

[GENG, *s.* A row of stitches in knitting, Slet.]

GENIS, *s.* An instrument of torture.

"We——committis our full power—to the saids Lordis—to proceed in examination of the saidis Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the verite in the said matter, and sik manifest falssettis as thay haif accusit uthers of, to put thaim or either of thaim in the buittis, *genis*, or ony uther tormentis, and thairby to urge thaim to declair the trowth." Act Sed^r. 29 June, 1579.

The *buittis*, we know, denotes *boots* of iron, into which the legs of prisoners were thrust, and wedges of iron driven in by the strokes of a maul or hammer. This barbarous mode of examination was used so late as the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

The *buittis* denoting one species of torture, it seems evident that another is meant by *genis*; especially as it is added,—“or ony uther tormentis.” Most probably the rack, or something resembling it, is intended; as the word is evidently formed from Fr. *geheene*, *geine*, *geme*, all signifying the rack; *gehenn-er*, to stretch upon the rack. These terms are undoubtedly from Lat. *gehenna*, hell, because of the severity of the sufferings.

GENT, *s.* 1. A very tall person, Roxb.

2. Any thing very tall, *ibid.* V. GENTY.

To GENT (*g* soft), *v. n.* To spend time idly.

The part. pr. is generally used; “What are ye standin’ *gentin’* there for?” Roxb.

Su.-G. *gant-as*, to be sportive like children.

GENTY (*g* soft), *adj.* 1. Neat, limber, and at the same time elegantly formed, S.

White is her neck, saft is her hand,
Her waist and feet’s fon *genty*.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 226.

It is evidently the same with O. E. *gent*.

Elizabeth the *gent*, fair lady was sche,
Two sons of ther descent, tuo deuthers ladies fre.
R. Brunne, p. 206.

Fr. *gent*, *gentil*, *id.* *Gant*, slim, slender, is given, by Ray and Grose, as a word of general use in E.

2. Also applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility, S.

“A fell *genty* thing that, and she nibled Rosabell’s gown between her fingers. I’ll warran it will wash to the last.” Saxon and Gael, ii. 154.

Teut. *ghent*, *jent*, bellus, scitnus, elegans, pulcher.

GENTIL, *adj.* Belonging to a nation, Lat. *gentil-is*, *id.*

—Thou Proserpyne, quihlk by our *gentil* lawis
Art rowpit hie, and yellit loude by nycht.

Doug. Virgil, 121. 31.

GENTILLY, *adv.* Neatly, completely.

Bot yeyt than with thair mychtis all,
Thai pressyt the sew toward the wall;
And has hyr set tharto *gentilly*.

Barbour, xvii. 689, MS.

It is still used in the same sense, Ang. This is improperly rendered *cunningly*, edit. 1620, p. 346.

GENTLEMANIE, *adj.* Belonging to a gentleman, gentlemanly, S.

“He vsed meikle hunting and hawking, with other *gentlemanie* exercise.” Pitscottie’s Cron., p. 178. *Gentlemanly*, Ed. 1728.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* The designation formerly given to the house-keeper in a family of distinction, S. B.

This is distinguished from *waiting-maid*.

Go call on Kate my waiting-maid,
And Jean my *Gentlewoman*.

The Lord of Aboyne, Old Song.

GENTRICE, GENTREIS, *s.* 1. Honourable birth; Dunbar.

“I am anc that ken full weel that ye may wear good claithes, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as of *gentrice*.” Redgauntlet, i. 222.

2. Genteel manners, honourable conduct.

I knaw he will do mekill for his kyne;
Gentryss and trowth ay restis him within.

Wallace, iii. 274, MS.

3. Gentleness, softness.

Gentreis is slane, and Pety is age.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 114, st. 24.

4. It seems to be used as equivalent to *discretion*, in the following phrase:—“I wadna put it in his *gentrice*,” Fife.

GENYEILD, GENYELL, *s.* V. GANYEILD.

GENYIE, *s.* Perhaps a cross-bow.

I trow he was not half sae stout,
But anis his stomach was asteir.
With gun and *genyie*, bow and speir,
Men nicht see monie a cracked croun!

Reid of Reidswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 118, 119.

Ramsay, Gl. Evergreen, expl. this “dart or arrow.” But it in general signifies “engine of war,” as rendered by my friend Mr. Scott. It may indeed denote firearms, as expletive of *gun*; especially as *pestelets* are mentioned in the following stanza, as used by those on the other side.

Sir W. Scott thinks that the term, as used in the Raid of Reidswire, may “signify a cross-bow, as firelock is applied to a musket.”

2. A snapwork or apparatus for bending a cross-bow.

This is reckoned among *Airschip Gudis*.

“The air sall haue—an steil bonnet, ane sallet, ane jak, ane sword, with ane buckler, ane hand-bow, with ane schefe of arrowes, ane cross-bow, with *genyies*, ane ryding sadill,” &c. Balfour’s Pract., p. 234.

GENYOUGH, GINEOUGH, *adj.* Ravenous, voracious, Lanarks., Ayrs.

“*Gineough*, greedy of meat,” Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692. Gael. *gionach*, “hungry, keen, gluttonous, voracious;” Shaw; most probably from *gion*, the mouth.

Germ. Sax. *ghien-en*, hiare, hiscere; Kilian. A.-S. *geon-an*, “to gape;” Sommer. It may, however, be a relique of the Welsh kingdom; from C. B. *gwang*, greediness, voracity; Owen: *guangkys*, vorax, *guangkio*, voro; Lhuyd.

We cannot overlook the obvious affinity between the Celt. and Goth. languages here: Isl. *gin-a*, hiare, os deducere; *gin*, rictus, oris deductio.

GENYUS CHALMER. The bridal chamber.

War not also to me is displeasnt,
Genyes Chalmer, or matrimoonye to hant ;
Perchance I might be vincust in this rage,
Throw this ans cryme of secund marriage.

Doug. Virgil, 99. 53.

Si non pertaesum *thalami* taedaeque fuisset. Virg. Rudd. overlooks the word *genyus*, which is either from Fr. *gendre*, *engendre*, to beget, whence *genoux*, casters of nativities ; or Gr. γενος, γενεος, genus.

GEO (*g* hard), *s.* A designation for a deep hollow, Caithn. synon. *Gil*, *Gowl*, *q. v.*

"Betwixt Brabster and Freswick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the *Wolf's geo*, which must have derived its name from being the hannt of wolves in former times." P. Canisbay, *Statist. Acc.*, viii. 159.

This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *gya*, hiatus vel ruptura magna petrarum ; G. Andr., *gia*, fissi montis vel terrae hiatus ; alias, *gil*, *geil*, *giel* ; Verel. Ind. V. Goe.

GEO, GEOW, *s.* A creek. V. GOE.

GEORDIE, *s.* Dimin. of the name George, S., Acts, iii., p. 394.

[GEP-SHOT, *adj.* Having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, Shet.]

GER, GERE, GEIR, GEAR, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Warlike accoutrements in general.

Quhen thai with in hard swilk a rout
About the hous, thai rais in hy,
And tuk thair *ger* ryecht hastily,
And schot furth, fra thai harnasyt war.

Barbour, ix. 709, MS.

"*Graithed in his gear*, i.e., having on all his armour, and so in readiness ;" Rudd.

Isl. *geir* not only signifies a particular kind of sword, gradually inclining from the hilt to the point, as the sword of Odin is described, (G. Andr.) but was anciently used in a more general sense. Heuce, in a list of old poetical words, given by Wormius, *Literat. Dan.* *dyn geira* is rendered strepitus armorum, the *din of geir*, or as we now say, *of arms* ; as *geira* signifies lancea, and also bellum. The ancient Goths accounting it dishonourable to make their exit from this world by a bloodless death, Odin is said to have set an example, in this respect, to his followers. Sturleson, (*Ynglinga S.*) says, that "finding death approaching, he caused himself to be marked with that sign which is called *Geirsodde* and thus claimed as his property all who were slain in battle ; asserting that he should immediately go to *Godheim*, or the seat of the gods, that he might there gladden the hearts of his friends."

On this Keysler observes, that *Geirs-oddr*, "with which it was the will of Odin to be marked, was nothing else than a slight wound by a sword ; *geir*, with the ancients, being a kind of dart or spear. King Haquin, being brought into Valhalla (or the *Hall of the slain*, the place supposed to be allotted to the brave), when he desired to retain his arms, is represented, in *Haconarmalum*, as expressing himself thus ; *Gott er til geir at taka*, i.e., It is good to have *geir* at hand." Snorro also relates, that Niordr having been seized with a mortal disease, caused himself to be marked for Odin before his death. Hence, as Keysler thinks, had originated the custom of the Heruli, which Procopius thus describes. "It was not permitted, either to the old, or to the diseased, to live. But when they were oppressed by age, or by great sickness, they were

bound to supplicate their near relatives to deliver them from the cares and sorrows of life. They accordingly having erected a large pile of wood, and placed the person on it, made another of the nation, but not a kinsman, rush upon him with a dagger. For they did not account it lawful for relations to be stained with kindred blood. Afterwards his body was burnt." Goth. Hist., Lib. 2, ap. Antiq. Septent., p. 141. 143.

Su.-G. *geir*, a spear ; A.-S. *gar*, a javelin, arms ; Germ. *ger*, a weapon. Mr. Macpherson also mentions Pers. *gera* as used in the latter sense.

Olaus, *Lex. Run.*, understanding this term as denoting a javelin, or sharp-pointed sword, such as that described by Tacitus, (*De Mor. Germ.*) observes that in Iceland many proper names are formed from it ; as *Geirardr*, Gerard, i.e., a hard javelin ; *Geir-raudur*, a red or rusty javelin ; *Geir-thiofr*, one who steals a javelin ; *Geir-tholdur*, Gyrald, one who holds a javelin ; *Geir-man*, the man of the javelin, &c. Some indeed have conjectured that the name of the Germans had this origin. There was also a warlike goddess, supposed to be the arbiter of battle, called *Geira*. *Lex. Run.* vo. *Geir*.

It does not seem quite certain, that this sense of *geir*, as denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. *ger* signifies, finished ; also, furnished, provided ; totus absolutus, perfectus : 2. instructus, (*Gunnlaugi S. Gl.*) from *gior-a*, facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synon. *graith*, that which prepares or makes one ready for any work ; it may also have a similar origin, from the *v.* signifying to prepare ; with this difference, that *geir* more nearly resembles Su.-G. *giaer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, A.-S. *gearw-ian*, parare, and *graith*, A.-S. *ge-raed-ian*, Isl. *reid-a*, Su.-G. *red-a*, id. V. GERIT, and GRAITH.

2. Goods, effects. "*Goods and gear* is an ordinary S. phrase, especially in law ;" Rudd.

"Quhasaeuir dois ony deid commandit be God mair for lufe of temporal *geir*, or for feare of temporal paine, than for ony lufe thai haif to God, thai lufe nocht God with all their saule." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 16, b.

Ben Jonson uses it in the same sense, as a Northern provincialism.

I am na' Fay ! na' Incubus ! na' Changlin !
But a good man, that lives o' my awne *geere*,
This house ! these grounds ! this stock is all mine awne.
Sad Shepherd.

3. Booty, prey.

Aft hae I brought to Breadislee,
The less *gear* and the maif,
But I ne'er brought to Breadislee,
That grieved my heart sas sair.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 80.

"*Gear*—usually signifies goods, but here *spoil*." N. ibid.

4. "It signifies all kind of tools or accoutrements that fit a man for his business ;" Rudd. S.

5. Money, S.

For such trim bony baby-clouts
Still on the Laird she greets and shouts,
Which made the Laird take up more *gear*
Than all the land or rigs could bear.

Watson's Coll., i. 30.

GERIT, GEARED, *part. adj.* Provided with armour.

Them Hslyday In wer was full besye;
A buschement saw that eruell was to ken,
Twa hundreth hail off *weill gerit* Ingliss men.
Wallace, v. 806, MS.

i. e., Well provided with armour.

"It is ordanit, that all maner of men, that hes land or gudis, be redly horsit and *geirit*, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudis, for the defence of the realme." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 62, Edit. 1566. *Geared*, c. 57. Skene, Murray.

This seems merely the A.-S. part. pa. *ge-gered*, *ge-gyred*, vestitus, from *ge-gearw-ian*, *ge-gyr-ian*, praeparare, vestire.

[To GER, v. a. To cause, to make. V. GAR.]

[GERBICK, s. A strip of grass between corn ridges, Shet.]

GERLETROCH, s. A species of fish mentioned, Sibb. Scot., p. 28. V. GALLYTROUGH.

GERMOUNT, s. A garment; [*garmoun*, *garmound*, Sir D. Lyndsay, Gl.]

"Yet nochtwithstanding in our days the samin wes abusit among mony in idilnes and welthy lyfe, and eloikit with glistering ceremonieis of *Germountis* and siklyke mair than in trew religioun." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 251.

GEROT, adj. Perhaps q. *gairit*, streaked. V. GAIED.

The gray, the *gerot*, and the grym,
Hurlhekill hoblit with him.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 175.

GERRACK, s. The name given to the Coalfish (*Gadus Carbonarius*, Linn.) of the first year, Banffs.

Five gradations of size are marked by different names in this county. It is called *Queeth* in the second year. This is merely the northern pron. of *Cuth*, q. v. *Saith*, third year; *Lythe*, the fourth; and *Comb*, the fifth; *Colmie*, Mearns.

For similar distinctive names in other counties, V. SEATH.

GERRIT, GERRAT (*g* hard), s. A samlet, Roxburghs; *Par* in other parts of S.

Gael. *gearr*, short, from the smallest of its size; A.-S. *ge-aerwe*, parvus? Isl. *aurride*, however, signifies tructa, a trout. If there were a similar term in A.-S. with *g* prefixed, it would give us the name.

GERRON, GAIRUN, s. A sea-trout, Ang.

The trout and par, now here now there,

As in a wuddrum bang;

The *gerron* gend gair sic a stend,

As on the yird him flang;

And doun the stream, like levin's gleam,

The fleggit salmond flew;

The ottar ysap his pray let drap,

And to his hiddils drew.

Addit. stanza to *Water Kelpie*, *Minstrely Border*,
iii. to be inserted after st. 9.

GERS, GERSS, GYRS, s. Grass, S.

—Sum bet the fyre—

On the grene *gers* sat doun and fillit thame syne.

Doug. *Virgil*, 19. 39.

—Sum steddys grewys sa habowndarly

Of *gyrs*, that sum tyn, [but] thair fe

Fra fwlth of mete refrenyht be,

Thair fwde sall turne thame to peryle.

Wynntown, i. 13. 11.

Both modes of pron. are used at this day.

A.-S. *gaers*, Belg. *gars*, *gers*, id.

To GERSS, v. a. 1. [To graze, to send to grass.]

2. Metaph., to eject, to cast out of office, S.

This term is well known in the Councils of Boroughs. When a member becomes refractory, or discovers an inclination to be so, the ruling party vote him out at the next election. This they call *gerssing* him; also, *turning him out to gerss*, or a *gerssing*.

The phrase is evidently borrowed from the custom of putting out a horse to graze, when there is no immediate occasion for his service.

GERSE-CAULD, GRASS-COLD, s. A slight *cauld* or *catarrh* affecting horses.

"There is a *grass-cold*, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm or lasts long." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 380.

GERSS-FOULK, GIRSS-FOUK, s. pl. The same with *Cottar-fouk*, Aberd.

GERSS-HOUSE, GIRSS-HOUSE, s. A house in the country, possessed by a tenant who has no land attached to it, Ang.; q. *grass-house*. A tenant of this description is called a *gerss-man*.

There are several similar phrases in Su.-G. *Graes-fari*, a farmer who is expelled before his lease expire, and thus obliged to leave his harvest green, *messemque in herba deserit*; Ihre. *Graessaeti*, inquilinus, a tenant who has neither field nor meadow. This corresponds to S. *gerssman*.

The propriety of the reason given for this designation by Ihre, is by no means obvious. Dicitur nempe ita, quia arum quod colat non habet; sed graminis insidet. There must be an error or omission in the last expression. Whatever be the meaning of the Su.-G. term, ours would seem borrowed from it.

GERSSLOUPER, s. A grasshopper, S. B.

This has obviously the same signification as the E. word. V. LOUP.

GERSS MALE, s. Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir—grantit that he resavit the said scheipe in gresing [for grazing] fra the said lady, & tuke & is pait of his *gerss male* tharfor." Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1479, p. 41.

GERSSMAN, GRASSMAN, s. One who possesses a house in the country without any land, Ang.

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and *Grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there," &c. Spalding, ii. 187.

In an agreement between the churches of Eeoles and Stirling, which was made before David I., his son Earl Henry, and his Barons, mention is made de *Hurdmannis*, et *Bondis*, et *Gresmannis*, et *Mancippiis*, MS. Monast. Scotiae, p. 106, ap. Caledonia, p. 720, N. (u). Hence perhaps *Gersmanystoun*, the name of some lands in the county of Clackmannan, given by David II. to Robert de Bruys; Robertson's Index, p. 76, No. 97.

This word, though now not in general use, is perfectly intelligible to elderly people in Aberdeenshire. According to their accounts, *girsman* and *cottar* were terms exactly synonymous.

GERSS-TACK, s. The *tack* or lease which a *gerss-man* has; sometimes, a lease in consequence of which the tenant has no benefit of the grass on the farm, for the first year, Ang.

The S. as well as the Su.-G. words of this family seem to have been formed a *privatione*, and remind one of the whimsical etymon given of *lucus*, a grove, *a non lucendo*.

GERSY, adj. Grassy, full of grass, S.

He held doun swymmand the clere ryuer streme,
To cule his hete under ane *gersy* bra.

Doug. Virgil, 224. 74.

GERSONE, GERSSUME, GRESSOUME, s. A sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or fiar, at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties, S.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure
All frutt that grows on the feure,
In mailis and *gersomes* raisit our hé.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 3.

"It salbe lesum to his hienes, to set all his proper landis,—in fewferme,—swa that it be not in diminution of his rental, *grassumes* or ony vther dewteis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 97. Edit. 1566. *Gerssumes*, Skene, c. 116. It is now pron. *grassum*. It is explained by the phrase *entresse silver*, Acts Mar., c. 6. Ja. VI., c. 43. Murray.

Some have supposed that the term is merely Lat. *gratiam* in the accus., as denoting the sum given as a donative.

Because "grass is called *gerss* by the vulgar in many parts of S." it is strange that the learned editor of the Bannatyne Poems should imagine, that the word *grassum* originally meant "an allotment of grass or pasture;" Note, p. 261. In proof of this, he observes, that "in a grant by William the Lion to the Monastery of Coldingham, it is said, Et omnia nemora et *gressuma* sua sint sub defensione Prioris et custodia. Ch. Colding. p. 29." But all that this can prove, is the corrupt use of the word in that age; or perhaps only the ignorance of the monk who wrote this charter, and who had been misled by mere similarity of sound.

It is the same with A.-S. *gaersuma*, *gersume*, a compensation, a reward, a fine; L. B. *gersuma*, used in old charters to denote the money paid on the conclusion of a bargain, as earnest. *Gorsum*, in the Danish Laws, signifies compensation, which the heirs of one, who has been killed by another, demand from the slayer, in addition to what is fixed by law.

Su.-G. *gersim*, Isl. *gersimi*, Dan. *gorsum*, *gorsum*, res pretiosa. *Gersemar* occurs in the pl. in a Norwegian work assigned to the twelfth century, as simply denoting treasures. *Tok ek gull ok gimsteina,—herfegmar gersemar*; I took gold and gems,—spoiling treasures. Spec. Regal., p. 631.

Sturleson gives a whimsical account of the origin of this word, as used in the sense last mentioned. "Freya," he says, "had two daughters, exceedingly beautiful, *Hnossa* and *Gerseme*, from whom henceforward whatever was most precious received its designation;" Ynglinga S., c. 13. *Hnos*, according to G. Andr., was a heathen goddess, e cujus nomine res pretiosae vocantur *hnoser*.

Sommer derives A.-S. *gaersuma* from *gæaro*, paratus, and *sum* as expressive of quality; founding his deduction on this circumstance, that in old charters a certain sum was said to be given in *gersumam*, as equivalent to the more modern expressions in *manum*, or *præe manibus*, i. e., in hand. As *gæaro* signifies ready, he also thinks that the common phrase, *ready money*, contains an allusion to the meaning of *gaersuma*. This etymon would have been more complete, if, instead of considering *sum* as a termination merely denoting quality, he had viewed it, as it is also used, in the sense of *aliquid*, q. something ready, or in hand. G. Andr. adopts a similar etymon, deducing the term from Isl. *gæira*, parare, facere.

GERSONED, GRESSOMED, part. adj. Burdened with a *Gersome*, Aberd.

GERT, pret. Caused. V. GAR, GER.

[**GERTS, s.** A common for cattle, waste land, Shetl.]

To **GES, GESS, v. n.** To conjecture, to guess; Wyntown.

Su.-G. *giss-a*, Germ. Belg. *giss-en*. Isl. *gisk-a*, id.

GESNING, GESTNING, GUESTNING, s. (*g* hard). 1. Hospitality, hospitable reception. A. Bor. *guesnting*.

I the beseik, thou mychty Hercules,
Be my faderis *gesning*, and the ilk deis,
Quhare thou strangeare was ressaute to herbry.
Assist to me.—*Doug. Virgil*, 333. 20.

Bot to quhat fyne richt soon it dredis me,
Sall turn this pleasand *gestnyng* in Cartage.
Ibid., 34. 23.

2. Reception as a guest, without including the idea of kindness.

"Paul saies,—*Griene not the holy Spirit*. It is a simple [i. e., poor, mean] *guesnting* to make thy guest sad, make not the spirit of Christ sad." Rollock on 1. Thes., p. 317.

Sw. *gaestning*, receiving of guests.

It is a fancy unlike the mind of Rudd., to suppose that this word should have any connexion with Fr. *gesine*, lying in childbed; as if one received the name of a *guest*, because being a stranger he got the bed appropriated on such occasions to the *mater-familias*; especially as he refers to Dan. *gisting*, hospitii sumptus. V. *Jizzen-bed*. Isl. *gistaing* is used in the same sense with our theme; A.-S. *gest*, Su.-G. *gaest*, Isl. *gest-r*, a guest; Su.-G. *gaest-a*, Isl. *gist-a*, to visit, to go as a guest. Some derive *gest* from Isl. *gist-a*, to take food. G. Andr. says that this was anciently *gisla-a*, whence *gisle*, obses, an hostage. Here, indeed, the connexion of ideas merits attention.

To **GESS** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To go away clandestinely, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *geys-a*, cum vehementia feror; *geys*, cursus vehemens.

GESSERANT.

—Dressit thame to sprede
Thaire curall fynis, as the ruby rede,
That in the sonne on thaire scalis brycht,
As *gesserant* ay glitterit in my sight.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 2.

"Like some precious stone, sparkled in my eye;" Note. But on what authority is it thus rendered? Notwithstanding the redundancy, this seems *sparkling*; Teut. *ghester*, *ghenster*, a spark, *gheynsteren*, to sparkle.

GEST, s. Ghost, spirit.

This gud king gaif the *gest* to God for to rede.
Houlate, ii. 12. V. GAIST.

GEST, s. A joist; also an exploit. V. GEIST.**GEST, s.** Motion of the body, gesticulation.

"*Des Treffices*, in *Latine Tubera Terrae*,—are found under the ground by the hogs, who use to smell them before they come at them, and by the noise and *gests* they make, give notice to their keeper, who presently puts them by, and digs the *treffice* for himself." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 71.

Fr. *geste*, "a making of signes or countenances; a motion, or stirring of any part of the bodie;" Cotgr.

To GESTER ON, v. n. Apparently, to make ridiculous *gestures*.

The feck o' them sae upish grown,
 The like o' me they'll har'ly own,
 But geck their head, and *gester on*.
J. Scott's Poems, p. 339.

GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an heir; a forensic term.

"That disposing or selling of lands is a *gestio pro haerede*;—but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a *gestio* or not." Fountainh., iii. 39, Suppl.

"*Gestio pro haerede*, or behaviour as heir, is a passive title by which an apparent heir becomes liable for the whole of his ancestor's debts, arising from his so behaving himself with respect to the heritage of the deceased, as none other than an heir legally served hath a right to do." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. t. 8, § 82.

***To GET, v. n.** To be struck, to receive a blow, S. B.

This corresponds with the v. *to Gie*, to strike, as if it were its passive, being used invariably with the same prepositions; as, "I *got wi'* a stane *upo'* the lug," I was struck with a stone upon the ear. "To *get upo'* the fingers," &c.

To GET, v. a. *To get it.* 1. To be chastised; to suffer; to pay for it, S.

2. To be deceived, to be taken in, S. B.

GET, GETT, GEAT, GEIT, s. 1. A child.

—Set of hys *get* fell other ways,
 And to be gottyn kyndly,
 As othir men ar generaly.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 102.

—Saturnus *get* Juno,—
 Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy
 Iris—
Doug. Virgil, 148. I.

The quene hir self Saturnus *gett* anone
 Set to hir hand, and vndid the bstel.
Ibid., 217. 50.

2. A contemptuous designation for a child, S.; *brat*, synon.

Feyndis get is an opprobrious name used by Dunbar for child of the devil. Everg., ii. 60, st. 25.

Knox, speaking of Lesley the historian, thus describes him,—“Leslie *Preistis get*, Abbot of Lundoiris, and Bischope of Rois.” Hist., p. 86. *Gett*, MS. I.

Then Cupid, that ill-deedy *geat*,
 With a' his pith rapt at my yeat.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

They've gotten a *geet* that stills no night or day.
Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

This is the modern sense.

3. Offspring, progeny; used as a collective term.

—Edgare ras, that wes eldast,
 And that tyme to the crowne nerrest
 Of all than lyvand of the *get*
 That Malcolme had of Saynt Margret.
Wyntown, vii. 3. 157. V. also v. 165.

4. Applied to the young of brutes.

—Jouis big faule the erne,
 With hir strang tallouns and hir punsis sterne
 Lichtand had claucht the litil hynd calf ying,
 Toring the skyn, and made the blude out spring;
 The moder this behaldyng is al ouerset
 Wyth sorow, for slauchtir of hyr tendir *get*.
Doug. Virgil, 465. 42.

This is evidently from Goth. *get-a*, *gignere*; Seren. Isl. *gaet-a*, id. Chaucer uses *get* as a part. pa.

For of all creatures that euer were *get* and borne
 This wote ye well, a woman was the best.
Praise of Women, Fol. 262.

GETTLING, s. A young child. V. GAITLING.**GET, s.** JET. V. GEITE.**GETHORN.** V. GYTHORN.**GETIT, GEITIT, part. pa.**

"Item, twa dowblettis of cramasay sating, euttit out upon reid taffate, *getit* with the self, the ane with the buttonis of the self, the uther with buttonis of sewing gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 88.

"Item, ane dowblett of gray sating, *geitit* and bnt-tonit with the self," &c. *Ibid.*

Probably, guarded, fenced, from Fr. *guett-er*, to ward.

[GETSKORD, s. A mark upon a horse, a circular piece cut out of the ear and slit to the point, Shet. Isl. *gat*, a hole, and *skord*, a slit.]**GETTABLE, adj.** Attainable, Aberd.

"Horribly uncouth and unkindly weather at this time, frosty and cold, marvellous to see in April; fishes, fowls, and all other commodities scarce *gettable* in Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 82.

[GETT-FARRANT, adj. Comely, Banffs.]**GETTWARD, adv.** Directly towards.

"So Sir Robert having conveyed Macky tuo myles from Weik, still marching with his company as avant-guard, he returned back the same way *gettward* to Strathnaver." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 380. V. GAITWARD.

GEVE, conj. If.

"The said Maister Mark Schaw, *geve* ony decret be gevin, as the aduocat allegis, betuix thame be the Papis halines, or counsals of cardinalis depute tharto, that he wald abid at the said decreete," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 469. V. GIF.

[GEVIN, GEVYN, part. pt. Given: *gevin* to hous, taken home, Barbour, xx. 102, Skeat's Ed.]**[GEWE, pret. of GIF.** Gave, Barbour, xvi. 130, MS.]**GEWE, conj.** If. V. GIF.

GEWGAW, *s.* A Jew's harp, Roxb.—also A. Bor.; perhaps only a generic sort of designation, as expressive of contempt for this small musical instrument.

GEWLICK, *s.* An earwig, Roxb.

This nearly resembles the name for it in Lothian. V. GOLACH, sense 2.

GEWLOCK, GEWLICK, *s.* An iron lever, Roxb.; the same with *Gavelock*, q. v.

GEY, GAY (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Tolerable, middling.

I observe one passage in which this word seems used in this sense :

My gudame was a *gay* wif, but scho was ryght gend.
Ball. printed Edin., A. 1508, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 142.

Not, as might at first appear, *gay* as to dress ; but, indifferently good. In the same sense we still say, a *gey body*, i. e., not bad, moderately good, S.

A *gey wheen*, a considerable number ; a *gey pickle*, a middling quantity, S.

2. Considerable, worthy of notice.

"Becaus vertew wes honorit in this wise, it gaif occasion to women to do *gay* vassalage." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 127.

Poeminae quoque and publica decora excitatae, Lat.

3. It is often used in connexion with the word *time*, in a sense that cannot well be defined ; as, "Tak it in a *gey time* to you," S. B.

This phraseology is always expressive of displeasure ; as when one grants, in consequence of teasing importunity, what one has no inclination to give. It even conveys the idea of a kind of *malison*, and is nearly equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "Tak it and be hang'd to you," S.

It has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of *gay* in O. Fr. But I have met with no example of this kind. V. GEILY.

GEY, GAY, *adv.* Moderately, indifferently.

Gey and weil, pretty well ; *gey and soon*, pretty soon, S. The copulative is often thrown away, S. B., *gey hard*, moderately hard.

Last morning I was *gey and* early out,
Upon a dyke I lean'd, glowing about.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 70.

"A lowlander had an occasion to visit Loch Buy at Moy. 'Well, what think you of this spot?' said a gentleman. 'Ah, Sir, it is a *gaie* (very) *bonnie* place to be out of the world.'" Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.

It has not, however, the force of E. *very*.

"As to murmur against them, its what a' the folk that losses their pleas, and nine-tenths o' them that win them, will be *gay sure* to be guilty in." Heart M. Loth., i. 313.

GEYELER, *s.* Jailor.

Celimus was maist his *geyeler* now.

In Ingliss men, allace, quhi suld we trow ?

Wallace, ii. 233, MS.

Fr. *gayoler*, id. *geole*, C. B. *geol*, a prison.

GEYL (*g* hard), *s.* The gable of a house, Dumfr. V. SHEYL, v.

GEYTT, *adj.* Of or belonging to jet.

"Ane pair of *geytt* beiddis [beads], contenannd fifty beidis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Geet* for bedis [beads] Gagates." Prompt. Parv. Cooper renders this Lat. word by *Jeate*.

To GEYZE, GEISIN, GIZZEN, GYSEN, (*g* hard) *v. n.* 1. To become leaky for want of moisture, S. *Guizen'd*, A. Bor ; "*kizened* (Grose), dried up," seems merely a corr. pron. of *geizen'd*.

—My barrel has been *geyz'd* ay.—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 62.

My kirnstaff now stands *gizzen'd* at the door.

Ibid., p. 3.

Tubs or barrels are said to be *geisent*, when the staves open in consequence of heat or drought.

2. To wither, to fade, Lanarks.

Now winter comes, wi' breath sae snell,
And nips with frost the *gizzen'd* gowan.
Yet frosty winter, strange to tell!
Has set my thrwart heart a-lowin.

Song, Handsome Katie.

Su.-G. *gisin-a*, *gisn-a*, id. Dicitur de vasis ligneis quando rimas agunt ; Ihre. Isl. *gisinn*, leaky, *gisna*, to become leaky. This is derived from *gia*, to yawn ; *gy*, yawning, opening. C. B. *gwyystn*, dry.

[GHAIST, *s.* V. GAIST, and GAIST-COAL.]

[GIVALIS, *adj.* Awkward, careless in handling, Shet.; Isl. *gafa*, Dan. *gave*. Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

GIB, GIBBIE (*g* hard), *s.* A name given to a male cat that has been gelded, for rendering him more diligent in hunting mice, S.

—In came hunter *Gib*, the joly cat.

Hevryson, Evergreen, i. 152, st. 24.

Shakspeare uses the term *gibcat*, "I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear." Dr. Johnson renders this, but improperly, "an old worn out cat." For the word applies to a cat of any age. Melancholy is ascribed to it, because, being emasculated, it is more sedate than one of a different description ; as it is also attributed to a *lugg'd bear*, because deprived of liberty, and dragged along in a chain. The term seems properly to signify one devoted to his natural prey ; from Fr. *gib-ier*, Arm. *gib-er*, to hunt, to pursue game of any kind. Hence the phrase *hunter Gib*.

GIB (*g* hard), *s.* The beak, or hooked upper lip, of a male salmon, Ettr. For.

"*Gib*, a hook. A *gibby* stick ; a hooked stick. North." Grose.

Fris. *ghebbe*, *gheepe*, is expl. Acus, piscis longissimo rostro. As there is a very great affinity between the S. and Frisic, the term may have been transferred to a fish of a different species, from its possessing this remarkable characteristic.

GIB, GIBBIE, abbreviations of the name *Gilbert*, S. Acts, iii. p. 394.

GIBB. *Rob Gibb's Contract*, a common toast in S., expressive of mere friendship.

"*Rob Gibb's Contract*; stark love and kindness; an expression often used when we drink to our friend." Kelly, p. 282.

A very amusing account is given of the origin of this toast by my late worthy friend Sir Alexander Seton of Preston.

"As in those days, in all the courts of Europe, a fool was a necessary appendage of royalty," James V. "had an excellent one in Rob Gibb, who was a fellow of much humour and drollery, and by all accounts a wise fool.—James, before his death, turned sullen, melancholy, and discontented with the world.—In order to amuse the king, and in some measure contribute to relieve him from the numerous solicitations which he saw added to his distress, Rob offered that, if the king would allow him to personate his majesty on the day appointed for answering the claimants, he would satisfy them all. This being agreed to, Rob took the chair of state in the audience room; and they being summoned to attend him, he very graciously received and heard all their claims and pretensions. He then addressed them in a very grave and sensible speech;—expatiated on the virtue of patriotism, and declared how much his Majesty was gratified by their services;—but in place of that remuneration which they expected, he offered himself as an example for their imitation. 'I have served,' says he, 'the king the best part of my life without fee or reward, *out of stark luif and kindness*, a principle I seriously recommend to you all to carry home with you and adopt.' This conclusion, so uncommon and unexpected, uttered with the gravity of a bishop by one in a fool's coat, put them all in good humour; and Rob gained his end. From this proceeds the toast of *Rob Gibb, and stark luif and kindness*. The king, who was much pleased and amused with the adventure, soon after made Rob a present of the lands of Easter Carribber, now the property of the late President Blair's family, in whose possession is Rob's original charter." Trans. Soc. Antiq. of Scotl., Vol. II., P. i. pp. 48-50.

In an act of Parliament we have a ratification of the "charter, gift, & infestment of the landis of Kamour lyand within the erldome of Rosse maide by the king to his *familiar seruitour Robert Gib* in feuferme." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

The acts of this, and several other years, do not appear in any former edition. It seems rather unaccountable that this grant should be made in so distant a district; and if it be the same person, as would appear from the designation of *familiar seruitour*, it is somewhat unfavourable to the idea of Robert's disinterestedness.

GIBBERS, s. Gibberish, nonsense, Aberd.

[**GIBBERY, GIBBRIE, s.** Ginger-bread, Aberd.; confectionery, sweetmeats, Banffs.]

As used in Aberd., at least, this is merely a corrupt pron. of *ginger-bread*; and its application to sweetmeats in general would be quite likely.]

GIBBLE (*g* hard), *s.* A tool, an implement of what kind soever, S. B. and A.; whence *gillet*, any small iron tool, Ang.

Gibble is used in a very general sense; hence, applied to a chapman's wares:

Then on the morn ilk chapman loon
Rears up his market shap;
An' a' his *gibbles* looses down;
Crys, "Nane wi' mine can cop."

Morison's Poems, p. 13.

Teut. *gaffel*, furca, furcilla, radically the same with *gavelock*.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, s. Noisy confused talk, as of many persons speaking at once, Shirr-Gl.

Gibble must be viewed as the primary and original part of the word, as the reduplication is generally a sort of parody on that which precedes it. Isl. *gabl-a*, blaterare. This indeed seems to be the origin of E. *gabble*.

Gibble-gabble is used by Cotgr. as an E. word in explaining Fr. *barragouin*, which Sir T. Urquhart renders *gibble-gabler*; Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11, p. 75.

To **GIBBLE-GABBLE, v. n.** To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once, S. B.

Syn s' yok'd to to *gibble-gabble*,
And mak a din.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 211.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH (gutt.), *s.* An unfledged crow, Roxb.

This can scarcely be viewed as corr. from C. B. *dibly, diblye*, implumis.

GIBLOAN, s. A muddy *loan*, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, Ayr.

The first part of the word is probably akin to Isl. *geip-r*, hians.

GIDD, s. A pike, *Lucius marinus*, Moray; the same as *Ged*, q. v.

"It [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or *Gidds*, and is in winter haunted by swans." Shaw's Hist. Mor., p. 78.

GIDDACK, s. The Sand-Eel, Shetl.

"*Ammodytes Tobianus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Giddack*, Sand-Eel." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 307. [Dan. *giedde*, a pike.]

GIDE, GYDE, s. Attire, dress.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gayneur he ledes,
In a glecterand *gide*, that glemmed full gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 2.

Her *gide* was glorious, and gay, of a gresse green.

Ibid., ii. 3.

Liklè he was richt byge and weyle beseyne,

In till a *gyde* of gudly ganand greyne.

Wallace, i. 213, MS.

In edit. Perth. erroneously *wyde*.

This seems radically the same with E. *weel*, Isl. *vol*, vestis, pannus. The *g* has been prefixed, as in many other Goth. words, such especially as have been adopted by the Fr. Thus A.-S., E. *wise*, manner, was rendered *guise*. Even in A.-S. *giwaede* is used as well as *waede*; Alem. *giuatt*, stola.

[**GIE, s.** A knack, facility in doing anything, Shet.]

To **GIE, v. a.** To give, is often used as signifying to strike, to give a blow; as followed by the prep. *in*, *on*, or *o'er*, immediately before mentioning the part of the body, or object struck; and by *with*, before the instrument employed, S. V. **GIF, v.**

Thus, "He *gied* me i' the teeth,—o' the lug,—o'er the fingers;" he struck me in the teeth,—on the ear,—across the fingers; "He *gied* me wi' a stane,—wi' his fit," &c.; he struck me with a stone, with his foot, &c.

Nae mair the jocund tale he'll tell,
For Death has *g'en* him *wi'* his mell,
And dung him dead.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 243.

In a similar sense one threatens, "I'll *gie* him't," i.e., I will drub or thrash him. Here the phrase seems elliptical; q. I will give him a drubbing.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. n.* To stop in eating, S.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. a.* To *gie o'er* a farm, to give it up to the landlord, S.

To GIE *one up his Fit*, i.e., foot. 1. A phrase commonly used in Tweedd., as signifying to give one a smart repartee, to answer one in such a way as to have the best way of the argument; as, "I trow I *gied* him *up* his *fit*."

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the allusion made by this phrase.

[2. To give one a sound rating, to reprimand, to scold, Clydes., Banffs.]

GIED, *pret.* Gave, S.

At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a dousy swirl;
An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspith's charms
Gied his poor saul a skirl.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

To GIE (*g* hard), *v. n.* To pry, Galloway. Hence,

GIEAN CARLANS, "a set of carlins, common in the days away.—They were of a prying nature, and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with *beer-awns and butter*." Gall. Encycl.

GIEZIE, *s.* "A person fond of prying into matters which concern him nothing;" *ibid.*

Isl. *eg gæe*, at *gaa*, *prospicio*, *attendo*, *curo*, *caveo*, G. Andr.; *gá*, *attentio*; *gaeg-iaz*, *latenter prospectare*; *gaeg-iur*, *clandestinus speculatus*; Haldorson.

[GIEL, *s.* The ripple of the sea on a sunken rock, Shet.]

GIELAINGER, *s.* A cheat. V. GILEY-NOUR.

GIEST, a contr. of *gie*, or *give*, *us it*, give it to us; still much used by children, S.

Quoth I, Maister, Is ther moralitie
Into this fable?—"Son," said he, "richt gude."
I pray you *giest*, quoth I, or ye conclude.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 197, st. 37.

[GIEZIE, *s.* V. under GIE, to pry.]

To GIF, GYF, GIFF, *v. a.* To give; now generally softened into *gie*, S.

It is the mast ferlyfull sycht
That enir I saw, quhen for to fycht
The Scottis men has tane on hand;
Agayne the mycht of Inglan,
In plane hard feild, to *giff* batail.

Barbour, xii. 457, MS.

Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a bouny gift I'll *gie* to thee—
Full four and twenty milk-white steids,
Were a' foaled, in ae yeir to me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

A.-S. *gyf-an*, Isl. *gifu-a*, Su.-G. *gifu-a*, O. Dan. *gief-a*, Moes-G. *gib-an*, id. *pret. gaf, gef.*

GIF, GYVE, GEUE, GEWE, *conj.* If.

Gif thay haue sic desire to Italy,
Do lat thame beild thare ciete wallis square.

V. GEWE. *Doug. Virgil*, 373. 26.

Gyve thai couth, thai suld declere
Of that gret dystans the matere.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 107.

"For *gyve* it had plesit God to haue geuin me gretar knowlege, & ingyne, gretar fruct sulde thow haue had of the samyn." Kennedy of Crosraguell, *Compend. Tractiue*, p. 3.

Or yet *gyve* Virgil stude wel before,—

Gif I have fallyeit, baldlie reпреif my ryme.

Doug. Virgil, Pref., 12. 4.

Skinner has deduced this from A.-S. *gif-an*, to give, of which it has been viewed as the imperative. Although this example is more consonant than several others to the hypothesis, that the E. conjunctions are merely the imperatives of verbs, it is attended with difficulty even here. The relation between the Moes-G. and A.-S. is so intimate, that if this system had been adopted in the one language, it can hardly be supposed that nothing analogous would appear in the other. But *gau* and *jabai* signify *if* in Moes-G.; and neither of these seems to have an origin similar to that ascribed to *gif*. Not *gau*; for the imperat. pl. of *gib-an* is *gibith*, date. The latter has no better claim, for according to the mode of Northern writers, the kind of *g* used in this word must be pronounced as *y* consonant or *i* before a vowel; being a letter of quite a different power from that used in *gib-an*, to give, which corresponds to Gr. Γ. Thus Ulphilas writes the same letter, instead of the Gr. Γ in *uwa*, *uodas*, *uodaios*, &c. *Gau* itself is in different instances written in the same manner. Besides, *ibu*, *iof*, *ob*, *oba*, occur in Alem., and *if* in Isl., in the sense of *si*. A.-S. *gi* also signifies *if*, which can have no connexion with the *v. gif-an*, but seems immediately formed from Moes-G. *gau*. The learned Ihre views what he calls the dubitative particle *if*, *gif*, as well as the Moes-G. conjunctions, as allied to Su.-G. *gef*, *dubium*. It is also written *ef* and *if*; whence, *an iwa*, without hesitation. This is the origin of the *v. jefw-a*, Isl. *if-a*, to doubt.

GIFF-GAFF, *s.* Mutual giving; mutual obligation; an alliterative term still very common, S.

The term is sometimes divided, as in Ayrs.

"In this world, I think that the *giffs* and the *gaffs* nearly balance one another; and when they do not there is a moral defect on the failing side." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 344.

"*Giff gaff* makes good fellowship." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 114; more commonly, "*giff-gaff* maks gude friends."

The term seems composed of the pres. and *pret.* of *gif*, or A.-S. *gif-an*, *gif*, and *gaf*, q. I give, he gave.

GIFFIS, GYFFIS, *imper. v. Gif.*

Quha list attend, *gyffis* audience and draw nere.

Doug. Virgil, 12. 18.

Mr. Tooke has fallen into a singular blunder with respect to this word. Douglas, he says, uses *gyffis* in the sense of *if*. In proof, he quotes this very passage; *Divers. Purl.*, i. 151, 152. But beyond a doubt this is the imperat. 2d. pl. used in its proper sense. There are innumerable instances of the same kind, as *heris*, hear ye, *Virg.* iii. 27.

GIFT, s. A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S.

—By comes some ill-deedy gift,
Wha in the bulwark maks a rift;
And, wi' ae stroke, in ruin lays,
The work of use, art, care and days.

Ramsay, Rise and Fall of Stocks.

"A roguish boy;" Gl. But it has been justly remarked that this does not fully express the meaning of the phrase *ill-deedy gift*.

To **GIG** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To make a creaking noise. V. JEEG.

GIG (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Expl. "a curiosity;" also, "a charm;" Gl. Picken, probably Ayr.

Apparently a cant use of the E. term, as denoting "any thing that is whirled round in play."

[2. A trick, device, Clydes., Banffs. *Giggie* is a diminutive, *giggum* an emphatic form from *Gig*, Banffs.]

[**GIGGIE**, *adj.* Tricky, full of tricks, Banffs.]

[**GIG** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To walk briskly, to work in a lively, hearty manner; *part. pr.*, *giggin*, walking or working briskly, used also as an *adj.*, Ayr., Banffs.]

GIGGIE (*g* soft), *adj.* Brisk, lively, Buchan; [*giggin*, Banffs.]

Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen loons,
To see their joes fu' *giggie*,
Cock up their bonnets on their crowns.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

Perhaps from E. *jig*, to dance, or the *s.* denoting a light tune. O. Fr. *gigu-er*, courir, sauter, gambader; *gigues*, fille gaie, vive, réjouie; Roquefort.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life is said to *tak the giggle-trot*, S.

[**GIGLOTTIS, s. pl.** Playful, wanton wenches, Sir D. Lindsay, Gl., Clydes.]

[**GIG-TROT, s.** Habit, Banffs. V. JOG-TROT.]

[**GIL, s.** A mock sun, Shet.; Isl. *gyll*, id., Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

GIL (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A hole, a cavern; *gill*, A. Bor.

—He—drew me doun derne in delf by ane dyke;
Had me hard by the hand quhare ane hurd lay;—
I gryppit graithlie the *gil*,
And every medywart hil;
Bot I mycht pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

It seems to be used in the West of S. for a kind of small glen or defile.

2. A steep narrow glen, a ravine, South and West of S. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, Roxb.

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"A *gill*, a *glen*, a *cleugh*, and a *haugh*, are all of the same family, but differing in magnitude." Gall. Eneyel.

Haugh, however, undoubtedly suggests quite a different idea.

"This gallant hero, it is well known, had several places of retirement towards the head of this parish, and in the neighbourhood, some of which retain his name to this day; Wallace hill in partienlar, an eminence near the Galla-law; and a place called Wallace *Gill*, in the Parish of Loudon, a hollow glen, to which he probably retired for shelter when pursued by his enemies." P. Galston, Ayr. Statist. Acc., ii. 74.

"From a stratum of this kind, in the *Gill* near Bognon, excellent grindstones have been taken."—" *Gill*,—a name commonly given to a deep, narrow glen, with a small rivulet in the bottom." Ure's Rutherglen, p. 72.

O'er mony a hill, thro' mony a *gill*,
He grap'd his trackless way,
At last drew near the place aid where
The dismal kirk-yard lay.

Stagg's Poems, p. 77.

This term frequently occurs in this sense in the old poem of Flodden-field; as in the following passage:—

Such mountains steep, such craggy hills,
His army on th' one side inclose;
The other side great grizly *gills*,
Did fence with fenny mire and mess.

Weber's Flodden Field, p. 85.

The term *Gill* is also found as a local designation in the North of England, where it may have been left by the Danes, who occupied Northumberland. It is introduced in Sir W. Scott's beautiful Poem, *Rokeby*.

The poet mentions,—

Rock-begirdled *Gilmansear*. C. ii., p. 56.

"Guy Denzil! is it thou?" he said,
"Do we two meet in Scargill shade?"

C. iii., p. 117.

—Remember'd Thor's victorious name,
And gave the dell the Thunderer's name.

C. iv., p. 154.

"*Thorsgill*—is a beautiful little brook and dell, running up behind the ruins of Eglistone Abbey."

Thorsgill is evidently the defile or *glack* of Thor. It is undoubtedly the same word which is pronounced *gowl* in the North of S. V. GOWL. I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that "*Gilsland*, in Cumberland, is Latinized *De Vallibus*. From that barony," he adds, "the family of De Vaux took their name."

3. The bed of a mountain torrent, Roxb.

G. Andr. expl. *gil*; In clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; alveus, profundus et laxus. Arngrim Jonas expl. it in the same manner; Montis cujusdam raptura; Diet. Isl. ap. Hickes, p. 92.

Rudd. properly refers to Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium, fissura montis. *Geil* also denotes a fissure of any kind. *Geil*, interstitium inter duo praeupta, Gl. Orkneyinga S.

[**GILBERT, s.** Any ill-shapen piece of dress, Banffs.] V. GALBERT.]

GILBOW, JILLBOW, s. A legacy, Duunfr.

GILD, s. Clamour, noise, uproar.

The *gild* and riot Tyrrianis doubtit for ioy;
Syne the reird followit of the younkeris of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37. 11.

For throw the *gild* and reid of men sa yeld,
And eirnes of thair freyndis thaim beheld,
Schoutand, *Row fast*; al the woddis resoundis.

Ibid., 132. 26.

Throw all the land great is the *gild*
Of rustik folk that cry;
Of bleiting sheep, fra they be fill,
Of calves and rowtting ky.

A. Hume, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 391.

Isl. *gæld*, clamor, tumultus, from *giel*, vocifero; Dan. *giell-er*, resonare; Teut. *ghill-en*, stridere; Heb. גיל, *gool*, exultavit, tripudiavit. *Yell*, E. has the same source. Only we have retained the *g*, as also in *Gool*, and *Gale*, q. v.

GILD, *adj.* Loud. "A *gild* laughter, i. e. loud;" Rudd., S. B.

Gild of lauchin, loud laughter, Fife.
From the same origin with the *s*.

GILD, *adj.* 1. Strong, well-grown, full-grown.

"Ane *gild* oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, and ane wedder is four meales." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaitth*.

This is a Su.-G. phrase. *Ihre* informs us, that *en gild oxe* is one that is full-grown. A person come to maturity, especially if robust, is called *en gild man*; *gild*, *gill*, validus, robustus. The same writer observes, that the former phrase is used in the same sense in Belg. [Isl. *gildr*, of full worth.]

2. Great. "A *gild* rogue, a great wag or rogue;" Rudd., S. B.

[3. Acute, clever, knowing, Shet.]

GILD, GILDE, *s.* A society or fraternity instituted for some particular purpose, S.

We meet with a statute in favour of the Merchant Guild so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"The merchants of the realme sall have their merchant *gilde*: and sall enjoy and posses the samine; with libertie to buy and sell in all places, within the bounds of the liberties of burghis." Stat. K. W., c. 35.

For guarding the honour of this fraternity, a Law was made in the Boroughs, perhaps in a later period.

"Na Sowter, Litster, nor Flesher, may be brether of the merchand *gilde*; except they sweare that they sall not vse their offices with thair awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 99.

Besides the merchants' *gild*, there were other societies to which the same name was given. These were abolished in Berwick, by an act of the merchant *gild*, A. 1283.

"That all particular *gildes* and societies halden & kept within our burgh hitherto sall be discharged and abrogat. And that all cattell (or moveable *gudes*) awand to them, be law and reason, sall be exhibit, and pertaine to this *gild*." Stat. *Gild*, c. 1, § 2.

Societies known by this designation, were formed, in various countries of Europe, not only for the purposes of trade, but of friendship, of mutual defence, and even of religion.

GILD-BROTHER, *s.* A member of the *guild*, S.

"The said Dean of *Gild* and his counsal to discharge, puneis and unlaw all persouns unfriemen, usand the libertie of ane burges, *gild-brother*, or friedom of craftis," &c., A. 1585. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 239.

GILDRIE, *s.* 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the *guild*, S.

—"The Dean of *Gild* may assemble his brether and counsell in their *Gild* Courts, conforme to the ancient

lawes of the *gildrie*, and priviledges theirowf." A. 1583. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 233.

2. The privilege of being a member of the *guild*.

—"The dewtie payit to the Dean of *Gild* for his burgeship or *gildrie*,—is twenty punds for his burgeship, and fourtie pund for his *gildrie*." *Ib.*, p. 234.

"*Gylde*, *gilda*, fraternitas;" Prompt. Parv.

Palsgrave uses it in the latter application. "I begge for the *guyld* of Saynt Anthonye: Je queste pour la *confrayrie* Saynt Anthonye." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 159, b.

A.-S. *gild*, which primarily signifies tributum, solutio, from *gild-an*, solvere, was secondarily used in the sense of fraternitas, sodalitiun; *ceapmanne-gild*, the merchant's *gild*. The name, as applied to such societies, had its origin, not only from the contribution made by the members; but, as Spelm. supposes, from their sometimes exacting the *weryeld*, or compensation for the slaughter of one of their number. Hence *gild-scipe*, fraternitas, and *gegylda*, socius, rendered L. B. *congildo*. The latter term occurs in the Laws of Ina; "If any one shall demand the *were* (or compensation) for one slain, (a stranger who did not cry out), the slayer, on making oath that he killed him as a thief, *na laes thaes ofslae genan gegyldan, ne his hloford*, shall be free of all payment, either to the companions (S. *gild-brether*) of the person slain, or to his lord." C. 20, Edit. 1568. V. also Leg. Alured., c. 27.

In England, fraternities of this kind having become so rich as to have lands and possessions of their own, these were taken from them by the first of Ed. VI., c. 14, and appropriated to the use of the royal exchequer.

Bartholinus gives a particular account of these, as subsisting in the North of Europe. "There were instituted," he says, "in honour of St. Olaf, of St. Canute King and Martyr, of St. Canute the General, and of King Eric, who is also denominated *Saint, convivium*, meetings, held according to certain regulations, they being such fraternities as are commonly called *Gilds*. The statutes of these fraternities, which are still extant among us in MS., principally bear on this point, that the slaughter of any one of their *gild*-brothers, *congildis suis*, should, if possible, be avenged by the rest. For the law of the Convention of St. Canute the General is inscribed, and commences in the following manner: *This is the law, convivii, of the friendly convention of St. Canute of Kincstadt, which ancient and wise men instituted, and ordained to be every where observed for the benefit of the gild-brothers of this convention. If one, who is not a gild-brother, non gilda, shall have killed congildem, one who is, and the gild-brethren be present, they shall all, if possible avenge his death.* Conventions of this kind were therefore instituted for mutual assistance, and members of such a fraternity agreed, for the preservation of concord, that, if necessary, they should meet together for reconciling those who were at variance." De Causis Contempt. Mortis, p. 130—134.

Associations for mutual defence had been formed in France, under the same name; *gilde, geldon*. V. *Gilde, gildia*, Du Cange. Teut. *gilde, gilde*, societas contributionum, Kilian; *quildionia*, Leg. Longobard.

Fraternities of a similar kind had been formed as early as the reign of Charlemagne; but, it would appear, had been abused as scenes of disorder and intemperance. Therefore, A. 789, we find the Emperor, prohibiting all such *conjuraciones*, "as are made by St. Stephen, by us, or by our sons." He indeed forbids every mode of swearing in such societies. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself

most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in *gildis*, in the *gild-meetings*, he drank with the drunken, and was intoxicated in their company. Lib. 2, ep. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom must evidently be viewed as a relique of heathenish idolatry.

Keysler and Ihre accordingly trace the term to that early period of the history of the Goths, when the nation met in honour of their false gods, especially at the winter solstiee, every one bringing meat and drink for the purpose of mutual entertainment at their general convention. The Cimbric word, *gildio*, was used, as signifying, to defray the expenses of the computations. Hence Su.-G. *juggile* still signifies the feast of *Yule*. The sacred convivial meetings, according to Keysler, were called *Offergillen*, or *Offergilde*; because, as would seem, the meat and drink used at these *gilde* were consecrated or *offered* to their deities. Antiq. Septent., p. 349, 350, 362. Snorro Sturleson gives a particular account of their mode of celebrating these feasts. V. SKUL.

GILDEE, s. The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or *Gadus Barbatus*, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

GILDEROY, s. The name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gilderoy was a bonny boy,
Had roses till bis shune, &c.

Ritson has this note to the song; "A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh, in the time of Queen Mary." Ritson's *Scottish Songs*, ii. 24.

I introduce this name, though not properly within the sphere of philological discussion, from the hope of contributing something which may not be unacceptable to my readers, in regard to the history of this hero of popular song.

I certainly would have formed the same conclusion with the laborious Ritson, as to the song being the solitary memorial of its unfortunate subject; had I not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earls of Sutherland, which in all probability refer to this very person.

The song is evidently of a date considerably later than the reign of Mary; and has been most probably written about the beginning of the eighteenth century. As tradition is much disposed to antedate events, it is probable that the writer of the song had heard that Gilderoy suffered in the reign of Mary; or he might use a poetical liberty in assigning him to this age, for no other purpose than that of introducing an allusion to the splendour and gaiety of her court, in the following lines:—

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want.

Ritson, however, merely takes it for granted that he suffered during the reign of Mary. These lines might refer to Anne of Denmark, which will bring us nearer to what seems to have been the true date.

Sir Robert Gordon informs us that, A. 1636, during the great disorders that prevailed in the northern counties, James Grant, the son of one of the tribe of Grant, who had been long outlawed, was taken in the north. "Some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland; James

escaped; his son was taken, and one of his especial associates called John Forbes, who were both sent to the council at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called *Gilleroy*—Mac-Gregar.)" Hist. ut sup., p. 460.

"About this time was Patrick Macgregar, alias *Gilleroy* Macgregar (a notorious rebel and outlawe), with three of his accomplices, taken by the Lord Lorne, and presented by him to the lords of the council. Some of *Gilleroy*'s associates were also apprehended in Marr, by one John Stewart, and sent by him to Edinburgh; for the which cause this John Stewart was afterwards killed by John Dow-garr, and by *Gilleroy* his brother, and other outlaws of the Clan-gregar."

"After divers examinations, John Grant, *Gilleroy*, and John Forbes, with seven of their accomplices, were hanged at the mercate crosse of Edinburgh, as I have touched already. Thereafter, the brother of *Gilleroy* was apprehended, and hanged upon a gallows set up of purpose for him, betwixt Leith and Edinburgh." Ibid., 481-2.

Spalding writes the name *Gilderoy*, as in the *Lament*. "*Gilderoy*," he says, "and five other lymmers were taken and had to Edinburgh, and all hanged upon the —day of July." Tronbles in Scotl., i. 53.

"This John Dugar was the father of Patrick Ger, whom James Grant slew, as is said before; he did great skaith to the name of Forbes, such as the lairds of Corse, Lesly, and some others, abused their bounds and plundered their cattle, because they were the instruments of *Gilderoy*'s death." Ibid., p. 98.

"The lords of council granted to the name of Forbes a thousand pounds, for taking of *Gilderoy*." Ib., p. 71.

There is not another name in Scotland, for which the same apology could be made for spoliation, as for that of Macgregor. For as the clan had been outlawed without exception, they had no other means of subsistence. They had also great ground of exasperation against a government that seems to have punished them for a breach of faith chargeable against their very accusers. V. Gordon ut sup., p. 246-7.

GILEYNOUR, GILAINGER, GIELANGER, s.

1. A cheat, a deceiver, a miser.

"The greedy man and the *Gileynour* are soon agreed." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 307.

It is thus expressed by Ramsay: "The greedy man and the *gielanger* are well met;" p. 66. Kelly explains it: "The covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will offer well, designing never to pay."

A late worthy friend, well acquainted with Gaelic, has expl. this word to me as signifying not only a cheat, but a miser; and resolved it into Gael. *gille an òir*, i.e., "the man of gold."

2. It is certainly the same term which is rendered "an ill debtor," Gl. Rams.

Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks,
Gielangers, and each greedy wight,
You place them in their proper light.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 134.

It is printed *gee langer*, Gl. Shirr., as if it signified *give longer time*.

Su.-G. *gil-ia*, *gyll-a*, to entice, to entangle, to deceive. O. Fr. *guil-er*, Languedoc *ghil-ia*, id. Su.-G. *gyllningar*, fraudes. Isl. *viel*, deception, *vael-a*, to deceive (whence Ihre deduces the word *felon*) E. *wily* and *quile* are evidently allied. V. GOLINGER, and GOLINTIE.

GILL, s. A leech, Galloway; Mactaggart's Encycl. V. GELL, s.

GILL-GATHERER, *s.* One who gathers leeches in the marshes, *ibid.*

GILL-RUNG, *s.* A long stick used by *Gill-Gatherers*, which they plunge into a deep hole, for rousing the leeches; *ibid.*

GILL, *s.* A strait small glen, Roxb. V. GIL.

GILL-RONIE, *s.* A ravine abounding with brushwood, Galloway.

"*Gill-ronnies*, glens full of bushes." Gall. Encycl. From *Gill* and *Rone*, a shrub or bush, *q. v.*

GILLEM, *s.* A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another, *S.*; in *E.* called a *Rabbit Plane*. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a *Skewed Gillem*.

GILLET, *s.* A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, *s.* A thoughtless giddy girl, *S.*

"It is better than to do like yon bits o' *gillflirts* about Edinburgh; poor shilly-shally milk-an'-water things!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 74.

Su.-G. gil-ia, *procare*. The last syllable may be from *flaerd*, *ineptiae*, or merely *E. flirt*. V. FLYRD.

GILL-HA', *s.* 1. A house which cannot defend its inhabitants from the weather, *Ayrs*.

2. A house where working people live in common during some job, or where each makes ready for himself his own victuals, *Annan-dale*.

"*Gill-Ha's*, snug little thatched huts erected in *gills*, or small glens." Gall. Encycl.

Gill, I am informed, in the composition of local names, is generally applied to a solitary place. *Gill-Ha'* may, however, be traced to *Isl. geil*, *gil*, hiatus, interstitium, *q. a hall* that has *gaps* in it.

GILLHOO, *s.* A female who is not reckoned economical, *Ayrs*.

GILLIE, GILLY, *s.* [A man-servant, a young man, a lad; *Gael. gille*, *M'Alpine's Gael. Dict.*]

"I cannot forbear to tell you before I conclude that many of those private gentlemen have *Gillys*, or servants to attend them in quarters, and upon a march to carry their provisions and firelocks." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of *S.*, ii. 116.

"It is very disagreeable to an Englishman, over a bottle with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his *Gilly*; that is, his servant standing behind him all the while, let what will be the subject of conversation."

"When a chief goes a journey in the hills, or makes a formal visit to an equal, he is said to be attended by all, or most part of the officers following, *viz.*,

The Hanchman,
Bard,
Bladier,
Gilli-more,
Gillie-casfue,

Gilli-comstraine,
Gilly-trushanarnish,

The Piper,
And Lastly,
The Piper's Gilly,

before describ'd.
His Poet.

— spokesman.

Carries his broadsword.

Carries him when on foot
over fords.

Leads his horse in rough
and dangerous ways.

The baggage-man.

Who being a gentleman I
should have nam'd him
sooner.

Who carries the bag-pipe."

Concerning the Piper, this amusing writer subjoins the following curious trait of the pride of clanship.

"This *Gilly* holds the pipe, till he begins, and the moment he is done with the instrument, he disdainfully throws it down upon the ground, as being only the passive means of conveying his skill to the ear; and not a proper weight for him to carry or bear at other times. But for a contrary reason his *Gilly* snatches it up, which is, that the pipe may not suffer indignity from his neglect." *Ibid.*, ii. 158, 159, 163.

The account given in Waverley, i. 239, is almost *verbatim* the same with this. These, with the rest of his retinue, are called the chieftain's *tail*. V. TAIL.

This word must be traced immediately to *Ir. gilla* and *giolla*, a servant, a footman, *O'Brien*; *gille* and *giolla*, a man-servant, a stripling, a male, *Shaw*.

[*Isl. gilli* is found only in Irish proper names. V. Cleasby's Dict.]

GILLIE, *s.* A giddy young woman, *Ettr. For.*

"I wad ride fifty miles to see any one of the bonny dames that a' this pelting and peching is about! 'Twa wanton glaikit *gillies*, I'll uphau'd,' said Pate." *Perils of Man*, i. 54.

Auld guckis the mundie, scho is a *gillie*,
Scho is a colt-foill, not a fillie.

S. P. Repr., i. 37.

[*Gillie* here is evidently the same as *gillet*, a light giddy girl, a romp, whose conduct is well described by the second line. *Pink.*, however, rendered it "boy," but very cautiously put after it a mark of interrogation.]

Most probably of a different origin from *Gillie*, as denoting a boy. *Isl. gjael-a*, *gil-ia*; *pellicere*, *inescare*, *fascinare* in *Venerem*; *gjael-ur*, *illecebrae*, *gili-are*, *procus*; *Teut. gheil*, *lascivus*.

GILLIE (*g* soft), *s.* A diminutive from *E. gill*, a measure of liquids; probably formed for the rhyme.

I'll toast you in my hindmost *gillie*,

Though owre the sea. *Burns*, iii. 217.

GILLIEBIRSE (*g* hard), *s.* A cushion, generally of hair, formerly worn on the forehead of a female, over which the hair was combed, *Roxb.*

The last part of the word is probably the same with *S. Birs*, *Birse*, because of the bristly texture or appearance of a cushion of this description. The name might be contemptuously given to this piece of dress, by prudish women, as if those who used it meant to allure the other sex.

The first syllable may be immediately from *Gillie*, as signifying a giddy young woman; if not from a common origin with it.

GILLIE-CASFLUE, *s.* "That person of a chieftain's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords."

"Roban's father had been *gillie-casfue* [r. *gillie-casfue*] to the old laird, and Roban was always about the castle, where I also, happy time! was nurse to Lady Augusta." Clan Albin, i. 54.

As *Gillie* signifies servant, *casfue*, I suppose, is compounded of Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *fiuch*, wet, moist. Thus it appears that *Gillie-wetfoot*, q. v., is merely a literal translation of this term. V. GILLIE, a man-servant.

GILLIEGAPUS, GILLIEGACUS. A fool.
V. GAPUS.

"*Gilly Gaupus*. A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow." Class. Dict.

This is the definition given by Grose; but it does not entirely correspond with the signification of the term in S.

An intelligent correspondent in Roxb. not only explains the term *Gapus* as confined in that county to "a foolish girl," but distinguishes *Gilliegapus* from it, as denoting "a foolish servant-girl." According to this definition, *Gillie* would be equivalent to the term of Gael. origin. This, however, is always applied to a male.

GILLIE-GAPUS, *adj.* Foolish and giddy, S.

"There's the Cardinal's ain lang *gilly-gapus* dochter, Tibbie Beaton, married to nae less a man than my Lord Crawford himsel." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

[GILLIEGASCON, *s.* An empty, talkative, vapouring person, Banffs.]

To GILLIEGAWKIE, *v. n.* To spend time idly and foolishly, Loth. V. GAUKY.

GILLIEWETFOOT, GILLIWETFIT, GILLIEWHIT (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off, Loth., almost obsolete.

2. It is said to have formerly denoted a running footman; also, a bumbailiff, a beagle.

Men oft by change of station tynes,—
Like *Gilliewetfoots* purging states
By papers thrown in pocks or hats,
That they might be, when purg'd from dung,
Secretaries for the Irish tongue,

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i., p. 83.

As this work is at the same time nonsenical and obscure, I cannot determine the sense in which the word is used. It evidently suggests the idea of a very contemptible person.

It elsewhere occurs as a contemptuous designation for the retainers of a *Laird* or chieftain, who was wont to take free quarters on his vassals. V. SORN.

I suspect that *gilliewhitfoot* is the true orthography; perhaps from Su.-G. *gyll-a*, Isl. *gil-ia*, decipere, and *huida*, actio fervida, *huidr-ar*, pernix fertur, or Su.-G. *huat*, celer, citus, *fothur*, pedibus celer; q. a deceiver, who runs quickly off.

Concerning this term Sir W. Scott remarks; "This I have always understood as the Lowland nickname for the bare-footed followers of a Highland chieftain, called by themselves *Gillies*." It appears, that he views *Gillie-white-foot* as the proper orthography; as if it referred to the bare feet of the persons thus denominated. But if *Gillie-casfue* be properly explained, the other mode of expression must be preferred.

[GILL-KICKERTY (*g* soft), *s.* Used only in the expression, "Gang to *gill-kickerty*;" i. e., Go to Jericho.]

GILLMAW (*g* soft), *s.* A voracious person, one whose paunch is not easily replenished; as "a greedy *gillmaw*," one who is not nice in his taste, but devours by wholesale, Roxb. The same with *Goulmaw*. V. GORMAW.

GILLON-A-NAILLIE, *s. pl.* Literally, "the lads with the *kilt*."

"I've tak care your counting-room is no cleared out when the *Gillon-a-naillie* come to redd up the Glasgow buiths, and clear them o' their auld shopwares." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

This, I am informed, should be written *Gillean-naillie*, from *gillean*, the pl. of *Gilla*, a stripling, *an*, the article, and *feiladh*, a kilt. For the initial consonant *f*, according to the character of the language, although retained in writing in the form of *fh* or *ph*, becomes quiescent in the constructed state. Of this we have a proof in what must certainly be viewed as a fanciful etymon of the name of the village of *Killin*, which is thus resolved, *Cill-Fhinn*, the burial place of Fingal. Stat. Acc., xvii. 363.

GILLOT, GILLOTE, *s.* Supposed to signify a filly or young mare.

He fillips lyk ane farsy aver, that flyrit at ane *gillot*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 49.

This is the reading of Edin. edit. 1508, instead of *gykat*.

"Anent the action and cause persewit be Malcum Forester of Pettintokare again Edward the Broiss, for the wrangwis occupation and manurin of the tak and maling of four ox gang of land, &c. And for the wrangwis spoliation, awaytakin, and withaldin ont of the said tak of twa *gillotis*, price of the pece xxx s." &c. Act. Audit., p. 137.

"That Maister Johne Lyone, &c. sall restore & deliner to Katrine Gardenare ix oxin, thre kye with calfs, thre yung nelt and a *gillot*, quhilk was takin out of the landis pertening to the lorde Monypenny," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 16.

"That Richard Bronne did wrang in the takin—out of the saidis landis—of xij hed of nelt yungare & eldare price xij lb., xx bollis of aitis price fiftj s., viij bollis of ber price xi s., & ane *gillote* price xi s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 201.

This might seem allied to A.-S. *gille*, suilla vel sucula, Lye; Sw. *gylla*, a sow-pig, or a little sow, Seren.; Jr. *kuillte*, *gillin*, maialis, a barrow pig, a hog; Lhuyd. But the term cannot be deduced from this source, as it evidently denotes an animal used for riding. For we read of a "*gillot* with sadill and ryding gere, price v. crovnis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 321. This is valued at a lower price than "a *hors* & a *sadill*," mentioned in the act immediately preceding, in reference to a different depredation made by the same persons, and rated at xl s. The word must undoubtedly be traced to C. B. *guil*, *guil*, equa, a mare; also written *guilff* and *guilog*; Davies, Lhuyd.

It has been conjectured, that *Gillot* is retained, in a metaph. sense, in S. *Gillet*, the name given to a light giddy girl: and indeed E. *filly*, and C. B. *fillog*, both not only denote a young mare, but a wanton girl.

GILLOUR, GILLORE, *s.* Plenty, wealth, Roxb.

I havs castles, and lands, and flocks of my ain,
But want ane my *gilLOUR* to share.

Wind. Ev. Tales, ii. 207. V. GELORE.

GILL-TOWAL, *s.* The horse-leech, Gall.

M'Taggart strangely derives *Towal* from E. *tail*, q. "leeches at either end;" Eneyel. But as Shaw gives

Gael. *deal tholl* as the name of the horse-leech, the latter part of the word may be from *toll-am*, to perforate, or *toll*, hollow; this animal being viewed as a hollow tube that lets out the blood as fast as it receives it.

GILL-WHEEP, GELL-WHEEP, s. "The cheat," Gl. Shirr. *To get the gill-wheep, to be jilted, S. B.*

Sane [soon] as ane kens a lass gets the *gill-wheep*,
Scandal's o'er guid a tale to fa' asleep.
Whae'er was thrangest wi' the lass before,
They lay the blame for common at his door.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 67.

This may be from the same fountain with *E. jilt*; which Junius properly derives from Isl. *gil-ia*, amoribus circumvenire; or from Su.-G. *gyll-a*, to deceive; conjoined with *wheep, whip*, as denoting something sudden and unexpected. V. WHIP. Or, the last syllable, as expressing that celerity of action which is common to sharpers, may be allied to Isl. *huapp-ast*, repente accidit; also, *vagus ferri*.

[GILP, GILPIN, s. 1. A big, fat person; but generally applied to infants or young children.

2. A big animal, the young of any animal when large or fat, Banffs. V. GULP.]

To GILP (*g* soft), v. a. 1. To spurt, to jerk, Aberd.

2. To spill, as water from a vessel, not by oversetting it, but by putting the water in motion, *ibid.*

To GILP, v. n. 1. To be jerked, *ibid.*

My reemin nap, in cog an' cap,
Gaed *gilpin* roun' like wash,
On sic a night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 7. 3.

2. It seems used to denote what is thin or insipid; like *Shilpit*.

Lang winter nights we than cou'd tout
It swack an' sicker;
Whan now there's naething *gilps* but scout
In ilka bicker.

Ibid., p. 133.

Nor did we drink o' *gilpin* water.
But reemin nap wi' houp weel heartit,
An' dram o' whisky whan we partit.

Ibid., p. 2.

Originally the same with *Jawp, v.*, q. v. *Jalp* is indeed the pronunciation of Angus and some other northern counties.

GILP, s. Water spilled, as described above; a flash of water, *ibid.*

GILPY, GILPEY, s. 1. A young frolicsome fellow, "a roguish boy," Gl. Rams.

A *gilpy* that had seen the faught,
I wat he was nae lang,
Till he had gather'd seven or aught
Wild hempies stout and strang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

2. It is also used to denote a lively young girl, S.

"When she and I were twa *gilpies*, we little thought to hae sitten doun wi' the like o' my auld Davie Howden, or you either, Mr. Saddletree." Heart M. Lothian, i. 107.

"I mind, when I was a *gilpey* of a lassock, seeing the Duke, that was him that lost his head at London.—he wan the popinjay,—and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel, my bonnie lassie,' (these were his very words) for my horse is not very chancy." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 106.

Or may *Gilpy* be allied to Holl. *ghilpen*, pipilare, q. one who is so young that he can only chirp like a bird; or, as otherwise expressed, "scarcely out of the egg-shell?" Did we suppose a transposition of the letters, it might be traced to Isl. *glaep-az*, lascivire; *glaep-r*, facinus, also *præcipitania*; *glaepuy-r*, facinorosus.

A.-S. *gyllp-an*, to boast, q. a young braggadocio? *Gilp*, ostentation, boasting, arrogance; Isl. *gialf-r*, incondite loqui.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, GALRAVITCH, GULERAVAGE, v. n. 1. To hold a merry meeting, with noise and riot, but without doing injury to any one. It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink, S.

According to the first orthography, the term may have been formed from *Gild*, a society, a fraternity, q. v., and the v. to *ravage*, or Fr. *ravag-er*; q. the riotous meeting of a *gild* or fraternity. Could we suppose, that the proper pronunciation were *Guleravage*, it might be derived from Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, the throat, also, the stomach, conjoined with the v. already mentioned; q. to waste, to make havoc, with the maw or throat, to gormandize. *Galravitch* seems to be the pronunciation of Ayr.; but rather a deviation from that which is more general.

"At all former—banquets, it had been the custom to give vent to meickle wanton and luxurious indulgence, and to *galravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town." The Provost, p. 316.

2. To raise a tumult, or to make much noise, Roxb.

3. To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb. *Belraive*, synon.

4. In Lanarks. the term properly respects low merriment.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, s. 1. A tumult, a noisy frolic, generally denoting what takes place among young people, and conveying the idea of good-humour, S.

"Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was among them, gaffawan an' lanchan." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

2. Great disorder, Ayr.

"I hae lived to see—something like wedding doings in my family—Watty's was a walloping *galravatch* o' idiocety, and so cam o' t'." The Entail, iii. 282.

3. Confusion, conjoined with destruction; as that of a sow, &c., destroying a garden, by rooting up the plants, Roxb.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, s. 1. A forward rambling fellow, Ayr.

"But I mann tak a barlie wi' thae *gilravachers*." Ed. Mag., April, 1821, p. 151.

2. A wanton fellow, S.

"Our gracions master is auld, and was nae great *gilravager* among the queans even in his youth." Nigel, iii. 181.

3. A depredator.

"'And wha's this?' he continued,—'Some *gilravager* that ye hae listed, I dare say. He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, and a lang craig for the gibbet.'" Rob Roy, ii. 208.

GILRAVAGING, GILRAVITCHING, s. 1. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry meeting, S.; *Gilreverie* is used in the same sense, Fife. The termination of the latter suggests some connexion with *reaverie*, robbery, S.

"The elderly women—had their ploys in out-houses and bye-places, just as the witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings*." Ann. of the Par., p. 26.

2. Used to denote depredation.

"Ye had better stieck to your auld trade o' theft-foot, black-mail, spreaghs, and *gilravaging*—better stealing nowte than ruining nations." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

GILSE, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GILT, pret. v. Been, or become guilty.

—Quhat have I *gilt* to faille
My fredome in this world and my plesance?
King's Quair, ii. 7.

A.-S. *gyll-an*, reum facere; *gilt*, debitum.

GILT, s. Money. S. *gelt*.

But wishing that I might ride East,
To tret ou foot I soon would tyre;
My page allow'd me net a beast,
I wanted *gilt* to pay the hyre.
Watson's Coll., i. 12.

Thought he had *gilt* that gat hyr han',
Na *gilt*, na gear, ane herte dow wyn.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 321.

—All eur *gelt* goes up to London town,
And ne'er a farthing we see coming down.
Pennecuik's Poems, p. 15.

Shakespear, in one instance at least, which is overlooked by Dr. Johns., uses *gilt* for golden money, or perhaps for money in general. In some copies it is printed *guilt*, so as to obscure the sense.

—Henry Lord Scroop of Masham, and the third
Sir Thomas Grey Knight of Northumberland,
Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Henry V., Act II., sc. 1.

Rudd., while he derives this from Germ. *geld*, Teut. *gelt*, id. strangely apposes that these words are derived from A.-S., E. *gold*, S. *goud*, Belg. *gout*, "the species being put for the genus." But Germ. *gelt*, money, is merely an oblique use of *gelt*, payment, compensation, this being generally made in money; from *gelt-en*, A.-S. *gild-an*, to pay.

GILTING, adj. Used for *gilt*, i.e., gilded.

"Item, ane harnessing of blak velvett, with *giltting* stuthis. Item, twa harnessings of grene, reid, and quhite velvett, with *giltting* bukkilis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53.

GILTIT, adj. Gilded, S.

O. E. "*gylted*, as a vessel or any other thing is, [Fr.] doré." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 83, b.

Gylt was used in the same sense. "*Gylt* with golde. Deanratus." Prompt. Parv.

[**GILTOCKS** of **THECK**, *s. pl.* Long, low stacks of heather, built loosely in order to be thoroughly dried and made fit for *theck*, or thatch; Isl. *gil*, vallis angusta, Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

GILTY, adj. Gilded.

All thought he be the lampe and hert of heuin,
Forfeblit wox his lemand *gilty* leuin.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 15.

A.-S. *gild-an*, deaurare. While some derive *gold* from Isl. *gul*, yellow, Skinner prefers *gild-an*, solveere, and Wachter Isl. *gilde*, pretium, as the origin. The same word has both meanings in A.-S. But it is otherwise in Su.-G. and Germ.

GIMMER, GYLMYR (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A ewe that is two years old, S. *Gelt gimmer*, a barren ewe; *lam gimmer*, a young sheep, or a ewe lamb of a year old, A. Bor.

"*Gimmer*, a ewe sheep in its second year, or from the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis folouit on the fellis baytht youis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, *gylmynrs* and dilmondis, and mony herueist hog." Compl. S., p. 103.

The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the end of harvest when it is denominated a *hog*; whence the phrase, *harvest hog*: and that after being smeared the second time, an ewe-hog is denominated a *gimmer*; and a wedder-hog a *dymond*." He also marks the affinity between this word and Isl. *gimbur*, id. and *lam-gimbur*, a ewe-lamb which is one year old.

G. Andr. renders *gimbur*, agnella, as *gimlingr* signifies a male lamb of the first year; Su.-G. *gymmmer*, *gimmer*, id. Bidentem vel oviculum denotat, quae semel peperit; Ihre, vo. *Gymse*. This learned writer derives it from *gunse*, a ram, *se* being merely a termination. He expresses his surprise, that Ray should have thought that there was any affinity between this term and E. *gammer*, the usual compellation of a woman of the lower order. But Stadenius, Explic. Voc. Biblic., p. 724, has derived *gunse*, a ram, from *gumme*, a man, which is evidently the root of E. *gammer*; and Ihre himself has remarked that *gumme*, or *gumma*, in Goth., anciently signified a woman in a general sense. He also admits that *gumme* was used as a title denoting a leader. Hence perhaps it may have been transferred to the ram as the leader of the flock. As, however, *gumma* signified a woman, it is perhaps fully as probable that *gimmer* was directly formed from this, q. a female belonging to the flock.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, S.

The lads upon their lasses ca'd,
To see gin they were dress'd;
The mim-mou'd *gimmers* them misca'd;
Ye're sure they maun be press'd.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

"*Ugly gimmer*, coarse, ill-favoured woman," Gl. Shirr.

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits,
Crammin' their gabblies wi' her nicest bits;
While the gudeman out-by maun fill his crap
Frae the milk coggie, or the parritch cap.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4.

Perhaps from *gimmer*, a ewe, or as having the same origin with E. *gammer*. It may, however, be merely a vitiated pron. of *Cummer*, q. v.

GIMP, adj. Slender, slim, small. V. GYMP.

GIMPLY, JIMPLY, adv. Scarcely, hardly, S.

GIN, *conj.* If, S. A. Bor.

Than with his speir he turn'd her owr—

O gin her face was wan?—

He turn'd her our and our again—

O gin her skin was white!

Adam o' Gordon, st. 24, 25. *Pink. Sel. Ball.*, i. 45.

"Gin is no other than the participle *given*, *g'en*, *g'n.*"
Divers. Purl. I. 155.

This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, *vo. Gif*. *Moes.-G. gan, jan*, are mentioned as signifying *if*, *Gl. Wynt. vo. And.* But I cannot discover on what authority.

GIN, *prep.* Against, in relation to time, Aberd., Ang., Ayr.; more commonly *Gen*, S.

Gin night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promis'd sae I fand the case.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—

Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

V. Johnson, *vo. Against*, sense 8; V. also GEN.

GINCH, *adj.* Corr. from *ginger-bread*.

The huxter carlins haul fu' loud,

"Come buy the gustie fairin;

Ginch bannocks sweet mak noble food

To chew wi' reestit herrin."

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

GINCH (*g* soft, *ch* soft), *s.* A small piece.

Ginchie and *ginchiek*, and *ginchikie* are diminutives; *ginchoch* is the augmentative, Banffs. Gl.

GINEOUGH, *adj.* Voracious. V. GEN-YEOUGH.

GINGE-BRED, *s.* Ginger-bread, S.

"There was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread, and *ginge-bread*." *Pitscottie*, p. 146.

This is mentioned as part of the entertainment made for James V. by the Earl of Athole in the wooden palace which he erected for his Majesty, when on a hunting excursion in the Highlands.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, *s.* A woman who sells gingerbread, S.

GINGEBREAD, GINCHBREHD, *adj.* 1. This term is used as expressive of affectation of dignity, pretentious, S. B.

"Gie's nane o' your *gingebread* airs, let's have none of your pride, foolery, or saucy behaviour." *Gl. Shirrefs*.

[2. Flimsy, with the idea of gaudiness; applied to clothes, furniture, &c., Banffs.]

Can this refer to the stiff formal figures made of gingerbread? Or should it be viewed as a vulgar commutation of this word for E. *gingerly*, used in a similar sense?

[GINGGO, *s.* 1. A confused mass.

2. Nonsense, Banffs.]

GINGICH, *s.* The name given in South-Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls.

"This rock abounds with sea-fowls,—such as the Gillemot, Coulter-neb, Puffin, &c. The chief climber

is commonly call'd *Gingich*, and this name imports a big man having strength and courage proportionable." *Martin's West. Isl.*, p. 96.

Notwithstanding this explanation, I see no word to which it might seem allied, save *Isl. gengi*, *itio*, *incessus*; *concurus ad aliquid per perpetrandum*; *Verel. Ind.*; from *geng-a*, to go.

To GINK (*g* hard), *v. n.* To titter, to laugh in a suppressed manner, Aberd.

GINK, *s.* The act of tittering, *ibid.*

This, it would seem, ought to be traced to C. B. *gwen-u*, *subridere*, *arridere*, *Davies*; to smile, to look pleasantly; *gwen*, a smile, *gwenawg*, having a smile, smiling; *Owen*. *Gink* may be merely *gwenawg* abbreviated in the lapse of ages. What gives greater probability to this etymon is, that *Ginkie*, which obviously claims affinity with this northern *v.*, signifies a giglet, S. O.; i.e., one who is habituated to laughter.

[GINK, GINKUM (*g* hard), *s.* A trick, deceit, Banffs.]

GINKER, *s.* [Prob., a trickster, schemer.]

Then must the grandson swear and swagger,

And show himself the bravest bragger,

A bon companion and a drinker,

A delicate and dainty *ginker*.

So is seen on't. These foolish jigs

Hath caus'd his worship sell his rigs.

Watson's Coll., i. 29, 30.

Being connected with *jigs*, it seems here to signify, *dancer*; Germ. *schwinck-en*, *schwenk-en*, *celeriter movere*, *circumagere*, *motitare*; *schwank*, *agilis*. The term, however, may be allied to *Jink*, *q. v.*

GINKIE, *adj.* Giddy, frolicsome, tricky, Fife; used also as a *s.* V. GYNKIE.

Then up I raise, pat on my claise,

My jupe, an' my heich heel'd shune;

An' dressit mysel like the *ginkie* gaes,

When they dance i' th' sheen o' the moon.

MS. Poem.

[GINNLE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To shake with a tremulous motion, Banffs.]

[GINNLE (*g* soft), *v. a.* To shake, so as to cause a tremulous motion; *part. pr.*, *ginnlin*; used also as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[GINNLAN, GINNLIN, *s.* 1. A shaking so as to cause a tremulous motion.

2. The noise caused by the shaking, Banffs.]

[GINNLE, *s.* 1. A tremulous motion.

2. The noise made by whatever causes the tremulous motion, Banffs.]

GINNERS, *s. pl.* The same with *Ginnles*, Galloway, *q. v.*

"*Ginners*, the gills of a fish.—He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his *ginners*." *Gall. Encycl.*

"*Ginners*, the gills of a fish, North." *Grose*.

GINNLES (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The gills of a fish, Ayr.

To GINNLE, GINLE, *v. a.* To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, Roxb., Ayr., Lanarks.; synon. *Guddle*, Clydes., *Gump*, Roxb.

"Ye—took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gann to *ginle* the chouks o' ye, whan I harl't ye out till the stenners, as wat's a beet o' lint, and lingin' your lugs like a dronkit craw, or a braxy sheep at the deein." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

GINNLIN, GINNELIN, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, *ibid.*

C. B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genohyl*, the mandible or jaw. Or shall we view it as rather allied to Isl. *ginn-a*, allicere, seducere; as those who fish in this manner, boast the influence of tickling the fish? *Gin-a*, however, signifies hiare, and *gin*, biatus.

GIO (*g* hard), *s.* A deep ravine which admits the sea, Shetl., Orkn.

By air, and by wick, and by heler and *gio*.
The Pirate, ii. 142. V. AIR, *s.*

This is the same with *Geo*, q. v.; also *Goe*.

GIOLA, *s.* "Thin, ill-curdled butter-milk," Shetl.

Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *goell*, detrimentum, damnum. It may, however, be from *giogl*, which signifies serum, *blod-giogl*, sanguis serosus; as the butter-milk in the state referred to, like blood when the serum separates from it, seems to consist of two different substances.

GIPE, *s.* A designation for one who is greedy or avaricious.

—The twa brethren in the Snipes,
Wha, though they be but greedy *gipes*,
Yet being once in Cramond
Storm-sted, and in gret miserie,
For very hunger like to die,
Did give me lodging chearfullie,
And fed me well with salmond.

Watson's Coll., i. 61.

Isl. *gypa*, vorax; item, capedo, excipulus.

GIPES, *s.* An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, Dumfr.

This has been traced to Fr. *guespe*, *guepe*, a wasp. It may be allied to Isl. *gypa*, hians rostrum. But V. GIPE.

[GIPPIC, *s.* A small knife for gutting fish, Shet.]

* GIPSEY, *s.* "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. Gl. Shirrefs.

GIPSY, *s.* A woman's cap, or *mutch*, S. plaited on the back of the head, Ang.

This designation intimates that our great-grandmothers, as well as the ladies of the present age borrowed some of their fashions from the honourable sisterhood of *Gipsies*.

GIPSEY HERRING, the name given by fishermen to the pilchard, S.

"The pilchard—is known among our fishers by the name of the *gipse y herring*; and in November 1800 it appeared in considerable numbers in the Forth, intermixed with the common herrings." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S., ii. 271.

VOL. II.

GIRD, *s.* A very short space of time, a moment. "I'll be wi' you in a *gird*;" "He'll do that in a *gird*," Loth.

This may signify, as soon as one can give a stroke; from the *s.* used in this sense.

GIRD, GIRDAN, *s.* 1. The girth of a saddle, Perth.

[2. That by which anything is bound or girt; as, *cairt-girdans*, the ropes used to bind bulky loads on a cart, Banffs.]

Su.-G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, GYRD, *s.* 1. "A hoop," Rudd. a twig bent in a circular form, S. It is also pron. *girr*, Aberd. *girth*, Gl. Shirr.

Has your wine barrels cast the *girds*,
Or is your white bread gone?

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 120.

The word, in this sense, approaches nearest to the original meaning, A.-S. *gyrd*, virga, Isl. [*gjörd*, hoop, girth, girdle]. Sw. *gere*, circulus, vasa vitilia continens; Ihre.

2. A stroke, a blow, S.

The brodyr, that the hand ax bar,
Swa saw his fadyr liand thar;
A *gyrd* rycht to the King he couth maik,
And with the ax hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629, MS.

Hence to *let gird*, to strike, to give a blow.

He *leit gird* to the grome, with greif that he had,
And claif throw the cantell of the clene schelde.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 23.

They girnit and *leit gird* with granis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

It is also used to denote the act of throwing a missile weapon.

Than Turnus, smitin full of felony,
Ane bustouns lance, with grundin hede full kene,
That lang while tait he in propir tene,
Lete gird st Pallas.—

Jacit, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 334. 12.

Yerde seems used in the same sense by Chaucer, although by Tyrwhitt and others rendered, a rod.

But sore wept she if on of hem were dede
Of if men smote it with a *yerde* smert.

Procl. Cant. T., 149.

The term has been understood in the primary sense; whereas the secondary is certainly preferable in this instance. A *smart stroke* is a more natural idea than a smart rod. It seems doubtful, if we are not to view *gerden*, as used by R. Glouc. in the same sense. V. RIG.

It is proper to mention, however, that this etymon of the word, as denoting a stroke, is rather opposed by the use of Su.-G. *gerd*, *giard*. These terms, which properly denote a work or deed, from *goer-a*, anc. *giaer-a*, facere, (S. *gar*, *ger*) also signify a stroke. *An tho at giard komi thera maellum*; quamvis plagae intercesserint; Dal. Leg. ap. Ihre. *Fullgaerd*, gravior vulneratio.

3. A trick, a stroke of policy.

Was it not cuin be sic ane fenyet *gird*
Quben Paris furth of Phryge the Troyane hird
Socht to the cieté Laches in Sparta,
And thare the dochter of Leda stal awa
The fare Helene, and to Troy tursit raith?

Doug. Virgil, 219. 22.

Gird, E. signifies a twitch, a pang; a sarcasm. This, I think, may be viewed as a metaph. sense of our term

as denoting a stroke. When Churchyard uses the phrase, "A *gird* to the flatterers and fauners of present tyme," it may signify a blow given to them. V. Worthiness of Wales, p. 21, col. In the same sense it is used by Reginald Scott. "A *girl* at the Pope for his sauciness in God's matters." Discoverie of Witchcraft, B. xi., c. 12, Marg.

But Seren., under this word, refers to Isl. *gaur*, vir insolens, *gaarungr*, ludio.

As denoting a trick, it scarcely seems to have any connexion with the sense in which the E. word is used. Rudd. thinks that it is "metaph. taken from a *gird* or hoop: whence we say, a *souple trick*, and to go about one, i. e., deceive or beguile." But this is very much strained.

It may rather be traced to Su.-G. *goer-a*, facere, as signifying incantare. Thus *utgiord* denotes the evil arts of necromancers; Isl. *giaerningar*, pl. malac artes, magia.

GIRDER, a cooper.

To GIRD, GYRD, *v. a. and n.* 1. To strike, to thrust, to pierce; generally used with the prep. *throw*, either prefixed or affixed.

—This Catillus stalwart schaft of tre
Throw girdis baith his braid schulderis banis.
Doug. Virgûl, 387. 23.

Hypanis eik, and Dymas als alsua,
War by thar fallowis *throw gird* bayth tua.
Conficci a sociis. *Ibid.*, 53. 21.

Gird throw, pierced.
Out throw the scheild platit wyth stele in hy,
Duschit the dynt, and throw the corslettis glydis,
Gird throw the coist persing baith the sydis.
Ibid., 327. 40.

Girde, O. E. is used in the same sense.
Girde off Gyles head, and let him go no further.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 11, a.

—To thise cherles two he gan to preye
To slen him, and to *girden* of his hed.
Chaucer, Monkes T., v. 14464.

—*Through-girt* with many a wound—
—His entrails with a lance *through-girded* quite.
Tottel's Collect, Songs and Sonnets, 1559.
Warton's Hist. E. P., iii. 53.

The primary sense is evidently to strike; that of *piercing* being expressed by the aid of a prep. Teut. *gord-en*, signifies, caedere loris; from *gord*, vinoulum, lorum. But *gord* seems to be merely *gheerde*, virga, a little transformed; especially as *gord-en* also signifies to gird. Now, *twigs* are the first *thongs* or *fetters* known in a simple state of society. Indeed, *gird*, a twig, gives the origin of the *v. gird*, to bind round, in all the forms it has assumed in the Goth. languages. For a twig or rod, formed like a hoop, would naturally be used as the first girdle.

2. To move with expedition and force, to dash, to drive.

With that come *gyrdand*, in a lyug,
Crystall of Seytoun, quhen he swa
Saw the King sesyt with his fa,
And to Philip sic rout he raucht,—
He gert hym galay dislyly.

Barbour, ii. 417, MS.

"Piercing up," Pink.

With that come *girdand* in greif ane wound grym
Sire.
With stout contenance and sture he stude thame
befome.
Gawan and Gol., i. 7.

[3. With prep. *at*, *aff.*: to do any kind of work with energy and speed.]

They hunt about from house to house,—
Still *girding* at the barley-juice,
And oft get drunk.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 42.

This word vulgarly denotes a steadfast adherence to any act or course; whether from the idea of *girding*, as used E. or binding fast, seems uncertain.

[4. To beat severely, to punish.]

[5. To break wind *a posteriore* with force, Banffs.]

GIRDLE, *s.* "A circular plate of malleable or cast-iron, for toasting cakes over the fire," S.

"Your bread's bak'd you may lay by the *girdle*," S. Prov.; "Spoken, either directly [sincerely], or ironically to them who have had great promises made them." Kelly, p. 368.

It is indeed commonly said of him who has actually got a fortune left to him, or is in the fair way of making one, "His bread's baken."

—"The Scots in general are attached to—their oatmeal bread; which is presented at every table in thin triangular cakes, baked upon a plate of iron, called a *girdle*, and these many of the natives, even in the higher ranks of life, prefer to wheaten bread, which they have here in perfection." Smollet's H. Clinker.

"The Bailie—had all this while shifted from one foot to another with great impatience, 'like a hen,' as he afterwards said, 'upon a het *girdle*.'" Waverley, iii. 351.

This Prov. is very common in S. It is applied to one who is in a state of great uneasiness and restlessless.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which *girdles* hot bakes,
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. II. p. 8.

"From this, it seems probable, the Scottish army had little armour. They carried but a small portion of provisions to the field. A little oatmeal was all, and a *girdle* to prepare their cake." Dalrymple's Fragments, p. 13.

Sibb. mentions Fr. *gredill-er*, to scorch, to broil. But it properly signifies to curl, crisp, or crumple with heat; Cotgr. With more propriety he refers to Su.-G. For the shovel, on which bread is put for being baked in an oven, is called *grissel*. This, Ihre conjectures, had been originally *grædsel*, from *grædd-a*, to bake; which *v.* certainly gives the origin of our *girdle*. E. *grid-iron* seems to acknowledge the same source; although Junius derives it from Fr. *gril*, q. *gril-iron*, and Lye from A.-S. *grindle*, a rail, from Isl. *grind*, id.

GIRDLE. *Spæing by the Girdle*, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen any thing that is missing.

The *girdle*, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red hot. Then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it; with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial.

There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a vestige of the ancient ordeal by fire. The danger arising from the secreted red-hot *girdle*, nearly resembles that of the *Ferrum candens*, which consisted in

carrying in one's naked hand a burning iron, as a proof of innocence. V. *Ferrum Candens*, Du Cange. This had often the form of a plate, hence denominated *Lamina candens*. V. *Delrii Disquis. Magic. L. iv.*, p. 234, 235. Instead of this, the *girdle*, consisting of a plate of iron, and being always at hand, had been substituted by the vulgar.

One might almost suppose that this species of ordeal had been a remnant of that mode of torture inflicted on criminals by the ancient Romans, in laying burning plates of metal on them; to which barbarous custom Cicero alludes in the phrase, *Laminas candentes admoveere*.

GIRDSTING, GYRCHTSTING, GYRTHISTING, GRIDSTING, s. Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop.

"*Girdstings* the hundreth contening sex score—xls." Rates, A. 1611, 2, i. a.

"The balyes charygt Robert Stewart pay Archd. Stewart, &c., iij lb. for I.M. *gyrchstingis*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1534, V. 16, p. 523.

"Three hundreth *gyrthstingis*." *Ibid.*, p. 656.

"Ane thousand half *girdstingis* & vi^r hail *gridstingis*." *Ibid.*, V. 19.

If I am not misinformed, the rods of which hoops are made are still called *stings*, Perth.

[**GIRESTA, s.** A strip of grass between ridges of corn, Shet. V. **GERBICK.**]

To GIRG, JIRG, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. *Girgand*, part. pr.

Ne eels thay not apoun the *girgand* wanyis
The greit aikis to tars away attanis.

Doug. Virgil, 365. 17.

Vox ex sono efficta, Rudd. But V. **CHIRK**.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. *jerke*.

"Now must he runne into ruine: Let mee giue him a *girke* with my rodde;" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1216.

Lye (Jun. Etym.) derives the E. word from A.-S. *geracc-an*, corrigere; Seren. from Isl. *hreck-ia*, pulsare, or *jarke*, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women.

"Item, 1 stone of wool 7 marks, 2 coats, 2 shirts, 3 *girkiensets*, 2 playds, 2 pair drawers worth 14 lb. 13s. 4d." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 32.

Apparently q. *jerkinets*, a dimin: from E. *jerkin*, or jacket. The origin seems to be Belg. *jurk, jurkie*, or frock. This is probably the same with *serkinet*, p. 114; "Ane linen *serkinet*." V. **JIRKINET**.

To GIRLE, GIRREL, v. n. 1. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit; Peeblesshire.

2. To tingle, to thrill, Selkirks., Roxb.

3. To thrill with horror, *ibid.*

"Its no deth it feers me, but the after-kum garis my hert *girle*." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 64.

4. To shudder, to shiver; synon. *Groose*, *ibid.*

"But, oh! alak! and waes me! what's to come on's? Ye hao gart a' my flesh *girrel*, John; to think that ever my gudeman sude hao been made a mither!" Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 336.

Su.-G. *kriek-en* signifies to creep; *grill-en*, to shiver. *Hy grill'er van*, he abhors it; Sewel. V. **GRILL, v.**

GIRLSS, s. A young salmon. V. **GRILSE**.

"In the actiouno—tuehing the soume of ix barrellis of salmond & a barrell of *girlla* yerly," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 345.

To GIRN, v. n. 1. To grin, S. *Girmand*, part. pr.; *dentibus infrendens*.

He vnabait about on euery syde
Behaldis, *girmand* ful of *propir* tensa.

Doug. Virgil, 345. 10.

"It is mickle that makes a taylor laugh; but sowters *girns* ay," S. Prov.; "a ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stitche grin with the fores of drawing through the thread." Kelly, p. 212.

2. To be crabbed or peevish, to snarl, S.

What sugar'd words frae wooers lips can fa',
But *girning* marriage comes and ends them a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 128.

Ye sages tell! was man e'er made
To dreë this hatefu' sluggard trade!
Steekit frae Nature's beauties a',
That daily on his presence ca';
At him to *girn*, and whinge, and pine
For fav'rite dishes, fav'rite wine.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

3. To whine and cry, from ill-humour, or fretfulness in consequence of disappointment; applied to children, S. *To girn and greet*, to conjoin peevish complaints with tears; in this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children, S.

Thay lay into thae flammis fleiting,
With cairfull cryis, *girning* and *greeting*.

Lindsay's Dreme, Chalm. i. 199.

4. To gape; applied to any piece of dress, which is made so tight, that, when it is laced or buttoned, the under-garment is seen through the chinks, S.

Johnson mentions *girn* as still used in S. as a corr. of *grim*. This is probable, as the cognate terms are most nearly allied to *grim*; A.-S. *gremian*, Su.-G. *grim-a*, Isl. *grenia*, Dan. *grime*, Belg. *grinn-en*. *Ihre* derives the word from *grenia*, id. videre, because one in the act of grinning draws down the mouth, and separates the lips. In Isl. he adds, "the mouth of man, when distorted, and the snout of some animals, is denominated *grann*, Fr. *grion*, S. *grunyie*."

As used in sense 2, it may however be allied to Moes-G. *gaern-an*, desiderare, Isl. *girn-ast*, concupisecere, whence *girnd*, desire, anger; Verel. A child is often said to *girn*, when it becomes peevish from earnest desire of any object, or fretfully importunate, S. But it is favourable to the other etymon, that, as Wachter observes, Belg. *gryn-en* signifies to weep, and is especially used with respect to children.

GIRN, s. A grin, a distortion of the countenance; a cry of pain or peevishness.

GIRN-AGAIN, s. A peevish ill-humoured person, Clydes.

From *Girn*, to grin, q. one who still returns to his grinning, as a token of his ill-humour.

GIRNIE, adj. 1. Peevish, S. B. V. **GIRN, v.**

[2. As a s. One who is given to crying, whining, or fretting, S.]

GIRNIGO, GIRNIGAE, s. A contemptuous designation for a peevish person, S.

Auld *Girnigae* o' Cragend's dead.

V. GIRN, v. *Gl. Compl. S.*, p. 318.

GIRNIGO-GIBBIE, s. Of the same sense with *Girnigo*, S. [In Banffs. called *Girnigo-Gash*.]

Picken, however, confines it to a child.

"*Girnigo-gibbie*, a fretful, ill-humoured child;" *Gl.*

GIRNING, GYRNING, s. Grinning; crying, complaining.

*Sic gyrring, graunyng; and sa gret
A noyis; as thai gan othyr beir.*

Barbour, xiii. 157, MS.

GIRNING, GYRNING, adj. 1. Grinning, S.

2. Crabbed, ill-tempered, S.

"The cappernoity, old *gyrring* alewife may wait long enough or I forward it." *St. Ronan*, iii. 119.

Gyrrin' Gyte, an ill-natured, peevish child, S. B.

GIRN, GYRNE, s. 1. A snare, a gin composed of wire or hair, with a running noose; used to catch hares, &c., or birds.

"He commandit that na haris be——tane be nettis or *gyrris*, becaus haris wer oftymes murdris be sic maner but ony game." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. 5, c. 11.

"Sanct Paul sais thus;—Thai that will be riche, fallis into temptatioun, and in the *gyrne* of the deuil." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, Fol. 61, b.

2. A snare of any kind, metaph.

Impos'd on by lang-nebit jugglers,—
Wha set their gowden *gyrris* sae wylie,
Tho ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.

Ransay's Poems, i. 330.

Foorth of his *gyrne* therefore come out.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 31.

A.-S. *gyren, gynn, gryn*, Isl. *gyrne*, id. These words seem derived from those denoting *yarn*, or thread, this being the substance of which nets and snares are made. Although in A.-S. thread is called *gyrn*; yet Germ. *gyrn*, and Teut. *gyren*, equally denote thread, and a gin or snare. Su.-G. *gyrn*, in like manner, signifies thread, and a net. Wachter unnaturally derives *gyrn*, thread, from *gyrn*, a snare.

IN THE GIRN. Secured, S. B. *Gl. Shirrefs*.

To GIRN, v. n. 1. To catch by means of a *gyrn*. Thus hares, rabbits, &c., are taken in S.

2. To catch trouts by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails; then they are thrown out with a jerk, West of S.

GIRN, s. An issue by means of a cord, a tent put into a wound, a set on, Border.

Isl. *gyrne*, chorda. This seems radically the same with the preceding word.

GIRNALL, GIRNELL, GRAINEL, s. 1. A granary, S.

"The Bischopis *Girnell* was kept the first nicht be the laubour of Johne Knox, quho by exhortatioun removed suche as wald violentlie have maid irruptioun." *Knox*, p. 145.

Hence, *gyrnal ryver*, the robber of a granary, *Evergreen*, ii. 60, st. 25.

"The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *gyrnels*, induring the time of the siege." *Pitscottie*, p. 5. V. also *Acts Ja. II.*, 1452, c. 38. *Murray*.

Their sick and old at home to keep the skore,
And oner *grainels* great they take the charge.

Hulson's Judith, p. 13.

It is also written *garnell*.

—"And if the poor labourers be not able for povertie to deliuer the bolls, he shall take no higher prices than is appointed, nor put up in the *garnell*, where he may have the prices befor appointed." *Gen. Assembly*, A. 1567, *Keith's Hist.*, 589.

Shaw gives *gyrneal* as a Gael. word used in the same sense.

2. A large chest for holding meal, S.; q. a small granary.

Sibb. views this as a corr. of *granary*; rather of Fr. *grenier*, id.

To GIRNALL, GIRNELL, v. a. To store up in granaries, S.

"*Gyrnalling* of victualis forbidden." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1452, c. 38, *Tit. Skene*.

—"If any want were, there was victual *gyrnalled* in store, to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering." *Spalding*, ii. 167.

GIRNOT, s. The gray Gurnard; vulgarly *garnet*, Loth. *Trigla triglandus*, Linn.

"Great shoals of various kinds of fish surround all the coasts of the parish; such, as herring, cod, ling, mackerel, codling, seth, *gyrnot*, rock-fish, or sca-parch, &c." *P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 175.

GIRR, s. A hoop, S.; the same with *Gird*.

"*Rowing gyrrs* (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

To play at the *gyrr*, to play at Trundle-hoop, S.

GIRAN, s. A small boil, Dumfr. V. **GURAN**.

GIRREBBAGE, s. An uproar; a corr. pron. of *Gilravage*, q. v.

To GIRREL, v. n. To thrill, &c. V. **GIRLE**.

GIRS, s. Grass. V. **GIRSS**.

GIRSILL, s. A salmon not fully grown; the same word written *grilse*.

"For the multiplicatioun of fishe, salmound, *gyrsillis*, and trowtis, &c.—it is auisit," &c. *Acts Ja. III.*, 1469, c. 45. *Edit. 1566*, c. 37. *Murray*. V. **GRILSE**.

GIRSKAIVIE, adj. Hairbrained, Mearns.

This might be traced to Isl. *gyrr*, factus, or as signifying perfectius, clarius, and *skef, skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus; q. placed awry, or completely so. V. **SKAIVIE**.

GIRSLE, GIRSSILL, s. A gristle or cartilaginous substance, S.

"Gif thay happin to be convicted, to be adjudged to be scourgit and burnt throw the *gyrsill* of the ryche eare with ane het ire of the compass of ane inche about." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1574, *Ed. 1814*, p. 87.

This act regards "strang and ydill beggaris."

GIRSLIE, *adj.* Gristly, S.

—His *girsle* nose was crashin
Wi' thumps that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of *Frost*, *s.* A slight frost, a thin scurf of frost, S.

Not, as might seem at first view, from *Girsle*, mentioned above, but from Fr. *gresillé*, "covered, or hoare, with reeme;" Cotgr., i.e. hoar-frost.

GIRSS, **GIRS**, *s.* Grass.

This is the pron. of Angus.

—Nane but meadow *girs* was mawn,
An' nane but hamit linjet sawn.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

It appears that the phrase, *on the girs*, had been anciently used in S. to characterise a certain season of the year, in contradistinction from another—designed, *on the corne*.

"It is thoct expedient—for the eneres of justice & tranquillitie in the realme, that our souerain lord caus his Justice airis to be haldin vniuersaly in al partis of his realme, twys in the yere, anys *on the girs*, and anys *on the corne*, vnto the tym that the realme wer brocht to gude rewle." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

This seems equivalent to "once in spring, and once in autumn." The former may perhaps signify the time of hay-making. V. also Acts Ja. IV., 1491, *ibid.* p. 225.

To **GIRSE**, **GIRSS**, *v. a.* [1. To pasture, to send to grass.]

2. Metaph., to turn out of office before the usual and regular period of retiring; not to re-elect, though it be legal, customary, and expected, S. B. V. **GERSS**, *v.*

GIRSE-FOUK, formerly the same with *Cottar-fouk*, S. B.

GIRSE-GAW'D, *adj.* *Girs-gaw'd taes*, a phrase applied to *toes* which are *galled* or chopped by walking barefoot among *grass* that has been recently mown, S.

"*Girse-gaw'd*, cut by grass. Those who run barefoot, as herds do, know well what these cuts are." Gall. Encycl.

GIRSE-MAN, *s.* Formerly synon. with *Cottar-man*, Aberd. V. **GERSS-MAN**.

[**GIRSE-STRAE**, *s.* Hay, Shet.]

[**GIRSIE**, *adj.* Mixed with grass; applied to cereal crops, Banffs.]

GIRSING, **GIRSIN**, **GIRSAN**, *s.* Pasturage. *Ffealing and girsing*. 1. The place for cutting *feals* or *turfs*, and for grazing cattle.

"The *ffealing and girsing* of Aldinalbanagh, and the hill Rinhie, wer appoynted to be the marches betuein Southerland and Strathnaver, at that part of the cuntry." Gordon's *Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 344.

2. The privilege of grazing in a particular place.

"Sir Robert gave vnto John Robsone some lands about Dounrobin, with the *girsin* of Badinlogh." *Ibid.*, p. 351. V. **GERSS**.

[**GIRST**, *adj.* Fed on grass, Banffs.]

GIRST, *s.* The grain which one is bound to have ground at a mill to which one is *thirled*, Roxb. E. *girst*.

"Item, aw to pay to the *girst* of the said myle." Reg. Brechin, Fol. 33, b.

GIRT, *adj.* Great, large, Ayrs., Renfr., Lanarks.

"I hope to defend myself by *girt* authorities.—I see gentlemen of *girt* worth among the C——s my accusers." Speech for D—sse of Anistown, p. 5, 6.

Now *girt* an' sma' may him lament;
To his lang hame auld Harry's sent.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 118.

I glowr't a while wi' *girt* conceit, &c.

Ibid., p. 125.

GIRT, *pret. v.* Made; also, *gert*.

"*Girt* it ground," caused it to take root. Houlate, iii. 20.

GIRTEN, *s.* A garter.

Thair *girtens* wer of gold bestreik;
Thair legs were thairwith foreist eik.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 12. V. **GARTEN**.

GIRTH, **GYRTH**, **GIRTHOL**, *s.* 1. Protection; in a general sense.

Wallas ratornd, sa soodeynly him saw;
Out at a syde full fast till him he yied;
He gat no *gyrth* for all his burnyst weid,
With ire him straik on his gorgeat off steill;
The trensand blaid to persyt euiry deill
Throu plaitt and stuff, mycht nocht agayn it stand.
Wallace, iv. 660, MS.

i.e., "His armour proved no defence."

Few men or nain would give him *girth*.

Penny's Truth's Travel's Pennecuik, p. 85.

2. A sanctuary, an asylum.

"He sall make securitie to the Schiref, ament that crime, before he pas furth of the immunitie, or *girth*, to the quhilk he did fle." Stat. Rob. II., c. 9.

He myslyd thair gretly but wer,
That gave na *gyrth* to the awter.

Barbour, ii. 44, MS.

——— At the portis or cloister of Juno,
Than al bot waist, thoct it was *girth* stude tho
Phoenix and dure Ulixes, wardenis tway,
For to obserue and keep the spreith or pray.

Doug. Virgil, 64. 10.

Corresponding to Junonis *asyle* in the original.

Skene derives *girth* from A.-S. *geard*, Rudd. from *girth*, an inclosure; Sibb. with more propriety from A.-S. *girth*, peace.

Isl. *grith*, *grid* is used, in the Edda, in the sense of *gratia*, *securitas*. *Gridastadur* exactly corresponds to our *girth*; *Loca pace constituta, asyla*, *Templi et refugii loca*; from *grid*, a truce, a covenant; *induciae*, *foedus*, *pax temporis destinata et data*; and *stadt*, a place; G. Andr., p. 97. *Hofa grid*, *jus asyli in templis*; Verel. Ind.

Su.-G. *grid*, *pax*, *incolumitas*. Ihre supposes that *grid* and *frid*, corresponding to Alem. *grith* and *frith*, were originally the same word. This appears not improbable, as *gawairthi*, the Moes-G. synonyme, assumes a sort of intermediate form; which, *w* being sunk, would be pronounced as *gairthi*, or *ga* being thrown away, as *vairthi*, *fairthi*, or *frith*, *w* and *f* being frequently interchanged.

It is written *grith* by Rymer.

When Edw. III. proposed an invasion of Scotland, "all persons," as Lord Hailes observes, "who on account of felony had taken refuge in sanctuaries, were pardoned by royal proclamation, under condition of serving at their own charges, in the army of Baliol. They are denominated *Grith-men*, i.e., *Girth-men*. Foedera, V. 328." Annals, ii. 210, 211. N.

3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas, and at certain other times.

"Ilke Lord may tine his court of law, twelfe moneths and ane day. And gif he holds his court in time defened of [prohibited by] law, that is to witt, fra *Yule girth* be cried, quhill after the law dayes, or within the time of Harvest, or then before the thrie schireff courts, or mutes." Baron Courts, c. 26. This is expl. in the parallel passage, Quon. Attach., c. 9, "after the *King's peace* publickly proclaimed—before Yule, or in Harvest," &c.

Thus it appears, that from the traditional veneration paid to this season from time immemorial, no criminal during its continuance, might be prosecuted or punished.

The same privilege is thus expressed by Balfour.

"He quha hes powar to hald court may tyme and foirfault the samin for the space of yeir and day, gif he haldis the court in time forbiddin and defendit be the law, that is to say, fra *Yule girth* be proclamit, quhill efter the halie dayis, viz. fra the sevint day befor *Yule* unto *uphalie day*." Balfour's Pract., p. 279.

This time, being viewed as *halie*, carried with it the privilege of protection from prosecution in a court of law. The first day succeeding this privileged season seems to have been denominated *uphalie day*, because the holidays were then *up* or terminated; as we say, *The court is up*, i.e., it does not now sit.

4. Used metaph., in the sense of sanctuary, or privilege,

Than suld I worth red for schame,
And wyn, til succoure me fra blame,
The *Gyrth* of excusatyowne,
Gud will pretendand for resowne.

Wyntown, vii. Prol. 27.

Perhaps *girthol*, mentioned by Skene, (Verb. Sign.) is merely *Yule girth* inverted.

5. *Girth* has also been explained as denoting the circle of stones which environed the ancient places of judgment.

"In the South of Scotland, where the religious circles are denominated *Kills* or *Temples*, the judicial circles are denominated *Girths*. These *Girths* are numerous, such as *Auld Girth*, *Apple Girth*, *Tunder Girth*, *Girthon*, *Girthhead*, &c., &c. In the Hebrides, these *Girths* are still more numerous, and the tradition respecting them is, that people resorted to them for justice, and that they served nearly the same purpose among the Celts, that the cities of refuge did among the Jews." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 313.

This ingenious writer endeavours, after Toland, to prove that where there was a circle of stones used by the Druids as a place of worship, there was commonly another circle appropriated to judicial procedure. In the passage given above, however, he has towards the close assigned to the judicial circles, latterly, the use, or rather the abuse, of places of religion, in being made *sanctuaries* for criminals of every description. Now, whatever may be supposed as to the Celts, the privilege referred to, in posterior ages, still originated from the *sanctity* of these places as being properly devoted to acts of religion.

I hesitate greatly whether *Girth*, as occurring in the compound words mentioned above, can be viewed as

the same with *Girth*, a sanctuary. It seems rather a corr. of *Garth*; and the proper orthography is *Apple-garth*, *Tunder-garth*, &c., from A.-S. *geard*, sepimentum, Su.-G. *gard*, *gord*, id., also, *area clausa*, *arx*, &c.

The Icelanders had also their privileged seasons; as *Varfrid*, *Justitium*, vel *cessatio a litibus forensibus vernali tempore ne a labore rustici avocentur*. Verel. Ind. The same learned writer, besides *Jula-fridr* *Disatings fridr*, and *Ledung fridr*, mentions *Anfridr*, *tempus faeniseccii et messis*; from *ann*, a term denoting rustic labour in general; *Cura rustica*, *arationes*, *sationes*, *faeniseccii*, *messis*; *ann-a*, *metere*, *opus rusticum facere*. V. Verel. vo. *Fridr* and *Annfridr*.

Su.-G. *frid*, already mentioned as equivalent to *grid*, *girth*, is used in the Laws of Upland in the very same connexion as *girth*, in the passage last quoted; to denote a legal protection against appearing in judgment at certain times. The *Yule girth* in Sweden is called *Jula fridher*; that during spring, *Var fridher*; *Ledungs fridher*, *feriae expeditionis militaris*. Another season of the same kind is denominated *Disathing fridher*, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This had its name from *Disablot*, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the goddesses worshipped by the Goths; from *Disa*, a goddess. V. Ihre, vo. *Frid*, *Disa*. G. Andr. indeed expl. *Isl. Dys*, as corresponding to the Roman goddess *Ops*.

GIRTHHOLL, *s.* A sanctuary; (synon. with *Girth*,) a term still retained in Ayr.

"*Girtholl*, *Girth*, *sanctuarie*, in Latine, *asylum*." Skene, De Verb. Sign. in vo.

* GIRTH, *s.* The band of a saddle, E.

To SLIP the GIRTHS, to "tumble down, like a pack-horse's burden, when the girths give way;" Gl. Antiq., South of S.

GIRTHSTING, *s.* V. GIRDSTING.

[GIRTLE, *s.* 1. A small quantity of any liquid or fluid; as, "She got but a *girtle o' milk frae the coo*," Banffs.

2. A small quantity of any thing; as, "He gets his bits o' bawbees in *girtles*," *ibid.*]

[To GIRTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To pour in small quantities, Banffs.

2. With prep. *out* or *out our*; to spill in small quantities, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *up*; to throw up, to spill, to splash, *ibid.*

4. With prep. *at*; to use constantly, but in small quantities, *ibid.*]

[GIRTLIN, GIRTLAN, *part. pr.*, used also as a *s.* in each sense of the *verb*, q. v.]

GIRZY, the familiar corr. of the name *Grizel*, from *Grizelda*. V. *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow*.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, *s.* A hand-axe, a bill.

"He quha hes les nor fourtie schilling land, sall haue ane hand axe (*gyssarum*, Lat. Ed.) ane bow, and arrowes." Stat. Will., c. 23, § 4.

Du Cange thinks that this ought to be read *gysarm*.

—In thare hand withhaldand euery knyecht
Twa jawilling speris, or than *gissarne* stauis.
Doug. Virgil, 267. 17.

The same word seems to have been corrupted to *Githern*.

Rest from Troianis in the bargane, bare thay,
Baith helmes, hors, scheildis and vther gere,
Swerdis, *githernis*, and mony stalwart spere.
Ibid., 461. 26.

Ensesque et tela ferentes; *Maffei*.

Fr. *guisarme*, id.; although *guysarme*, is improperly rendered, espece de sahre, ou d'epée, Gl. Romm. de la Rose. It seems merely a corruption of Lat. *gesum*, by which Du Cange renders it, *Gesa*, a *gero*, is, genus armorum quod Gallicae dicitur *Gisarma*; Joan. de Janua, *ibid.* *Gesum*, asta, [hasta] Jaculum; Isidor.

GITE, *s.* A gown.

His garmond and his *gite* ful gay of graie,
His widret wede fre him the winde out wore.
Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 162.

Chaucer. id.

Perhaps radically the samo with weed; Alem. *giuatt*.

GITHERNIS, *Doug. Virgil*, 461. 26. V. **GISSARME**.

GITIE, *adj.* Shining as an agate.

Vpon thair forebrows they did beir—
Pendants and careants shining cleir,
With plumages of *gitie* sparks.

V. GATE, GET. *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 10.

GITTER, *s.* Mire, Dumfr. V. **GUTTER**.

[**GIURDACK**, *s.* Something valuable; "to get a *giurdack*," to get a prize, Shet.]

[**GIVAMILD**, *v. a.* To give freely, to give without condition, Shet. Dan. *gavmild*, Isl. *giafmildr*, generous, open-handed.]

* To **GIVE**, *v. n.* To yield, to give way; as, "the frost *gives*," a phrase expressive of a change in the morning, from frost to open weather, S.; *synon.* *To gae again*.

GIZZ, *s.* Face, countenance; a cant term, Aberd.

— Something, twiesh him an' the sky,
Set up a frightfu' *gizz*;
An' wha was this but daft Jean Carr,
Wi' twa lang scrogs o' wattle!

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Douce wfe, quoth I, what means the fizz,
That ye shaw sic a frightful *gizz*? &c.

Ibid., p. 107.

To **GIZZEN**, *v. n.* To become dried; to become leaky through drought. V. **GEYZE**.

GIZZEN, **GIZZENED** (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. *To gang gizzen*, to break out into chinks from want of moisture; a term applied to casks, &c., S. B.

2. Figuratively transferred to toppers, when drink is withheld.

Ne'er lat's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,
Wi' dronthy tusk.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134. V. **GEISEN**.

GIZZEN, *s.* Childbed. V. **JIZZEN-BED**.

[**GLAAB** (the), *s.* Any object on a hill defined against the sky, Shet.]

[**GLAAN**, *s.* A whetstone, the stone used for sharpening a dull hook, Shet. Isl. *glæhein*, id.]

To **GLABBER**, **GLEBBER**, *v. n.* 1. To speak indistinctly; as children who have not learned to articulate with propriety, S.

"*Gleboring*, talking carelessly." Gall. Encycl. "a *glebberin'* fule."

2. To chatter, to talk idly, Roxb., Dumfr.

Gael. *gliobher-am*, to chatter.

Teut. *klapper-en*, *klepper-en*, crepitare; *klepper-tanden*, crepitare dentibus. Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler; Shaw.

GLACK, *s.* 1. A defile between mountains or hills, Perth. Ang. It denotes a more extensive hollow than the word *Sware*.

Whan words he found, their elritch sound

Was like the Norlan blast,

Frae yon deep *glack* at Catla's back,

That skeeps the dark-brown waste.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 359.

2. "A ravine in a mountain," Gl. Pop. Ball.

—The wolf wow'd hideous on the hill,

Yewlin' frae *glack* to brae.

Jamieson's Pop. Ball., i. 234.

3. An opening in a wood, where the wind, being confined on both sides, comes with force, as through a funnel, Perth.

4. "The part of a tree where a bough branches out," Gl. Pop. Ball. Also, "the part of the hand between the thumb and fingers," *ibid.*

That is the spreading branch that used to shade us,

As we were courting, frae the sun and rain;

And that's the braid wide *glack* we used to sit on.

Donald and Flora, p. 155.

The ingenious Editor of these Ballads derives it from Gael. *glaca'*, to lay hold of. This may indeed be the origin of the term as used in relation to the hand; but in the other senses, in the first three at least, it is evidently from Gael. *glac*, a narrow glen, *glaic*, a defile. As denoting the hand, it seems the same with the following word.

In Gael. it strictly denotes the hollow "of a glen." To this it has been transferred from the hand, of which it also denotes the hollow, when it is held in a crooked form, the thumb being at some distance from the fingers.

GLACK, *s.* 1. A handful, or small portion of any thing, Ang.

And Nory at it did for blythness fidge,
Taks frae her pouch a *glack* of bread and cheese,
And unto Lindy with a smirtle gees.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

2. As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand, before it be laid down in order to be bound, Ang.

3. A snatch, a little food taken hastily, Ang.

Gael. *glaic*, a handful, Shaw; Ir. *lan glaiice*, id. *Glac*, the hand, Lhnyd.

To **GLACK** *one's mitten*. To put money into one's hand, as a gift, or as a bribe, S. B.

"I hae been sae eident writing journals that I hae been quite forfoughten wi' them; but [ne'er] ane has *glacked* my *mitten* for as sair as I hae been niddered wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.

This may be allied to A.-S. *ge-laec-an*, to lay hold of; but rather, I suspect, to the *s.* last mentioned; Ir. Gael. *glac-am*, to take, to receive.

***GLAD**, **GLAID**, **GLADE**, **GLID**, *adj.* 1. Smooth, easy in motion. "Spoken of doors, bolts, &c. that go smoothly," Rudd.

2. Slippery; *glid ice*, S. B.

3. It is sometimes metaph. applied, to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery, S. B.

A.-S. *glid*, Belg. *glad*, Su.-G. *glat*, lubricus; *glatte is*, *glid ice*, S.

* [GLAD, GLAID, *v. a.* To gladden, Gl. Lyndsay, Laing's Ed.]

[GLADER, *s.* A gladdener, *ibid.*]

[GLADSCHIP, GLAIDSCHIP, *s.* Gladness, joy, Barbour, viii. 253, v. 298, Skeat's Ed. A.-S. *glædsceipe*.]

[GLADSUM, *adj.* Glad, blithe, merry. Barbour, xi. 256.]

[GLADSUMLY, *adv.* Gladly. Barbour, xvi. 20.]

GLADDERIT, *part. pa.*

—Gor is his tus grym ene *gladderit* all about,
And gorgit lyk twa guttaris that wer with glar stoppit.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

"Collected;" Pink. It may indeed be a derivative from A.-S. *ge-lath-ian*, congregare. But it seems rather allied to Tent. *kladder-en*, maculare, to bedaub; or the same with *gludderit*. V. GLUDDER.

GLAFF, *s.* A sudden blast; as, "a *glaff* o' wind," a puff, a slight and sudden blast, Upp. Clydes., Loth., Border.

[GLAFTER, *s.* A burst of laughter, Shet. Ger. *klaffer*, *id.*]

[GLAFTERIT, *adj.* Vain, giddy, Shet.]

[GLAG, *s.* Noise in the throat as if of choking, Banffs.]

[To GLAG, *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat as if of choking; *part. pr.*, *glaggin*, *glaggan*; used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

[GLAGGER, *s.* A loud or frequent noise in the throat as if of choking, *ibid.*]

[GLAGGER, *v. n.* To make a loud noise in the throat as if of choking; *part. pr.*, *glaggerin*, *glaggeran*; used also as a *s.*—a continual *glagger*, *ibid.*

This form is evidently allied to *clack* and *cluck*; Dutch *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, Ger. *glucken*. It is an imitative word much like the Scot. *clocher*, q. v.]

[GLAGGY, *adj.* Soft, adhesive, Shet. Dan. *klæg*, viscous, glutinous; *synon. claggy*.]

GLAID, *s.* The kite. V. GLED.

GLAIK, GLAIKE, more commonly *pl.* GLAIKS, *s.* 1. A glance of the eye, Ayr.

2. A reflected gleam or glance in general. The reflection of the rays of light, on the roof or wall of a house, or on any other object, from a lucid body in motion. Hence, to *cast the glaiks* on one, to make the reflection to fall on one's eyes, so as to confound and dazzle, S.

Mr. Pink. having defined *gleikes*, "reflection of the sun from a mirror;" it has been observed, that "in this sense it seems only provincial;" Gl. Sibb. But it is thus used both in the North and West; and if I mistake not, generally in S. It seems, indeed, the primary signification.

Greit in the *glaiks*, gude Maister Gwiliane Gowkks;
Maist imperiyte in poetrie and prose.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

Here it is pretended that Dunbar shone only by a false and illusory lustre.

"It was a dark night, but I could see, by a *glaike* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door." The Provost, p. 157.

"It reflected down, as it were, upon themselves a *glaike* of the sunshine that shone upon us." *Ibid.*, p. 257.

3. A prism, or any thing that prodnees reflection.

In one nook stood Lochabrian axes,
And in another nook the *glaze* is.

Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 4.

4. A transient ray, a passing gleam, Ayr.

—"He has *glaiks* and gleams o' sense about him, that make me very doubtful—if I could judiciously swear that he canna deport himself wi' sufficient sagacity." The Eutail, ii. 186.

This, however, may be merely an occasional application; as the same ingenious writer uses it, in the singular, in its more common meaning.

"To me—the monthly moon's but as a *glaike* on the wall, the spring but as a butterflee that taks the wings o' the morning." *Ibid.*, iii. 79. *

5. A deception, a trick; in a general sense; used both in sing. and pl. It is especially applied to any person or thing that suddenly eludes one's grasp or sight, S.

To *Play the Glaiks* with one. To gull, to cheat.

Get I thame, thay sall beir thair pa'kis.

I se thay *plagd* with me the *glaikkis*.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 156.

To *Fling the Glaiks* in one's *een*. To deceive, to impose on one, S.

"It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find among them,—a fashion of wisdom, and a fashion of carnal learning.—glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks* in folk's *een*, wi' their pawky policy, and earthly ingine." Heart Mid Loth., i. 319, 320.

To Get the Glaik. To be gulled or cheated,

Yet routh o' honour he has got,
Even tho' he gets the *glaik*,
Fan he's sae croust that he would try
To be brave Ajax' maik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"*Glaik*, cheat;" Gl. V. FOX.

This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Bor. *gleck*, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakspeare: "I can *gleck* upon occasion;" Lamb thinks, that it has been improperly rendered *joke* or *scoff*.

The phrase, as used in this sense, is more than two centuries old.

This [thus] sylit, begylit,
They will but get the *glaikis*;
Cum they heir, thir tuo yeir,
They sall not misse their pakis.

Grange's Bullat, Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 282.

To Hunt the Glaiks. To pursue any object with perpetual disappointment.

—Through the country we did come,
We had far better staid at home.
We did nothing but *hunt the glaikis*;
For after we had got our pakis,
They took us every one as prizes,
And condemnd' us in assizes.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 55.

Yet with the *glaikis* he was ower-gane,
And in adulterie he was tane.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 317.

6. The act of jilting. To *gie the glaiks*, to jilt one, after seeming to give encouragement in love, S.

I helpit a bonnis lassie on wi' her claihts,
First wi' her stockings and then wi' her shoon:
And she gave me the *glaiks* when a' was done.

Hurd's Collection, ii. 230.

It also denotes the conduct of a male jilt.

—Ye may hand your tongue;
For lads the *glaiks* did gie ye,
In better days, when ye were young,
And shams ane now will hae ye.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

7. Used in pl. as a contemptuous appellation for a giddy and frivolous person.

His wyf had him ga hame, *Gib Glaiks*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 23. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 366.

8. Used as a term of reproach for a woman, expressive of folly or light-headedness, S.

"Och sorrow be on the *glaik*, my own heart will never warm to her;—forgive myself saying so of any honest man's child." Saxon and Gael, i. 20.

9. A bat; Loth.

The provincial use of this term is evidently borrowed from the unsteady flight of the bird thus denominated, resembling the literal *glaikis*; in consequence of which those who think to catch it are often gulled, when they seem almost certain of their prey.

10. *Glaiks*, pl. A puzzle-game, consisting in first taking a number of rings off one of a large size, and then replacing them, Roxb., Mearns.

11. A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood, which have the appearance

of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings, Roxb.

The same etymons have occurred to me as to Sibb. It may be from A.-S. *glij*, ludibrium; or Moes-G. *laik-an*, Su.-G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play, to sport. As Ulphilas uses *bi-lalk-an* in this sense, the same v. might also assume the form of *ga-laik-an*. It may, indeed, be merely Teut. *glick-en*, nitere, fulgere, rutilare.

To GLAIK, GLAIKE, v. n. To trifle with; to spend time idly or playfully, S.

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

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 9.

I wat thair wes ten thousand score
Of birds and beists maist brude:
To ken thame, or pen thame,
My wit it wes to waik;
Or yit thair, to sit thair,
On sick consaits to *glaike*.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 29.

GLAIKING, s. Folly; wantonness.

Sum takkis our littill autoritie,
And sunn our mekle, and that is *glaiking*;
In taking sould Discretioun be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 1.

GLAIKIT, GLAYKYT, GLAKYT, part. adj. 1. Unsteady, light, giddy, frolicsome, S.

"The ciuil lauis deffendis & forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil, be cause the maist part of them ar euil condicionet, & ar obedient to there apetitis and to there *glaykyt* affections." Compl. S., p. 219.

A Macaronie, proud and *glaikit*,
—A' his life, had, thowless, sneakit
Thro' clartie streets to ladies' tea-bells.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 101.

2. Foolish, rash, inconsiderate.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht,
He lewch, and said thir haltyn words on hycht;
Yon *glaykyt* Scottis can ws nocht wnderstand;
Fulys thair ar, is new cummyn off the land.

Wallace, x. 845, MS.

Quhattane ane *glaikit* fule am I,
To slay myself with melancoly,
Sen weill I ken I may nocht get hir?
Or quhat suld be the caus, and quhy,
To breke my hairt, and nocht the bettir?

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 170.

3. It is often applied to young women, when light, thoughtless, and giddy; including at least the idea of coquetry, S.

I think sic giglottis ar bot *glaikit*;
Without profite to haue sic pride,
Harland thair elaggit taillis sa syde.

Lindsay, On syde taillis, 1592, p. 308.

A spendthrift lass proves ay a *glaiket* wife,
And that maks duddie weans and mickle strife.

Morison's Poems, p. 131.

4. Stupid; synon. with *Doitit*, Roxb.**GLAIKITNESS, s.** Giddiness, levity, S.

"Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance." Reg. Dalton, iii. 171.

GLAIKRIE, GLAIKERY, s. Lightheadedness, giddiness, Perth.

"Ane change from that, quhilk keipit your vomau-kynd in al vomanlie grautie, to this that leidis the

zealous imbracearis thairof vnto al *glaikrie*." Nicol Burne, F. 189, a.

It denotes coquettish lightness, as appropriated to females, Perth's.

O! wad ye listen to a sound advice,
Ye'd quite your *glaikery*, an' at last be wise;
The lad that likes you for your duds o' braws,
Will soon detest you, and perhaps hae cause.

Duff's Poems, p. 81.

GLAIKIE, GLACKIE, *adj.* Expl. "pleasant, charming, enchanting," Ayrs.; allied perhaps to Teut. *glick-en*, nitere.

[**GLAIM, *s.*** A flame, blaze, Banffs. A.-S. *glæm*, id.]

[**TO GLAIM, *v. n.*** To burn with a bright flame, to glow, to gleam. *Part. pr. glaimin, glaiman*, used also as an *adj.*, and as a *s.*, *ibid.*

This form is closely allied to E. *gleam*, of which the formation is rather obscure. The final *m* is merely suffixed (as in *doo-m*); the Teut. base being *glo* or *gla*, put for an older base *gal*. V. Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under GLEAM.]

GLAIR-HOLE, *s.* A mire, Tweed.; from *Glaur*, q. v. *synon. Champ.*

GLAIRY-FLAIRY, *adj.* Gaudy, shewy, S. B., from the E. *v. glare*, and its *synon. flare*.

GLAIRIE-FLAIRIES, *s. plur.* Gaudy trappings of little value, and unbecoming in the wearer, Ang.

GLAISE, *s.* A *glaise o' the ingle*, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire, Selkirks.

Su.-G. *glasa*, prunæ foci igniti. V. GLOSE.

TO GLAISTER, *v. n.* V. GLASTER, *v.*

GLAISTER, *s.* A thin covering; as, of snow or ice. "There's a *glaiaster* o' ice the day." Ettr. For.; *Glister*, Berwicks.

This term is evidently the same with Isl. *glæstr*, pruina, vel nive albicans. Haldorson gives this as the secondary sense of the word primarily signifying, splendidus, politus. It is a derivative from *glæsi*, splendor, albities; whence the compound *glæsis-vellir*, campi amœni sive glaciales. The root is *glo-a*, to shine.

GLAISTERIE, *adj.* 1. A *glaiasterie* day, one on which snow falls and melts, *ibid.*

2. Mîry, Upp. Clydes.

GLAIZIE, *adj.* "Glittering, smooth as glass," glossy, S.

I've seen thee dappl't, sleek, and *glaizie*.
V. GLEIS. *Burns*, iii. 141.

GLAMACK, *s.* A grasp. V. GLAMMACH.

GLAMER, GLAMOUR, *s.* The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it

to see objects differently from what they really are. Hence, *to cast glamer o'er* one, to cause deception of sight, S.

This word is used by Dunbar; but I have not marked the passage.

And she came tripping down the stair,
And a' her maids before her;
As soon as they saw her well far'd face,
They coast the *glamer* o'er her.
Johnny Faa, Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 176.

It had much of *glamour* might
Could make a lady seem a knight;
The cobwebs on a dungeon wall
Seem tapestry in lordly hall;
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,
A sheeling seem a palace large,
And youth seem age, and age seem youth—
All was delusion, nought was truth.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iii. 10.

Here the *s.* is used as an *adj.*

See a very curious Note on the subject of *Glamour*, affixed to this beautiful Poem, p. 260-262.

The vulgar believed, (and the idea is not yet universally exploded) that a four-bladed stalk of clover was the most effectual antidote to the influence of *glamer*. To this ridiculous idea Z. Boyd refers in the following passage:—

"What euer seemeth pleasant into this world vnto the natural eye, it is but by juggling of the senses: If we haue the grace of God, this grace shall be indeede like as a *fourè nooked clauer* is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerfull meanes against the juggling of the sight." Last Battell, i. 68.

This superstition is probably as ancient as the time of the Druids. The wild trefoil, at least, as it was greatly regarded by them, still has particular virtues of a medicinal kind ascribed to it by the Highlanders, when it is culled according to the ancient rites.

"In the list of plants, must be reckoned the *seamrog*, or the wild trefoil, in great estimation of old with the Druids. It is still considered as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle: from this circumstance it has derived its name *Seimh*, in the Gaelic, signifying pacifick and soothing. When gathered it is plucked by the left hand. The person thus employed, must be silent, and never look back till the business be finished." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xii. 453, 454. N.

This is the *seamrog* or *shamrog* worn by Irishmen in their hats, as Obrien says, "by way of a *cross* on Patrick's day, in memory of this great Saint."

As amber beads are in Loth. called *glamer beads*, it has been supposed that this may point out the origin of the term in question; especially as, in an ignorant and credulous age, the electrical power of amber would be viewed as the effect of witchcraft. It was believed, indeed, that witches generally wore amber beads, because of their magical power, and for purposes of fascination.

It is, however, a strong objection to this origin, that although *glamer* be a term generally used, with respect to enchantment, this pronunciation of the word, as denoting amber, is confined to one county, and perhaps not general there.

I have sometimes thought, that this word might be from Isl. *glimbr*, splendor. It might seem to confirm this idea that, as some Philologists have observed, the Heb. word לַהֲחַת *lahhat*, used in Ex. vii. 11, to denote the enchantments of the Egyptian sorcerors, signifies secret and close conveyance, or *glistering* like the flame of a fire or sword, by means of which the eyes of men are dazzled.

[In Cleasby's Isl. Dict., under "Glámr, a poetical name of the moon," it is stated that "this word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. *glamour*, which shows that the tale of Glam was com-

mou to Scotland and Iceland." Another form is *glam-syni*, *glam-skygni*, lit. "*glam-sight*," glamour, illusion, moonshine. This derivation is much more satisfactory than the following conjecture of Jamieson.]

It may be conjectured, however, that another Isl. word has a fairer claim than any of the etymons mentioned. *Glam skygn* signifies, squint-eyed, blear-eyed, having a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, wall-eyed. From the definition given of this phrase by G. Andr., it seems highly probable that *glam* is the origin of our *glamer*. *Limus, lippus, glaucoma seu glaucomias in oculis gestans, maxime autem visu hebes et fasciatis oculis*; *Lex.*, p. 91. From the last words it would appear that, in Iceland, this disease was sometimes considered as the effect of witchcraft or enchantment.

With respect to E. *wall-eyed*, which Johns. derives from *wall* and *eye*, without giving any sense of *wall*, it may be observed that the origin is Isl. *vagl*, glaucoma; whence *vagla auga*, a cloud in the eye, nubes in oculo, albugo; G. Andr. He refers to Gr. *αγληη*, subalba cicatrix in oculis.

GLAMERIE, GLAMOURIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMMERIE, s. The same with *Glamer*; Ayr.

"It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching *glamerie* that gars fowk glam at them whare e'er they can get a claught." *Ed. Mag.*, April 1821, p. 352.

"Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, 'My Lord, this is *glammerie*.'" Sir A. Wylie, i. 256.

GLAMOUR-GIFT, s. The power of enchantment; metaph. applied to female fascination.

May be some wily lass has had the airt,
Wi' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart,
An' hauds him, wi' her *glamour-gift*, sae fell,
That, tho' he wad, he couldna break the spell.

Picken's Poems, i. 21.

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, s. Power of enchantment.

—A moment then the volume spread,
And one short spell therein he read.
It had much of *glamour might*,
Could make a lady seem a knight;
The cobwebs on a dungeon wall
Seem tapestry in lerrily hall;
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,
A sheeling seem a palace large,
And youth seem age, and age seem youth—
All was delusion, nought was truth.

Sir W. Scott's Lay Last Minstrel, C. iii. st. 10.

GLAMOURIT, part. adj. Fascinated, under a deception of vision.

All this and mair maun eam to pass,
To clear your *glamourit* sight.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 220, st. 14. V. the s.

GLAMER, s. Noise, especially that made by persons rushing into an apartment.

It occurs in the account given of the slaughter of Rizzio—

Concluding thus, on nycht they did persave him
At supper tyme, quhair he was in hir ehalmer,
Than came your King, & sum Loris with ane *glamer*,
And reft him from hir, in spyte of his nois,
Synne schot him furth, quieklic amang his fois,
Quhs stiekit him, withouttin proces moir;
Bot all this mischief eome sensyne thairfor.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 6.

One might suppose that this word were merely a corr. of Lat. *clamor*, did not several similar terms occur in other Northern dialects; as Isl. *glamr-a*, Su.-G. *glamm-a*, strepitum edere. *Wapnaglam* signifies

the noise of weapons; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihro. Isl. *glamr*, noise; *Er her mi glamur mikill*, multus hic strepitus est; "there's mekill *glamer* here." S. Isl. *glamur* also denotes joy; as Su.-G. *glamm-a* is rendered, not only *garrive*, but *laetari*. To this corresponds Gael. *glam*, noise, an outcry, a shout, *glamm-am*, to cry out; *glamaire*, a noisy silly fellow. Isl. *glamr* is beyond a doubt radically the same, gemere subitus; G. Andr., p. 91. The origin is perhaps *ghym-ia*, clamare, vehementer sonare.

GLAMROUS, adj. Noisy.

The Byschop Beik was braithly born till erd,
At the reskew thar was a *glamrous* rerd;
Or he gat wp full feill Sotheroun thair slew.

Wallace, viii. 302, MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have substituted that very useful one, *felloun*; as in edit. 1648, and 1673. V. **GLAMER**, 2.

GLAMMACH, s. 1. A snatch, an eager grasp at any thing. It generally denotes an effectual effort, Ang. Also written *Glamack*, Aberd.

The case is clear, my pouch is plackless;
That saves me frae the session's *glammack*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24.

2. A mouthful, Ang. *Glam*, *glammie*, S. A.

Gael. *glaimm*, a large mouthful, a gobbet; *glamham*, to catch at greedily; *glamm-am*, to eat voraciously, *glaimsair*, a voracious eater.

[To **GLAMMACH**, v. n. 1. To grope in the dark; *part. pr.* *glammachin*, *glammachan*, used also as a s.; *prel.* *glammacht*, Banffs.]

[2. To poke or search with the hand in a hole or any covered place, *ibid.*]

[**GLAMMACHAN**, s. The act of poking or groping in the dark or in a covered place, *ibid.*]

GLAMMIS, GLAUMS, s. pl. 1. Pinçers.

"Item, in the smidde ane irne studie, ane licht hammer, ane littil pair of *glammis* but the vvs, and ane pair of bellies [bellows] uncovertit." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 302.

2. "*Glaums*, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding." *Gall. Encycl.*

This is evidently the same with *Clams*, *id.*, q. v.

To **GLAMP**, v. n. 1. To grasp ineffectually, S. B.; [*part. pr.* *glampin*, used also as a s. in the various senses of the v., Banffs.]

But O the skair I got into the pool:
I thought my heart had couped frae its hool.
And sae I waken'd *glamping* here and there.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

2. To endeavour to lay hold of any thing beyond one's reach, S. B.

3. To strain one's self to catch at any thing.

Hence *glampit*, *part. pa.* sprained; and *glamp*, a sprain, in consequence of reaching too far, or making a hasty exertion, Ang.

This seems to be a frequentative from the v. *Glaum*; q. v. especially as in sense 1 it is synon.

4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark, Aberd., Mearns., Ang. This is used as the primary sense.

Half bauld, half fear'd, he *glampin'* raise,
An' tremblin', pat his claise on.
—But horrid pelting they did thole,
When *glampin'* i' the dark.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79, 83.

But weary fa' the faithless light,
It quickly vanish'd frae his sight,
An' left him in an eerie swither,
Glampin' round, he kendna whither.

John of Arnha', p. 25.

It has great appearance of affinity to Dan. *glams-e*, expl. by Haldorson as synonym. with Isl. *gleps-a*, *dentibus arripere*; as *glams* signifies *morsus*.

GLANCING-GLASS. A glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object. The term is metaph. applied to a minister of the gospel, who makes a great shew, without possessing solidity.

"Also a glazing *glancing-glass*, who loves to hear himself speak, and the world to notice him, affecting such unheard-of unhappy singularities, wherein he cannot propose or have the prospect of being useful or edifying," &c. Walker's Remarkable Passages, p. 95.

[**GLANNY**, *s.* A stone kept in the boat by fishermen to sharpen their knife upon, Shet. Isl. *glæhein*.]

GLANT, *pret.* Literally, shone; from *Glent*, *Glint*.

Or when the simmer *glant* wi' nature braw,—
He aft wad trystit's a' to tak a rest, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

"Smiled, looked gay," *Gl*.

GLAR, GLARE, GLAUR, s. 1. Mud, mire, slime, *S.* pron. *glaur*.

They "chasis thaym throw the watter of Dune;
quhair mony of tham ourset with silk and *glar* thairof
wer slane." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 17.

—Slidry *glar* so from the wallis went,
That of thare fete war smytin vp on loft.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 27.

Sauflie sche brocht bayth prophets and man,
And furth thame set amayde the foule *glzre*.

Ibid., 178. 16.

—Geordie—spat out
The *glaur* that adown his beard ran.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 160.

V. SHARN.

Anciently the term seems to have been nearly appropriated to the slime or viscous mud on the banks of rivers, lakes, or on the sea-shore. It is now applied to mud, without necessarily including the idea of its being viscous, *S.*

2. Any glutinous substance.

"For tua houris lang, baytht my eene greu as fast
to gyddir as thai hed bene glenit vitht *glar* or vitht
glu." Compl. S., p. 105.

This in *Gl.* is rendered "mud, mire." But from the effect, and also the connexion with *glu*, the term seems used in a more definite and restricted sense, as denoting glutinous matter; like Fr. *la glaire d'une oeuf*, the white of an egg. A.-S. *glære*, *succinum*, "*Glayre*, as *glayre* (i. e., the white) of an egg;" Sommer. *Glair* is used in the same sense, *S.*

Fr. *glaire* also in a general sense denotes a slimy soil. This, I suspect, may be radically from Su.-G.

ler, Dan. *leer*, Isl. *leir*, lutum, coenum, with *ge* prefixed, q. *ge-leir*. The word, however, has by some been deduced from Gael. *gaur*.

Isl. *klar*, gluten; Haldorson.

GLASCHAVE, *adj.*

—With greedy mynd, and *glaschave* gane;
Mell heddit lyk ane mortar-stane.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su.-G. *glupsk*, vorax; Sw. *glufs-a*, Isl. *gleyp-a*, voro, deglutio. If this be not the sense, it may be designed to convey a coarse idea, according to the general strain of this poem, from Fr. *glassouer*, a jakes.

GLASENIT, GLASENED, *pret.* Glazed, supplied with glass.

"He—maid staitlie stallis and *glasenit* mekle of all the kirk." Addic. Scot. Corn., p. 20.

"*Glasyn*, of glasse. Vitreus." Prompt. Parv. Tent. *glasen*, vitreus.

[**GLASGOW MAGISTRATE**, *s.* A red herring, *S.*]

GLASHIE, *adj.*

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring decor'd her face,
And gaue her *glashie* browes a greater grace.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Quære, *Glassy*?" Sir W. S. But if this be the meaning, we must suppose that in Hudson's time a shining brow was viewed as a beauty.

[**GLASHIE**, *s.* Part of the intestines of a cow, Shet.]

GLASHTROCH, *adj.* A term expressive of continued rain, and the concomitant dirtiness of the roads, Ayr.

GLASINWRIGHT, GLASYNWRYCHT, *s.* The old designation in *S.* for a glazier.

"And als in name and behalf of the hail cowpers,
glasinwrichtis," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 540.
"To leyr the pratyk & craft of *glasyn-wrycht*."
Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

To **GLASS-CHACK**, *v. a.* To *glass-chack* a window, to plane down the outer part of a sash, to fit it for receiving the glass, *S.*

GLASSES, *s. pl.* Spectacles for assisting the sight, *S.*

GLASSOCK, *s.* The name of a fish, Sutherland.

"In summer, *glassocks*, or *Says*, are got in great plenty." P. Edderachylis, Statist. Acc., vi. 290.

"When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills, and on the ridge of the back; and we have then a new series of names: among the Hebrides, *cuddies*; in Sutherland, *glassocks*; in Orkney, *cooths*; and in Shetland, *piltocks*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 7.

The *Say* is undoubtedly the *Scath* or Coal-fish. Perhaps from Gael. *glas*, grey, as expressing its colour. In C. B. it is called *Chivetlyn glas*; Penn. Zool., iii. 348. Gael. *glaisain* is expl. by Shaw, a sort of fish. Both in the West Highlands and in Caithness, *Seaths* are called *Gray Fish*, q. v.

To **GLASTER**, *v. n.* 1. "To bark, to bawl," Rudd. *Gl. Shirr. glaster*.

2. To boast.

Sum *glasteris*, and thay gang at al for gate woll :
Sum spendis on the auld vse,
Sum makis ano tume ruse.

Doug. *Virgil*, 238, l. 1.

The meaning of this obscure line may be : "Some brag much, if they have made the slightest exertion ; although to as little purpose, as he who should travel in quest of goat-wool."

I consider the word as here signifying to *boast* ; first because the sense seems to require it, as the action described is voluntary. It is also most consonant to what follows, *sum makis ano tume ruse*, i. e., they boast where they have no reason. Besides, this is perfectly analogous to the sense of the *s. Glasterer*, q. v.

3. To babble ; pron. *Glaister*.

It properly signifies to talk much with a pronunciation resembling that of one whose tongue is too large for his mouth, Clydes.

This is probably from Fr. *glast-ir*, to bark, to yelp ; especially as the Fr. word seems deducible from Su.-G. *glafs-a*, which not only signifies to bark, but to speak foolishly, inconsiderate loqui ; *glæpp-a*, id. *glæppe*, nugator, *glopska*, stultitia.

GLASTERER, *s.* A boaster, a braggart.

"The Papists plead their cause at some times by objecting of ignorance to the Reformed kirkes. But I have never heard it of any of our adversaries against us, except of some vain *glasterers*, who think themselves learned, because their dwelling hath marched a long time with bookes and learning ; and know not their own ignorance, because they paine not themselves to read and consider difficulties." Course of Conformitie, p. 150.

GLASTRIOUS, *adj.* Apparently, contentious ; or perhaps expressive of the temper of a braggadocio.

"If I was magstravigant and *glastrious* as other lads, I sud ken whether ye were a man or a boy." H. Blyd's Contract.

GLATTON, *s.* A handful, Clydes. ; synon. with *Glack*, q. v.GLAUD, *s.* The name of a man, Gent. Shep. ; apparently for *Claude* or *Claudius*.[GLAUE, *s.* A sword ; *pl. glavis*. Doug. *Virgil*, Gl. Fr. *glave*, Lat. *gladius*, id.]To GLAUM, GLAMM, *v. n.* 1. To grope, especially in the dark, S. V. GLAUMP, *v.*2. To grasp at a thing. It most generally denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt ; as that of an infant who begins to grasp at objects ; or of one groping from blindness, or in the dark, Ang. A. Bor. *goam*, to grasp or clasp.

My heart for fear gae sough for sough,
To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glau'm'd* at kingdoms three, man,

Burns, iv. 362.

It is sometimes spelled in a way that does not correspond with the sound of the word.

"Though his senses were shut, he had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers *glaming* over him from behind his curtains," &c. K. Gilhaize, ii. 26.

"Wha kens what might hao been the upshot, wi' the wee drap royal bluid he carried in his veins ? he might hao *glammel* at our royal crown itsel." St. Johnstoun, iii. 145.

In Fife the word *glau'm* is applied, not merely to the action of the hands, but of the mouth or jaws. Thus a dog is said to *glau'm* at a thing, when he opens his jaws and attempts to snatch it.

3. "To take hold of a woman indecorously," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 692.

This seems nearly allied to Su.-G. *glims*, in the phrase, *taga i glims*, used in a signification nearly equivalent, *errare in capiendo, frustrari*, q. to let a *glam* at a thing, S. V. GLAMP, *v.*

Isl. *gams* is used in the same sense, *frustratio ; al snapa gams*, frustra malè haberi ; G. Andr.

GLAUM, *s.* A grasp at an object, especially one that is ineffectual, Ang. V. the *v.*GLAUND, GLAUN, *s.* A clamp of iron or wood, Aberd.[GLAUR, *s.* 1. Mud, mire, S.]

[2. Slipperiness, Aberd. V. GLAR.]

To GLAUR, GLAWR, *v. a.* 1. To bemire, S.

2. "To make slippery," Gl. Aberd.

Just whare their feet the dubs had *glaur'd*,
And barken'd them like swine,
Gley'd Gibby Gun, wi' a derf dawrd,
Bef't o'er the grave divine—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 132.

V. GLAR.

This has most probably had the same origin with O. E. "*Glory-en* or with *foule thinge to defylen*. Deturpo, Maculo." Prompt. Parv. It is to be observed that the writer of this ancient work retains the A.-S. termination of the infinitive, in all the verbs, in the form of *en* or *yn*.

GLAURIE, *adj.* Miry, S.

Through *glaury* holes an' dykes nae mair

Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair. —

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 38.

GLAYMORE, *s.* 1. A two-handed sword.

"We also saw his bow, which hardly any man now can bend, and his *glaymore*, which was wielded with both hands, and is of a prodigious size." Boswell's Journ., p. 255.

2. The common broad-sword, with a basket-hilt, now generally receives this name.

"—The broad-sword now used, though called the *glaymore* (i. e., the great sword) is much smaller than that used in Roric More's time." Boswell's Journ., p. 255.

Gaol. *claidhamh*, a sword, *more*, great. It is generally pron. *claymore*, S.

GLE, GLEW, *s.* 1. Properly game, sport ; being the same with E. *glee*, and used in the same sense, S.

For reiling thair nicht na man rest,
For garray, and for *gleo*.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 2.

2. Metaph. and proverbially applied to matters of great importance, as, the fate of battle.

Thomas Randell off gret renoune,
And Adam alsua off Gordoun,
—Thocht in to the Forest to ly,—
And with trawaill, and stalwart fycht,
Chace Dowglas out off the countré,
Bot othyr wayis then yeid the *gle*.
Barbour, ix, 701, MS.

Thai thocht that all that thai fand thar
Snd dey, but ransoun, cuirilkane:
Bot wthyr wayis the *gle* is gane.
Ibid., xv, 176, MS.

The Kyng said, "As the *glew* is gane,
Better than thow I mycht it do."
Ibid., vi, 658, MS.

A.-S. *gle*, *glie*, *gleo*, *gliv*, id. It is not improbable, that the root is Isl. *gli-a*, Fris. *gli-an*, splendere, to shine; as light is both the cause and the emblem of joy. Thre, however, views A.-S. *gle*, gaudium, as radically allied to Su.-G. *le*, Isl. *hlæg-a*, *hlac-a*, *hlej-a*, Gr. *γῆλαω*, ridere, to laugh. V. next word.

GLE-MEN, *s. pl.* Minstrels. The words are used as synon.

Na *menstrallis* playit to thaim but dowt,
For *gle-men* thair wer haldin out.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

A.-S. *glig-man*, *gli-man*, a musician; also, an actor, a mimic; from *gleo*, *gli*, *glig*, music, minstrelsy, and *man*. Isl. *glyare*, scurro, ludio, from *glyr*, *gly*, cachinnus.

GLEESOME, *adj.* Gay, merry, S. B.; *gleeful*, E.

Now i' the dark Tam was na idle;
He was a *gleesome* chiel.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

Gie's Tullochgorum, Watty cries,
It's sic a *gleesome* spring. *Ibid.*, p. 123.

GLEAM. "*Gane gleam*, taken fire, gone in a gleam or blaze," S. B.

In spite o' Ajax muckle targe,
The barks had a' *gane gleam*;
If ither fouk had na been there,
He'd been sent roastern hame.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Perhaps rather q. *gan gleam*, begun to gleam.

To **GLEBBER**, *v. n.* To chatter. V. GLABBER.

GLEBBER, *s.* 1. Chattering, Roxb.; synon. *Clatter*.

2. In pl., idle absurd talking.

GLED, *s.* The kite, *falco milvus*, Linn.

As this name is used in E. *glead*, I mention it merely to observe, that in S. it is very generally known by the designation, the *greedy glead*.

The S. orthography is in some instances *glaid*.

—And be as tenty to bear off all harm,

As ever hen upon the midden head,
Wad tent her chickens frae the *greedy glaid*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

A.-S. *glida*, *glide*; supposed to derive its name from its *gliding* "through the sky, without the least apparent motion of its wings." Pennant, i, 141.

A.-S. *glide*, *glida*, Su.-G. *glada*. Rudd. adopts the idea of Somner, ad Gloss. Lips. that the name is from *glid-an*, to *glide*, "because he *glides* easily through the air with very little motion of his wings."

GLED'S-CLAWS, *s. pl.* "We say of any thing that has got into greedy keeping, that it

has got into the *gled's-claws*, where it will be kept until it be savagely devoured." Gall. Encycl.

GLED'S-GRUPS, *s. pl.* Used in the same sense; as, "He's in the *gled's-grups* now;" i.e., there is no chance of his escaping, S.

GLED'S-WHUSSLE, *s.* Metaph. used to denote an expression of triumph, S.

"*Gled's-whissle*. Kites, when they fall in with prey, give a kind of wild *whistling scream*. We apply this, metaphorically, to the ways of men, in the phrase 'Its no for nought the *gled whistles*,'" &c. Gall. Encycl.

GLED-WYLIE, *s.* The same game with *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, and apparently with *Greedy-Gled*, q. v.

"*Gled Wylie*,—the name of a singular game played at country schools." Gall. Encycl.

The author of this singular work gives not only a particular description of this game, but specifies the traditionary rhymes which are repeated in it.

To **GLEDGE**, *v. n.* 1. To look askint, to glance at, to take a side view, Fife, Border.

Here cantious love maun *gledge* a-squint,

And stonnins feast the ee,

Least watching birkies tak the hint,

And let the secret flee.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 56.

—She blnsh'd, an' *gledgin* slee,
Flang ay the tither sweetest smile on me.

Ibid., 1811, p. 98.

2. To look cunningly and slyly on one side, laughing at the same time in one's sleeve; to leer, Roxb., Dumfr.

"The next time that ye send or bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii, 290.

"*Gledging*, looking silly at one;" Gl. Obviously an errat. for *stily*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *glidsa*, divaricatio; q. striding or straddling with the eyes. But it seems to be merely a derivative from Isl. *glo*, *gloedt*, lippio, (whence *glid*, lippitudo oculorum, Haldorson). V. GLEY.

GLEDGE, *s.* 1. A glance, a transient view; "*I gat a gledge o' him*;" Loth.

"Sae I'e'en tried him wi' some tales o' lang syne, and when I spake o' the brose, ye ken, he didna just laugh—he's ower grave for that now-a-days,—but he gae a *gledge* wi' his ee that I kenn'd he took up what I said." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv, 177.

2. An oblique look, Border.

GLEDGING, *s.* The act of looking slyly or archly, *ibid.*

GLEED, *s.* A spark, &c. V. GLEID.

To **GLEEK**, *v. n.* "To gibe, or sneer." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 85. A. Bor. id. V. GLAIK, *s.*

GLEEMOCH, *s.* A faint or deadened gleam, as that of the sun when fog intervenes, Ayrs.

"Whar's the leafn-hearted Caledonian wha wad be dreech in drawing to gar the wallot [wallowit] skaud o' our mither tongue shyne like the ronky *gleemoch* in a cranrouchie morning?" Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

[**GLEESH**, **GLEESHIACH**, *s.* 1. A large bright fire.]

[2. A large bright flame, Banffs. V. **GREE-SHOCH**.]

[**GLEESOME**, *adj.* V. under **GLE**.]

To **GLEET**, *v. n.* To shine, to glance.

In mouldie auld bags, and sew'd up in rags,
The deep yellow dearies lay snug;
In auld stockin feet, the siller did *gleet*,
That the miser won't often to hug.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 122.

Isl. *glitt-a*, splendere, *glitta*, nitela; Su.-G. *glatt*, nitidus. It is obviously from a common origin with S. *Gleid*, a burning coal, q. v.

GLEET, *s.* A glance, the act of shining, *ibid*.

At last there came frae W—ha',
Some rising rival that he saw,
Wi' siller *gleet* and glowing phiz.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Or is this meant as an *adj.*, shining?

GLEG, *adj.* 1. Quick of perception, by means of any one of the senses, S.

Gleg of the ee, sharp-sighted, S.

In this sense Isl. *glaggur*, is used, Edda Saemund. rendered, perspicax, lynceus; acer visu, G. Andr.

The gods the' look on mortal men
Wi' *eyn* baith just and *gleg*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8. Hence,

Gleg-eyed, sharp-sighted, S.

Yet *gleg-eyed* friends throw the disguise
Receiv'd it as a dainty prize.—

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

Gleg of the lug, or of hearing, quick in hearing, S.

The unlait woman the licht man will lair,—

Wyth prik youkand *eeris*, as the awsk *gleg*.

Fordun, Scotichr., ii. 376. V. LAIT, v.

Bellenden uses it as applicable to the senses in general.

"Thir mussillis ar sa doyn *gleg of twiche* and *heryng*, that howbeit the voce be neur sa small that is maid on the bra beeyde thaym, or the stane be neur sa small that is cassin in the watter, they douk haistelie and gangis to the ground." Deser. Alb., c. 12.

Applied to the motion of the eye.

Kin' luv'e's in meny a ee,

For *gleg's* the glance which lovers steal.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 73.

"*Gleg o' the glour*," is a phrase commonly used in the sense of sharp-sighted, Loth.

2. Bright, vivid.

"Baith the armyis mete afore the day; but the mone wes sa *gleg*, schinand al nicht, that the batal wes foichtin to the uter end als weil as it had been day licht." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 441.

3. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools; as, a *gleg razor*, a *gleg needle*, S.

—Death snaps the thread

Wi' his *gleg* shears.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 107.

4. Clever, quick in motion, expeditious, S.

I may as weel bid Arthur's Seat

To Berwick-Law make *gleg* retreat.—

Fergusson's Poems, li. 104.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff fu' *gleg*

The cut of Adam's phillibeg.

Burns, lii. 349.

Here the *adj.* is used as an *adv.*

5. Lively, brisk, Loth.

—"The body, as she irreverently termed the landed proprietor, looking unco *gleg* and canty, she didna ken what he might be coming out wi' next." Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 237.

"Giving way to his mirth, he laughed till the woods resounded. As he drove along, he met his old eronic, James Barnes. 'How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg* as if ye had got a prize in the lottery.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 226.

6. Sharp, pert in manner, Ayrs.

"The drivers were so *gleg* and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 236.

7. Smooth, slippery, glib; *gleg ice*, ice that is very smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body, S. The term opposed is *tauchie*.

8. Having a keen appetite, South of S.

"If we had—milk and meal, and greens enow, for I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time, and sae is my mother, lang may it be sae,—for the penny-fee and a' that, I'll just leave it to the laird and you." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 164.

9. Eager, keen; conjoined with the idea of avarice.

Wha creeps beneath a load of care.

When interest points he's *gleg* and gare,

And will at naething stop or stand,

That reeks him out a helping hand.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 441.

10. Attentive, S.

—The lad wha *gleggest* waits upon it,

Receives the bubble in his bonnet,

Ramsay's Poems, i. 330.

In this sense it is used to denote the vigilance of a sentry who is on the alert, S.

"I have kept guard on the outposts—in mony a waur night than this, and when I ken'd there was maybe a dozen o' their riflemen in the thicket before me. But I was aye *gleg* at my duty—naebody ever catch'd Edie sleeping." Antiquary, ii. 251.

Isl. *glogg-r*, perspectus, considerans. This word is also rendered attentus. Moe-G. *glaggnouba*, diligenter, accurate; Luk. i. 3. xv. 8.

11. Transferred to the mind; acute, clever, quick of apprehension, S.

There was a sage call'd Albumasor,

Whase wit was *gleg* as ony razor.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 528.

I need na tell you how you sud behave,

But a' unto your *glegger* wisdom leave.

Ross's Helenore, p. 41.

For he's a man weel vers'd in a' the laws,

Kens baith their outs an' ins, their cracks and flaws;

An' ay right *gleg*, whan things are out o' joint,

At settlin' o' a nice or kittle point.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 5.

"In that case I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichel Novit (auld Nichel's son, and amaist as *gleg* as his father) to agent Effie's plea." Heart of Mid Loth., ii. 251.

It is often more fully expressed in relation to quickness of apprehension, *gleg at the uptak*, S.

"I ken what ye're thinking—that because I am landward bred, I wad be bringing you to disgrace afore folk; but ye maun ken I'm *gay gleg at the uptak*." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 19.

The Isl. term appears to have been primarily applied to vision; as the *v. glogg-va*, videre, is formed from it; and its root seems to be Su.-G. Dan. *glo*, attentis oculis videre. Sibb. by mistake views this word as a provincial corr. of *glad*, *glid*, smooth. I have met with no vestige of this word in O. E.

It seems highly probable that our term is radically the same with A.-S. *gleaw*, guarus, sagax, industrius, prudens, peritus, disertus; as it is so nearly allied in some of its significations, and especially in the primary one, as denoting quickness of perception. Had we any evidence that *gleaw* had ever been compounded with *eye*, the eye, *q. gleaw-eye*, it would not only give us nearly the form of the S. word, which might be viewed as an abbreviation; but, as signifying quickness of vision, would correspond with one of the most common senses of *gleg*. *Gleaw* by itself, however, as signifying sagax, nearly approximates to Su.-G. Dan. *glo*, attentis oculis videre.

GLEGGLY, *adv.* 1. Expeditiously, S.

Some fock, like bees, fu' *gleggly* rin,
To bikes bang'd fu' o' strife and din.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

"He's a clever lad, though he be a proud ane; he casts his sickle *gleggly* round the corn, and rolls a lauchter like a sheaf." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 403.

2. Attentively, S.

To this auld Colin *gleggly* 'gan to hark.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

GLEG-LUG'D, *adj.* Acute in hearing, S.

—Fow he tunes his lay!
Till *gleg-lug'd* echo tak her dinsome rout,
An' lav'rocks light to join the gleesome lute.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

GLEGNESS, *s.* Acuteness, sharpness, S.

GLEG-TONGUED, *adj.* Glib, voluble, S.

"Sae I wad hae ye ken that I haud a' your *gleg-tongued* advocates, that sell their knowledge for pieces of silver,—as legalists and formalists," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 313.

GLEG, *s.* A gad-fly. V. CLEG.

GLEIB, *s.* A piece, part, or portion of any thing, S. I suppose that it properly belongs to the North of S.

This can scarcely be viewed as an oblique use of E. *glebe*. In sense it rather approaches to that of Alem. *gleibu*, reliquum, *q.* fragments.

GLEID, GLEDE, *s.* 1. A burning coal, S.

—With eighen holked full holle,
That gloed as the *gledes*.

Al glowed as a *glede* the goste there ho glides.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 9, 10.

Thare standis ane yle, wyth reky stany as *gledis*,
Vpstreking hie betuix the coist Sicille.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 5.

Fumantibus ardua saxis, Virg.

This is evidently the primary sense; A.-S. *gled*, Teut. Su.-G. *gloed*, Germ. *glut*, pruna. C. B. *glo*, id. from Su.-G. Isl. *glo-a*, splendere, scintillare; A.-S. *glow-an*, Teut. *gloyen*, *gloed-en*, ignescere, candescere.

2. A strong or bright fire.

Allace, scho said, in warld that I was wrocht!
Giff all this payne on my self mycht be brocht!
I haif seruit to be brynt in a *gleid*,

Wallace, iv. 751, MS.

All Duram toun thai brynt wp in a *gleid*.

Ibid., viii. 515, MS.

This sense is retained S. B.

Ys ken right well, fan Hector try'd
Thir barks to burn and scowder,—
—I, like birky, stood the brunt,
And slocken'd out that *gleed*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. Fire, in general.

—Furth sche spreit as spark of *glede* and fyre;
With spedy fute so swiftly rinnis sche.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 29.

Here *glede* seems synonym. with *fyre*. It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

He sent hire pinnes, methe and spiced ale,
And wafres piping hot out of the *glede*.

Müllere's T., v. 3379.

4. "A temporary blaze, such as is made with brush-wood, opposed to a constant regular fire." Lord Hailes, Note, p. 283. S. Bann. Poems.

5. A small fire.

Thy awin fyre, freind, thocht it be bot a *gleid*,
It warnis weill, and is worth gold to thé.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 123.

"The word is still common in this sense;" Chron. S. P., i. 114, N.

Expl. as signifying "a small fire on the hearth," Dumfr.

6. A mass of burning metal.

Sum of the trouch apoun the sperkland *gledis*
The bissand watteris strinklis and ouer spredis.

Doug. Virgil, 258. 20.

Stridentia *æera*, Virg.

7. A hot ember. *There's nae gleid*, S., the fire is quite gone out.

8. "A spark of fire," Gl. Sibb.

In this sense it is used in O. E.

Al wickednes in the world, that man mai work or think,
Is no more to the mercy of God, than in the sea a *gled*.
Omnis iniquitas quantum ad misericordiam Dei, est quasi scintilla, in medio maris.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 25, a.

Chaucer, id.

Foure *gledes* have we, which I shal devise,
Avaunting, lying, anger, and covetise.
These four *sparkes* longen unto elde.

Reves Pr., v. 3380.

9. A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron, Roxb.

On *gleid* occurs, but whether as signifying, in the flame, *q.* in *gleid*; or glittering, seems doubtful. The allusion is to swords.

Gaudifeir, and Galiot, in glemand steil weidis,
As glavis glowand on *gleid*, grymly thai ride.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 20.

To GLEID, GLEED, *v. a.* To illuminate.

The fyre flaucht *gleds* the sky.
Baronne o' Gairtly, A. Laing's Anc. Ball., p. 13.

GLEIS, s. Splendour.

This goddesses arrayt in this fine ways,—
Afore this prince fell down upon thair knels,—
Qubair he rejoiced in his heavenly gleis.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, l. 36, st. 10.

Isl. *glis*, nitor, Germ. *gleiss-en*, fulgere. A. Bor.,
glis, to glitter or shine.

To GLEIT, GLETT, v. n. 1. To shine, to glitter.

Sum companyis, with speris, lance and targe,
Walkis wachand in rewis and narow stretis,
Arrayit battallis, with drawin swordis that *gletis*.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 18.

Yit I now deny now,
That all is gold that *gleits*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 92.

Or Phebus' bemes did *gleit* aganes the West,
I rals, and saw the feildis fair and gay.

Maitland Poems, p. 260.

2. It is used metaph. to denote the polish given to language.

Yone are the folks that comfortis euerie spreit,
Be fine delite and dite angelicall,
Causand gros leid all of maist gudness *gleit*.

Palace of Honour, li. 8.

i.e., "making rude language to shine with the greatest polish."

Teut. *gloed-en*, ignescere, candescere; Isl. *gloed-a*,
prunas succedere, whence *glitt-a*, fulgere. Su.-G.
glatt, splendidus. This is evidently from the same
fountain with *Gleid, s.*

[GLEMAND, part. pr. Gleaming; Barbour, viii. 226.]**GLE-MEN, s. pl.** Minstrel. V. GLE.**GLEN, s.** A daffodil, Ayrs.**GLENDER-GANE, adj.** A term applied to one who is in a declining state of health, in bad circumstances as to his worldly affairs, or who has fallen into immoral habits. In a similar sense *glender-gear* is used; Perth. Loth.

The idea is probably borrowed from *glanders, S. mortersheen*, a disease of horses which is generally considered as incurable.

GLENDER-GEAR, s. Ill-gotten substance, Fife.**GLENDRIE-GAITS, expl.** "far away errands," Fife.

One may be said to be sent *glendrie gates*, when there is as little hope of success, as of recovery to a horse under the *Glanders*, or to one *far gone* in a decline. Isl. *glundr-a*, however, signifies turbare, confundere.

GLENGORE, GLENGOUR, GRANDGORE, s. Lues Venerea.

—So many *glengour* markis
Within this land war nevir hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 42, st. 4.

"That all manner of persons, being within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected with the said contagious plague called the *Grandgore*, devoid, rid and pass furth of this town, and compeir upon the sands of

Leith, at ten hours before noon, and there shall have and find boats ready — to have them to the inch (Island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." Order of Priv. Council, A. 1497. Arnot's Edinburgh, p. 260.

Als John Mackrery, the kingis fule,
Gat doubill garments agane the Yule;
Yit in his maist triumphand gloir
For his reward gat the *grandgoir*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 263, 269.

It seems doubtful which of these is the proper form of the word. According to Arnot, it had the name *grandgore*, parce qu'elle ce prenoit aux plus *gorjias*. The reason given by Arnot is in the words of a Fr. writer, Bouchet, Ann. d'Aq. fol. V. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., ii. 34, N. But as Fr. *gorre* denotes this disease; also, the smallpox; it may be supposed that the epithet *grand* had been perfixed for the sake of distinction. The term, however, might originally have been an *equivoque*. For as *gorre* also signifies pomp, *gorgeousness*, it has given birth to the phrase, *Femmes à la grand gorre*, "huffing or flaunting wenches;" Cotgr.

If *glengore* be the original form; it may be, as Sibb. conjectures, q. *glandygore*. It would appear that this disgraceful disease was sometimes simply called *Gor* in former times.

Sum deis in hydropesie,
And vtheris strange infirmiteis,
Qubhairin mony ane thousand deis:
Qubhilk humane nature dois abhor,
As in the Gut, Grauell and *Gor*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 147.

GLENLIVAT, s. A fine kind of Highland whisky, so called from the northern district in which it is distilled, S.

"The Captain offered a bet to Jekyl of a mutchkin of *Glenlival*, that both would fall by the first fire." St. Ronan, iii. 317. *Glenlivet*, Stat. Acc., vii. 364.

To GLENT, GLINT, v. n. 1. To glance, to gleam, S.

Phoebus well pleas'd, shines from the blue serene,
Glents on the stream, and gilds the chequer'd green.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 126.

O'er lang frae thee the Muse has been,
Sae frisky on the Simmer's green,
Whan flowers and gowans went to *glent*
In bonny blinks upo' the bent.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 92.

The rising sun owre Galston muirs,
Wi' glorious light was *glintin*;
The hares were hirplin down the furs,
The lav'rocks they were chantin.

Burns, iii. 28.

It is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

Wi' *glent'in* spurs an' weel clean'd buits,
Lín sark, an' neyce cword breeches,
The breydegroom roun' the midden pant,
Proud as a peacock stretches,
Reeght erouse that day.

Stagg's Poems, p. 7.

"*Glenting, glancing*," Lancash.

2. To pass suddenly; applied to a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or any thing that resembles it, S.

As fire-flaught darted through the rain,
Whare s' was mirk before,
And *glinted* o'er the raging main.—

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 338.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
The joyless day how dreary:

It was na sae, ye *glinted* by,
When I was wi' my dearie.

Burns, iv. 178.

It signifies, glided, in an O. E. Poem, Harl. MS.

In at the gape he *glent*,
By the medyll he was hent.

The Pryorys, Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 261.

"To *glent*, to start aside;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

3. To peep out; applied to the first appearance of the sun when rising, S.

The lift was clear, the morn serene,
The sun just *glinting* ower the scene.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 12.

"Peeping," Gl. *ibid.*

4. To peep out, as a flower from the bud. S.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north
Upon thy early, humble, birth;
Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce rear'd above the parent earth
Thy tender form.

Burns, iii. 202.

5. To squint. "*Glenting*, squinting," Gl. Shirr. "leering," Gl. Sibb.; to look askew, A. Bor.

—Then he brought his right leg foremost,
As he had been to make a sore thrust;
Glinting and squinting with his eyes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 97.

It may, however, signify, looking askance.

- GLENT, GLINT, s. 1. A flash, a transient gleam, S.

—Where was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

2. The transient view which the eye has of a sudden flash, as, a *glint* of lightning, S.

3. A glimpse, a transient view of any object, S. *I got but a glint o' him*, I had only a transient view of him, S.

Lancash. *glent*, "a glance, or sly look;" T. Bobbins. Both *v.* and *n.* may be formed from the old participle; Alem. *gluent*, candens; *gloande*, the part of Isl. *glo-a*, to shine; the idea being borrowed from the expansion of the rays of light.

4. A moment; used as *blink*, *gliffin*, S. *In a glent*, or *glint*, in a moment, immediately.

—By my guess I strove to set them right;
Synè *in a glent* they were out of my sight.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

The bonny bairn they in the hurry tint;
Our fouks came up and fand her *in a glent*.

Ibid., p. 127.

5. A smart or sudden stroke; as, "I'll tak ye a *glent* below the haffets." "He gae him a *glent*," Dumfr.

Perhaps an oblique use of the term, as denoting a stroke given suddenly, and which comes unexpectedly like a flash of light.

The most natural origin is Teut. *glants*, splendor, fulgor, jubar; *glants-en*, splendere, fulgere. It must be acknowledged, however, that in sense 1 it has a great resemblance to Su.-G. *glacnt*, *glint*; *doer-en staa paa glacnt*, the door is a jar; from Isl. *glen-a*, *glent-a*, pandere, divariicare; G. Andr., p. 92.

GLENTIN STANES, small white stones struck or rubbed against each other by children, to strike fire, which they emit accompanied with a smell resembling that of sulphur, Dumfr. V. GLENT, *v.*

To GLEP, *v. a.* To swallow down, Orkn.

Isl. *gleyp-a*, voro, deglutio; Dan. *glub-e*, Norv. *glupp-e*, id.; Su.-G. *glup*, faux. Hence the proverb: *Then aer allid god, som glup fyller*; Semper ille laudatur, qui fauces aliorum replet. This the S. Prov. resembles, "They're ay gude that gies." Lat. *glubere*, id. The E. word *gulp* seems originally the same; but has undergone a transposition.

[GLEP, s. The act of swallowing, Ork. and Shet.]

GLESSIN, *part. adj.* Glazed. "Ane *glessin wyndok*," Aberd. Reg. V. GLASENIT.

[GLET, s. An intermission of rain, Orkn.]

To GLEUIN, *v. n.* To glow.

—Haboundit smokkis dirk,
With huge sope of reik and flambis myrk,
So that the caue did *gleuin* of the hets.

Doug. Virgil, 250, b. 14.

V. GLIFFIN, *v.*

To GLEW, *v. a.* To make merry.

Thy tresour have thai falsly fra thé tane;—
For think, Thai never cum thé for to *glew*.

King Hart, ii. 18.

A.-S. *gleow-ian*, jocular.

GLEW, s. Sport. V. GLE.

To GLEY, GLEE, GLYE, *v. n.* 1. To squint, to look obliquely, S.; [also, to look sideways, peeringly, or with one eye, Banffs.] *Gly*, Lincolns.; *gley*, *glee*, A. Bor.; *skellie*, synon.

"Laborat strabismo, he *glieth*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

Haldorson renders *glia*, lippitudo oculorum; viewing it as a secondary sense of *glia*, nitela, nitor, ah effectu, he says, "*Glyar* or *gogyll* iye. Limus; Strabo. *Glyinge*, strabocitas." Prompt. Parv.

[2. To look steadily, to aim, as in using fire-arms, Banffs.]

3. Metaph. to overlook.

"There's a time to *gleye*, and a time to look even;" S. Prov. There is a time when a man must overlook things, which at another time he would take notice of." Kelly, p. 339. Hence,

GLEY, s. 1. A squint look, S. *skelly*, synon.

[2. A look; aim; as, "Tak a gueede *gley* afore ye fire," Banffs.]

GLEY'D, GLEID, GLYD, *part. adj.* 1. Squint-eyed, S.; [but in Banffs. it has generally the sense of *blind of an eye*. V. Gregor's Gl.]

Amang Sotheroun full besyly he past;—
Spyand full fast, quhar his awaill suld he;

And couth weyll luk and wynt with the tae.
Sum scornyt him, sum *gleid* carll cald him thar.
Wallace, vi. 466, MS.—i. 211.

Ritson has *gleed*, S. Songs.

"Saw you that, and shot not at it, and you so *gly'd* a gunner?" S. Prov. "A reprimand to meddling boys, that take up things that they have nothing to do with." Kelly, p. 294.

Skinner derives *gly*, without any congruity, from A.-S. *glow-an*, Belg. *gloy-en*, ignescere, candescere. Our word, according to Sibb., is "perhaps from Teut. *gloeren*, limis oculis aspicere, quasi *glo-ey'd*." But it is certainly more nearly allied to Isl. *gloe*, *gloedt*, lippie, lippe prospecto, to be sand-blind, pur-blind; *glyn*, lippitudo oculorum. This seems the origin of Teut. *gloer-en*. As *glent* to shine, in a secondary sense signifies, to squint; *gley* might be viewed as radically from Isl. *gli-a*, splendere. For *gleying* seems primarily to denote the act of looking askance, q. darting a glance of the eye on any object obliquely.

2. Oblique, not direct; used in a general sense. *That wa's gleyd*, that wall stands obliquely, S.

3. A' *gley'd*, insufficient to perform what one undertakes, S.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. *at standa gleid*, distensis staro cruribus; *glid-na*, distorteretur. A. Bor. *glea*, *a-glea*, significans, crooked.

4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as, "He gaed *gleyd*," he went wrong in conduct. *He's gaen av gley'd*, he has gone quite out of the right way, S.

"Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntin-glen—*ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world. I mean in the way of—casting a leggingirth, or the like?" Nigel, iii. 230.

GLEYIT, part. pa. The same with *Gley'd*.

"In the actione—persewit be David Wemyss aganis Schir Johne of Wemyss of that ilk kny't., Henry Malevil, Johne Dawson, *gleyit* Andro, & lital Johne," &c. "The said *gleyit* Andro being oft tymes callit & nocht comperit," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 101.

I need scarcely observe that, in former times, while the feudal system was in force, and many persons of the same christian name and surname belonged to one clan or family, it was common to distinguish each by some *sobriquet*. This was often borrowed from local situation; but more generally from something personal, in reference either to bodily or mental qualities, and above all, from some defect. V. SCOTCH MARK.

GLEIDNESS, GLEYTNESS, GLEEITNESS, S. 1. The state of being squint-eyed, S.

"Strabus, *gleid*, strabismus, *gleidness*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. "Strabo & Strabus, *gleyd*." Despaut. Gram. D. 12, a.

2. Obliqueness, S.

GLEYD, GLYDE, s. An old horse, S. B.

—Ane crukit *gleyd* fell ouer ane huch.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 6.

i.e., a horse that was lamed by falling over a precipice.

Fan his peer *glyde* was sae mischiev'd,
He'd neither ca' nor drive,
The lyart lsd, w' years sair dwang'd,
The traitor thief did leave.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Sibb. derives this from A.-S. *gilte*, castratus. But if we suppose the denomination to be given from the

quality, it may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. *glat-a*, perdere; if on a more general ground, to Isl. *glad-r*, equus gradarius.

GLIB, adj. 1. Smooth, slippery, S.; as in E.

Wi' channelstanes, baith *glib* an' strong,
His army did advance.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 161.

2. Applied to any thing that is easily swallowed, S.; as, "Sowens gang *glibly* oure." Flummery is a dish easy of deglutition.

They gar the scuds gae *glibber* down.—Song.
i.e., more glibly.

3. Applied to what is quick or sharp, Gallo-way.

4. Metaph. applied to one who is rather sharp in his dealings, *ibid*.

"A person too quick, as it were, for the world, or *glibb*, is generally disliked." Gall. Encycl.

GLIBBANS, s. "A *glibb* person," i.e., one who is sharp. Gall. Encycl.

GLIB-GABBET, adj. Having a glib tongue, S.
—And that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The laird o' Graham.
Burns, iii. 22

"Twa wolves may worry ane [ac] sheep. I kam to tal ye that yeer *glib gabbit* steward, and his compcer, Grime, are too [twa] scoundrels." *Deserted Daughter*.

[**GLIB-TANGT, adj.** Given to babbling, or blabbing everything heard, Banffs.]

GLIBBE, GLIB, s. A twisted lock of hair.

"His dress a tattered plaid, no shoes, no stockings, no hat, no bonnet—the place of the last being supplied by his hair being twisted and matted like the *glibbe* of the ancient wild Irish—and like theirs, forming a natural thickset stout enough to bear off the cut of a sword." Tales Landl., 2 Ser. iv. 297.

"As the Britons (according to Cæsar) wore their beards on the upper lip only, and their hair long; so the ancient Irish encouraged the growth of their beards, and wore thick hair, (by the moderns called *Glibbs*) hanging down their backs." Ware's Antiq. Irel., i. 16.

Ir. *glib*, a lock of hair, Obrien.

To **GLIBBER-GLABBER, v. n.** To talk idly and confusedly, Fife. To *gibber-gabber*, Ang. id.

GLIBBER-GLABBER, s. Frivolous and confused talk, Fife; synon. *lig-lag*; E. *gibble-gabble*.

The only word that has any resemblance is Isl. *glappi-yrdi*, verborum precipitantia. But, if not merely from the sound, more probably from *glib*, as denoting the power of speaking with fluency.

GLID, adj. Slippery. V. GLAD.

[**GLIDE, also GLIDE-OVER. V. GLYDE.**]

To **GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, v. n.** 1. To be seized with sudden fear. It seems to be more generally used impers. *It glift him*, Loth. Border, *gluft*, id. Caith.

That dolefu' day, in whilk the lift
Sent down sic show'rs of snaw and drift,
To smuir his sheep—he was sae *glift*,
He ran wi' speed
To save their lives—ah! dreadfu' shift,
It was his dead.

Berwickshire Poems, p. 11.

"I'm seer you wou'd hae laughin sair, gin ye had
seen how the auld hag *gloffed* fan she fell down after I
gat our her." *Journal from London*, p. 4, 5.

Glop seems to be used in the same sense in Cumber-
land—

The people, *glop'd* wi' deep surprise,
Away their wark-gear threw.

Stagg's Poems, p. 37.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic,
S. B.; to feel a sudden shock or to be
startled as when one is plunged into water.

I gar'd a witch fa' headlins in a stank
As she was riding on a windle-strae;
The carling *gloff'd* and cry'd out, Will-awae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Oglift, O. E. must be viewed as radically the same.

— The Londreis wer in speyr,
Him for thar kyng vplift, his name was kald Edgar.
For William thei wer *oglift*, & said, "That we ne dar.
"For slayn is kyng Harald, & in lond may non be
"Bot of William hald for homage & feaute."

R. Brunne, p. 72.

Teut. *glipp-en*, fugitare, transfugere clanculum.
Or shall we view it as allied to Belg. *gluyp-en*, to
sneak, to snudge; or to our *gloppe*, as this denotes the
falling of the countenance, in consequence of *fear* or
sorrow. But V. GLIFFIN.

- GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *s.* 1. A panic, a
sudden fear, Loth. *gliff*, id. A. Bor.

"There came never sic a *gliff* to a daw's heart;" S.
Prov. Ramsay, p. 72. *Gloff*, Kelly, p. 337, 338.

"They are as great cowards as ither folk, wi' a' their
warrants and king's keys. I hae gi'en some o' them
a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather owre
near me." *Antiquary*, ii. 147.

2. "The shock, felt in plunging into water;"
Gl. Ross, S. B.

Flaught-bred into the pool mysell I keest,
Weening to keep his head aboon at least:
But e'er I wist, I clean was at the float,
I sanna tell yow, what a *gloff* I got.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

3. Glow, uneasy sensation of heat, producing
faintishness, Ang. Germ. *gluth*, id.

To GLIFF, *v. a.* To affright or alarm, South
of S.; as, *He gliff't me*.

"And now that ye hae *gliffed* us amaist out o' our
very senses, the house is to be rugget down neist about
our lugs." *St. Johnstoun*, iii. 144. V. GLUFF.

GLIFFIN, *s.* 1. A surprise, fright, Ayrs.

To the spat as Watty keekit,
Nell slade reckless i' the tide,
Hech! it was an unco *gliffin*.

Picken's Poems, ii. 47.

2. A sudden glow of heat, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

To GLIFFIN, *v. n.* To startle, to look up
quickly, as when awakening from a dis-
turbed sleep or dream.

The King then wynk't a litill wey;
And slepyt nocht full encrely;

Bot *gliffnyt* up oft sodanly,
For he had dreid off thair three men,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.

Barbour, vii. 184, MS.

Instead of *glissnyt*, Pink. edit. It is *gliffnyt* also in
edit. 1620.

This may be allied to Teut. *gluyp-en*, insidiari,
observare. But it seems more probable that this word,
as well as *gliff*, *v.* and *s.* as all conveying the idea of
something sudden or transitory, are derived from some
Goth. *v.* signifying to shine, as Su.-G. *glo*, anc. *gli-a*;
especially as *gleuin*, which is nearly allied, signifies to
glow.

As *gliffin* is equivalent to glance, it is to be observed
that most of the terms which respect the motion of
the eyes seem borrowed from the action of light. Thus
blink, to wink, is from Dan. *blink-er*, which signifies
both to wink and to shine. We may observe this
analogy in *Glimmer*, *Glent*, *Gliss*, *Glisk*, *Glisnyt*, and
perhaps in *Gley*, q. v.

Isl. *glapn-ar syn* is rendered, *Visus hebescit*;
glapeydr, hebes oculis; and *glep*, caliginem oculis
effundere; Haldorson.

GLIFRING, *s.* [An eager, nervous attempt to
act when one is startled, surprised, or
frightened]; apparently synon. with *Glaum*.

"A chylde that is learning to goe, albeit he grippe,
he cannot holde himself vp, but it is the grip of the
nourse, that holdes vp the chylde. It is so betweene
God and vs, we are all infantes, Jesus hes vs in his
hand, we make a *glifring* to grip him againe, but when
he lettes vs goe, then we fall: So this is our comfort
that we are gripped by God, and his grip vpholdes us,
for when he gripes to the heart of any man, his hand
never lowes againe, and thou shalt neuer goe out of
his grippe." *Kollock on 1 Thes.*, p. 212.

[This is evidently a frequentative form from *gliff*, to
be seized with sudden fear, implying action when one
is under the influence of fear or fright of any kind.
Jamieson's conjecture regarding its derivation is very
fanciful, and has been deleted.]

GLIFF, *s.* 1. A glimpse, a transient view,
S. *Gliffe*, a sudden sight of any thing by
chance; Clav. Yorks. Dial. Chesh. id.

"*Gliff*, a transient glance of any thing." Gall.
Encycl. It is thus distinguished from *Glisk*. "*Gliff*
is the short view; *glisk*, the little light which gave the
short view." *Ibid*.

This distinction, however, seems rather to be local;
the terms being elsewhere used as synonymous.

It is expl. "an opening and shutting of eyes,"
Dumfr. V. GLIFFIN, *v.*

"The mirk came in *gliff's*—in *gliff's* the mirk gade."

Edin. Mag., May 1820, p. 423.

Glisk has been communicated to me as a synon. Gael.
word, but I can find no printed authority for it.

2. A moment; as, "I'll no be a *gliff*," or, "I'll
no bide a *gliff*," i.e., stay a moment; "He'll
be here in a *gliff*." Sometimes the phrase-
ology is, "a wee *gliff*."

"Wad ye but come out a *gliff*, mañ, or but say ye're
listening?" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 207.

"And then if you're dowie, I will sit wi' you a *gliff*
in the evening myself, man, and help you out wi' your
bottle." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 86.

3. For a *gliff*, for a moment, S.

"I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you—
Bide behind it for a *gliff* till I say, *The hour and the
man are baith come*; then rin in on him, take his arms,

and bind him till the blood burst frae his finger-nails." Guy Mannering, iii. 281.

This secondary sense of the term, primarily signifying a glimpse, is strictly analogous to the use of *Glent*, *Glint*, which has both significations.

4. A short sleep, Dumfr.

GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, *s.* A moment, S.; a diminutive from *Gliff*.

"My mother had—read the guidman into a sort o' dover, and had thrown hersel' back just for a *gliffy*, to tak a nap in the easy chair." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

GLIFT. V. GLIFF, *v.*

GLIM, *s.* The venereal disease, Ayrs.

Frae itch, the sea', or *glim*, to clear ye,
Sal Nit; aut forte Hydrargyri;
An' sic like cures, in common canting,
War never to the Doctor wanting.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 174.

GLIM, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object, Aberd.

—Ane, like you, o' skilly ee,
May mony *glim* and snapper see,
Yet spare your blame.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 336.

Glim is also used as an adj. signifying blind, Aberd. Hence, *glim-glam*, blind man's buff, from *glim* and *glam*, to grasp at an object.

Glim may be allied to Isl. *glam*, visu hebes. V. GLAUM, *v.*

To GIE one the GLIM, to give one the slip, to disappoint one, Aberd.

But, sang, I ga'e mysel' the *glim*,
For a' my cracks.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8. V. GLIM.

I know not if there be any affinity with Isl. *gleym-a*, Dan. *glamm-er*, to forget, to leave out.

To GLIME, *v. n.* To look askance or asquint, Roxb.

2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, Selkirks.

"In half an hour they had sic a squad gathered together as e never *glimed* on. There ye might hae seen auld gray-bearded ministers, lairds, weavers, and poor hinds, a' sharing the same hard fate." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

3. To view impertinently with a stolen side-look, continued for some time, Upp. Lanarks.

It differs from the *v. to Gledge*; as the latter signifies to look with a quick side-glance.

GLIME, *s.* An indiscreet look directed sideways, towards an object for some time, *ibid.*

GLIM-GLAM, *s.* 1. The play of Blind-man's-Buff, or *Blind-Harry*, Banffs., Aberd. V. GLIM, *s.*

2. I am told that, in Angus, this word is used to denote a sly look or wink. But my information is not quite satisfactory.

GLIMMIE, *s.* The person who is blind-folded in the sport of Blind-man's-Buff, Aberd.

Isl. *glymt-a* signifies insultare. But as many of the terms, which denote the action of the eye, are transferred from the motion of light, perhaps the radical idea is to be sought in Su.-G. *glimm-a*, splendescere, as signifying to cast a glance, like a ray darting from the sun. The Su.-G. *v.* may be originally the same with A.-S. *ge-leom-an*, retained in the participle *geleomand*, radiatus, radiis spectabilis; Lye.

[Dan. *glimme*, to shine; Swed. dial. *glim*, a glance; Rietz.]

*To GLIMMER, *v. n.* To blink, to wink, to look unsteadily, S.

GLIMMER, *s.* A smooth shiining lamellar stone, Mica of mineralogists, Loth.; in some parts of S. called *Sheeps siller*.

Teut. *ghe-linck-en*, *ghe-lick-en*, *glick-en*, nitere, splendere; Kilian.

[To GLINDER, *v. n.* To peep through half-shut eyes, Shet. Isl. *glynnr*, winking eyes.]

[GLINDERIT, *adj.* Ringle-eyed, Shet.]

To GLINK, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to cast a glance to one side, Ayrs.

GLINK, *s.* A side-look, *ibid.*

This learned writer evidently rejects *g* from the number of the radical letters entering into the formation of this word. And it would seem that he is right; for Teut. *lick-en* is synon. In the same manner *leam* or *leme*, A.-S. *leom*, is the root of E. *gleam*.

To GLINK, *v. a.* 1. To jilt, Border; *Blink*, synon. Fife.

2. To look askance on; or as expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance.

In this sense a jilt is said to *gie* one the *glaits*.

[GLINKIT, *adj.* Giddy, light-headed, unsettled, Shet.; synon. *glaitit*.

To GLINT, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. GLENT, *v.*

GLISK, *s.* 1. A glance of light, a transient ray, Dumfr.

"*Glisk*, a glimpse of light; a little light flung suddenly on a dark object." Gall. Encycl. V. GLIFF, *s.*

"And so ae morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy, for the neb o' them's never out of mischief; and they just got a *glisk* o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged off a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 277.

The term *glisk*, from its termination, might almost seem to be an inversion of Isl. *aug-lios*, clarus; if not formed from *glis*, nitor, and *auga*, oculus, q. *glis-auga*, the glance of the eye.

But whatever be the origin, it seems to have been anciently the same with O. E. *gluske*. "*Gluscar* is given as synon. with *Glyar*, one who looks asquint; and *Gluskynge* with *Glyenge*." Prompt. Parv. Now, *glisk* may have primarily denoted a side-glance, or looking at any object askance.

Joost then, he to the barn-door drew
An' got a *glisk o' Willie*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 157.

Isl. *glis*, nitor; or it may be a deriv. from *glis*, *v*.

2. A transient view, a glance, S. Synon. *glint*.

It has been understood as denoting a glance with the corner of the eye in passing. This corresponds with the sense of the A. Bor. *v*. "*Glent*, to look askew. North." Grose.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "A *glisk o' cauld*," a slight cold, Fife.

GLISNYT, GLISINT, *pret*. Blinked with the eyes, like one newly awakened from sleep; synon. *glimmered*.

Affrayit I *glisnit* of slepe, and sterte on fete.

Doug. Virgil, 49. 11.

The Quene is walknit with ane felloun fray,
Up *glisnit*, and beheld sche wes betray'd.

King Hart, i. 48.

Glissnyt occurs Barbour vii. 184, rendered glanced by Mr. Pink. But it is *gliffnyt* in MS. V. *Gliffin*, *v*. This is radically the same with E. *glisten*, A.-S. *glisn-ian*, coruscare. V. GLEIS.

To GLISS, *v. n*. 1. To cast a glance with the eyes.

He *glissed* up with his eighen, that grey wer and grete.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

This is merely an oblique sense of *Gleis*, *q. v*.

2. To shine, to glister.

Her girdle shaw'd her middle jimp,
And gowdin *glister* her hair.

Hardyknute, Sel. Scot. Bal., i. 2.

Glyste up, O. E., although not expl. by Ritson, must be understood in this sense.

Sche *glyste up* wyth the hedeows store,
A sorowfull wakening had sche thore.

Le Bone Florence, Ritson's E. M. R., iii. 70.

Isl. *glyssa-a*, scintillare; *glys*, nitor, splendor. Verel gives Sw. *glants* as the synonyme.

GLISTER, *s*. Lustre, glitter.

"The *glister* of the profeit, that was jugeit heirof to have insewit to Scottis men, at the first sicht blindit mony menis eyis." Knox, p. 110.

Su.-G. *glistra*, scintilla, Teut. *glinster*, id. *glinster-en*, *glister-en*, scintillare, fulgere. Although *glister* be used in E. as a *v*., I have not observed that it occurs as a *s*.

GLIT, *s*. 1. Tough phlegm, that especially which gathers in the stomach when it is foul, S.

2. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

This is nearly allied to E. *gleet*, improperly derived by Johns. from A.-S. *glidan*, to glide. Both words certainly have a common origin; Isl. *glat*, *glæt-a*, humor, liquor; Landnam. Gl., p. 414. Humor vel vapor perlucidus; G. Andr., p. 91. This he derives from *glæer*, *glætt*, vitreus. Perhaps Lat. *glis*, *glitis*, humor tenax, is from the same origin.

The following is perhaps a more accurate definition; "*Glitt*, oily matter, which makes the stones of brooks slippery in summer." Gall. Encycl.

GLITTIE, *adj*. Oozy, slimy, S.

The sei-mewe couris on his *glittye* stene,
For it's greine with the dewe of the jaupying maine.
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

The water-asks, sæ cauld and saft,
Craw'l'd ower the *glittie* flure.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

GLITTILIE, *adv*. "In the manner of ooze," Clydes. *Ibid.*, p. 452.

GLITTINESS, *s*. Ooziness, Clydes. *Ibid*.

GLITTIE, *adj*. Having a very smooth surface; often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools, Roxb.

Su.-G. *glatt*, lubricus, viewed by Ihre as the same word which signifies nitidus: and indeed smoothness or polish is always conjoined with a shining appearance.

[GLLAMMICH, *s*. As much as the hand will hold, Banffs.; liter. a mouthful, and in this sense it is used in Ang. V. GLAMMACH.]

[To GLLAMNICH, *v. a*. To eat greedily. V. GLAMMACH.]

[GLOCK, *v. and adv*. V. GLOCK.]

[GLOAGS, *s*. A mixture of burstin and milk, Shet. V. GLUGS.]

[GLOAM, *s*. The moon, Shet.; Isl. *ljomi*, A.-S. *leoma*, brightness, radiance.]

GLOAM. *It gloams, v. imp*. Twilight comes on, Aberd.

GLOAMIN, GLOMING, *s*. Fall of evening, twilight, S.; *gloming*, A. Bor. This is sometimes called *the edge of the e'ennin*, S. B.

The *gloming* comes, the day is spent,

The sun goes out of sight,

And painted is the occident

With purpore sanguine bright.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 390.

Shaw gives *glomuin* as a Gael. word signifying "the evening." But it seems to be an adopted term, having no cognates.

A.-S. *glommung*, *glomung*, id.

In A.-S. this word was applied to the dawn as well as to the twilight; *morgen-glommung*, crepusculum matutinum, *aefen-glommung*, crepusculum vespertinum. Wachter, mentioning the A.-S. word, views it as derived from Teut. *glimm-en*, to glimmer, to shine faintly. As Germ. *glum* signifies turbid, he thinks that there has been a transition from the idea of obscurity to that of muddiness, because of the natural resemblance.

GLOAMD, *s*. The twilight, Loth.; synon. with *Gloamin*. This appears to be the same with *Gloam't*, *q. v*.

GLOAMIN, *adj*. Belonging to twilight, S.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—

Gin *glouamin* hours reek'd Eben's haun.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

GLOAMING-FA', s. The fall of evening, South of S.

"Gin ye'll promise to cut the corn as cleverly as when ye kempt by the side o' bonny Mary Dinweddie, —I dinna ken but I might bribe ye, wi' a cannie hour at *gloaming-fa'*, under the hazel bower birks, and no ane o' a' the boors bo the wiser for't." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 401.

GLOAMIN-SHOT, s. A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, S.

"I once more roved out yesterday for a *gloamin shot* at the muses; when the muse that presides o'er the shores of Nith, or rather my old inspiring dearest nymph, Coila, whispered me the following." Burns's Works, iv. N^o 36.

The idea seems borrowed from one taking a stolen shot at game in the dusk of the evening, when less in danger of being detected.

In Su.-G. *skunrask* is used in a similar sense; denoting that portion of time, during which, as candles or lamps are not lighted, there is a cessation from labour. V. *Skymning*, under *Skum*; Ihre.

GLOAMIN-STAR, s. The evening-star, Loth.

GLOAM'T, part. adj. In the state of twilight.

—"By this time, it was turn't gay an' *gloam't*, an' the hie scans looket sae elriehlike,—that I grew a wee thing eerie." Saint Patriek, i. 166.

GLOAN, s. Substance, strength; as, "It has nae *gloan*," it has no substance, Aberd.

Gael. *glonn*, a fact, deed; q. a person who performs nothing. C. B. *gallu* denotes power.

To GLOCK, v. a. To gulp, to swallow any liquid in large draughts; as including the idea of the sound made by the throat, Ang. *wacht*, synon.

This seems radically the same with Teut. *klock-en*, sonitum reddere, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet; Su.-G. *klunk-a*, Dan. *glunk-a*. According to this analogy, our *clunk* must be a cognate to *glock*. Gael. *glug*, the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel; Shaw.

GLOCK, s. A gulp, Ang. *wacht*, synon.

To GLOCKEN, v. a. To astound, Dumfr.

GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN', s. 1. "A start from a fright;" Gall. Encycl.

2. An unexpected disaster, Dumfr.

This term is thus illustrated. The mistress of a family, coming home, and finding her husband or child dead, no other person being in the house, would be said to have "gotten an *unec glockenin*."

Isl. *glug-a*, apertè oculis perquirere; q. to open the eyes hastily, when one is alarmed.

To GLOFF, GLIFF, v. n. 1. To feel a sudden shock, in consequence of plunging into water; or perhaps to shudder from the shock, S. B.

I gar'd a witch fa' hesdlin in a stank,
As she was riding, on a windle strae;
The earling *glaff'd*, and cryd out Will-swae.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 64.

"*Glaff'd*, shivered;" Gl. Shirrefs.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic, S. B.

GLOFF, s. A sudden fright, S. V. **GLIFF.**

[*Gloff* and *Gliff* are similarly related to *top* and *tip*, *drop* and *drip*, and like them are often confounded.]

To GLOFF, v. n. To take unsound sleep, Fife.

Undoubtedly from the same source with the old term *Gliffin*, used by Barbour; though it must be acknowledged that this is very obscure.

GLOFF, s. Unquiet or disturbed sleep, Fife.

GLOFFIN, s. Unquiet sleep of very short duration, *ibid.* Being a diminutive from *Gloff*, *s.*, it is distinguished from the parent term, as giving the additional idea of brevity.

GLOFF, s. 1. A sudden, partial and transitory change of the atmosphere, surrounding a person; caused by a change in the undulation, Ettr. For.

2. The sensation produced by this change; as, "I fand a great *glöff* o' heat," S.

3. It is also applied to darkness, when occasionally it appears denser to the eye than in other parts of the atmosphere, Ettr. For.

GLOG, adj. Slow; used in composition, as *glog-rinnin water*, a river or stream that runs slowly, a dark and dead body of water, Perth.

Perhaps q. *ghe-bugg*, from Fris. *bugh-en*, ignave et segniter agere. Gael. *glog*, however, is expl. a soft lump, and *gliogar*, slowness; Shaw. The latter is perhaps radically the same with Isl. *klock*, *klauk*, mollis, non firmus; Verel.

GLOG, adj. Black, dark, having the appearance of depth; as, "That is a *glog* hole," Roxb.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of *Glog* as signifying slow? Dan. *glug*, Isl. *glugg-r*, denotes a hole, an opening, but, without suggesting the ideas of depth or darkness.

GLOGGIE, adj. Dark and hazy, misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, Loth.

To GLOG owre, v. a. To swallow hastily, to gulp down, Aberd.

GLOG, s. A hasty draught, *ibid.* V. **GLOCK.**

[**GLOGGO, s.** A mixture of burstin and milk, Shet. V. **GLUGS.**]

GLOIS, s. A blaze. V. **GLOSE.**

GLOIT, s. 1. "A lubberly inactive fellow," Ayr. Gl. Picken.

Perhaps only a variety of *Gloyd*; or allied to *Gloit*, v.

2. "A soft delicate person;" Gall. Encycl.

To GLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang.

2. To do any thing in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. *gloet-a*, *efter fiskar*, to grope for fish; *gloet-a efter aal*, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Seren. vo. *Grope*, *Broque*. V. GLUDDER.

GLOITTRY. V. GLUDDERIE.

GLONDERS, *s. pl.* In the *glonders*, in a state of ill-humour, to be pouting, to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense, Loth.

"The Quein, with quhome the said Erle [Bothwell] was than in the *glonders*, promiseit favours in all his lawfull suitis to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wischeart] to be keipit in the castell of Edinburghe." Knox, p. 50.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit., p. 55, *glunders*.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should suppose this to be a corr. of Isl. *glamoegder*, qui aspectu est terribilis; Verel.

To GLOOM, GLOWM, *v. n.* 1. To grow dark, S. B.

At last and lang, when night began to *gloom*,
And eery like to sit on ilka howm,
They came at last unto a gentle place.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33.

Johns. gives the E. *v.* as signifying, "to be cloudy, to be dark;" but without any example. Ross uses the same *v.* in a passive form.

Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,
After the night was *gloom'd*, and growing late.

Gloom'd, Ed. First. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

On second thoughts I am inclined to view *Gloamin* as allied to this term.

2. To look morose or sullen, to frown, to have a cloud on one's aspect, S. V. GLOUM.

[GLOOMS, *s. pl.* The sulks, a sulky state; as, "He's in the *glooms* the day," Clydes.]

To GLOPPE, GLOPPEN, *v. n.* Perhaps to pout, to let the countenance fall, as when one is about to cry or weep.

Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng wete,

And seid, with siking sare,

"I ban the body me bare!

"Alas now kindeles my care!

"I *gloppe*, and I grete."

Then *gloppenet*, and grete, Gaynour the gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7, 8.

He folowed in on the freke, with a fresch fare,

Thorgh blason, and brene, that burneshed were bright,

With a burlich brand, thorgh him he bare:

The broude was bldy, that burneshed was bright.

Then *gloppened*, that gay:

Hit was no ferly, in fay.—

He stroke of the stede-hede, streite there he stode.

The faire fole fondred, and fel to the grounde.

Gawayn *gloppened* in hert,

Of he were hasty and smert.

Out of his sterops he stert.

Ibid., ii. 15, 16.

Gloppen is overlooked in Gl. *Gloppe* is mentioned interrogatively, *sot*? Here it is unquestionably a *v.* We find a variety of terms of the same form and signification in other Northern languages; Germ. *glup-en*, oculos vultumque demittere; *gluper*, qui, neminem erecto vultu adspicere audet; Wachter. Isl. *glupn-ast*, vultum demittere; *glup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo, Verel.; *glupn-a*, contristari, dolere, ad lacrymas bibulas effundendum moveri; *glupn-a vid*, in lacrymas solvi; G. Andr., p. 92, 93. Perhaps Belg. *gluypp-en*, to sneak, to snudge, has the same origin. The radical term may be Su.-G. *glup*, faux, as in the form of the countenance denoted by this word, the *chops* appear fallen.

But as A. Bor. *gloppen* signifies to startle; *glopp'nt*, frightened, Lancash.; and *gloppen*, surprise, Westmorel.; *glopp* and *gloppen* may be equivalent to GLIFF, GLOFF, q. v. This seems the most natural sense in last extract.

GLORE, *s.* Glory. Fr. *gloire*, id.

Thou haldis court ouer christall heuinns clere,
With angellis, sanctis, and heuenlye spretis sere,

That but ceissing thy *glory* and louyngis syngis.

Doug. *Virgil*, *Probl.*, 311. 40.

To GLORE, *v. n.* To glory.

Quhy *glorye* ye in your awin vnthriftines?

Doug. *Virgil*, *Probl.*, 96. 37. From the *s.*

To GLOGR, *v. n.* To work in some dirty business, Ang.

GLOGR, *s.* A nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang.

GLOGRIG, *adj.* *Glorigit*, *part. pa.* Bedaubed, in consequence of being engaged in dirty work, or travelling on a miry road, Ang.

GLOGRIG, *adj.* Sultry; applied to a warm suffocating day, with a darkened sun, Aysr.

GLOSE, GLOIS, *s.* 1. A blaze, S.

2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.

Till suppartyme then may ye choise,

Unto your garden to repois

Or merelie to tak ane *glois*,

Philot. Pink., *S. P. R.*, iii. p. 12.

Germ. *glauz*, Isl. *glossi*, flamma; *gloss-ar*, coruscant. This G. Andr. derives from Gr. γλαυζω, splendeo. But it is evidently of Goth. origin, either from *glo-a*, id., or from *lios*, lux, lumen, whence *lyse*, luceo, with *g* prefixed.

To GLOSE, GLOZE, *v. n.* To blaze, to gleam.

The fire is said to be *glazin*, when it has a bright flame.

"Gudewife, carry up a *glazin'* peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith; for the sea air mak's a' thing cauld an' clammy." St. Kathleen, iii. 167.

Germ. *glauz-en*, to shine. Isl. *gloss-a*, flagrare, flammam emittere. V. the *s.*

GLOSS, *s.* 1. A low clear fire, free from smoke or flame, South of S., Gall. In Fife, the phrase *red gloss* is frequently used as opposed to flame; as, "There's a fine *red gloss*, but nae low."

"*Gloss*, a comfortable little fire of embers;" Gall. Encycl.