

G.

GAADYS, *s pl.* Gauds, gems, pearls, precious things; string or strings of beads, which are still called *hanks of beads*, and in olden times were *hanks of gaudies*. Addit. to GAADYS, q. v. V. GAUDEIS.

Not defined by Jamieson, who evidently did not understand the proverb in which the term occurs. The saying is used to express an ironical estimate of the value of a pretentious, boastful person's remarks. In explanation of the latter part of the proverb, Prof. Skeat suggests a reference to the story of the good girl from whose mouth fell pearls and diamonds.

To **GAAR**, **GAUR**, *v. a.* To scratch, seam, or cut into; as, "His arms are *gaur'd* yet wi' the beast's claws;" West of S.

Gael. *geàrr*, *geur*, to cut, seam, furrow.

GAAR, **GAUR**, *s.* A scratch, seam, or cut made by drawing a sharp point over a smooth surface; West of S.

GADGE, **GAGE**, **GEDGE**, **GEGE**, *s.* 1. A standard measure, a standard of measurement; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc.

2. Search, scrutiny, look-out; watch or hunt for what will benefit oneself; as, "He's aye on the *gadje*," West of S.

To **GADGE**, **GEDGE**, *v. a.* 1. To measure; to test measures by the standards, also, to adjust them.

2. To search, look-out, watch for contraband goods; to look out, watch, hunt for gifts, benefits, &c.

(Sup.)

Q

GADGER, **GAUGER**, **GAGER**, *s.* 1. An exciseman, one who gauges excisable goods, and searches, etc., for contraband.

2. One who is always on the look-out for gifts or benefits: "a greedy *gadger*."

The latter sense is comparatively modern, and evidently has been suggested by the duties and methods of the *gauger* in cases of contraband goods.

GADGERY, **GAUGERIE**, **GAUGRIE**, **GEDGRIE**, **JEDGRY**, **JEDGERIE**, *s.* Standards of weights and measures; Chalmerlain Air, ch. 1: the testing and attesting of weights and measures; Blue Blanket, p. 105.

Before weights and measures can be issued for use they must be tested or compared with the legal standards, and attested or stamped by the keeper of the standards.

O. Fr. *gauger*, *gaugir*, to gauge or measure: Low Lat. *gaugia*, the standard measure of a wine cask; Ducange.

GAÏN, **GAÂN**, *adv.* Pretty, tolerably, very, quite; as, "*gain* weel, *gaan* near, *gain* cheap." V. GEY.

Used to express indefinite degree of comparison, and sometimes used for *gayly*, *geyly*. It is common in the North of E. also, and similarly used. V. Brockett's Gloss.

Prob. an abbrev. of *gay and*: but etym. is doubtful.

GAIN, *adj.* Fit, near. V. GANE.

GAIRDONE, *s.* Guerdon, recompense. Addit. to GAIRDONE, q. v.

Na growme on ground my *gairdone* may degraid.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, st. 3, Bann. MS.

Not defined in *Dict.*, and the meaning suggested by Jamieson is wrong.

Lord Hailes misprinted *growme* as *growine*, which no doubt helped to mislead Jamieson, although he had a correct idea of the word it represented. In Laing's ed. of Henryson the word is printed *grome*.

O. Fr. *guerdone*, a recompense: from L. Lat. *widerdonum*, which is compounded of O. H. G. *wider*, back, again, and Lat. *donum*, a gift. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

GAIT, *s.* Lit. a going: hence pasturage for cattle in a common during summer; one *gait* being rated to maintain a cow; two *gaits* a horse; and half a *gait* a calf. Also called *gang*. South and West of S.

This term is still used in some districts of the North of E. V. Peacock's Gloss.

GAÏT, **GA'D**, **GAUT** (*ga* as in *gall*), *part. adj.* Marked with *gaws* or *welts*. V. *Gawed*, *Gawit*.

GAIT GLYDIS, *s. pl.* Worn out old horses with scarred and fretted hide. Addit. to **DICT**.

Tuelf *gait glydis*, deir of a preine.

Maitland Poems, p. 188.

Not defined by Jamieson; but the meaning of *gait* which he suggested is wide of the mark. The expression is still used.

In The Country Wedding, Herd's Coll. Scot. Songs, II. 91, ed. 1869, the following line occurs:—

An auld *ga'd glyde* fell owre the heugh.

It may be noted in passing that this song as given by Herd is really a more modern version of The Wowing of Jok and Jenny, preserved in the Bann. MS.

GAL, **GAYL**, *s.* Gable, which is still pron. *gale*, or *gail*, in various districts of S.

" . . . hir masster and scho sal lay thar grath in the *gal* on Sir Jon Lochys to mak thar yet sekry." Charters, &c. of Peebles, Burgh Rec. Soc., p. 132.

"*Grath*," fixtures for the "*yet*," or gate referred to. V. **GRAITH**, *s.*

To GALAY, *v.* V. **DICT**.

This word is certainly not related to A.S. *golan*; but it is prob. from O. Fr. *galler*, to sport, make merry, &c. (V. Cotgr.), and hence related to *galliard*.

To GALE, **GEAL**, *v. n.* To tingle. V. **GELL**.

GALER, **GALLER**, **GALION**, **GALLION**, *s.*

1. A gallery, balcony. O. Fr. *galerie*.

2. A galley, a French war vessel.

When the French vessels, which brought Queen Mary to Scotland, were about to return home, she granted 100 crownis of the sun "to six pilots of the *twa galeries*;" and £66 13s. 4d. to "Monsieur Tynance, to be distributit amangis the officiaris of the *twa galeries*;" and 200 crownis of the sun to M. Tynance for his own use. (V. Treasurer's Accts.) And these entries are explained by the following record of 1 Sept., 1561:—" . . . the said Monsieur Domell [d'Aumale] departit with the *twa gallionis*, quihilk brocht the Quenis Grace hame, to France." Diurnal of Occurrents, p. 67.

O. Fr. *gallere*, *galere*, a galley; Cotgr.

GALLEAN-HEID, *s.* A gallery-head, gargoyle or gurgoyle: a projecting spout to throw the water from the gutter of a building, or refuse water, etc., from a room. These spouts were generally carved into grotesque heads or figures of animals, like those which support a gallery: hence the above name.

" . . . with ane small spout in ilk chalmer to convoy the vrine throch the wall, and with *gallean heidis* convenient for the wark, as salbe fund necessar and expedient." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 341, Spald.

GALYARD, **GALLIART**, *s.* A sprightly dance, Compl. Scot., p. 66, E. E. T. S. Also the name of a favourite Scot. dance. Addit. to **GALYEARD**.

GAMOND, *s.* A dance, step, movement: "ane *gay gamond* of France," Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 452. Addit. to **GAMOUNT**.

GANE, *s.* V. **DICT**.

Del. Jamieson's note. The term is simply M. E. *gane*, open mouth, yawn; *gab*, as in Burns' Tam o' Shanter, is syn. for the word in both quotations. A.-S. *ganian*, to gape, yawn: from *gán*, pret. of *gīnan*, to gape widely. Icel. *gīna*.

GANG, **GENG**, **GING**, *s.* 1. Family, flock, band, retinue: applied both to persons and animals, as to a chief and his followers, a flock of sheep, a fox and its cubs, &c.

2. A set, stand, supply, fixed number: as, "a *gang* of horss schone." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 38, Sp. C.

A.-S. *genge*, a flock: Icel. *gangr*, a going, a band or flock, like E. *gang*, in "a gang of gipsies."

To GANG *in a gate*. Lit. to go in one way: to be of one mind, act together; Houlate, l. 285.

GANGAND-GAIT, **GANNIN-GAIT**, *s.* The foot-path of a public road; also, the foot-path through fields to a farm house: so called to distinguish them from the cart or carriage way or *gait*; West of S.

GANANDEST-GAIT, *s.* The shortest road, or the easiest to travel.

To zone busteous Beirne that boistit me to byde
Amang the galzart gromis, I am bot ane Gest,
I will the *ganandest gait* to that gay glyde.

Rauf Coilzean, s. 61.

GAN-WAY, **GANG-WAY**, *s.* Same as *Gangand-Gait*.

GARATOUR, *s.* A watchman, a watch-tower. V. **GARRIT**.

Schir Golagros' mery men menskul of myght,
In greis and *garatouris* graithit full gay;
Seyvne score of scheildis thai schew at ane sicht.

Gawan and Gol., st. 38.

Jamieson's reference of this term to Greis, greaves for the legs, is a mistake: so also is his statement, given under that heading, that *garatouris* "probably denotes armour for the thighs." In the passage quoted above *greis* means steps, stairs, or platforms on battlements; and *garatouris* means watch-towers. V. Gloss. Gawayne Romances.

The proper and usual meaning of *garatour* is watchman.

To GARD, GARDE, *v. a.* To hem, bind, trim, in order to prevent the edge from fraying; to braid, to ornament with trimmings or facings; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 202. Fr. *garder*.

Occurs in Shak., Merch. Ven. ii. 2, 164; &c.

GARD, GARDE, *s.* A hem, border, trimming, facing.

This word, both as a *v.* and as a *s.*, occurs frequently in inventories, and other notices of dress. It is common in Eng. also. V. Halliwell's Dict.

GARDELOO, *s.* V. DICT.

For O. Fr. *gure*, read O. F. *gare*.

GARDENAT, GARDNETT, GARDMET, GARDMAR, *s.* Varieties and corruptions of GARDNAP, *q. v.*

These forms occurs frequently in Burgh Records, Inventories, &c.

GARDENER'S GARTENS, *s. pl.* V. DICT.

For *garters* read *gartens*.

GARDEVIAN, GARDYVIAN, GARDY-VYANSS, *s.* A close cupboard, an ambry or safe for meat; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 82, 99, 175. Addit. meaning.

The forms *gardewiat* (Aberdeen B. Recs., I. 259, Sp. C.), and *gardewyot* (Peebles Burgh Recs., p. 262, Rec. Soc.), may be vulgar corr. of this term; but more prob. they are mistakes in the reading or writing of it: in both cases the meaning is "a cabinet or escritoire."

Fr. *garde-viande*, a cup-board: not *garde-de-viande*, as in DICT.

GARDEVINE, *s.* V. DICT.

For *gar-de-vin* read *garde-vin*.

GARDNAP, *s.* V. DICT.

In quotation, for "deiche *gardnap*," read "deiche, *gardnap*" (i.e. dish, *gardnap*).

For Fr. *garne-nappe*, read Fr. *garde-nappe*; and del. last sentence of note.

GARRAY, GARRIE, GARRY, *s.* Preparation, array; bustle, confusion, noise, &c., of a number of persons preparing for some sport or undertaking; Peblis to the Play, st. 2. Often pron. *gurry*, as in speaking of a disorderly housewife or servant, "She's aye in a *gurry*," i.e. bustle and confusion. Addit. to GARRAY.

In the Towneley Mysteries, p. 64, *garray* is used with the meaning *forces, troops, army*; a meaning which E. *array* sometimes has still.

GARRON, GARROWN, *s.* A spar, pole, shaft: syn. *rung*. Addit. to GARROWN.

". . . *garrons* to be *barrowis*," i.e. poles for making shafts for hand-barrows; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 324, Rec. Soc.

Left undefined in DICT., but suggestions regarding meaning and etym. are given. On both points they are wrong. The term is allied to O. Fr. *garrot*, which Cotgrave defines as "the cudgell wherwith a carrier, &c., winds up, and straines hard, the cord he binds his packe withall."

GARSON, *s.* Treasure, reward, gift, present. Errat. in DICT.

Garson, garysoun, are forms of *garsom, gersom*, later *grassum, gressum*, *q. v.* See also notes under GER-SOME in DICT.

Jamieson was mistaken regarding both the meaning and the etymology of this word. It occurs in the Allit. Rom. Alexander, II. 1074, 1662 in the expression "geves *garsons* of gold and of gude stanes."

GATING, *part. pr.* Waiting, watching, looking on. ADDIT. to GATING, *q. v.*

"O. F. *gaiter*, also *waiter*, to watch; *wait* and *gait* are mere doublets. Jamieson's etymology is all wrong." Skeat.

GAUDÉ-DAY, *s.* V. DICT.

"Better *gaudy-day*. Not in use 'at the universities:' for it is unknown at Cambridge. But *gaudy-day*—annual fast-day is the regular term at Oxford, and is commonly cut down to *gaudy*." Skeat.

GAUGERIE, GEDGRIE, *s.* V. *Gadgery*.

GAUKIE, *s.* V. DICT.

A better etym. is Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo, Scot. *gowk*. M. E. *goky* is from A.S. *geac*.

GAVIL, GAVEL, GAVYL, GEVIL, *s.* Railing, hand-rail; syn. *ravil, raivel*.

". . . for making of the *gavil* of the tolbuith stair." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh.

This term is still used in various districts of Scot.

GAWDIES, GAADYS, GALDEIS, GOWDEIS, *s. pl.* The smaller beads of a rosary. Addit. to GAUDEIS, *q. v.*

GAWED, GA'D, GAWIT, GAWT, GAUT, GAIT, *part. and adj.* Galled, fretted; marked with welts, frets, scars, or wounds, as, "a puir *gawt glyde*," a poor worn-out old draught-horse. V. GAW, and under *Gait*.

GAYLY, GAYLIES, *adv.* Pretty well, fairly well; "How's a' wi' ye?" "Ou, *gayly!*" V. GEILY.

But hear, my Lord Glengarry, hear,
Your hand's owre light on them, I fear;
Your factors, grieves, trustees, and bailies,
I canna' say but they do *gaylies*.

Burns, *Address to Beelzebub*.

To GEAL, *v. n.* V. GELL.

GEASONE, *adj.* Scarce, rare, seldom found. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson evidently confounded this word with

- gissen, geysen*, leaky, shrunk: from Icel. *gisinn*. Whereas it is from A.-S. *gæsene*, scarce, rare.
 "Geasone is a common M. E. word, meaning scarce. See *gesen* in Gloss. to P. Plowman, and the Notes." Skeat.
- GEBLET-DOOR**, (*g* hard), *s.* A recess in the wall of a room to admit a small press, or to form an enclosure for private purposes; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 341, Sp. C. E. *gablet*.
Gebet, gablet, dimin. of *gable*, is in architecture, a small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a but-tress, niche, etc.
- GEDDART STAFF**, **GEDWARD STAFF**, *s.* Forms of *Jeddart-Staff*. V. **JEDBURGH STAFF**.
- GEDLING**, *s.* Fellow, knave; Rauf Coil-year. Addit. to **GEDLING**.
- GEDOUN**, *s.* A form of **Guidon**, a banner, q. v.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1513-1546, note, p. 733.
- GEERS** (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The props and cross planks used to support the roof of a coal-mine; West. of S. Also in North of E. V. **GEER**.
- GEHL-ROPE**, *s.* V. **DICT**.
 The etym. of this term is not A.-S. *ge-heald*, but Swed. *göling*, a top-rope.
- GEIR**, *s.* A form of **Gair**, q. v.; Hist. Old Dundee, p. 242.
- GEKGO** (*g* soft), *s.* A form of *Jacko*, a jack-daw, q. v.; Douglas, Pal. Hon., i. 21, Small's ed.
 In Gloss. to this ed. the term is rendered "*a cuckoo*:" evidently confounding it with *gukgo*, a cuckoo, which also occurs in Douglas (v. Virgil, xii. prol.), and is generally written *gukkow*.
- GELCOT**, *s.* A jacket, Burgh Recs. V. **GALCOTT**.
- GELL**, **GELD**, (*g* hard), *adj.* A pron. of *yeld, yell*, barren, not giving milk. V. under **YELD**.
 This pron. is still common in the West of S. and must have been long in use; for the form *geld* occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 75, 81.
- GEM**, **GEMME**, (*g* hard), *s.* Represents the common pron. of *game*; Douglas, Virgil, iv. prol.; also, recreation, enjoyment, gamb-ling; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 8.
- GEMMEL**, **GEMMELL**, *adj.* Twin, double; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 376, Dickson. Lat. *gemellus*. So also by Douglas, Virgil, x. 7; but as a *s.* meaning two-part harmony, in Palice of Honour.

In modulation hard I play and sing
 Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering,
 Cant organe, figuratioun, and gemmell.
 Small's Ed., I. 20.

- GENT**, *adj.* Comely, fair, neat: still used as short for *genteel*. V. **GENTY**.
- GENTRE**, **GENTRIE**, *s.* Nobleness, nobility, generosity: also used like *gentrice*, q. v.
 And thame restor agane of hys *gentre*,
 To suffir thame begravin for to be.
 Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 3.
- GENYELL**, *s.* Pron. of **GANYEILD**, q. v.
- GENYIE**, *s.* V. **DICT**.
 In l. 6, for *Reid of Reidswire*, read *Raid of Reidswire*.
- GEROFLEIS**, **GEROFLEE**, **GERRAFLOUR**, **GIRAFLOUR**, **GIRRAFLOUR**, **GILOFER**, **GIL-OFRE**, *s.* A gillyflower; Sempill Ballates, p. 77: *Geraflore*, Kings Quair, st. 190. O. Fr. *givoflée*.
- GERSING**, **GERSIN**, *s.* Pasturage. V. **GERS**, *s.* and *v.*
- GESLIN**, **GESLING**, (*g* hard), *s.* A gosling. V. **GAISLIN**.
- GESSERANT** (*g* soft), *s.* A coat of mail composed of small oblong plates or scales overlapping each other, a jazerant; Kings Quair, st. 153, Skeat's ed. Addit. to **DICT**.
 Both Tytler's and Jamieson's renderings of this word are wrong, and fail to bring out the poet's comparison of the scales of the fish glittering in the sun like the scales on such a coat of mail. V. Gesserawnte and Jesseraunt in Halliwell's Dict.
 O. Fr. *jaseran*, "a coate or shirt of great and close-woven mail;" Cotgr.
- GEST**, **GESTE**, *s.* Deed, action, history, tale; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 11. Addit. to **GEIST**, q. v.
- GET**, *s.* Yield, produce; also, booty, prey.
 In the first sense the term is used in connection with net and creel fishing; and in the second sense it is applied to the food carried by birds of prey to their young.
- GETLING**, **GETTLIN**, **GEDLING**, *s.* Lit. a dim. of *get*, a child, but in that sense applied only to one begotten in bastardy. Most commonly a term of opprobrium like fellow, knave, vagabond, and confounded with *gad-ling*; also used colloq. like bairn, child, etc., as applied to a timorous or cowardly person. Addit. to **GAITLING**.
- GETT**, *s.* A form of *gait*, a road, way: *common-gett*, highway, public road, street, causeway; Burgh Recs.
- GEVIL**, **GEVILL**, *s.* A hand-rail. V. **GAVIL**.

GEWELING, *s.* Javelin; Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, II. 27, Sp. C.

GIBBET, GYBBATE, (*g* soft), *s.* The *swee* or chimney crane for suspending a pot over the fire; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 408, Sp. C. V. SWAY, SWEE.

The term is still so used in various districts of Scot. Smaller pots were suspended by means of the *crook* (a series of links), and *gab* (a movable hook); but the largest pots were hung on the *swee* itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook called the *gibbet-gab*.

GIBBET-PAN, *s.* A name given to the largest pot or pan used in cooking: so called because it generally hung on the gibbet or *swee*: also called *kail-pat*, and *guse-pan*.

To GIDE, GYDE, GID, *v. a.* To guide; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 248, 294, Dickson.

GIGLY (*g* soft), *adj.* Unsteady, shaky, likely to be upset or overturned; West of S. V. *Jeegly*.

GIGOT, *s.* V. JIGOT.

GILAVER, GEJAVER, (*g* hard), *v.* and *s.* Gossip. V. *Glaver*.

GILLET (*g* hard), *s.* A gelding, a riding horse; Henryson, Parl. Beistis, l. 103.

Bann. MS. reads *Jonet*.

GILLIVER (*g* soft), *s.* 1. A form of GILL-FLIRT, *q. v.*

2. A gilliflower. V. *Gerofleis*.

GIMELL, GIMMAL, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Gemmel*.

GINGEBRACE, GINGEBRAS, GYNGIBRACE, *s.* Ginger-bread, spice-cake.

This term occurs frequently in the Exchequer Rolls of Scot. It was common in the West of Scot. many years ago, and has not yet quite passed away.

GINKER, *s.* A dancer, Fr. *ginguer*. Addit. to GINKER, *q. v.*

GINNEL, *s.* A runlet or narrow channel for water, a street gutter: "Bairns like to plouter in the *ginnels*." West of S.

This term is similarly used in the North of E. V. Peacock's Gloss.

A.-S. *gin*, a narrow opening or channel, has been given as the etym. of this word; but more prob. *ginnel*, like *kennel* with same meaning, is simply a corr. of M. E. *chanel*, *canel*, O. Fr. *chanel*, *canal*, from Lat. *canalis*, a cutting, trench, channel.

GIRAFLOUR, GIRRAFLOWER, GERRAFLOUR, *s.* V. *Gerofleis*.

To GIRG, GERG, GARG, GURG, *v. n.* To jerk or gurgle, as when one walks with water-logged boots. Addit. to GIRG.

GIRNAR, GIRNER, (*g* hard), *s.* Same as GIRNALL, *q. v.*

GIRTH, *s.* A course of washing: also, a supply of water prepared for washing clothes, etc. Spald. Misc., I. 87, 1597.

GIRTH, GIRTHE, GURTHE, *s.* A hoop, band: com. pron. *girr*; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 137, Mait. C. V. GIRD.

GISE, GYSE, (*g* hard), *s.* Fashion, custom; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 2: appearance, dress, garb; also, disguise, and hence *giser*, *gysar*, in its later meanings. Addit. to GYSE.

GISSEN, GISSEIN, GESYNE, (*g* soft), *s.* Childbirth, parturition. Addit. to GIZZEN, *q. v.*

GISSEIN-LAIR, *s.* Child-bed; place or time of parturition. V. JIZZEN-BED.

"Thow lent to Meryeoun Nasmyth ane pair of heid scheittis in hir *gissein-lair*, in the quhillk thow pat in thi witchcraft." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., I. 86, 1597.

GITHORN, GYTHORN, GITHERN, *s.* A guitar; Douglas, Virgil, xiii. ch. 9; Houlate, l. 758.

GLAIVE, GLAUE, GLAYF, *s.* A sword, a scymitar; Scott's Antiquary, ch. 40.

GLAM, *s.* Noise, cry, clamour: generally applied to a loud prolonged cry, as of a crowd or a pack of hounds; as, "the *glam* of the ratches."

Glamer given by Jamieson is properly a freq. of *glam*, and implies a combination of various sounds. Indeed *glam* and *glamer* are forms like *chat* and *chatter*.

For etym. see under GLAMER.

To GLAMMER, GLAMER, *v. a.* To shout after, rail at, scold.

". . . openly *glammer* and him saiaand scho suld ger bany the said Schir John out of this toune." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 16 June, 1490, I. 46, Sp. C.

GLASSBANDS, *s. pl.* Strips or bands of lead for securing the panes of glass in a window; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 67, Recs. Soc.

GLASSIN. 1. As an *adj.*, made of glass, glazed: "the hail *glassin* wyndoes;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 348, Sp. C.

2. As a *s.*, glazing, filling with glass, mending the glass-work: "the repairing and *glassin* of the wyndoes;" Ibid., II. 349, Sp. C.

3. Glass-work, panes of glass, glass.

To GLAVER, GLAIVER, *v. n.* To chatter, babble, talk foolishly, gossip: part. *glaverin'*.

Another form is *gilaver*. West and South of S.

GLAVER, GLAIVER, s. An idle, foolish, or gossiping talk or story: also, one who is addicted to such gossip. *Ibid.*

Prob. a variety of *claver*: cf. Germ. *klaffen*, to chatter. Still, the term is common in the North of Eng. also, and is found in Alliter. Rom. Alexander, l. 5505, meaning a gabble, chattering.

GLEBAR, s. A glow-worm; Henryson, Parl. Beistis, l. 115. M. E. *globerd*; Wright's Voc., *glouberd*.

This is prob. an instance of *e* for *o*: a miswriting which is not uncommon in MSS.

GLEW, GLEE, s. Result, outcome; hence, fate, destiny; Barbour, vi. 658. See also *glewis* in Kingis Quair, st. 160, Skeat's ed. Addit. to **GLEW**.

To GLIFF, GLIFT, GLYFTE, v. n. To glance, to look in a quick, hurried, or startled manner; to glint, gleam, or glare, like a flush of sunshine or a flash of light: *pret.*, *gliffed*, *glifte*, *glyfte*. V. **GLIFF, s.**

Fu' lang he glower'd at Jenny,
But she barely *gliffed* at him;
Then he tried to think he didna care,
But he trimmled in lith an' lim'.

Old Song.

He *glifte* vpe with hys eghne that graye were and grete.
Awntyrs of Arthur, st. 28.

GLIFNIT, pret. Glanced. V. **GLIFFIN**.

GLITNIT, part. adj. Clotted, dabbled, fouled. V. **GLIT, GLITTIE**.

And all his hair was *glitnit* full of bluide.
Douglas, Virgil, ii. ch. 5.

Slime or ooze in the bed of a stream, also, the vegetation that collects on stones in half-stagnant water is still called *glit* in the West of Scot.

To GLOIR, GLORE, v. a. To glorify; Douglas, Pal. Hon. prol. Addit. to **GLORE**.

GLONDERS, s. pl. V. **DICT**.

"In the *glunners, glunters, or glunts*," in the glooms or sulks. These forms are still used in South and West of S.; *glunners* being the loc. pron. of *glonders*, like *wunners* for *wonders*.

"Evidently similar to *glunter*, which J. gives a few pages further on. *O* and *u* constantly interchange when *m* or *n* follows." Skeat.

To GLOPPE, GLOPPEN, GLOPNE, v. n. To wail, bewail, mourn with choking sighs; *pret.* *glopt*, *gluopt*, *glopped*, *gloppened*, *gloppenyde*; *Awntyrs of Arthur*, st. 7. Errat. in **DICT**.

Jamieson's defin. of this *v.* is certainly wrong, as Sir F. Madden pointed out; and with the knowledge implied in his note, the mistake is a strange one. *To gloppe, gloppen*, is to gulp and wail like one in intense sorrow; and the *v.* had also a transitive sense, "to cause to gulp and wail," as in *Morte Arthur*, l. 2580—

Thowe wenys to *glopne* me with thy grete wordes.

Hence came the later meaning of the word, to frighten, to perplex or terrify: and so we find *glope* in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 146, meaning a surprise. V. Halliwell's Dict.

To GLOTTEN, v. n. To clot, curdle, lapper: *pret.* and *part. pt.* *glottent*, *glottnit*. Douglas, *Virgil*, v. ch. 6.

GLUFF. *Be ane gluff*, by a glove: a symbol of investiture, and of delivery. Addit. to **GLUFF**.

"The saide day [27 Aug., 1493], comperit ane richt noble and honorable mane Alexander Iruyne of Drvm, . . . gaff, grantit, and assignit *be ane gluff* to David Irwyne, his sone, all and hale his gudis beand within the landis of Coule," &c. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, I. 51, Sp. C.

To GO afore, GAE before, v. To fall over.

This phrase is peculiar to Orkney. If a man falls over the pier, he is said to have "*gaen afore* the quay." J. W. C.

GNEDE, adj. Sparing, scanty; "It nas to large ne *gnede*," it was neither too large nor too little.

Misprinted *quede* in Sir Tristrem, and so given by Jamieson; but see explanation under *Quede*.

GOD'S PENNY, GODDIS PENNY, s. An old name for an earnest or arle penny, used in bargain making. Also, the silver penny or fine which a vassal paid to his superior on entry to a holding.

" . . . at the entrie of all schips bringand in any vittailis or tymmer at the port of Leyth, that the thesaurer of the towne that happinis to be for the tyme proffer a *goddis penny* and bye the same vpoun a competent pryce, gif he can, to the behuif, vtility, and proffitt of the nightbouris of the towne." *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 1490, Rec. Soc.

Both name and custom were common in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett, Halliwell.

GOIF, GOYF, GOF, GOVE, GOW, GOWE, s. The pillory. V. under **GOFE**.

To be put in the *goif* or *gow*, was lit. to be set forth to public gaze, or to the contempt of one's fellows: see *v. goif, goue*, to gaze. Jamieson connects it with Icel. *gapa*, to stare with open mouth; Germ. *gaffen*.

To GOIF, GOYF, GOVE, v. a. To punish by the *goif* or pillory; *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, I. 73, 201, Rec. Soc.

To GOLDER, GOLLER, GULLER, v. n. To talk in loud, boisterous, or domineering manner; West of S. V. **GOLDER**.

To GOLF, v. n. To champ or snort, as an enraged pig does while rushing along: *part. pr.* *golping, golfand*, used also as a *s.*: both forms occur in Colkelbie Sow. Errat. in **DICT**.

Jamieson's defin. is certainly wrong. The word is still used in the West of S.

GOLFING, GOLFAND, s. Champing or snorting of an enraged pig.

And syne thay war ourthrowin most and leist,
For sory swyne for thair *golping* affraid,
Till that the pig brak fra thame in a braid.
Colkelbie Sow, l. 740, Bann. MS.

GOLLAND, GOLLAN, s. Ragwort, a yellow flower common in moist meadows; Orkney.

Lit. *the golden one*: cf. *marigold*. It has the same name in the North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss.

GOLT, s. A drain, ditch. V. GOT, GOTE.

GOMERIL, s. The stick on which a pig is hung when scraped and cleaned; South of S.

This is evidently a corr. of *cameral*, *cammeril*, *camrel*, q. v.

GOODSIR, s. Forefather. V. GUDSYR.

GOOSE-NESTS, s. pl. Recesses formed in the interior walls of houses for the comfort and convenience of the geese while sitting on their eggs; Orkney.

"They are mentioned in a 17th cent. specification in my possession: but the custom is now nearly obsolete." J. W. C.

GORGET, GORGYT, s. 1. Lit., little throat-guard: a piece of armour to protect the neck; Douglas Virgil, x. ch. 7.

The Gloss. in Small's ed. renders *gorgyt*, "the throat."

2. Pl. *gorgets*, a kind of pillory: an instrument of punishment commonly called the *jougs*.

"Upon the first mercat day he shall sit in the stockes in tyme of mercat betuixt ten and twelve houres befoire noon of the day; and that he shall upoun the Sounday thairefter stand in the *gorgets* at the kirk of Balmaghie at the gathering of the congregation." Minute Book, War Com. of Covenanters in Kircudbright, 1640, 1641, p. 40.

Fr. *gorge*, the throat.

GOT, GOTE, s. V. DICT.

Gote, a canal, drain, has no connection with *gutter*, a run for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. The one is from Du. *goot*, from L. Lat. *gota*, a canal, conduit; the other from O. Fr. *gutiere*, from Lat. *gutta*, a drop.

GOT-SEAME, GOT-SAME, s. V. *Gut-same*.

GOUGE, s. A wench; Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, ch. 12. V. GUDGET.

O. Fr. *gouge*, id.

GOUPHERD, part. pt. Goffered, i.e. crimped, puckered, or impressed with goffering irons. Addit. to GOUPHERD, q. v.

This is simply a bad spelling of E. *goffered* or *gauffered* (V. Webster's Dict): hence, the etymology is wrong. Under *Gowfre*, however, Jamieson has given it correctly.

GOVIS, GOWES, GOWE, s. V. GOFE, *Goif*.

GOWK, s. V. DICT.

As noted under *Gaukie*, the best etym. for this term is Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo.

Regarding the form *golk*, Prof. Skeat explains that it is simply an example of *gokk* written with *lk* for *kk*: a practice that is not uncommon in MSS.

GOWK'S-SPITTLE, s. V. DICT.

In English *cuckoo-spittle*.

GRADELY, GRAIDLY, adj. and adv. Orderly, skilful, proper; completely, decently. V. GRAID, GRAITH.

To GRAISLE, GRASLE, GRASSIL. 1. As a *v. n.*, to grate, grind, crackle; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 2: also, to frizzle, crackle, crumple; West of S.

2. As a *v. a.*, to grind, champ, gnash; Ibid., viii. ch. 4, iii. ch. 10.

O. Fr. *greziller*, to wriggle, frizzle, crumple, crackle. V. Cotgr. Dict.

GRAITH, adj. V. DICT.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out that this term is not from the A.-S., but from Icel. *greithr*, ready; and that the Icel. has *adj. s.*, and *v.*, all three, viz. *greithr*, ready, *greithi*, arrangement, and *greitha*, to arrange.

GRANE, s. 1. Branch, &c. V. GRAIN.

2. Pl. *granis*, spikes as in grass or corn in the ear; Houlate, l. 26. Addit. to GRAIN.

Dan. *grein*, a branch; Icel. *greina*, to divide.

GRANIS, GRANYS, GRAYNIS, s. pl. Grains or kermes, cochineal, a dye-stuff; Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 241, Rec. Soc.: *in grayne*, dyed with grains, dyed-fast, fast-coloured, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 155.

Cochineal (*coccus ilicis*), Ital. *grana*, produced the best and fastest colour of its kind: hence, *in grane*, *in grayne*, *ingrain*, came to mean fast-coloured, fast-dyed, fast.

To GRATIFIE, v. a. Lit., to show favour or respect for one: to give a gratuity, present, or reward in addition to wages; part. pt. *gratifeit*, *gratifiit*.

"... and be ressonne thair ar recommendit be his Majestie for thair guid service the tyme of thair attendance upoun his Hienes service, thairfoir the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall hes ordanit the saidis hagbutteris to be *gratifeit* with the soume of ane hundredth merkis, by and attour the soume of money sett doune for ane daylie wage to thame," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 133, Rec. Soc.

GRAY, s. A light wind, a gentle breeze: Orkney.

Prob. so called from its effect on the surface of a calm sea: Dan. *graane*, to grow gray or cloudy, to lower.

GRAYBEARD, s. A form of stoneware jug. Addit. to GRAYBEARD, q. v.

Prob. so named from its spout being fashioned like an old man's face with a long pointed beard. The jug is still common.

GREIS, *s. pl.* Under this heading in DICT. delete quotation from Gawan and Golagros, which is misplaced; also the last para. from *Garatouris*, which is wrong. V. under *Garatour*.

TO GRENE, *v. n.* V. DICT.

The best form of etym. for this term is Icel. *girma*, to desire, or A.-S. *gyrnan*, to yearn, be desirous. "I'm just *girman* to get it," is a common expression in the West of S. when a person is longing for something that he likes.

GREWLINGIS, *adv.* V. GROFLINS, *Groflins*.

GRIES, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete this entry entirely: it is altogether wrong. The expression *stanerie greis*, lit. stony steps or flats, means *gravelly beds* or *slopes*: they are still called *staner beds* in the West of S.

GRIPPER, GRIPPER-OWRE-OUILLES, *s.* A midwife, Orkney.

The second form is confined to the South Isles of Orkney.

GROFE, GROFFE, *s.* The belly. V. GROOF.

GROFLINS, GROFLINGIS, GROOFLINS, GROOLINS, *adv.* Lying on the belly or with face downwards. Syn. *on groufe, agroufe*. Addit. to DICT. V. GRUFE, GROUFE.

GROWCH, *v.* and *s.* V. GRUCH.

GRUGSY, *adj.* Dirty, coarse-looking, slovenly; gen. applied to an untidy woman, Orkney. Prob. a var. of *Grousum*, q. v.

GRULINGIS, *adv.* Gol. and Gawane, st. 79. Short for *Grufelingis*. V. GROFLINS.

GRUNE, MS. *grunye*. V. DICT.

Regarding this entry the following note by Professor Skeat is important:—

"It ought to be noted that the Edin. MS. has *not* got *grunye*, as J. says. I believe I read it as *grune*; and I ought to have noted it as the reading of that MS. The Camb. MS. has *grund* like the editions."

Grune means "groin," snout, ness, or headland; Fr. *groin*, "snout," Cotgr. The place particularly meant is not quite certain, as any headland might have been so called. But there is evidence that Corunna was also called "the Groyne;" and Corunna may therefore be meant. See Notes and Queries, 6 S. xi. 416, 23 May, 1885.

GRUNSEL, *s.* The common pron. of groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*, Linn), or ragwort.

So pronounced in North of Eng. also.

GRUPPY, *adj.* Close-fisted. V. GRIPPY.

GRYLLES, *s. pl.* Errat. in DICT. for *Gylles*, glens. V. GILL.

A misreading in Pinkerton's version. In the same line there is another,—*grenes* for *greues*, groves. V. GREVE.

GUEDE. V. DICT.

This entry is altogether wrong. The following explanation is by Professor Skeat:—

"*Guede* is simply a misprint for *gnede*, sparing, scanty. 'It nas to large ne *gnede*,'—it was neither too big nor too little. This correction is made in Stratmann's Dict., s. v. *gnede*. There is no such word as *guede*, but *gnede* is common: Mätzner gives 13 quotations for it. And see *gnedy* in Gloss. to P. Plowman."

GUFF, GUFF, *s.* A whiff, puff; also, a slight breeze, light wind; West of S. Addit. to GUFF, q. v.

GUHYT. L. Gyhyt, *pret.* Lit. guided it, i.e. arranged, disposed, or managed it. V. DICT. for quotation.

Jamieson's explanation and etym. of this term are wrong. The form *gyhyt* is for *gy-it*, guided it, as explained above; and *quhyt* is for *guy-yt*, another form of *gy-it*.

Gy or *guy*, to guide, is from O. Fr. *guier*, id.; and the form *gy* is common in Chaucer. See explanations of GUIDE in DICT.

GUIDS, GUDIS, GUDES, *s. pl.* Cattle, live stock; Burgh Rees. Prestwick, Peebles, &c. V. GUD.

Peacock in his Gloss. of Lonsdale gives *goods* as a common term for cattle in that district of the North of E.

GUKKIT, *adj.* V. GOWKIT, GUCKIT.

GULSET, *s.* Jaundice, Compl. Scot. V. GULSA.

GULSCH, GULSH, *s.* A glutton; one who eats greedily; applied also to one who is over-corpulent. West of S. V. GULSHY.

GUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Self-important, forward, pretentious, fault-finding, quarrelsome. V. GUMPTION.

GUNNALS, GUNNLES, *s. pl.* 1. Gills. V. GINNLES.

2. Jowls, great hanging cheeks; West of S.

GUNNALD, GUNNLED, *adj.* With great jowls or hanging cheeks. Used also as a *s.* and applied to persons and animals; Ibid.

Mony long tuthit bore,
And mony galt come befor,
And mony grit *gunnald*;
Gruntillot and Gamald.

Colkelbie Sow, l. 227.

Left undefined in DICT. The suggestion given is wrong. Cf. Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, *gjölnar*, the gills of a fish.

GUSE-PAN, *s.* A pan for stewing a goose: also, a name for the largest pot or pan used in cooking. Addit. to GUSE-PAN. V. *Gibbet-pan*.

GUT-SAME, GOT-SAME, GOT-SEAME, *s.* Gut-fat, tallow, lard; *got-seame*, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

GYDING (*g* hard), *s.* Occupation, employment, work: syn. *prettik, prattik.*

“ . . . young fallowis and young husis, haffand na prettik nor service to life vpon . . . pas in service or sum honest *gyding* to sustene them vpon, vnder the payne of banesing this towne for yeir and day.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 3 Oct., 1505, Rec. Soc.

GYLL (*g* hard), *s.* A glen. V. GILL.

GYLOMYS, GYLUMIS, (*g* hard), *s. pl.* Guid-

ing ropes used in lifting heavy blocks or bales with a crane, windlass, &c.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 325, Rec. Soc. Syn. *gy-tows*, which is still used.

A compound of *gy*, to guide, and *lome*, a utensil, instrument. V. under *GY, v.*

GY-TOWES, GY-TOWS, *s. pl.* Same as *Gylomys*, q. v.