

2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind; as, "Cum in by, and tak a *gloss*," Loth. V. GLOSE.

GLOSSINS, *s. pl.* Flushings in the face, Teviotd.

Isl. *gloss*, *glossi*, flamma, *gloss-a*, flagrare, flammæ emittere. This origin is confirmed by the language of the prophet, Isa. xiii. 8. "Their faces shall be as flames;" and chap. iii. 24. "There shall be *burning* instead of beauty."

GLOSS, *s.*

The hardynt hors fast on the gret est raid;
The redt ar rayss quhen sperys in sendyr glaid,
Duschyt in *gloss*, dewyt with speris dynt.
Fra forgyt steyll the fyr flew out but stynt.

Wallace, x. 284, MS.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1648, and 1673.

The fierd then rose when speare in sunder glade:
Duschid in *drosse duntid* with speares dint.

In edit. 1753, it is changed to *glass*.

The meaning of *gloss* must be left undetermined, unless we view it as the same word pron. *Glush*, *q. v.* It may be read *glosch*, as the contraction used in MS. frequently occurs for *sch*.

The meaning may thus be; "The noise that was raised, when spears were broken into shivers, blended with that of the stroke of spears, *deaved* or stunned the ear."

To GLOTTEN, *v. n.* 1. To thaw gently, Loth., Roxb.

2. A river is said to be *glottenit*, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface, Roxb.

GLOTTEN, GLOTTENIN, *s.* 1. A partial thaw, in consequence of which the water begins to appear on the ice, *ibid.*

It properly denotes the action of the sun on the ground, when after, or during the continuance of, a frost, it mollifies the surface, but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said, *There was only a glottenin the day.* Sometimes pron. *Gloutenin*, Roxb.

2. A river is said to have got a *glottenin*, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.

Su.-G. *glopp*, *pluvia copiosa nive mixta*?

As it immediately refers to the effect of heat, and particularly of the solar rays, it may be allied to Alem. *gluot*, Su.-G. Belg. *gloed*, a live coal, Su.-G. *gloedande*, ardens, glowing, from *glo-a*, to shine, to burn. Thus the phrase seems merely equivalent to that, "There was only a *glowing* to-day;" i.e., not a proper dissolution of the frost.

Some might prefer deducing this term from Isl. *glaeta*, humor.

To GLOUM, GLOOM, *v. n.* To frown, to look sour, to knit the brows, S.

"Sche *gloumed* both at the Messinger, and at the request, and scarselie wald give a gude word, or blyth countenance to any that sche knew earnest favorars of the Erle of Murray." Knox's Hist., p. 321.

To be *glum*, Lincolns. *frontem contrahere*, to frown, Skinner; *gloom*, A. Bor. *id.*

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This seems only a secondary sense of the O. E. *v.* used by Spenser, and also by S. writers, as denoting the obscurity of the sky.

"Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England, which long has been *glooming*, that all the skill of the Archbishop's brain will have much ado to calm, before a thunderbolt break on his own pate." Baillie's Lett., i. 91.

Lye and Johns. rather oddly refer to A.-S. *glomung*, *crepusculum*. A more natural cognate is Germ. *glum*, turbidus; to this corresponds Su.-G. *gluammig*, qui faciem subnridam habet.

It may be observed, however, that *glome* was used in the same sense as our word, as early as the reign of Henry VIII.

"I *glome*, I loke vnder the browes, or make a louryng countenance. Je rechigne. It is a savor [sour] wyfe, she is ever *gloming*." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 250, a.

GLOUM, GLOWME, GLOOM, *s.* A frown, [a sulky look; *pl. glooms, gloums*, the sulks, a sulky state, Clydes.]

But sick a *gloom* en ae brow-head,
Grant I ne'er see agane.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 16.

"Nowe God's *glowmes*, like Boanerges, sonnes of thunder, armed with fierie furie, make heart and soule to melt." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 4.

This occurs in O. E. For Palsgrave mentions "*glumme*, a sower loke;" Fol. 36, b. *Gloming* also signifies "sulky, gloomy looks;" Gammer Gurton's Needle. V. Notes, Dodsley's Coll., xii. 378.

GLOUMER, *s.* One who has a downcast frowning look, Clydes.

To GLOUR, GLOWR, *v. n.* To look intently or watchfully, to stare; S. *Gloar*, Westmorel. *id.*

He girnt, he *glourt*, he gapt as he war weid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77.

He *glouris* evln as he war agast,
Or feild for ane gaist.

V. HABOUND.

Lyndsay S. P. R., ii. 23.

Belg. *gluur-en*, to peep, to peer. Teut. *gluyer-en*, to look askint. This sense is retained in E. *gloar*. Isl. *glor-a*, lippè prospicere. The common origin is Su.-G. *glō*, *attentis oculis videre*,

To GLOUR out, *v. a.* To *glour out the een*; to dazzle the sight by constant gazing, S.

"They followed him ay till he was caught up into glory, and there the poor men stood gazing and *glouring out* their cynn, to be hold the place where he ascended." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 7.

GLOUR, *s.* 1. A broad stare, S.

What shall I say of our three brigadecers,
But that they are incapab of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave wouid fright a coward!

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 22.

2. Sometimes used for the power of vision in general. *Gleg o' the glour*, sharp-sighted, S.

GLOURER, GLOURIE, *s.* A starrer, S.

[GLOURIKS, *s. pl.* The eyes, Shet.]

[GLOURIN, GLOURAN, *adj.* Staring, having large staring eyes;—staring with a vacant, silly look, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GLOURSIT, *adj.* Haggard, pale, wan, Shet.]

GLOUSHTEROICH, *s.* The offals of soup, Ayr.

GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSTEROICH, GLOUSTERIN, *part. adj.* Boisterous. The phrase, a *glousterin day*, denotes that unequal state of the weather, in consequence of which it sometimes rains, and at other times blows, Perth. In Tweedd. it is applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind; pron. also *Glysterie, Glysterin'*. When there is some appearance of a fall of snow, the term *Gloushteroich* is applied to the weather, Ayr.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* "To pout;" Sir J. John Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 85.

This seems S. B. Can it be corr. from GLOPPE? q. v. Dr. Johns. justly observes, that this word is still used in Scotland. It is common in Fife and Perth., pron. q. *gloot*.

The northern term which makes the greatest approximation is Isl. *glott-a*, indignanter subridere, whence *glott*, risus malignus at suppressus, subrius indignantis; Haldorson.

GLOY, *s.* 1. Straw. "In the North of Scotland they stripe off the withered blades from the straw, and this they call *gloy*, with which they thatch houses or make ropes;" Rudd.

—The chymnis calendare,
Quhais ruffis laithly ful rouch thekit war
Wyth stra or *gloy* by Romulus the wycht.
Culmus, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 267. 3.

2. This word in Orkney is understood differently; being expl. "Straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves, it would seem], only the oats being taken off."

3. A hasty thrashing, so as only to beat out the best grains, Clydes.

To these may be added C. B. *cloig*, helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching; Owen.

Fr. *gluy*, straw; Fland. Holl. *gluyc, ghebuyc*, fascis stramentorum, stramen arundinaceum. I suspect that Tent. *klye, kleyc*, Su.-G. *kli*, Franc. *cliuva*, Germ. *kley, kleu*, furfur, bran, are radically the same with *gloy*. Hence,

To GLOY, *v. a.* To give grain a rough thrashing, Loth.; now almost obsolete.

GLOYD, *s.* An old horse, Mearns., Banffs.; the same with *Glyde*. This term is used only by old people.

—Seldom hae I felt the loss
O' *gloyd* or cow, ouse, goat or yowe.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

Than into Leith I rade straight-way,
Put in my *gloyd* where he gat hay. *Ibid.*, p. 56.

Shall we view it as an oblique use of Gael. *gleoig*, a sloven, from the slow motion of a horse of this description.

GLU, *s.* A glove, S. B. *Glur*, Wynt.

—Hawand thare-on of gold a crowne,
And *gluwys* on hys handis twa.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 443.

Goth. *gloa*, Isl. *glofe*, anc. *klofe*, id. This G. Andr. derives from *klufwa*, to cleave, because of the division of the fingers.

[GLUD, *s.* A glow of heat, Shet. Isl. *glöd*, id.]

To GLUDDER (pron. *gluther*), *v. n.*

Thir syllie freyrs with wyfis weil can *gludder*;
And tell them tales, and halie mennis lyvis.
Richt wounder weil thaj pleisit all the wyvis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 66.

This Mr. Pink. renders, to chat. But the sense in which it is now used, is to do any dirty work, or any work in a dirty manner; S. B. V. GLOIT. Here it seems to signify, to carry on in a facetious, but low and cajoling style. I cannot think that it has any affinity to Isl. *glott*, species sarcasmi, *glotte*, subrideo; Ol. Lex. Run.

Isl. *glutr-a* signifies, prodigere, dilapidare, to play the prodigal; *glut*, vita dissoluta; 2 prodigalitas.

GLUDDER, *s.* The sound caused by a body falling among mire, Ayr.

"As he was coming proudly along,—his foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a *gludder*, at which all the thoughtless innocents on the Earl of Angus' stair set up a loud shout of triumphant laughter." R. Gilhaize, i. 8.

To GLUDDER, *v. n.* To swallow one's food in a disgusting manner, Ayr.

C. B. *gluth* denotes a glutton.

GLUDDERY, GLOITTRY, *adj.* 1. That kind of work is thus denominated, which is not only wet, but unctuous or slippery to the touch. Thus the work of tanning leather would receive this designation, S. B.

[2. Unsettled rainy appearance of the sky Shet.]

Alem. *glidir*, lubricum, Schilter. A.-S. *glid*.

GLUFF, *adj.* To look *gluff*, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence, Dumfr.

Isl. *gliup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo; whence *gli upn-a, glupn-a*, vultum demittere, tristari; animum despondere.

To GLUFF, *v. a.* To affright, Orkn.

Isl. *glop-r* signifies stultus, fatuus, *glapp-r*, id. The *v. Gluff* may be allied; as fear produces a temporary fatuity. Or we may view it as radically allied to *gliupn-a, glupn-a*, animum demittere. V. GLIFF, *v.*

[GLUFFED, *part. adj.* Made to start back from sudden fright, Shet.]

[GLUFFIS, *s.* A boisterous, brawling person, a frightful appearance, Shet.]

GLUFF o' heat. V. GLIFF, *s.*

GLUFF, *s.* A glove.

"Ane twa handit sword with ane *gluff* or plait, the price iij lb." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.*

To GLUFF, *v. n.* V. GLIFF.

To GLUGGER, *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat in swallowing any liquid, Teviotd.

Gael. *glug*, the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel.

GLUGGERY, *adj.* Flabby, flaccid; applied to young and soft animal food, as veal, Ang.

[GLUGS, *s.* Oatmeal stirred in cold water, and consistent as porridge, Shet. V. GLOAGS and GLOGGO.]

GLUM, *adj.* Gloomy, dejected, S. "*Glum*, gloomy, sullen, Norf." *Grose.* [V. under *Gloom* in *Etymol. Dicts. Wedgwood, Skeat.*]

"Ou, dear Monkbarne, what's the use of making a wark? 'I make no wark, as you call it, woman.' 'But what's the use o' looking sae *glum*—about a pickle banes?'" *Antiquary, i. 191.* V. GLOUM, *v.*

GLUMCH, *s., adj., and v.* V. GLUMSH.

To GLUMP, GLUMPH, *v. n.* To look gloomy, unhappy, or discontented, Loth., *Aberd.* V. GLUNSH.

Aft fidgin wi' a dourlike grane,
Glumpin wi' a sour disdain,—
She wi' a youl began to mourn.

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

GLUMP, GLUMPH, *s.* A sour or morose person, *Buchan. Gall.* *Glumph, Ayr.*

Black be his fa', whase mesgre face
Maun shaw his saul a dronnin bass,
A peevish girin *glump*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 131.

"*Glump*, a sulky fool;" *Gall. Encycl.*

GLUMPIE, GLUMPIEH, *adj.* Sour-looking, morose, Loth., *Fife.*

"*Glumping*, sullen, or sour-looking. *Exm.*" *Grose.*

GLUMPS, *s. pl.* *In the glumps*, in a gloomy state, out of humour, *ibid.*

Probably allied, notwithstanding the necessity of supposing a transposition of letters, to *Isl. glupn-a, glumpn-a, tristari, animo despondere, Haldorson*; as denoting that dissatisfied look which indicates depression of mind.

[To GLUMPSE, *v. n.* To turn suddenly and rudely upon one with a rough reply, *Shet.*]

[GLUMSE, *s.* A gruff way of speaking, a snap, *Shet.*]

To GLUMSH, GLUMCH, *v. n.* 1. To pout, to be in a state approximated to that of crying, *Fife*; [to be in low spirits, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

In Fife it has a different sense from the *v. Glunsh*, also used; as the latter merely conveys the idea of looking sour, discontented, or displeased.

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gaung to *glunch* an' gloom.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 45.

[2. To be sulky, surly, ill-tempered, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[GLUMSH, GLUMCH, *s.* 1. Lowness of spirits, melancholy, *Banffs.*

2. Sulky, surly mood or temper, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[GLUMSH, GLUMSHIE, *adj.* 1. In low spirits, *ibid.*

2. Sulky, surly, ill-tempered, *ibid.*]

[GLUMSHIN, GLUMCHAN, *part. and s.* 1. Lowness of spirits, *ibid.*

2. The act of showing a sulky, surly temper, *ibid.*]

GLUNDERIN, *part. adj.* Glaring; applied to any thing very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, *Roxb., Loth.*

Isl. glindr-a, nitescere.

GLUNDIE, *adj.* Sullen, *Lanarks.*

This *adj.* ought perhaps to be viewed as having a common fountain with the following noun, although the latter has greater latitude of signification.

GLUNDIE, *s.* A stupid person, *Ayrs., Perth., Mearns*; given as equivalent to *S. Gomrell.*

"*Glundie*, an inactive person, a fool;" *Gl. Picken.*

O. Fr. goalon is a provincial term, denoting a sloven; *Cotgr. Isl. glindr-a, confundere, turbare.* But it may be allied to *Belg. klont*, a mass, whence *klintie*, a little mass; as we say of a dull or inactive person that he is "a heavy lump."

2. Expl. "a fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all;" *Gall. Encycl.*

3. Also rendered "a ploughridder;" *ibid.* This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c., from the coulter.

GLUNIMIE, *s.*

Upon a time, no matter where,
Some *Glunimies* met at a fair,
As deft and tight as ever wore
A durk, a targe, and a claymore.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

In Mearns, I am informed, *Glunimie*, or *Glunimae*, is given as a fondling name to a cow.

This seems to be originally the same with *Glunyjeman*, *q. v.*

GLUNNER, *s.* "An ignorant sour-tempered fellow;" *Gall. Encycl.* This is apparently formed from *Glundie*.

To GLUNSH, *v. n.* 1. To look sour, to pout, *S.*

But when ane's of his merit conscious,
He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that *glunshes*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 361.

Does ony great man *glunch* an' gloom?
Speak out, an' never fash your thumb.

Burns, iii. 20.

This may have the same origin with *gloum*; if not allied to *Isl. glenska, cavillatio.*

Haldorson expl. Isl. *glenska*, jocus mordax; q. a biting or sarcastical joke.

2. To be in a dogged humour, Roxb.

To **GLUNCH** and **GLOUM**, *v. n.* To look doggedly, S.

GLUNSH, *s.* 1. A frown, a look expressing displeasure or prohibition, S.

May gravels round his blather wrench,
Wha twists his gruntle wi' a *glunch*
O' sour disdain!

Burns, iii. 17. V. GRUNTLE.

2. A fit of doggedness, Roxb.

GLUNSH, **GLUNCH**, *adj.* Having a sour or discontented look, Loth., South of S.

"But what's the use o' looking sae glum and *glunch* about a pickle banes?" *Antiquary*, i. 191.

GLUNSHOCK, *s.* A sour fellow, one who has a morose look.

—Glowrand, gapeand fule, thou art begyld;
Thou art but *Glunshock* with the giltit lipps,
That for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 7.

GLUNSHYE, **GLUNCHYE**, *adj.* 1. Morose, in bad humour, Selkirks.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I—baid na langer to haigel." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

2. Dogged, Roxb.

"Heiryne that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I airghit at keuillyng with hir in that thraward paughty moode." *Ibid.*, ii. 41.

To **GLUNT**, *v. n.* To emit sparks, Ang., *brund*, synonym. V. **GLENT**.

To **GLUNT**, *v. n.* To pout, to look sour, Perth., Fife. In Fife it is used with greater emphasis than *Glout*. To *glunt* at one, to look at one with displeasure, Roxb., Fife.

It is asserted, indeed, that, in the dialect of the latter county, there is a shade of distinction as to signification, not only between *Glout* and *Glunt*, but between *Glunt* and *Glumsh*, and also between *Glumsh* and *Glunsh*. To *Glunt* is not only to look sour, but to express dissatisfaction in a *whenging* or whining tone. To *Glumsh* is not only to look sour, or even to whine, but to exhibit the appearance of one who is about to cry. For the difference between the last-mentioned term and *Glunsh*, V. **GLUMSH**.

Isl. *glett* and *glettini* signify irritatio, *glett-az*, irritare, lacerare, and *glott*, risus malignus. The letter *n*, it is well known to philologists, is frequently inserted, especially when a word passes from one language into another.

GLUNTER, *s.* One who has a morose or sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *s.* A sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *klonte*, globus, massa; *g* and *k* being often interchanged. Hence, says Ihre, quod vel obesum, vel alias prae more est, *klunsig*, appellare solemus.

GLUNTIE, *s.* An emaciated woman, *ibid.*

GLUNTOCH, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb.; evidently from the same origin with *Glundie*.

GLUNYIE-MAN, *s.* A rough unpolished boorish-looking man; a term generally applied to a Highlander, Banffs.

GLUPE, *s.* A great chasm or cavern, Caithn.

"Near the top of the rock, and on that which faces the Orkneys, there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neighbouring inhabitants, the *Glupe*) stretching all around perpendicularly down, till its dusky bottom comes on a level with the sea, with whose waves it holds communication, by an opening at the base of the intervening rock." *P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc.*, viii. 150. V. also p. 165.

This may be merely a corruption of E. *gulf*, Teut. *golpe*, vortex, vorago. It seems, however, nearly allied to Isl. *gluif-r*, fluminum inter montium et rupium confragosa et praecipitia decursus, vel ipse hiatus, per quem precipitantur flumina; *Verel. Ind.*

Another Isl. term not only corresponds exactly in signification, but exhibits nearly the same form. This is *glayp-r*. *Ogorleg fjalla glaypr*; *Damascen.*, p. 148. Fissura et hiatus montium.

[To **GLUSH**, *v. a.* To devour, to gobble, Shet.]

GLUSH, *s.* Any thing in the state of a pulp; particularly applied to snow, when beginning to melt, S.

GLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The road's awfu' *glushie*," Ang.; synonym. *Slushie*, S.

GLUTHER, *s.* 1. A rising or filling of the throat, a guggling sound in it, as of one drowning; caused by grief, or otherwise preventing distinct articulation; as, "A *gluther* eam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking," Roxb.; *Guller*, synonym.

"At length he gae a great *gluther*, like a man drowning, and fell down wi' sik a dunt he gart a' the moss shake again." *Perils of Man*, ii. 262. V. **GLUDDER**, *s.*

2. The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, S.

To **GLUTHER**, *v. n.* 1. To be affected in the way described above, to make a noise in the throat as a person drowning, *ibid.*

A.-S. *gelodr*, pars quaedam corporis circa thoracem.

2. To swallow food voraciously and ungracefully, so as to make a noise with the throat, S.; synonym. *Slubber*. V. **GLUDDER**, *v.*

In this sense it approaches nearly to O. Fr. *gloutoyer*, manger goulument; Lat. *glutire*.

GLUTS, *s. pl.* 1. Two wedges used in *tempering* the plough. The end of the beam being moveable in the *stilt* into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it, Clydes.

2. The same name is given to the wedges used in tightening the *hooding* of a flail, *ibid.*

GLUTTRE', *s.* Gluttony.

In their bráwnys sene slaid the sleuthfull sliap,
Throoch full *gluttré* in swarrit slappyt lik swyn;
Thar chyftayne than was gret Baachus off wyn.
Wallace, vii. 350, MS.

[GLUVABANE, *s.* A bone between the joints of the thigh-bone, *Shet.*; *Isl.* *klof*, *id.*]

GLYDE, *s.* A sort of road; or perhaps more properly an opening, *Aberd.*

—O'er a knabblick stane,
He rumbl'd down a rainmage *glyde*,
And peel'd the gardy-bane
O' him that day.

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

This is perhaps originally the same with *E. glade*, an opening in a wood, which *Screnius* traces to *Isl. hlád*, *platea*, or *gleid-r*, *expansus*.

GLYDE, *s.* 1. An old horse, *Aberd.*

Gloyd, *id.*, *Mearns*, *Banffs.* V. *GLOYD*.

[2. A person of a disagreeable temper, *Banffs.*]

GLIDE-AVER, *s.* An old horse or mare, *South of S.*

"If ye corn an auld *glide-aver* weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." *Hogg's Brownie*, &c., ii. 202. V. *GLEYD*, *GLIDE*.

GLYSSORT, *s. pl.* *Grilses*, young salmon.

"In another part of A. a like rental is given up in the Latin tongue soon after the year 1561; in which besides 37 barrels of salmon, are contained likewise 2 barrels of *Glyssort* [*Grilses*, *f.*] *i.e.*, young salmon." *Hist. of Abbays*, &c. *Keith's Hist.*, App. p. 183. I see no ground for any other conjecture.

GNAFF, *s.* Any small or stunted object, *Loth.* *Neffit*, *nyeffit*, *q. v.*, is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons.

"Atweel Jean ye'se no want an oranger, aye twa. What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of *gnaffs*, my woman?" *Saxon and Gael*, i. 120.

Isl. gnaf-er, *prominet*, *gnoef*, *nasus prominens*; *q. any small object that juts out.*

To GNAP, *v. n.* To chirp as a grasshopper.

The greshoppers amangis the vergers *gnappit*.
Palice of Honour, *Proh.*, st. 5.

Teut. knapp-en, *crepitare*; *Su.-G. gny*, *susurrus*; *Germ. kny*, *mutire*.

To GNAP, *GNYP*, *v. a.* To eat, properly to gnaw, *Aberd.*

— Guid scuds she maks,
At three bawbees the chappin,
An' disna spare her cheese an cakes
To had our teeth a *gnappin*,
Fu' crump, that night.

V. *GNYP*. *Cock's Simple Strains*, p. 119.

GNAP, *s.* A bite, a mouthful, *S. B.*; [a morsel of anything eatable, *Banffs. Gl.*]

I was sent to them with their small disjune:
And when I saw their piece was but a *gnap*,
Thought with mysell of mending their mishap.
Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

[GNAP-THE-WEEN, *s.* Cakes baked very thin; any kind of very light bread, *Banffs.*]

[GNAP, *adj.* Hungry, with good appetite, *Clydes.*, *Banffs.*]

GNAPING, *part. pr.*

She pleads a promise, and 'tis very true;
But he had naithing but a jamphing view:
But she in *gnaping* earnest takes it a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

The term is perhaps used metaph., from the eagerness of a hungry person in eating.

To GNAP, *v. n.* 1. "To attempt;" *Gl. Shirr. S. B.*

But keep me frae your travel'd birds,
Wha—only ken to *gnap* at words,
And that P stands for pye.

Shirref's Poems, p. 293.

It appears properly to signify, to pronounce after the English mode; as *synon.* with *Knap*, *q. v.* Now, as *Knap*, used in this sense, seems merely the *E. v.* signifying to bite, to break short, used in a secondary or metaph. way; it would appear that this is also the case as to *Gnap*, which in like manner primarily signifies to eat or bite, and the *s. gnap* a bite.

2. To bite at, to gnaw.

"In the nethermost [window] the Earle of Morton was standing *gnapping* on his staffe end, and the king & Monsieur d'Obignie above," &c. *Melville's MS.*, p. 55.

[3. With prep. *at*, used as a *v. a.* To taunt, to find fault with; as, "He's aye *gnappin at* somebody." *Gnappin'*, the *part. pr.*, is also used as a *s.*, meaning giving to fault-finding; *Banffs. Gl.*]

GNAP, *s.* The act of speaking after the English manner, the act of clipping words, *S. B.*

Speak my ain leed, 'tis guid auld Scots I mean,
Your Soudland *gnaps* I count not worth a preen;
We've words a fouth, we well can ca' eur ain,
Tho' frae them now my bairns sair refrain.

Ross's Helenore, *Invocation*.

GNARR, *s.* A hard knot in wood, *S. Chaucer*, *id.*

Teut. knorre, *tuber*, *nodus*. *Wachter* views this as formed from *knoll*, *tuber*, by a change common with the Germans, of *l* into *r*.

[GNASHIEKS, *s.* The red Bear-berry, a plant, *Banffs.*; *Arctostaphylus Uva-ursi*, *Spr.*]

To GNAT, *v. a.* 1. To gnaw, *Ang.*

2. To gash, to grind the teeth, *Ang.*

This, notwithstanding the difference of termination, may be from the same root with the other Northern terms used in the same sense: *A.-S. gnag-an*, *Su.-G. gnag-a*, *Isl. nag-a*, *Alem. chneg-an*, *Belg. gnagh-en*, *knagh-en*, *Germ. nag-en*. *Isl. knot-a*, however, signifies to pluck, *vellico*, *G. Andr.*, and *gnoed-er* is nearly allied to the word in sense 2. *Stridet*, *pret. gnadde*.

Lancash. knatter, to gnaw, (*Gl. T. Bobbins*), seems to be a *dimin.* from *gnat*.

GNAT, *s.* A bite, a snap, *Ang.*

GNAW, s. A slight, partial thaw, Aberd.; perhaps a metaph. use of the term, as signifying to nibble, *q.* only a nibbling at the frost.

GNECK, s. A notch, as in a stick, Moray.
Su.-G. *nocka*, crena, incisura.

[To **GNECK, v. a.** To cut notches; *part. pr.* *gneckan*, *gneckin*, used also as an *s.*, meaning the act of cutting notches; *part. pt.* *gneckit*, used also as an *adj.*, cut into notches, notched. Banffs.]

GNEEP, GNEIP, s. A foolish fellow, a booby, a ninny; as *Ye blind gneep*, Aberd.

This term being very frequently conjoined with the epithet *blind*, it seems probable that it originally denoted some imperfection in the organ of sight, or some act indicating indistinctness of vision, like the phrase, *blind stymie*. V. **STYME, v.** Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *gnap-a*, in altum se elevare et introspicere, Verel.; intentus intueri, also inhiare, Haldorson. Verel. translates *gnip-a* by Sw. *koxa*, which corresponds exactly with our cognate term *keek*. According to this view, the primary idea suggested by this word, is that of a peeping, peering fellow, who has of course a very awkward appearance, and may be in danger of passing for a fool.

[**GNEGUM, s.** 1. A tricky disposition, Banffs. V. **GNEIGIE.**

2. A hot, fiery flavour, generally applied to eatables, *ibid.*]

GNEIGIE, adj. Sharp-witted, Moray.

Auld farran and *gneigie* was he, ay,
As travelt folk are wont to be.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 302.

Apparently the same with **KNACKY, q. v.**

To **GNEISLE, GNISSLE, v. a.** To gnaw, Aberd.

Su.-G. *gnisl-a*, stridere, stridulum sonare. This I have traces to Isl. *gnyst-a*, *nyst-a*, *id.* The root would seem to be *gny-a*, fricare.

[**GNEUT, s.** A stupid person, Banffs.]

GNEW, pret. of the v. to Gnaw.

—Wi' the grips he was baith black and blue,
At last in twa the dowie raips he *gnew*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

GNIB, adj. 1. Ready, quick, clever in motion or action, S. B.; *synon. glib.*

Says a *gnib* elf; As an auld carl was sitting
Among his bags, and loosing ilka knitting,
To air his rusty coin, I loot a claught,
And took a hundred dollars at a fraught.

V. **RAUGHT, s.** *Ross's Helenore*, p. 64.

An' wi' mischief he was *sae gnib*
To get his ill intent,
He howk'd the goud which he himsell
Had yerded in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

It is often used in a similar sense, to denote too much dexterity in laying hold of the property of another, E. *light-fingered*.

[2. Sharp in demanding one's own, Banffs.]

3. Short-tempered. *ibid.*]

Su.-G. *knappe* corresponds in signification, citus, velox. Hence *knapphaendig*, qui manu promptus est; *knapp-a*, tenacem esse; Dan. *knibe*, arcte tenere, sive prehendere.

[**GNIBBICH, adj.** 1. Curt in manner, Banffs.

2. Not inclined to be liberal, *ibid.*]

[**GNIBBICH, s.** A little person, with sharp features and curt manners; stinginess of manner is also implied, *ibid.*]

To **GNIDGE, v. a.** 1. To press, to squeeze, S. One is said to *gnidge* another, when he presses him down with his knees, S. B.

An' Aeacus my gutcher was,
Wha now in hell sits jidge,
Whare a fun-stane does Sisyphus
Down to the yerd sair *gnidge*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

Fun-stane, whin-stone. V. **QUHIN.**

This seems to be a very ancient word. Sibb. derives it from E. *knead*. But although this may be from the same root, there are many other terms more nearly allied; Su.-G. *knog-a*, to strive with fists and knees; Isl. *knos-a*, *knos-a*, to thrust, to push; Teut. *knuds-en*, to beat, to knock; Belg. *knutsch-en*, *id.* Isl. *hny-a*, *kny-a*, trudere.

2. To *gnidge aff*, to rub off, to peel by rubbing, S. B.

With beetles we're set to the drubbing o't,
And then frae our fingers to *gnidge aff* the hide,
With the wearisome wark of the rubbing o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Sw. *gnid-a*, to rub; Seren. *gnugga*, *id.* Wideg. V. **KNUSE.**

[**GNIDGE, s.** A squeeze; a nudge, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**GNIDGEAN, GNIDGIN, s.** Squeezing, a continuance of squeezing, Banffs.]

To **GNIP, GNYP, GNAP, v. a.** 1. To crop, to gnaw.

Hers first I saw, apoun the plesand grene,
Ane fatal takin, four hors quhite as snaw,
Gnyppand greissis the large feildis on raw.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 30.

Hir feirs steid studs stamping reddy ellis,
Gnyppand the fomy goldin bit gingling.
Ibid., 104. 27.

Rudd. derives this from A.-S. *gnyp-an*, stridere. But there is no such word; it is *gnyp-an*. Sibb. refers to Teut. *knabbel-en*, morsitare, frendere. But it is more nearly allied to *knapp-en*, mandere, Germ. *kneiff-en*, *kneipp-en*, vellere, vellicare; Isl. *knypp-a*, vellere, secare; Su.-G. *knapp-a*, frangere.

Hence probably E. *nip*, as applied to the action of the teeth in browsing.

I have no doubt that Lancash. *knep*, to bite easily, is radically the same with our *gnip*.

2. To eat, S. B. "Hence," says Rudd., "*Gnipper* and *gnapper*, i.e., every bit of it, or bit after bit;" S. B. Rudd. V. **GNIPPER.**

3. It occurs, as would seem, in the sense of S. *knap*, a term used to denote the affectation of speaking with a high accent.

But keep me frae your travell'd birds,
Wha never ance dree'd Fortune's dirids,
And only ken to *gnap* at words.

"Attempt," Gl. *Shirref's Poems*, p. 293.

[GNIP, also GNIPPER, *s.* A morsel of any thing, but generally applied to eatables. *Gnipick* and *gnipickie* are diminutives, Banffs.]

[GNIP, *v. n.* To throw out taunts in dark words; *gnippan*, *gnippin*, *part. pr.*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER, an alliterative phrase used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding grain.

They cowit him then into the hepper,
And brook his banes *gnipper* for *gnopper*.
Allan o' Maut, *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.*, ii. 237.

Su.-G. *knaepp-a*, Belg. *knapp-en*, to *knap*, to crack; or, from *Gnyp*, *v.* V. sense 2.

To GNOW, *v. a.* To gnaw.

"But o then what becometh of Christes natural bodie? by myracle, it fliea to the heauen againe, if the papists teach treulie; for how sone soenir the mouse takes hold, so sone flieth Christ away & letteth her *gnow* the bread. A bold and puissant mouse, but a feble and miserable god!" *Reyssing betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, *v.* Prol. iii. a.

GO, *s.* 1. A person is said to be *upon go*, who is stirring about, and making a fuss. A thing is said to be *upon go*, when much in use, Aberd.

[2. Excitement, fun, Banffs., Clydes.

3. A drunken frolic, *ibid.*

4. Distress, sorrow, misery, *ibid.*]

GO of the year, the latter part of it, when the day becomes very short, S.

GOADLOUP, *s.* The gantelope, "a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man."

"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the *goadloup*." *Wedrow's Hist.* I., *Append.* p. 102.

Johns. refers to Belg. *gantelope*. But I can find no such word. The orthography of the S. word directs us to the etymon. Both it and the E. term seem corrupted from Sw. *gatulopp*, *gatlopp*, which Ihre drives from *gata*, a street, a way, also used to denote a double rank of men, who, a space being left in the middle, form a sort of hedge and *loep-a*, to run, because the person condemned has to run between them. Fr. *haie*, a hedge is also used for a double row of soldiers. V. *Diet. Trev.*

The gantelope is in Germ. called *spiss-rute*, from *spiss*, a company of soldiers, or *spiss-en*, *pungere*, and *rute*, a rod.

GOAFISH, *adj.* Stupid, foolish, Gall.

Ilk clanchan's fill'd wi' *goafish* bards,
The ——— a mailen's free o' them;
Tie their bladders to their beards,
And swre the brig e' Dee wi' them.
Auld Galloway Song, *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 225.

V. GOFF, GUFF, GOVUS, and GOW.

GOAK, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, Berwicks.; a sort of oath, *Goak me!*

To GOAM, GOME, *v. a.* 1. To pay attention to, to own, to care for. It is generally used in a negative form; as, "He never *goam't* me," he took no notice of me; he looked as if he did not know me. In the same sense, a ewe is said not to *goam* a strange lamb, Roxb.

2. Applied to one so oppressed with sickness as not to take notice of any object, *ibid.*

This seems to be the same with A. Bor. *gome*, *gawm*, to understand. "I dunna *gawm* ye, I don't understand you;" *Grose*. V. the origin under GUMPTION.

To the cognate terms mentioned under *Gumption* may be added Germ. *gaumen*, Teut. *gaum-en*, *observare*, *considerare*, *curare*; *goom*, *observatio*, *consideratio*; *cura*; *goomer*, *curator*, *custos*; Isl. *gaum-a*, *euram gerere*. This seems to have the same root with *Goi'*, *q. v.* that is, Isl. *ga*, *gaae*, to give the mind to any object.

To GOAM, *v. n.* To gaze about wildly, applied either to man or beast, Loth.; *synon.* *Goave*.

GOAN, *s.* A wooden dish for meat; Loth.

On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood meny a *goan*.

Kainsay's Poems, l. 267.

Apparently the same with A. Bor. *gun*, a flaggon for ale; *gawn*, *goan*, Chesh. a gallon, by contr. of the latter term; *Kay*. This perhaps is the true origin of S. *gantree*, A. Bor. *gawn-tree*, a beer-stand.

This word is also used in Galloway. It denotes the wooden dish employed for holding a workman's porridge.

Isl. *gogn* signifies, *instrumenta et utensilia familiaria*; *busgagn*, *supellex domestica*. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity. These seem formed from *gagn-a*, *prodesse*.

Perhaps originally the same with *Gawn*, or *Goan*, a gallon, Chesh. "*Gun*, *id.* North. *Gawn-pail*, a pail with a handle on one side, Gloue." *Grose*.

To GOAN, *v. n.* To lounge, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gion*, the mouth; *gionach*, hungry; *q. to* prowl about for one's food; or rather to Isl. *gidni*, *socors*, lazy, indolent, *goan-a*, *gon-a*, *intensus spectare*.

GOARE, *s.* A hurt, a wound.

"A man hath a *goare* in his legge; which legge, al-be-it, in an hudge degree festered; yet walketh and mooveth," &c. *Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 152.

Evidently formed from the E. *v. to gore*, the origin of which is uncertain.

GOAT, *s.* 1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters, Ang.

Isl. *gioota*, caverna terrae, seu cisterna sine aquis; G. Andr., p. 89. I know not, if *gat*, foramen, from *gata*, perforare, be allied. V. GOR.

2. A small trench.

"Pila clavaria. A Goulfe ball. Fovea, A *goat*.—Percute pilam sensim, Give the ball but a little chap.—Immissa est pila in foveam. The ball is *goated*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 38.

TO GOAT, *v. a.* To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. V. the *s.*

GOAT-CHAFFER, *s.* The Cerambyx aedilis, Linn.

"Capricornus, the *Goat-chaffer*, Sibb. Scot., p. 31.

TO GOAVE, *v. n.* V. GOIF.

TO GOAVE, *v. n.* To go about staring in a stupid manner, Roxb.

"*Gauve*. To stare about like a fool. North." Grose.

GOAVE, *s.* A broad vacant stare, *ibid.* V. GOIF, *v.*

GOB, *s.* 1. The mouth.

And quhair thair *gobbis* wer ungeird,
They gat upon the gemmis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 20.

i.e., their mouths being defenceless; an allusion to those who being armed with warlike *geir*, or with a helmet defending the whole head, are in the heat of action deprived of that part which protects the face.

2. The stomach, S. *gebbie*.

This word occurs in Maitland Poems, p. 333. V. GAB, GEBBIE.

GOBICH, *s.* A name apparently given by corruption, to the *goby*.

"I cannot here omit mentioning an uncommon kind of fish called *gobich*, that made its appearance on this coast about 3 years ago: they darted to the shore with the greatest violence, so that the people took them alive in large quantities. The body of the fish was long, and its head resembled that of a serpent; its weight never exceeded 3 or 4 ounces." P. Kilmuir, W. Muir, Statist. Acc., xii. 270.

From the description it might seem to be the Pipe-fish misnamed.

GOCK, GOCKIE, *s.* A deep wooden dish, Aberd.; probably from a common origin with *Cog*, *Coag*, *q. v.*

[GOCKIE, *s.* A stupid person; same as GAUKIE, Banffs.]

GOCKMIN, COKMAN, *s.* A sentinel.

"They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called *Gockmin*, or in the E. tongue, *Cockman*, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, *Who comes there?*" Martin's West. Isl., p. 103. V. also p. 91.

It is written *Gokman*, more properly; P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 37.

This name has most probably been left by the Norwegian possessors of these isles. *Cockman* is merely a corruption of *Gokman*.

It is perhaps allied to Germ. *guck-en*, Su.-G. *koz-a*, Isl. *giæg-ast*, intentis oculis videre, S. to *keek*, *q.*

speculator; although adopted into Gael. For Shaw renders *gochdman* "a watchman."

GODBAIRNE, *s.* Godchild, the child for whom a person stands sponsor in baptism; according to the ritual of the Church of Rome, retained in this instance by some Protestant churches.

Bot quhat sall'bs my *Godbairne* gift?

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 111.

i.e., the gift conferred by the sponsor. A.-S. *god-bearn*, Sw. *god-barn*, puer lustricus. V. Gossop.

We find another proof of the use of the phrase, *Godbairne Gift*, in an act of Parliament formerly unprinted.

"And in the meantyme being persewit be thair enemies to remove fra thair kyndlie rowmes;—albeit the samyne landis beand gevin in *godbairne gift* to the erle of Huntly be the Cardinal, he wes nevir myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra, bot contentit with thair auld dewiteis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

"The king [Ja. VI.], who was certainly of a generous but inconsiderate temper, had promised what he called a *Godbairne gift*. And that he fully purposed to confer some mark of his favour upon the university, cannot reasonably be doubted." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 139.

GODDERLITCH, *adj.* Sluttish, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Gotherlisch*, *q. v.*

GODRATE, *adj.* Cool, deliberate, Gl.

GODRATELIE, *adv.* Cooly, *ibid.*

Probably from A.-S. *god*, bonus, or as signifying Deus, and *raed*, consilium; *q.* in consequence of good or divine counsel. Teut. *godsraed* signifies oraculum; Isl. *godraedi*, pietas; *godraedr*, pius consultor.

GOD-SEND, *s.* 1. Any benefit which comes to one unexpectedly in a time of necessity; *q.* what has been *sent* immediately by *God*, S.

"I once thought that I had gotten a small *God-send*, that might have made all these matters easier." The Pirate, iii. 53.

2. The term used in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves.

"It's seldom sic rich *God-sends* come on shore on our coast—no since the Jenny and James came ashore in King Charlie's time." The Pirate, i. 183. V. SEND and SAYND, *s.*

I observe no analogous term save Teut. *godes-loon*, Germ. *godes-lohn*, merces divina.

GOE, GEU, *s.* A creek.

"The names of the different creeks, (in the provincial dialects, *goes*) are numberless,—as *Whalegoe*,—*Redgoe*,—*Ravengoe*,—*Todsgoe*, or the shelter of foxes, &c." Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 2, N.

"*Guiodin* is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Kerbuster. The name is supposed to mean the *geu* or creek of *Odin*." Neill's Tour, p. 25.

In Orkney, a creek or chasm in the shore is called *geow*. Whether this be radically the same with *Geo*, *q. v.* is uncertain.

The same term is used in Shetland, and expl. "a very small inlet of the sea." It seems to denote one much smaller than *Voce*.

I can see no other origin but that given under *Geo*.

GOFÉ, GOIF, GOYFF, GOWFF, GOWCHT, GOW, s.

—"Wordis fals and said in fwme, and his crag & handis to stand in the *gofé*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 141.

"His crag to be put in the *goif*." Ibid., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the *goffis* quhill thai that schostrublis mak request for hir." Ibid., V. 16.

"Hir crag selbe put in the *gouffis* wnto the townis will." Ibid.

"Ordanit to stand in the *gowis* quhill sax heuris at ewin." Ibid.

It seems the same instrument that is meant in the following language: "Put his crag in the *gowcht*." Ibid., Cent. 16.

It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the jugs or pillory. Whether it was always restricted to this sense, or denoted the stocks or gyves, does not appear. The C. B. term for pillory is *carcar-gwddf*, literally a prison for the neck, *gwddf*, signifying the neck. *Gofé, goyff, &c.*, more nearly resemble C. B. *gefym, gevyn*, a fetter, a *gyve*; a manacle, a shackle. This is obviously the origin of the E. word *gyve*. V. GOWSTAIR.

GOFF, s. A fool, Roxb.

"A. Bor. *goffe*, a foolish clown, North." Grose. V. GUFF, GOVUS, and GOAFISH.

To GOFFER, v. a. To pucker. V. GOUPHERD.

GOG, s. The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoits, Pitch and Toss, &c., Roxb., Loth.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or *gog*; and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up for *heads or tails*," &c. Blackw. Magazine, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

Most probably a cant term.

Isl. *gæg-iaz*, latenter prospectare. It can have no affinity to *gog-r*, uncus ferreus piscatorum, which seems from a common origin with C. B. *gwæg*, "a fibula, a clasp, a buckle," Owen.

GOGAR, s. Whey boiled with a little oatmeal in it, and used as food, Roxb.

This is probably a term of the Cumbrian kingdom, transmitted through so many generations that it has undergone a change in its application. C. B. *gogawr*, "food for cattle, fodder;" *gogar-iaw*, "to supply with fodder;" Owen. Davies renders it by *Seges*.

GOGAR-WORM, a worm of a serrated form, (a species q. Nereis Lin.) used for bait in fishing; different from the *lug*, Fife.

Apparently a Scandinavian term; Isl. *goggr*, uncus ferreus piscatorum, *gogg-a*, unco attrahere; Halderson; q. the *hook-worm*.

To GOGGE, v. a. To blind, to blindfold.

"Glad was he to *gogge* the worlds eyes with the distinctions: of vsurie he made a byting & a tooth-lesse: lyes he diui-ded in officious and pernicious." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1208.

GOGGLES, s. pl. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S.

The E. v. *goggle*, to look asquint, according to Junius, is from Lat. *coctes*, having one eye only. See

ren. derives it from Isl. *gag-r*, prominens. Perhaps, the *s.* is rather from Alem. *gougul-are*, Teut. *guychelen*, to juggle, *praestigiis fallere*.

GOGGIE, adj. Elegantly dressed, Fife.

This is probably from the same origin with E. *agoy*, which Johns. derives from O. Fr. *à gogo*, having all to one's wish; though perhaps rather from *gogue*. *Etre en ses gogues*, to be frolicsome, wanton, &c. Cotgr. It may, however, deserve to be noticed, that Isl. *goufug-r, gofug-ur*, signifies dotatus, praestans; whence *gofug-leikr*, corporis dignitas, as evidently referring to the external appearance, from *gofy-a*, to venerate. *Ogoofy-ur*, ignobilis.

GOGLET, s. A small pot with a long handle, Moray.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. *goblet*? Isl. *gioegl* signifies water; but the connexion is too remote.

GOHAMS, s. pl. Apparently synon. with *Hames*.

"A crooksaddle, with a pair of creels and *gohams*." Hope's Minor Practicks, 1734, p. 540. V. HOCHIMES.

GO-HARVEST, GO-HAR'ST, s. The fall, when the season declines, or is about to go away; including the time from the ingathering of the crop till the commencement of winter, S.

"Other parts of it bear a thin grass, and in the *go-harvest* and winter season is of a yellowish colour, which would appear to proceed from its being too wet, as indeed the whole is of a wet spouty nature." Maxwell's Select Transactions, p. 10.

"You have seen," said he, "on a fine day in the *go-har'st* (post-autumnal season) when the fields are cleared, a number of cattle from different farms collected together, running about in a sort of phrenzy, like pigs boding windy weather," &c. Northern Antiq., p. 404.

"*Go-harvest*, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost." Surv. Banffs., App. p. 40.

It would seem to be the same word that is corruptly pronounced *Goes-* or *Goss-hairst*. An old adage prevails in Tweeddale; "If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Rood-eeen, it will be a good *goss-hairst*." This is otherwise given; "If the deer ly down dry, and rise dry, on the day of Eddlestone Fair (Sept. 25), we will hae a gude *goss-hairst*."

[**GOIACK, s.** A piltack, Shetl.]

To GOIF, GOUE, GOVE, GOAVE, GOUP, v.

1. To stare, to gaze, to look with a roving eye, S. *Gawve*, to stare, Clav. Yorks. Dial.

His face he schew besmottrit for ane bourde,
And all his membrs in mude and dung bedoyf,
That leuch that riall prince on him to *goif*.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 32.

Thus in a stair, quhy standis thow stupifak,
Gouand all day, and nathing hes vesite?

Palace of Honour, iii. 20.

But lang I'll *gove* and bleer my ee,
Before alace! that sight I see.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 399.

Goup is used in this sense, Ang.

As they're sae cracking, a' the house thrangs out,
Gouping and gazing at the new come rout.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97, 98.

2. To examine, to investigate.

Sic way he wrocht, that quhay thare tred lyst *goif*,
Na taikynnia suld conuoy thaim to his colf.

Quaerenti. Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 28.

3. It is frequently used as signifying, "to look broad and stedfastly, holding up the face." Shirr. Gl., pron. *gove*, also *goup*, S. B.

—How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branks,
An' stumpan' on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.

Burns, l. 139.

Expl. "walking stupidly." But this does not convey the meaning.

Some glow'd this way, some that about,
Some *goup'd* in air. *Shirref's Poems*, p. 220.

Gauve, Northumb. spoken "of persons that unhand-
somerly gaze or look about them;" Ray.

4. It sometimes signifies not only to throw up the head, but to toss it from side to side. Thus cattle are said to *gove*, when startled, S.

5. *Goave* is expl. "to gaze with fear;" Gall. Encycl.

6. To flaunt, to play the coquette, S.

—"I have bribed thee with the promise o' a gliff at gloaming under the Tryste bower birks; I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and yon *govan* widow should waur us." *Blackw. Magazine*, Jan. 1821, p. 402.

Germ. *gaff-en*, adspectare, Sw. *gap-a*, avidè intueri, Belg. *gaap-en*, id. Isl. *gap-a*, hiare, also circumspicere, explained by the synonymous phrase *gapa och kosa*; Verel. V. ΓΟΥΚ. Isl. *goon-a* seems to have the same origin. It conveys the vulgar idea attached to *goif*, of looking upwards; Prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit; *goon-r*, prospectatio in altum suspectantis, G. Andr., p. 94. *Goni*, inepte et stultè intueor, Gunnlau. S. Gl. According to Wachter, Germ. *gaff-en*, as signifying to stare, must be traced to the idea of *gapping*; because those who eagerly view any object, do it with open mouth. But the general root is certainly Isl. *gaae*, prospicere, attendere.

GOIFF, s. A game. V. GOLF.

GOIF-BAW, s. A ball for playing at golf.

"The bailie is chargit Besse Senyor in iugement to deliuer Besse Malysoun thre dossoun and thre *goif bawis*, and ane dossoun of henn, or the prices of the same." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

[GOINTACKS, s. The rope by which the girth is fastened to the klibber or saddle, Shet.; Isl. *gagntack*.]

[GOIT, GUYT, s. Road or way; "the gate," Shet.]

GOIT, s. A young unfledged bird, Gall.

"*Goits*, young birds unplumed;" Gall. Encycl. This, I suspect, is merely a provincial variety of *Geit*. *Geit* is used by Gawan Douglas for the young of brutes. V. GET, s. As Isl. *gyt-a*, *giot-a*, parere, is applied both to birds and fishes, *gyta*, *got*, and *gota*, signify fœtura piscium.

GOLACH, s. 1. The generic name for a beetle, Ang. A black *golach*, a black clock; a horned *golach*, an earwig, *Forficula auricularis*, Linn.

2. The earwig, Loth., also called a *coachbell*.

In the more northern counties *Gulghy* is used instead of *golach*.

Gael. *forchar-gollach*, an earwig. *Gollach* is said to signify forked. Sw. *klocka* also denotes an earwig; Seren. vo. *Ear*.

GO-LAIGH, GO-LAIGHIE, s. A term primarily applied to a low, short-legged hen; and secondarily, to a woman of a similar shape, S. B.

From the v. *go*, and *laigh*, low.

GOLDER, s. A yell or loud cry, S.

"It's enough to gar a sow scunner to bear your *golders*." Saint Patrick, iii. 206.

Isl. *gaul*, boatus; A.-S. *galdor*, Isl. *galdur*, incantatio, from *gal-a*, canere, incantare.

GOLDFOOLYIE, s. Leaf-gold, S.

"Orichalcum, *goldfoolyie*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. V. FULYE.

GOLDIE, GOOLDIE, GOWDIE, s. A vulgar or boyish name for the Goldfinch, S.; abbreviated from *Goldspink*, q. v.

Spink is given by Phillips and Cotgr. as an E. name for the chaffinch, in S. *Shilfaw*.

GOLDING, s. A species of wild fowl.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy—Atteilles, *Goldings*, Mortynns." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23. This is erroneously rendered *Gordons*, Skene, Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3, § 9.

It is written *Goldeine*, Acts Mary, 1555, both in Ed. 1566, and in 1814, p. 498; *Goldynkis*, Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 180; *Goldynkis*, ib., p. 236. As this fowl is joined with the duck, teal, and atteal, it is most probable that it belongs to the *Anas* genus. The only term which I have met with that has any resemblance, is Isl. *gul-oend*, expl. *Mergus major longiroster*; Haldorson. It may be thus viewed q. *gul-oend*. Could we suppose the E. name *Golden Eye* to have been given in this early period to the *Anas Clangula*, Linn., and that this name had been received by our ancestors; *golding* or *goldeine*, might be viewed as a corr. of this designation, or as expressed in the pl. *gold-eyne*, golden eyes.

GOLDSPINK, s. The Goldfinch, S.; (pron. *goudspink*;) *Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.

The mirthful maueis maid greit melodie,
The gay *goldspink*, the meril richt merlie.
Lindsay's Warkis, ProL., p. 3. 1592.

The *goudspink*, music's gayest child,
Shall sweetly join the choir.

Burns, iii. 357.

Teut. *goud-vincke*, id. The name *goldspink* is in *Fawn*. *Succ.* given to the Yellow-hammer. V. Penn. Zool., p. 325.

GOLES, GULES, s. pl. The corn marigold, Mearns. V. GUILDE, GOOL.

To GOLF, v. n. To move forward with violence.

This pig, quhen they hard him,
They come *golfsand* full grim.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1, v. 158.

Perhaps from the game called *Golf*.

GOLF, GOFF, GOUF, s. 1. A common game in Scotland, in which clubs are used, for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. He, who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes, is the winner.

The earliest mention of this game, that I have met with, is in Aberd. Reg.

—"At the *gouff*, because thair war partismen wyth the said Jhone in wyuning and tyinsell," &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

"That the futball and *golf* be vtterly cryit downe, and not to be vsit." Ja. II., 1457, c. 71, Edit. 1566, c. 65. Murray.

Skinner, from this prohibition, seems to have adopted a very unfavourable idea of this amusement. As Lat. *colaphus*, a blow, is the only etymon he mentions, he viewed it perhaps as something allied to boxing. Certè, he says, *ludus hujusmodi merito interdictus fuit: tutius autem est ignorantiam fateri*. But the only reason of the interdiction was, that the attention given to these games prevented the regular practise of archery, and caused the neglect of weaponschwung, which were necessary for training men for the defence of their country.

—"That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sie *unprofitabill sportis for the commoun gude of the realme and defense thairef*. And at bowis and schuting be hautit. —Acts Ja. IV., 1491, c. 53, Edit. 1566, c. 32. Murray.

"The *golf*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "an excellent game, has supplanted the foot-ball. The etymology of this word has never yet been given; it is not from *Golf*, Isl. *pavimentum*, because it is played in the level fields? Perhaps the game was originally played in paved areas." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 379.

It is more natural to derive it from Germ. *kolbe*, a club; Belg. *kolf*, a club for striking bowls or balls, a small stick; Sw. *kolf*, properly a hooked club, which is the form of that used in this game. Isl. *kylba*, *ky'fa*, *ky'va*, clava. Germ. Su.-G. *klubba* is certainly radically the same. Wachter derives it from *kløpp-en*, to strike. Lat. *clava*, *colaph-us*, C. B. *cluppa*, id., and L. B. *colp-us*, a stroke, seem all radically allied.

2. *Gouf*, a blow or stroke, S., seems to claim the same origin; especially as this is the pronunciation of the word as used in the former sense.

She lends me a *gouf*, and tell's me I'm douf,
I'll never be like her last Goodmsn.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 53.

Since writing this article, I have observed that, in the Statist. Acc., *Golf* is derived from the Dutch game called *Kolf*, which is played in an inclosed area, with clubs and balls. In this area two circular posts are placed, each of them from about 8 or 10 feet from each end wall; "and the contest is, who shall hit the two posts in the fewest strokes, and make his ball retreat from the last one with such an accurate length, as that it shall be nearest to the opposite end wall of the area." The game is particularly described, Statist. Acc., (Inveresk) xvi. 28, 30, N.

It appears that this game was anciently known in E. Hence Strutt, speaking of *Goff*, says "In the reign of Edward the Third, the Lat. name *Cambuca* was applied to this pastime, and it derived the denomination, no doubt, from the crooked club or bat with which it was played; the bat was also called a *bandy* from its being bent, and hence the game itself is frequently written in E. *bandy-ball*."—Sports and Pastimes, p. 81.

GOLF-BAW, s. The ball struck in the game of *Golf*, S. Teut. *kolf-bal*, *pila clavaria*. V. **GOIF-BAW**.

GOLFER, GOWFER, s. A player at golf, S.

Driving their baws frae whin or tee,
There's no nae *gowfer* to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

GOLINGER, s. A contemptuous term, the meaning of which is uncertain, Dumfr.

Isl. *goelengar*, *gaelingar*, illecebrae, from *goel-a*, *gaul-a*, illicere. Med *goelingar som ok flaerdar*, with allurements and false persuasions; Verel. Ind., p. 97. *Flaerdur* is allied to our *Flare*, *flairy*, to cajole. V. GILEYNOUR.

GOLINYIE, s. Apparently a subterfuge.

But who reason in generals,—

They bring but bout-gates and *golinyies*,
Like Dempster disputing with Meinziæ.—

Cobvil's Mock Poem, P. ii., p. 41.

This most probably acknowledges the same origin with the preceding word; Isl. *goeleng*, the sing. of *goelengar*; if not the same with GILLEYNOUR, q. v.

GOLK, s. Cuckow. V. **GOUCK**.

GOLKGALITER, s. This is mentioned in a long list of diseases, in Roulf's Cursing.

Golkgaliter at the hairt growing.

Gl. Compl. S., p. 331.

From the language connected, this would seem to refer to bile in the stomach; perhaps from Germ. *koken*, evomere; S. *kouck*, to keek, and A.-S. *gealla*, bile; or if we suppose the word changed, A.-S. *geolster*, sanies, tabum.

[**GOLLAMUS, adj.** Ungainly, large, unshapely; generally applied to persons. Shet.]

GOLLAR, GOLLER, v. n. 1. To emit a guggling sound, Roxb.

At first he spurr'd, an' fell a bocking,
Then *gollar'd*, p—t, and just was choaking.

Hogg's Scots Pastorals, p. 21.

2. To speak in a loud, passionate, thick and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner, Roxb.

This might seem allied to Isl. *gol-a*, ululare. *Hann golar i goern*, intestina illi latrant. But most probably the same with the v. to *Guller*, q. v.

GOLLERING, s. A guggling sound, as that emitted by an animal in the state of strangulation, Roxb. V. **GULLER**.

—"Gibb, &c., took such fits of seven days fasting, that their voices were changed in their groanings and *gollerings* with pain of hunger." Law's Memorials, p. 192, N.

[**To GOLLIE, v. n.** 1. To bawl loudly, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. To burst into tears with great noise, Banffs.]

GOLLIE, *s.* The act of bawling, Dumfr., evidently from the same origin with *Goul*, *v.*, *q.* *v.*

[**GOLLIEAN**, **GOLLIEIN'**, *part.* and *s.* 1. Bawling at the top of the voice, Banffs., Clydes.

2. Weeping accompanied with great noise, *ibid.*]

[**GOLLIEIN**, *adj.* Given to bawling or crying; generally applied to children, *ibid.*]

To **GOLLIES**, *v. n.* To scold, Ayrs.

This is evidently a provincial variety of *Galyie*, *Gallyie*, or of *Goul*, both having the same signification.

GOLLIMER, *s.* One who eats greedily, Teviotdale.

Fr. *goulu*, gluttonous; *goulée*, a throatful, or *gueule*, the throat, and *mere*, mere, entire; *q.* "all throat."

GOLOSHIN, *s.* 1. A stupid fellow, a ninny, South of S.; *synon.* *Sumf.*

[2. A mummer, harlequin; *pl.*, *Galoshins*, *Gysars*, *q.* *v.* *Clydes.*]

Isl. *galaus*, incuriosus, negligens; *galaz*, insanire; *galeysi*, incuria, oscitantia.

GOME, **GUYM**, *s.* A man; *pl.*, *gomys*. It seems properly to signify a warrior, and sometimes a brave man, as *freck* is used.

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanis hurdys full hie in holtis sa haire;
For to greif thair *gomys* gramet that wer,
To gar the gayest on grund grayne undir geir.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 13.

Stanys and spryngaldis thai cast out so fast,
And gaddys of irne, maid mony *goym* agast.

Wallace, viii. 777, MS.

It is misprinted *groym*, Perth edit.

The same word occurs in O. E.

I Gloton, quod the *gome*, giltye me yelde,
That I have trespassed with tong, I cannot tel howe oft.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 26, a.

The traytour shall be take,
And never ayen hom come,
Though he wer thoughtyer *gome*,
Than Launcelet du Lake.

Lyb. Discovus, Ritson's E. Rom., ii. 47.

This term is still used in Roxb.

Moes-G. *guma*, vir, homo, [Isl. *gumi*, *id.*]; A.-S. *gama*, vir nubilis, *Seren. vo. Groom.* Alem. *gomon*, *id. gomman*, paterfamilias. Somner thinks that A.-S. *gum*, in comp. denotes excellence; as *gum-rinc*, a prince, a chieftain; a designation given to the three sons of Noah. *V. GRUME.*

GOME-GRAITHE, *s.* Furniture for war.

We are in our gamen, we have no *gome-graithe*.
But yet thou shalt be mached be mydday to morne.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 8.

V. GRAITHE.

GOMER, *adj.* A term formerly used about Crawford-muir, in relation to the chase. *She was gomer.* But whether spoken of the *gru* or the hare, is uncertain.

GOMRELL, **GOMMERIL**, **GAMPHRELL**, *s.* A stupid or senseless fellow, a blockhead, S.

By break of day, up frae my bed
Off dirt I'm rais'd to draw the sled;—
Or drest in saddle, howse and bridle,
To gallop with some *gampshrel* idle,

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 511.

"Ye was richt to refuse that clavering *gomerel*, Sir John; and as to Maister Angus, though a douce weel-doin' lad, he is but draff an' sand to his brither." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 73.

Gomerill is expl. by Grose, "a silly fellow;" but without any hint as to the province.

Sibb. derives this, with considerable probability, from Fr. *goimpre*, *goimpre*, which is thus defined Dict. Trev.; Goulu, gourmand, qui ne se plait qu' à faire bonne chere à la table;—one who minds nothing but his belly. Grose mentions *gummer*, to idle, and *gomerill*, a silly fellow. *Gamerstangs*, "a great foolish wanton gire;" *Clav. Yorks. Dial.*

GOMMERIL, **GOMRAL**, *adj.* Foolish, nonsensical, South of S., Fife.

"We dinna believe in a' the *gomral* fantastic bogles and spirits that fley light-headed fock—but we believe in a' the apparitions that warn o' death, that save life, an' that discover guilt." *Hogg's Brownie*, &c., ii. 140.

GOMF, *s.* "A fool, or one who wishes to seem so;" *Gall. Encycl.* *V. GUMPHIE* and *GUMPUS*, *id.*

GONKED, *part. pa.* "Cheated;" *Gall. Encycl.* *V. GUNK.*

GONTERNS, **GONTRINS**, *interj.* A term expressive of joyous admiration, Roxb.

GONTERNIBLICKS, *s.* Expl. "Gladness," *ibid.*

GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* An exclamation, *ibid.*

Isl. *gaa* signifies joy, *gaenn* gandet, G. Andr.; but these words are probably corrupted, as containing the abbreviation of several words combined and run together.

GONTRUM-NIDDLES, an expression of the same kind, *ibid.*

GONYEL, *s.* 1. A large ill-shaped person, Roxb.

2. A stupid fellow, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Gomrell.*

Wow, lass, but yestreen ye was lucky,

At drawing the valentine, when

The fient ane else was in the pockie

But joost yon stark *gonyel* Tam Glen.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 154.

Isl. *gunga*, homo pusillanimus; *gan-a*, praeceps ruor; *gon-a*, prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit, G. Andr.; *q.* one who gazes wildly. *Goengul*, however, signifies ambulatorius, a wandering person; which might be transferred to an idle foolish fellow.

GOO, **GU'**, *s.* A gull; merely the Scottish pronunciation of the E. name of this species of bird, Mearns. *V. GOW*, *id.*

GOO, *s.* A particular taste or savour, generally of an ungrateful kind, S.; from Fr. *gout*, *id.*

To GOO, *v. n.* To make a noise with the throat, expressive of satisfaction; a term used with respect to infants, *S.*; *croot*, *synon.*, *S. B.*

It seems originally the same with *E. coo*, a term descriptive of the cry of doves, supposed to be formed from the sound.

To GOOD, GUDIN, *v. a.* To manure. *V. GUDE.*

GOODING, *s.* Manure. *V. GUDIN.*

GOODMAN, GUEDEMAN, GUIDMAN, *s.* 1. A proprietor of laud, a *laird*, *S.*

"As for the Lord Hume, the Regent durst not meddle with him, he standing in awe of Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, Coildinknows, and the *Goodman* of North Berwick, and the rest of that name, was boasted with very proud language." Melville's Mem., p. 122.

This is the same person formerly designed Alexander Hume of North Berwick, and mentioned in connexion with "divers other barons and gentlemen." *Ibid.*, p. 93.

Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, who murdered the Regent Murray, is also called "the *Goodman* of Bothwelhaugh." *Ibid.*, p. 183.

"The 16 of Junii (1603) Robert Weir broken on ane cart wheel with ane couler of ane pleuch, in the hand of the hangman, for murdering the *gudeman* of Warristone." Birrel's Diary, p. 61. The same person is called the *Laird* of Waristoun, and *lord* Waristoun; Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 109, 111.

In a kind of Poem, entitled, *The Speech of a Fife Laird, newly come from the Grave*, we have a further proof of the same simplicity of manners. The writer, in accounting for the sudden change of property, attributes it to the desire of rank.

Mark, then, I'll tell you how it was,
Which way this wonder came to pass:
—When I was born at *Middle-yard-weight*,
There was no word of Laird or Knight:
The greatest stiles of honour then,
Was to be titl'd the *Good-man*.
But changing time hath changed the ease,
And puts a Laird in the *Good-man's* place.
For why? my gossip *Good-man* John,
And honest James whom I think on;
When we did meet whiles at the hawking,
We us'd no cringes, but hands shaking;
No bowing, should'ring, gambo-scraping;
No French whistling, or Dutch gaping.
We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' *Good-wife's* hand.

V. GOUPPERD. *Watson's Coll.*, i. 27, 23.

In regard to this quotation from *Watson's Coll.*, I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that—"born at *Middle-yard-weight*," is obviously a mistake of the printer, for—"born a middle-card wight," i.e., a native of the middle earth. *V. MYDDLE ERD.*

For the reason of this use of the term, *V. GUD, adj.* *sensu* 3.

Scot of Seotstarvet frequently uses the term in this sense.

"Mr. Thomas Hamilton, son to the *goodman* of Priestfield, was secretary in Balmerino's place." *Stag-gering State*, p. 68.

"Sir William Ker, the only son of Sir Robert Ker, of Anerum,—from *goodman* of Anerum attained to the marriage of the eldest daughter of the house of Lothian, and thereafter to be secretary when the earl of Lanerk fell." *Ibid.*, p. 102.

The learned Sir George Mackenzie has a remark on this head which merits observation. "This remembers me," he says, "of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in dissuetude, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince, were called *Lairds*; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superiour very noble, were only called *Good-men*, from the old French word, *Bonne homme*, which was the title of the master of the family." *Science of Heraldry*, p. 13, 14.

I find only two senses in which *bon homme* is used by old Fr. writers; first, as signifying a peasant; secondly, an old man. *V. Cotgr.* and *Dict. Trev.* To the first, our *Gudeman*, in the modern sense, corresponds. But that this term, as applied to a proprietor, has been transmitted from the Goths, appears from various proofs. *V. GUD, adj.*, *etymon*. If it shall be found that Fr. *bon homme* anciently denoted a landholder; I would be disposed to view the term merely as a translation of that which had been formerly used in Frankish. But I can find no proof that the French used this phrase in the same sense. *V. Du Cange*, *vo. Boni Homines*; *Dict. Trev.*, *vo. Bon homme*.

2. More generally, a small proprietor, one who is owner of his own farm, which he himself occupies.

"The *Good-man* of *God's Croft* hath a Lemmermure Melene [farm], and many beside him that loueth God more than he, hath not so good, therefore the *Good-man* of *God's-Croft* is not a sincere man, hee loueth not God for himselfe, hee is a mercenarie, which they cannot be, who have not received so much from God." *Bp. of Galloway's Dikaiologie*, p. 64.

I am informed, that in Fife, a small proprietor, who labours his own farm, is still called the *Good-man* of such a place.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contradistinction from the proprietor, *S.*

The auld *gudman* raucht down the pock,
An' out a handfu' gied him. *Burns*, iii. 133.

4. A husband. *V. GUEDEMAN.*

5. The master of a family, *S.*, as in *E.*

The *gudman* sayd unto his madin sone,
"Go pray thame bayth cum down withoutin hune."
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 76.

6. *Gude man* seems, in one passage, equivalent to *man*, in the allegorical description of *Age*.

Ane auld *gude man* befor the yet was sene,
Apone ane steid that raid full easalie.
King Hart, ii. 2.

7. [The master of an establishment, chief of a department, manager, the person in authority, *Ayrs.*]

"That morning before his death, February 17, the *Goodman* (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the Petition he offered to him." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 636.

"They paid Two Shillings Sterling to the Clerk of the Tolbooth, for inserting their names in his book; Two Merks to the *Under-good-man* of the Tolbooth." *Ibid.*, p. 614.

[The term is still used in this sense, especially in *Ayrs.*, and to some extent in *Renfrews*. Indeed, it is a general sense more or less implied in all the varieties from 2 to 6 inclusive. *Jamieson's defin.*—a jailor, which is too restrictive, has therefore been substituted by the above.]

8. By a very strange perversion, or perhaps inversion, this designation has been given to the devil.

"A practice grossly superstitious prevailed in the northern parts of Scotland, till the end of the sixteenth century. It fell, indeed, nothing short of Daemon-worship, and was undoubtedly the remnant of Paganism. Farmers left a part of their land's perpetually untilled and uncropt; this spot was dedicated to the Devil, and called the *Goodman's Croft*. This monstrous superstition, the church in A. D. 1594, anxiously exerted herself to abolish." Arnot's Hist., Edin., p. 80. He refers to the Book of the Universal Kirk, p. 446; and explains the phrase in a Note, "the landlord's acre." I hesitate, whether this has not rather been by inversion, instead of the *ill man*, a name often given by the vulgar, and by children, to the Devil. It was a common maxim, proceeding from fear, to use very civil terms in speaking of the invisible world, or those supposed to have connexion with it. Fairies were generally called *our good neighbours*. Those supposed to be witches were also accosted or spoken of with great respect.

This was also called *the old man's fold*, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

"The *old man's fold*, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare." P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xxi. 148.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigues of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the *Gudeman's Acre*.

9. *Young Gudeman, Young Goodman*, "a man newly married," S. Gl. Burns.

The *young goodman* to bed did clim,
His dear the door did lock in, &c.

Ramsay's *Christ's Kirk*, c. iii.

This designation, however, is not considered as appropriate till the day after marriage. Before this he is only called the *Bridegroom*.

GOODMAN'S MILK, the milk that is first skimmed from a sour *cog*, after the cream has been taken off for the churn. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk, that is taken out of the vessel, richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality, S.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS, 1. A title given to the Fairies, S. V. BUNEWAND.

In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow-even,
When our *good Neighbours* dois ride, if I read right, &c.
Montgomery's *Flying*.

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes; in the vicinity of human habitations, or, according to the popular phrase, under the "door-stane," or threshold; in which situation they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing, and lending, and other kindly offices. In this capacity they are termed the *good neighbours*; from supplying privately the wants of their friends, and assisting them

in all their transactions, while their favours are concealed." Scott's *Minstrelsy*, ii. 228, 229.

"The inhabitants of the Isle of Man call them 'the *good people*,' and say they live in wilds and forests, and on mountains, and shun great cities, because of the wickedness acted therein: all the houses are blessed where they visit, for they fly vice." They receive the same designation in Ireland. Ibid., p. 218, 228.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to Witches.

"That the *good neighbours* attended and prepared their charms over the fire; that the herbs of which they composed their charms, were gathered before sunrise; and that with these they cured the Bishop of St. Andrews of a fever and flux." Trial of Alison Pearson, A. 1588. Arnot's *Trials*, p. 348.

"*Good neighbours* was a term for witches. People were afraid to speak of them opprobriously, lest they should provoke their resentment." Ibid., N.

In Alison Pearson's declaration, which is given far more fully in the *Border Minstrelsy*, the term is applied promiscuously to fairies and to witches. In the following passage, it seems applicable to fairies.

"Item, for hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours*, and queene of Elfdand, thir divers years by-past, as she had confest;—and that she was seven years ill-handled in the coast of Elfdand, that, however, she had *gude friends* there, and that it was the *gude neighbours* that healed her, under God."

Having said that one came to her "like a lustie man, and many *men and women* with him;—that the first time she gaed with them, she got a sair strake frae one of them, which took all the *poustie* [power] of her syde frae her;" she proceeds to speak of the *good neighbours* making their *saves* [salves] with pannes and fyres, (as in the account given by Arnot) evidently applying the designation to the *men and women* formerly mentioned. For, speaking of the very same persons, it is added; "At last they tuik away the power of her haile syde frae her, which made her lye many weeks." She clearly distinguishes the *gude neighbours* who took away the power of both her sides from those formerly spoken of under the same designation, when she subjoins, "that Mr. William Sympsoune is with *them who healed her*, and telt her all things;—that he will appear to her before the court comes; and that he told her he was taken away by them, and he bidd her signe herself that she be not taken away, for the teind of them are taken to hell everie year." V. *Minstrelsy*, ii. 216-218.

GOODWIFE, s. 1. Formerly used to denote the wife of a proprietor of land.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' *Goodwife's* hand,
Watson's *Coll.*

V. GOODMAN.

2. A farmer's wife, S.

"This samen sunday the lady Pittmedden, the *good-wife* of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden and his wife, &c., were excommunicate in both kirks of New Aberdeen, being all papists." Spalding, i. 238.

The spouse of the farmer is thus distinguished from the *lady*, or wife of the laird. What a prostitution of ecclesiastical authority to pretend to *excommunicate* those who most probably never had been in communion with the Protestant church! But this sentence was followed up in these times by a pretty profitable fruit called *confiscation* of goods. Thus an ecclesiastical sentence was often as beneficial, and therefore as desirable to others, as a civil act of forfeiture.

3. A female farmer, a woman who manages a farm, S.

4. Simply, a wife, S. V. GUDEWIFE.

5. The mistress of a house, an housewife, S.

"When the lad came to the house, the *good-wife* hastened, and gave him meat to them." Peden's Life, p. 37.

It is used by Barbour as synonym with *howswyff*.

He come sone in the house, and fand

The *howswyff* on the benk sittand.—

—Schr, perfay,

Quoth the *gud wyff*, I sall yow say.

The Bruce, vii. 248, MS.

6. The mistress of an inn.

Till ane estyre Thom Haliday led thaim rycht.

—The *gud wyff* said, till [haif] applessyt him best;

Four gentill men is cummyn owt of the west.

—The *gud wyff* cryede, and petyously counth gret.

Wallace, v. 741. 749, MS.

GOOD-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes well to another, S.

"The earle Douglas—wold nevir give ear to his *good willeris* and favoureris." Pitseottie's Cron., p. 41, 42.

[GOOGG, *s.* 1. A large, festering sore, Banffs.

2. A dark, threatening cloud, *ibid.*]

GOOG, *s.* A term applied to the young of animals, to birds unfledged; also to very young meat, that has no firmness, Ang.

A.-S. *geong*, young, or *geoguth*, youth.

GOOL, GULE, *adj.* Yellow.

—Ill-fart and dryit, as Densman on the rats,
Lyke as the gledds had on thy *gule* snowt dynd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50.

Thou was full blith, and light of late,

Very deliver of thy weed,

To prove thy manhood on a steed,

And thou art now both *gool* and green.

Sir Egeir, p. 3.

A.-S. *geolu*, *gull*, Su.-G. *gul*, Isl. *gul-ur*, *id.* This *Seren* derives, although on very questionable ground, ab antiquiss. derivatisque foecundissimo Seytho-Scandico, *Glea*, *gliaa*, *gloa*, nitere, splendere.

GOOL, GOOLD, *s.* Corn Marigold. V. GUILDE.

GOOLGRAVE, *s.* Strong manure, Shetl.

Isl. *gull*, *flavus*, and *graf*, sanies?

[GOOR, *s.* Broken ice and melting snow of a thaw, Banffs. V. GAAR, GROO.]

[To GOOR, *v. n.* To be choked by ice in a melting state, as a stream during a thaw. The *prep. up* generally follows, Banffs. V. GROO.]

To GOOSE, *v. a.* To iron linen clothes, S.; a word now nearly obsolete; from *goose*, *s.*, a tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSE-CORN, *s.* Field Brome-grass, S. *Bromus secalinus*, Linn. Sw. *gaas-hafre*, *i. e.*, goose-oats. Synon. *Sleepies*, *q. v.*

GOOSE-FLESH, *s.* A term used to denote the state of the skin, when it is raised into small tubercles, in consequence of cold or fear, so as to resemble that of a plucked fowl, Roxb.

GOOSSY, GUSSIE, *s.* Properly, a young sow; sometimes used more generally, S.

"She didna only change me intil an ill-faurd he-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a *goosy*." Hogg's *Brownie*, &c., ii. 331. V. GUSSIE.

To GOPE, *v. n.* To palpitate, to beat as a pulse. V. GOUP.

[GOR, *s.* A disease; same as GRANDGORE, *q. v.*

As in the gutt, gravell, and *gor*.

Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 127, Laing's Ed.]

GORAVICH, *s.* Uproar.

"I'm left tae sab frae mornin' tae e'enin' wi' my puir fatherless bairns, when ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous *goravich* i' the wuds here." Saint Patrick, ii. 357. V. GILRAVAGE, of which this is a corr.

GORB, *s.* A young bird, Dumfr. V. GARB.

GORBACK, *s.* A sort of rampart, or longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, resembling an earthen wall, and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors; Orkn. It is also called *Treb*.

Su.-G. *goer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, facere, and *balk-ur*, strues, cumulus; *q.* a heap of earth forced up; or Su.-G. *balk*, a ridge unploughed, *q.* a balk made by art.

[GORBEL, *s.* V. GORBET and GORBLIN.]

GORBET, GORBLET, *s.* 1. A young unfledged bird, S. B.

Now sall I feid yow as I mae:

Cry lyke the *gorbettis* of ane kae.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 89.

2. Metaph., a child, Ang. V. GARB.

It is also pron. *Gorblet*, *ibid.* Whence,

GORBLET-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Aberd., Mearns; synonym. *Gorlin-hair*.

To GORBLE, *v. n.* "To eat ravenously;" Gall. Encycl. V. To GORBLE *up*.

To GORBLE UP, *v. a.* To swallow with eagerness; Loth.

Raff seen reply'd, and lick'd his thumb,

To *gorbl't up* without a gloom.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

This, as well as the *s.*, might seem to be formed from E. *gor-belly*, a paunch or belly. But perhaps it has the same origin with *Gorbet*, and *Garb*, *q. v.*

GORBLIN, GORBLING, GORLING, *s.* An unfledged bird, S. *gorbel*, Moray.

They—gape like *gorblings* to the sky,

With hungry maw and empty pouches.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 45.

2. Metaph. a very young person; Loth.

It griev'd me—
By carlings and *gorling[s]*,
To be sae sair opprest.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

GORBY, *s.* A raven, *S. corby*. Rudd. quotes this as used in Doug. Virg. But the quotation is incorrect; and I have omitted to mark it right. Norw. *gorp*, id.

GOR-COCK, *s.* The red game, red cock, or moor-cock.

Full ninety winters hae I seen,
And piped where *gor-cocks* whirring flew,
And mony a day I've danced I ween,
To lits which from my drone I blew.

Anon. Poem, Burns, iv. 176.

I know not whether this term be properly *S.* It is mentioned by Willoughby. *V. Pennant's Zool.*, p. 269.

GORDED, *part. pa.* Frosted, covered with crystals, Gall.

"*Gorded Lozens*, panes of window-glass in the time of frost, are so termed." Gall. *Encycl.* *V. GURD, GOURD*, *v.*

GORDLIN, *s.* A nestling, *S. B.*; evidently the same with *Gorlin*.

Or hath the gled or foomart, skaiithfu' beast,
Stown aff the lintie *gordlins* frae the nest?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

GORDON, *s.* A wild fowl. *V. GOLDING*.

GORDS, *s. pl.* A term used in Orkney, which seems to denote lands now lying waste, that had formerly been inhabited and cultivated.

Perhaps from *Su.-G. gaard*, (pron. *gard*) sepimentum, area clausa, villa rustica; *Moes-G. gards*, domus.

Gord may, however, be the same with "*Garth*, which implies a place where there is a small patch of ground cultivated amidst a large waste." *P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 554. *V. GARTH*.

GORE, GOR, *s.* The rheum that flows from the eyes, in a hardened state, *S.* *V. GAAR*.

GORE, *s.* A strip of cloth. *V. GAIR*.

GORE, GORR, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Upp. Clydes.

Viewed as, like *Gosh*, a profanation of the name of God; perhaps contr. from *God be here!*

GORE-CROW, *s.* Apparently, the carrion-crow.

"The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches, when I first pou'd the witch gowan and the hollow hemlock." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 283.

GOREHIRDING, *s.* The harvest-home, Shetl.

Hirding may be *Isl.*, as signifying in that language curatio, custodia; and *gor* denotes cattle. For *gortiufer*, *Sw. gortuf*, is abactor pecoris, *gorvargur*, pecoris percussor, *Verel*. But the connexion between this and harvest-home is not obvious.

As *Isl. gor* signifies maturus, and *Su.-G. goer-a*, maturescere; *frukten goeres*, fructus maturescit; shall we view it *q. goer jorden*, "the ripe fruits of the earth?"

Hiardun, according to Rudbeck, was the *O. Goth.* name of the goddess *Hertha* or Earth; *Atlant.*, i. 605. Or this might seem an inversion and slight change of *Sw. iordens groeda*, "the fruits of the earth." Perhaps the latter is most probable; as *groeda* denotes the harvest, from *gro*, germinare. Hence, it is said, the ancient Saxons called Saturn *Gro* and *Grode*. *Ibid.*, p. 692.

GORE-PATE, *interj.* An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb.

GORESTA, GORSTA, *s.* The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.

Allied probably to *Dan. gjaerde*, *Isl. gard-r*, sepes, sepimentum, agger, from *giord-a*, sepire; [*gard-stadr*, the place of a fence.]

GORFY, *adj.* Having a coarse appearance; *Ang.*; apparently corr. from *Groff*, *q. v.*

GORGE.

—Gryt graschowe-heidet *gorge* millars—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Perhaps it should be read *q. gorgie*, with the second *g* soft. It may allude to *Fr. gorgue*, du moulin, the conduit of a water-mill. Or rather from *Fr. gorgé*, gorged, crammed; in allusion to the quantity of food they have in their power.

To **GORGE**, *v. n.* A term used to denote the noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water, *Fife*; synonym. *Chork*. *V. CHIRK*.

GORGETCHES, *s. pl.* A calf's pluck, viz. heart, liver, and lights of an animal, *Ayrs*.

GORGOULL, *s.*

Nixt come the *gorgoull* and the graip,
Twa feirfull fouls indeed;
Quha uses oft to like and laip
The blud of bodies deid.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

This seems to be a corr. of *gorgon*. It has been supposed that the harpy is meant; *Gl. Compl.*, p. 339. This is probable, as the *graip* is the griffin, another fictitious animal.

[**GORIE**, *interj.* . An exclamation of surprise, an oath. *Gor, gore* are forms used in the South and West of *S.*; *gorie*, in the North and in *Shet.*; *gorie me* is also used in *Banffs.*]

GORKIE, *adj.* Nauseous; applied to any thing that excites disgust, *Perths*.

To **GORL**, *v. a.* To gird; to surround the roof of a stack with straw ropes, twisted in the form of lozenges, for securing it against the wind; *Loth.*

Perhaps from *Teut. gordel*, cingulum, *q.* to surround as with a girdle.

GORLIN, *s.* A neckcloth, Loth.

Perhaps *q. gordlin*, what girds or surrounds the neck; Teut. *gordel*. Su.-G. *goerdel*, zona, cingulum, *gord-en*. Su.-G. *giord-a*, cingere.

GORLING, GORLIN, *s.* A nestling, an unfledged bird, Clydes., Roxb., Dumfr.

This word, being also pron. *gorblin*, may have affinity to the local Sw. term *gorbaelg*, equivalent to E. *gorbellied*; from Su.-G. *gor*, excrementum, Lovain *goor*, sordes avium, *q.* having the belly always filled.

GORLIN-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Clydes.

"*Gorlin-hair*, the hair on young birds before the feathers come." Gall. Encycl.

GORLIN, *adj.* Bare, unfledged, S. A.

He—spleiting strikes the stane his grany hit,
Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his *gorlin* doup.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

V. GORBLING.

GORLINS, *s. pl.* The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

Probably a diminutive from C. B. *gur*, *gur*, a male, or *guro*, manly. Lhuyd gives *kailh gur-ryu*, and *airinen gur*, as signifying testiculus.

GORMAND, GORMAN, *s.* A glutton. Fr. O. E. *gourmand*.

Gredie *Gormand*, quhy did thou not asswage
Thy furious rage contrair that lustie quene,
Till we sum frute had of hir bedy sene?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1593, p. 290.

GORMAND, *adj.* Voracious, gluttonous.

The sillie sauls, that bene Christ's sheip,
Sould necht be givin to *gormand* welfis to keip.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 235.

[GORMOND-LYKE, *adj.* Glutton-like, ravenously. *Lyndsay*, *Laing's Ed.*, i. 103.]

Fr. *gourmand-er*, to raven, to devour.

GORMAW, GOULMAW, *s.* 1. The cormorant.

The golk, the *gormaw*, and the gled,
Befit him with buffets quhil he bled.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 10.

"The swannish murnit, be cause the grey *goul maw* prognosticat ane storm." Compl. S., p. 60.

The name *gormaw* is still retained by the common people. V. Gl. Compl.

2. A glutton, Lanarks.

Sw. *gorma* is expl. by Srenius, "to gobble up."

According to Dr. Cairns, corverant is from *corvus vorans*, Pennant's Zool., p. 608, Note. Analogically, *gormaw* may be from Teut. *gorre*, valde avarus, and *maeghe*, Belg. *maag*, A.-S. *maga*, stomachus. I suspect that it is the same word which is vulgarly pronounced *gramnaw*, as a term for a voracious person, one whose appetite is never satisfied, S.

To GORROCH (*gutt.*), *v. a.* "To mix and spoil porridge;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *gaorr*, dirt; *gergaich-am*, to hurt.

GORSK, *s.* Strong rank grass, Banffs.; synon. *Gosk*, *q. v.*

"Sandy fields should be late toth'd, because, being a porous body, and naturally warm and growthy, they

soon entertain the communications of the dung; whereas, if they be early toth'd, they shoot out the whole into *gorsk*, by which means the mold is more disheartened than when the cattle entered the fold." *Surv. Banffs.*, App., p. 58, 59.

[GORSTA, *s.* Same as *Goresta*, *q. v.*]

GOSH, *s.* A very low profanation of the name of God, as *Josh* seems to be of *Lord*; used as an irreligious prayer, *Gosh guide us!* S.

GOSHAL, *s.* A goshawk.

"Halks called *Goshals*, the halk, xv l." Rates, A. 1511.

GOSK, *s.* Grass that grows through dung, Ang.

[To Gosk, *v. n.* To grow in luxuriant patches, through the dung dropped by cattle, Banffs.]

GOSKY, *adj.* 1. Rank, luxuriant, having more straw than grain, Ang.

2. Large in size, but feeble; applied to an animal, Ang.

Isl. *kask-r* signifies strenuus, validus. But from the sense of the word, and existence of the *s.*, this can scarcely be accented the origin.

I am rather inclined to think that this, notwithstanding the change of the initial letter, is radically the same with *husk*, Teut. *huysken*, siliqua; especially as Fr. *gousse* signifies a cod, shell, or husk.

GOSLIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Ayr., Gl. Pickeu; apparently an improper use of E. *gosling*.

2. Commonly used to denote one viewed as a fool; as, "He's a mere *goslin*, or *gaislin*," S.

The latter view of the term is borrowed from what ought certainly to be viewed as an ill-founded prejudice against the goose, as if it were a fit emblem of folly; whereas, if the most circumspect watchfulness be a proof of the contrary, we are bound to consider the goose as an animal possessed of uncommon wisdom. Be this as it may, our ancestors, ascribing so much folly to the parent, naturally enough supposed that its young would be still more stupid.

GOSS, *s.* 1. "A silly, but good-natured man, S." Rudd.

Seen as he wan within the close,

He deusly drew in

Mair gear frae ilka gentle *goss*

Thaa bought a new ane.

Ramsay's Works, i. 237.

But, may be, gin I live as lang,

As nae to fear the chirmia chang,

Of *gosses* grave, that think me wrang.—

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 180.

2. The term is frequently used to denote a mean griping person; often, *greedy goss*, Loth. *Gossie*, id.

Isl. *gose* signifies a little servant, *servulus*. But, if our word be not, like the following, an abbrev. of *gossip*, it may rather be allied to Fr. *gaussée*, *gossée*, one who is made a laughing-stock.

GOSSE, s. An abbrev. of *gossip*.

Gude *gosse*, sen ye have ever bene
My trew and auld familiar friend,
To mak mair quentance us betwene,
I gladlie could agrie.

Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 18, st. 41.

[GOSSEN, s. pl. Ropes made of grass or straw, Shet.]

GOSSEP, Gossop, s. Gossip; one who stands a sponsor for a child.

For cowatice Menteth, spon fals wyss,
Betraysyt Wallace that was his *gossop* twyss.
Wallace, xi. 848, MS.

Schyr Ihon Menteth that time was captans thar;
Twyss befor he had his *gossep* heyn,
Bot na frendschip betwix them syn was seyn.

Ibid., viii. 1593, MS.

J. Major, when giving an account of the treachery of Menteth, mentions this very circumstance as a peculiar aggravation. *Vetus est proverbium, nullus est capitalior hostis quam domesticus inimicus: in Joanne Mentetho, ejus hinos liberos de fonte leuauerat plurimum confidebat. De Gestis Scot.*, Lib. III. c. 15, Fol. 73, b. Edit. Ascensian, 1521.

Similar is the account given by R. Brunne, in his translation of Langtoft's Chronicle. It breathes all the violence of national hostility which characterised that disastrous period.

A Ihesu! when thou wille, how rightwis is thy mede!
That of the wrong has gilt, the endyng may thei drede.
William Waleis is nomen, that maister was of theues,
Tithing to the kyng is comen, that robberie mischeues.
Sir Jon of Menetest sewed William so nehi,
He tok him when he wend lest, on nyght his leman bi.
That was thortgh treson of Jak Schort his man.—
Selcouthly he endis the man that is fals,
If he trest on his frendes, thei begile him als, &c.

Chron., p. 329.

John Hardyng gives a very different account of this affair. But his testimony, it is well known, is of very little weight, as to any thing that regards Scotland.

And then therle of Angos Umfreulle,
That Regent was of Scotland constitute,
Toke Wilyam Waleys, then at Argyle,
His brother John also without resute,
With *rebelles* mo, that were al destitute
By battale sore, then smytten full cruely,
Where Umfreulle there had the victorye.

Chron., Fol. 167, a.

A.-S. *godsib*, Su.-G. *gudsif*, are used in the very same sense, *lustricus*, sponsor; from *God* and *sib*, *sif*, (whence S. *sib*), as denoting one related by a religious tie. It appears, however, that this term was more generally applied to the female sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by the Church of England, is called *God-mother*. It was then written *God-sibbe*. Hence *gossip*, in the modern acceptation, is more generally appropriated to the same sex. The male sponsor was more commonly denominated *God-faether*, Su.-G. *Gud-fader*; and the child, in relation to either male or female sponsor, A.-S. *God-bearn*.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a religious kind, may at length have been used to denote another, which, although in itself merely civil, from the increase of superstition in the darker ages, came to be viewed so much in a religious light, as to give the name of a sacrament to that ceremony by which it was constituted. Hence, in consequence of

the connubial tie, the father-in-law might be called *Gud-father*, the mother-in-law *Gud-mother*; i.e., according to the meaning of the Su.-G. terms, to which ours seem more immediately allied, *father in God*, *mother in God*, or father and mother by a spiritual relation; as Ihre explains *gudfather*, quasi pater spiritualis. For in Su.-G. *Gud* signifies God. Most of the terms, indeed, that are now vulgarly used in S. with respect to alliance by marriage, were anciently appropriated to the supposed baptismal relation. In this sense, not only were *Gudfather* and *Gudmoder* used in Su.-G., but the child, for whom one stood sponsor, was called his or her *gudson* or *guddoter*; the terms now appropriated by the common people to denote the relation of a son-in-law or daughter-in-law. V. Ihre, vo. *Gud*. This learned writer remarks, that, in consequence of the spiritual relation supposed to be constituted at baptism, the right of the sponsor was viewed as equal to that of the natural parent. This right was denominated *Gudsifia-lag*, i.e., the law of the spiritual relation. V. *GUD*, as comp. with *father*, *mother*, &c.

It may not be reckoned superfluous here to mention the reason why the Goths wrote the name of the Divine Being *Gud*. During the times of heathenism, they called their false deities *God*, pl. *godin*. After the introduction of Christianity, by a slight change, they, for the sake of distinction, gave the name of *Gud* to the Supreme Being; restricting that of *God*, sometimes written *gaud*, to the former objects of their idolatrous worship. Hence *God*, *gode*, afterwards had the sense of deaster, idololum. Ihre thinks, that it is too plain to require any proof that the name, as applied to the true God, was borrowed from *gud*, bonus, good. He scouts the idea of Gr. *Θεος* being derived from *θεω*, video, *θεω*, curro, or *θεω* dispono; accounting it far more probable that the Greeks borrowed this term from the ancient Scythians, from whom, he says, they derived almost all their theology; and that it in fact has the same meaning with *Gud*, bonus. For this quality, he adds, is expressed by two words in Moes-G. *gods*, and *thiuths* or *thiuthsigs*. Thus, *Thiuthe gasothida gredagans*; He hath filled the hungry with good things; Luke, i. 35, whence *thiuthaujan*, benefacere, *thiuthspillon*, evangelizare, *thiuthjan*, benedicere. From *thiuths*, therefore he thinks, that the Greeks and Latins, according to the various changes of cognate letters, made *Zeus*, *Δις*, *dius*, *Deus*, *Dius*, &c.

It may be added, that, besides the use of the terms denoting affinity by marriage, there are other vestiges among the vulgar in S. of the Gothic mode of pronouncing the name of God. In these irreverent exclamations for *preservation*, *help*, *blessing*, which many are accustomed to use, they flatter themselves perhaps that there is no profanation of the divine name, because the term used is *gud*, pron. in the same manner as *gud*, good; as *Gud save us*. But not to mention the absurdity of supposing, or of acting as if one supposed, that preservation, blessing, &c., can come from any hand but that of God; it seems highly probable that this is not, as may be imagined, a corruption of the name now given to the Supreme Being, but the name itself as anciently pronounced.

GOSSIE, s. A gossip, Ayrs., Gl. Picken; obviously a corr. of the E. word.

GOSSIPRIE, s. Intimacy.

"As to that bishoprick he [Mr. P. Adamson] would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the General Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew." Melvill's MS., p. 36.

GO-SUMMER, s. The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn, S.

"The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm; the corns was well winn, the garden herbs revived, July-flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, quhilk myself pulled." Spalding's Troubles, i. 34.

GOT, GOTE, s. 1. A drain or ditch, in which there is a run of water, S. *Gowts*, drains, South, E.

Wi' pattle, owre the rigs I'll stride
At her comman',
Or rake the *gotts* frae paddock-ride
Te muck the lan'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

The *gote* is deeper than the *seuch*; the term properly denoting such a ditch as is used for draining marshes.

Gut occurs, evidently in the same sense, in Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande*.

"In the way we shuld go,—ther were ii pyles or holdes, Thornton & Anderwike, set both on craggy foundation, and deuided a stoness cast a sunder, by a depe *gut* wherein ran a little ryuer." Dalzell's Fragments, p. 35.

2. A slough, a deep miry place, Lanarks.

Belg. *gote*, *geute*, id. L. B. *got-a*, canal; Alem. *giozzo*, fluvius. Ihre traces these words, as well as Su.-G. *floodgiuta*, canal, whence E. *floodgate*, to *giut-a*, fluere, to flow. Here we see the origin of E. *gutter*, which Dr. Johns. whimsically derives from *guttur*, the throat. V. GOAT.

Gote has the same signification in O. E. "*Gote*, *aquagium*." Prompt. Parv.

It affords a strong presumption of the propriety of the conjecture concerning the origin of E. *gutter*, that in Prompt. Parv., after *Gote* has been expl. *Aquagium*, *Goter* immediately follows, which is rendered *Aquarium*.

GOTH, interj. A corruption of the divine name, Angus, Galloway.

"*Goth*, an exclamation, and a bad one, for it is no less than a mollification of the sacred name *God*. *Goth man*, *Goth ay*, [i.e., yes,]" &c. Gall. Encycl. V. GOTHILL.

GOTHERLIGH, adj. Confused, in a state of disorder; applied often to persons; Banffs.

This may be originally the same with *Gotherlisch*, q. v.

GOTHERLISCH, adj. 1. Used in the sense of E. *godly*, but always as a term expressive of ridicule or contempt; as, a *godderlisch gouk*, one who affects a great deal of sanctity, and introduces religion without regard to the season or any exercise of prudence, Kincardines.

2. Foolish, in a general sense, *ibid.*

It might be viewed as a northern term, compounded of Isl. *godord*, the priesthood, with the termination marking the adjective, q. resembling the priesthood. G. Andr. expl. the term, *Cultuum et legum Deorum administratio et praefectura*; and *godors madr*, in *ethnismo juri et sacris praefectus*. I hesitate, however, as to the origin; as *Gotherlitch* used as a *s.* in another county, is expl. with much greater latitude. V. the *s.*

GOTHERLITCH, s. "Want of delicacy, either in sentiment or manners," Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Perhaps the Belg. origin; q. *God eer-loos*, destitute of the fear of God. Kilian, however, gives *goederhande*, as signifying benignus, clemens, lenis, &c.

GOTHILL. "*An Gothill*," if God will, Mearns.

In the neighbouring county of Angus, the sacred name is, by the vulgar, sometimes pronounced *Goth*, (sound *th* hard), when used as a profane exclamation. This is precisely the oldest name, known in the Gothic for the Supreme Being. For Ulphilas writes *Goth*, Deus.

The same phrase is used in Dumfr. with a slight variation; *In Gothill I'll be there*. It is evident that *In* is used for *An*, if.

[**GOTTYN, part. pt.** Got, obtained. Barbour, ii. 3; arrived, *ibid.*, xviii. 454; begotten, *ibid.*, xx. 131.]

GOUD, s. The vulgar pron. of *gold*, S.

My *goud!* my bands! alackanie!
That we should part!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 304.

GOUDIE, s. A blow, a stroke, Ang.

Isl. *gadd-r*, Su.-G. *gadd*, clavus ferreus?

GOUDSPINK, s. The Goldfinch, S. V. GOLDSPINK.

GOVERNAILL, s. Government, management, *gouvernaille*, Chaucer.

Rycht lawly thus till him thai thaim commend,
Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land,
To cum and tak sum *gouvernail* on hand,

Wallace, viii. 16, MS.

Gouernal, Doug. Virgil, 308. 10.

Fr. *gouvernail*, which primarily denotes the helm of a vessel, by means of which it is steered, managed, or governed, is also used in a moral sense. *Tenir le gouvernail*, to sit at the helm; metaph. to govern a state.

[**GOUF, s.** A smart blow with the open hand, Clydes.]

[To **GOUF, v. a.** To strike with the open hand, *ibid.*]

GOUFF, s. The game of Golf. This, as it is still the vulgar pron., is the orthography of the Record; Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

[**GOUFF, s.** 1. An odour, a smell, borne along in whiffs, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A fetid odour, such as comes from a foul drain, Banffs.]

GOUFMALOGIE, s. A woollen petticoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours; Loth.; most probably a cant term that has owed its origin to some trivial circumstance, or fanciful flight.

To **GOUK**, *v. n.* 1. To gaze, to stare idly, to gaze about in a vacant or foolish manner, Ang.

2. To expect foolishly, to lose time by delaying without reason.

Sum pynis furth ane pan boddum to prent fals plakkis ;
Sum *goukis* quhill the glas pyg grow al of gold yyt,
Throw curie of quentassence, thoctt clay muggis crakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 51.

But the idea of *expectation* is only secondary.

Gouks is rendered, "expects time foolishly, and delays;" Gl. Evergr. But I have not marked the passage.

Rudd, improperly refers to Fr. *gogues*, jollity, glee, lightheartedness. Germ. *guck-en*, spectare, prospectare, is certainly a cognate term. Hence *sterngucker*, astronomus; a stargazer. Mod. Sax. *gyk-en*; Su.-G. *koz-a*, attentis oculis observare. Wachter views *gucken* as contr. from *ge-aug-en*, or from *aug*, the eye. But the Isl. cognate term is *giaegast*. *Eirn afglape giaegist inn um unmara glugga*; The fool gazes through the windows of others; Syrac. 21. The root is undoubtedly *gaae*, prospicere.

GOUK, *s.* The Cuckow. V. **GOWK**.

GOUK, *s.* A fool. V. **GOWK**.

[To **GOUK**, *v. a.* To befool, to deceive. V. **GOWK**.]

GOUKED, *part. adj.* Foolish, absurd. V. **GOWKIT**, **GAUCKIT**.

GOUKEN, *s.* The corr. pronunciation of *Goupen*, a handful, Ayrs.

GOUKMEY, *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"Trigla *Gurnardus*. Grey Gurnard; *Crooner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*, *Goukmei*, and *Woof*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

If the first part of this designation should be viewed as including the S. name of the cuckoo, it may have been given for the same reason with that of *Crooner*, or *Cruner*, because of the sound emitted by this fish, on being taken out of the water. V. **CROONER**. It seems almost certain, indeed, that there is here an allusion to the cuckoo; for the Red Gurnard was by the Greeks called *κόκκυξ*, or the cuckoo; by the Latins *cuculus*; by the Italians *cocco*, most probably for *cucco*, id.

To **GOUL**, **GOWL**, *v. n.* 1. To howl, to yell, to cry with a loud voice of lamentation, S. O. E. *gouling*, *part. pr.*

Skars sayd I thus, quhen *gouling* pietously,
With thir wourdis he ansuerd me in hy.
Doug. Virgil, 50. 1.

It is used to denote both the howling of a dog, and the bitter lamentation made by man, S.

————— To the bent

Scar'd maukin trots, and now to some lone haunt
Scuds trembling fast. The way she takes is mark'd;
And, frae their kennel, the mad rav'ning pack
Are, *gouling*, led. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 108.

2. To scold, to reprove with a loud voice, Lanarks.

Isl. *gol-a*, *goel-a*, is a term appropriated to the yelling of dogs and wolves; G. Andr. *Gaul-a*, horrendum

triste et inconditum vociferare, *gaul*, talis clamor; *gool*, ululatus, Edda Saemund.; *gol*, G. Andr. This is the root of E. *yell*, if not also of *howl*. The *v.* in Su.-G. is changed to *yl-a*. Lat. *ulul-are*, belongs to the same family.

GOUL, **GOWL**, *s.* 1. A yell, a cry of lamentation, S.

2. A loud cry, expressive of indignation, S. A.

3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog, S.

GOULIE, *adj.* Sulky, scowling, Renfrews.

GOULING, **GOWLING**, *s.* 1. The act of reprehension in a loud and angry tone, S.

"*Gouling*, scolding with a frown," Gl. Antiq. It rather regards the voice, however.

2. The act of yelling, or of making lamentation.

Thay schouting, *gouling*, and clamour about him maid;
The body syne bewalit haue thay lade
In ane soft bed.

Doug. Virgil, 170. 40.

V. the *v.*

GOULING, **GOWLING**, *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. A *gouling day*, one marked by strong wind, Loth.

GOULE, *s.* The throat, the jaws.

Thare may be sene ane throll, or aynding stede, —

To Acheron ruin down that hellis sye,
Gapand with his pestiferus *goule* full wyde.
Fr. *gueule*, Lat. *gula*. *Doug. Virgil*, 227. 45.

GOULKGALITER, **GOULKGALISTER**, *s.*

1. Expl. "a pedantic prideful knave," Ayrs.

2. "A simpleton, a wanton rustic," *ibid.*

The first part of the word might seem to claim affinity with *Gowk*, a fool. It is, however, most probably a misapplication of the old term *Golkgaliter*, q. v.

GOULL-BANE, *s.* This name is given to a bone near the hip; S. B. I am informed, that it is the top of the *femur*, where it is lodged in the *acetabulum*.

GOULMAU. V. **GORMAW**.

[**GOUN**, *s.* A gown, S.]

[**GOUNNIS**, *s. pl.* Guns.

Than neid thai not to charge the realme of France
With *gounnis*, galays, nor uther ordinance.
Lyndsay, Laing's Ed., ii. 228.]

To **GOUP**, *v. n.* To gaze idly, to stare. V. **GOIF**.

[**GOUP**, *s.* A silly stare; a wild anxious look, Banffs.]

[**GOUP-A-LIFTIE**, *s.* Lit., one who *stares at the lift*, i.e., the sky; one who carries his head high, either through pride or defective vision, Banffs.]

To GOUP, GOWP, *v. n.* 1. To beat with strong pulsation; applied to the veins, Loth., Roxb., Lanarks.

2. To throb with violence; applied to any part of the body, where sores fester; as, "I think my finger's gaun to beel, its *gouping* sadly," *ibid.*

Gope, Dumfr. "It *gopes, gopes*, like the heart of a gorling;" it beats like the heart of a young bird, when affrighted.

3. To ache, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf-a*, palpitare.

GOWP, *s.* A single beat of pain, *ibid.*

GOWPIN, *s.* The beating from a wound, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf*, palpitatio.

GOUPHERD, *part. pa.* Puckered up by means of pins or rollers.

Then must the Laird, the Good-mans eye,
Be knighted straight, and make convoy,
Coach'd through the streets with horses four,
Foot-grooms pasmented o'er and o'er:
Himself cut out and slasht so wide,
Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide.
Goupherd, gratnized, cloaks rare pointed,
Embroider'd lac'd, with beets disjointed;
A belt embost with gold and purple;
False hair made craftily to curl;
Side breeks be button'd o'er the garters;
Was ne'er the like seen in our quarters.

Watson's Coll., i. 29.

Goffer is still used in this sense, Selkirkshire. Thus muslin is said to be *goffer'd*, when it is puckered up by means of rollers.

Goupherd and *gratnized* perhaps signify what is now called *puckered* and *quilled*; from Fr. *gouff*, swollen, or *gouffre*, *gouffre*, a gulf, *q.* formed into cavities; *gratigné*, scratched. *Purle* is evidently corr. from *pearl*.

GOUPIN, GOWPIN, GOWPING, *s.* 1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive any thing, S. B. *Goupins*, both hands held together in form of a round vessel, S.

A nievefu' o' meal, or a *gowpen* o' aits,—

Wad hae made him as blythe as a beggar could be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 301.

When we came to London town,

We dream'd of gowd in *goupings* here;

And rantinly ran up and down,

In rising stocks to buy a skair.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 273.

For to the Grecians he did swear,

He had sae great envy,

That gowd in *goupens* he had get

The army to betray.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

2. A handful, S.

"Nochttheles quhen thay ar tretit with soft and moderat empire, thay ar found richt humane and meke pepyl, richt obeysand to reason. And nocht allanerly kepia thair faith efter the reason of thair contract, bot guys ane *goupin*, or ellis sum thingis mair abone the just mesure that thay sell." Bellend. Deacr. Alb. c. 16.

This is now more commonly denominated a *goup-en-fow*, S. A. Bor. *gouping*, or a *gowpen-full*, *id.*

3. Used, in our law, to denote one of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant, S.

"The sequels are the small quantities given to the servants under the name of knaveship, bannock, and lock or *gowpen*." Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland, B. II., Tit. 9, sec. 19.

4. *Gowd in Goupens*, great store of money, gold as it were in handfuls, or uncounted, S.

"There's—a lraw night, an' a bonny—a kindly night for proving the locks that had the *gowd-in-goupins* of the worldings, an' earning a meltith for to-morrow's sunket." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 158.

Westmorel. *gaopen*, hands, has undoubtedly had a common origin.

Isl. *gaupn*, *gupn*, Su.-G. *goepn*, manus concava; whence *gaupna*, to embrace, to contain. Ihre observes from Bertrand, that the Swiss use *gauf* in the same sense with Su.-G. *goepn*. He also observes, that Heb. גֹּפֶן , *hophen*, denotes the palm of the hand, the fist; Pers. *kef*, *id.* It may be added, that Arab. כַּף signifies to take with both hands, *duabus manibus cepit*; and that this *v.* in Piel is used by the Talmudists in the sense of, *pugillo cepit*. Ihre might have found a Heb. word, still more similar. This is כַּף , *caph*, vola, the palm of the hand; thus denominated as being hollow, from כַּפּוֹף , *caphaph*, curvavit.

To GOWPEN, *v. a.* To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together, Clydes.

The *v.* also occurs in Isl. *gaupn-a*, amplecti; Haldorson.

GOUPENFOW, GOWPINFULL, *s.* 1. The fill of the *goupin*, as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form, S.

"So saying, he held four *goupinfulls* of corn before his four-footed favourite. Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 161.

—For—penny whistle, will part wi' their gold

In *goupinful's*; or, for a roesty nail,

Will swap their fairest gem.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 13.

2. A *goupinfa' o' a' thing*, a contemptuous phrase applied to one who is a medley, or composition of every thing that is absurd.

"Winpenny, wiping his brows, turned to a young lady who had laughed at him, without attempting to hide her mirth—'Wha's the tawpy gigglin' at? by my certy, if I war at your lug I sud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye *goupinfa' o' a' thing*.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 66.

GOURD, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air; as to the sash of a window, when it will not move, Loth., Clydes.; pron. *q. goord*.

Fr. *gourd*, benumbed, stiff. This might perhaps be viewed as a different sense of *Gurd*, *Gourd*.

2. Not slippery; applied to ice, Clydes.; *q.* causing stiffness in moving upon it.

GOURDNESS, *s.* 1. Stiffness, *ibid.*

2. Want of slipperiness, *ibid.*

GOURDED, *part. adj.* Gorged; a term applied to water when pent up, S. B. V. **GURD.**

GOURIES, *s. pl.* The garbage of salmon.

"Since the beginning of the troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen,—few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeens, at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore, where they went to flock abundantly for salmon *gouries*." Spalding, i. 332.

The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called *salman gouries*, and used as bait for eels, Aberd. Isl. Su.-G. *gor, gorr, sanies, excrementum*. Hence, says Ihre, the proverbial phrase, *Ega med gorr och haar*, to possess any animal, cum intestinis et pilo, with the entrails and hair; or, as otherwise expressed, *med hull och haar*. V. **HILT** and **HAIR**. E. *garbage* has been viewed as comp. of *gor* and *bagge, sacculus, q. totum compositum intestina includens*; Seren.

GOURL. V. **GURL**.

GOURLINS, *s. pl.* "The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called *Hornecks* in some places of Scotland." Gall. *Encycl.*

As far as I can learn, this must be the Earth-nut or *Bunium flexuosum*. *Hornecks* is supposed to be a corr. of *Arnuts*.

GOUSTER, *s.* A violent or unmanageable person, a swaggering fellow.

"What is come of poor Rattray G—d knows. I try'd to get his friends to send for him to Glasgow; but, after mature deliberation, & consulting with the Doctor, they resolv'd to let it alone. He is the only *gouster* and ruffian that is with them." Culloden Pap., p. 273.

Nearly allied to "*Goster, to bully*; North." Grose. Fr. *gaust-eir, ravage, devastator, ruiner*, Ital. and L. B. *gaust-are, id.*; Ital. *gaustatore, a spendthrift*; also, a ravager.

[**GOUSTROUS**, *adj.* Tempestuous; dark, wet, and stormy. V. under **GOUSTY**.]

GOUSTY, *adj.* 1. Waste, desolate; dreary in consequence of extent or emptiness, S. As applied to a house, understood to denote a large one, not quite adapted for keeping out the storm, not weather-proof, Roxb.

———Eolus the kyng

In *gousty* cauis, the windis loud quhisling
And braithlie tempestis, by his power refranys
In bandis hard.——

Doug. Virgil, 14. 45.

Vastro antro, Virg.

i.e., dreary because of their great extent.

——They went amyddis dym schaddois thare,
Qubare euer is nicht, and neuer licht doith repare,
Throw out the waste dungeoun of Pluto king,
They vode boundis, and that *gousty* ring.

Ibid., 172. 35.

Inania regna, Virg.

Doug. in like manner renders *vastus goustly*.

Bot his feint schankis gan for eild schalk,
His *goustly* coist and membris every stralk,
The feble braith gan to bete and blaw.

Virgil, 142. 13.

Vastos artus.

2. What is accounted ghostly, preternatural; synon. *wanearthly*.

Cald, mirk, and *goustie*, is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 339.

"He observed one of the black man's feet to be cloven; and that his apparel was black;—and that the black man's voice was hough and *goustie*." Glanville's *Sadducismus*, p. 393. In the same Relation, we find "hollow and *ghostly*;" *Satan's Invisible World, Rel. I., p. 8*. It seems doubtful, however, whether as applied to sound, it does not denote that which is emitted from a place that is empty or hollow.

3. Applied to a person, whose haggard appearance marks his being wasted by age or disease; emaciated and ghostly, Aberd.

According to Rudd. *q. gastly*, to which Sibb. adds *goistly*, "because timorous people fancy that *ghosts* frequent such places as woods, caves, dens, old ruinous buildings, which the Romans therefore called *horrentia*."

The term, however, is from L. B. *gaust-us, waste, desert*; *gaust-um, Ital. gaust-o, Fr. gast, wasteness, devastation, also, a waste*. V. Du Cange. Teut. *woeste, vastus, desertus*; Franc. *uuost, uuuoost*; Gl. Pez. *vuosti, A.-S. weste, Germ. wuste*.

GOUSTY, *adj.* Tempestuous; as, "a *gousty* day," Roxb.; merely a slight change from E. *gusty*.

[To **GOUSTER**, *v. n.* 1. To storm with wind and rain, Ork. and Shet.; Isl. *giostr*.

2. To speak in a loud, blustering manner, *ibid.*]

[**GOUSTER**, *s.* A wild, swaggering, blustering fellow, *ibid.*]

GOUSTROUS, GOUSTEROUS, *adj.* 1. A *goustrous nicht*, a dark, wet, stormy night; including the idea of the loudness of the wind and rain, as well as of the gloomy effect of the darkness; Dumfr.

2. Frightful, *ibid.*, Ayr.; probably allied to the preceding word; or to A. Bor. *goster, gawster*, to bully, to hector.

Black grew the lift wi' *gousterous* nicht,
Aloud the thunner rairt,
Nocht could sho see, nor eard, nor tree,
Save whan the Lichtenin' glar't.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 323.

3. Strong and active, Loth.

4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, *ibid.*

In sense 1, which seems the original one, it more nearly resembles Isl. *giostr, ventus frigidus, aura subfrigida*: *giost, afflatus frigidus*; *giostigr, gelidus, subgelidus*; *giostar, aer, frigescit*; G. Andr., p. 89. Most probably from *gioola, aura frigida*; *Ibid., q. giolistr*.

GOUTHART, *part. adj.* Expl. "affrighted, all in a fright;" usually applied to those who look as if they had seen a spectre, Dumfr.; evidently from the same origin with *Goutherfow*.

GOUTHERFOW, *adj.* 1. Amazed, having the appearance of astonishment. It seems to suggest the idea of one who appears nearly deranged from terror or amazement, Ang.

It is perhaps allied to Isl. *galdr*, *vesanus*, *amens*. Ibre mentions Su.-G. *galle* as having the sense of *vitiun*, *defectus*, whence he derives *galladur*, *vitiosus*, adding; "I have a suspicion, that the Isl. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is produced by magical arts, and thus that it originates from Isl. *galdr*, *incantatio*." The same idea had been thrown out by G. Andr. According to this etymon, *gouterfow* must have originally denoted one under the power of incantation, q. *galdur-full*.

GOUTTE, *s.* A drop, South of S. Fr. id.

"If he didna satisfy me that he had a right sense of the—defections of the day, not a *goutte* of his physic should gang through my father's son." Heart M. Loth., i. 324.

"*Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johnson.

GOVANCE, *expl.* "well-bred," Fife; but it seems to be rather a *s.* signifying good breeding.

Isl. *gofj-a*, *venerari*; *gcfug*, *nobilis*.

To **GOVE**. V. **GOIF**.

GOVE-I'-THE-WIND, *s.* A foolish, vain light-headed fellow, Roxb. V. **GOIF**.

GOVELLIN, *part. adj.* 1. A woman's head-ress is said to be *govellin*, when it hangs loosely and ungracefully, Ang.

2. Applied to one, from the appearance of his eyes, when he is intoxicated, Ang.

In both senses, it seems to be a deriv. from *Goif*, q. v.

GOVIE, **GOVIE-DICK**, *interj.* Expressive of surprise; most commonly used by children, Loth., Perth.

GOVERNANCE, *s.* Conduct, department.

Scho knew the frey had sene hir *governance*,
Scho wist it was no butts for to deny.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 79.

From Fr. *part. governant*, ordering.

GOVIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed out, Clydes.

This seems to be a remnant of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom of Stratclyde. For C. B. a *geuud* signifies hollowed; *gogov*, a cave, *gogovare*, hollow.

GOVUS, *s.* A simple stupid person, Fife.

This nearly resembles *gofish*, used as an *adj.* by Chaucer in the sense of foolish; from Fr. *goffe*, Ital. *goffo*, a fool; Teut. *guf*, prodigal. "*Gawison*, an oafish, weak, silly fellow, North." Grose. V. **GUFF**, 2.

GOW, *s.* The old generic name for the Gull, S.

"*Gavia*, a *gow*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 14. V. **GORMAW**.

GOW, *s.* A fool, Galloway.

"*Gow*, a name for a fool.—What a difference there is between—John Gerrond the *gow*, and George Wishart the sage." Gall. *Encycl.*

This must surely be viewed as originally the same with *Goff*, id.

GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, *ibid*.

"His madness is rather that of a poet. In truth, his *Red Lion Frolic* is as fine a specimen of *gowishness* as I have seen." Gall. *Encycl.*, p. 224.

[To **GOW OUR**, *v. a.* To entice, allure, seduce, Banffs.; Lit., to gull or fool over. V. **Gor**.]

GOW, *s.* A halo, a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon; supposed to portend stormy weather, Ang. *Brugh*, *synon*.

Isl. *gyll*, *parelion*, *solem antecedens*, a *colore aureo vel fulvo*; *gyll-a*, *deaurare*, *gull-r*, *flavus*; G. Andr., p. 88.

GOW, *s.* To *tak the gow*, to run off without paying one's debts, to make what is called a *moonlight flitting*, Ang.

The word is undoubtedly allied to O. Teut. *gouwe*, a country or region; especially as to *tak the road*, to *tak the country*, to *flee the country*, are equivalent phrases. Germ. *gau*, *gow*, *pagus*, *regio*; Moes-G. *gauje*, *ingens alicujus regionis tractus*; *Birinnandans ala thata gawi*; running through that whole country; Mar. vi. 55. Hence *gow*, or *gaw*, forms the termination of the names of many places in Germany. V. *Gau*, *Kilian* and *Cluver*. Germ. Ant. Lib. ii. e. 39. Hence also the terms used in Westphalia, *Gow-gref* and *Gow-gericht*, the president or governor of any territory. L. B. *gogravius*, id. Du Cange, id. *gobia*, *pagus*, *regio*. V. *Spelman*. Fris. *gae*, *pagus*, *vicius rusticus*. Wachter views all these as corresponding to Gr. $\gamma\eta$, $\gamma\epsilon\alpha$, $\gamma\alpha\iota\alpha$, the earth.

GOWAN, *s.* 1. The generic name of daisy, S.

"We saw the pleasantest mixture of *Gowans*, so commonly called, or daisies white and yellow on every side of the way growing very thick, and covering a considerable piece of the ground, that ever we had occasion to see." Brand's *Orkney*, p. 31.

I have heard it conjectured, that *gowan* was merely A. Bor. *goulans*, *coru marigold*, pron. after the Scotch manner. It is so far favourable to this idea, that the term, in one of its senses, is applied to this herb.

A proverb is used, containing this word, the sense of which is by no means obvious; *Ye sanna get that, though your head were like a gowan*, S. It is *synon*. with another—*though your head were as white's a lint-tap*. It has been supposed to refer to the partiality of the people of our country to fair hair, this being considered as an ornament.

Wedderburn distinguishes this from the *Daisie*, which he properly views as the *Bellis* of the garden. "*Bellis hortensis*, a *deasie*. *Bellis-idis*, a *gowen*." *Vocab.*, p. 18.

2. When the term is used singly, it denotes the common or mountain daisy.

"*Bellis perennis*: Common *Daisie*, Anglis. *Gowan*, *Scotis*." *Lightfoot*, p. 487.

Her face is fair, her heart is true,

As spotless as she's bonnie, O;

The op'ning *gowan*, wet wi' dew,

Nae purer is than Nannie, O.—*Burns*, iii. 279.

Gael. *gugan* is rendered a bud, a flower, a daisy ; Shaw. But I suspect that this is a borrowed term, as it is not found in Lhuyd or Obrien.

EWEGOWAN, s. A common daisy, S. B. apparently denominated from the *ewe* as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

"A secret frae you, dear bairn ! What secret can come frae you, but some bit waefu' love story, enough to mak the pinks an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 215.

HORSE-GOWAN, s. This name includes the *Leontodon*, the *Hypochaeris*, and the *Crepis*, S.

LARGE WHITE GOWAN, the Ox-eye, S.

"Some of the prevailing weeds of the meadows and grass lands are,—ox-eye, or *large white gowan*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*," &c. Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 136.

LUCKEN-GOWAN, the Globe-flower. V. LUCKEN.

WITCH-GOWAN, s. A large yellow gowan, with a stalk filled with whitish sap, called *witches' milk*.

Ye maun ruff't i' the bosom wi' *witch-gowan* flower ;
—Ye maun starch't wi' the powther of a pink i' the bower.

"*Witch-gowan flowers*, are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pernicious juice is called by the peasantry *Witches' milk*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 110. V. GORE-CROW.

YELLOW GOWAN, s. The name given by the vulgar to different species of the *Ranunculus*, to the *Caltha palustris* or Marsh marigold, and (particularly S. B.) to *Chrysanthemum segetum* or corn marigold. V. LUCKEN.

In the West of S. it is applied to *Hydepnos autumnale*.

While on burn banks the *yellow gowan* grows,
Or wand'ring lambs rin bleating after ewes,
His fame shall last.——

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5.

"Corn Marigold, Anglis. Gules, Gools, Guills, or *Yellow Gowans*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 489.

A. Bor. *goulans*, Corn marigold, from the yellow colour ; V. Ray. Could we view this as the primary application of our *gowan*, it would determine the etymon.

GOWAN'D, part. adj. Covered with the mountain daisy.

By the lands of the sweet winding Tay,
On yon *gowan'd* lawn she was seen ;
Some shepherd more lovely than I
Hath stole the dear heart of my Jean.

Tarras's Poems, p. 80.

O gay are Scotia's hills sn' dales !
Her glens and *gowan'd* greens. *Ibid.*, p. 87.

GOWAN-GABBIT, adj. 1. A term applied to the appearance of the sky, when it is very clear early in the morning ; as, "We'll hae

rain or [before] night, this morning's o'er *gowan-gabbit*," Loth., Roxb.

"A *gowan-gabbit* day," a sunshiny day, when the *gowans* have disclosed themselves, Roxb.

2. Transferred to the human face ; having much red and white ; viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution, Roxb.

GOWANIE, GOWANY, adj. 1. Abounding with mountain daisies, S.

O Peggy ! sweeter than the dawning day,
Sweeter than *gowany* glens or new-mawn hay ?
V. GOWAN. *Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 94.

2. Having a fair and promising appearance ; as, a *gowanie* day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm, Fife.

In this case it is proverbially said, "This day's gudeness breeds the morn's sickness." The idea is evidently borrowed from the beautiful appearance of the ground when covered with daisies. *Fleechin* is used in the same sense.

GOWAN-SHANK, s. The stalk of a mountain-daisy, Ayr.

Hummo, the Wasps' enraged chief
Flew furious thro' the ranks ;
Ilk wing was like a clover-leaf,
His legs like *gowan-shanks*.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 130.

GOWAND, s.

This *gowand* grathit with sic grit greif,
He on his waysie wrethly went, hut wene.
Henryson's Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. *Gowand* may signify, traveller ; Dan. *gaaende*, going. Or, V. Gow, 2. The writer says, st. 1,

Muvand allone, in mornnyng myld, I met
A mirry man.——

This must certainly be viewed as a term denoting the untutored state of the young man whom the poet describes ; from A.-S. *gowen*, tyrocinium, Lye ; q. "one in a state of apprenticeship."

Or, it may signify a *youth*, as opposed to *uld man* : Germ. *jugend*, juvenus ; Moes-G. *juggons*. Thus the sense may be ; "This *Youth*, having received the preparative of such a grievous lecture from *Age*, who foretold so many calamities, went on his way with displeasure."

GOWCHT, s. V. GOFF, GOIF, &c.

GOWD, s. Gold.

GOWD IN GOWPENS. Money in great store, or without being counted. V. GOUPEIN.

TO LAY GOWD. To embroider. V. LAY.

GOWDANOOK, GOWDNOOK, GAUFNOOK, s. A name given, by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the *Saury Pike* of Pennant, *Esox saurus*, Linn. occasionally, if I mistake not, called the *snipe-fish*. It arrives in the Forth in shoals generally about the month of September.

"It seems to be rare in the Southern or English seas; but it is not uncommon in the North of Scotland, and almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals. Here it is named *Gowdnook*, *Gowdanook*, and *Gaufnook*, and sometimes *Egypt-herring*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 17.

GOWDEN-KNAP, *s.* A species of the pear, Stirlings.

"The pear tree particularly thrives in this soil. The *golden knap* or *gouden knap*, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Scotland. The tree bears astonishing crops. The produce of many single trees of this kind has been known to sell for ten guineas. It is equal in beauty to any fruit tree whatever: it is never known to canker." Agr. Surv. Stirlings., p. 202.

GOWDIE, *s.* The Dragonet, a fish, Loth.

"*Callionymus Lyra*. Dragonet; Chanticleer, or *Gowdie*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 4.

Denominated, perhaps, by the vulgar, from its beautiful appearance, when newly taken out of the water; as if it resembled *gowl*, i.e., *gold*.

GOWDIE, *s.* A designation for a cow, from its light yellow colour, *q.* that of *gold*; Upp. Lan.

GOWDIE. 1. *Heels o'er gowdie*, topsy-turvy, heels uppermost, *S.*

Soon *heels o'er gowdie*! in the gangs.—

Burns, iv. 392.

My mind sas wanders, at whate'er I see,
Gaes *heels o'er gowdie*, when the cause I see.

Morison's Poems, p. 121.

2. *Gain hee* [high] *gowdie*, a phrase used in Galloway and Dumfri. to signify that a child is going fairly out, or walking *alone*.

This term, as far as I know, occurs only in this phrase and the preceding one, *Heels-o'er-gowdie*, topsy-turvy. According to all the information I can obtain, neither in the north nor in the south of *S.* is there any use made of *Gowdie* by itself, or any definite sense attached to the term. It has frequently occurred, however, that from its connexion it must have formerly denoted some part of the human body. As in one of the phrases, it is equivalent to *heels-o'er-head*, it must undoubtedly have referred to some elevated part. This is also evident from the other phrase, *hee*, or *high gowdie*. *Armor. god*, denotes the bosom of a garment. *Le sien, c'est à-dire, l'interieur des habits sur la poitrine*; *Pelletier*. But I prefer *C. B. goddu*, vulgarly says *Davies*, *goddu*, *collum, cervix*. *Lhuyd* writes it *godhr, gudthug*, "the neck, the crag." *Armor. kudhuk, and guzuk, id.*

Heels o'er gowdie, thus appears literally to signify, having the heels thrown round or over the neck: and *gain hee gowdie* may mean walking with the neck elevated, *q.* walking without fear. It may be observed, however, that *C. B. he* signifies daring, adventurous.

GOWDIE, *s.* A goldfinch, *S.* **V. GOLDIE.**

GOWDNIE, *s.* That species of duck called *Anas clangula*, *Lim.*, *Fife*; corrupted from the *E.* name *golden-eye*. **V. GOWDY-DUCK.**

GOWDSPRING, *s.* The provincial name for the goldfinch, *Lanarks.* It is also called *Goldie* or *Gooldie*.

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GOWDY, *s.* 1. A jewel, or any precious ornament.

A pair of bedes black as sables
She toke, and hyngs my necke about
Upon the *gaudees* all without
Was wryte of gold, *pur reposer*.

Gover's Conf. Am., Fol. 190, a.

A pair of bedes gauded all with grene.

Chaucer, Prol., v. 159.

This is rendered by *Tyrwhitt*, "having the gaudies green."

Palsgr. has the phrase, *gaudy* of beedes, which he renders by *Fr. signeau de paternostre*; *B. iii. F. 36.*

2. *Gowdy* is used as a fondling term in addressing a child, or any beloved object; as, *My gowdy*; *Caithn.*

—My tender girdil, my wally *gowdy*.

Evergreen, ii. 20.

i.e., "my rich or precious jewel."

The word is of *Fr.* origin, *gaudées*, prayers beginning with a *Gaudete*. *Tyrwhitt* accordingly quotes the following passage from *Monast. V. iii.*, p. 174. *Tria paria preculiarium del Corall cum le gaudeys argenti deaurata*. It seems to have been at first used to denote those beads used by Papists for devotion; and afterwards to have signified beads used in dress, or any thing of the same ornamental kind.

GOWDY-DUCK, *s.* The golden-eye, *Shetl.*

"*Anas Clangula*, (*Lin. Syst.*) *Gowdy-duck*, *Golden-eye*." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 255.

Evidently synon. with the *E.* name; *q.* *Gowl* (or *Gold*) *ee* (i.e., *eye*) *duck*.

TO GOWE, GOWFF, *v. a.* 1. To strike, *S.*

But, word and blow, North, Fox, and Co.,

Gowff'd Willie likes a ba', man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 126.

V. GOLF.

[2. To strike with the open hand, *Clydes.*]

GOWE, *s.* A blow that causes a hollow sound.

A gowf in the haffit, a blow behind the ear, *S.*

GOWE, *s.* *To the gowf*, to wreck, to ruin, *Aberd.*

Perhaps *q.* driven off like a ball by the club.

GOWFFIS, *s. pl.* **V. GOFE, GOYFF.**

GOWFRE, *s.*

"A lows gowne of qneit satene *gowfre* crispet slower with three small cordonis of gold togidder." *Inventories, A. 1578*, p. 223.

This denotes cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-irons. It seems here used as a *s.*, but is properly an *adj.* from *Fr. gauffré*, "printed; also set with pufes;" *gauffrer*, "to print a garment; also, but less properly, to deeke, or set out, with pufes;" *Cotgr.* Hence *gauffrier*, a waferer's iron, or print; for *gauffre* primarily denotes a wafer, as bearing an impression on it, made by the baker's tools.

This gives the origin of *Gowpherd*, *q. v.*, although we are left at uncertainty, whether the term as there used signifies puckered, or impressed with raised figures.

GOWGAIR, *s.* A mean, greedy, selfish fellow, *Teviotd.*

Teut. gauw and *Dan. gau*, signify sly, cunning, cautious, and *giere*, a design, a scheme. But perhaps it is softened from *gowl-gair*, greedy of gold.

GOW-GLENTIE, *s.* Expl. "a sharp, interesting child," Dumfr.

It is communicated as retained in the following rhythm of the nursery:—

Gow, <i>gow-glentie</i> ,	Brow brentie,
Ee, ee brentie,	Ee winkle,
Mouth, mouth merry,	Nose napie,
Cheek, cheek cherry,	Cheek cherry,
Nose, nose nap,	Mou' merry,
Chin, chin chap.	Chin chapie,

Thus expressed in Angus : Craig worry.

This seems to be applied to a child, merely by accommodation. *Gow*, like the following terms, ought to refer to some part of the head; and, in conformity with the other rhythm, to the *brow*. Accordingly, Lhuyd gives *gag* as signifying supercilium, the brow. Owen expl. it (*gwj*) a glance, a look. *Glandeg* is comely.

Glentie, however, would seem equivalent to bright glancing; and is more appropriate to the *ee*, as *brentie* is to the *gow* or *brow*.

GOWINIS, *s. pl.* Gowns.

Now pure as Job, now rowand in richness;
Now *gowinis* gay, now brattis to imbrass.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 123, st. 5.

L. B. *gun-a*, *gunn-a*, vestis pellicea; Gr. Barb. *γουν-α*, id. C. B. *gun*, toga; Ital. *gonna*.

GOWIS, *s. pl.* [The pillory or juggs.] V. **GOFÉ**.

GOWISTAR, *s.* "A woman sentenced to stand in the *Gowistair* for 2 hours." Reg. Aberd., xvi. 584.

This probably denotes the *stair*, or elevated steps, on which the *juggs* were fixed. V. **GOFÉ**, **GOWIS**, &c.

GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, stupidity. V. **Gow**.

GOWK, **GOUK**, *s.* A fool, a simpleton, S.

With pensive face, when'er the market's hy,
Minutius cries, "Ah! what a *gowk* was I."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.

Daft *gowk*! cries ane, can he imagine
Sic haveler stuff will e'er engage ane
To read his warks, anither age in?

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 131.

At first view this might seem merely a metaph. use of the word signifying a cuckoo. But when we trace it in cognate languages, it appears to be radically different. Franc. *gouch*, stolidus, Alem. *göch*, Germ. *gauch*, Su.-G. *geck*, Isl. *gick*, stultus, fatuus, C. B. *coeg*, id. A.-S. *goec*, praeceps, rash, unadvised; has undoubtedly a common origin with the words already mentioned. Under this, Somner refers to Teut. *gheck*, which both signifies, praeceps, and stultus. Wachter rather fancifully derives the Germ. word from *kau*, vacuus, inanis.

Ir. *guag*, "a light, giddy, phantastical or whimsical fellow;" Obrien. [Isl. *gikk*, a rude fellow.]

[To **GOWK**, *v. a.* To befool, deceive, Clydes.]

GOWKIT, **GAUCKIT**, **GUCKIT**, *part. adj.* 1. Foolish, stupid, S.

—Ane hundreth standis heirby
Peranter ar as *gauckit* fulis as I.

Lyndsay, *S. P. R.*, ii. 93.

Fool *gowkit* chield, sic stuff as that to true;
Gin ye believe them, nane will credit you.

Morison's Poems, p. 187.

"Let these bishops then in time bite upon this, who for one preaching made to the people rides fortie postes to court; for a daies attending on the flocke, spends monthes in court, councell, parliament and conventions; and for a thought or word bestowed for the weale of any soule, cares a hundreth for their apparell, their trayns, fleshly pleasure, and *gowkit* gloriositie." Course of Conformitie, p. 27.

So mony maisteris, so mony *guckit* clerkis.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 42, st. 4.

It would appear that *gowkit* had been formerly used as a *v.*, like Su.-G. *geck-as*, ludificari, from *geck*, stultus; Teut. *gheck-en*, morionem agere.

2. Light, giddy. In this sense it is often applied to young women, who are light in their carriage. A *guckit quean*, Ang. *Glaikit*, synon.

Scho was so *guckit* and so gend,
That day ane byt scho eit nocht.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 3.

V. **GUCK**, and **HIDDIE GIDDIE**.

It occurs also in the form of *Gouked*.

"The town was ill vexed; it was divided in three quarters, and ilk quarter went out with their baillies time about.—This *gouked* gyse was begun by our bailie, to show his love to the good cause, being a main covenantar." Spalding, ii. 231.

There can be no doubt, I apprehend, that this is the meaning of *gok't*, in *The Magnetick Lady*.

Nay, looke how the man stands, as he were *gok't*!
Shee's lost, if you not haste away the party.

Ben. Jonson's Works, ii. 41.

GOWKITLIE, **GOUKETLIE**, *adv.* Foolishly.

Gif on fault their be,
Alace! men hes the wyit!
That geves sa *goukellie*
Sic rewleris onperfyte.

Arbuthnot, *Maitland Poems*, p. 141.

GOWK-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of folly, S. O.

"Though Archy Keith might have done a very *gowk-like* thing when he joined their cloth, it cannot be disputed that he has done a very genteel part by sticking to it." Reg. Dalton, i. 234.

GOWK, **GOUK**, **GOLK**, *s.* The cuckoo, S. more generally *gouckoo*, S. B. *gock*, Stirlings. *gowk*, A. Bor.

"The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*, Linn. Syst.), or *gowk* of this place, is found, though but rarely, in the retired and romantic hills of Hoy and Waes." Barry's Orkney, p. 311.

It is often, but improperly, written *golk*.

The *golk*, the gormaw, and the gled,
Bef him with buffets quhill he bled.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 21, st. 10.

The following old rhyme is still used in Fife; although it is given imperfectly—

On the ninth of Averil,
The *gowk* comes o'er the hill,
In a shower of rain;
And on the of June
He turns his tune again.

The following old lines are repeated in the south of S. :—

The first and second of April,
Hound the *gowk* another mile.

This word is common to almost all the Northern languages; Su.-G. *goek*, Isl. *gauk-r*, Alem. *cuccuc*, Germ. *gauch*, *guguck*, Belg. *koekoek*, Dan. *kuckuck*. C.

B. cuculo, gucivo, Fr. cocu, coucou. We may add Gr. κοκκυξ, Lat. *cuculus*. It seems probable that the name has been formed from the uniformity of the note of this bird. Hence the S. Prov., "You breed of the *gouke*, you have ay but one song." Kelly, p. 362.

GOWK-BEAR, s. Great golden Maidenhair, Ayrs.

"*Gowk bear*, Polytrichum commune." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 35.

It is singular that the same fancy of ascribing this plant to the cuckoo should prevail in different provinces in Sweden. In one it is called *Guckulijn*, i.e., Gowk's-lint or flax; in others, *Gioekraag*, or Gowk's-rye. Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 966.

GOWK'S ERRAND. A fool's errand, an *April errand*, S.; also, to *hunt the gowk*, to go on a fool's errand.

"Has Jove then sent me 'mang thir fowk,"
Cry'd Hermes, "here to *hunt the gowk*?"

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

"This is also practised in Scotland under the title of *Hunting the Gowke*." Grose's Class. Dic., vo. *April Fool*.

Both expressions signify that one is intentionally sent from place to place on what is known to be a wild-goose chase. The first, although equivalent to a *fool's errand*, does not seem immediately to originate from *gowk* as denoting a foolish person, but from the bird which bears this name.

Young people, attracted by the singular cry of the cuckoo, being anxious to see it, are often very assiduous to obtain this gratification. But as this bird changes its place so secretly and suddenly; when they think they are just within reach of it, they hear its cry at a considerable distance. Thus they run from place to place, still finding themselves as far removed from their object as ever. Hence the phrase, *hunt the gowk*, may have come to be used for any fruitless attempt; and particularly for those vain errands on the first day of April.

Nor is it unlikely, that the custom of sending one on what is called a *gowk's errand* on the first day of April, has had its origin, in connexion with what is mentioned above, from the circumstance of this bird's making its appearance in our country about the beginning of this month. It is said, indeed, that it is generally about the middle of April that it is first observed. But if we reduce this to the old style, it will fall within a few days of the beginning of the month: and it is well known that it is silent for some short time after its arrival; its note, which is that of the male, being a call to love.

"Somebody," continued Robin, 'sent them on a *gowk's errand*, to look for smuggled whisky in my house; but the chieftains gaed aff as wise as they came.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 227.

Colonel Pearce (Asiatic Researches, ii. 334) has proved that it is an immemorial custom among the Hindoos, at a celebrated festival held in March, called the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among the Hindoos of every class, to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The last day of the *Huli* is the general holiday. This festival is held in honour of the New Year; and as the year formerly began in Britain about the same time, Maurice thinks that the diversions of the first day of April, both in Britain and India, had a common origin in the ancient celebration of the return of the vernal equinox with festal rites." *Indian Antiq.*, vi. 71. V. Brand's *Antiq.*, i. 123.

GOWK'S HOSE, s. Canterbury Bells, *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. Stirlings. pron. *gowk's hose*.

GOWK'S MEAT, s. Wood sorrel, an herb, S. *Oxalis acetosella*, Linn.

"Wood Sorrel, Anglis. *Gouke-meat*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 238.

It is singular, that this plant should have the same name in S., as in Gothland in Sweden. *Ostrogotis, Gioekmat*; Linn. Flor. Suec., N° 406.

GOWK'S SHILLINS, Yellow Rattle, Rhinanthus Crista galli, Linn., Lanarks.

As the flower is yellow, it would seem more natural to have given this plant a name borrowed from some gold coin.

GOWK'S SPITTLE, s. The frothy matter frequently seen on the leaves of plants; which is said to be the work of a species of insect called *Cicada spumosa* by Linn.

Sir R. Sibb. seems to embrace the vulgar opinion, that it is the juice emitted by the plants.

Quae vulgo dicitur *Cuculi Saliva* herbas inficiens exhalatio est, quae facillimè putrescit, et vermiculos gignit, herbasque adurit, nisi abstergatur. *Scot. Anim.*, p. 15.

"*Gowk-spittles*, a white frothy matter common on the leaves of plants, about the latter end of the summer and beginning of autumn.—These *spittles* are said to be the *gowks* or cuckoos, as at the season they are in the greatest plenty." *Gall. Encycl.*

GOWK'S STORM, s. 1. Several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry to take place about the beginning of April, when the *Gowk*, or cuckoo, visits this country, S.

This is different from the *Tuquhit storm*, which has an earlier date; but is viewed as corresponding with the *Borrowing Days*, Loth.

2. Metaph. used to denote an evil, or obstruction, of short duration.

"Whereupon Lorn wrote to the Lord Duffas a letter, wherein he told him that he had prevailed with a nobleman in England to take off the great man upon whom Middleton depended, if he could get £1000, and that being done he hop'd that this was but a *gowk-storm*," &c. Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem., p. 70.

[**GOWK'S THIMLES, s.** The Hairbell, (*Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn.) a plant, Banffs.]

TO SEE THE GOWK in one's sleep. 1. To imagine a thing without any solid foundation; to be given to vagaries, Fife.

2. Used as a proverbial phrase, denoting a change of mind, in consequence of conviction that one was in an error, Fife.

Ye'll see the Gowk in your sleep, "You will, on second thoughts, repent of that which you now do, or resolve to do; when you awake in the morning, you will see matters in a different light."

Apparently borrowed from the mistake of one who imagines that he hears the cry of the cuckoo before he has actually arrived.

[To GOWL, *v. n.*, also GOWL, *s.* V. GOUL.]

[GOWLING, *part.* and *s.* V. GOULING.]

GOWL, GOWLE, *s.* 1. A term expressive of magnitude and emptiness; applied to a house, as, "It's an unco *gowl* o' a house that;" that is a large, wide, empty house, Lanarks.

Teut. *ghioole*, *cavea*, *caveola*; C. B. *geol*, Fr. *geole*, carcer: Isl. *gioll*, *petra cava*, Haldorson; *gaul*, quod hiat et patescit, G. Andr., p. 85; a word evidently common to the Gothic and Celtic languages. Junius, *vo. Yaille, Jail*, marks its affinity to Gr. *κοιλ-ος*, *con-cavus*.

2. A hollow between hills, a defile between mountains, Perth., synon. *glack*.

From thence we, passing by the windy *gowle*,
Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle.

H. Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

"The windy *Gowle*, as it is so named at this day, is a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of Kin-noul-hill. When the wind blows stronge from the north, it blows fiercely down this opening." Note, *ibid.*

Although this is a local name in this instance, and in several others, the denomination has originated from the circumstance of the term being descriptive of the situation.

[3. The pudenda; applied to women, Banffs.]

Isl. *geil*, *gil*, in *clivis et montium lateribus hiatus*, seu *vallis augusta*; G. Andr. This word seems retained in its proper sense, A. Bor. "*Gill*, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks;" Ray, p. 134. Teut. *ghioole*, *cavea*, *cavcola*. As the wind, rushing with violence throw such defiles, causes a *howling* noise, the designation may have originated from this circumstance. Thus it might be viewed as a metaph. use of *goul*, yell; in the same manner as the great rock, fabled in the Edda, to which the wolf *Fenris* is bound, is in Isl. called *gioll*, from *gal-a*, to howl, because of its echoing sound. V. G. Andr. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *gaul*, any chasm or aperture: *Vocamus quod hiat et patescit*; *Ibid.*, p. 85.

Isl. *gol*, in *fiallagol*, *ventus e montibus praecipitatus*; Verel. *Ind.*, p. 69. *Ventus frigidior e montanis ruens*; *Ibid.*, p. 97.

[GOWLSOME, *adj.* Large, empty, dreary.]

GOWLIS, *s. pl.*

—The rosy garth depaynt and redolent,
With purpoure, asure, gold, and *gowlis* gent,
Arrayit we be Dams Flora the Queens—

Golden Targe, Bannatyne Poems, p. 9, st. 5.

This Lord Hailes renders *marigolds*. But it seems rather the same with *gules*, a term in heraldry signifying *red*; as the poet's description is metaph., and no particular flower is mentioned, but only the colours, in such terms as are commonly appropriated to heraldry. Dunbar seems inclined to blazon this field. The word is used by Doug. as signifying *red*.

—Sum gres, sum *gowlis*, sum purpours, sum sanguane.
Virgil, 401. 2.

GOWN-ALANE, "with her gown only; without a cloak, or any superior covering on the body;" S. B. Gl. Shirrefs.

[To GOWP, *v. n.* To beat, throb, ache. V. GOUP.]

[GOWP, *s.* A beat, a throb. V. GOUP.]

To GOWP, *v. a.* To gulp, Lanarks.

GOWP, *s.* A mouthful.

Thrie garden *gowps* tak of the air
And bid your page in haist prepar
For your disjone sum daintie fair.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 11.

Teut. *golpe*, Belg. *gulp*, a draught; whence the E. word.

To GOWST, *v. n.* To boast, Galloway.

"*Gowsted*, boasted;" Gall. Encycl.

To GOY, GOY *owre*, *v. a.* To allure, to seduce, to decoy, Aberd. V. Gow.

[Prob. allied to Dutch *guit*, a knave, rogue.] It may be viewed as allied to *gd*, *gid*, *gió*, lascivia, dis-soluta securitas, whence *gia-lifi*, vita luxuriosa.

GOYIT, *adj.* Silly, foolish, Aberd.

Probably the part. pa. of *Goy*, to allure. Teut. *goy-en* signifies *festinare*; O. Fr. *goyer*, *gouier*, celui qui s'attache à une femme de mauvaise vie; Roquefort. This term also appears with the prefix *Begoyt*, q v.

GOYLER, *s.* Supposed to be the Lestris Parasiticus or Arctic Gull; Gael. *godhler* or *gobhler*.

"The bird *Goytir*, about the bigness of a swallow, is observed never to land but in the month of January, at which time it is supposed to hatch; it dives with a violent swiftness. When any number of these fowls are seen together, it's concluded to be an undoubted sign of an approaching storm; and when the storm ceases, they disappear under the water." Martin's *West. Isl.*, p. 72.

The same explanation, however, is given of Martin's *Faskidar*.

[GRAAM, *adj.* Greedy for food, salacious, Shet.]

To GRAB, *v. a.* 1. To seize with violence a considerable number of objects at a time, Renfr.

2. To filch, to seize what is the property of another, Lanarks.; [to get possession of by unfair means, Banffs.]

3. With the prep. *at* added, to grasp, *ibid.*

GRAB, *s.* 1. A snatch, a grasp, a clutch, Loth. "*Grabs*, little prizes;" Gall. Encycl.

2. The number of objects thus seized, *ibid.*, Renfr.

[3. An advantageous bargain; as, "Ye got a *grab* o' that beast the day," Clydes., Banffs.

4. An advantage of any kind implying greed or dishonesty, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GRABBAN, GRABBIN, *s.* The act of taking possession by unfair means, *ibid.*]

[GRABBIE, *adj.* Greedy, avaricious, given to cheating, *ibid.*]

Su.-G. *grabb-a*, arripere, avide comprehendere; whence *grabbuefwe*, as many objects as one can grasp in one's fist, or *nieve*. Dan. *greben*, caught, apprehended; *greb*, a grasp, an handful. This is evidently the origin of Teut. *grabbel-en*, avide rapere, E. *grabble*; and has probably a common origin with E. *gripe*, S. *grip*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, prehendere, which Ihre deduces from *grip*, the hand, observing the analogy between this and Heb. *פירגא*, *agraph*, the fist.

GRABBLES, *s. pl.* A disease of cows, in which all their limbs become crazy, so that they are unable to walk, Ang.

GRACE DRINK; the designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal, S.

"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says, we owe the custom of the *grace drink*; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper." *Encycl. Britann. vo. Forfar.*

GRACIE, *adj.* 1. Well-behaved, Ang.

It is a common Prov. in Angus,—"A wife's ae dother's never *gracie*;" i.e., an only daughter is as much indulged, that she is never good for any thing.

Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *gracieux*, O. Fr. *graciez*, gentle, affable, courteous, benign?

2. This word is used in the sense of devout, religious; as, "He's no very *gracie*," he does not pay much regard to religion, S.O.

GRACIE, GRAICIE, *s.* 1. A pig, Roxb. V. GRIS, GRUYCE, from which this is a diminutive.

[2. A fat, ungainly woman of loose character, Banffs.]

GRADDAN, *s.* 1. Parched corn, grain burnt out of the ear, S. Both the corn, and the meal, prepared in this manner, are said to be *graddaned*, S.

"The corn is *graddan'd*, or burnt out of the ear instead of being thrashed: this is performed two ways; first, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other is more expeditious, for the whole sheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears: a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands. *Graddaned* corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ. Thus Boaz presents his beloved Ruth with parched corn; and Jesse sends David with an *Ephah* of the same to his sons in the camp of Saul. The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed: thus it is prophesied, *Two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left*. I must observe, too, that the island lasses are as merry at their work of grinding the *Graddan*, the *καρυς* of the antients, as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes,

Who warbled as they ground their parched corn.

Nubes, Act v., Scene II.

Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 321, 322.

"At breakfast this morning; among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called *Graddaned* meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kiln-dried." Boswell's Tour, p. 190.

Considerable quantities of wheat, parched in the same manner, have of late years been found in digging the Canal, between Forth and Clyde, along the line of Antonine's Wall, in those subterranean structures which have been viewed as Roman granaries. Hence it would appear that the Romans also used parched corn.

2. The name of that kind of snuff which is commonly called *bran*, as consisting of large grains, S.

3. The name of a very fine snuff formerly used in Scotland, and generally known by the name of *Scotch snuff*, Fife.

This is of a light brown colour, very fine, and nearly resembles what is called *high toast*. It is made of the leaf of tobacco, much dried by the fire, without any fermentation.

Gael. *greadan*, snuff. The origin of the name is obvious. Before snuff was become so general an article of trade, in consequence of general consumption, those who used it prepared it for themselves, by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire. When sufficiently parched, they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with a kind of pestle. Hence, from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called *greadan*, S. *graddan*, and the box in which it was bruised the *milln* or *mill*.

[To GRADDAN, *v. a.* To parch grain by scorching the ear; part. pt. *graddaned*.]

According to Pennant, *graddan* is "from *grad*, quick, as the process is so expeditious;" ubi aup. But he has not observed that Gael. *grad-am* signifies to burn, to scorch, and that *greadan*, the name given in that language to parched corn, is evidently formed from it. This *v.*, however, is not confined to the Celt. Su.-G. *graedd-a*, has the same meaning; *assare, igne torrere*: *gracdda broed*, panem coquere, to bake; *gracddpanna*, a frying-pan. Ihre conjectures that this word is more properly *braed-a*, as pron. in some parts of Sw. But there is every reason to think that he is mistaken; especially as the traces of this *v.* appear in E. *grid-iron*, and S. *Girdle*, q. v.

[To GRADE, *v. a.* V. GRAID.]

[To GRAEM, *v. n.* To be in a passion, Shet.; Isl. *gramr*, wrath.]

GRAF, GRAFF, GRAWE, *s.* A grave, Loth. *graff*.

"Violators of graves" are declared infamous, Stat. Will., c. 11.

"I'll howk it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 166.

A.-S. *græf*, Isl. *grauv*, Alem. *grab*, *graua*, Dan. Belg. *graff*, id. V. GRAIF.

GRAFF, *adj.* 1. Coarse, vulgar; applied to language, Lanarks.; *gruff*, È.

2. Gross, obscene; Renfrews. The same with *Groff*, sense 3.

GRAFFE, *s.* 1. A ditch, trench, or foss.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruin'd in the day-time could not be repair'd." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 69.

2. Metaph. used, a channel.

"This magnanimous king [of Denmark] was not dejected, but with a courageous resolution makes use of the time, retiring to one corner of his kingdom, to prevent the losse of the whole, being naturally fortified with a broad *graffe*, as the isle of Britain." *Monro's Exped.*, p. 29.

Belg. *graft*, a ditch or trench.

GRAGGIT, *part. pa.* "Wrecked, excommunicated, consigned to perdition. Sax. *wracan*, exulare," Gl. Sibb.

I mak ane vow to God, and ye us handill,
Ye sall be curst and *graggit* with buik and candil.

Lyndsay, S. P. K., il. 251.

Isl. *krakad-r*, gravissimo contemptu receptus.
The etymon given above is not satisfactory.

GRAGRIES, *s.* A species of fur; Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 86. V. **GRIECE**.

To **GRAID**, **GRADE**, *v. a.* To make ready; as, to *graid a horse*, to put on the necessary furniture for riding or work, Fife.

From the same origin with *Graith*, *q. v.*; but retaining more of the original form of the word.

GRAID, *part. pa.* Dressed, made ready; synonym. *Graithed*.

Of sic taillis thay began,
Quhill the supper was *graid*.

Rauf Coilyear, A. iiij. a.

Isl. *greid-r*, expeditus; Teut. *ghereed*, paratus.

To **GRAIF**, **GRAWE**, *v. a.* To bury, to inter.

—Eneas unto the Latynis gaif
Tuelf dayis of respit the dede corps to *graif*.

Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 363. 39.

Law, luv, and lawtie *gravin* law thay ly.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

Grawyn, interred.

At Jerusalem trowyt he,
Grawyn in the *Burch* to be.

Barbour, iv. 309, MS.

To *grave* in a garth, to dig in a garden; Cumberland.
Hence, *graff*, a grave.

"To *grave*; to break up ground with a spade; North." Grose.

Moes-G. *grab-an*, A.-S. *graf-an*, Alem. *greb-an*, Isl. *graf-a*, Teut. *grav-en*, Dan. *grav-er*, to dig. Su.-G. *be-grafu-a*, to bury; Belg. *begrav-en*. Chaucer, *grave*, id.

To **GRAIG**, *v. n.* 1. To utter an inarticulate sound of contempt or scorn, Aberd.

[2. To find fault with, to grumble at; as, "He's *graignin'* an' shackin's heid at the lads an' lasses takin' a bit dance," Banffs.

3. To hesitate, hum and haw, grumble about, *ibid.*

4. To break wind through the throat, to belch, *ibid.*]

[**GRAIGIN**, **GRAIGAN**. 1. As a *part.*; grumbling and fault-finding, Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*; having the habit of grumbling and fault-finding, humming and hawing, *ibid.*

3. As a *s.*; the act of grumbling, fault-finding, &c., *ibid.*]

Isl. *graedge*, *graedska*, ira seria, odium; fervor irae. This would seem to be derived from Su.-G. *graa paa en*, to be displeased with one. Or shall we rather refer to C. B. *grug-ach*, to murmur, to growl, also murmuring; from *grug*, a broken rumbling noise.

To **GRAINE**, **GRANE**, *v. n.* 1. To groan, S. Yorks.

Under the paysand and the heny charge
Can *grane* or geig the euil ionit barge.

Doug. Virgil, 178. 11.

2. To complain of bodily ailments, S.

"A *graining* wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11.

A.-S. *gran-ian*, Belg. *gran-en*, id.

GRAINE, **GRANE**, *s.* A groan, S. Doug.

Thay gyrit and lait gird with *granis*,
Ilk gossop uder greivit. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 15.

V. the *v.*

GRAIN, **GRANE**, *s.* 1. The branch of a tree, S. B.

Apeun ane *grane* or branche of ane grene tre,
His vthir wechty harnes gude in nede
Lay on the gers.— *Doug. Virgil*, 350. 12.

V. also Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 11, Murray.

2. The stock or stem of a plant.

—The chesbow hedes off we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare *grane*,
Quhen thay are chargit with the heuy rane.
Doug. Virgil, 292. 8.

Lye thinks that *grein* is used in the same sense in Devonsh. Add. to Jun. Etym.

3. A branch of a river, S.

Tower is kend ane *grane* of that river
In Latyne hecht *Danubium*, or *Ister*.

Doug. Virgil, 7. 21.

"That branch of the river which runs between Mr. Fraser's bank and the Allochy Island, is called the Allochy *Grain*, or North Branch of the river, and the other is called the South Branch of the river." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 22.

4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinshope *Grains*, South of S.

5. The prongs of a fork are called its *grains*, S.

This is derived from Su.-G. *gren-a*, Isl. *grein-a*, dividere. Hence the phrase, *Aeen grenar sig*, the river divides itself. *Grein*, pars, distinctio; also signifying a branch. Belg. *grenzen*, boundaries, is evidently a cognate term.

GRAINER, *s.* The knife used by tanners and skiners for stripping the hair from skins, S.

Teut. *graen-er*, synonym with *gaerw-en*, pelles conficere; *graenen*, pili fcis sive cluræ circa os, mystax.

GRAINTER, GRANATOUR, GRANITAR, s.
One who has the charge of granaries.

This is my *Grainter*, and my Chalmerlaine,
And hes my gould, and geir, under hir cuiris.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 222.

[“Item, for a *granatour* to turs for the Kingis treis and burdis in Leith, ijs.” Aects. of the Lord High Treasurer, 1496, Ed. Dickson, I. 286.]

“Memorandum, that the *Granitar* sete na teyndis to na baronis, nether landit men, without sikkir soverte of husbandmen, except them that has the commone sele, and our seil, the *gryntar* beyng for the tyme.” Chart. Aberbroth., F. 126—Macfarl., p. 433.

Fr. *grenetier*, the overseer, keeper or comptroller of the king's granaries; *greneterie*, the office of the comptroller of the granaries, Cotgr. “Hence a granary is, in Scotland, called a *graintal* or *gryntal-house*,” G. Lynds. But, as far as I can learn, these terms are confined to Aberd. and the northern counties.

GRAINTLE-MAN, s. The same with *Grintle-Man*, q. v.

To GRAIP, v. a. 1. To grope, S.

2. To feel; used in a general sense.

Schyr, I sall schow yow for my wage,
My pardenis, and my prevelege,
Quhilk ye sall se, and *graip*.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 68.

A.-S. *grap-an*, id. In sense 2. perhaps from Moes-G. *greip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, arripere; S. *grip*.

GRAIP, GRIP, s. 1. The griffin.

Nixt come the gorgoull and the *graip*,
Twa feirfull fouls indeid.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

The *gled*, the *grip*, up at the bar couth stand
As advocatis expert in to the lawis.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 110, st. 5.

2. The vulture.

“Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore ony foul, apperit to Romulus; and quhen he had schawin the samin, apperit to Romulus xii *grapis*.” Bellenden's T. Liv. B. i. c. 3.

This proof confirms the conjecture formerly thrown out, that the northern terms of this class had sometimes denoted a real bird, viz. the vulture. For the language of Livy is; Sex *vultures*,—duplex numerus Romulo.

It would appear that this name, generally appropriated to a bird which is merely the offspring of fancy, was by the ancient Goths given to a real one. Hence that ancient Runie distich; *Mikiler graip a hauki*; the grip is larger than a hawk. Wachter thinks that there can be no doubt that this word passed from the Hyperboreans to the Greeks and other nations; as in the Scythian language it denotes a ravenous bird, from Moes.-G. *greip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, Germ. *greiff-an*, rapere; whence undoubtedly Fr. *griffe*, the claw or talon of a bird.

Sw. *grip*, Germ. *greuff*, Belg. *gryp-vogel*, id. Lat. *gryps*, Gr. γρυψ. Kilian renders Teut. *griffoen*, id. q. *gryp-hoen*.

But I suspect that this word sometimes denotes a vulture; particularly in the account given of Theseus.

And on his breste thare sat a grisly *grype*,
Quhilk wyth his bill his bally throw can bore.

Henryson's Orpheus, Edin. edit., 1508.

GRAIP, s. A dung-fork, an instrument formed with three iron prongs for cleaning a stable, S.

The *graip* he for a harrow takis ———
Burns, iii. 133.

V. STURL, v. n.

A. Bor. “*gripe*, a dung fork,” Grose.

Su.-G. *grepe*, id. tridens, quo ad stabula purganda ntantor pastores; Ihre. This he derives from *grip-a*, prehendere. It is also called *dynggrop*, Wideg. Teut. *grepe*, *gweep*, *gryppe*, fuscina, tridens. Hence most probably Gael. *grapadh*, id.; Shaw.

To GRAITH, GRATHE, v. a. 1. To make ready, to prepare, S.

Schippis we *graitth*, and nauy reddy maide
Betwix Anthandros and the mont of Ida.

Doug. Virgil, 67. 17.

2. To dress, to put on military accoutrements.

Thir men retornede, with owtyn noyess or dyn,—
Than *graitth* sone thir men of armys keyne.

Wallae, iv. 230, MS.

Busk is used in a similar manner.

The word has the same meaning in O. E.

Aruirag *greytheede* hym and ys folk a boute.

R. Glouc., p. 64.

The term occurs in a peculiar sense in the Battle of Harlaw, st. 5.

He vovd to God omnipotent,

All the haile lands of Ross to haif,

Or ells be *graitth*ed in his *grait*.

Evergreen, i. 80.

It may, however, be reducible to the sense of *dressed*: as A.-S. *ge-raed-ian* is sometimes used; Somner.

3. To dress food.

“Of coukes *graitthand* or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten.”—Chalmerlan Air, c. 38. § 41.

4. To steep in a ley of stale urine, &c., S.

“Those, who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of Pound's cosmetics, applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them ‘boukit an’ *graitth*ed’—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching.” Glenfergus, ii. 84.

A.-S. *ge-raed-ian*, Teut. *ghe-raed-en*, parare; Isl. *greid-a*, Su.-G. *reda*, expedire.

GRAITH, adj. 1. Ready, prompt.

As quhylum did the Pitones,
That quhen Saul abaysyt wes
Off the Felystynys mycht,
Raysyt, throw hyr mekill slycht,
Samuelis spyrite als tite,
Or in his sted the iwill spyrite,
That gaiff rycht *graitth* ansuer hyr to.

Barbour, iv. 759, MS.

A.-S. *ge-rad*, *ge-raed*, paratus, instructus; Teut. *ge-raed*, citus, *ge-reed*, paratus.

2. Not embarrassed, not impeded.

Throw the gret preys Wallace to him socht;
His awful deid he eschewit as he mocht,
Vndyr ane ayk, wyth men about him set.
Wallace mycht nocht a *graitth* straik ou him get;
Yeit schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid.

Wallace, iv. 76, MS.

Gret has been substituted in editions.

3. Straight, direct.

Fawdown was left beside thaim on the land ;
The power come and so deynly him fand ;
For thair sloith hund the *graith* gait till him yeid ;
Off othir trade scho tuk as than no heid.
Wallace, v. 135, MS.

4. Earnest ; as denoting accurate observation.

Quben thai slepyt, this traytour tuk *graith* heid.
He met his eym, and had him haiff no dreid ;
On slep he is, and with him bot a man ;
Ye may him haiff, for ony craft he can.
Wallace, xi. 1003, MS.

In all the edit. it is *gud* or *good*.

GRAITH, GRATH, GREATH, *s.* 1. Furniture, apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c., *S. gear*, synon.

Lat thame commund, and we sall furnis here
The irne *graith*, the werkmen, and the wrichtis,
And all that to the schippis langis of richtis.
Doug. Virgil, 373, 40.

It is also applied to the necessary apparatus of a ship.
V. LEDISMAN.

In a charter granted by the city of Edinr. 1454, are those words : "Ane altar to be made in the said ile, with buke, and chalice of silver, and all yther *grath* belongand thairto." *Trans. Antiq. Soc.*, i. 375.

Horse-graith, the accoutrements necessary for a horse, whether as employed for riding or for draught, *S.* The term *graith* is sometimes used by itself, when the application is understood.

"Upon the third day of January 1632, the earl of Sutherland, being in Querrell wood beside Elgin, directed thairfrae his led horse with his *greath* to the Bog, minding to lodge there all night, by the gate going south." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 17.

House-graith, furniture necessary for a house, *S.* *Su.-G. husgeraeth*, utensilia, supellex domestica ; Germ. *hausgeraeth*, Belg., without the prefix, *huysraed*, id.

Maister-graith, the beam by which horses are joined to a plough or harrow, Ang.

Riding-graith, furniture necessary for riding on horse-back.

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

Burns, i. 40.

2. Accoutrements for war ; synon. *geir*.

—Go dres yow in your *graith*.
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall wyn vassalage.
Than drest he him into his *geir*,
Wantounlie like ane man of weir.

Lyndsay's Snyer Meldrum, 1594, A. viii. a.

3. It is used apparently as equivalent to substance, riches.

Philotus is the man, ———
Ane ground-riche man and full of *graith* :
He wantis na jewels, claith, nor waith,
Bot is baith big and beine.
Philotus, *S. P. R.*, iii. 8.

4. Applied to some parts of wearing apparel.

"They make shoone, buites, and other *graith*, before the lether is barked." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 22.

5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.

"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of *graith*, that is to say, alme [allum], egges, and other *graith*." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 23, § 2.

[6. Company, companions ; as, "Ye'll ken him by the *graith* he taks up wee." Banffs. Gl.

The term, however, is generally applied to persons of indifferent character.]

7. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes, *S.*

———See the sun
Is right far up, and we'er not yet begun
To freath the *graith* : if kanker'd Madge, our aunt,
Come up the burn, she'll gie us a wicked rant.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 86.

8. Stale urine, Ang. It seems to receive this designation, as being used in washing.

In both these senses it corresponds to the first ; properly signifying, the necessary apparatus for washing.

9. Materials of a composition ; transferred to the mind.

Virgillis sawis ar worth to put in store ;—
Full riche tressoure thay bene & pretius *graith*.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 159, 28.

10. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, *S.* ; synon, *Geer* and *Heddles*.

"To deliuer to the vobster ane *grayth* of iiii c." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

"Ane nyne hundreth *grayth* and tua pilleis pertaining to the vobsteris craft." *Ibid.*, p. 19.

11. Small shot ; as, "a shot of *graith*," *Aberd.*[12. *Membrum virile*. Banffs. Gl.]

A.-S. *ge-raede*, phalerae, apparatus ; *geraeded horse*, instructus equus ; Germ. *gerath*, *geraete*, goods, stuff, tackling. Wachter mentions *gerade* as an ancient word signifying, supellex uxoria, or the *paraphernalia* belonging to a wife ; as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. *S. Splechrie*, q. v. Hence *her-geraete*, supellex castrensis, q. *war-graith*. The word appears in *Su.-G.* and *Isl.* in the more primitive form of *rede*, *raithi*, *reidi* ; but in the same general sense ; instrumentum, apparatus. *Godr haestr med enu beza reidi* ; a good horse with the best furniture ; *Knytl. S.*, p. 28. *Var that skip al vael buit baehi at monum oc aullum reida* ; navis bene ornata erat viris atque armamentis ; the ship was weil *bodin* baith with men and all kind of *graith* ; *Heims Kr.*, T. I., p. 653.

GRAITHLY, GRAITHLIE, *adv.* 1. Readily.

———Than, with all our barnays, we
Sall tak our way hamwart in hy.
And we sall gyit be *graithly*,
Quhill we be out off thair daunger,
That lysis now enclosst her.
Barbow, xix. 708, MS.

Readily, directly ; or perhaps distinctly, as denoting that they would have no difficulty in finding a safe way through the moss. *Gyit* signifies *guided* ; not, as Mr. Ellis renders it, *guised* ; *Spec. I.* 244.

2. Eagerly.

I gryppit *graithlie* the gil,
And every modywart hil.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

V. GRYPFIT.

GRAM, *adj.* Warlike ; superl. *gramest*.

Wrightis welterand donne treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hurdys ful hie in holtis sa haire ;

Fer to greif thair [thir] gemys *gramest* that wer,
To gar the gayest on grund *grayne* undir gelr.

Gawan and Goh., ii. 13.

This seems to be only an oblique sense of the original word, Su.-G. Isl. Alem. Belg. *gram*, A.-S. *grame*, iratus. This transition is not unnatural; as we speak of the *rage* of battle. It has been thus used in Su.-G. and Lal. *gram*, homo ferox; *Then lede gram*, homo ille ferocissimus; *Mot tholik gram war han offweek*; contra talem athletam ille imbecillis erat; Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ibre. A.-S. *gram-ian*, *grem-a*, to be angry; Su.-G. *gram-ia*, irritare, Alem. *grem-o*, irrito.

Perhaps we ought here to advert to GRAMES-DIKE, (*Gramysdiic*, Boeth.) the traditional name given to the wall of Antonius between Forth and Clyde. But the reason of the designation is buried in obscurity. The idea, that it was thus denominated from a hero of this name, who first broke through it (Boeth. cxxx. 55.) is so puerile, as not to require confutation. Were there any reason to adopt Buchanan's hypothesis, that this wall was built by Severus, we might discover a tolerable foundation for the name. For it might be viewed as the translation of the Lat. or Celt. designation. But all the historical evidence we have, as well as that derived from the inscriptions which have been discovered, goes to prove that it was erected by Antonius.

It is a singular fact, that the same name is given to this wall, as to that actually built by Severus in the North of England. Goodall accordingly has observed from Camden, that the wall built by Severus, between Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne, is to this day, in the language of the Welsh, called *Gual Sever*, from the name of the Emperor who erected it; and by the English and Scottish who live in its neighbourhood, *Grimisdike*, which in their language, literally signifies, *the wall of Severus*: for with them *Severus* is rendered *Grim*. He adds; "It must nevertheless be acknowledged, that other walls in England are equally called *Grimisdikes*: but it may be considered that this is done improperly, by borrowing the name of the most famous wall." *Introd. ad Fordun. Scotichren.*, p. 28.

This indeed seems to be the only reasonable conjecture we can form, with respect to the reason of the name given to the wall of Antonius. Severus, because of his victories, being much celebrated in Britain, especially as he erected a wall of such extent, after his name was given to this, it might naturally enough be transferred to that which had been reared by one of his predecessors in S. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance of his name being given to other walls which were not built by him. It has indeed of late been supposed, that even that wall in the North of England was not the work of this emperor; but, we apprehend, without sufficient reason.

GRAM, s. 1. Wrath, anger.

—Defend I suld be one of the,
Quhilk of their feid and malice never he,
Out on sic *gram*, I will have na reпреif.

Palice of Honour, ii. 25.

i.e., "Fie on such wrath!" Chaucer, *grame*, id. A.-S. Su.-G. *gram*, id. Isl. *gremi*, or *Goda gremi*, Deorum ira; Olai Lex Run. V. the *adj.*

2. Sorrow, vexation.

"Lat vs in ryet leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyme wel sall I spend: wenyis thou not so?"
Bet all your selace sall returne in *gram*.
Sic thewles lustis in bittir pane and we.

Doug. Virgil, 96. 23.

A mannes mirth it wel turn al to *grame*.

Chaucer, Can. Yem. T., v. 16871.

A.-S. *gram* is not only rendered ira, but molestia, injuria; Germ. *gram*, moeror. Su.-G. *gram* not only signifies iratus, but moestus, tristis, and *grænea sig*, dolere; whence Ital. *gramo*, O. Fr. *grams*, tristis, E. *grim*.

GRAMARYE, s. Magic.

Whate'er he did of *gramarye*,
Was always done maliciously.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 11.

Dark was the vaulted room of *gramarye*,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight.

Ibid., vi. 17.

This is evidently from Fr. *grammaire*, grammar, as the vulgar formerly believed that the *black art* was scientifically taught; and indeed ascribed a considerable degree of knowledge, especially in physics, and almost every thing pertaining to experimental philosophy, to magic.

I find this term in what Bishop Percy views as a Legend of great antiquity—

My mother was a westerne woman,
And learned in *gramarye*,
And when I learned at the schole,
Something she taught itt me.

Reliques Ant. E. Poetry, i. 56.

The learned Editor gives materially the same view of the origin of the term. "In those dark and ignorant ages, when it was thought a high degree of learning to be able to read and write, he who made a little farther progress in literature, might well pass for a conjurer or magician." Note, *Ibid.*, p. 61.

GRAMASHES, s. 1. Gaiters reaching to the knees.

2. Sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots, S.; commonly used in the pl. *Gammashes*, id. Cl. Yorks. Dial.

He had on each leg a *gramash*,
A top of lint for his panash.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 14.

—Dight my boots;
For they are better than *gramashes*
For one who through the dubbis so plashes.

Ibid., p. 81.

This is pron. *Gramashens*, Ayrs.

I've guid *gramashens* worn mysel',
As blue'a a blawart i' the bell,
Sin e'er I gaed to kirk or fair;
An' saw but few could match me there.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

L. B. *gamacha*, pedulis lanei species, quæ etiam superiorem pedis partem tegit, vulgo *Gamache*; Du Cange. In Languedoc, he adds, *garamacho* is synon.

Fr. Germ. *gamaches*, *gamaschen*, id. These terms, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source with *Gamesons*, q. v.

GRAMMARIOUR, s. The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times.

—"The landis quhairvpon the said colledge is foundit, with the yairdis and croftis of the samene, with the mansis, yairdis, and croftis of the canonist, mediciner, and *grammariour*, with certane vther chapelaryis." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The Fr. term used in this sense is *grammatrien*.

GRAMMAW. V. GORMAW.

To GRAMMLE, v. n. To scramble, Upp. Clydes. Hence,

GRAMLOCH, *adj.* Avaricious, taking much pains to scrape substance together, *ibid.*

Gael. *greimagh-am*, to take hold, to hold fast; *greimailteach*, fast holding, from *greim*, a bit, a morsel.

GRAMLOCHLIE, *adv.* In an extremely avaricious manner, *ibid.*

GRAMLOCHNESS, *s.* An extremely worldly disposition, *ibid.*

GRAMPUS, *s.* Expl. "an ignoramus," Teviotdale; apparently a cant term, borrowed from the whale thus denominated.

GRAMSHOCH (gutt.), *adj.* Coarse, rank; applied to the growth of grain, vegetables, &c., Ayr.

This might seem formed from *Ramsh*, strong, by having A.-S. *ge* prefixed.

GRAMSHOCH (gutt.), *s.* Such an appearance in the sky as indicates a great fall of snow or hail, Ayr.

GRAMULTION, *s.* Common sense, understanding, Fife; synon. with *Rumblegumtion*, S.

GRANATE, GRANIT, *adj.* Ingrained, dyed in grain.

Syne nixt hir raid in *granate* violat
Twolf damisellis, ilk ane in thair estait.

Palice of Honour, i. 11.

This is the same with *granit*, Virg. 399. 20, rendered by Rudd. "of a scarlet or crimson colour."

The colour here meant is violet. Fr. *engrené*, id. Ital. *grana*, [coccus ilicis], the berry used for dyeing cloth of a scarlet colour. [The colour thus produced was considered the best in quality, and the word *ingrain* thus came to mean fast-dyed. V. Gl. Accts. of Lord High Treas., Ed. Dickson, Vol. I.]

[GRANATOUR, *s.* The keeper of a grange, or granary. V. GRAINTER.]

GRAND-DEY, *s.* A grandfather, Fife. V. DEY.

GRANDGORE, *s.* V. GLENGORE.

GRANDSCHIR, GRANDSHER, GRANTSCHIR, *s.* Great-grandfather.

"And herewith his maiestie—having consideration that his said vmquhile darrest *grandschir* deceisist from this present lyff in the field of Flowdoune, befor the renewing of the said blench infestment, ratifies, &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.

"The estait—of Lamingtounne hes beine peaceable—possest be me, my father, gudschir, and *grandschir*, thrie scoir and ten yeires bygane." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 454.

"Hes declarit and ordanit the saidis contractis to be ratifyit,—in speciale the contractis maid betwix vmquhile our souerane ledyis feder quhom God assolye, her guidschir, & *grantschir*, with the kingis of France, and of all vther contractis sene the deceis of vmquhile king Robert the Bruce," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

"There is sundrie kindes of nativitie, or bondage; for some are born bond-men, or natiues of their gudsher, and *grandsher*, quhom the Lord may challenge to be his naturall natiues, be names of their progenitours gif they be knawin: sic as the names of the father, gudsher, and *grandsher*." Quon. Attach., c. 56, § 5. Avo, et *proavo*,—avi, et *proavi*, Lat.

It seems to be still used in this sense in Moray, and probably in some other northern counties.

His *gransher*, his gutsher, his daddie,
And mony ane mair o's forbeers,
Had rented the farm already,—

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 292.

To GRANE, *v. n.* To groan. V. GRAINE.

GRANGE, *s.* 1. "Corn, farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries;" Gl. Sibb.

—The fomy riuer or flude

Brekis ouer the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod;—

Quhyll houssis and the fokkys flittis away,

The corne *grangis*, and standand stakkys of hay.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 33.

i. e., "the contents of the granaries."

2. "Grange (Granagium) signifies the place where the rents and tithes of religious houses, which were ordinarily paid in grain, were delivered and deposited in barns or granaries." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 508, N.

It may be observed, however, that O. E. *grange* is expl. by Palsgr. as having a signification different from this: "*Grange*, or a little thorpe, [Fr.] hameau;—petit village;" B. iii. F. 37.

It confirms this account, that a number of places are called *Granges*, or the *Granges* of such a place, which seems to have been connected with religious houses. They could not have received their designations from the primary use of the term, unless we should suppose, what seems contrary to fact, that they had been the only places in the vicinity where barns or granaries were erected.

Fr. *grange*, L. B. *grang-ia*, from Lat. *gran-um*, grain.

[GRANIEAN, *s.* "The act of crying or screaming; a continued scream," Gl. Banffs.]

GRANIT, *part. adj.* Forked, or having grains, S.

This epithet is applied to Neptune's trident. Thus Neptune says concerning Eolus—

He has na power nor auethoritye

On seyis, nor on the thre *granit* sceptour wand,

Quhilk is by cut gein me to bere in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 17. 23.

V. GRAIN.

GRANITAR, *s.* An officer, belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries. V. GRAINTER.

GRANK, *s.* "The groaning or howling of a wounded hart." Rudd.

The dere so dedlie woundit, and so lame,

Unto his kynd resett gan fleing hame,—

All blude besprent with mony *grank* and grone.

Doug. Virgil, 225. 5.

Perhaps it rather denotes a kind of neighing; from Teut. *grenick-en*, false ridere, ringere; *grenick*, risus equinus.

GRANNIE, GRANNY, s. 1. A childish term for a grandmother; also applied to a grandfather, S.

The hearts o' the younkeers loup lightsome, to see
The gladness which dwalls in their auld *grannie's* ee.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 51.

Cumb. *grandy*, Lancash. *gronny*, Yorks. *grannep*, all used for grandmother.

2. An old woman, S. Gl. Picken.

3. Sometimes ludicrously transferred to an old tough hen; as, "That's a *granny*, I'm sure," S.

One might almost suppose that this had been originally corr. from Lat. *grandaev-us*, ancient.

GRANNIE MOIL, "a very old, flattering, false, woman;" Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of this designation might seem allied to Teut. *moelie-bryer*, parasitus, from O. Sax. *moelie*, offa.

[To **GRANT**, *v. a.* and *n.* To agree, assent; also, to confess. V. Gl. Barbour, Skeat's Ed.]

[**GRANTING**, *s.* Confession. Barbour, xix. 45, *ibid.*]

GRANTEINYEIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, figured.

"Ane schort cloke of blak velvot embroderit with silvir.—Ane uther of quheit satine *granteinyeit*, freinyeit with a freinyie of gold about." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 230.

This is perhaps the same word which is printed *gratinced*, Watson's Coll., i. 29, (V. GOUPIER'D) most probably according to a false orthography. Fr. *Grandteint* denotes a species of superior dye, perhaps what we called ingrained. But it cannot apply here, as the article described is said to be *quheit*. I see no cognate term, therefore, save O. Fr. *gratign-er*, literally to scratch, to scrape; which may have been used to denote some kind of figured work on the satin, corresponding with what is now called *quilling*.

GRANZEBENE, s. The Grampian mountains in S.

"Tay risis far beyond the montanis of *Granzebene* fra Loch tay, quhilk is XXIII. mylis of lenth, and x. mylis of breid." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 9.

Bullet derives this word from Celtic *gram*, or *grant*, crooked, and *ben*, mountain, because these mountains are crooked. According to Baxter, q. *Grammi colles*, from the ancient worship of *Apollo Grannius*; Gloss.

Mr. Pink, says that "the *Grampian* hills seem to imply the *hills of warriors*;" as, according to Torfaeus, "in the earliest times every independent leader was called *Gram*, and his soldiers *Grams*;" Enquiry Hist. Scot., I. 144. But I suspect that the Lat. term *Grampius* is a corruption, and that *Granz-ben* is the true name. *Bein*, as signifying a mountain, although perhaps radically a Celt. word, might be adopted by the Goths; for it is retained in the names of several places in Germany. V. Wachter. Might not the first syllable be from Su.-G. *graens*, Germ. *grenze*, limes? q. the mountains forming a boundary between the two great divisions of Scotland.

Since writing this article, I have met with another etymon, which is left to the judgment of the reader.

"*Grampian*, from *Grant* and *Beinn*. *Grant*, like the *dyos* of the Greeks, has two opposite meanings. In some fragments ascribed to Ossian it signifies beautiful. This meaning, now, is obsolete, and it signifies deformed, ugly, &c.

"The old Caledonians, as these mountains abounded in game, and connecting beauty with utility, might have given the name in the former sense. Mr. Henry Saville, and Mr. Lhuyd, two eminent antiquaries, call them *Grant Beinn*, from which comes the soft inflected *Grampian* of the Romans." P. Kirmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xii. 428.

To **GRAP, GRAPE, v. a.** 1. To grope, to handle, S.

They *grap* it, they grip it, it greets, & they grane.
Potcart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

Then first and foremost, thro' the kail,
Their stocks maun a' be sought ance:
They steek their een, an' *graip* an' wale,
For muckle anes and strait anes.

Burns, iii. 126.

2. Metaph. to examine.

Bot first I pray you *grape* the mater elene,
Reproche me not, quhill the werk be ouersene.
Doug. Virgil, 12. 12.

A.-S. *grap-ian*, "—to feel, to handle, to grab or groap;" Somner.

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. **GRAIP, s.**

GRAPE, s. A three-pronged fork. V. **GRAIP.**

GRAPIS OF SILUER.

"Anent the—takin out of the samyn,—a bankure, four cuschingis, twa *grapis of siluer*, a spone owregilt," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 315.

Teut. *grepe* is given by Kilian as synon. with *haeck*, harpago, uncus; Belg. *haak*. It may therefore signify hooks of silver. Belg. *greep* denotes the hilt of a sword.

GRAPPLING, a mode of catching salmon, S.

"In the Annan,—there is a pool called the *Rockhole*,—where incredible quantities of salmon are caught, by a new and singular mode of fishing, called *grappling*. Three or four large hooks are tied together, in different directions, on a strong line, having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod a sudden jerk upward, the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force." P. St. Mungo, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xi. 384, 385.

The same mode is observed in the Highlands, P. Kiltarity, Invern., *ibid.*, xiii. 512.

GRAPUS, s. A name for the devil, or for a hobgoblin, Ang.

Su.-G. *grip-a*, prehendere, or *grabb-a*, its deriv. arripere? The composite term *Doolie-grapus* is often used in the same senso. V. **DOOLIE.**

GRASCHOWE-HEIDET, adj.

—Gryt *graschowe-heidet* gorge millars—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

Not, as Mr. Pink. conjectures, from Goth. *graselig*, horribilis; but more probably from Fr. *graisseux*, greasy.

GRASHLOCH, GRASHLAGH, adj. Stormy, boisterous; as, "a *grashloch day*," a windy, blustering day, Ayr., Lanarks.

"*Grashloch*, stormy;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.

"Is this you, Angus man?—what win' has blawn you here in sic *grashlogh* weather?" St. Patrick, i. 216.

This may be allied perhaps to Isl. *graesleg-r*, immanis, Su.-G. *graeselig*, Dan. *graeslig*, frightful. Three views *hrid*, procella, as from the same fountain with *graeselig*. Wachter considers Germ. *graus*, horror, whence *greislich*, terribilis, as applicable to the horror produced by cold, as well as to that which is the effect of fear. But this etymon is by no means satisfactory. I am inclined to think, therefore, that *Grashloch* is allied to Teut. *gheraas*, furor, rabies, *gherasch*, celer, velox; Belg. *geraas*, noise, racket, *geraasd*, "raged, made a noise," Sewel; especially as this writer renders blustering by *geraas*. With the common addition of *lig*, or *lyk*, signifying *like*, this would be *geraaslig*; which would naturally be abbreviated into *graslig*, or *grasslyk*, like *gerath* into *grath*, &c.

[GRASS, s. Grace, Barbour, xiv. 361, Skeat's Ed.]

GRASS-ILL, s. A disease of lambs, S.

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food,—a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the *Grass-ill*." Prize Ess., High. Soc. Scot., iii. 351.

GRASS-MAN, GERSMAN, GIRSEMAN, s. The tenant of a cottage in the country, who has no land attached to it.

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and *grass-men*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there through the country frae their dwellings, and conveyed sic gear as they could get out of the way." Spalding, ii. 187, 188.

This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, Aberd., who recollect the time when *Girseman* and *Cottar* were used as quite synon. V. GERS, GERSS.

GRASS-MEAL, s. "The grass that will keep a cow for a season;" Gall. Encycl.

If this is properly defined, the term must be viewed as different from *Gerss-Male*, q. v.

GRASS-NAIL, s. "A long piece of hooked iron, which has one end fixed to the blade of a scythe, and the other to the scythe's handle." Gall. Encycl.

To GRASSIL, GRISSEL, GIRSSIL, v. n. To rustle, to make a rustling or crackling noise.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis, *grassillis*, cabillis can frate and frais.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 44.

By the interposition of a comma, this is printed as if it were a s. pl. But this must be a typographical error; as Rudd. explains the word as a v.

I have not heard the v. itself used, but frequently its deriv. *girstlin*. "There was a *girstlin* of frost this morning," S. This exactly corresponds to the use of the Fr. v., *gresillé*, "covered, or hoare, with reeme." *Gresil*, "reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees." Cotgr. The Fr. word, which the Editors of Dict. Trev. view as radically the same with *gresle*, *grêle*, hail, may probably be from *grisel*, an old Celtic word of the same meaning with the latter.

Fr. *gresill-er*, to crackle. This is perhaps radically allied to A.-S. *hrist-an*, crepitare, Su.-G. *hrist-a*, *rist-a*, quater, primarily used to denote the noise made by the shaking and friction of armour. V. GRISSEL.

GRASSUM, s. A sum of money paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm, S. V. GERSUM.

GRATE, adj. Grateful.

—"I wald let my gude will and *grate* mynd, be the same appeir towardis yow, throw quhais procurement I obtenit the benefite of that godly and faithfull—societie, quhairf presently I am participant," David-son's Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

To GRATHE, v. a. To make ready. V. GRATHE.

GRATHING, Wall. ix. 1158, Perth. edit. read *gruching*, as in MS. V. GRUCH.

GRATITUDE, s. A gift made to a sovereign by his subjects.

"Albeit ane *gratitude* is grantit to the kingis grace be the thre estatis of his realme, for supportatioun of sik necessar mandis as his grace hes ado, that na exactioun be maide vpoune the tennents for payment of the said contributioun," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

This term, by a curious change of idea, is evidently used in the sense of *gratuity*, or as synon. with *benevolence* as used in the history of England. L. B. *gratuitas*, *gratia*, *beneficium*. Dona et *Gratuitates*; Rymer, A. 1508.

GRATNIS. Houlate, ii. 8. 12, an error for *gratius* in MS., gracious. *Precious* is afterwards spelled in the same manner, *pretius*.

GRATNIZIED. Watson's Coll. i. 29. V. GOUPHERD.

GRAUIS, s. pl. Groves.

—The range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the *grauis*.—
Doug. Virgil, 103. 50.

A.-S. *graf*, Alem. *gruoba*, locus.

GRAUTE', s. Enormity; Reg. Aberd.
Fr. *gravité*, grievousness.

GRAULSE, GRAWL, s. A young salmon.
V. GRILSE, GILSE.

GRAUNT, adj. Great. V. GRUNE.

GRAUSS. "Ane womannis gownn of tanny *grauss*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20. Perhaps dusky-coloured grey; Belg. *grauw*, *grys*, id.

[To GRAVE, v. a. and n. To dig, to pierce; also, to dig for shell-fish in the sand, Shet.

—quhilk wes boith deip and wyde,
That Longeous did *grave* in tyll his syde.
Lyndsay, ii. 235, Laing's Ed.]

GRAVIN, GRAVYN, GRAW, GRAWYN. V. GRAIF, v. 1.

To GRAVITCH, v. n. To gadd about in a dissipated way, Ayrs. This is viewed as a corruption of *Gilravage*, q. v.

GRAY, *adj.* Used metaph. like *black*, as denoting what is bad, or perhaps fatal.

"You'll gang a *gray* gate yet;" S. Prov.—"You will come to an ill end;" Kelly, p. 330.

"Ye'll take a bad, evil, or improper course, ye'll meet an evil destiny;" Gl. Shirr.

"It's a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a *gate sae gray*." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 281.

GRAY, *s.* *The Gray*, the twilight; S. V. GREY.

GRAY, *s.* A drubbing; as, "Ye'll get your *gray*," you will be well trimmed. "I'll gie him his *gray*," a threatening of retaliation on the person addressed, Roxb.

Perhaps a ludicrous use of Fr. *gré*, will, wish, desire, recompense; or from the phrase, *Faire gré*, payer, satisfaire a ce que l'on doit; equivalent to S. *payment*, i. e., drubbing.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, *s.* A large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor, S.

Whate'er he laid his fangs on,
Be't hogshead, anker, *gray-beard*, pack,
Past all redemption was his own,
He'd even a choppin bottle take.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 67.

"There's—the heel o' the white loaf, that cam frae the Bailie's; and there's plenty o' brandy in the *gray-beard* that Luekie Maclearie sent down, and winna ye be supped like princes?" *Waverley*, iii. 240.

"The whisky of the low-country is no more to be compared to our own than ditch water.—I hope you will make some of the tenants give the big *gray-beard* a cast the length of Inverness." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 91. 92.

Denominated, most probably, from its bearing a kind of Gorgon's head.

GRAY BREID, *s.* Bread made of rye; perhaps also, of oats.

"Baxteris sall baik *breid*, baith qubyte and *gray*, to sell efter the price and consideratioun of gude men of the town, as the tyme sall be convenient." *Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks*, p. 70.

All the bread made of the flour of wheat seems to be denominated *qubyte*.

Hence the rude rhyme repeated by young people on the last day of the year—

Gie us of your whits bread,
And name of your *gray*.

V. HOGMANAY.

"He is the honest man that will put to his hand to labour, and will sit down with *gray bread* conquest by his labour, nor he who eates all delicates with idleness.—He that eates without labour (set him at the table head) he hes no honestie." *Rollock on 2 Thess.*, p. 201.

GRAY DOG, *s.* The Scottish hunting dog, S.

"*Canis Scoticus venaticus*. Gesn.—Scot. The *Gray Dog*. The Deer Dog. The rough Greyhound. The Ratche." *Dr. Walker's Nat. Hist.*, p. 474-5.

GRAY FISH, *s.* A name given principally to the Coal fish, *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn.

"*Gray fish*, as they are called, abound every where around the coast, and constitute a great part of the

sustenance of the inhabitants.—They seem to be the intermingled fry of various genera, and are called by the inhabitants *Sellacs*. P. Canisby, *Caithn. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 154.

"There is a species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of *Gray fish*." P. Kilmartin, *Argyles.*, *ibid.*, p. 93.

GRAY GEESE. A name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground, South of S.

"In the name of wonder, what can he be doing there?"—"Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the *gray geese*, as thay ca' thae great loose stones." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 81.

GRAY GROAT. It is a common phrase, "It's no worth a *gray groat*;" or, "I wadna gie a *gray groat* for't;" when it is meant to undervalue any thing very much, or represent it as totally worthless, S.

Christ'ning of wains we are redd of,
The parish priest this he can tell;
We aw him nougt but a *gray groat*,
The off'ring for the house we in-dwell.

Herd's Coll., ii. 46.

This phrase seems borrowed from some of the base silver coin which had been current in the reign of Mary or James VI. Our acts accordingly use a synon. phrase, *gray plakkis*.

—"And for all vther allayed money, quhill is subject to refyning, as babeis, thre penny grotis, twelf penny grotis, and *gray plakkis*, sic pryces as thay wer eunyett for, or hes had ours in tyme bipast." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1591, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

GRAY-HEADS, *s. pl.* "*Heads of gray-coloured oats, growing among others that are not.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

GRAY-HEN, *s.* The female of the *Black cock*, *Tetrao tetrix*, Linn., S.

[GRAY LINTIE, *s.* The gray linnnet, Clydes.]

GRAY-LORD, *s.* Apparently, the Coal fish full grown.

"The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of cod, ling, mackarel, congars, braziers, turbet, *graylords*, sythes." *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 19. V. GRAY FISH.

GRAYMERCIES, *interj.* An expression of surprise, Angus.

Gray mercies she replies, but I maun gang,
I dread that I has bidden here o'er lang.
—*Gray mercies*, cousin, ye sall hae your fair,
The first time I to town or merket gang.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 24. 28.

This is evidently corr. from O. E. *gramercy*, which Johns. erroneously resolves as q. *Grant me mercy*. The Fr. phrase is *grand merci*, great mercy. It retained its original form in Chaucer's time.

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she)
That ye han saved me my children dere.

Clerkes Tale, v. 8964.

Shall we suppose that the S. form is from the plural, for *grandes mercies*? Lacombe gives *Gramaci* as used for *Grand-merci*. *Dict. Suppl.*

GRAY OATS. A species of oats, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of *gray oats*, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our thin channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." P. Blackford, Perth. Stat. Acc., iii. 207.

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing paper, S.

"This stuff hath he occupied instead of *gray paper*, by the space of more than ten years." M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 441.

The phrase must have formerly borne this sense in E., as this is the language of Bale in his Declaration.

Fr. *papier gris*; Isl. *grápappir*, charta bibula, vel emporetica.

GRAY SCOOLO. The designation given in Annandale to a particular *shoal* of salmon.

"Those too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the *Grey Scool*, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July." Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Selway, p. 8. V. GRILSE.

To GRAYF, v. a. To engrave.

—Vulcanus thare amang the layf,
Steryis to cum dyd in the armeure *grayf*.
Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 266. 26.

A.-S. *graf-an*, Belg. *grav-en*, Isl. *graf-a*, id. Lye views Moes-G. *grab-an*, fodere, as the origin.

GRAYS, s. pl. "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," Ayr., Gl. Picken.

Probably denominated from its mixed colour.

GRE, GREE, GRIE, s. 1. A step, a degree; referring to literal ascent.

The birdis sat on twistis, and on *greis*,
Melodiously makand thair kyndlie gleis.
Palice of Honour, Prol. st. 3.

Greese, stairs into a chamber; Clav. Yorks. Dial.

"*Grée*, gradus. *Greece* or *steyre*. Gradus." Prompt. Parv. O.E. "*Greece*, to ge vp at, or a stayre, [Fr.] degré;" Palsgr., B. iii. t. 37.

2. Degree, quality.

Quhilk souerane substance in *gre* superlatiue
Na cunnyng comprehend na nor disciue.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 308. 48.

"From *gre* to *gre*," from one degree to another; R. de Brunne.

3. The superiority, the preeminence, fame.

To James Lord of Dowglass thay the *gre* gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt.—
Howlate, ii. 11.

V. GROVE.

Suld thou than cesse, it were great schame allace!
And here to wyn *gree* happily for ever.

"To wyn the *gree*, or victory. This is a Scottish phrase, still used with us." Tytl. N. Hence *gree* S. B. denotes "vogue, fame," Gl. Shirr.

4. The reward, the prize.

Quod he,—standand the bullis face forgane,
Quhilk of thare dereyne was the price and *gre*.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 45.

Hence, to *bear the gre*, to have the victory, to carry off the prize.

And eik wha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or wersill, and bere the *gre*.
Ibid., 129. 36.

To *bear the gree* is still commonly used in the same sense, S.

The *gre* yet hath he gotten, for al his grete wound.
P. Plowman, Fel. 93.

The Herander gaff the child the *gree*,
A thousand pound he had to fee,
Ipomydon, MS. Harl. op. Strutt's Sports, p. 101.

—Theseus let crie,
To stenten alle rancour and envie,
The *gre* as wel of o side as of other.
Chaucer, Knightes T., v. 2735.

"Paul was a craftsman, and had a handicraft; he was a weauer of tents and pailions.—Besides this he was a gentleman, and for other sciences he was wel brought vp, brought vp in the lawes at the feet of Gama-liell, who was a chief lawyer, (and yet for all this he was a craftsman), an Hebrew of the trybe of Benjamin, of a good estimation, he that got that benefite to be a citizen of Rome, he was a gentleman. Wel, a gentleman nowadayes thinks it shame to put his sonne to any craft: but perchance the next day he will be hanged for theft, or murthur, if he haue net a craft to sustaine him. Fy on this idle nation, and thou Scotland bears the *gree* of idleness and loytering. Wherefore was all this labouring? *Because*, saith he, *I should not be chargeable unto you.*" Rollock on 1 The., p. 69.

To *bear the gree* is still commonly used in the same sense.

And mair I wad na wiss, but Allan bears
The *gree* himsell, and the green laurels wears.
Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

5. A degree in measurement.

"The last and outmaist ile is named Hirtha, quhare the eleuation of the pole is LXIII. *greis*." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 13.

6. Relation, degree of affinity.

Tyl James than of Scotland Kyng
This Erle of Mare be gud countyng
Wes Emys son: swa he and he
Wes evynlike in the tothir *gre*.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 56.

i.e., "in the second degree."

7. Gradation, in an argument, or in a climax.

"The prophet in description of these vanities, maketh these *gries*. The earth bringeth forth the tree, it groweth by moistour," &c. Knox's Ressoning with Crosraguell, Prol. ii. b.

8. Expl. "humour."

Quhen we heir your prophetes cast in deut, sayand,
Quha wat quhat day Christ wes borne on? can ye think
him on ony uther *gre*, bet nixt efter to speir, Gif Christ
be borne?" N. Winyet's Third Tractat, Keith's Hist.,
App., 216.

Keith renders it as above; although it is not quite clear, that it does not merely signify step or gradation, as transferred to the mind.

Lat. *grad-us* is used in all these senses, except the third and fourth; which may be viewed as oblique uses of the word as applied in sense second. From the Lat. word Sw. *grad*, and Teut. *graed*, id. are immediately formed.

GREABLE, GREEABLE, adj. [1. Harmonious, living in peace and good will, Clydes., Banffs.]; abbreviated from Fr. *aggreable*.

- [2. Of kind, obliging disposition, *ibid.*]
 [3. Satisfied, of the same mind, consenting, *ibid.*].

"That thar be ane honourable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn, sa that sic desiris as salbe requirit for the behalf of our souerane lorde for the said mariage be grantit and fulfillit, and the princez [princess] that suld be the partj be *greable* & convenient." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Instead of "and the princez," &c., in Edit. 1566, it is, "and the pointis, that suld be desyrit of the partie be agreebill and conuenient."

- * GREAT, *adj.* Swelled with rain; applied to a body of running water. V. GRIT, *adj.*
 GREAT-YOW, GREAT-EWE, *s.* A ewe big with young, *S.*

"To ensure a plentiful store of food for the mothers and their lambs, it is usual in several farms to sell a certain proportion of ewes while great with young, from whence they are called *great-ewes*." Ayr. Surv. Roxb., p. 258.

- [GRECE, GREIS, GRYCE, *s.* A fine fur, made from skins of the badger, or of the gray squirrel; also, the skin of the animal. V. GRIECE.

In the Prompt. Parv. it is given thus:—"Gryce, preeyouse furrure, *scisimus*." But most probably it was the skin of the gray squirrel, called Calabar skins, in Fr. *petit gris*, in Germ. *grauwerk*. The old English name of the badger was "*the graye*," Fr. *grisard*.

That this fur was much prized, even by royalty, is shown by the entries in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. Thus in 1473, we find;—

"Item, fra Tom Cant, xxiiiij bestis of grece to lyne a typpat to the King, price of the best xiiij; summa xxviiij s."

"Item, fra David Quhithede, iiij tymire of grece to purfell a govne to the Quene, price pece xvj d., the tymire contenannd iij dosane iiij bestis, summa of the siluer xli. xiiij s. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 17, 31, Ed. Dickson.]

- GRECHES, *v.* Perhaps, frets, is irritated.

Gawayn *greches* therwith, and greved ful sare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 15.

Fr. *griesche*, sharp, pricking. But I suspect it is for *gruches*. V. GRUCH.

- GRECIE, *s.* A little pig, *Aberd.*; a diminutive from *Gryce*. V. GRIS.

- GREDDON, *s.* "The remains of fuel, the sweeping out of the peat-claig;" *Gall. Encycl.*

This might seem to resemble C. B. *gwargred*, the remainder. *Greiden* is expl. by Owen, "what is burning, or ardent." Gael. *gread-am*, to scorch. According to the latter etymon, it must be viewed as denominated from the use to which it is applied.

- GREDDUR, *s.* Greediness.

All hours ay, in hours ay,
 Expecting for thair pray,
 With *gredur*, but *dredur*,
 Awaiting in the way.

Burd., *Pilgr. Watson's Coll.*, ii. 39.

- GREE, *s.* Preeminence, superiority. V. GRE.

- To GREE, *v. n.* To agree, to live in amity, *S.*

My cousin Betty, whom ye ken and saw,
 And left full dowy down at Bonny-ha',
 Whan you come aff, sall your companie be,
 And like twa sisters ye will sort and *gree*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

Fr. *gre-er*, to agree, to give consent unto, Teut. *grey-en*, *greyd-en*, *gret-en*, placere, gratum sive acceptum esse. This has been viewed as allied to Lat. *grat-ia*; but perhaps rather to Su.-G. *grid*, A.-S. *grith*, pax, foedus. It is indeed by no means improbable that the latter have the same origin with the Lat. term.

- To GREE, *v. a.* To reconcile parties at variance, *S.*

The revolution principles

Have set their heads in bees, then;

They're fallen out among themselves,

Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.

Jacobite Relics, i. 146.

- [GREEABLE, *adj.* Harmonious, &c. V. GREABLE.]

- GREEANCE, *s.* Concord, agreement, *Lanarks.*

- GREEMENT, *s.* The same with *Greeance*, *S.*

Ye'll mak attends when ye come back.

Gueed *greement's* best.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

- GREE, *v.* Tinge, dye; juice for staining.

The bonny bairn they in the hurry tint;

Our fouks came up and fand her in a glent.

'Bout sax or seven she looked then to be;

Her face was smear'd with some dun colour'd *gree*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 127.

In some parts of Ang. *gree* denotes the *ichor*, which oozes from a sore in a brute animal.

This word seems formed by the writer, *metri causa*.

- GREED, *s.* Covetousness, *S.*

This word occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in the Church of *S.*

My heart unto thy testimonies,

And not to *greed* incline. *Psal.* cxix. 36.

This version was prepared by Mr. Rous, an Englishman, and member of the House of Commons, (V. Baillie's Lett., i. 411.) As *greediness* is the only *s.* used in the E. language, it may seem odd that *greed* should occur here. But I find from an early London edition, that the line had been originally,

Not *covetousness* incline.

The line, being a foot too long, had been altered, either by the commission appointed by the general Assembly for making "corrections and animadversions" on this version, A. 1649, or afterwards in the course of printing.

The only noun in A.-S. is *graedignesse*, from *graedig*. In Isl. we find *graad*, gula, voracitas, whence *graadug-r*, gulosus, Su.-G. *gradig*, id., as originally denoting voracity of appetite, in which sense the *S.* word is very frequently used. The A.-S. *adj.* and *s.* are also rendered vorax, voracitas. This seems the original sense, from the meaning of the word in its earliest form that we are acquainted with.

- To GREED, *v. a.* To covet, *Aberd.*

- GREEDY-GLED, *s.* The name of a sport among children, *Ang.*, *Kincardines.*

"It seems to be the same with that in Fife denominated *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, q. v. Evidently denominated from the common mode of designating the kite, among the vulgar: "the *greedy gleg*."

Whan she among the neiper bairns was seen
At *Greedy-Gled*, or warpling on the green,
She 'clipt them a', an' gar'd them look like draff,
For she was like the corn, an' they the caff.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 10.

GREEK (of stones), *s.* The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another, *S.*

"The [the stane quarries] consist of 3 different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine *greek*, capable of receiving a polish like marble." P. Carnock, *Fife, Statist. Acc.*, xi. 483.

Su.-G. gryt, which primarily signifies a stone, is used in the same sense with our *greek*. Thus, *wara af godd gryt*, is an expression used with respect to stones which are proper for the end in view. In the same sense we speak of a *gude greek*.

[**GREEK**, *s.* Daybreak, *Shet.*; *Sw. gry*, to dawn. **V. GREKING.**]

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

GREEN, *adj.* 1. Not old; applied to the milk of a nurse, *Ang.*

—Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk gat wrang, fan it was *green*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

V. MILK-WOMAN. *Tent. groen*, recens; juvenis.

2. Fresh, not salted, *S.*; as, *green fish*.

Tent. groen visch, piscis recens; *groen vleesch*, caro recens, non salita.

3. Recently opened; applied to a grave.

"New & *grein* graves;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

4. As opposed to dry or sapless. *To keep the banes green*, to sustain the body, to preserve in ordinary health, *S.*; *q.* to preserve them in a state of moisture, to keep the marrow in them.

"Albeit you were nae great gun at the bar, ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissaryship, among the lave, to *keep the banes green*." *St. Ronan*, i. 240.

Let fortune add a social frien'
To club a fire-side crack at e'en,
An' tak a skair

O' what may *keep the banes just green*,
An neything mair.

Picken's Poems, ii. 41.

GREENBONE, *s.* 1. The viviparous Blenny, a fish, *Orkney*.

"The Viviparous Blenny, (*blennius viviparus*, *Lin. Syst.*) from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of *green-bone*." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 391.

It receives the same name in the Frith of Forth.

"*Blennius viviparus*. Viviparous Blenny; *Greenbone*. Here this species sometimes gets the name of *Eelpout* and *Guffer*, but more frequently [that of] *Greenbone*, from the back-bone becoming green when the fish is boiled." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 8.

2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, *Esox belone*, *Linn.*

"*Acus altera major Bellonii*: our fishers call it the *Gar fish*, it is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak or neb eight inches long. Some call it the *Green-bone*. *Sibb. Fife*, p. 127.

It seems to receive this name from "the light *green*, which stains the back bone of this fish when boiled." *V. Pennant's Zool.*, p. 274.

GREEN BREESE. A stinking pool, *Banffs.*

Allied perhaps to *Isl. brus-a aestuare*, from the boiling up of springs in a pool.

GREEN-COATIES, *s. pl.* A name for the fairies, *Aberd.*

GREEN COW. A cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk; similar to the phrase, "a *green milk-woman*," used in *Angus*; *Roxb.*

The term is evidently metaphorical, borrowed from the vegetable world, as plants, &c., retain their verdure only in proportion to the shortness of the time that has elapsed from their being cut down.

GREEN GOWN. 1. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity, *Roxb.*

2. The turf or sod that covers a dead body, *Loth.* One is said to *get on the green gown*, when brought to the grave.

GREEN KAIL, *s.* 1. That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoy, or become curled; called *German Greens*, *S.*

2. Broth made of coleworts, *S.*

Isl. graent kael, brassica viridis, crispa; *Dan. groen-kaal*, id. *Haldorson*, vo. *Kael*. *Wolf* defines the *Dan.* term, "Scotch cole or cale."

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, *s.* 1. A caterpillar, *S.*

2. Metaph. applied to one who has a puny appearance or girlish look.

"Shakel my knackers," said the officer laughing, "if I do not crack thy fool's pate! What does the *green-kail-worm* mean?" *Perils of Man*, i. 199.

GREEN LINTWHITE, **GREEN LINTIE**, *s.* The Green finch, a bird, *S.* *Loxia chloris*, *Linn.*

[**GREEN-MILK**, *s.* Milk of a cow just calved, *Banffs.*]

GREEN SLOKE, Oyster green, *S.* *Ulva lactuca*, *Linn.*

GREEN YAIR, a species of pear, *S.*

"The *Green Yair*, or Green Pear of the *Yair*, is a small green fruit, sweet and juicy, but with little flavour." *Neill's Hortic.*, *Edin. Encycl.*, p. 212.

GREEP, *s.* "The pavement made for cattle to lie upon in the house;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

This is evidently the northern pronunciation of *Grupe*, q. v. But the definition is rather inaccurate.