generally in S., to denote a riddle, an enigma.

As the E. word is obviously allied to the Su.-G. *gaet*, conjectura, *gaeta* signifies—enigma; Isl. id., from *gaet-a*, invenire; also, divinare. The word, signifying to conjecture, also appears in the form of *Gisk-a*, q. *Gitsk-a*, as Haldorson observes.

- * **GUEST**, *s.* The name given, by the superstitious vulgar in the south of S., to any object which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger.

"When they sneeze, on first stepping out of bed in the morning, they are from thence certified that strangers will be there in the course of the day, in number corresponding to the times which they sneeze; and if a feather, a straw, or any such thing be observed hanging at a dog's nose, or beard, they call that a *guest*, and are sure of the approach of a stranger. If it hang long at the dog's nose, the visitant is to stay long; but if it falls instantly away, the person is only to stay a short time. They judge also from the length of this *guest*, what will be the size of the real one, and, from its shape, whether it will be a man, or a woman; and they watch carefully on what part of the floor it drops, as it is on that very spot the stranger will sit." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N. p. 27.

- To **GUESTEN**, *v. n.* To lodge as a guest; still used occasionally, South of S.; A. Bor. id.

But Tobbet Hob o' the Mains had *gusten'd* in my house by chance;

I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the spier, while I kept the back door wi' the lance.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 208.

From the same origin with *Gesning*, *gestning*; which is merely the gerund, or a *s.* formed from this *v.*

- GUEST-HOUSE**, *s.* A place of entertainment.

—"This lower kingdom of grace is but Christ's hospital and *guest-house* of sick folks, whom the brave and noble physician Christ hath cured upon a venture of life and death." Rutherford's Lett., P. ii., ep. 53.

A.-S. *gest-hus*, "diversorium, hospitium; an inne, a house or place of entertainment;" Somner, from *gest*, a guest.

- GUESTNING**, *s.* Entertainment. V. **GESNING**.

- GUFF**, *s.* A savour; generally used in relation to the sense of smelling, and to what is unpleasant, S.

One is said to have an *ill guff*, or a *strong guff*, when one's breath savours of something disagreeable. *Gue*, (Fr. *gout*,) is also used; but if I mistake not, still in reference to the taste.

Wefse occurs in the same sense, O. E. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a *wefse* :—Elle est de mauuays goust." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 181, a.

Isl. *gufa*, vapor; *gufar*, vaporat, exhalat; *geife*, lentus afflatus; G. Andr.

- GUFF**, **GOFF**, **GUFFIE**, *s.* A fool; Gl. Sibb.

"Your wife! Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallanshaker-like *guff*." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 186.

"*Goff*, a foolish clown; North." Grose.

It has the same signification, W. Loth.

Fr. *goffe*, id. Isl. *gufa*, metaphora—pro homine vappa et diabolari; G. Andr.

- To **GUFF** and **TALK**. To babble, to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. **GUFF**, **GOFF**, *s.*

- GUFFIE**, *adj.* Stupid, foolish, S.; it is also used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old term equivalent to stultus.

- GUFFISH**, *adj.* The same with *Guffie*, Roxb.

- GUFFISHLIE**, *adv.* Foolishly, ibid.

- GUFFISHNESS**, *s.* Foolishness, ibid.

- GUFF** nor **STYE**, used in Fife for *Buff* nor *Stye*.

- GUFFA**, *s.* A loud burst of laughter, S.

"Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies and done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail of the *guffa*, for twa days successively." Antiq., iii. 116.

V. **GAFFAW**, which is the preferable orthography.

- GUFFER**, *s.* The viviparous Blenny, a fish; *Blennius viviparus*, Linn.

"*Mustela vivipara* Schonfeldi; our fishers call it the *Guffer*." Sibbald's Fife, p. 121.—*Nostratibus the Guffer*, quibusdam Eelpout." Scot., p. 25. Germ. *ael-pute*, id.

- GUFFIE**, *adj.* Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks, chubbed, chuffy, Clydes.

Fr. *gouffé*, stuffed with eating; O. Fr. *goufi*, *gouffi*, *gouffe*, *gouffi*, bouffi, enflé, Roquefort.

- GUFFINESS**, *s.* Thickness and fatness about the temples or cheeks, ibid.

- To **GUFFLE**, *v. a.* To puzzle very much, to nonplus, Fife. Probably formed from *Guff*, a fool, q. "to make one appear as a fool.

- GUGEONE**, **GUGEONE**, *s.* A lump.

"Item, a grete *gugeone* of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 13; [*gugeone*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 87, Dickson.]

Denominated perhaps from its size, as not being in the form of an ingot, but gross in its shape.

GUHYT. L. GYHYT, *pret.*

In till his bern he ordand thaim a place,
A mow of corn he *gyhyt* thaim about,
And closyt weill, nane mycht persawe without.
Wallace, xi. 339, MS.

This is certainly from A.-S. *ge-hyd-an*, occultare; *gehylt*, occultat, condit; *gehyden*, tectus, covered; Sommer. The sense is given tolerably well by means of the word substituted in old editions, as in 1648:
A mow of corn he *builded* them about.

[GUID, *adj.* Good. V. GUDE.]

[GUID-FOLK, *s. pl.* The fairies, Shet. V. under GUDE.]

GUID-WAYES, *adv.* Amicably, or for the purpose of settling differences, *q.* in a *good wise*.

"The queine, heiring this, sent away my lord Marschall and my lord Lindsay incontinent to treat *guid wayes*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 537. "To take up the matter." *Edit.* 1728, p. 205.

But this does not properly express the meaning. "My lord Lindsay past to Monseour Doswell,—and said to him, that the queine had sent him and the laird of Wauchton to treat *guid wayes* betuixt the tuo armies." *Ibid.*, p. 540.

To GUID, *v. a.* To manure. V. GUDE.

GUID, *s.* Substance, Aberd. V. GUDE.

* To GUIDE, *v. a.* Besides the usual acceptations in E., signifies; 1. To treat, to use, the connexion determining whether the term admits of a good or bad sense; as, "They *guidit* the puir man very ill amang them," i.e., they used him harshly or unkindly.

An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,
But *guided* them right cankardly an' snell.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 69.

Had you been there to hear and see
The manner how they *guided* me.
Forbes's Dominie Deposed.

2. To manage economically; as, "Gude gear *ill-guidit*," S.

"Better *guide* well, as work sore." S. Prov. "Good management will very much excuse hard labour." Kelly, p. 63.

My riches a' 's my penny fee,
An' I maun *guide* it cannie.
Burns. My Nannie, O.

GUIDAL, *s.* Guidance, S. O.

Let Reason instant seize the bridle,
And wrest us frae the Passions' *guidal*.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

GUIDE, *s.* A *gude guide*, a person who takes proper care of his money or effects, a good economist; an *ill guide*, one who wastes or lavishes his property, S.

GUIDER, GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another.

"—To the effect his Majestie—as father, tutor, *gyder*, and lawful administrator to his heimes said darrest sone the prince may grant and dispoise," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 139.

Guider is mentioned by Johnson as an obsolete E. word, used in the same sense.

VOL. II.

GUIDSCHIP, GUIDESCHIP, *s.* 1. Guidance, government.

"He—desired—that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie,—to cum and ressaive the auctoritic and *guidschip* off the realme, and to put ordour induring the tyme of the kingis minoritie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 290.

2. Treatment, S. B.

An' our ain lads——
Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guidschip* wae.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 62.

GUIDE-THE-FIRE, a poker, Fife.

GUIDE-THE-GATE, a halter for a horse, Dumfr.

The reason of this, as well as of the preceding designation, is perfectly obvious.

GUIDON, *s.* A standard, ensign, or banner, under which a troop of men-at-arms serves; Fr.

"The Earle Douglas bore Percie out of his saddle. But the English that were by did rescue him so that hee could not come at himself, but he snatched away his speir with his *guidon* or witter; and holding it aloft, and shaking it, he cried out aloud, that hee would carry that into Scotland as his spoil." *Hume's Hist. Doug.*, p. 98.

Hume explains the one term by the other: and they have evidently the same meaning. For *guidon* is from *guid-er*, to direct, and *witter* is that which makes known, the chief being known by the banner; from Goth. *wit-a*, monstrare, Germ. *wiss-en*. Su.-G. *witar*, *wettar*, denotes a pile of wood erected on a cape or promontory, kindled in order to make known the approach of an enemy. Both *guidon* and *witter* seem radically the same, Goth. *wet-a* being probably the root of Fr. *guid-er*. V. WITTER.

[To GUIK, *v. a.* To gowk, to deceive. V. GOWK.]

GUILD, *s.* The name given to the barberry, [*Berberis pedunculis racemosis*, Linn.] in Selkirks.; also denominated *the Guild tree*.

The reason assigned for the designation is, that its inner bark is *yellow*, from Dan. *guld*, flavus; in the same manner as *guild*, denoting marigold, has its name from the colour of the flower.

GUILDE, GUILD, GOOL, *s.* Corn marigold, S. Chrysanthemum *sogetum*, Linn. *Gules*, S. B. *goulans*, A. Bor. *golds*, A. Austr. Ray.

"Corn Marigold, Anglis. *Gules*, *Gools*, *Gulls*, or *Yellow Gowans*, Scotis." *Lightfoot*, p. 489.

"Gif thy fermer puts anie *guilde* in the lands pertaining to the King or to ane Baron; and will not clenge the land: he sould be punished as ane traitour; quha leades and convoyes ane hoist of enemies, in the Kings lands, or the Barones." *Stat. Alex. II.*, c. 18.

Lord Hailes, referring to the statute, that every bondman, in whose land a single stock of *guild* should be found, should pay to his lord a sheep as a fine, says; "I am told that this ordinance continues to be enforced in the barony of Tinwald in Annandale." *Ann. Scot.*, ii. 339.

It is singular that a law of the same kind existed in Denmark, to which *Lightfoot* has referred. Speaking of the *Chrysanthemum sogetum*, he says:—

"These golden flowers turn towards the sun all day, an ornament to the corn fields, and afford a pleasant sight to the passenger, but are so very detrimental to the husbandmen, that a law is in force in Denmark, which obliges the inhabitants every where to eradicate them out of their grounds." Flor. Scot., I. 489, 490.

This fact he has probably borrowed from Linn., who in the account which he gives of the same plant, says:—

Dani lege obstringunt plantas omnes ex agris eradicare. Flor. Suec., N. 762.

The term is used in proverbial language. "As yellow as the *gilde*." "I wadna do that for you, an' your hair were like the *gild*," S.

There is a proverbial rhyme retained in the South of S., with respect to the North, which shews the general conviction our ancestors had of the noxious tendency of this weed. This appears both from the mode of expression used, and from the company with which it is associated—

The *Gool*, and the Gordon, and the Hudy-Craw,
Are the greatest curses ever Moray saw.

Also thus expressed—

The *Goole*, the Gordon, and the hooded Craw,
The three worst sights that Moray ever saw.

As the *Craw* destroyed their lambs, the *Gool* prevented the growth of their grain, and the *Gordon* trode it down, or consumed it, when grown.

"The word," he says, "seems to be an abbreviation of the Germ. *goldblum*." The name, indeed, has apparently been imposed, from the resemblance of the flower to gold: Teut. *goul-bloeme*, Dan. *guld blomst*, *guld urt*, i.e., the gold-flower, the gold-herb. I am not satisfied, however, that our word, pron. *gules*, S. B. is not immediately formed from Su.-G. *gul*, *gol*, yellow; which is most probably the origin of the term *gold* itself.

In the Latin of our laws, this plant is called *Maneleta*. "*Manelet*," says the same learned writer, "is a Gael. word. In the Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric dialects, *melyn*, or *melen*, is yellow, and, in the Irish, *lat* is a plant. Thus *melenlat* is the yellow plant; and *menelat* is the same word transposed." Ibid., p. 347.

GOOL-RIDING, s. A custom of riding through a parish, to observe the growth of *gild*, and to impose a fine on the negligent farmer, S.

"An old custom takes place in this parish, called *Gool-riding*, which seems worthy of observation. The lands of Cargill were formerly so very much over-run by a weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called *Gools*, and which had the most pernicious effects, not only upon the corns while growing, but also in preventing their *winning* when cut down, that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some effectual method of extirpating it altogether. Accordingly, after allowing a reasonable time for procuring clean seed from other quarters, an act of the baron-court was passed, enforcing an old act of Parliament to the same effect, imposing a fine of 3s. 4d. or a wedder sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of *gool* that should be found growing among their corns at a particular day, and certain persons stiled *gool-riders*, were appointed to ride through the fields, search for *gool*, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of a wedder sheep, is now commuted and reduced to a 1d. sterling, the practice of *gool-riding* is still kept up, and the fine rigidly exacted. The effects of this baronial regulation have been salutary, beyond what could have been expected. Five stocks of *gool* were formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, and 20 thraves of barley did not then produce one boll. Now, the grounds are so cleared from this noxious weed, that the corns are in high request for

seed; and after the most diligent search, the *gool-riders* can hardly discover as many growing stocks of *gool*, the fine for which will afford them a dinner and a drink." P. Cargill, Perth's. Statist. Acc., xiii. 536, 537.

GUILDER-FAUGH, s. Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayr's.

It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayrshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of following introduced into S. from *Guedder*-land. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, v.

GUILT, s. Money.

"I did never heare of our nation's mutinie, nor of their refusal to fight, when they saw their enemies, though I have scene other nations call for *guilt*, being going before their enemy to fight, a thing very disallowable in either officer, or soldier, to preferre a little money to a world of credit." Monro's Exped., p. 7.

"Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or *guilt*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. V. GILR.

GUIND, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GUIZARD, s. A masker, S.

"When a party set forth as maskers, or, as they are called in Scotland, *guizards*,—it augured well of the expedition if Mordaunt Mertoun could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of—leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 39.

This custom prevails at weddings in Shetland.

"It is a common practice for young men to disguise themselves, and visit the company thus assembled. Such a party is known by the appellation of *Guizards*. Their faces are masked, and their bodies covered with dresses made of straw, ornamented with a profusion of ribbons," &c. Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 64. V. GYSAR, GYSARD.

GUK, GUK, a ludicrous reiteration meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service.

Sing on, *guk, guk*, the blaiting of your queir,
False fathers of the haly kirk, the XVI hunder yeir.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 174.

The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo, whose name, Germ. *guggauch*, Tent. *kockock*, Dan. *kuckuck*, &c., has probably been formed from the sound.

GUKKOW, s. The cuckow. V. GOWK.

GUKSTON, GLAIKSTON, a contemptuous designation given to the Archbishop of Glasgow, because of the combination of folly and vainglory in his character.

"The Cardinall wes knawin proude; and Dunbar Archbishope of Glasgow wes knawin a glorius fulle." The Cardinal claiming precedency of Dunbar, even in his own diocese, the latter would not yield to him. "Gud *Gukston* *Glaiikston* the foirsaid Archbischope lacked na ressonis, as he thocht, for maintenance of his glorie—At the Queir dure of Glasgow Kirk, begane stryving for stait betwix the twa croce bearris; sa that fra glouming thay come to schouldring, from schouldring thay went to buffetis, and fra [to?] dry blawis be neiffis and neveling; and than for cherities saik, thay cryit, *Dispersit, dedit pauperibus*, and assayit quhilk of the croces war fynest mettell, quhilk staf was strongest, and quhilk hearar could best defend his maisteris preeminence; and that thair sould be na superioritie in that behalf, to the ground gangis bayth the croces. And than begane na littill fray; bot yit

a mirrie game, for rocketis war rent, tippetis war torne, crounnis war knypsit, and syd gounis mycht have bein sein wantonclie wag frae the ae wall to the uther : Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the mair pietie, and thairfor could not buckil uther be the byrass, as sum bauld men wald have done." Knox's Hist., p. 51. *Guckstoun Glaikstoun*, MS. II.

This is one of those alliterative modes of expression that were so much used by our ancestors.—*Guckstoun* is evidently from *gouck*, *gowk*, a fool, and *Glaikstoun*, from *glaiks*, the unstable reflexion of the rays of light. The sense indeed is given simply in the words, *a glorius fulle*.

[GUL, *s.* A form of address used in Orkney; same as "Sir."]

GULBOW, *s.* Expl. "a word of intimacy or friendship;" Orkn.

Isl. *gilld*, sodalitiun, and *bo*, incola, *q.* a member of one society?

[GULBRULE, *s.* The bellowing of an ox. Shet. Isl. *gaula*, Dan. *brøl*, bellowing.]

GULCH, *s.* A thick, ill-shaped person, Roxb.; [augmentative, *gulchin*, Banffs.]

Allied perhaps to Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*. V. GULSACH.

To GULDAR, GULDER, *v. n.* To speak in a rough threatening manner. *Gulderan*, boisterous, a term restricted to the larger animals; as "a *gulderan* dog." It is never applied to the wind, Gall., Dumfr.

"*Gulder*, to rave like an angry turkey-cock; to tyrannize." Gall. Encycl.

Shall we view this as a kind of frequentative from Isl. *gaul-a*, *beare*; also, *latrare*? This seems to have been originally the same with *Guller*, *v.*, to growl.

GULDER, *s.* 1. The sound emitted, or noise made, by a turkey-cock, South of S.

2. Metaph., a sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke, or admonition, *ibid.*

[GULDERSOME, *adj.* Boisterous, passionate, Dumfr.]

GULDIE, *s.* "A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *goill*, a swollen angry face; Shaw.

GULE, GULES, *s.* Corn-marigold. V. GUILDE.

GULE, *adj.* Yellow. V. GOOL.

GULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Yellow-footed, or having legs of a yellow colour; applied especially to fowls, S. V. GOOL.

GULGHY, *s.* A beetle, a clock, S. B. V. GOLACH.

GULL, *adj.* Chill; as, *a cauld gull nicht*, a chill evening, one marked by a cold wind, Banffs.

Isl. *gull*, *acris frigor*; G. Andr., p. 99. *Gol*, *fiallagol*, *ventus frigidior è montanis ruens*; Verel. Ind. *q.* "a *gull* from the fells." Halderson writes *gola*, *aura frigida*, and *fiallagola*, *aura montana*; adding *hafygola*, *aura pelagica*. He gives *giola* as *synon.* with *gola*. This *adj.* is evidently allied to *Haugull*, *q. v.*

[GULL, *s.* A thin, cold mist, with light wind, Banffs.]

[To GULL, *v. n.* Applied to the setting in of a thin mist, accompanied with cold wind; part. pa. *gullt*, covered with thin mist, *ibid.*]

GULL, *s.* A large trout, Dumfr.; called also a *Boddom-lier*.

Holl. *gulle*, a codfish; Kilian.

To GULL, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, Annandale; *synon.* *Catill*.

Isl. *gull*, *bucca*, explained by Dan. *kiaere*, the chaps; also, *det hule i kinderne*, the hollow in the cheek; Halderson.

GULLA (*l* liquid), *s.* A midwife; [applied also to a young woman who assists at the christening of a child, Shet. Isl. *gillia*, a young woman.]

To GULLER, *v. n.* To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat; to *guggle*, S. *buller*, *synon.*

From Sw. *koltr-a*, to *guggle*, *ebulliendo strepitare*, Seren. *vo. Guggle*. I know not if *koltr-a* may be allied to *gol*, a whirlpool, *g* and *k* being very frequently interchanged; or Isl. *kolga*, *fluctuum tumor algidus*, as being a term originally expressive of the noise made by the waves, especially among the cavities of rocks.

GULLER, *s.* 1. The noise occasioned by an act of *guggling*. It often denotes such a sound as suggests the idea of strangulation or suffocation, S.

"Deponed that—about a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a *guller*, at the distance of about five minutes from each other. The *guller* was a sound as if a person was choking." Edin. Even. Courant, June 16, 1808.

2. The boiling of the water which causes a *guggling* noise, South of S.

To GULLER, *v. n.* To make such a noise as a dog makes when about to bite, to growl, Dumfr.

Perhaps merely an oblique use of *Guller*, to *guggle*.

GULLER, *s.* A sound of this description, *ibid.*

To GULLIEGAUP, *v. a.* To injure severely, especially as including the idea of taking one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation, Moray.

Perhaps from Isl. *gull*, (Lat. *gul-a*), the throat, and *gap-a*, *hiare*; *q.* to grasp one so roughly by the *gullet*, as to make him *gasp* for breath.

GULLIEWILLIE, *s.* 1. A quagmire, a swamp covered with grass or herbs, Ayr.

2. A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fool, *ibid.*

This might seem allied to *E. gully*, a deep water, or the *v.* as signifying to run with noise. Did we look for any meaning in the latter part of this reduplicative term, which is often vain as to one of them, we might refer to *Weil*, or *Well-ey*, a whirlpool.

GULLION, *s.* "A stinking, rotten marsh;" *Gall. Encycl.*; a quagmire, Loth; *gool*, a ditch, Lincoln.

O. Germ. gulle, palus, volutabrum, vorago, gurgus; *gull-en*, absorbere, ingurgitare; *Su.-G. goel*, palus vel vorago. Ibre thinks it not improbable that *Isl. hylur*, gurgus, may be allied, as the letter *g* frequently alternates with the aspirate; *E. gully* seems radically the same.

GULLION, *s.* A mean wretch, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. gwaelman, miserably feeble, from *gwael*, low, base, vile, *gwael-aw*, to make low. *Gael. goilline*, the devil.

GULLY, **GULLIE**, **GOOLY**, *s.* 1. A large knife, *S. A. Bor.*; [*gullie-knife* is also used in West of *S.*]

Quoth some, who maist had tint their aynds,—
Yon *gully* is nae mows.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 260.

Hence to *guide the gully*, *expl.* "to behave cautiously," *Gl. Ross.* It properly signifies, to have the supreme management, *S.*; sometimes simply, to manage; the term *well* being conjoined to express the idea of caution.

But ye maun strive *the gully* well to *guide*,
And daut the lassie sair, to gar her bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

"Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding of the *gooly*," *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 63.

2. A warlike weapon, *S. B.*

The gentles clapped a' their hands;
An' cry'd 'Ha, ha, ha, ha!
Ulysses has the *gullies* win,
Well mat he bruik them a'!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 37.

To **GULLIGAW**, *v. a.* To cut or wound with a knife, in a quarrel, *S. B.* from *gully* and *gall*, *pron. gaw*, to excoriate; which *Lye* derives from *Ir. gaill-im*, laedere, nocere; *Jun. Etym.*

GULLIEGAW, *s.* A broil, *Fife.*

This most probably has originally denoted a quarrel carried on to the effusion of blood; from *Gully*, a knife, and *Gau*, to gall.

[**GULLY**, *adj.* Good, agreeable, *Ork.*]

GULOCH, *s.* An iron lever used in quarrying stones, South of *S.*; *synon. Pinch.* *V. GEWLICK.*

GULP, *s.* A term applied to a big unwieldy child, *Ang.*

GULPIN, *s.* A young child, *Angus.*

This, I apprehend, differs from *Yolpin* merely in provincial pronunciation. Only it more nearly resembles *Su.-G. golben*, a novice.

GULPIN, *s.*

"Sum of our young *gulpins* will not bite, thof I tould them you shoed me the squoire's own seel." *Waverley*, iii. 50.

This is given as a provincial *E.* term and ought to belong to Hampshire. But I find nothing resembling it in *Ray* or *Grose*. *Gulp* denotes a big unwieldy child, *Ang.*; and *Gilpie* a frolicsome young fellow, *S.* But this term seems rather to contain an allusion to a young fish that is easily caught, as we speak of a *gudgeon* in this sense; and *Teut. golph-en, gulp-en*, signifies, ingurgitare, avidè haurire.

[**GULSA**, *s.* The jaundice, *Shet.*; *Su.-G. gulsot*, *id.*]

GULSACH, *s.* A surfeit, *S. B.*

Allied most probably to *Gulsoch*, gluttony; or perhaps only a secondary sense of this word, as expressive of the natural consequence of immoderate eating. *Gael. gola*, is gluttony; *Teut. gulsigh*, gluttonous; *gulosus*, ingluviosus, vorax; *Kilian.* It seems doubtful, whether we should view the latter as formed from *Lat. gula*, the gullet; whence *gulos-us*; or from the *Teut. v. gull-en*, to devour, *gulle*, a whirlpool.

GULSCHY, *adj.* Gross, thick; applied to the form of the body, *Clydes.*

Perhaps from *Teut. gulsigh*, voracious.

GULSCHOCH, **GULSACH**, *s.* The jaundice; *gulsach*, *Aberd.*; *gulset*, *Ang.*; *gulsa*, *id.* *Shet.*

"I saw virmet, that vas gude for ane febil stomach, & sourakkis, that vas gude for the *blac gulset.*" *Compl. S.*, p. 104.

The disease immediately referred to is what we now call the *black jaundice.*

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very browden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, 'at maist hae gi'en me the *gulsach.*" *Journal from London*, p. 9.

"In Galloway, and the west march of Scotland, it is commonly pronounced *gulsoch.*" *Gl. Compl.*

Su.-G. gulsot, *id.*; from *gul*, yellow, and *sot*, sickness. *Sot* is from *Moes-G. sauhts*, *id.* *Belg. geelzucht*, *Germ. gelbe sucht*. This disease is in *A.-S.* called *geolu adl*. At first view, one would render this, as *Dr. Leyden* has done, "yellow ail," *ibid.* But *ail*, as *Junius* and others have observed, is undoubtedly from *A.-S. egl-an, egl-ian*, dolere, "to feel pain or grief, to ayle" (*Somner*), corresponding to *Moes-G. agto*, afflictiones, molestia; and, according to *Seren.*, to *Goth. al-a*, timere. *A.-S. adel*, morbus, also, tabum, seems to be still retained in *E. addle*, as primarily applied to unproductive eggs, and thence to empty brains. In *Isl.* this disease is simply called *gala*; *G. Andr.*, p. 99. "Icterus, the *gulsoch.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19. In *Sw.* it is also called *Gulsiuka*. *V. Nemnich, Lex. Nosol. vo. Icterus.*

This *s.* is used as an *adj.* by *Dunbar.*

Thy *gulsoch* gane does on thy back it bind.

Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 19.

A mouth having a jaundiced appearance; as equivalent to *gule snout*. *V. GULE.*

[To **GULSH**, *v. n.* To eructate, *Shet.*]

[**GULSH**, *s.* An eructation, *ibid.*]

GULSOCH, *s.* A voracious appetite, Angus.

Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*, *ingluviusus*. V. **GULSACH**.

GUM, *s.* 1. A mist, a vapour.

Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel on char,
Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan and har
With cloudy *gum* and rak onerquhelmyt the are.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 26.

The *gummis* risis, doun fallis the donk rym.
Ibid., 449. 35.

The term, as used in this sense, is by a literary friend deduced from Arab. *ghum*, denoting sorrow in all its forms.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. *gummi*, E. *gum*. I hesitate much as to this etymon, although I cannot offer a better one.

[2. A thin film on the surface of any body or liquid, Banffs.]

3. There is said to be a *gum* betwixt persons, when there is some variance, S.

This is probably a metaph. application of the term as used in sense 1, *q.* a mist between them.

[To **GUM**, *v. n.* To become covered with condensed vapour, or with a thin film, Banffs.]

GUM, *s.* The dross of coals, Lanarks.

This seems to be merely a corr. of E. *Culm*.

To **GUMFIATE**, *v. a.* 1. Apparently, to swell.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controveray, which had *gumfiated* every mental joint and member." Ayrs. *Legatces*, p. 198.

Ital. *gonfi-äre*, to swell; *gonfiäto*, swelled.

2. Expl. to perplex, or bamboozle.

[**GUMIS**, *s. pl.* Men; Sir D. Lyndsay, ii. 33, Laing's Ed. V. **GOME**.]

GUMLY, *adj.* Muddy. V. **GRUMLY**.

Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this

That I see gaupin *gumlie*?

The boddom o' the glass, alas!

Is unco blaes an' drumlie.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Here it seems to signify having a troubled appearance. V. **GRUMLY**.

To **GUMMLE**, *v. a.* 1. To make muddy; as, "Ye're *gummlin'* a' the water," Ayrs.

2. To perturb, to perplex, used in a moral sense, S. O.

"What business had he, wi' his controversies, to *gumle* law and justice in the manner he has done the day?" *The Entail*, ii. 189.

[**GUMMERIL**, *s.* A stupid person, Banffs. V. **GOMRELL**.]

To **GUMP**, *v. a.* 1. To grope, Roxb.

Whan I to ope the seal had *gumpit*,

For vera joy the board I thumpit.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 113.

2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, *ibid.*, Berwicks.

"Do you ever fish any?' 'O yes, I *gump* them whiles.' 'Gump them? pray what mode of fishing is that?' 'I guddle them in aneath the stanes an' the braes like.'" *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 167.

Shall we view this as borrowed from Dan. *gump*, the rump of a fowl; Isl. *gump-ur*, podex; *q.* to catch by the tail? *Gums-a*, in the same language, signifies to delude.

GUMPING, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, Roxb., Selkirks.

"If ye'll gang wi' me a wee piece up the Todburn-hope,—I'll let you see *gumping* to perfection." *Ibid.*

GUMP, *s.* Expl. "the whole of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.*

GUMPING, *s.* "A piece cut off the *gump*, or whole of any thing;" *ibid.*

When part of a ridge, separated from the rest, is left uncut, this piece is called the *gumping*. Hence the phrase,

To CUT THE GUMPING, *Gall.*

"Two cronies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the *gumping* on one another." *Ibid.*

Had not *Gump* been expl. "the whole of any thing," I should have been disposed to view the term as denoting a trick, and to cut the *gumping* as signifying to play a trick; as allied perhaps to Germ. Sax. *gumpigh*, *lascivua*, (Kilian); or Isl. *gimbiing-ar*, *irriationa*, *gempsne*, *ludificatio*; *gumsa*, *deludere*, *gumps*, *frustratio*.

GUMP, *s.* A plump child, one that is rather overgrown, Ang., Fife.

GUMP, *s.* A numscull; a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity, Fife. *Gumph*, Clydes., Banffs.

[To **GUMPH**, *v. n.* To go about like a stupid person, to be in the sulks, Clydes., Banffs.]

To **GUMPH**, *v. a.* To beat, to baffle, to defeat, to get the better of, Aberd.

Can this be allied to Germ. *gump-en*, *pedibus humum plodere*, *ut equi lascivientes*; or to Isl. *gunn*, *prolium*, *pugna*?

GUMPHIE, *s.* A foolish person, Ang., Clydes.

Isl. *gumps*, *frustratio*, *elusio*; *gums-a*, *illudere*, *laetare aliquem*. Dan. *kumse*, a loggerhead, a blockhead. It is singular, that several words of the same meaning have such similarity of sound; as, *Sumf*, *Tumfte*, *q. v.*

GUMPHION, **GUMPHEON**, *s.* A funeral banner.

"The funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and *gumphions* of tarnished white erape, in honour of the well-preserved maiden fame of Mrs. Margaret Bertram." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 298.

"Next followed—the little *gumpheon* carried upright, which was of a square figure, and embattled round, carried up by a staff traversing the middle backward, being charged with a mort-head and two shank-bones in saltier, and, in an eserol above, *Memento mori*, which was borne by a person in a side mourning cloak and

crape; and on his left side marched another in the same dress bearing up another banner of the like form, charged with a sand-glass set on a pair of wings, with this motto above, *Fugit hora*.—Then the great *gumpheon* or mort-head charged as afore-said." Account of the Funeral of John Duke of Rothes, A. 1681, Nisbet's Heraldry, P. IV., p. 147.

Most probably corr. from Fr. *gonfanon* (O. Fr. *gomphalon*), a little square flag, or pennon, at the end of a lance. Isl. *gunfano*, militum vexillum; Alem. *chundfano*, id.; which some have derived from *chund-en*, *kund-en*, indicare, signum dare; but others, with greater propriety perhaps, from Isl. *gunn*, prælium, and Su.-G. and A.-S. *fana*, vexillum; q. the banner of battle. That this funeral custom had originated from the display of the small banners of knights, &c., cannot well be doubted.

GUMPLE, GUMPLE-FEAST, s. A surfeit, Strathmore.

This term has been viewed as deducible from Fr. *gonfler*, to swell. Isl. *gunne* denotes a glutton, heluo; and *gummaleg-r*, vorabundus; G. Andr., p. 100.

[To **GUMPLE, v. n.** To get into a sulky humour; part. pr. *gumplin'*, sulking, used also as a s., Banffs.]

It may be allied to Isl. *gesta*, labium demissum, quale vetularum; G. Andr., p. 80; or *glinpna*, *glupna*, contristari, dolere. *Glupneit oc grimlett*, facie torva et truculenta; Edd. Verel. Ind. V. GLOPPE.

[**GUMPLAN, s.** A continued fit of sulky humour, *ibid.*]

GUMPLE-FACED, adj. Having a dejected countenance, chop-fallen, sulky, S.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, adj. Sulky, in bad humour.

—"E'en as ye like, a wilful man maun hae his way; but—I canna afford to lose my sneeshing for a' that ye are *gumple-foisted wi' me*." Redgauntlet, iii. 146.

[**GUMPLES, s.** Bad humour, the sulks, Banffs.]

[**GUMPLFECK, s.** Restlessness, Shet.]

GUMPS. To *tak the gumps*, to be in ill-humour, to become pettish, Fife.

GUMPTION (pron. *gumshion*), s. Common sense, understanding, S. *Gawmtion* or *gumption*, Northumb.

What tho' young empty airy sparks
May have their critical remarks;—

"Tis sma' presumption,
To say they're but unlearned clarks,
And want the *gumption*."

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

Sometimes I think it rank presumption
In me to claim the Muses' *gumption*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, 1. 86.

In a note on this article, Sir W. Scott remarks, that "painters call their art of preparing colours their *gumption*."

I had suspected that this word was allied to Isl. *gawm*, Su.-G. *gom*, care, attention; and find that Grose refers to a similar origin, *gawm*, to understand, A. Bor. Lancash. id. *gaumless*, senseless. Su.-G. *gom-a*, to give the mind to any thing. This word is very ancient, being evidently the same with Moes-G. *gaum-jan*, per-

cipere; *Iah ni gaumsaina*, And not perceive, Mark iv. 12. Hence A.-S. *gym-an*, custodire, attenté et cum cura servare. Alem. *caum-an*, *goum-an*, curare. The radical idea affixed to the Moes-G. v., and retained in Isl., is that of seeing, videre; Jun. Gl. Isl. *gaume*, prospecto, G. Andr. Hence, *gaumgiaefne*, consideratio. *gaumgiaefen*, consideratus. V. RUMGUMPTION.

GUMPTIONLESS, adj. Foolish, destitute of understanding, S.; also written *Gumshionless*.

"Haud your *gumtionless* tongue, man,—or we'll maybe stap ane o' the white-gown't gentry in that muckle kyte o' yours." Saint Patrick, iii. 46.

"Come awa, Watty, ye *gumshionless* cuif, as ever father was plagued wi'; and Charlie, my lad, let us gang thegither, the haverel will follow." The Entail, i. 185.

Gawmless, North of E., id.

GUMPUS, s. A fool, S.

GUN, s. A great gun, one who acquires celebrity, especially as a public speaker; a common figure borrowed from the loud report made by artillery, S.

"Albeit you were nae great gun at the bar, you might aye have gotten a sheriffdom, or a commissaryship among the lave." St. Ronan, i. 240.

[**GUNDIE, s.** The Father-lasher, a fish; *cottus bubalis*, Euph., Banffs.]

GUNDIE, adj. Greedy; rather as expressive of voracity, Roxb.

Isl. *gyn-a*, hiscere, os pandere. Hence,

GUNDIE-GUTS, s. A voracious person, *ibid.* "A fat, pury fellow." Grose's Class. Diet.

GUNK, s. To *gie one the gunk*, to jilt one, Renfrews.

A' the lads hae trystet their joes:

Slee Willy cam' up an' ca'd on Nelly;

Altho' she was hecht to Geordie Bowse,

She's *g'en* him the *gunk*, an' she's gane wi' Willie.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 168.

This may be merely an abbreviation of *Begunk*, id. V. GANK, and BEGEIK.

GUNKIE, s. A dupe, Teviotd.

GUNKERIE, s. The act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another, *ibid.*

GUNMAKER, s. A gunsmith, S., Aberd. Reg.

[**GUNNACK, s.** A kind of skate, a fish, Banffs.]

GUNNALD, s.

—Thay come golfand full grim,

Mony long tuth it bore—

And mony grit *gunnald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 161.

This might signify "old favourite," Su.-G. *gunn-a*, favere, and *ald*, old.

To **GUNNER, v. n.** To gossip, to talk loud and long; generally applied to country conversation, Ayr.

Apparently a cant term; perhaps from the noise made by gunners in discharging their pieces.

GUNNER, s. 1. The act of gossiping, Ayr.

2. A volley of noisy talk, *ibid.*

[3. A noisy, blustering talker, *ibid.*]

GUNNER FLOOK, the Turbot; *Pleuronectes maximus*, Linn.

"*Rhombus aculeatus* Rondeletii: our fishers call it the *Gunner Flook*." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

[**GUNNIE, s.** A hobgoblin invoked to frighten children, Shet.; Isl. *gunni*, big men.]

[**GUNSAR, s.** A big, ungainly, stupid person, Banffs.]

GUNSTANE, s. A flint for a firelock or pistol, S.

In O. E. a bullet was called a *gonne stone*, evidently from the use of stones before that of metal was introduced. "I am stryken with a *gonne stone*; I am but deed: Je suis feru dune houlle de fonte," &c. Palsgr., B. iii., F. 377, a.

[**To GUPP, v. a.** To vomit, Shet.; Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.]

[**GUPP, s.** A vomit, a sound as of vomiting, *ibid.*]

[**GUR, s.** Mud, dirt, Shet.; Dan., Isl., Sw., *gor*, mud, dirt.]

[**To GUR, v. a.** To defile with mud, *ibid.*]

GURAN, s. A sort of small boil, a tetter, S. Gael. Ir. *guiran*, a pimple. Arm. *gor*, a pustule. Pron. *girren*.

GURANIE, adj. Full of small boils, Clydes.

[**GURBLOITED, adj.** A term applied to clothes that are badly washed, Shet.; Dan., Isl., Sw. *gor*, mud, and Isl. *bleyti*, soaking.]

To GURD, GOURD, v. n. To stop; a term applied to a body of running water. It is said to *gourd*, S. B., when it is stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c.

Quhat bern be thou in bed with hede full of beis;
Graithit lyke sum knappare, and as thy grace *gurdis*
Lurkand like ane longeoure? Quod I, Loune, thou leis.
Doug. *Virgil*, 239, a. 25.

The sense, however, is doubtful here. Doug. and Sibb. refer to Lat. *ingurgitare*, as the only probable origin. But Skinner mentions *gord* as used by one writer, and signifying a gathering of rain water, a torrent. He derives it from Fr. *gourd* or *gourt*, a torrent or whirlpool.

To GURDE, v. a. To strike; the same with *gird*.

He *gurdes* Schir Galeron groveling on gronde.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 21.

i. e., "strikes him down to the ground."

GURDEN, v. 3, pl. *Gird*.

Gawayn and Galeron *gurdien* her steles,
Al in gletarand goldie gay was here gere.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 13.

GURGRUGOUS, adj. Ugly, Fife. V. GRUGOUS, and GRUOUS.

GURGY, adj. Fat, short-necked, with a protuberant belly, Roxb., Clydes.

Fr. *gorgé*, gorged, crammed, Cotgr.

GURK, s. 1. A fat, short person, Aberd.

A gawsie *gurk*, wi' phiz o' yellow,
In youthhood's sappy bud,
Nae twa there wad' ha' gart him wallow,
Wi' fair play, in the mud,
On's back that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

It is expl. in Gl. a "fat, clumsy fellow." But this, I learn, is not accurate.

2. "A child rather thick in proportion to his tallness;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

3. "Any of the young of live stock thriving and bulky for its age;" *ibid.*

[**GURKIE, adj.** Very thick and short; the dimin. of *gurk* when used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

[**GURKIN, adj.** Augmentative of *gurk*, when used as a *s.*; generally applied to persons, *ibid.*]

Shall we suppose that the idea has been borrowed from a vegetable which shoots up in a rank manner? for the second seems the primary idea. Sw. *gurka*, and Germ. *kurke*, signify a cucumber. Ihre views the term as originally Slavonic, as Pol. *ogorck* has the same meaning. Isl. *gorkula* denotes a fungus; G. Andr., p. 94.

GURL, GOURL, GURLIE, GOURLIE, adj. 1. Bleak, stormy; applied to the state of the air, S. "Rough, bitter, cold," Shirr. Gl.

For *gourl* weddir grewit bestis hare,
The wynd maid waif the rede weid on the dyke.
Doug. *Virgil*, 201. 8.

The lift grew dark, and the wind blew leud,
And *gurlly* grew the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 67.

2. Surly, applied to the aspect.

Iberius with a *gurlie* nod
Cryd Hogan, yes we ken your God,
Its herrings ye adore.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 225, st. 22.

Rudd. conjecturally derives it from A.-S. *gore*, tabum lutum. But there is no affinity. It might seem allied to Isl. *hrollr*, horror ex gelu et frigore, from *hrylle*, exhorreo; G. Andr., p. 124; or to Ir. *girle*, *guairle*, as signifying a storm; Lhuyd, vo. *Tempestas*. But more probably, it is from the same origin with Teut. *guur*, which Kilian explains by the synonymes *suer*, acidus, sour, and *stuer*, torvus, trux, austerus, ferox. Belg. *guur*, cold, bleak; *Guur veer*, cold weather. *Gourlie* would seem to be merely *gaur* with *lik*, similis, affixed.

Teut. *guer*, Belg. *guur*, undoubtedly may be traced to Moes-G. *gaurs*, tristis, moerens. Isl. *garaleg-r*, sacvus, vehemens, from *gari*, *garri*, sacva tempestas.

To GURL, *v. n.* To growl, Renfr. As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound.

Weel may ye mind yon night sae black,
Whan fearfu' winds loud *gurl'd*,
An' mony a lum dang down, and stack,
Heigh i' the air up swirl'd.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 61.

Germ. *groll-en*, murmurare.

GURL, GURLE, *s.* Growl, snarl, Renfr.

—Round her lugs,
Poor starvin' dogs
Glowre fierce, wi' hungry *gurle*.

Ibid., p. 102.

“A *gurl* of rage, like the first brush of the tempest on the waves, passed over the whole extent of Scotland.” R. Gilbaize, ii. 148.

To GURL, *v. n.* To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise, Roxb.

GURL, *s.* A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity, making a gurgling noise, *ibid.*

This seems radically the same with E. *gurgle*, if not a mere corr.; Sw. *gurgl-a*, to gargle; Dan. *gurgel*, the throat, the gorge, the gullet.

GURLIEWHIRKIE, *s.* Expl. “unforeseen evil, dark and dismal; premeditated revenge;” Ayr.

It is scarcely possible to know the origin of terms of such uncouth combination and indefinite meaning. Can it be formed from *Gurlie*, as signifying bleak, stormy? Belg. *guar veer*, denotes cold, bleak weather.

[GURLIN, *s.* A boy, an urchin, Shet.; Isl. *karl*, *id.*]

[To GURM, *v. a.* To soil, make dirty, defile, Shet.; *part. pa. gurmit*, soiled, grimed.]

[GURM, *s.* The rheum of the eyes, the viscous matter that collects on dead fish when allowed to lie long in a heap, *ibid.*

Isl. *gormr*, cœnum; Sw. *gorr*, dirt, matter, pus.]

GURNLE, *s.* 1. “A strange-shaped thick man,” Gall. Encycl.

2. “A fisher's implement, used in inserting *stobs* or stakes in the sand, to spread nets on,” *ibid.*

C. B. *garwen*, denotes “a rough female; a virago,” Owen; *Gurthan*, gross. *Gweng*, homo plebeius; *guron*, heros; Boxhorn.

[GUR-PUG, *s.* A small Shetland horse, Shet.]

To GURR, *v. n.* 1. To growl, to snarl as a dog; Berwicks., Roxb., Loth., Lanarks.

“He was sittin i' the scug o' a bit cleuch-brae; when, or even he wist, his dog Keilder fell a *gurrin'* an' *gurrin'*, as he had seen something that he was terrified for.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.

2. To purr as a cat, Aberd.

Shall we suppose this to be a corr. term from the same origin with E. *gnar*, its synonym? A.-S. *gnyrr-en*, stridre; Teut. *gnarr-en*, grunuire. Or perhaps slightly changed from Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, fremere.

GURR, *s.* The growl of a dog, S.

—“That he heard two voices of men, and the *gurr* of a dog as if turning sheep.” Edin' Correspondent, Dec. 15, 1814.

GURR, *s.* 1. A rough knotty stick or tree, Ang.

[2. A strong, thick-set person; conveying also the idea of stubbornness, Banffs.]

[GURRAN, *s.* A very strong, thick-set person, with a stubborn temper, *ibid.*]

This is perhaps allied to Su.-G. *guring*, *gorrtall*, a pine tree not fully grown, abies immatura, Ihre.

GURRIE, *s.* A broil, Lanarks.; perhaps from *Gurr*, *v.* to growl; as having been, like *Collyshangie*, primarily used to denote the quarrels of dogs.

GURTH, *s.* Curd after it has been broken down, or wrought small by the hands, Lanarks.

Perhaps merely a limited sense, and transposition, of Ir. *kruth*, curd.

GURTHIE, *adj.* Heavy, oppressive; applied especially to what burdens the stomach, Fife.

Fr. *gourdi*, benumbed. Roquefort renders it, pesant; weighty, ponderous, burdensome.

GUSCHACH, *s.* The cheek of the *guschach*, the fireside, Aberd. V. COUTCHACK.

GUSCHET, GUSHET, *s.* 1. That part of armour anciently used, by which the arm-pit was defended.

The tothir fled, and durst him nocht abide;
Bot a rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd:
In at the *guschet* brymlie he him bar,
The grounden suerd throuch out his cost it schar.

Wallace, ii. 63, MS.

Fr. *gousset*, *id.* Hence E. *gusset*, often applied to that part of a shirt which goes under the arms.

2. The clock of a stocking, S.

An' first o' hose I hae a fouth,
Some frae the North, some frae the South—
Wi' different clocks, but yet in truth
We ca' it *gushet*.

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, p. 11.

3. A *guschet o' land*, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, interposed between two other properties, like the *gusset* of a shirt, or the clock of a stocking, S.

GUSE, GUS, *s.* 1. The long gut, or *rectum*, S.

[2. A goose, Clydes.]

[3. A tailor's smoothing iron, *ibid.*]

GUSEHEADIT, *adj.* Foolish, q. having the head of a goose.

—"Na stranger, except he be of continual conu-
satione with thame, can discern betuix the popular
and vsurpit estait of the daft Abbotis, gukkit Prioris,
guseheadit Personis, asinvittit Vicaris, and the pret-
land Prebendaris." Nicol Burne, F. 187, b.

GUSEHORN, GUISSERN, *s.* The gizzard, S.

Thy Gal and thy *Guissern* to gleds shall be given.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

Gizzern, Lincoln., from Fr. *gesier*, id.

Johns. says; "It is sometimes called *gissern*."
This is indeed the ancient form of the word. "*Gy-
serne* of fowles;" Prompt. Parv.

GUSE PAN, *s.* Gibbet pan?

"The air sall haue—ane mekle and litle pan, ane
guse pan, ane frying pan, ane copper kettel," &c. Bal-
four's Practicks, p. 235.

"Ane speit, lantrane, rostirne ebafter, *gwis pan*."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 16. *Guispane*, *ibid.*

GUSHIEL, *s.* A small dam made in a gutter or stripe by children or workmen in order to intercept the water, Fife.

It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement, and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c., for preparing their lime or mortar. Probably from Flandr. *gussel-en*, to pour out, (Kilian, D'Arsty); because when these dams are broken down, the water bursts forth. Isl. *gus-a*, effusio, aqueae jactus; *gus-a*, profundere, effundere.

GUSHING, *s.* A term used to denote the grunting of swine.

"Whieking of pigs, *gushing* of hogs," &c. Ur-
quhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Isl. *guss-a* is rendered gingrire, as denoting the gagging of geese.

GUSING-IRNE, *s.* A smoothing-iron; a gipsey term, South of S.

GUSSIE, *s.* 1. A term used to denote a young sow or pig, S.

2. Used also in speaking or calling to a sow of whatever age, Dumfr. Roxb.

[3. A coarse, lusty woman, S.]

Fr. *goussé*, stuffed with eating: from *gousse*, the husk, pod, of pease, beans, &c.

TO GUST, GUSTE, *v. a.* 1. To taste, S.

"They are not reddie to taist or *guste* the aill, sa oft as the browsters hes tunned it.—They fill their bellies (*they drink overmeikill*) in the time of the taisting, swa that they tine and losse the discretion of *gusting* or taisting." Chalm. Air, c. 6, § 2, 3.

2. To give a taste or relish to.

Gust your gab with that, Prov. phrase for, Please your palate with that, S.

He's nae ill boden,
That *gusts* his gab wi' eyster sauce,
An' hen weel sodden.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 20.

TO GUST, *v. n.* 1. To try by the mouth, to eat.

"Be thair bot ane beist or fowll that hes nocht *gustit* of this meit, the tod will cheis it out amang ane

thousand." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. xi. Si qua non *degustant*, Boeth.

2. To taste, to have a relish of.

"Toddis will eit na flesche that *gustis* of thair awin kynd." Bellend. Descr. Alb., ut sup.

3. To smell.

The strang *gustand* eeder is al to schid.
Doug. Virgil, 365. 16.

"The vulgar in the North of Scotland frequently confound these two senses, and use them promiscuously;" Rudd.

4. To learn from experience.

"Having anis *gustit* how gude fisehing is in drumly watteris, they can be na maner leif the craft."—Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 5.

Lat. *gust-are*, Fr. *goust-er*, *gcut-er*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *klaeda gustur*, is explained, Pro odere, affectu, &c., quemlibet concomitante, which seems to signify that it originally refers to smell; as *gustar* is used with respect to the air, Spirat modicum; G. Andr.

GUST, *s.* A taste, a relish, S.

"We smel with our neyse the sauoir of breid and wyne, we taist with our mouth the *gust* of breid and wyne,—yit thair is na substance of breid and wyne in that sacrament." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 142, b. V. GUSTARD.

GUSTED, *part. adj.* Having a savour or relish.

"The flesche of thir scheipe cannot be eaten be honest men for fatnesse, for ther is no flesche on thaim bot all quhyte like talloue, and it is so very wyld *gusted* lykways." Monroe's Isles, p. 42.

GUSTY, *adj.* Savoury, S.

The rantin Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

Fu' fat they are, and *gusty* gear.

Ibid., ii. 353. V. CURN.

GUSTFU', *adj.* 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S.

2. Enjoying the relish of any thing, S.

The flocks now frae the snow cap'd hills with speed
Down to the valleys trot, dowy an' mute;
An' roun the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks
O' withered bent wi' *gustfu'* hungry bite.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 141.

GUSTARD, *s.* The great bustard, Otis tarda, Linn.

"Beside thir thre vncouth kynd of fowlis, is ane vther kynd of fowlis in the Mers mair vncouth, namit *gustardis*, als mekle as ane swan, bot in the colour of their fedderis and gust of thair flesche thay are lital different fra ane pertrik." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11. V. also Sibb. Scot., p. 16, 17.

Bullet mentions this bird, but only in such terms as have been borrowed from Boece, who calls them *gustardes*. The name is probably a corruption of the Fr. name *ostarde*. V. Penn. Zool., I. 284; and Tour in S., 1769, p. 52.

GUT, *s.* The gout, S.

—The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut.—
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

GUT, *s.* A drop, S.

"*Gut* for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johns. Dict. vo. *Gout*.

"Being interrogated, 'How many *guts* or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose;' he refuses to answer this question." Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial, p. 141.

The same term occurs in O. E., notwithstanding the slight difference as to orthography. "*Gowte, Gutta*." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *goutte*, *id.* It is probable, however, that the medical gentlemen of our country have borrowed it from Lat. *gutt-a*. V. GOUTTE.

GUT AND GA', a common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S.

She—naething had her cravings to supplie,
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree.

—But someway on her they finish on a change,
That *gut and ga'* she keest with braking strange.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 56. *Ga'* is for *gall*.

GUTCHER, *s.* A grandfather, S. V. under GUD.

GUT-HANIEL, *s.* A colic.

GUTRAKE, *s.* Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means, Fife.

It is possible that this term, from the sense given of it, may be a relique of the *Herschip* or *Black Mail*; and may have had its rise from its being said to one, who had been successful in *lifting* or driving a prey, "You have had or followed a *gude track*;" or "ye have had a *gude raik*," or excursion.

[GUTRIV, *s.* The anus of a fish, Shetl.; Isl. *gotrauf*, *id.*]

GUTSY, *adj.* A low word, signifying gluttonous, voracious, S., evidently from E. *guts*, pl. the intestines.

GUTSILIE, *adv.* Gluttonously, S.

GUTSINESS, *s.* Gluttony, voraciousness, making a god of the belly, S.

GUTTER, *s.* A mire, mud; as, "The road was a perfect *gutter*," S. Often used in pl. Hence the phrase, *Aw gutters*, bedaubed with mire, S.

Sae smear'd wi' *gutters* was his buik,

He stinket in his hide;

Ere I to him my shoulder got,

My back-bane links were sey'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23.

V. PLOUTER, *s.*

There, swankies young, in braw braid claith,

Are springin' o'er the *gutters*.

Burns, iii. 3.

This term occurs in a very instructive proverb, addressed to those who pretend to trust to Providence, while they are totally regardless of the use of means; "Ye're no to lie down in the *gutter*, and think that Providence 'll come and tak ye out again," S. B.

To GUTTER, *v. n.* 1. To do any thing in a dirty or slovenly way, Ang., apparently from *Gutters*, *q. v.* It also implies the idea of unskilfulness.

2. To bedaub with mire, S. B.

—To the fire he stottit thro',
The *gutters* clypin frae him.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

[GUTTERIN, *part.* 1. As a *v.*, working in a dirty and slovenly manner, botching, Clydes., Banffs.

[2. As an *adj.*, unskilful and dirty at work, *ibid.*

[3. As a *s.*, the continued working in a dirty, slovenly manner, *ibid.*]

The term, in this sense, might seem allied to Su.-G. *gyttia* (sounded *guttia*), coenum; "mud, mire, slime;" Wideg. Ihre remarks the affinity between this and A.-S. *gyte*, inundatio.

GUTTER-HOLE, *s.* "The place where all filth is flung out of the kitchen to." Gall. Encycl.

This may be merely a secondary use of E. *gutter*, a passage for water; which Junius traces to Cimbr. *guttur*, aquae efflux. But as Su.-G. *gyttia* denotes mire, especially what remains after a flood, the S. word may probably have the same origin. A.-S. *gyte* signifies a flood; *gyt-an*, to pour. This former, however, is more probable.

GUTTERY, *adj.* Miry, dirty; as, a *guttery road*, a way covered with mire, S.

GUTTERBLOOD, *s.* 1. One meanly born, one sprung from the canaille; *q.* one whose *blood* has run in no purer channel than the *gutter*, S.

"They maun hae lordships and honours nae doubt—set them up, the *gutter-bloods*." Heart M. Loth., ii. 144.

2. The term is also applied to one born within the precincts of a particular city or town, S.

"In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood*,—a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other." Nigel, i. 136.

3. One whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations, is called a *gutter-blude* of that place, Roxb.

GUTTERBLOOD, *adj.* Persons are said to be *Gutter-blood*, who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, and who are pretty much on a footing as to their station, Aberd.

To GUTTER, *v. n.* To eat into the flesh, to fester, Roxb., Clydes.; *q.* to form a *gutter*, or channel for itself.

GUTTEREL, *adj.* Somewhat gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly a diminutive from E. *gut*. But the origin of this is quite uncertain. Skinner derives it from Teut. *kutteln*, intestinum, Junius from Gr. *kúros*, concavitas. I would prefer Teut. *gote*, canalis, tubus; E. *gut* being defined "the long pipe—reaching from the stomach to the vent."

"Oigh, what will come o' ye, gin the baillies sud come to get witting—ta filthy, *guttie* hallions, tat they are." Rob Roy, ii. 176.

GUTTY, *adj.* Thick, gross; applied both to persons and things, S.

This seems primarily to have been applied to persons of a corpulent habit, from E. *gut*, used in the pl. for the belly, S.

GUTTY, *s.* "A big-bellied person;" Gall. Encycl.

GUTTIE, *s.* The name given to the small fish in E. called *minnow*, Ayr.

From its round shape, as it is called the *bag-mennon* for the same reason, Lanarks.

GUTTINESS, *s.* Thickness, grossness, S.

GUTTREL, *s.* A young fat pig, Gall.

"*Guttrells*, young fat swine;" Gall. Encycl.; probably from E. *gut*, like S. *Guttie*. V. **GUTTEREL**.

GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another.

"—To the effect his Majestic—as father, tutor, *guyder*, and lawful administrator to his heines said darrest sone the prince may grant and dispone," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 139.

Guider is mentioned by Johnson as an obsolete E. word, used in the same sense.

GUYNOCH, *s.* A greedy person, Ayr.
The same with *Geenoch*, q. v.

C. B. *chwannawg*, *chwannog*, greedy, covetous.

[**GUYT**, *s.* 1. The threshold, Shet. V. **GOIT**.

2. A way or road, *ibid.*; same as *gate*, q. v.]

[**GUZZLE**, *s.* An angry blast of wind, Shet.; Isl. *gusa*, to gush, spirt out, *gusta*, to blow in gusts.]

GY, *s.* A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow, South of S., Ayr.

Whether this term has been borrowed from the nursery tales concerning *Guy* of Warwick, I cannot pretend to determine. But I have met with no synonym.

GY, *s.* 1. Scene, show, Aberd.

—We, to haud our Fastren's, staw,
Whare best we thought the *gy*
Wad be that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Staw seems here to signify, stols, went out secretly. O. Fr. *gui*, *guis*, façon, manière, air, mine; Roquefort. He refers to Lat. *vis-us* as the origin.

2. Estimation, respect, *ibid.*

Now ye are crazy, sae am I,
An' crazy fock hae little *gy*
Wi' youngsters skeigh an' swack.

Ibid., p. 129.

To **GY**, **GYE**, *v. a.* To guide, to direct; [part. pa. *gyit*, guided, Barbour, xix. 708.]

Thus stant thy confort in unsekernesse,
And wantis it, that suld the reule and *gye*.
King's Quair, i. 15.

Go to the batal, campioun maist forcy,
The Troianis baith and Italianis to *gy*.

Doug. Virgil, 261. 1.

It was used in E. when R. Brunne wrote—

Ine kyng of Wessex was a knyght worthie
For to *gye* vs alle, that now er comen hers.

Chron., p. 2. Chaucer, id.

Rudd. views it as the same with *Gee*, *gie*, to move. But that they are quite different words, appears both from the meaning and pronunciation. Skinner views it as merely *guide* curtailed. But O. Fr. *guier* is used in the same sense; whence *guieour*, a guide, and O. E. *guyour*, "guide, captain;" Hearne.

Adelard of Westsex was kyng of the empire,
Of Noreis & Surreis, *guyour* of ilk schire.

R. Brunne, p. 6.

GY, *s.* A guide.

Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passit by
On the north cost, Guthrie was thar *gy*.

Wallace, ix. 682, MS.

Hisp. *guia*, id.

GY, *s.* "A rope," Gl. Antiq.; a guide rope, apparently a term used by Scottish seamen.

"The experienced seamen had let down with the chair another line, which, being attached to it, and held by the persons beneath, might serve, by way of *gy*,—to render its ascent in some measure steady and regular." Antiquary, i. 173, 174.

"Ca' hooly, sirs, as ye wad win an auld man's blessing!—mind there's naebody below now to haud the *gy*." *Ibid.*, p. 180.

Belg. *gy-touwen*, clew-lines, clew-garnets, q. *gytows* or ropes; *gy-en*, to muzzle a sail; Sw. *gig-tog*, pl. *gig-togen*, id., *gig-a*, to clew, i.e., to raise the sails, in order to their being furled.

The Fr. word may perhaps be traced to Isl. *eg*, *gae*, *gaa*, prospicio, attendo, curo, caveo; as Fr. *guid-er*, E. *guide*, are probably from *gaet-a*, curare, the dimin. of *gae*, or from *gaed*, *gied*, animus, mens, which comes from the same root. L. B. *guiare*, praecire, is formed in the same manner. V. Du Cange.

GY, *s.* A proper name; Guy, Earl of Warwick, so much celebrated in O. E. poems.

And yit gif this be not I,
I wait it is the spreit of *Gy*.

Interlude Droichis, Bonnatyne Poems, 173, st. 2.

This seems to have been a favourite idea with our poets. It is used by Dunbar.

The skoldirt skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag,
Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of *Gy*.
Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 16.

Lyndsay, also, when speaking of the means he used to divert James V., when a child, says:—

—Sumtyme lyke ane feind transfigurat,
And sumtyme lyke the grieslie gaist of *Guy*.
Complaint to the Kingis Grace.

[**GYAND**, *s.* A giant, Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 4.]

[**GYDER**, *s.* A pilot, a steersman, *ibid.* i. 183.]

GYDSCHIP, *s.* Guidance, management.

—"Waltir Scott of Braxhame knyght, with ane greite multitude of brokin mene, lychtit in his hienes gait, arayit in form of batale, tending to haue put handis to his persoune, & to haue ouerthrawn thame [his attendants], and drawin his grace to thar invlite *gydschip* and evill wais." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

[**GYFF**, *conj.* If, Barbour, i. 154.]

[GYFF, GIFF, *v. a.* May he give; as in "God gyff grace," Barbour, i. 34.]

GYLBOYES, *s. pl.* Portions of female dress.

"Twentie sevin pair of handis alias *gyilboyes* frunsit cordit with gold silver and divers cullouris of silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

This piece of female dress, apparently a kind of sleeves, has undoubtedly been denominated ludicrously; perhaps from Fr. *gualebout*, "a boyse-eup, or tosse-pot;" Cotgr.; i.e., toper, a drunkard; because from their fullness they often dipped themselves in liquids of which the wearer drank; or on account of their size were compared to a *Gyle-fat* or *gyle-bowie*, a tub for fermenting wort.

[GYIR CARLYNG, *s.* V. GYRE CARLING.]

GYIS, GYSS, *s.* 1. "A mask, or masquerade;" Lord Hailes.

He bad gallands ga graith a *gyis*,
And cast up gamountis in the skyis,

The last came out of France.

—Heilie Harlottis in hawtane wyis.

Come in with mony sindrie *gyis*,

Bot yet luche nevir Mahoune.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27.

2. A dance after some particular *mode* or *fashion*. It is so used by Henrysone as to admit of this signification.

Then came a trip of myce out of thair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dausand in a *gyss*,
And owe the lyon lansit twyss or thruss.

Evergreen, i. 189, st. 13.

According to the latter signification, the term is merely Teut. *ghyse*, Fr. *guise*, a mode, a fashion. As used in the former, it is from the same origin as *Gyard*, *q. v.*

[GYIT, *part. pa.* Guided. V. GY.]

GYPAT. Maitland Poems, p. 49. V. GILLOT.

[GY-KERL, *s.* A giant, Shet. V. GYRE-CARLING.]

GYLE-FAT, *s.* The vat used in brewing, for fermenting wort, S.

"Gif ane burges—deceis,—his heire sall haue—the best leid, with the mask-fatt, ane *gyle-fat*, ane barrell, ane gallon." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, st. 1.

"Perhaps from Dan. *gaer*, yest," Sibb. But there is not the least affinity. It is undoubtedly from Belg. *gyl*, new-boiled beer; Teut. *ghyl*, chylus, cremor cerevisiae, Kilian. This is probably from *ghyl-en*, bullire, fervere; as the beer has been recently boiled, before being put into the *gyle-fat*; or as being still in a state of fermentation.

This is called the *gyle*, Orkn. Thus they have a common phrase, *We'll have a tunned cog out of the gyle at Christmas*, i.e., "an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working."

A. Bor. the *gail* or *quile-dish*, the tun-dish; *gail-clear*, a tub for wort; the *gail*, or *quile-fat*, the vat in which the beer is wrought up. Ray's Coll., p. 29. E. *keelfat*, a cooler. In O. E. the first part of the term signified new ale. "*Gyle*, newe ale;" Prompt. Parv.

GYLE-HOUSE, *s.* A brew-house.

"Johne Rattray—being in the garden yearde, sneding tries on the north dyke, over against the coal

stall, for the *gyle-house*, Alexander Cuninghame—was immediately smitten with it to the ground," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 190.

GYLMIR. V. GIMMER.

[GYLT, *s.* V. GILT, *s.*]

[GYLT, *adj.* V. GILTY.]

GYM, *adj.* Neat, spruce, S. Johns. mentions this as an old word, but gives no example.

The payntit powne paysand with plumys *gym*,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 1.

Lye mentions C. B. *gwymyp*, pulcher. *Gimmy*, Sir J. Sinclair says, is still used in England. Observ., p. 102.

Owen traces C. B. *gwymyp*, pulcher, to *gwym*, sleek, glossy.

GYMMER (*g* soft), *adj.*

In May gois gentlewoman *gyimmer*,
In gardens grene thair grumes to glade.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 3.

Ramsay expl. this "court and enjoy." But it is unquestionably the compar. of *gim*, *gym*, neat, trim, a word common to S. and O. E. This Rudd. and Sibb. improperly view as the same with *Gymp*, *adj. q. v.*

To GYMP (*g* soft), *v. n.* "*He dare not gympe*, he dare not stir or talk freely," Rudd. S. B. But it denotes more than mere freedom of speech; being equivalent to gibe, taunt.

Rudd., not having observed that various words in Su.-G. beginning with *sk*, and in Germ. with *sch*, are in S. written and pron. with *g* soft or *j*, has mentioned this *v.* without giving a hint as to its origin. It is merely Isl. *skimp-a*, Su.-G. *skymf-a*, *skaemi-a*, Germ. *schimpf-en*, Belg. *schimp-en*, to scoff, to taunt. This is now generally pron. *Jamph*, *q. v.*

GYMP, GYMPE, JYMP, *s.* 1. A witty jest, a taunt, S. B. *knack*, synonym.

Tharfor gude freyndis, for ane *gympe* or ane bourd,
I pray you note me not at every worde.

Doug. Virgil, 5. 19.

2. A quirk, a subilty. This is one of the senses given by Rudd.

O man of law! lat be thy sutelté,
With wys *jympis*, and frawd is interkat.

Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

This word occurs, with very little variation, in most of the northern languages. Su.-G. *skymf*, ludibrium; Germ. *schimpf*, Belg. *schimp*, a jest, a cavil; that kind of jest that turns out to the reproach of the person against whom it is levelled. Isl. *skymf*, sport; also any jeering discourse. In the same language it assumes a form more nearly allied. This is *gempsne*, ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr., p. 86. Wachter informs us, that *schimpf* and *ernst* are opposed to each other; *ernst* in *schimpf keren*, to turn serious things into jest. Belg. *schimp-dicht* and *schimp-schrift*, a satire, a lampoon; *schamp-scheut*, a dry jest. This approaches more nearly to *Jamph*, *q. v.* for the derivation of the Goth. terms as used in this sense.

GYMP, GIMP, JIMP, *adj.* 1. Slender, slim, delicate, small, S,

There was also the preist and menstrale sle
Orpheus of Thrace, in syde rob harpand he,—
Now with *gynp* fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore poyntalis lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 187. 37.

O than bespak hir dochter deir,
She was baith *jimp* and sma:
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tow me ouer the wa.

Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, i. 48.

Rudd. renders it "neat, pretty, handsome." The last is the only term that has any connexion. But it is applicable only to that species of handsomeness which implies the idea of delicacy of form. Thus in an old song, ladies are said to be *jimp* and *sma*. *Jimp about the waist*, is a phrase used to denote an elegant and slender shape, S.

2. Short, scanty, too little, in whatever way; as to length, breadth, duration, &c. *Jimp measure*, measure that is under the proper standard, S. *scrimp*, *synon.* A piece of dress is said to be *jimp*, when it is too short or too narrow.

The latter seems in fact the primary sense; as the word is undoubtedly from Isl. Su.-G. *skam*, *skamt*, short, *skaemma*, *skaemt-a*, to shorten; in the same manner as *gynp*, *v.* and *s.*, are from *skymp-a*, *skymf*, &c.

To GYN, *v. n.* To be ensnared.

GYN, GENE, *s.* 1. An engine for war; pl. *gynnys*.

The gynour than delinerly
Gert bend the *gyn* in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt owt.
Barbour, xvii. 682, MS.

—Twa galais of *gene* had he
For til assege it be the se.
Wyntonon, viii. 33. 77.

Gynnys for crakys, great guns, artillery.

He gert engynys and cranys, ma,
And purwayit gret fyr alsua;
Spryngaldis, and schot, on ser maneris
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane:
Bot *gynnys for crakys* had be nane;
For in Scotland yeit than but wene
The use of thaim had nocht bene sene.

Barbour, xvii. 250, MS.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English. The Scots saw them first, in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III., A. 1327, used by the English army at Werdale in the county of Durham. V. CRAKYS.

Gyn is merely an abbrev. of Fr. *engin*, used to denote a military engine: and this from Lat. *ingen-ium*, which, as it primarily signified art, machination, came secondarily to denote a warlike engine, as being the effect of invention. In this sense it is used by Tertullian, de Pallio, c. 1, and commonly by the writers of the dark ages.

It seems to have been early abbreviated. *Et faen fer gynys en Valencia—per combatre*. Chron. Pet. IV., Reg. Arrogan., Lib. 3, c. 23, ap. Du Cange.

Gynnys is used for engines by R. of Glouc. *Gyn* was changed at length to *gun*. This seems the natural origin of the latter term. Accordingly, Hart, in his edit. of Bruce, A. 1620, instead of *gynnys for crakys*, substitutes *guns for cracks*.

The only circumstance that can cause the least hesitation as to this etymon of the modern term is, that

Goth. *gun*, Isl. *gunne*, denote warfare, battle; and *gunnar*, in Edda, is used for a battering ram, aries pugnax; G. Andr., p. 99. Germ. *gund*, bellum, a Francic and Vandalic word, according to Wachter. Hence *grandfane*, Fr. *goufanon*, vexillum militare, from *gund*, and *fane*, a standard. Wachter, however, deduces *gund* from A.-S. *guth*, id. although on grounds rather doubtful.

2. "The bolt or lock of a door, S." Rudd.

GYN, *s.* A chasm, a gap.

And thus his spreith he had vnto his lu,
And with ane quhine stane cloist has the *gyn*.
Doug. Virgil, 248. 25.

Rudd. is at a loss whether to view this as denoting the bolt or lock, or the door itself. But it is neither. The *quhine stane* seems to have been all the door that Cacus had. With this he filled up the mouth or opening of his cave, previously described as

Ane grisly den, and ane forworthin *gap*.
P. 247. 35.

A.-S. *gin*, hiatus, intercapedo, intervallum; Isl. *gina*, chasma nubium; from A.-S. *gin-an*, Isl. *gyn-a*, to gape, to yawn.

To GYN, *v. n.* To begin; *gynith*, begins.

O empti saile! quhare is the wynd suld blowe
Me to the port quhare *gyneth* all my game?
King's Quair, i. 17.

I dea for wo; me think thou *gynis* slepe.
Ibid., ii. 38.

V. GAN.

GYNEN, 3, p. pl.

At thilke tyme ay *gynen* folk to renewe.
King's Quair, iii. 46.

GYNNYNG, *s.* Beginning.

—Be his sturdy *gynnyng*
He gert thame all hawe swylyk dredyng,
That thare wes nane, durst neych hym nere,
Bot quha be name that callyd were.
Wyntonon, viii. 43. 123.

GYNKIE (*g* hard), *s.* A term of reproach applied to a woman; as, *She's a worthless Gynkie*, Ang.

A dimin. from Isl. *ginn-a*, decipere, allicere, seducere; or Belg. *ginnek-en*, to sneer?

It seems to be used in a less opprobrious sense in Fife, being expl. by a very intelligent correspondent there, "a light-headed, light-hearted, light-footed lassie; as, 'See how the *ginkie* gaes,' see how the maiden trips along."

This word signifies a giglet, Renfrews.

GYNOUR, *s.* Engineer, Barb. xvii. 681.

V. GYN.

GYPE (*g* hard), *s.* A silly person, a fool, Aberd., Mearns.

Isl. *geip-a*, exaggerare; effutire; *geip*, futilis exaggeratio; nugae.

[To GYPE, *v. n.* To stare in a silly or foolish manner; the prep. *about* is often combined: part. pr. *gypin'*, used also as an *adj.* in the sense of silly, foolish, Banffs.]

GYPIT, *adj.* Foolish, ibid.

I shed mysel' frae scorching sun,
To spin a verse o' mere;

Whiles in anger, whiles in fun,
A fickle *gypit* creature.
Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

GYPITNESS, s. Foolishness, *ibid.*

Daft gytiln thing! what *gypitness* is this?
Rairin yir love-tales wi' a hopefu' kiss!
Ibid., p. 119.

GYPE (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Keen, ardent in any operation, *Ettr. For.*

2. Very hungry, voracious, *ibid.*

GYPELIE, adv. Quickly and eagerly, nimbly, *ibid.*

"I striffit till thilke samem plesse as *gypelye* as I culde." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 42.

The latter is probably the primary sense; as the term seems allied to *Isl. gypa*, vorax, *G. Andr.*; *hians rostrum*, *Haldorson*. According to this signification, it may have been formed from *gapa*, hiare, *E. to gape*.

[To GYRD, *v. a.* and *n.* V. GIRD.]

[GYRDAND, *part. pr.* Dashing on and laying about him: sometimes the first meaning only, sometimes the second, and sometimes both, as in *Barbour*, ii. 417. V. *Skeat's Ed.*, and under GIRD.]

GYRE-CARLING (*g* hard), *s.* 1. "The Queen of Fairies, the great hag, Hecate, or mother-witch of the peasants." *Gl. Compl. S.*, p. 318.

—The propheceis of Rymour, Beid and Marling,
And of mony vther plesand history,
Of Reid Etin, and the *Gyre Carling*:
Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, *Ep. to Ja. V.*, p. 225.

—It is the spreit of Marling,
Or sum sche gaist or *gyrcarling*.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 18.
Leave Bogles, Brownies, *Gyre-carlings* and gaists.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

I question the propriety of the first appellation. The *Queen of Fairies* seems to have had attributes of a less terrific kind.

Superstitious females, in Fife, are anxious to spin off all the flax that is on their rocks, on the last night of the year; being persuaded that if they left any unspun, the *Gyre-carlin*, or as they also pronounce the word, the *Gy-carlin*, would carry it off before morning.

The word is pron. *Gay-carlin*, *Border*. The meaning of the last part of this designation is obvious. V. CARLIN.

The first syllable may be from *Isl. Germ. geir*, *Teut. ghier*, *Belg. gier*, a vulture; which seems to be denominated from its voracity: *Teut. ghier-en*, *Belg. gier-en*, *Alem. ger-en*, signifying appetite, to be earnestly desirous, to covet; and *Su.-G. gaer-a*, to eat, voraciously, whence *Gaeri* (*G. Andr.*) *Geri*, (*Mallet*, ii. 106), one of the wolves of *Odin*. The other is called *Freke* or *Freki*, as the former supposes, from *Lat. feroc*; the work allotted to them being to consume the bodies of the dead.

Ger, according to *Olaus*, denotes one who is greedy and voracious, as if he were inhabited by *Geri*, the wolf of the god *Odin*, which, as is feigned in the *Edda*, fed its lord with the flesh and blood of those who were slain in battle. *Lex. Run. vo. Ger*.

To this *Teut. ghier-wolf*, rendered by *Kilian*, *lycaon*, *heluo*, has an evident analogy; and *Belg. gier-wolf*, a ravenous wolf.

Or, *Gyre-carlin* may be allied to *Geira*, the name of one of the *Valkyriur*, or Fates of the Gothic nations, whose peculiar province seems to have been to decide the fate of battle. They received their name, according to *G. Andr.*, from *val*, slaughter, and *kior*, lots; being supposed to determine the death of men as it were by lot. But the last part of the name *Valkyriur* is rather from *Isl. kior-a*, *Su.-G. kor-a*, to chuse; because they were believed to be employed by *Odin* to select in battle those who should die, and to make victory incline to what side soever he pleased. The three destinies of greatest distinction, among the Northern nations, were *Urd*, the past, *Verandi*, the present, and *Sculde*, the future. V. *Mallet*, i. 103.

It merits observation, that as the Romans had three *Parcae*, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, there is a considerable analogy. For the first was supposed to preside over the birth, the second over the life, and the third over the death of each individual. V. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*, Lib. 2, c. 15. In this manner were the attributes and work of the One Supreme disguised and distributed, during the darkness of heathenism.

2. Used as equivalent to *E. hobgoblin*, scarecrow, *S. B.*

"Altho' you had seen her yoursell you wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a *gyr-carlen*, or to set her up amon' a curn air bear to fley awa' the rucks." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

"They said to me that knowis it, thair is not sa mekle a quicke thing as ane mouse may enter within that chalmer, the duiris and windois steikkitt, it is so close all aboute. Judge ye how ghaist and *gyre-carlingis* come in amonges thame." *E. of Huntlie's Death*, *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 490.

In like manner several other terms, originally denoting supernatural beings, are used to signify the imitations of them; as *doolie*, *bogle*, &c.

GYREFALCONS, GERFALCONS. This is the reading of *Houlate*, ii. 1, *MS.*, where it is *Eyre falcons*, *Pink. edit.*

Gyre Falcons, that gentillie in bewtye abondis,
War dere Duckis, and digne, to deme as efferd.
i. e., "precious leaders."

Germ. geirfalk, *id.* according to *Wachter*, is comp. of *geir*, a vulture, and *falke*, a falcon; because the vulture is the prey of this species of falcon; *ghier-valck*, *Kilian*.

GYREFU', adj. Fretful, ill-humoured, discontented; as, "a gyrefu' carlin," a peevish old woman, *Ayrs*.

Teut. ghier (*Isl. geir*), vultur. In the latter language *Geira* signifies *Bellona*. It seems probable that the epithet is formed from *Gyre* in *Gyre-carlin*.

[GYRE-LEUKIN, *adj.* Having an odd look, queer, ugly, foolish, impish, *Banffs.*]

GYRIE (*g* soft), *s.* A stratagem, circumvention, *Selkirks.*; evidently allied to *Ingyre*, *q. v.*

[GYRNAND, *part. pr.* V. To GIRN.]

[GYRNYNG, *s.* V. GIRNING.]

GYRS, s. Grass. V. GERS.

[GYRTH, *s.* Protection, sanctuary. V. GIRTH.]

[GYRTHIS, *s. pl.* Hoops. V. GIRD.]

To GYS, GYSE, *v. a.* To disguise; [to act as a gysar; part. pr. *gysin*, acting as a gysar; also used as a *s.*, Banffs.] V. GYIS.

GYSAR, GYSARD, *s.* 1. A harlequin; a term applied to those who disguise themselves about the time of the new year, *S. gysart*.

I saw no *gysars* all this yeir,
Bot— kirkmen cled lyk men of weir;
That never cummis in the queir;
Lyk ruffians is thair array.

Maitland Poems, p. 293.

Whan gloamin gray comes frae the east,
Through a' the *gysarts* venture;
In sarks an' paper helmets drest.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of *gysarts* are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummeries of the English. In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who introduced them was known, and became answerable for the behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers ensued." *Bannatyne Poems*, Note, p. 235.

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise, *S.*

"The third was an auld wizen'd haave-coloured carlen, a sad *gysard* indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls, some of whom wear masks, and others blacken their faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols that have some relation to the season, and asking money, or bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.

One circumstance in the procedure of the *Gysards* may appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly observed; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the Fairies, one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot appropriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great antiquity. A similar one prevailed in many of the cities of Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after the establishment of Christianity. We accordingly find that it was one of the canons enacted by the Council of Auxerre in Burgundy, A. 578, that no one should be permitted, on the calends of January, *vetula aut cervolo facere*. Some have understood these words of sacrificing a calf or deer. But they evidently signify to act the calf or buck, i.e., to counterfeit these animals. In a Homily ascribed to the celebrated Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, concerning the calends of January, it is said; "What wise man can believe that others are in their senses, who, acting the stag, wish to assume the appearance of wild beasts? Some are clothed in the skins of cattle, others have the heads of beasts, rejoicing if they can appear so much in a beastly form." An old Penitential prescribed three years penance for those who were chargeable with this offence. V. *Menage*, vo. *Biche*; Du Cange, vo. *Cervula*; Spanhem. *Hist. Christ.*, Sec. 6, p. 1133.

The singing of carols is also very ancient. The heathen Romans observed this custom during the Calends of January. Hence it was prohibited in some of the early canons of the Church, as a practice unbecoming Christians. Non observetis dies, qui dicuntur Aegyptiaci, aut Calendas Januarii, in quibus cantilenae quaedam, et commensationes, et ad invicem dona donan-

tur, quasi in principio anni boni fati augurio.—Si quis, Calendas Jannarii ritu Paganorum colere, vel aliquid plus novi facere propter annum novum, aut mensas cum lampadibus, vel eas in domibus praeeparare et per vicos et plateas cantores et choras ducere praesumpserit, anathema sit. V. *Rosin. Antiq.*, p. 29.

The Su.-G. term *Iulbock* has had a similar origin. It is a sport, in which young people, at the time of *Yule*, assume the skin and appearance of a ram, and thus run on those who oppose them. The word literally signifies the buck or stag of *Yule*. "It is this," says Ihre, "I believe, that foreign writers call *cervulus*, or in *cervulum se transformare*; as if old sports were profanely used during their solemnities."

On account of the excess to which the amusements used during this season were carried, Pacianus Barcilonensis wrote a book against them, which he entitled *Cervus or the Buck*. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, *Biblioth. Latin. Med. Aevi*.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. *disguise*. It is from Teut. *guyse*, a scoff, sauna, irrisio; *guyse setten*, to make mouths, to put on a fool's face, illudero alicui ore distorto vel alio quovis saunae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, *s.* 1. Mode, fashion; *E. guise*.

"This gouked *gyse* was begun by our haillie, to shew his love to the good cause." *Spalding*, ii. 231.

[2. A performance; also, in a more general sense, a frolic, a merry-making, Clydes., Banffs.]

To GYSEN. V. GEIZE.

GYST, *s.* Apparently, a written account of a transaction.

"As the *gyst* maid tharupoun bair." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

L. B. *gest-a*, historia de rebus *gestis*. Carpentier. O. Fr. *gestes*, gesta, facinora, egragia facta, &c., *Dict. Trev.*

[To GYTE, *v. a.* To set sheaves on end singly, Banffs. V. GAIT.]

GYTE, *adj.* 1. Deprived of reason, demented. *To gang gite*, to act extravagantly, in whatever way, whether from anger or joy; to act as in a delirium, *S.*; *lite*, *S. B.* synonym.

The man's *gane gyte*! Dear Symon, welcome here;—
What wad ye, Glaud, with a' this haste and din?
Ye never let a body sit to spin.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

"He next, looking joyously round, laid a grasp on his wig, which he perhaps would have sent after the beaver, had not Edie stopped his hand exclaiming—'He's *gawn gyte*—mind Caxon's no here to repair the damage.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 294, i.e., "going distracted."

"But what between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, here and in London, the gudeman's *gane clean gyte*, I think." *Heart of Mid Lothian*, ii. 302.

2. To be enraged, *S.*

3. "To be outrageously set on a thing, giddy," *Gl. Picken*, *S. O.*

The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte,
The mair I think the jad *gangs gyte*.

Picken's Poems, i. 125.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaet-ast*, Su.-G. *gued-as*, lactari, from *gied*, the mind, a term sometimes used to denote cheerfulness; *gae*, gaudium.

[4. Used as a *s.*, a fool, a silly person.]

[GYTIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, demented, Banffs.]

GYTE, *s.* Rendered "a goat," S. B.

He squell'd to her, like a young *gyte*,
But wadna mird to gang
Back a' that day.

Christmas Baing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

Here it might be meant by the author in the sense of *child*, *Geyt* or *gyte* being thus used, S. B. V. GET.

GYTE, GYTELING, *s.* Applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child; as, "a noisy *gyte*," Ang., Fife.

Isl. *gyt*, pres. of *giot-a*, partum eniti, parere. V. GET.

GYTHORN, *s.* A guitar.

The croude, and the monycordis, the *gythornis* gay.—
Houlate, iii. 10.

The harpis and the *gythornis* playis attanis.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 54.

Githara is the only word used by Maffei, which Doug. explains as denoting both *harps* and *gythornis*. The guitar, indeed, is merely a species of harp.

Chaucer, *giterne*; Fr. *giterne*, *guitarre*, evidently formed from *cithara*. V. CITHARISTS.

GYTLIN, *adj.* Expl. "belonging to the fields, rural," Gl. Buchan.

Daft *gytlin* thing! what gypitness is this?
Rairin yir love-tales wi' a hopefu' kiss!
Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.