

FURTHERANCE, fur'ther-ans, *n.* a helping forward.

FURTHERMORE, fur'ther-mōr, *adv.* in addition to what has been said, moreover, besides.

FURTHERMOST, fur'ther-mōst, *adj.*, most further: most remote.

FURTHEST, fur'thest, *adv.* at the greatest distance.—*adj.* most distant. [A superl. either of *furth* (=forth), or more prob. of *fore*. See **FURTHER**.]

FURTIVE, fur'tiv, *adj.* stealthy: secret.—*adv.* **FURTIVELY**. [Fr.—L. *furtivus*—*fur*, a thief.]

FURY, fū'ri, *n.*, *rage*: violent passion: madness: (*myth.*) one of the three goddesses of vengeance: hence, a passionate, violent woman. [Fr. *furie*—L. *furia*—*furo*, to be angry.]

FURZE, furz, *n.* the whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the *fir*-tree. [A.S. *fyrz*; cog. with Gael. *preas*, a brier.]

FURZY, furz'i, *adj.* overgrown with *furze*.

FUSCOUS, fus'kus, *adj.* brown: dingy. [L. *fuscus*, akin to *furvus* (for *fus-vus*).]

FUSE, fūz, *v.t.* to melt: to liquefy by heat.—*v.i.* to be melted: to be reduced to a liquid: in American politics, a new political party is sometimes said to fuse with one of the two old organizations. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to melt.]

FUSE, fūz, *n.* a tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, etc. [A corr. of **FUSIL**.]

FUSEE, fū-zē, *n.* a match or cigar light: a fuse: a fusil.

FUSEE, fū-zē, *n.* the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful, from L. *fusus*, a spindle.]

FUSEL-OIL, fū'zel-oil, *n.* a nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, etc. [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits.]

FUSIBLE, fūz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be fused or melted.—*n.* **FUSIBILITY**.

FUSIL, fūz'il, *n.* a light musket or firelock. [Fr. *fusil*, a flint, musket, same as It. *foçile*—Low L. *foçile*, steel (to strike fire with), dim. of *focus*, a fireplace.]

FUSILADE, fūz'il-ad, *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms.—*v.t.* to shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of firearms. [Fr.—*fusil*, a musket.]

FUSILIER, **FUSILEER**, fū-zil-ēr', *n.* (*orig.*) a soldier armed with a *fusil*, but now armed like other infantry.

FUSING-POINT, fūz'ing-point, *n.* the temperature at which any solid substance is fused—that is, becomes liquid.

FUSION, fū'zhun, *n.* act of melting: the state of fluidity from heat: a close union of things, as if melted together: political union of parties. [See **FUSE**.]—**POINT OF FUSION OF METALS**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus potassium fuses at 136° Fahr., bismuth at 504°, lead at 619°, zinc at 680°, silver 1832°, gold 2282°. Malleable iron requires the highest heat of a smith's forge (2912°); while cerium, platinum, and some other metals are infusible in the heat of a smith's forge, but are fusible before the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe.

FUSS, fus, *n.* a bustle or tumult: haste, flurry.—*adj.* **FUSSY**.—*adv.* **FUSSILY**. [A.S. *fus*, ready, prompt to find—*fundian*, to strive after—*findan*, to find.]

FUSTET, fus'tet, *n.* the wood of the Venice sumach: a dyestuff. [Fr. *fustet*, dim. of O. Fr. *fust*—L. *fustis*, a stick, in Low L. a tree.]

FUSTIAN, fust'yan, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth: a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking:

bombast.—*adj.* made of fustian: *bombastic*. [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*—It. *fustagno*—Low L. *fustaneum*, from *Fostat* (a suburb of Cairo) in Egypt, where first made.]

FUSTIC, fust'ik, *n.* the wood of a W. Indian tree, used as a dyestuff. [Fr. *fustoc*—L. *fustis*.]

FUSTIGATION, fus-ti-gā'shun, *n.* a beating with a stick. [L. *fustigo*, *fustigatus*, to beat with a stick—*fustis*, a stick.]

FUSTY, fust'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine: ill-smelling.—*n.* **FUSTINESS**. [O. Fr. *fust*, wood of a cask—L. *fustis*.]

FUTILE, fū'til, *adj.* useless: unavailing: trifling.—*adv.* **FUTILELY**. [Fr.—L. *futilis*—*jud*, root of *fundo*, to pour.]

FUTILITARIAN, fū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* a person given to useless or worthless pursuits. *Southey*. [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.]

FUTILITARIAN, fū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like. "The utilitarian philanthropist (Bentham) or the *futilitarian* misanthropist (Carlyle)." — *Fitzedward Hall*.

FUTILITY, fū'til'i-ti, *n.* uselessness.

FUTTOCKS, fut'uks, *n.pl.* a curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. [Perh. corrupted from *foot-hooks*.]

FUTURE, fū'tūr, *adj.*, about to be: that is to come: (*gram.*) expressing what will be.—*n.* time to come. [L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *esse*, to be.]

FUTURIST, fū'tūr-ist, *n.* one who has regard to the future: one whose main interest lies in the future: an expectant: in *theol.* one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

FUTURITY, fū'tūr'i-ti, *n.* time to come: an event or state of being yet to come.

FUZZ, fuz, *v.i.* to fly off in minute particles with a *fizzing* sound like water from hot iron.—*n.* fine light particles, as dust.—*n.* **FUZZBALL**, a kind of fungus, whose head is full of a fine dust. [Akin to **FIZZ**; Ger. *pfuschen*, to fizzle.]

FY, fi, *int.* Same as **FIE**.

FYLFOT, fil'fot, *n.* a peculiarly-formed cross, supposed to have been introduced into Europe, about the sixth century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among religious devotees; it was often used in decoration and embroidery in the middle ages.

FYRD, ferd, **FYRDUNG**, fer'dung, *n.* in *old Eng. hist.* the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German *landwehr* of to-day. [A.S.]

G

GAB, gab, *n.* in *steam-engines*, the name given to the hook on the end of the eccentric rod opposite the strap.

GABARAGE, gā'ber-āj, *n.* coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

GABARDINE, gab-ar-dēn', **GABERDINE**, gab-ar-din, *n.* a coarse frock or loose upper garment: a mean dress. [Sp. *gabardina*—Sp. *gaban*, a kind of great-coat, of which ety. dub.]

GABBLE, gab'bl, *v.i.* to talk inarticulately: to chatter: to cackle like geese.—*ns.* **GABB'LER**, **GABB'LING**. [Prob. from Ice. *gabba*; cf. Fr. *gaber*, Dut. *gabberen*, to

joke, and many other forms, which are all imitative.]

GABBLEMENT, gab'l-ment, *n.* the act of gabbling: inarticulate sounds uttered with rapidity: chattering. *Carlyle*.

GABEL, gā'bel, **GABELLE**, ga-bel, *n.* a tax, impost, or excise duty: particularly, in France, a tax on salt. "The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn."—*Addison*. [Fr. *gabelle*, Pr. *gab-bela*, *gabella*, It. *gabella*, and O. It. *cab-bella*, *caballa*, Sp. *gabala*, from Ar. *kabā-la*, tax, impost. See, however, **GAVEL**.]

GABELLMAN, gā'bel-man, *n.* a tax collector: a gabeler. "Gabellmen and excisemen."—*Carlyle*. [See **GABEL**.]

GABERLUNZIE, ga-ber-lun'zi, *n.* a mendicant: a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. (Scotch.) [A contr. for *gaberlunzie-man*, from Scot. *gaberlunzie*, a wallet, and that compounded of a contr. of *gabardine*, and *lunzie*, a Scot. form of *loin*, the wallet resting on the loins.]

GABIAN, gā'bi-an, *adj.* a term applied to a variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at *Gabian*, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

GABILLA, ga-bil'a, *n.* a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 *gabillas*. *Simmonds*.

GABION, gā'bi-un, *n.* (*fort.*) a bottomless basket of wicker-work filled with earth, used for shelter from the enemy's fire. [Fr.—It. *gabione*, a large cage—*gabbia*—L. *cavea*, a hollow place—*cavus*, hollow.]

GABIONNADE, gā-bi-un-ād', *n.* a line of *gabions* thrown up as a defence.

GABLE, gā'bl, *n.* (*arch.*) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [Perh. of Celt. origin, as in Ir. *gabhal*, a fork or gable; cf. Ger. *giebel*, a gable, *gabel*, a fork.]

GABLET, gā'blet, *n.* a small *gable* or canopy.

GAB-LEVER, gab'lē-ver, **GAB-LIFTER**, gab'lift-er, *n.* in *steam-engines*, a contrivance for lifting the *gab* from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

GABLOCK, gab'lok, *n.* a false spur fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting. *Craig*.

GABRIELITE, gā'bri-el-it, *n.* (*eccles.*) one of a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one *Gabriel Scherling*.

GABY, gā'bi, *n.* a simpleton. [From a Scand. root seen in Ice. *gapi*—*gapa*, to gape. See **GAPE**.]

GAD, gad, *n.* a wedge of steel: a graver: a rod or stick; in old Scotch prisons a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about 6 inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about 4 feet long, with a large iron ring which travelled on the gad.—**UPON THE GAD**, upon the spur or impulse of the moment. *Shak*. [Prob. from Scand. *gaddr*, a goad, and cog. with A.S. *gad*, a goad.]

GAD, gad, *v.i.* to rove about restlessly, like cattle stung by the *gadfly*:—*pr.p.* *gadd'ing*; *pa.p.* *gadd'ed*.

GADFLY, gad'fli, *n.* a fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs: one who is constantly going about, a

seeker after pleasure or gaiety, a gad-about. "Harriet may turn *gadfly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties."—Richardson. [From GAD, *n.*, and FLY.]

GAELIC, gā'lik, *adj.* pertaining to the Gaels or Scottish Highlanders.—*n.* the northern or *Gadhelic* branch of the Celtic family of languages, embracing the Irish, the Highland-Scottish, and the Manx: (more commonly) the Highland-Scottish dialect. [Prob. originally a Celtic word, of which the Latinized form is *Gallus*. The O. Ger. word *walkh* or *walah* (E. *Welsh*), applied by the Teutons to their neighbors, is not found till the 8th cent., and is merely a form of L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, a stranger or foreigner. See WELSH.]

GAFF, gaf, *n.* a boat-hook or fishing-spear: a kind of boom or yard. [Fr. *gaffe*, from a Celt. root found in Irish *gaf*, a hook—root *gabh*, to take; allied to L. *capio*, E. HAVE.]

GAFF, gaf, *v.t.* in *angling*, to strike or secure by means of a gaff-hook, as a salmon.

GAFFER, ga'fer, *n.* (*orig.*) a word of respect applied to an old man, now expressive of familiarity or contempt. [Contr. of *gramfer*, the West of England form of GRANDFATHER. See GAMMER.]

GAFFSMAN, gafs'man, *n.* an attendant on an angler who aids in landing the fish by means of a gaff-hook. "The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ash staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity."—*Ency. Brit.*

GAG, gag, *v.t.* to forcibly stop the mouth: to silence.—*pr.p.* gagging; *pa.p.* gagged.—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence. [Ety. dub.; prob. imitative.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* a *pledge*: security for the fulfillment of a promise: something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove.—*v.t.* to bind by pledge or security. [Fr. *gage*—*gager*, to wager—Low L. *vadum*, which is either from L. *vas*, *wadis*, a pledge, or from a Teut. root found in Goth. *vadi*, A.S. *wed*, a pledge, Ger. *wette*, a bet; the two roots, however, are cog. See BET.]

GAGE, gāj, *v.t.* to measure. Same as GAUGE.

GAIDHEAL, gā'el or gāl, *n.* (pl. **GAIDHEIL**, gā'il or gāl), one of the *Gadhelic* branch of the Celtic race.

GAIETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* merriment: finery: show.

GAILY, gā-li, *adv.* in a gay manner. [See GAY.]

GAIN, gān, *v.t.* to obtain by effort: to earn: to be successful in: to draw to one's own party: to reach: (*New Test.*) to escape.—*n.* that which is gained: profit:—opp. to Loss. [M.E. *gainen*, to profit, from the Scand., in Ice. *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*, gain. The word is quite independent of Fr. *gagner*, with which it has been confused.]

GAINAGE, gān'āj, *n.* in *old law*, (*a*) the gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it; (*b*) the horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill*.

GAIN-DEVOTED, gān'-dē-vōt-ed, *adj.* devoted to the pursuit of gain. "Gain-devoted cities."—Cowper.

GAINER, gān'er, *n.* one who gains profit, etc.

GAINFUL, gān'fool, *adj.* productive of wealth: advantageous.—*adv.* **GAINFULLY**.—*n.* **GAINFULNESS**.

GAININGS, gān'ingz, *n.pl.* what have been gained or acquired by labor or enterprise.

GAINLESS, gān'les, *adj.* unprofitable.—*n.* **GAIN'LESSNESS**.

GAINSAY, gān'sā or gān-sā', *v.t.* to say something *against*: to deny: to dispute.—*n.* **GAIN'SAYER** (*B.*), an opposer. [A.S. *gegn*, against, and SAY.]

GAINSAY, gān'sā, *n.* opposition in words: contradiction. "An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal."—Irving.

GAIRISH. See GARISH.

GAIT, gāt, *n.*, *way* or manner of walking. [Ice. *gata*, a way.]

GAITER, gā'ter, *n.* a covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *guêtre*, *gwestre*.]

GAL, gal, **GALL**, gawl, a Celtic prefix or suffix, which, when it enters into a name, implies the presence of foreigners. It is believed to have been first applied to a colony of Gauls, whence it came to denote foreigners in general. Thus, *Donegal* (*Dun-na-n Gall*) means the fortress of the foreigners—in this case known to have been Danes. *Galbally* in Limerick, and *Galwally* in Down, mean English town. *Ballynagall* is the town of the Englishmen; *Clonegall*, the meadow of the Englishmen.

GALA, gā'la, *n.*, *show*: splendor: festivity, as a *gala-day*. [Fr. *gala*, show—It. *gala*, finery; from a Teut. root found in A.S. *gal*, merry.]

GALACTIA, ga-lak'ti-a, *n.* in *med.* (*a*) a redundant flow of milk either in a female who is suckling or in one who is not, and which may occur without being provoked by suckling; (*b*) a morbid flow or deficiency of milk. *Dr. Good*. [From Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTIC, ga-lak'tik, *adj.* of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactic: in *astron.* an epithet first applied by Sir John Herschel to that great circle of the heavens to which the course of the Milky Way apparently most nearly conforms.—**GALACTIC POLES**, the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle. [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTODENDRON, ga-lak-tō-den'dron, *n.* a generic name given by some authors to the cow-tree of South America, now generally referred to the genus *Brosimum*, *Galactodendron* being used as the specific name. See COW-TREE. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree.]

GALACTOGOGUE, ga-lak'tō-gog, **GALACTAGOGUE**, ga-lak'ta-gog, *n.* a medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *agō*, to induce.]

GALACTOMETER, ga-lak-tom'et-er, *n.* an instrument to test the quality of milk, that is, the percentage of cream yielded by it: a lactometer. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, a measure.]

GALACTOPHAGIST, ga-lak-tof'a-jist, *n.* one who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright*. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *phagō*, to eat.]

GALACTOPHAGOUS, ga-lak-tof'a-gus, *adj.* feeding on milk. *Dunghlison*.

GALACTOPHORITIS, ga-lak-tō-fō-rī'tis, *n.* in *pathol.* inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples towards their orifices. *Dunghlison*. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, *pherō*, to carry, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.]

GALACTOPHOROUS, ga-lak-tof'or-us, *adj.* producing milk. [Gr. *galaktophoros*—*gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *pherō*, to bear, to produce.]

GALACTOPOIETIC, ga-lak-to-poi-et'ik, *adj.*

or *n.* a term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. *Brande*. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *poiētikos*, capable of making, from *poiō*, to make.]

GALAXY, gal'ak-si, *n.* the *Milky-Way*, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens: any splendid assemblage. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, *galaktos*, akin to L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

GALBANUM, gal'ban-um, **GALBAN**, gal'ban, *n.* a resinous juice obtained from an Eastern plant, used in med. and in the arts, and by the Jews in the preparation of the sacred incense. [L.—Gr. *chalbanē*—Heb. *chelbenah*, from *cheleb*, fat.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. [Prob. from Scand., as in Dan. *gal*, mad, Norw. *galen*, raging.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* the wild myrtle, a shrub found in bogs. [Prov. E.—A.S. *gagel*; Scot. *gaul*, Dut. *gagel*.]

GALEATED, gā'le-āt-ed, *adj.*, *helmeted*: having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood. [L. *galeatus*—*galea*, a helmet.]

GALENA, ga-lē'na, *n.* native sulphuret of lead. [L. *galena*, lead-ore—Gr. *galēnē*, calmness: so called from its supposed efficacy in allaying disease.]

GALENIC, ga-len'ik, **GALENICAL**, ga-len'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *Galen*, the celebrated physician (born at Pergamus in Mysia, A.D. 130), or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, etc. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, etc.

GALENISM, gā'len-izm, *n.* the doctrines of Galen.

GALENIST, gā'len-ist, *n.* a follower of Galen.

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea: one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *adj.* in *geog.* relating to Galilee. "The pilot of the *Galilean lake*."—*Milton*.

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to, or invented by *Galileo*, the Italian astronomer; as, the *Galilean telescope*.

GALILEE, ga-li-lē, *n.* a portico or chapel annexed to a church, used for various purposes. In it public penitents were stationed, dead bodies deposited previously to their interment, and religious processions formed; and it was only in the galilee that in certain religious houses the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. When a female made an application to see a monk she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity of the church, in the words of Scripture, "He goeth before you into *Galilee*; there shall you see him." The only English buildings to which the term galilee is applied are those attached to the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave; at Durham it is a large chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at the west end of the nave, built chiefly for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance further than the second pillar of the nave. This last was also used as the bishop's consistory court. [Named after the scriptural "*Galilee of the Gentiles*." See definition.]

GALLOT, **GALLIOT**, gal'i-ut, *n.* a small galley or brigantine: a Dutch vessel

carrying a mainmast, a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff-mainsail. [Fr., dim. of *galée*, a galley.]

GALL, gawl, *n.* the greenish-yellow fluid secreted from the liver, called bile: bitterness: malignity. [A.S. *gæalla*, gall; allied to Ger. *galle*, Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*—all from the same root as E. *yellow*, Ger. *gelb*, L. *helvus*.]

GALL, gawl, *v.t.* to fret or hurt the skin by rubbing: to annoy: to enrage.—*n.* a wound caused by rubbing. [O. Fr. *galle*, a fretting of the skin—L. *callus*, hard thick skin.]

GALL, gawl, **GALL-NUT**, gawl'-nut, *n.* a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing. [Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*, oak-apple, gall-nut.]

GALLANT, gal'ant, *adj.* (*orig.*) gay, splendid, magnificent (*B.*): brave: noble.—*adv.* **GALL'ANTLY**.—*n.* **GALL'ANTNESS**. [Fr. *galant*; It. *galante*—*gala*. See **GALA**.]

GALLANT, gal-ant', *adj.* courteous or attentive to ladies: like a *gallant* or brave man.—*n.* a man of fashion: a suitor: a seducer.—*v.t.* to attend or wait on, as a lady.

GALLANTRY, gal'ant-ri, *n.* bravery: intrepidity: attention or devotion to ladies, often in a bad sense.

GALLA-OX, gal'la-oks, *n.* a variety of the ox, a native of Abyssinia, remarkable for the size of its horns, which rise from the forehead with an outward and then an inward curve, so as to present a very perfect model of a lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders. Called also **SANGA**.

GALLEON, gal'i-um, *n.* a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp. *galeon*—Low L. *galea*; cf. **GALLEY**.]

GALLERY, gal'er-i, *n.* a balcony surrounded by rails: a long passage: the upper floor of seats in a church or theatre: a room for the exhibition of works of art: (*fort.*) a covered passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galerie*—It. *galleria*—Low L. *galleria*, an ornamental hall: perhaps from **GALA**.]

GALLEY, gal'i, *n.* a long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars: (*on board ship*) the place where the cooking is done: a kind of boat attached to a ship-of-war: (*print.*) the frame which receives the type from the composing-stick. [O. Fr. *galée*—Low L. *galea*; origin unknown.]

GALLEY-FOIST, **GALLY-FOIST**, gal'i-foist, *n.* a barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London went in state to Westminster. "Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster."—*B. Jonson*. [GALLEY and FOIST, a kind of light ship.]

GALLEY-HALFPENNY, gal'i-haf'pen-i, *n.* a base coin in circulation in the time of Henry IV., so called from being brought to England surreptitiously in the galleys which carried merchandise from Genoa.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gal'i-slāv, *n.* one condemned for crime to work like a *slave* at the oar of a *galley*.

GALLEY-STICK, gal'i-stik, *n.* a long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins.

GALLI, gal'li, *n.pl.* in *Rom. antiq.* the priests of Cybele at Rome.

GALLIAMBIC, gal-li-am'bik, *adj.* in *pros.* a term applied to a kind of verse con-

sisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. [L. *galliambus*, a song used by the priests of Cybele—*Gallus*, a name applied to these priests, and *iambus*.]

GALLIARD, gal'yard, *n.* a lively dance. [From the Sp. *gallardo*, lively, gay.]

GALLIC, gal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Gaul* or France. [L. *Gallicus*—*Gallia*, Gaul.]

GALLIC ACID, gal'ik as'id, *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from *gall-nuts*, mango seeds, etc.

GALLICANISM, gal'i-kan-izm, *n.* the principles or policy of the party in the Roman Catholic Church of France who strive to maintain the ancient privileges of their church, and to defend it from the aggressions of Ultramontanism.

GALLICISM, gal'i-sizm, *n.* a mode of speech peculiar to the *French*: a French idiom.

GALLIGASKINS, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* large, open hose or trousers: leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *Greguesques*, Grecians.]

GALLINACEOUS, gal-in-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, etc., belong. [L. *gallina*, a hen—*gallus*, a cock.]

GALLIOT. See **GALLOT**.

GALLIOT, gal'i-pot, *n.* a small glazed pot for containing medicine. [Corr. of O. Dut. *gleyptot*, a glazed pot—Dut. *gleis*, glazed.]

GALLON, gal'un, *n.* the standard measure of capacity — 4 quarts. [O. Fr. *gallon* (Fr. *gale*), a bowl.]

GALLOON, gal-lōon', *n.* a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. [Sp. *galon*—*gala*, finery.]

GALLOP, gal'up, *v.i.* to leap in running: to ride at a galloping pace.—*n.* the pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hind feet together: a quick dance (*in this sense pron. gal-op*). [Fr. *galoper*, from a Teut. root found in Goth. *gahlaupan*, Ger. *laufen*, A.S. *gheleapan*, to leap.]

GALLOPADE, gal-up-ād', *n.* a quick kind of dance—then, the music appropriate to it.—*v.i.* to perform a gallopade. [Fr.]

GALLOWAY, gal'o-wā, *n.* a small strong horse orig. from *Galloway* in Scotland.

GALLOWGLASS, **GALLOWGLAS**, gal'ō-glas, *n.* an ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles:—opp. to **KERNE**, a light-armed soldier. The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western ^{isles} Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.—*Shak.*

[Fr. *galloglach*, a heavy-armed soldier—*gall*, foreign, and *oglach*, a youth, vassal, soldier, from *og*, young, and adjectival termination *lach*. The Irish armed their *gallowglasses* after the model of the English early military settlers.]

GALLOW-GRASS, gal'ō-gras, *n.* an old cant name for hemp, as furnishing halters for the gibbet.

GALLOWS, gal'us, *n.* an instrument on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A.S. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*.]

GALOCHÉ, **GALOSH**, ga-losh', *n.* a shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr. *galoche*, of which ety. dub.; either from L. *gallica*, a slipper, from *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul, or from L. *calopodia*, a wooden shoe—Gr. *kalopodion*, dim. of *kalopous*, *kalapous*, a shoemaker's last—*kālon*, wood, and *pous*, the foot.]

GALVANIC, gal-van'ik, *adj.* belonging to or exhibiting *galvanism*.

GALVANISM, gal'van-izm, *n.* a branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents produced by chemical

agents. [From *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer, 1737-98.]

GALVANIZE, gal'van-iz, *v.t.* to affect with *galvanism*.—*n.* **GAL'VANIST**, one skilled in galvanism.

GALVANOMETER, gal-van-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents. [*Galvani*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

GALVANOPLASTIC, gal-van-ō-plast'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping: as, the *galvanoplastic* art, that is, electrotypy.

GALVANOSCOPE, gal-van-ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle is a *galvanoscope*. [*Galvanism*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to examine.]

GALVANOSCOPIC, gal-van-ō-skop'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to a *galvanoscope*.

GAMA-GRASS, gā'ma-gras, *n.* a species of grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), a tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in Mexico, the Southern States, the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. It bears drought remarkably well. *T. monostachyon* (the Carolina gama-grass) is the only other species known.

GAMBADO, gam-bā'dō, *n.* a leather covering for the legs to defend them from mud in riding. [It. *gamba*, the leg.]

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v.i.* to play for money in *games* of chance.—*v.t.* to squander away.—*n.* **GAM'BLER**.

GAMBOGE, gam-bōōj' or gam-bōj', *n.* a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine. [So named from *Cambodia*, in Asia, where it is obtained.]

GAMBOL, gam'bol, *v.i.* to leap or skip: to frisk or dance in sport:—*pr.p.* gam'boling; *pa.p.* gam'boled.—*n.* a skipping: playfulness. [Fr. *gambade*, a gambol, from *gambe*, old form of Fr. *jambe*, the leg—Low L. *gamba*, a thigh.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, **GAMBRIL**, gam'bril, *n.* the hind-leg of a horse: a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them. "Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new-flayed."—*Chapman*.—**GAMBREL ROOF**, a hipped roof: a mansard or curved roof. [From It. *gamba*, the leg.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, **GAMBRIL**, gam'bril, *v.t.* to tie or hang up by means of a *gambrel* thrust through the legs. "I'll . . . carry you *gambrell'd* like a mutton."—*Beau & Fl.*

GAMBROON, gam-brōōn', *n.* in *manuf.* a kind of twilled linen cloth, used for linings.

GAME, gām, *n.*, *sport* of any kind: an exercise for amusement: the stake in a game: wild animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen. [A.S. *gamen*, play; cog. with Ice. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, O. Ger. *gaman*, mirth, joy.]

GAME, gām, *v.i.* to play at any game: to play for money, to gamble.—*n.* **GAM'ING**, the practice of playing for money.

GAMECOCK, gām'kok, *n.* a cock trained to fight.

GAMEKEEPER, gām'kēp-er, *n.* one who keeps or has the care of game.

GAME-LAWS, gām-lawz, *n.pl.* laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game.

GAMESOME, gām'sum, *adj.* playful.

GAMESTER, gām'ster, *n.* one viciously addicted to *gaming* or playing for money: a gambler.

GAMIN, gam'in, ga-māng, *n.* a neglected street boy: an Arab of the streets. "The word *gamin* was printed for the

- first time, and passed from the populace into literature in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called *Claude Gueux*: the scandal was great but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Græculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead."—*Trans. of Victor Hugo*. "In Japan the *gamins* run after you and say, 'Look at the Chinaman.'"—*Laurence Oliphant*. [Fr.]
- GAMMER**, gam'er, *n.* an old woman—the correlative of GAFFER. [Contr. of *grammar*, the West of England form of GRANDMOTHER. See GAFFER.]
- GAMMON**, gam'un, *n.* the leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried.—*v.t.* to cure, as bacon:—*pr.p.* gamm'on-ing; *pa.p.* gamm'on-ed. [O. Fr. *gambon*, old form of *jambon*, a ham.]
- GAMMON**, gam'un, *n.* a hoax: nonsense.—*v.t.* to hoax, impose upon. [A.S. *gamen*, a game. See GAME.]
- GAMUT**, gam'ut, *n.* the musical scale: the scale or compass of wind instruments. [So called from the Gr. *gamma*, which stood first in the scale invented by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale; and *L. ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.]
- GAN**, gan, *v.* an old English auxiliary equivalent to *did*. "Melting in teres, then *gan* shee thus lament."—*Spenser*. [A contr. of BEGAN, or from a simple A.S. *ginnan*. A form *can* was used in the same way.]
- GANCH**, gansh, GAUNCH, gawnsh, *v.t.* to drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment. "Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster."—*Dryden*. [Fr. *ganche*, It. *gancho*, a hook.]
- GANDER**, gan'der, *n.* the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra*, from older form *ganra*, with inserted *d*. See GOOSE.]
- GANG**, gang, *n.* a number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense. [A.S.—*gangan*, to go.]
- GANGBOARD**, gang'börd, *n.* a board or plank on which passengers may go or walk into or out of a ship.
- GANGLIAC**, gang'gli-ak, GANGLIONIC, gang'gli-on'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a ganglion.
- GANGLION**, gang'gli-on, *n.* a tumor in the sheath of a tendon: a natural enlargement in the course of a nerve:—*pl.* GANGLIA or GANGLIONS. [Gr.]
- GANGLIONICA**, gang'gli-on'ik-a, *n.pl.* in *med.* a class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves. [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumor.]
- GANGLIONITIS**, gang'gli-on'it'is, *n.* in *pathol.* inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion. [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumor.]
- GANGRENE**, gang'grën, *n.* loss of vitality in some part of the body: the first stage in mortification.—*v.t.* to mortify.—*v.i.* to become putrid. [Fr.—*L. gangrena*—Gr. *gangraina*, from *grainô*, to gnaw.]
- GANGRENOUS**, gang'grën-us, *adj.* mortified.
- GANGWAY**, gang'wä, *n.* a passage or way by which to go into or out of any place, esp. a ship: (*naut.*) a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A.S. *gang*, and *WAY*.]
- GANGWEEK**, gang'wëk, GANGTIDE, gang'tid, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes. "It (birch) serveth well . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or gangweek, and such like."—*Gerard*.
- GANNET**, gan'et, *n.* a web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A.S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl, from root of GANDER.]
- GANOID**, gan'oid, *n.* one of an order of fishes having shining scales, enamelled and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr. *ganos*, splendor, *eidos*, form.]
- GANTEINE**, gan'te-in, *n.* a saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part. [Fr. *gant*, a glove.]
- GANTLET**, n. a glove. Same as GAUNTLET.
- GANTLET**, gan'tlet, *n.* a military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offence, said to have been introduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. It was executed in this manner: soldiers were arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gave him a stroke. A similar punishment was used on board of ships.—TO RUN THE GANTLET, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet: hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment. "Winthrop ran the gantlet of daily slights from his neighbors."—*Palfrey*. [Nasalized from Sw. *gallopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course; Dut. *loopen*; Scand. *loup*, to run.]
- GAOL**, JAIL, jäl, *n.* a prison.—*n.* GAOL'ER, JAIL'ER, one who has charge of a gaol or of prisoners, called also a turnkey. [O. Fr. *gaiole*, Fr. *geôle*—Low L. *gabiola*, a cage, dim. of Low L. *gabia*, a cage, which is a corr. of *cavea*, a cage, coop, lit. a hollow place—*L. cavus*, hollow. See CAGE.]
- GAP**, gap, *v.t.* to notch or jag: to cut into teeth like those of a saw. "A cut with a *gap'd* knife."—*Sterne*: to make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like.
- Ready! take aim at their leader—their masses are *gap'd* with our grape.—*Tennyson*.
- GAP**, gap, *n.* an opening made by rupture or parting: a cleft: a passage. [From GAPE.]
- GAPE**, gäp, *v.i.* to open the mouth wide: to yawn: to stare with open mouth: to be open, like a gap.—*n.* act of gaping: width of the mouth when opened: a fit of yawning. "Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed."—*Miss Austen*. [A.S. *geapan*, to gape; Ice. *gapa*, to open.]
- GAPER**, gäp'er, *n.* one who gapes.
- GAPING-STOCK**, gäp'ing-stok, *n.* a person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like. "I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers."—*Godwin*.
- GAP-TOOTHED**, gap'tooth't, *adj.* having gaps or interstices between the teeth.
- GAR**, gär, GARFISH, gär'fish, *n.* a long, slender fish with a pointed head. [A.S. *gar*, a dart.]
- GARB**, gärb, *n.* fashion of dress: external appearance. [O. Fr., from O. Ger. *garawi*, preparation, dress, O. Ger. *garo*, ready; cf. A.S. *gearu*, ready, E. YARE.]
- GARB**, gärb, *v.t.* to dress: to clothe.
- These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely.—*Tennyson*.
- GARBAGE**, gär'bäj, *n.* refuse, as the bowels of an animal. [Prob. from GARBLE.]
- GARBLE**, gär'bl, *v.t.* to select out of a book or writing what may serve our own purpose, in a bad sense: to mutilate or corrupt.—*n.* GAR'BLER, one who garbles or selects. [O. Fr.—Sp. *garbillar*, to sift—*garbillo*, a sieve; of dub. origin.]
- GARDEN**, gär'dn, *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, etc., are cultivated.—*v.i.* to work in a garden: to practice gardening. [O. Fr. *gardin*, Fr. *jardin*, from root of Ger. *garten*, A.S. *geard*, E. *yard*, Goth. *gards*.]
- GARDENING**, gär'dn-ing, *n.* the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.—*n.* GAR'DENER, one who cultivates or has charge of a garden.
- GARDEN-PARTY**, gär'dn-pär-ti, *n.* a select company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.
- GARGLE**, gär'gl, *v.t.* to make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat, without swallowing it: to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—*n.* a preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. *gargouiller*—*gargouille*, the weasand or throat. See GARGOYLE.]
- GARGOYLE**, gär'goil, *n.* a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. *gargouille*, the throat, mouth of a spout, dim. from root *garg* or *gorg* in GORGE.]
- GARISH**, gär'ish, *adj.* showy: gaudy.—*adv.* GAR'ISHLY.—*n.* GAR'ISHNESS. [O.E. *gare*, to stare; a form of M.E. *gasen*, whence GAZE, which see.]
- GARLAND**, gär'land, *n.* a wreath of flowers or leaves: a name for a book of extracts in prose or poetry.—*v.t.* to deck with a garland. [O. Fr. *garlande*; origin doubtful.]
- GARLIC**, gär'lik, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant having a pungent taste, used as seasoning.—*adj.* GAR'LICKY, like garlic. ["Spear-leek" or "spear-plant" from the shape of its leaves, from A.S. *garleac*—*gar*, a spear, and *leac*, a leek, plant.]
- GARLIC-EATER**, gär'lik-ët-er, *n.* used by Shakespeare in *Coriolanus* in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact that garlic was a favorite viand in Greece and Rome among the lower orders.
- GARMENT**, gär'ment, *n.* any article of clothing, as a coat or gown. [O. Fr. *garniment*—*garnir*, to furnish.]
- GARNER**, gär'ner, *n.* a granary or place where grain is stored up.—*v.t.* to store as in a garner. [O. Fr. *gernier* (Fr. *grenier*)—*L. granaria*, a granary—*granum*, a grain. See GRANARY.]
- GARNET**, gär'net, *n.* a precious stone resembling the grains or seeds of the pomegranate: (*naut.*) a sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay in ships. [Fr. *grenat*—*L. (pomum) granatum*, grained (apple), the pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]
- GARNISH**, gär'nish, *v.t.* to furnish: to adorn: to surround with ornaments, as a dish. [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish, old form *guarnir*, *warnir*, to warn, defend—from a Teut. root found in A.S. *warnian*, Ger. *warnen*, E. *warn*.]
- GARNISH**, gär'nish, GARNISHMENT, gär'nish-ment, *n.* that which garnishes or embellishes: ornament.
- GARNISHER**, gär'nish-er, *n.* one who garnishes.
- GARNITURE**, gär'nit-ür, *n.* ornamental appendages: furniture: dress: embellishments. "The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields."—*Beattie*. "Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture* which passeth by the name of accomplishments."—*Lamb*.

GAROOKUH, ga-rōō'ka, *n.* a vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. It sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

GARRET, gar'et, *n.* a room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. *garite*, a place of safety—O. Fr. *garir*, Fr. *guérir*, from a Teut. root found in Ger. *wehren*, Goth. *varjan*, A.S. *warian*, to defend, E. *wary*, *warn*.]

GARRETEER, gar-et'er, *n.* one who lives in a *garret*: a poor author.

GARRISON, gar'i-sn, *n.* a supply of soldiers for guarding a fortress: a fortified place.—*v.t.* to furnish a fortress with troops: to defend by fortresses manned with troops. [Fr. *garnison*—*garnir*, to furnish. See **GARNISH**.]

GARROTE, gar-rot', *v.i.* to cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practiced among card-sharpers.

GARROTER, ga-rot'er, *n.* one who commits the act of garroting.

GARROTE-ROBBERY, ga-rot'-rob-er-i, *n.* a robbery committed by means of garroting or compressing the victim's windpipe till he becomes insensible. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices—the *fore-stall* or man who walks before the intended victim, the *back-stall* who walks behind the operator and his victim, and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

GARROTE, gar-rot', **GARROTE**, gar-rōt', *n.* a Spanish mode of strangling criminals with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a *stick*: the brass collar afterwards used in strangling.—*v.t.* to strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob:—*pr.p.* garrott'ing, garrot'ing; *pa.p.* garrott'ed, garrot'ed. [Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a packing-stick; of uncertain origin.]

GARROTTER, gar-rot'er, **GARROTER**, gar-rōt'er, *n.* one who garrottes.

GARRULITY, gar-ū'l'i-ti, **GARRULOUSNESS**, gar-ū-lus-nes, *n.* talkativeness: loquacity.

GARRULOUS, gar-ū-lus, *adj.* talkative. [L. *garrulus*—root of *garrilo*, to chatter.]

GARTER, gār'ter, *n.* a string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter.—*v.t.* to bind with a garter. [Norm. Fr. *gartier*, Fr. *jarretières*—*jarret*, the ham of the leg, from Bret. *gar* (W. *gar*), the shank of the leg.]

GAS, gas, *n.* in popular language, coal gas: in chem. an elastic aeriform fluid, a term originally synonymous with air, but afterwards restricted to such bodies as were supposed to be incapable of being reduced to a liquid or solid state. Unde: this supposition gas was defined to be "a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from common air." Since the liquefaction of gases by Faraday, effected by combining the condensing powers of mechanical compression with that of very considerable depression of temperature, the distinction between gas and vapor,

viz., that the latter could be reduced to a liquid or solid condition by reduction of temperature and increase of pressure, while gas could not be so altered, is no longer tenable, so that the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and designates any substance in an elastic aeriform state. Gas may now be defined to be a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting, under a constant pressure, a uniform state of expansion for equal increments of temperature, being distinguished by this last property from vapor, which does not present such a rate of uniform expansion. Gases are distinguished from liquids by the name of *elastic fluids*; while liquids are termed *non-elastic*, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity. But the most prominent distinction is the following:—Liquids are compressible to a certain degree, and expand into their former state when the pressure is removed; and in so far they are elastic, but gases appear to be in a continued state of compression, for when left unconfined they expand in every direction to an extent which has not hitherto been determined. [A word invented by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577-1644; the form of the word was prob. suggested by Flem. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit.]

GASALIER, gas-a-lēr, *n.* a hanging frame with branches for gas-jets.

GASCONADE, gas-kon-ād', *n.* a boasting or bragging like a Gascon: bravado.—*v.i.* to brag or boast.—*ns.* GASCONAD'ING, GASCONAD'ER. [*Gascon*, a native of Gascony in France—a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

GAS-CONDENSER, gas'-kon-den-ser, *n.* a part of the apparatus used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes surrounded by water, in passing through which the gas is freed from the tar it brings with it from the retort.

GASCROMH, gas'krōm, *n.* a long pick, with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece, used in the Highlands of Scotland, for digging in stony ground, when no other instrument can be introduced. *Sir W. Scott*. [Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *crom*, crooked—crooked foot.]

GASEOUS, gāze-us, *adj.* in the form of gas or air.

GAS-FITTER, gas'-fit'er, *n.* one who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.

GASH, gash, *v.t.* to make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh.—*n.* a deep, open wound. [Éty. dub.]

GASHLINESS, gash'li-nes, *n.* the condition or quality of being gashly or gashly: horribleness: dreadfulness: dismalness. "The general dullness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life."—*Dickens*.

GASHLY, gash'li, *adj.* calculated to inspire terror: gashly: horrible: dreadful: dismal. *Sterne*.

GASIFY, gas'i-fi, *v.t.* to convert into gas:—*pr.p.* gas'ifying; *pa.p.* gas'ified.—*n.* GASIFICATION. [GAS, and L. *facio*, to make.]

GAS-METER, gas'-mēt-er, *n.* an instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time in a particular place. Of this instrument there are two classes, the wet and the dry. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three-fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe

in the centre of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas consumed. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork, which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert. **GASOLENE**, gas'o-lēn, *n.* a volatile fluid distilled from naphtha. [E. *gas*, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

GASOMETER, gaz-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring gas: a place for holding gas. [GAS, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

GASP, gasp, *v.i.* to gape in order to catch breath: to breathe laboriously or convulsively.—*n.* the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath: a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *geispa*, to yawn; thus *gaspa* stands for *gapsa*, an extension of Ice. *gapa*, to gape; hence GASP is etymologically a freq. of GAPE.]

GASTRIC, gas'trik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—**GASTRIC JUICE**, a thin pellucid liquor, separated by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion, and contains pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. [From Gr. *gastēr*, the belly or stomach.]

GASTROLITH, gas'trō-lith, *n.* a concretion found in the stomach: specifically, one of those concretions called *crab's eyes* formed in the stomach of the crayfish. [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *lithos*, a stone.]

GASTRONOMY, gas-tron'om-i, *n.* the art or science of good eating. [Gr. *gastēr*, and *nomos*, a rule.]

GAT, gat (B.), *pa.t.* of GET.

GATE, gāt, *n.* a passage into a city, inclosure, or any large building: a frame in the entrance into any inclosure: an entrance. [A.S. *geat*, a way, a gate; cog. forms exist in all the Teut. languages.]

GATED, gāt'ed, *adj.* furnished with gates. **GATEWAY**, gāt'wā, *n.* the way through a gate: a gate itself.

GATHER, gath'er, *v.t.* to collect: to acquire: to plait: to learn by inference.—*v.i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through. [A.S. *gaderian*—A.S. *gaed*, company.]

GATHERER, gath'er-er, *n.* one who collects: a gleaner.

GATHERING, gath'er-ing, *n.* a crowd or assembly: a tumor or collection of matter.

GATHERING-HOOP, gath'er-ing-hoop, *n.* a hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so as to admit of the permanent hoop being slipped on.

GATLING-GUN, gat'ling-gun, *n.* an American form of the mitrailleuse, so named from the inventor. [See **MITRAILLEUSE**.]

GAUCHO, gā-ō'chō, *n.* a native of the La Plata pampas, of Spanish descent, noted for marvellous horsemanship.

GAUDY, gaw'di, *adj.* showy: gay.—*adv.* GAUD'ILY.—*n.* GAUD'INESS, showiness. [M.E. *gaude*, an ornament; from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudere*.]

GAUGE, gāj, *v.t.* to measure or to ascertain the contents of; to ascertain the capacity of, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, keg, etc.: to measure in respect to proportion, capability, or power, or in respect to character or behavior; to take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; to appraise; to estimate; as, I *gauged* his character very accurately. "The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side."—*Derham*.
You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night.—*Shak*.

[O. Fr. *gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel; or, as Diez suggests, from L. *æqualis*, equal, *æqualificare*, to make equal, through such forms as *égaler*, *égauzer*, *gauger*.]

GAUGE, gāj, *n.* a standard of measure; an instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; a standard of any kind; a measure; means of estimating; "Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured."—*Arbutnot*: specifically, the distance between the rails of a railway; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage: *nauf.* (a) the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; (b) the position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind; when to the windward, she is said to have the *weather-gauge*, when to the leeward, the *lee-gauge*: in *build*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap: in *plastering*, (a) the quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting; (b) the composition of plaster of Paris and other materials, used in finishing plastered ceilings, for mouldings, etc.: in *type-founding*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters: in *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc.: in the *air-pump*, an instrument of various forms, which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; the siphon-gauge is most generally used for this purpose.

GAUGER, gāj'er, *n.* an excise officer whose business is to *gauge* or measure the contents of casks.

GAUGING, gāj'ing, *n.* the art of *measuring* casks containing excisable liquors.

GAUL, gawl, *n.* a name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul.—*adj.* GAUL'ISH. [L. *Gallia*.]

GAUNT, gānt, *adj.* thin: of a pinched appearance.—*adv.* GAUNT'LY.—*n.* GAUNT'NESS. [Ety. dub.]

GAUNTLET, gānt'let, *n.* the iron *glove* of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge: a long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantlet*—*gant*, from a Teut. root; cf. Ice. *vötrr*, a glove, Dan. *vante*.]

GAUR, gour, *n.* a Persian priest. *Guthrie*.

GAUR, GOUR, gour, *n.* one of the largest of all the members of the ox tribe (*Bos gaurus*), inhabiting the mountain jungles of India, remarkable for the extraordinary elevation of its spinal ridge, the absence of a dew-lap, and its white "stockings," which reach above the knee, and so fierce when roused that neither tiger, rhinoceros, nor elephant dare attack it. The hide on the shoulders and hind-quarters is sometimes nearly 2 inches in thickness even after being

dried, and is therefore much valued for the purpose of being manufactured into shields. The animal is supposed to be incapable of domestication. [A Hindostanee name.]

GAUSABEY, gou'sa-bā, *n.* a village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which all disputes respecting rice cultivation, water rights, cattle trespass, etc., are referred for decision.

GAUZE, gawz, *n.* a thin, transparent fabric, orig. of silk, now of any fine hard-spun fibre.—*adj.* GAUZ'Y, like gauze. [Fr. *gaze*—*Gaza* in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

GAVE, gāv, *pa.t.* of GIVE.

GAVELKIND, gav'el-kind, *n.* tenure by which lands descend from the father to all the sons in equal portions. [Celt.; Ir. *gabhail*, a tenure, *cine*, a race.]

GAVIAL, gāv'vi-al, *n.* a genus of the order Crocodylia, characterized by the narrow, elongated, almost cylindrical jaws, which form an extremely lengthened muzzle. The cervical and dorsal shields are continuous. The teeth are all of equal length, and the feet completely webbed. The only species now living occurs in Southern and Eastern Asia. It feeds on fish. [The name of the animal in Hindostan.]

GAVOTTE, ga-vot', *n.* a lively kind of dance, somewhat like a country-dance, orig. a dance of the *Gavotes*, the people of *Gap*, in the Upper Alps.

GAWK, gawk, *n.* a *cuckoo*: a simpleton: a tall, awkward fellow.—*adj.* GAWK'Y, like a *cuckoo*, awkward. [A.S. *geac*; Scot. *gowk*, Ger. *gauch*, cuckoo, a simpleton. See CUCKOO.]

GAY, gā, *adj.*, *lively*: *bright*: sportive, merry: showy.—*adv.* GAY'LY or GAY'LY. [Fr. *gai*; prob. from root of Ger. *jühe*, quick, lively.]

GAYAL, GYAL, g'ā'al, *n.* a species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) found wild in the mountains of Northern Burmah and Assam, and long domesticated in these countries and in the eastern parts of Bengal. The head is very broad and flat in the upper part, and contracts suddenly towards the nose; the horns are short and slightly curved. The animal has no proper hump, but on the shoulders and fore part of the back there is a sharp ridge. The color is chiefly a dark brown. Its milk is exceedingly rich, though not abundant.

GAY-DIANG, gā-di-ang, *n.* a vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonquin.

GAYETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* same as GAITY.

GAZE, gāz, *v.i.* to look fixedly.—*n.* a fixed look: a look of prolonged attention: the object gazed at. [From a Scand. root preserved in Swed. *gasa*, to stare; akin to the Goth. base *gais*. See AGHAST and GHASTLY.]

GAZEE, gā-zē, *n.* one who is gazed at. "Relieve both parties—gazer and *gaze*."—*De Quincey*.

GAZELLE, GAZEL, ga-zel', *n.* a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia and N. Africa. [Fr.—Ar. *ghazal*, a wild-goat.]

GAZETTE, ga-zet', *n.* a newspaper: the British and Continental official newspaper.—*v.t.* to publish in a gazette:—*pr.p.* gazett'ing; *pa.p.* gazett'ed. [Fr.—It. *gazetta*, a Venetian coin worth about 1½ cents, the sum charged for a reading of the first Venetian newspaper, a written sheet which appeared about the

middle of the 16th century during the war with Soliman II.; or from It. *gazetta*, in the sense of a magpie—a chatterer.]

GAZETTEER, gaz-et-ēr', *n.* (*orig.*) a writer for a *gazette*: a geographical dictionary.

GAZING-STOCK, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* something *stuck up to be gazed at*: a person exposed to public view as an object of curiosity or contempt.

GEAR, gēr, *n.* dress: harness: tackle: (*mech.*) connection by means of toothed wheels.—*v.t.* to put in gear, as machinery. [A.S. *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready. YARE is a doublet: also GARB.]

GEARING, gēr'ing, *n.* harness: (*mech.*) a train of toothed wheels and pinions.

GEESE, plural of GOOSE.

GEHENNA, gē-hen'na, *n.* a term used in the New Testament as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Matt. xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.
The pleasant valley of Hinom—Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called—the type of hell.
—*Milton*.

[L. *gehenna*, Gr. *geenna*, from the Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Kings xxiii. 10). On this account the place was afterwards regarded as a place of abomination and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia.]

GELASTIC, je-las'tik, *adj.* calculated or fit for raising laughter. "Dilating and expanding the *gelastic* muscles."—*Tom Brown*. [Gr. *gelastikos*, pertaining to laughter, *gelastēs*, a laughter, from *gelaō*, to laugh.]

GELASTIC, je-las'tik, *n.* something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. "Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind."—*Southey*.

GELATIN, GELATINE, jel'a-tin, *n.* an animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a *jelly* when cold. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, *gelatum*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.]

GELATINATE, je-lat'in-āt, GELATINIZE, je-lat'in-iz, *v.t.* to make into *gelatine* or *jelly*.—*v.i.* to be converted into *gelatine* or *jelly*.—*n.* GELATINA'TION.

GELATINOUS, je-lat'in-us, *adj.* resembling or formed into *jelly*.

GELD, geld, *v.t.* to *emasculate* or castrate: to deprive of anything essential: to deprive of anything obscene or objectionable.—*n.* GELD'ER. [Scand., as in Ice. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*. See CULLION.]

GELDING, geld'ing, *n.* act of castrating: a castrated animal, especially a horse.

GELID, jel'id, *adj.* icy cold: cold.—*adv.* GEL'IDLY.—*ns.* GEL'IDNESS, GELID'ITY. [L. *gelidus*—*gelu*.]

GEM, jem, *n.* (*lit.*) leaf-bud: any precious stone, especially when cut: anything extremely valuable or attractive.—*v.t.* to adorn with gems:—*pr.p.* gemm'ing; *pa.p.* gemmed'. [Fr. *gemme*—L. *gemma*, a bud; allied to Gr. *gemō*, to be full.]

GEMINI, jem'i-ni, *n.pl.* the *twins*, a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., pl. of *geminus*, twin-born, for *genminus*—*gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

GEMINOUS, jem'in-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) double, in pairs.

GEMMARY, jem'a-ri, GEMMERY, jem'er-i, *n.* a depository for gems; a jewel-house. *Blount*: that branch of knowledge which treats of gems or precious stones.

"In painting and gemmary Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack."—*Poe*.

GEMMATE, jem'at, *adj.* (*bot.*) having buds. [*L. gemmatus*, pa. p. of *gemmo*, to bud—*gemma*.]

GEMMATION, jem-ma'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) act or time of budding: arrangement of buds on the stalk.

GEMMIFEROUS, jem-mif'er-us, *adj.*, producing buds. [*L. gemmifer*—*gemma*, and *fero*, to bear.]

GEMMIPAROUS, jem-mip'ar-us, *adj.* (*zool.*) reproducing by buds growing on the body. [*L. gemma*, a bud, *pario*, to bring forth.]

GEMMULE, jem'ul, *n.* a little gem or leaf-bud. [*Fr.*—*L. gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*.]

GEMSBOK, gemz'bok, *n.* *Oryx Gazella*, the name given to a splendid variety of the antelope, inhabiting the open plains of South Africa, having somewhat the appearance of a horse, with remarkably fine, straight, sharp-pointed horns, with which it is said to foil even the lion. [*Ger. gemsbock*, the male or buck of the chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.]

GEM-SCULPTURE, jem-skulp-tur, *n.* the art of lithoglyphics: the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. Stones cut according to the former method are called *cameos* (which see), and those cut according to the latter *intaglios*.

GENAPPE, je-nap', *n.* a worsted yarn whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, etc. [*From Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.]

GENDARME, zhāng-dārm, *n.* the name of a private in the armed police of France in our day; but in former times the appellation of *gens d'armes* or *gendarmes* was confined to the flower of the French army, composed of nobles or noblesse, and armed at all points. The present gendarmerie of France are charged with the maintenance of its police and the execution of its laws. The *gendarmes* are all picked men; they are usually taken from the regular forces, and are of tried courage or approved conduct. There are *horse gendarmes* and *foot gendarmes*. They are formed into small parties called *brigades*; and the union of a number of these forms a *departmental company*. [*Fr.*, from the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

GENDER, jen'der, *v.t.* to beget.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to copulate. [*An abbrev. of ENGENDER.*]

GENDER, jen'der, *n.*, *kind*, esp. with regard to sex: (*gram.*) the distinction of nouns acc. to sex. [*Fr. genre*—*L. genus*, *generis*, a kind, kin.]

GENEALOGICAL, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the *genealogy* or pedigree of families or persons.—*adv.* GENEALOGICALLY.

GENEALOGIST, jen-e-al'o-jist, *n.* one who studies or traces *genealogies* or descents.

GENEALOGY, jen-e-al'o-ji, *n.*, *history* of the descent of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family: progeny; offspring; generation. "The family consisted of an old gray-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them."—*Sterne*. [*Fr.*—*L.*—*Gr. genealogia*—*genea*, birth, descent, and *-logia*, an account—*legein*, to speak of. See **GENUS** and **LOGIC**.]

GENERA. See **GENUS**.

GENERAL, jen'er-al, *adj.* relating to a genus or whole class: including many species: not special: not restricted:

common: prevalent: public: loose: vague. [*Fr.*—*L. generalis*—*genus*.]

GENERAL, jen'er-al, *n.* the whole or chief part: an officer who is head over a whole department: a military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade: the chief commander of an army in service: in the R. C. Church, the head of a religious order, responsible only to the Pope.

GENERALIZATION, jen'er-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of generalizing or of comprehending under a common name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature.

GENERALIZE, jen'er-al-iz, *v.t.* to make general: to reduce or to include under a genus or general term: to infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class. [*Fr. généraliser*—*général*.]

GENERALISSIMO, jen'er-al-is'i-mo, *n.* the chief general or commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies. [*It.*]

GENERALITY, jen'er-al'i-ti, *n.* state of being general or of including particulars: the main part: the greatest part. [*Fr.*—*L. generalitas*.]

GENERALLY, jen'er-al-i, *adv.* in general: commonly: extensively: most frequently: in a general way: without detail: (*B.*) collectively, together: (*Pr. Bk.*) without restriction or limitation.

GENERALSHIP, jen'er-al-ship, *n.* the office or skill of a general or military officer: military skill.

GENERANT, jen'er-ant, *n.* the power that generates or produces. [*L.*, pr. p. of *genero*, to generate.]

GENERATE, jen'er-āt, *v.t.* to produce one's kind: to bring into life: to originate. [*L. genero*, *generatus*—*genus*, a kind.]

GENERATION, jen'er-ā'shun, *n.* a producing or originating: that which is generated: a single stage in natural descent: the people of the same age or period: race:—*pl.* (*B.*) genealogy, history. [*Fr.*—*L. generatio*.]

GENERATIVE, jen'er-ā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of generating or producing: prolific.

GENERATOR, jen'er-ā-tor, *n.* begetter or producer: the principal sound in music: a vessel or chamber in which something is generated; as, the generator of a steam-engine, or in gas-making apparatus. [*L.*]

GENERIC, je-ner'ik, **GENERICAL**, je-ner'ik-al, *adj.* marking or comprehending a genus.—*adv.* GENERICALLY. [*Fr. générique*.]

GENEROSITY, jen'er-os'i-ti, *n.* nobleness or liberality of nature. [*Fr. générosité*—*L. generositas*.]

GENEROUS, jen'er-us, *adj.* of a noble nature: courageous: liberal: invigorating in its nature, as wine.—*adv.* GENEROUSLY.—*n.* GENEROUSNESS. [*Lit.* and orig. of a high or noble genus or family. *O.* *Fr.*—*L. generosus*—*genus*, birth.]

GENESIS, jen'e-sis, *n.*, *generation*, *creation*, or production: the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the Creation. [*L.* and *Gr.*—*Gr. gignomai*—*obs. genō*, to beget.]

GENET. Same as **JENNET**.

GENET, GENETTE, jē-net', *n.* the *Viverra genetta*, a carnivorous animal belonging to the family *Viverridae* (civets and genets). The genet is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is about the size of a very small cat, but of a longer form, with a sharp-pointed snout, upright ears, and a very long tail. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume. It is of

a mild disposition, and easily tamed. [*Low L. genetia*, *Sp. genetia*, from *Ar. djerneit*.]

GENEVA, je-né'va, *n.* a spirit distilled from grain and flavored with juniper-berries, also called *Hollands*. [*Fr. genèvre*—*L. juniperus*, the juniper; corrupted to *Geneva* by confusion with the town of that name. See **GIN**.]

GENIAL, jē'ni-al, *adj.* cheering: merry: kindly: sympathetic: healthful.—*adv.* GENIALLY. [*Fr.*—*L. genialis*, from *genus*, the spirit of social enjoyment.]

GENIALITY, jē-ni-al'i-ti, **GENIALNESS**, jē'ni-al-nes, *n.* quality of being genial: gaiety: cheerfulness.

GENICULATE, je-nik'ū-lāt, **GENICULATE-ED**, je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) bent abruptly like the knee: jointed: knotted.—*n.* GENICULATION. [*L. geniculatus*—*geniculum*, a little knee—*genu*, the knee.]

GENIOPLASTY, jē-ni'ō-plas-ti, *n.* in *surg.* the operation of restoring the chin. [*Gr. geneion*, the chin, and *plassō*, to form.]

GENITAL, jen'i-tal, *adj.* belonging to generation, or the act of producing. [*Fr.*—*L. genitilis*—*gigno*, *genitus*, to beget. See **GENUS**.]

GENITALS, jen'i-talz, *n. pl.* the exterior organs of generation.

GENITIVE, jen'it-iv, *adj.* in *gram.* pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., in English called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case; as, *patris*, "of a father, a father's," is the genitive case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father. [*L. genitivus*, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget. The *L. casus genitivus*, genitive case, was a mistranslation of the *Gr. genikē ptōsis*, general case. See extract under next article.]

GENITIVE, jen'it-iv, *n.* in *gram.* a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, etc., expressing in the widest sense the genus or kind to which something belongs, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case. See extract. "The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged."—*Max Müller*.

GENIUS, jē'ni-us or jēn'yus, *n.* a good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his birth:—*pl.* **GENII**, jē'ni-i. [*L. genius*—*gigno*, *genitus*, to beget, produce. See **GENUS**.]

GENIUS, jēn'yus or jē'ni-us, *n.* the special inborn faculty of any individual: special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment: superior inborn power of mind: a man having such power of mind: peculiar constitution or character of anything:—*pl.* **GENIUSES**, jēn'yus-ez.—**GENIUS**, **WISDOM**, **ABILITIES**, **TALENTS**, **PARTS**, **INGENUITY**, **CAPACITY**, **CLEVERNESS**. "Genius is the power of

new combination, and may be shown in a campaign, a plan of policy, a steam-engine, a system of philosophy, or an epic poem. It seems to require seriousness and some dignity in the purpose. . . . In weaving together the parts of an argument, or the incidents of a tale, it receives the inferior name of *ingenuity*. *Wisdom* is the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. . . . *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. . . . *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception, either original or adopted. . . . *Parts* have lost a considerable portion of their dignity. They were used in the last century perhaps almost in the sense in which we now rather employ *talents*. . . . *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language."—*Sir J. Mackintosh*. To the above it may be added that properly *capacity* is passive power, or the power of receiving, while ability is active power, or the power of doing. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness, and is evidenced by facility in acquiring a new subject, or by happy smartness in expressing one's conceptions.

GENNET. Same as JENNET.

GENRE-PAINTING, zhongr-pānt'ing, *n.* (*paint*.) the general name applied to all compositions with figures that are not specifically landscapes or historical paintings. [Fr. *genre*, kind, sort—L. *genus*. Cf. GENDER.]

GENT, *jent*, *n.* familiar abbrev. of GENTLEMAN: one who apes the gentleman.

GENTEEL, *jen-tēl'*, *adj.* well-bred; graceful in manners or in form.—*adv.* GENTEELLY.—*n.* GENTEELNESS, same as GENTILITY. [Lit. belonging to a noble race or family, from Fr. *gentil*—L. *gentilis*—*gens*, a Roman clan or family—*gen*, root of Gr. *gignomai*, to beget. See GENUS.]

GENTIAN, *jen'shan*, *n.* a plant the root of which is used in medicine, said to have been brought into use by *Gentius*, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans in 167 B.C.

GENTILE, *jen'til*, *n.* (*B.*) any one not a Jew: a heathen.—*adj.* belonging to any nation but the Jews: (*gram.*) denoting a race or country. [L. *gentilis*—*gens*, a nation; the Jews spoke of those who did not acknowledge their religion as *the nations*.]

GENTILITY, *jen-til'i-ti*, *n.* good birth or extraction: good breeding: politeness of manners.

GENTLE, *jent'l*, *adj.* well-born: mild and refined in manners: mild in disposition: amiable: soothing.—*adv.* GENTLY.—*n.* GENTLENESS. [Fr.—L. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.]

GENTLE, *jen'tl*, *n.* the maggot of the blue-bottle used as bait in angling. [Ety. dub.]

GENTLEFOLKS, *jen'tl-fōks*, *n.pl.*, *folk* of good family or above the vulgar. [See FOLK.]

GENTLEMAN, *jen'tl-man*, *n.* a man of gentle or good birth: in England, one who without a title wears a coat of arms; every man above the rank of yeoman, including the nobility; one above the trading classes; an officer of the royal household: in the broadest sense, a man of refined manners and good behavior:—in *pl.* a word of address:—*pl.* GENTLEMEN:—*fem.* GENTLEWOMAN. GENTLEMANLIKE, *jen'tl-man-lik*, GEN-

TLEMANLY, *jen'tl-man-li*, *adj.* well-bred, refined, generous.—*n.* GENTLEMANLINESS.

GENTLEMAN-PENSIONER, *jen'tl-man-pen-shun-er*, *n.* in England, one of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign's person to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. They are now called GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

GENTRY, *jen'tri*, *n.* the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar. [M. E. *gentrie* is a corr. of an older form *gentrise*, from O. Fr. *genterise*, *gentilise*, which was formed from *adj.* *gentil*, gentle, like *noblesse* from *noble*.]

GENUFLECT, *jē'nū-flekt*, *v.i.* to kneel, as in worship: to make a genuflection or genuflections.

GENUFLECTION, GENUFLEXION, *jen-ū-flek'shun*, *n.* act of bending the knee, esp. in worship. [Fr.—L. *genu*, the knee, *flexio*, a bending—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

GENUINE, *jen'u-in*, *adj.* natural, not spurious or adulterated: real: pure.—*adv.* GENUINELY.—*n.* GENUINENESS. [Fr.; L. *genuinus*—*gigno*, *genitus*, to beget, to be born.]

GENUS, *jē'nus*, *n.* (*pl.* GENUSES or GENERA, *jē'nus-ez*, *jē'ne-ra*), in *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species; a predicable which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed: in natural science, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others; it is subordinate to *tribe* and *family*; a single species, possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus, as the camelopard and the flying lemur: in *music*, the general name for any scale.—SUBALTERN GENUS, in *logic*, that which is capable of being a species in respect of a higher genus, as *quadruped* in respect of *mammal*.—SUMMUM GENUS, in *logic*, the highest genus; a genus which is not considered a species of anything, as *being*. [L.; Gr. *genos*, race, family, from root *gen*, Sans. *jan*, to beget. Cog. Gael. *gin*, to beget; Gael. and Ir. *gein*, offspring; A.S. *cym*, kin, race; E. *kin*, *kind*. From same root are *gentle*, *genteel*, *general*, *genius*, *generous*, *genesis*, *genial*, *genital*, *genuine*, etc.]

GEOCENTRIC, *jē-o-sen'trik*, GEOCENTRICAL, *jē-o-sen'trik-al*, *adj.* having the earth for its centre: (*astr.*) as seen or measured from the earth.—*adj.* GEOCENTRICALLY. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *keptron*, a centre.]

GEODE, *jē'ōd*, *n.* (*min.*) a rounded nodule of stone with a hollow interior. [Gr. *geōdēs*, earth-like, earthen—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form.]

GEODESIC, *jē-o-des'ik*, GEODESICAL, *jē-o-des'ik-al*, GEODETIC, *jē-o-det'ik*, GEODETICAL, *jē-o-det'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to or determined by *geodesy*.

GEODESY, *je-od'e-si*, *n.* a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale. [Fr. *géodésie*—Gr. *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, *daïō*, to divide.]

GEOGENY, *jē-oj'e-ni*, *n.* that branch of natural science which treats of the formation of the earth: geogony. "Geology (or rather *geogeny* let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes that the word geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly) is a specialized part of this special astronomy."—H.

Spencer. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, etc.]

GEOGNOSIS, *jē-og-nō'sis*, *n.* a knowledge of the earth. "He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*."—*George Eliot*. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gnōsis*, a knowing.]

GEOGNOSY, *je-og'no-si*, *n.* a branch of geology which explains the actual mineral structure of the earth without inquiring into its history or the mode of its formation.—*n.* GEOGNOST.—*adj.* GEOGNOSTIC. [Fr. *géognosie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge—*gignōskō*, to know.]

GEOGONY, *je-og'o-ni*, *n.* the doctrine of the production or formation of the earth.—*adj.* GEOGONIC. [Fr. *géogonic*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *gonē*, generation—*genō*, *gignomai*, to be born, produced.]

GEOGRAPHER, *je-og'ra-fer*, *n.* one who is versed in, or who writes on geography.

GEOGRAPHIC, *jē-o-graf'ik*, GEOGRAPHICAL, *jē-o-graf'ik-al*, *adj.* relating to geography.—*adv.* GEOGRAPHICALLY.

GEOGRAPHY, *je-og'ra-fi*, *n.* the science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, *graphē*, a description—*graphō*, to write, to describe.]

GEOLATRY, *jē-ol'a-tri*, *n.* earth-worship or the worship of terrestrial objects. "To this succeeded astrology in the East, and *geolatry* in the West."—*Sir G. Cox*. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship.]

GEOLOGICAL, *jē-o-loj'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to geology.—*adv.* GEOLOGICALLY. [Fr. *géologique*.]

GEOLOGIST, *je-ol'o-jist*, *n.* one versed in geology.

GEOLOGIZE, *je-ol'o-jiz*, *v.i.* to study geology.

GEOLOGY, *je-ol'o-ji*, *n.* the science that treats of the structure and history of the earth, of the changes it has undergone, and their causes, and of the plants and animals imbedded in its crust. [Fr. *géologie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *logos*, a discourse.]

GEOMANCER, *jē'o-man-ser*, *n.* one skilled in geomancy.

GEOMANCY, *jē'o-man-si*, *n.*, *divination* by figures or lines drawn on the earth. [Fr. *géomancie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination.]

GEOMANTIC, *jē-o-man'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, *je-om'e-ter*, GEOMETRICIAN, *je-om'e-trish-yan*, *n.* one skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRIC, *jē-o-met'rik*, GEOMETRICAL, *jē-o-met'rik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to geometry: according to or done by geometry.—*adv.* GEOMETRICALLY.

GEOMETRY, *je-om'e-tri*, *n.* the science of measurement: that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude and its relations. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *geōmetria*—*geōmetreō*, to measure land—*gē*, the earth, *metreō*, to measure.]

GEOPHAGOUS, *je-of'a-gus*, *adj.* earth-eating; as, *geophagous* tribes.

GEOPONIC, *jē-o-pon'ik*, GEOPONICAL, *jē-o-pon'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to tilling the earth or to agriculture. [Fr. *géoponique*—Gr. *geōponikos*—*gē*, the earth—*ponos*, labor—*ponomai*, to labor.]

GEORAMA, *jē-o-rā'ma* or *jē-o-rā'ma*, *n.* a spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *horama*, a view—*horaō*, to see.]

GEORGIAN, *gorj'i-an*, *adj.* relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.

GEORGIC, jorj'ik, GEORGICAL, jorj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *agriculture* or *rustic affairs*. [L. *georgicus*, Gr. *geōrgikos*—*geōrgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, a work.]
 GEORGIC, jorj'ik, *n.* a poem on *husbandry*.
 GERAH, gē'ra, *n.* (B.) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, 1-20th of a shekel, and worth about 3 cents. [Heb. *gerah*, a bean.]
 GERANIUM, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* a genus of plants with seed-vessels like a *crane's bill*. [L.—Gr. *geranion*—*geranos*, a crane.]
 GERFALCON, jer'faw-kn, *n.* same as GYRFALCON.
 GERM, jerm, *n.* rudimentary form of a living thing, whether a plant or animal: (bot.) the seed-bud of a plant: a shoot: that from which anything springs, the origin: a first principle. [Fr. *germe*—L. *germen*, a bud.]
 GERMAN, jer'man, GERMANE, jer-mān', *adj.* of the first degree, as *cousins-german*: closely allied. [Fr.—L. *germanus*, prob. for *germin-anus*—*germen*, bud, origin.]
 GERMAN, jer'man, *n.* a native of Germany: the German language.—*pl.* GER'MANS.—*adj.* of or from Germany. [L. *Germani*, variously given as meaning "the shouters," from Celt. *gairm*, a loud cry; "neighbors," i.e. to the Gauls, from the Celtic; and "the war-men," from Ger. *wehr*—Fr. *guerre*, war.]
 GERMAN-SILVER, jer'man-sil'ver, *n.* an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in *Germany*.
 GERMEN, jerm'en, *n.* same as GERM.
 GERMINAL, jerm'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *germ*.
 GERMINANT, jerm'in-ant, *adj.*, *springing*: sending forth germs or buds.
 GERMINATE, jerm'in-āt, *v.i.* to spring from a *germ*: to begin to grow.—*n.* GERMINATION. [L. *germino*, *germinatus*—L. *germen*.]
 GERUND, jer'und, *n.* a part of the Latin verb expressing the *carrying on* of the action of the verb.—*adj.* GERUNDIAL. [L. *gerundium*—*gero*, to bear, to carry.]
 GESTATION, jes-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *carrying* the young in the womb: the state or condition in which the young is so carried. [Fr.—L. *gestatio*—*gesto*, *gestatum*, to carry—*gero*, to bear.]
 GESTATORY, jes-ta-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to *gestation* or *carrying*: that may be carried.
 GESTIC, jes'tik, *adj.* pertaining to bodily *action* or *motion*. [L. *gestus*—*carriage*, *motion*—*gero*.]
 GESTICULATE, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to make gestures or motions when speaking: to play antic tricks. [L. *gesticulator*, *gesticulatus*—*gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture—*gero*, to carry.]
 GESTICULATION, jes-tik'ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of making *gestures* in speaking: a gesture: antic tricks.
 GESTICULATOR, jes-tik'ū-lāt-or, *n.* one who *gesticulates* or makes gestures.
 GESTICULATORY, jes-tik'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* representing or abounding in *gesticulations* or *gestures*.
 GESTURE, jes'tūr, *n.* a *bearing*, position, or movement of the body: an action expressive of sentiment or passion. [From fut. p. of L. *gero*, to carry.]
 GET, get, *v.t.* to obtain: to beget offspring: to learn: to persuade: (B.) to betake, to carry.—*v.i.* to arrive or put one's self in any place, state, or condition: to become:—*pr.p.* gett'ing; *pa.t.* got; *pa.p.* got, (obs.) gott'en.—GET AT, to reach: GET OFF, to escape: GET ON, to proceed, advance: GET OVER, to surmount: GET THROUGH, to finish: GET UP, to arise, to ascend. [A.S. *gitan*, to get; allied to

chad, root of Gr. *chandanō*, and *hed*, root of L. *pre-hendo*, to seize.]
 GETTER, get'er, *n.* one who *gets* or obtains.
 GETTING, get'ting, *n.* a *gaining*: anything gained.
 GEWGAW, gū'gaw, *n.* a toy: a bauble.—*adj.* showy without value. [Acc. to Skeat, a reduplicated form of A.S. *gifan*, to give; preserved also in Northern E., as *giff-gaff*, interchange of intercourse.]
 GEYSER, gī'ser, *n.* a boiling spring, as in Iceland. [Ice. *geysa*, to gush.]
 GHAISTLY, gast'li, *adj.* deathlike: hideous.—*n.* GHAISTLINESS. [A.S. *gæstlic*, terrible, from *gaist*, an extended form of the base *gais*, and *-lic* (=like, -ly). See AGHAST and GAZE.]
 GHAUT, gawt, *n.* (in *India*) a mountain-pass: a chain of mountains: landing-stairs for bathers on the sides of a river or tank. [Hind. *ghat*, a passage or gateway.]
 GHAWAZEE, GHAWAZI, gā-wā'zē, *n.* the name given to a tribe of Egyptian dancing-girls; often confounded with the *Almes* or *Almehs*, who are principally female singers. "The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble."—Lane.
 GHAZI, gā'zē, *n.* a title of honor assumed by or conferred on those Mohammedans who have distinguished themselves in battle against the "infidels." [Ar., contr. of *ghazi-ād-din*, champion of the faith.]
 GHEE, gē, *n.* clarified butter, made in India, esp. from buffaloes' milk. [The native name.]
 GHERKIN, ger'kin, *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. [Dut. *agurkje*, a gherkin; a word of Eastern origin, as in Pers. *khiyār*.]
 GHOST, gōst, *n.* (lit.) *breath*, *spirit*: the soul of man: a spirit appearing after death.—*adj.* GHOSTLIKE.—TO GIVE UP THE GHOST (B.), to die. [A.S. *gast*; Ger. *geist*.]
 GHOSTLY, gōst'li, *adj.*, *spiritual*: religious: pertaining to apparitions.—*n.* GHOSTLINESS.
 GHOUL, gōol, *n.* a *demon* supposed to feed on the dead. [Pers. *ghol*, a mountain demon.]
 GIANT, jī'ant, *n.* a man of extraordinary size: a person of extraordinary powers.—*fem.* GI'ANTESS.—*adj.* gigantic. [Fr. *géant*—L. *gigas*—Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, of which ety. uncertain.]
 GIAOUR, jowr, *n.* infidel, term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [Pers. *gawr*.]
 GIB, jib, *v.i.* to pull against the bit, as a horse: to jib.
 GIBBERISH, gib'er-ish, *n.* rapid, *gabbled* talk: unmeaning words.—*adj.* unmeaning. [Obsolete *gibber*, to gabble or jabber. See GABBLE.]
 GIBBET, jib'et, *n.* a gallows: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* to expose on a gibbet, to execute. [Fr. *gibet*; origin unknown.]
 GIBBON, gib'un, *n.* a kind of long-armed ape, native of the East Indies.
 GIBBOSE, gib'bōs', *adj.*, *humped*: having one or more elevations. [Fr. *gibbeux*—L. *gibbosus*—*gibbus*, a hump.]
 GIBBOUS, gib'us, *adj.*, *hump-backed*: swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full.—*adv.* GIBBOUSLY.—*n.* GIBBOUSNESS.
 GIBE, jib, *v.t.* to sneer at: to taunt.—*n.* a scoff or taunt: contempt.—*adv.* GIBINGLY. [From Scand., as in Ice. *geipa*, to talk nonsense.]
 GIBLETS, jib'lets, *n.pl.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, taken out before cooking it.—*adj.* GIB'LET, made of giblets. [O. Fr.

gibelet; origin unknown; not a dim. of *gibier*, game.]
 GIDDY, gid'i, *adj.* unsteady, dizzy: that causes *giddiness*: whirling: inconstant: thoughtless.—*adv.* GIDD'ILY.—*n.* GIDD'INESS. [A.S. *gyddian*, to sing, be merry.]
 GIER-EAGLE, jēr-'ē'gl, *n.* (B.) a species of eagle. [See GYRFALCON.]
 GIFT, gift, *n.* a thing *given*: a bribe: a quality bestowed by nature: the act of giving.—*v.t.* to endow with any power or faculty. [See GIVE.]
 GIFTED, gift'ed, *adj.* endowed by nature.
 GIG, gig, *n.* a light, two-wheeled carriage: a long, light boat. [Found in Ice. *gigga*, a fiddle (Fr. *gigue*, a lively dance), and properly meaning a "thing that moves lightly."]
 GIGANTIC, ji-gan'tik, *adj.* suitable to a *giant*: enormous.—*adv.* GIGAN'TICALLY.
 GIGGLE, gig'l, *v.i.* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner.—*n.* a laugh of this kind.—*n.* GIGGLER. [From the sound.]
 GIGOT, jig'ut, *n.* a leg of mutton. [Fr.—O. Fr. *gigue*, a leg; a word of unknown origin. There is another *gigue*, an old stringed instrument.]
 GIGSTER, gig'ster, *n.* a horse suitable for a gig. "The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters."—J. H. Walsh.
 GILD, gild, *v.t.* to cover or overlay with *gold*: to cover with any gold-like substance: to adorn with lustre:—*pr.p.* gild'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed or gilt. [A.S. *gyldan*—*gold*. See GOLD.]
 GILDER, gild'er, *n.* one whose trade is to *gild* or cover articles with a thin coating of gold.
 GILDING, gild'ing, *n.* act or trade of a *gilder*: gold laid on any surface for ornament.
 GILL, gil, *n.* (*pl.*) the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals: the flap below the bill of a fowl. [Scand., as in Dan. *gielle*, a gill, Swed. *gill*.]
 GILL, jil, *n.* a measure = $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. [O. Fr. *gelle*; cf. Low L. *gillo*, a flask; allied to Fr. *jale*, a large bowl, E. *gallon*. See GALLON.]
 GILL, jil, *n.* ground-ivy: beer flavored with ground-ivy. [From *Gillian* or *Juliana* (from *Julius*), a female name, contracted *Gill, Jill*.]
 GILLIE, GILLY, gil'i, *n.* a youth, a manservant. [Gael. *gille*, a lad, Ir. *ceile*. See CULDEE.]
 GILLYFLOWER, jil'i-flow-er, *n.* popular name for stock, wallflower, etc., so called from its clove-like smell. [Fr. *giroflee*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, *phyllon*, a leaf.]
 GILT, gilt, *adj.* gilded.—*adj.* GILT-EDGED, having *gilded edges*, as the leaves of a book.
 GILT, gilt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GILD.
 GILT, *n.* gold: money.
 Three corrupted men, . . .
 Have, for the *gilt* of France,—O guilt indeed!—
 Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.—Shak.
 GIMBALS, gim'balz, *n.pl.*, two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. *gemelli*, twins.]
 GIMBLET. Same as GIMLET.
 GIMCRACK, jim'krak, *n.* a toy: a trivial mechanism. [Ety. dub.]
 GIMLET, gim'let, *n.* a small tool for boring holes by *wimbling* or turning it with the hand.—*v.t.* to pierce with a gimlet: (*naut.*) to turn round (an anchor) as if turning a gimlet. [Fr. *gibelet*, *gimbelet*, from a Teut. root, whence also E. *WIMBLE*.]

GIMP, gimp, *n.* a kind of trimming, etc., of silk, woollen, or cotton twist. [Fr. *guimpe*, from O. Ger. *wimpal*, a light robe; E. *wimple*.]

GIN, jin, *n.* same as GENEVA, of which it is a contraction.

GIN, jin, *n.* a trap; a snare: a machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; especially, (a) a machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united together at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and there being a kind of windlass attached to two of the legs; (b) a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse which turns a cylinder and winds on it a rope, thus raising minerals or the like from a depth; (c) a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called hence a *cotton-gin*, which was invented by Eli Whitney of Massachusetts, in 1794. The name is also given to a machine for driving piles, to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails. [A contr. of *engine*.]

GIN, jin, *v.t.* to clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin: to catch in a trap. "So, so, the woodcock's ginn'd."—*Beau. & Fl.*

GIN, gin, *v.i.* to begin. [A.S. *gymnan*, to begin.]

As when the sun *gins* his reflexion.—*Shak.*

GIN, gin, *conj.* if; suppose (Scotch);

Gin a body meet a body,
Comin' thro' the rye.—*Scotch song:*

by or against a certain time; as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock. [A.S. *geān*, *gēn*, against.]

GINGER, jin'jer, *n.* the root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being *shaped* like a horn. [Old form in M. E. *gingivere*—O. Fr. *gingibre*—L. *zingiber*—Gr. *zingiberis*—Sans. *śringa-vera*—*śringa*, horn, *vera*, shape.]

GINGERBEER, jin'jer-bēr, *n.* an effervescent drink flavored with ginger.

GINGERBREAD, jin'jer-bred, *n.* sweet bread flavored with ginger.

GINGERLY, jin'jer-li, *adv.* with soft steps: cautiously. [From a Scand. root, seen in Swed. *gingla*, to totter.]

GINGHAM, ging'ham, *n.* a kind of cotton cloth. [Fr. *ginggan*, acc. to Littré, a corr. of *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where such stuffs are made.]

JINGLE, jing'l. Same as JINGLE.

GIPSY, GYPSEY, GYPSY, jip'si, *n.* one of a wandering race, originally from India, now scattered over Europe: a reproachful name for one with a dark complexion: a sly, tricking woman. [Lit. *Egyptian*, because supposed to come from Egypt, M. E. *Gyptian*.]

GIRAFFE, ji-raf', *n.* the camelopard (*Giraffa Camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis Giraffa*), a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebrae, though these are extremely elongated. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns. Its great height is admirably suited with its habit of feeding upon the leaves of trees, and in this the animal is further aided by its tongue, which is both prehensile and capable of being remarkably elongated or

contracted at will. It rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light fawn marked with darker spots. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful. "The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer."—*Prof. Owen*. [Fr. *girafe*, *giraffe*, Sp. *girafa*, It. *giraffa*, from Ar. *zurāfa*; Hind. *zurāfu*, that is long-necked.]

GIRD, gerd, *v.t.* to bind round: to make fast by binding: to surround: to clothe:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gird'ed or girt. [A.S. *gyrdan*; akin to Ger. *gürten*; from a root *gard*, whence also E. GARDEN and YARD.]

GIRDER, gerd'er, *n.* one who or that which *girds*. one of the principal pieces of timber in a floor binding the others together: (*engineering*) any simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at both ends.

GIRDLE, gerd'l, *n.* that which *girds* or encircles, esp. a band for the waist: an inclosure: (*jew.*) a horizontal line surrounding a stone.—*v.t.* to bind, as with a girdle: to inclose: to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it. [A.S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*, to gird.]

GIRL, gerl, *n.* a female child: a young woman. [Prob. from O. Ger. *gōr*, a child, with suffix *-i*—*-la*.]

GIRLHOOD, gerl'hood, *n.* the state of being a *girl*.

GIRLISH, gerl'ish, *adj.* of or like a *girl*.—*adv.*—*GIRL'ISHLY*.—*n.* GIRL'ISHNESS.

GIRT, gert, **GIRTH**, gerth, *n.* belly-band of a saddle: measure round the waist.

GIRT, gert, *v.t.* to *gird*.

GIST, jist, *n.* the main point or pith of a matter. [The word in this sense comes from an old French proverb, "I know where the hare *lies*" (O. Fr. *gist*, Fr. *git*), i.e., I know the main point—Fr. *gésir*, to lie—L. *jacere*.]

GIVE, giv, *v.t.* to bestow: to impart: to yield: to grant: to permit: to afford: to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to show, as a result: to apply, as one's self: to allow or admit.—*v.i.* to yield to pressure: to begin to melt: to grow soft:—*pr.p.* giv'ing; *pa.t.* gāve; *pa.p.* given (giv'n).—**GIVE CHASE**, to pursue: **GIVE FORTH**, to emit, to publish: **GIVE IN**, to yield: **GIVE OUT**, to report, to emit: **GIVE OVER**, to cease: **GIVE PLACE**, to give way, to yield: **GIVE UP**, to abandon. [A.S. *gifan*; Ger. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, from a Teut. root *gab*, to give.]

GIVER, giv'er, *n.* one who gives or bestows.

GIZZARD, giz'ard, *n.* the muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [M. E. *giser*, Fr. *gésier*—L. *gigerium*, used only in pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.]

GLABROUS, glā'brus, *adj.*, smooth: having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, smooth; akin to *glubo*, to peel, Gr. *glaphō*, to carve.]

GLACIAL, glā'shi-al, *adj.*, icy: frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [Fr.—L. *glacialis*—*glacies*, ice.]

GLACIER, glā'shēr or glas'i-er, *n.* a field or, more properly, a slowly moving river of ice, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains.—**GLACIER TABLES**, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice

below it, from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. By and by the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and falling on the surface of the glacier defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh.—*Prof. J. D. Forbes*. [Fr.—*glace*, ice—L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLACIS, glā'sis or glā-sēs', *n.* a gentle slope: (*fort.*) a smooth sloping bank. [Fr.—O. Fr. *glacier*, to slide—*glace*, ice.]

GLAD, glad, *adj.* pleased: cheerful: bright: giving pleasure.—*v.t.* to make glad:—*pr.p.* gladd'ing; *pa.p.* gladd'ed.—*adv.* GLAD'LY.—*n.* GLAD'NESS. [A.S. *glæd*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, Ice. *glathr*, bright, Dan. *glad*: the root meant 'shining,' and is found also in GLADE.]

GLADDEN, glad'n, *v.t.* to make glad: to cheer: to animate.

GLADE, glād, *n.* an open space in a wood. [Scand., as in Norw. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds, Ice. *glita*, to shine, *glathr*, bright; the original sense being, a "bright opening." See GLAD.]

GLADIATE, glad'i-āt, *adj.*, sword-shaped. [L. *gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATOR, glad'i-ā-tor, *n.* in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the arena. [L. (*lit.*) a *swordsmen*—*gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATORIAL, glad'i-ā-tōr'i-al, **GLADIATORY**, glad'i-ā-tor-i, *adj.* relating to gladiators or prize-fighting.

GLADIOLE, glad'i-ōl, **GLADIOLUS**, glad'i-ō-lus, *n.* the plant sword-lily. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*.]

GLADSOME, glad'sum, *adj.*, glad: joyous: gay.—*adv.* GLAD'SOMELY.—*n.* GLAD'SOMENESS.

GLAIR, glār, *n.* the clear part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.—*v.t.* to varnish with white of egg.—*adjs.* GLAIR'Y, GLAIR'EOUS. [Fr. *glair*—Low L. *clara ovi*, white of egg—L. *clarus*, clear. See CLEAR.]

GLAIVE, glāv, *n.* same as GLAVE.

GLAMOUR, glam'er, *n.* the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are. [Scotch; Ice. *glam*, dimness of sight.]

GLANCE, glans, *n.* a sudden shoot of light: a darting of the eye: a momentary view.—*v.i.* to dart a ray of light or splendor: to snatch a momentary view: to fly off obliquely: to make a passing allusion.—*v.t.* to dart suddenly or obliquely.—*adv.* GLANC'INGLY. [From a Teut. root found in Swed. *glans*, Dut. *glans*, Ger. *glanz*, lustre, and allied to obs. E. *glint*, E. *glitter*, *glass*.]

GLAND, gland, *n.* a fleshy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood: (*bot.*) a small cellular spot which secretes oil or aroma. [Fr. *glande*—L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn; from the likeness of shape to an acorn.]

GLANDER, gland'er, *v.t.* to affect with glanders.

GLANDERED, gland'er'd, *p.* and *adj.* affected with glanders. "Being drank in plenty, it (tar water) hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable."—*Berkeley*.

GLANDERS, gland'erz, *n.* in *farristry*, a very dangerous and highly contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses, attended with an increased and vitiated secretion and discharge of mucus, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw: in *med.* a dangerous contagious disease in the human subject, accompanied by a

pustular eruption, communicated by inoculation from glandered animals. [From GLAND.]

GLANDIFEROUS, gland-if'er-us, *adj.*, bearing acorns or nuts. [L. *glandifer*—*glans*, *glandis*, and *fero*, to bear.]

GLANDIFORM, gland'i-form, *adj.* resembling a gland: nut-shaped. [L. *glans*, and *forma*, form.]

GLANDULAR, gland'û-lar, **GLANDULOUS**, gland'û-lus, *adj.* containing, consisting of, or pertaining to glands.

GLANDULE, gland'ül, *n.* a small gland.

GLARE, glär, *n.* a clear, dazzling light: overpowering lustre: a piercing look.—*v.i.* to shine with a clear, dazzling light: to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes. [Perh. from A.S. *glær*, a pellucid substance, amber; akin to GLASS.]

GLARING, glär'ing, *adj.* bright and dazzling: barefaced: notorious.—*adv.* GLARINGLY.—*n.* GLARINGNESS.

GLASS, glas, *n.* the hard, brittle, transparent substance in windows: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking vessel, a mirror, etc.—*pl.* spectacles: the quantity of liquid a glass holds.—*adj.* made of glass.—*v.t.* to case in glass.—*adj.* GLASS-LIKE. [A.S. *glæs*; widely diffused in the Teut. languages, and from a Teut. base *gal*, to shine, seen also in GLOW, GLEAM, GLAD, GLANCE, and GLARE.]

GLASS-BLOWER, glas'-blö-er, *n.* one who blows and fashions glass.

GLASS-BLOWING, glas'-blö-ing, *n.* a mode of manufacturing glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing tube and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, repeatedly heating if necessary at the furnace, and subjecting it to various manipulations. Moulds are often used in the making of articles by blowing. The term glass-blowing also includes the production of toys and other articles under the blow-pipe.

GLASSCHORD, glas'kord, *n.* the name given by Franklin to a musical instrument, with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire, invented in Paris in 1785 by a German named Beyer.

GLASS-ROPE, glas'röp, *n.* a name given to a species of siliceous sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*) found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-body, supported by a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres, which are sunk in the mud of the sea bottom.

GLASSWORT, glas'wurt, *n.* a plant so called from its yielding soda, used in making glass. [GLASS, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

GLASSY, glas'i, *adj.* made of or like glass.—*adv.* GLASSILY.—*n.* GLASSINESS.

GLAUCOMA, glawk'ö-ma, *n.* a disease of the eye, marked by the green color of the pupil. [See GLAUCOUS.]

GLAUCOUS, glaw'kus, *adj.* sea-green: grayish blue: (*bot.*) covered with a fine green bloom. [L. *glaucus*, bluish—Gr. *glaukos*, blue or gray, orig. gleaming, akin to *glaußö*, to shine.]

GLAIVE, gläv, *n.* a sword. [Fr.—L. *gladius* (= *cladius*, akin to *clades*). See CLAYMORE.]

GLAZE, gläz, *v.t.* to furnish or cover with glass: to cover with a thin surface of or resembling glass: to give a glassy surface to.—*n.* the glassy coating put upon pottery: any shining exterior. [M.E. *glasen*—GLASS.]

GLAZIER, glä'zi-er, *n.* one whose trade is to set glass in window-frames, etc. [For *glaz-er*: like *law-y-er* for *law-er*.]

GLAZING, gläz'ing, *n.* the act or art of

setting glass: the art of covering with a vitreous substance: (*paint.*) semi-transparent colors put thinly over others to modify the effect.

GLEAM, glēm, *v.i.* to glow or shine: to flash.—*n.* a small stream of light: a beam: brightness. [A.S. *glæm*, gleam, brightness; akin to GLASS, GLOW.]

GLEAMY, glēm'i, *adj.* casting beams or rays of light.

GLEAN, glēn, *v.t.* to gather in handfuls the corn left by the reapers: to collect what is thinly scattered.—*v.i.* to gather after a reaper.—*n.* that which is gleaned: the act of gleanings.—*ns.* GLEANER, GLEANING. [O. Fr. *glener* (Fr. *glaner*), through Low L. forms, from A.S. *gelm*, a handful.]

GLEBE, glēb, *n.* the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice: (*mining*) a piece of earth containing ore. [Fr.—L. *gleba*, a clod, soil. Cf. GLOBE.]

GLEBOUS, glēb'us, **GLEBY**, glēb'i, *adj.*, cloddy, turfey. [L. *glebosus*—*gleba*.]

GLEDE, glēd, *n.* (*B.*) the common kite, a rapacious bird. [A.S. *glēda*, "the glider," akin to *glidan*, to glide.]

GLEE, glē, *n.* joy: mirth and gaiety: (*mus.*) a song or catch in parts. [A.S. *gleo*, mirth, song; Ice. *gly*.]

GLEEFUL, glē'fool, *adj.* merry.

GLEEMAN, glē'man, *n.* a minstrel. [See GLEE.]

GLEET, glēt, *n.* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface.—*adj.* GLEET'Y. [From root of GLIDE.]

GLEN, glen, *n.* a narrow valley worn by a river: a depression between hills. [Celt., as in Gael. and Ir. *gleann*, W. *glyn*.]

GLIB, glib, *adj.* moving easily: voluble.—*adv.* GLIBLY.—*n.* GLIBNESS. [A contr. of Dut. *glibberig*, slippery.]

GLIDE, glid, *v.i.* to slide smoothly and easily: to flow gently: to pass rapidly.—*n.* act of gliding.—*adv.* GLID'INGLY. [A.S. *glidan*, to slip, to slide; Ger. *gleiten*, to move smoothly, closely akin to GLAD.]

GLIMMER, glim'er, *v.i.* to burn or appear faintly.—*n.* a faint light: feeble rays of light: (*min.*) mica. [From a Teut. root, found in Dan. and Ger. *glimmer*, of which the base is seen in GLEAM.]

GLIMMER-GOWK, glim'er-gowk, *n.* an owl. "Like a graat *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noase."—*Tennyson*.

GLIMMERING, glim'er-ing, *n.* same as GLIMMER, *n.*

GLIMPSE, glimps, *n.* a short gleam: a weak light: transient lustre: a hurried view: fleeting enjoyment: the exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*v.i.* to appear by glimpses. [M.E. *glimsen*, to glimpse—*glim*. See GLIMMER.]

GLINT, glint, *v.i.* to glance: to gleam: to pass suddenly, as a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or anything that resembles it: to peep out, as a flower from the bud.

Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
Amid the storm.—*Burns*.

"The sun lay warm on the grass, and *glinted* pleasantly through the leaves of the ash."—*Lord Lytton*. [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, etc. Comp. Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.]

GLINT, glint, *n.* a glance: a glimpse: a gleam: a transient view: a flash, as of lightning: a moment. "The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room."—*Dickens*.

GLISTEN, glis'n, **GLISTER**, glis'ter, *v.i.* to *glitter* or *sparkle* with light: to shine. [From base *glis*-, to shine, with exces-

cent -i; cf. Dut. *glinsteren*. See GLITTER.]

GLITTER, glit'er, *v.i.* to glisten, to sparkle with light: to be splendid: to be showy.—*n.* lustre: brilliancy. [Scand., as in Ice. *glitra*, to glisten, Ice. *glit*, glitter; closely akin to GLISTEN, GLISTER, etc.]

GLITTERING, glit'er-ing, *adj.*, *shinning*: splendid: brilliant.—*adv.* GLITTER'INGLY.

GLOAM, glöm, *n.* the twilight: gloaming.

I saw their starved lips in the *gloom*,
With horrid warning gaped wide.—*Keats*.

GLOAMING, glöm'ing, *n.* twilight, dusk; "As *gloaming*, the Scottish word for twilight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony."—*Byron*: closing period; decline; as, the *gloaming* of life: gloominess of mind or spirit; "Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloaming*."—*J. Still*. [A.S. *glomung*, Scot. *glöamin*, akin to GLOOM.]

GLOAT, glöt, *v.i.* to look eagerly, in a bad sense: to view with joy. [Scand., as in Ice. *glotta*, to grin.]

GLOBATE, glöb'ät, *adj.* like a globe: circular. [L. *globo*, *globatus*, to form into a ball—*globus*.]

GLOBE, glöb, *n.* a ball: a round body, a sphere: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe) or the heavens (celestial globe). [Fr.—L. *globus*: akin to *gleba*, a clod.]

GLOBE, glöb, *v.i.* to become round or globe-shaped. *E. B. Browning*.

GLOBOSE, glob'ös', **GLOBOUS**, glöb'us, *adj.* globular.—*n.* GLOBOSITY.

GLOBULAR, glob'ü-lar, **GLOBULOUS**, glob'ü-lus, *adj.* like a globe: spherical.—*adv.* GLOBULARLY.—*n.* GLOBULARITY.

GLOBULE, glob'ül, *n.* a little globe or round particle.

GLOME, glöm, *n.* (*bot.*) a globular head of flowers. [L. *glomus* = *globus*, and conn. with CLUMP, LUMP.]

GLOMERATE, glöm'er-ät, *v.t.* to gather into a ball: to collect into a spherical mass.—*adj.* growing in rounded or massive forms: conglomerate. [L. *glomerö*, -*atus*—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a clue of yarn.]

GLOMERATION, glöm'er-ä'shun, *n.* act of gathering into a ball: a body formed into a ball.

GLOOM, glööm, *n.* partial darkness: cloudiness: heaviness of mind, sadness: hopelessness: sullenness.—*v.i.* to be sullen or dejected: to be cloudy or obscure. [A.S. *glom*, gloom; Prov. Ger. *glumm*, gloomy, *E. GLUM*.]

GLOOMTH, glöömth, *n.* the state of being dim, obscure, or gloomy: partial darkness. "The *gloomth* of abbeyes and cathedrals."—*H. Walpole*.

GLOOMY, glööm'i, *adj.* dim or obscure: dimly lighted: sad, melancholy.—*adv.* GLOOM'ILY.—*n.* GLOOM'INESS.

GLORIFY, glö'ri-fi, *v.t.* to make *glorious*: to honor: to exalt to glory or happiness: to ascribe honor to, to worship:—*pa.p.* glö'rified.—*n.* GLORIFICATION. [L. *gloria*, and *facio*, to make.]

GLORIOLE, glö'ri-öl, *n.* a circle, as of rays, represented in ancient paintings as surrounding the heads of saints: in the extract, used figuratively. [Formed on type of AUREOLE.]

Sappho, with that *gloride*
Of ebon hair on calmed brows.—*E. B. Browning*.

GLORIOUS, glö'ri-us, *adj.* noble, splendid: conferring renown.—*adv.* GLORIOUSLY.—*n.* GLORIOUSNESS. [L. *gloriosus*.]

GLORY, glö'ri, *n.* renown: honor: the occasion of praise: an object of pride: excellency: splendor: brightness: circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint:

(*F.*) the presence of God: the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven:—*v.i.* to boast: to be proud of anything: to exult:—*pa.p.* gl'ried. [*Fr.*—*L. gloria* (for *cloria*), akin to *clarus*, from root of *L. clu-eo*, *Gr. klu-o*, to be famed; *E. LOUD.*]

GLORY, gl'ri, *v.t.* to make glorious: to magnify and honor in worship: to glorify. "The troop that gloried Venus on her wedding day."—*Greene.*

GLOSS, glos, *n.*, brightness or lustre, as from a polished surface: external show.—*v.t.* to give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate. [*Ice. glossi*, brightness, *gloa*, to glow. See **GLASS.**]

GLOSS, glos, *n.* a remark to explain a subject: a comment.—*v.i.* to comment or make explanatory remarks. [*L. glossa*, a word requiring explanation—*Gr. glōssa*, the tongue.]

GLOSSANTHRAX, glos-an'thraks, *n.* a disease in horses and cattle, characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue. [*Gr. glōssa*, the tongue, and *anthrax*, a carbuncle.]

GLOSSARIAL, glos-ā'ri-al, *adj.* relating to a glossary: containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glos-ar-ist, *n.* a writer of a glossary.

GLOSSARY, glos-ar-i, *n.* a vocabulary of words requiring special explanation. [*From Gr. glōssa.*]

GLOSSATOR, glos-ā'tor, *n.* a writer of glosses or comments: a commentator.

GLOSSIC, glos'ik, *n.* a phonetic system of spelling invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (Nomic) in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its form or detracting from its value. The following is a specimen of Glossic:—"Ingglis Glosik konvai'z whotev'er proanunsiat'shon iz inten'ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar.t risee'vd aurtho'ipi too aul reederz."—*A. J. Ellis.* [*From Gr. glōssa*, a tongue.]

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glos-og'raf-i, *n.* the writing of glosses or comments.—*n.* GLOSSOGRAPHER.—*adj.* GLOSSOGRAPH'ICAL. [*Gr. glōssa*, and *graphō*, to write.]

GLOSSOLOGY, glos-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of language: the knowledge of the definition of technical terms.—*n.* GLOSSOLOGIST.—*adj.* GLOSSOLOG'ICAL. [*Gr. glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

GLOSSY, glos'i, *adj.* smooth and shining: highly polished.—*adv.* GLOSS'ILY.—*n.* GLOSS'INESS.

GLOTTIC, glot'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to glottology: glottological.

GLOTTIS, glot'is, *n.* the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe.—*adj.* GLOTT'AL. [*Gr. glōttis*—*glōssa*, the tongue.]

GLOTTOLOGIST, glot-ol'o-jist, *n.* a student of or one versed in glottology: a glossologist.

GLOTTOLOGY, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of language, comparative philology. [*Gr. glōtta*, Attic for *glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

GLOVE, gluv, *n.* a cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger.—*v.t.* to cover with or as with a glove. [*A.S. gluf* (= *ge-lof*); allied to *Scot. loof*, *Ice. lof*, palm of the hand.]

GLOVER, gluv'er, *n.* one who makes or sells gloves.

GL'OW, gl'ō, *v.i.* to shine with an intense heat: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed: to feel the heat of passion: to be ardent.—*n.* shining or white heat: unusual warmth: brightness of color: vehemence of passion. [*A.S. glowan*, to

glow, as a fire; *Ger. gluhen*, *Ice. gloa*, to glow.]

GLOW-WORM, glō'-wurm, *n.* the female of a certain insect, which glows or shines in the dark.

GLOZE, glōz, *v.i.* to give a false meaning to: to flatter: to wheedle.—*v.t.* to palliate by specious explanation. [*M. E. glosen*, to make glosses, from *M. E. glose*, a gloss. See **GLOSS**, a remark.]

GLUCOSE, glōō-kōs', *n.* the peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. [*Gr. glykys*, sweet.]

GLUCOSIDE, glū'kō-sīd, *n.* one of a large group of substances, derived from animal or vegetable products, possessing the common property of yielding glucose and other products when they are boiled with dilute acids, or are acted on by certain ferments.

GLUE, glōō, *n.* a sticky substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals.—*v.t.* to join with glue:—*pr.p.* glū'ing; *pa.p.* glūed'. [*Fr. glu*—*Low L. glus*, *glutis*—*gluo*, to draw together.]

GLUEY, glōō'i, *adj.* containing glue: sticky: viscous.—*n.* GLUEYNESS.

GLUM, glum, *adj.* frowning: sullen: gloomy. [*From root of GLOOM.*]

GLUME, glōōm, *n.* the husk or floral covering of grain and grasses.—*adj.* GLUMA'CEOUS. [*L. glutina*, husk—*glubo*, to peel off bark.]

GLUMLY, glum'li, *adv.* in a glum or sullen manner: with moroseness.

GLUT, glut, *v.t.* to swallow greedily: to feast to satiety: to supply in excess:—*pr.p.* glut'ting; *pa.p.* glut'ted'.—*n.* that which is gorged: more than enough: anything that obstructs the passage. [*L. glutio*—root *glu*, akin to *Sans. gri*, to devour, and *L. gula*, and *gurgulio*, the throat: from the sound of swallowing.]

GLUTEN, glōō'ten, *n.* a tough elastic substance of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. Gluten consists of gliadine, vegetable fibrine, and caseine, with sometimes a fatty substance. "Gluten exhibits the same percentage composition as the albuminoids; it is not, however, a simple proximate principle, but may be separated into two distinct substances, one soluble and the other insoluble in alcohol; and, according to Ritthausen, the portion soluble in alcohol may be further resolved into two substances, one called *mucin* or *vegetable casein*, the other *glutin*, *gliadin*, or *vegetable gelatin*; the portion insoluble in alcohol is called *vegetable fibrin*."—*Watts, Dict. of Chem.* [*L. See GLUE.*]

GLUTEN-BREAD, glōō'ten-bred, *n.* a kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is used in diabetes.

GLUTINATE, glōō'tin-āt, *v.t.* to unite, as with glue.—*n.* GLUTINATION. [*L. glutino*, *glutinatum*—*gluten*.]

GLUTINATIVE, glōō'tin-ā-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of *gluing* or cementing: tenacious.

GLUTINOUS, glōō'tin-us, *adj.*, *gluey*: tenacious (*bot.*) covered, as a leaf, with slimy moisture.—*n.* GLUTINOUSNESS.

GLUTTON, glut'n, *n.* one who eats to excess: a carnivorous quadruped in northern regions, once thought very voracious. [*Fr. glutton*—*L. glutto*, from *L. root of GLUE.*]

GLUTTONIZE, glut'n-iz, *v.i.* to eat to excess, like a *glutton*.

GLUTTONOUS, glut'n-us, **GLUTTONISH**, glut'n-ish, *adj.* given to, or consisting in *gluttony*.—*adv.* GLUTTONOUSLY.

GLUTTONY, glut'n-i, *n.* excess in eating.

GLYCERIDE, glis'e-rid, *n.* in *chem.* a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerine.

GLYCERINE, **GLYCERIN**, glis'e-rin, *n.* a transparent colorless liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. [*From Gr. glykys*, sweet.]

GLYPH, glif, *n.* (*arch.*) an ornamental sunken channel or fluting, usually vertical. [*Gr. glyphē*—*glypho*, to hollow out, carve.]

GLYPHOGRAPHY, glif-og'raf-i, *n.* a process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrotpe.—*adj.* GLYPHOGRAPH'IC. [*Gr. glyphō*, to carve, engrave, and *graphē*, drawing—*graphō*, to write.]

GLYPTIC, glip'tik, *adj.* pertaining to *carving* on stone, etc.: (*min.*) figured.—**GLYPTICS**, *n.sing.* the art of engraving, esp. on precious stones.

GLYPTODON, glip'tod-on, *n.* a fossil animal of S. America with fluted teeth. [*Gr. glyptos*, carved, and *odontos*, tooth.]

GLYPTOGRAPHY, glip-tog'raf-i, *n.* a description of the art of engraving on precious stones.—*adj.* GLYPTOGRAPH'IC. [*Gr. glyptos*, carved, and *graphō*, to write.]

GNAR, nār, *v.i.* to snarl or growl. [*From a Teut. root found in Ger. knurren*, *Dan. knurre*, to growl; formed from the sound.]

GNARL, nār'l, *v.i.* to snarl or growl. [*Freq. of GNAR.*]

GNARL, nār'l, *n.* a growl: a snarl. "My caress provoked a long guttural *gnarl*."—*E. Bronte.*

GNARL, nār'l, *n.* a twisted knot in wood.—*adj.* GNARLED, knotty, twisted. [*From a Teut. root, as in Ger. knorren*, *Dan. knort*, a knot, *gnarl*, and prob. akin to *gnarl* in the sense of pressing close together.]

GNASH, nash, *v.t.* to strike the teeth together in rage or pain.—*v.i.* to grind the teeth. [*From the sound.*]

GNAT, nat, *n.* a name applied to several insects of the genus *Culex*. The proboscis or sting of the female is a tube containing four spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged; these are the modified mandibles and maxillæ. The males are destitute of stings, and are further distinguished by their plume-like antennæ. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito. "Strain at a *gnat*" (*Matt. xxiii. 24*), to be scrupulous about small matters. In this phrase the *at* is said to be a typographical blunder of the first edition of the King James version of the Bible for *out*. It is an allusion to the custom of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans of passing their wines (which in the southern countries might easily receive gnats) through a strainer. This was a matter of religion with the Jews, who considered the insect unclean. [*A.S. gnat*; *Low Ger. gnid*, a small kind of gnat; perhaps akin to *Ger. gnatz*, the itch.]

GNAW, naw, *v.t.* to bite so as to make a noise with the teeth: to bite off by degrees: to bite in agony or rage: (*fig.*) to torment.—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting. [*A.S. gnagan*; cf. *Dut. knagen*, *Ice. naga*, *Prov. E. nag*, to tease, worry.]

GNEISS, nīs, *n.* (*geol.*) a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. [Ger. *gneiss*, a name used by the Saxon miners, of unknown origin.]

GNEISSOID, nīs'oid, *adj.* having some of the characters of *gneiss*. [GNEISS, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.]

GNOME, nōm, *n.* a sententious saying.—*adj.* GNOM'IC. [Gr. *gnomē*, an opinion—*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOME, nōm, *n.* a kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures: a dwarf or goblin. [Fr.—a word traced by Littré to Paracelsus, and perh. formed from Gr. *gnōmē*, intelligence, because it was supposed these spirits could reveal the treasures of the earth.]

GNOMED, nōm'ed, *adj.* haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. "The haunted air and *gnomed* mine."—Keats.

GNOMON, nō'mon, *n.* the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: the index of the hour-circle of a globe: (*geom.*) a parallelogram minus one of the parallelograms about its diagonal. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an interpreter—*gnōnai*, to know.]

GNOMONIC, nō-mon'ik, GNOMONICAL, nō-mon'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the art of dialling.—*adv.* GNOMONICALLY.—*n. sing.* GNOMON'ICS, the art of dialling.

GNOSTIC, nos'tik, *n.* one of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era who pretended that they alone had a true knowledge of religion.—*adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines: knowing; well-informed; skillful. *Sir W. Scott*. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOSTICALLY, nos'tik-al-i, *adv.* in a gnostic or knowing manner: skillfully. (Slang.) "He was tog'd *gnostically* enough."—*Sir W. Scott*.

GNOSTICISM, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* the doctrines of the Gnostics.

GNU, nū, *n.* a kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot, *gnu*.]

GO, gō, *v.i.* to pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to proceed: to walk: to depart from: to lead in any direction: to extend: to tend: to be about to do: to pass in report: to pass, as in payment: to be accounted in value: to happen in a particular way: to turn out: to fare.—*pr.p.* gō'ing; *pa.t.* went; *pa.p.* gone (*gon*).—GO ABOUT (*B.*), to set one's self about: to seek: to endeavor.—GO BEYOND (*B.*), to overreach.—GO TO, *int.* (*B.*) come now! [A.S. *gan*, *gangan*; Ger. *gehen*, Dan. *gaa*.]

GOAD, gōd, *n.* a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* to drive with a goad: to urge forward. [A.S. *gad*, a goad.]

GOADSTER, gōd'ster, *n.* one who drives with a goad: a goadsman. "Goadsters in classical costume."—*Carlyle*.

GOAL, gōl, *n.* a mark set up to bound a race: the winning-post; also the starting-post: the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football: the act of driving the ball through between the posts: an end or aim. [Fr. *gavle*, a pole; prob. of Teut. origin, as Fris. *walu*, a staff, Goth. *walus*; but acc. to Littré from L. *vallus*, a stake.]

GOAT, gōt, *n.* the well-known quadruped, allied to the sheep. [A.S. *gat*; Ger. *geiss*—obs. and prov. Ger. *geissen*—*gehen*, to go; like Gr. *aix*, a goat—*aissō*, to leap; akin to L. *hædus*.]

GOATMOTH, gōt'moth, *n.* one of the largest of British moths, which has a goatlike odor.

GOAT-PEPPER, gōt'pēp-er, *n.* a species of

Capsicum or Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

GOAT'S-BEARD, -bērd, GOAT'S-RUE, -rōō, GOAT'S-STONES, -stōnz, GOAT'S-THORN, -thorn, *n.* names of plants.

GOATSUCKER, gōt'suk-er, *n.* a kind of swallow erroneously thought to suck goats.

GOBBET, gob'et, *n.* a mouthful: a little lump. [Fr. *gobet*—Gael. *gob*, the mouth, from the sound.]

GOBBLE, gob'l, *v.t.* to swallow in lumps: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. [Fr. *gobler*, to devour, with E. suffix *-le*—a Celt. word *gob*, the mouth, which has also passed into prov. E.]

GOBELIN, gō'be-lin, *adj.* a term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colors: also, pertaining to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. [From the dyehouse in Paris originally belonging to a famous family of dyers called *Gobelins*, and, after them, named "the *Gobelins*." M. Colbert subsequently acquired it for the state, collecting into it the ablest workmen in the divers arts and manufactures connected with upholstery and house decoration, as painters, tapestry-makers, ebonists, sculptors, etc., prohibiting at the same time the importation of tapestry from other countries. The *Gobelins* has since then continued to be the first manufactory of the kind in the world, tapestry-work in particular being its glory.]

GOBEMOUCHE, gōb-mōōsh, *n.* (*lit.*) a fly-swallower; hence, a credulous person, simpleton, or ninny: so named from such persons listening or staring with open mouth. [Fr.]

GO-BETWEEN, gō'be-twēn, *n.* one who goes between two others as an agent or assistant: an intermediary. "Her assistant or *go-between*."—*Shak.* "Swore besides to play their *go-between* as heretofore."—*Tennyson*.

GOBLET, gob'let, *n.* a large drinking cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of Low L. *gubellus*, which again is a dim. of L. *cupa*, a cask. See CUP.]

GOBLIN, gob'lin, *n.* a frightful phantom: a fairy. [Fr. *goblin*—Low L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *kōbālos*, a mischievous spirit. See COBALT.]

GOBY, gō'bi, *n.* a genus of small sea-fishes, which build nests of seaweed. [L. *gobius*—Gr. *kōbios*.]

GO-BY, gō'bi, *n.* a going by without notice: escape by artifice: evasion.

GO-CART, gō'kārt, *n.* a cart or contrivance for teaching children to go or walk.

GOD, god, *n.* the Supreme Being: the Creator and Preserver of the world: an object of worship, an idol: (*B.*) a ruler.—*fem.* GODD'ESS. [A.S. *god*; Ger. *gott*, Goth. *guth*, Dut. *god*, and in all the other Teut. languages; all from a Teut. root *gutha*, God, and quite distinct from *good*; perh. conn. with Pers. *khoda*, lord, and Sans. *gudha*, secret.]

GODFATHER, god'fā-ther, *n.* a man who, at a child's baptism, engages to be its father in relation to God or its religious training.—*fem.* GOD'MOTHER.—*ns.* GOD-CHILD, GOD'-DAUGHTER, GOD'SON.

GODHEAD, god'hēd, *n.* state of being a god: deity: divine nature. [God, and HEAD, which see in list of Affixes.]

GODLESS, god'les, *adj.* living without God: impious: atheistical.—*adv.* GOD'LESSLY.—*n.* GOD'LESSNESS.

GODLIKE, god'lik, *adj.* like God: divine.

GODLY, god'li, *adj.* like God in character:

pious: according to God's law.—*adv.* GOD'LY, GOD'LILY.—*n.* GOD'LINESS. [God, and *ly*=like.]

GOLDMOTHER. See GODFATHER.

GODSEND, god'send, *n.* an unexpected piece of good-fortune. [God and SEND.]

GODSHOUSE, godz'hous, *n.* an almshouse. Camden.

GODSON, god'sun. See GODFATHER.

GODSPEED, god'spēd, *n.* for good speed or success. [Cf. A.S. *gōd-spēdig*, successful.]

GODWARD, god'wawrd, *adv.*, toward God. [God, and A.S. *weard*, L. *versus*, sig. direction.]

GODWIT, god'wit, *n.* a bird with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequents marshes. [Perh. from A.S. *god*, good, and *wiht*, creature.]

GOER, gō'er, *n.* one who or that which goes: a horse, considered in reference to his gait.

GOGGLE, gog'l, *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes.—*adj.* rolling: staring: prominent.—*n.* a stare, or affected rolling of the eye:—*pl.* spectacles with projecting eyetubes: blinds for shying horses. [Prob. freq. of Celt. *gog*, to move slightly; *gog*, a nod.]

GOING, gō'ing, *n.* the act of moving: departure: (*B.*) course of life, behavior.—GOING FORTH, *n.* (*B.*) an outlet.—GOINGS or GOINGS OUT, *n.* (*B.*) utmost extremity: departures or journeyings.

GOITRE, GOITER, gō'iter, *n.* a tumor on the forepart of the throat, being an enlargement of one of the glands. [Fr. *goître*—L. *guttur*, the throat. Cf. CRE-TIN.]

GOITRED, GOITERED, gō'iterd, *adj.* affected with *goitre*.

GOITROUS, gō'itrus, *adj.* pertaining to *goitre*.

GOLD, gōld, *n.* one of the precious metals much used for coin: money, riches: yellow, gold color. [A.S.; also in most Aryan languages, as Ice. *gull*, Ger. *gold*, Goth. *gul-th*, Russ. *zla-to*, Gr. *chry-sos*, Sans. *hirana*—all from a primary form *ghar-ta*, from a root *g ar*, to be yellow, from which also *grēn*, yellow, are derived.]

GOLD-BEATER, gōld'bēt'er, *n.* one whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.—*n.* GOLD-BEATING.

GOLD-DUST, gōld'dust, *n.* gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.

GOLDEN, gōld'n, *adj.* made of gold: of the color of gold: bright: most valuable: happy: highly favorable.—GOLDEN FLEECE, an order of knighthood: the *Toison d'or*. See under TOISON.—GOLDEN ROSE, in the R. Cath. Ch. an ornament of gold, musk, and balsam, consecrated by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent. It was anointed with chrism and sprinkled with perfumed dust; and after benediction it was set upon the altar during mass, and then carried away in the pope's hands to be sent to some favored prince, some eminent church, or distinguished personage. [A.S. *gylden*—gold.]

GOLDFINCH, gōld'finsh, *n.* a singing-bird or finch with gold-colored wings.

GOLDFISH, gōld'fish, *n.* a small gold-colored fish, native to China, kept in this country in glass globes and ponds.

GOLD-LEAF, gōld'lēf, *n.* gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'smith, *n.* a smith or worker in gold and silver.

GOLDYLOCKS, gōld'i-loks, *n.* a plant with yellow flowers, like locks of hair: wood crowfoot.

GOLF, golf, *n.* a game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball

into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner. [From name of a Dut. game—Dut. *kolf*, a club: cf. Ger. *kolbe*, Ice. *kolfr*. See CLUB.]

GOLOSH, go-losh', *n.* same as GALOCHE.

GONDOLA, gon-do-la, *n.* a long narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It., a dim. of *gonda*—Gr. *kondy*, a drinking-vessel, said to be a Pers. word.]

GONDOLIER, gon-do-lér', *n.* one who rows a *gondola*.

GONE, gon, *pa.p.* of GO.

GONFALON, gon-fa-lon, *n.* an ensign or standard with streamers.—*n.* GONFALONIER, one who bears the foregoing. [Fr.—It. *gonfalone*.]

GONG, gong, *n.* a musical instrument of circular form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. [Malay.]

GONORRHEA, gon-or-ré'a, *n.* an inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra. [Gr. *gonorrhœia*—*gonē*, that which begets, and *rhêō*, to flow.]

GOOD, good, *adj.* having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed: promoting success, welfare, or happiness: virtuous: pious: kind: benevolent: proper: fit: competent: sufficient: valid: sound: serviceable: beneficial: real: serious, as in *good earnest*: not small, considerable, as in *good deal*: full, complete, as *measure*: unblemished, honorable, as in *good name*:—*comp.* BETTER; *superl.* BEST.—AS GOOD AS, the same as. no less than. [A.S. *god*: closely akin to Dut. *goed*, Ger. *gut*, Ice. *gothr*, Goth. *gods*.]

GOOD, good, *n.* that which promotes happiness, success, etc.:—opposed to EVIL: prosperity: welfare: advantage, temporal or spiritual: moral qualities: virtue: (B.) possessions:—*pl.* household furniture: movable property: merchandise.

GOOD, good, *int.* well! right!

GOOD-BREEDING, good-bréd'ing, *n.* polite manners formed by a *good breeding* or education.

GOOD-BYE, good-bí', *n.* or *int.* contracted from *God be with you*: farewell, a form of address at parting.

GOOD-DAY, good-dā', *n.*, *int.* a common salutation, a contr. of *I wish you a good day*.

GOOD-FELLOW, good-fel'o, *n.* a jolly or boon companion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, good-fel'o-ship, *n.* merry or pleasant company: conviviality. [See FELLOW.]

GOOD-FRIDAY, good-frí'dā', *n.* a fast, in memory of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the *Friday* of Passion-week.

GOOD-HUMOR, good-yōō'mur, *n.* a *good* or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the *humors* of the body.—*adj.* GOOD-HUMORED.—*adv.* GOOD-HUMOREDLY.

GOODLY, good'li, *adj.*, *good-like*; good-looking: fine: excellent:—*comp.* GOOD-LIER; *superl.* GOOD-LIEST.—*n.* GOOD-LINESS.]

GOODMAM, good-man', *n.* (B.) the *man* or master of the house: the co-relative to it is GOODWIFE.

GOOD-NATURE, good-nā'tūr, *n.* natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—*adj.* GOOD-NA'TURED.—*adv.* GOOD-NA'TUREDLY.

GOODNESS, good'nes, *n.* virtue: excellence: benevolence.

GOOD-NIGHT, good-nít', *n.*, *int.* a common salutation, a contr. of *I wish you a good-night*.

GOOD-SPEED, good-spéd', *n.* a contr. of *I wish you good-speed*. [Cf. SPEED and GODSPEED.]

GOOD-WILL, good-wil', *n.* benevolence: well-wishing: the custom of any business or trade.

GOODY, good'y, *adj.* mawkishly well intentioned. "All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle on my part."—*Sterling*.

GOOSE, gōōs, *n.* a web-footed animal like a duck, but larger and stronger: a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid silly person:—*pl.* GEESE. [A.S. *gos* (from older form *gans*); akin to Ice. *gas* (also for *gans*), Ger. *gans*, L. *anser* (= *hans-er*), Gr. *chên*, Sans. *hamsa*, Russ. *gus*: from base *ghan-*, root *gha-*, to gape (whence GANNET, GANDER, and YAWN), with *s* added.]

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'ber-i, *n.* the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name. [*Goose* is for *grose*- or *groise*-, which appears in O.Fr. *groisele*, a gooseberry, Scot. *grosart*, and is from the O. Ger. *krus* (Ger. *kraus*), crisp, curled, from the hairs with which the coarser varieties are covered.]

GOOSE-GRASS, gōōs'-gras, *n.* a common creeping plant, a favorite food of the *goose*.

GOOSE-QUILL, gōōs'-kwil, *n.* one of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose, used as pens.

GOOSERY, gōōs'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping *geese*.

GOPHER, gō'fer, *n.* (B.) a kind of wood, prob. fir. [The Heb. word.]

GORCOCK, gor'kok, *n.* the moorcock or red grouse. [*Gor* is either derived from GORSE, furze; or it may be from its cry.]

GORCROW, gor'krō, *n.* the *gore* or carrion crow. [A.S. *gor*, filth, carrion, and CROW.]

GORDIAN, gord'yan, *adj.* intricate: difficult. [The *Gordian knot* was a knot so tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, that no one could untie it.]

GORDIAN, gord'yan, *v.t.* to tie or bind up: to complicate in knots: to knot. (Rare, perhaps unique in the following extract.)
Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orb'd brow.
—*Keats*.

GORE, gōr, *n.* clotted blood: blood. [A.S. *gor*, blood, dung, dirt; akin to Sw. *gorr*, Ice. *garn-ir*, *gorn*, guts; L. *hira*, gut.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* a *triangular* piece let into a garment to widen it: a triangular piece of land.—*v.t.* to shape like or furnish with gores: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns. [A.S. *garc*, a pointed triangular piece of land—*gar*, a spear with triangular blade.]

GORGE, gorj, *n.* the throat: a narrow pass among hills: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork.—*v.t.* to swallow greedily: to glut.—*v.i.* to feed. [Fr.—L. *gurgus*, a whirlpool; from its gaping appearance or voracity, applied to the gullet; akin to Sans. *gar-gar-a*, whirlpool.]

GORGEOUS, gor'jus, *adj.* showy: splendid.—*adv.* GOR'GEOUSLY.—*n.* GOR'GEOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *gorgias*, beautiful, gaudy—*gorgias*, a ruff, Fr. *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.]

GORGET, gor'jet, *n.* a piece of armor for the *throat*: a military ornament round the neck. [O. Fr. *gorgette*—Fr. *gorge*. See GORGE.]

GORGON, gor'gun, *n.* a fabled monster of so horrible an aspect that every one who looked on it was turned to stone: anything very ugly. [L. *gorgon*—Gr. *gorgō*—*gorgos*, grim.]

GORGONIAN, gor'gun, GORGONEAN, GORGONIAN, gor-gō'ni-an, *adj.* like a *gorgon*: very ugly or terrific.

GORILLA, gor-il'a, *n.* the largest of the

monkey tribe, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [The African word.]

GORMAGON, gor'ma-gon, *n.* a member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed from 1725 to 1738. *Pope*.

GORMAND. Older form of GOURMAND.

GORMANDIZE, gor'mand-iz, *v.i.* to eat like a *gormand*.—*n.* GOR'MANDIZER.

GORMANDIZING, gor'mand-iz-ing, *n.* the act or habit of eating like a *gormand* or voraciously.

GORSE, gors, *n.* a prickly shrub growing on waste places, the furze or whin. [A.S. *gorst*, furze.]

GORY, gōr'i, *adj.* covered with *gore*: bloody.

GOSHAWK, gos'hawk, *n.* a short-winged hawk, once used for hunting *wild-geese* and other fowl. [A.S. *gos*, goose, *hafuc*, hawk.]

GOSLING, goz'ling, *n.* a young goose. [A.S. *gos*, goose, *ling*, little.]

GOSPEL, gos'pel, *n.* the Christian revelation: the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John: a system of religious truth. [A.S. *godspell*; commonly derived from A.S. *god*, good, and *spell*, story, and so a translation of Gr. *eu-angelion*, good news; but more prob. from *god*, God, and *spell*, a narrative, God-story; so also the Ice. is *guth-spjall*, God-story, and not *góth-spjall*, good-story; and the O. Ger. was *got* (God) -*spel*, not *quot* (good) -*spel*.]

GOSSAMER, gos'a-mer, *n.* very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine weather. [M.E. *gossomer*, perh. formed from *god* and *summer*—M.E. *samare*—Romanos *samarra*, the skirt of a mantua, from the legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven; Skeat thinks it is formed of *goose* and *summer*, of which *summer* may (as in Ger. *mädchen-sommer*) mean "summer-film."]

GOSSIP, gos'ip, *n.* a familiar acquaintance: one who runs about telling and hearing news: idle talk.—*v.i.* to run about telling idle tales: to talk much: to chat.—*n.* GOSSIPRY.—*adj.* GOSSIPRY. [Orig. a sponsor in baptism, or one related in the service of God; M.E. *gossib* (earlier form, *godsib*)—GOD, and *sib*, peace, relationship; cf. Ger. *stippe*, Ice. *sif*, affinity, Scot. *sib*, related.]

GOT, GOTTEN. See under GET.

GOTH, goth, *n.* one of an ancient Germanic nation: a rude or uncivilized person, a barbarian. [A.S. *Geatas*, L. *Gothi*, Gr. *Gothoi*, Goth. *Guthans*, the Goths.]

GOTHAMITE, goth'a-mít, or GOTHAMIST, goth'a-mist, *n.* a simpleton, a wiseacre. [Orig. "man of Gotham," a village of Nottinghamshire, Eng., which got a reputation for foolish blundering.]

GOTHAMITE, goth'a-mít, *n.* an inhabitant of the city of New York—no connection with the preceding. [From *Gotham*, a familiar name for the American metropolis.]

GOTHIC, goth'ik, *adj.* belonging to the *Goths* or their language: barbarous: romantic: denoting a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc. [Applied to architecture as a term of reproach at the time of the Renaissance.]

GOTHICISM, goth'i-sizm, *n.* a *Gothic* idiom or style of building: rudeness of manners.

GOTHICIZE, goth'i-siz, *v.t.* to make *Gothic*: to bring back to barbarism.

GOUGE, gōōj or gōōj, *n.* a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes.—*v.t.* to scoop out, as with a gouge: to

force out, as the eye with the thumb. [Fr.—Low L. *guvia*, a kind of chisel.]

GOURD, görd or göörd, *n.* a large fleshy fruit: rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup: the gourd plant. [Fr. *cougourde*—L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.]

GOURMAND, göör'mand, *n.* one who eats greedily: a glutton.—*adj.* voracious: gluttonous. [Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton; origin unknown.]

GOUT, gowt, *n.* a disease of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe. [Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop, because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humor settling on the joints in drops.]

GOUT, göö, *n.* taste: relish. [Fr.—L. *gustus*, taste: akin to Gr. *geuö*, to make, to taste.]

GOUTY, gowt'i, *adj.* relating to *gout*: diseased with or subject to *gout*.—*adv.* GOUT'ILY.—*n.* GOUT'INESS.

GOVERN, guv'ern, *v.t.* to direct: to control: to rule with authority: (*gram.*) to determine the mood, tense, or case of.—*v.i.* to exercise authority: to administer the laws.—*adj.* GOVERNABLE. [Fr. *gouverner* (It. *governare*)—L. *gubernö*, to steer a ship, to rule, borrowed from Gr. *kybernaö*, akin to Gr. *kybë*, head.]

GOVERNANCE, guv'er-nans, *n.*, *govern-ment*: control: direction.

GOVERNANTE, guv'er-nant' or guv'-, *n.* the same as GOVERNANCE. [Fr.—*gouvernant*. pr.p. of *gouverner*.]

GOVERNESS, guv'er-nes, *n.* a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies: a tutoress. [O. Fr. *gouvernesse*—L. *gubernatrix*—*gubernö*.]

GOVERNMENT, guv'ern-ment, *n.* a ruling or managing: control: system of governing: the persons authorized to administer the laws: the territory over which sovereign power extends: (*gram.*) the power of one word in determining the form of another.—*adj.* of or pursued by government. [Fr. *gouvernement*—*gouverner*.]

GOVERNMENTAL, guv'ern-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to or sanctioned by *government*.

GOVERNOR, guv'ern-ur, *n.* the chief executive officer of a State of the American Union: a ruler: one invested with supreme authority: a tutor: (*machinery*) a regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance: (B.) a pilot.—*n.* GOVERNORSHIP.

GOWAN, gow'an, *n.* the wild daisy. [Celt., as in Ir. and Gael. *guagn*, bud, daisy.]

GOWN, gow'n, *n.* a woman's upper garment: a long loose robe worn by professional men. [W. *gwn*, akin to *gunio*, to stitch.]

GOWNED, gownd, *adj.* dressed in a *gown*.

GOWNMAN, gow'n'man, GOWNSMAN, gow'nz'man, *n.* one whose professional habit is a *gown*, as a divine or lawyer, and esp. a member of an English university.

GRAAFIAN, gráf'i-an, *adj.*, GRAAFIAN VESICLES, in *anat.* numerous small globular transparent follicles found in the ovaries of mammals. They are developed for the special purpose of expelling the ovum. Small at first and deeply bedded in the ovary, they gradually approach the surface, and finally burst and discharge the ovum. [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century.]

GRAB, grab (vulgar), *v.t.* to seize or grasp suddenly:—*pr.p.* grabb'ing; *pa.p.* grabbed'. [From same root as GRAFFLE, GRASP, GRIP. Cf. Sw. *grabba*, to grasp, Ger. *greifen*, to seize.]

GRABBLE, grab'l, *v.i.* to grope. [Freq. of GRAB.]

GRACE, gräs, *n.* easy elegance in form or manner: what adorns and commends to favor: adornment, embellishment: favor: mercy, pardon: the undeserved kindness and mercy of God: divine influence: eternal life or salvation: a short prayer at meat: the title of a duke or an archbishop:—*pl.* (with *good*) favor, friendship: (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v.t.* to mark with favor: to adorn.—DAYS OF GRACE, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due acc. to its date. [Fr.—L. *gratia*, favor—*gratus*, agreeable; akin to Gr. *charis*, grace.]

GRACEFUL, gräs'fool, *adj.* elegant and easy.—*adv.* GRACE'FULLY.—*n.* GRACE'FULNESS.]

GRACELESS, gräs'les, *adj.* wanting grace or excellence: depraved: wicked.—*adv.* GRACE'LESSLY.—*n.* GRACE'LESSNESS.

GRACIOUS, gräs'shus, *adj.* abounding in grace or kindness: benevolent: proceeding from divine favor: acceptable.—*adv.* GRAC'IOUSLY.—*n.* GRAC'IOUSNESS.

GRACY, gräs'i, *adj.* pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace: evangelical. "A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian."—*Peppys*.

GRADATION, gra-dä'shun, *n.* a rising *step by step*: progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints.—*adj.* GRADATION'AL. [Fr.—L. *gradatio*, a rising by steps—*gradus*, a step.]

GRADATIONED, gra-dä'shund, *adj.* formed by *gradations* or stages.

GRADE, gräd, *n.* a *degree* or *step* in rank or dignity: the degree of slope on a road. [Fr.—L. *gradus*, a step—*gradior*, to step, to go.]

GRADIENT, gräd'i-ent, *adj.* gradually rising: rising with a regular slope.—*n.* the degree of slope on a road or railway: the difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance: an incline. [L. *gradiens*, -entis, pr.p. of *gradior*, to step.]

GRADUAL, grad'u-al, *adj.* advancing by *grades* or *degrees*: regular and slow.—*adv.* GRAD'UALLY.—*n.* GRADUAL'ITY.

GRADUAL, grad'u-al, GRAIL, gräl, *n.* in the Roman Church, the portion of the mass between the epistle and the gospel, formerly always sung from the *steps* of the altar: the book containing such anthems. [Low L. *graduate* (or *gradale*)—L. *gradus*, a step. GRAIL is from O. Fr. *greel*—*graduate*.]

GRADUATE, grad'u-ät, *v.t.* to divide into regular intervals: to mark with *degrees*: to proportion.—*v.i.* to pass by *grades* or *degrees*: to pass through a university course and receive a degree: in England the regular usage is to say that a person *graduates* (takes an academical degree), in U.S. it is more common to say that he or she *is graduated*; as, Longfellow *was graduated* at Bowdoin College.—*n.* one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society.—*n.* GRADUATION. [Low L. *graduatus*—L. *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

GRADUATOR, grad'u-ä-tor, *n.* a mathematical instrument for *graduating* or dividing lines into regular intervals.

GRADUS, gräd'us, *n.* a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody. [Contr. of *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step or stair to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.]

GRAFF, *n.* and *v.* (B.) old form of GRAFT.

GRAFT, graft, *n.* a small branch used in grafting.—*v.t.* to make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small

branch of another: to insert in something anything not belonging to it.—*v.i.* to insert cuttings into a tree.—*n.* GRAFTER. [Orig. GRAFF—O. Fr. *graffe* (Fr. *greffe*)—L. *graphium*, a style or pencil (which the inserted slip resembled)—Gr. *graphö*, to write.]

GRAHAM-BREAD, gräm'-bred, *n.* brown bread. [From the name of an American lecturer on dietetics.]

GRAIL. See GRADUAL.

GRAIL, gräl, *n.* (*in medieval legend*) the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [Orig. the *San Greal*, "Holy Dish" (not *Sang Real*, "Holy Blood"), in which it is said Joseph of Arimathea collected our Lord's blood; from O. Fr. *grail* or *greal*, a flat dish—Low L. *gradale*, prob. a corr. of *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl. Cf. CRATER.]

GRAIN, grän, *n.* a single small hard seed: (collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man: a minute particle: a very small quantity: the smallest British weight: the arrangement of the particles or fibres of anything, as stone or wood: texture: the dye made from cochineal insects, which, in the prepared state, resembles *grains* of seed: hence to DYE IN GRAIN is to dye deeply, also, to dye in the wool.—*v.t.* to paint in imitation of wood. [Fr.—L. *granum*, seed, which is akin to E. CORN.]

GRAINED, gränd, *adj.* rough, as if covered with *grains*.

GRAINER, grän'er, *n.* one who paints in imitation of the *grain* of wood.

GRALLATORIAL, gral-a-tör'i-al, GRALLATORY, gral'a-tor-i, *adj.* of or relating to the *grallatores* or wading birds, as the crane, stork, etc. [L. *grallator*, one walking on stilts—*grallæ*, stilts, contr. of *gradulæ*, dim. of *gradus*, a step—*gradior*, to step.]

GRAM, GRAMME, gram, *n.* a French or Metric System unit of weight, equal to 15.432 grains. [Gr. *gramma*, a letter, a small weight.]

GRAMINEAL, gra-min'e-al, GRAMINEOUS, gra-min'e-us, *adj.* like or pertaining to *grass*: grassy. [L. *gramineus*—*gramen*, -inis, grass. See GRASS.]

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, gram-in-i-fö'li-us, *adj.* bearing *leaves*. [L. *gramen*, and *folium*, a leaf.]

GRAMINIVOROUS, gram-in-iv'o-rus, *adj.*, feeding or subsisting on *grass* and herbs. [L. *gramen*, *graminis*, grass, and *voro*, to eat greedily.]

GRAMMAR, gram'ar, *n.* the science of the right use of language: a book which teaches grammar: any elementary work. [Fr. *grammaire*; from Low L. *gramma*, a letter, with the termination -arius—Gr. *gramma*, a letter—*graphö*, to write.]

GRAMMARIAN, gram-mä'ri-an, *n.* one versed in or who teaches *grammar*. [Fr. *grammairien*.]

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, gram'ar-skööl, *n.* a school in which *grammar* is taught: a higher school, in which Latin and Greek are taught.

GRAMMATIC, gram-mat'ik, GRAMMATICAL, gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to or according to the rules of *grammar*.—*adv.* GRAMMAT'ICALLY. [Fr.—L. *grammaticus*—Gr. *grammatikos*—*gramma*, *grammatos*, a letter.]

GRAMMATICIZE, gram-mat'i-siz, *v.t.* to make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian.

GRAMPUS, gram'pus, *n.* a large voracious fish of the Dolphin family, common in Arctic seas and on British coasts. [A corr., through It., Port., or Sp., of the L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.]

GRANARY, gran'ar-i, *n.* a storehouse for grain or thrashed corn. [L. *granaria*—*granum*.]

GRAND, grand, *adj.* of great size, extent, power, or dignity: splendid: illustrious: noble: sublime: chief: of the second degree of parentage or descent, as **GRAND-FATHER**, a father or mother's father, **GRAND-CHILD**, a son or daughter's child; so **GRAND-MOTHER**, **GRAND-SON**, **GRAND-DAUGHTER**, etc.—**GRAND-JURY**, a jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.—*adv.* **GRAND-LY**.—*n.* **GRAND-NESS**. [Fr. *grand*—L. *grandis*, great.]

GRANDAM, grand'dam, *n.* an old-dame or woman: a grandmother. [GRAND and DAM, a mother.]

GRANDEE, gran-dé', *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the first rank: a man of high rank or station.—*n.* **GRANDEE-SHIP**. [Sp.—L. *grandis*, great.]

GRANDEUR, gran'dür, *n.* vastness: splendor of appearance: loftiness of thought or deportment. [Fr., from *grand*, great. See **GRAND**.]

GRAND-GARDE, **GRAND-GUARD**, grand-gård, *n.* a piece of plate armor used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet.

You care not for a grand-guard?
No, we will use no horses; I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.—*Old play*.

GRANDILOQUENT, gran-dil'o-kwent, *adj.* speaking grandly or bombastically: pompous.—*adv.* **GRANDILOQUENTLY**.—*n.* **GRANDILOQUENCE**. [L. *grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak.]

GRAND-MASTER, grand'-mas-ter, *n.* title of the head of the religious orders of knighthood (Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights): the head, for the time being, of the Freemasons.

GRANDSIRE, grand'sir, *n.* a grandfather: any ancestor. [See **GRAND**.]

GRANGE, gränj, *n.* (*lit.*) a granary;

The loose unlettered hinds:

When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

—*Milton*.

the farming establishment and granary attached to a religious house, where, in addition to their own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored; the name was also given to the farm buildings and granary of a feudal lord, the residence of his chief bailiff; a *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, from which it was always at some little distance, and one of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm—he was called the prior of the *grange*: in England, a farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer;

Shepherds at the *grange*,

Where the Babe was born,

Sang, with many a change,

Christmas carols until morn.

—*Longfellow*;

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.

—*Shak.*;

"A *grange* implies some one particular house immediately inferior in rank to a hall, situated at a small distance from the town or village from which it takes its name, as Hornby *Grange*, Blackwell *Grange*, and is in the neighborhood simply called the *Grange*."—*Ritson*: a combination, society, or lodge of farmers for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, more especially for abolishing the restraints and burdens

imposed on it by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and for doing away with the middlemen or agents intervening between the producer and the consumer; granges originated in the great agricultural region on the Mississippi, and still prevail most generally there. [Fr. *grange*, a barn; Low L. *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANGER, gränj'er, *n.* a member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, as distinguished from the commercial and manufacturing interests: on the Stock Exchange, western railroad shares and their owners and manipulators are called Grangers.

GRANITE, gran'it, *n.* an igneous crystalline rock, composed of grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color. [It. *graniot*, granite, grained—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANITIC, gran-it'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite.

GRANITIFORM, gran-it'i-form, **GRANITOID**, gran'i-toid, *adj.* of the form of or resembling granite.

GRANIVOROUS, gran-iv'or-us, *adj.*, eating grain: feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, and *voro*, to eat.]

GRANT, grant, *v.t.* to bestow or give over: to give possession of: to admit as true what is not yet proved: to concede. [M. E. *graunten*, *graunt*; O. Fr. *graanter*, *creanter*, *creanter*, to promise, as if from a Low L. *credento*—L. *credo*, to believe.]

GRANT, grant, *n.* a bestowing: something bestowed, an allowance: a gift: a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing.

GRANTEE, grant-é', *n.* the person to whom a grant, gift or conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'or, *n.* the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

GRANULAR, gran'ü-lar, **GRANULARY**, gran'ü-lar-i, *adj.* consisting of or like grains.—*adv.* **GRANULARLY**.

GRANULATE, gran'ü-lät, *v.t.* to form or break into grains or small masses: to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* to be formed into grains.—*adj.* granular: having the surface covered with small elevations. [Formed from **GRANULE**.]

GRANULATION, gran-ü-lä'shun, *n.* act of forming into grains, esp. of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot:—*pl.* the grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing

GRANULE, gran'ül, *n.* a little grain. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*. See **GRAIN**.]

GRANULOUS, gran'ü-lus, *adj.* full of grains or particles.

GRAPE, gráp, *n.* the fruit of the vine: a many tumor on the legs of horses: grapeshot. [O. Fr. *grappe*, a cluster of grapes, which came in E. to mean a single berry; from O. Ger. *chrapfo*, a hook. It properly meant a hook, then clustered fruit, hooked on, attached to, a stem (Brachet).]

GRAPERY, gráp'er-i, *n.* a place where grapes are grown.

GRAPE-SHOT, gráp'-shot, *n.* a missile discharged from a cannon intermediate between case-shot and solid shot, having much of the destructive spread of the former with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of the latter. A round of grape-shot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel iron discs connected together by a central wrought-iron pin. For carronades, in which the shot are not liable to such a violent dispersive shock, they are simply packed in canisters with wooden bottoms.—**QUILTED GRAPE-SHOT**, shot sewed up in a canvas

bag and afterwards tied round with cord so as to form meshes.

GRAPHIC, graf'ik, **GRAPHICAL**, graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating: picturesquely described.—*adv.* **GRAPHICALLY**. [L. *graphicus*—Gr. *graphikos*—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHITE, graf'it, *n.* a mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils: in *archæol.* a rudely scratched or engraved representation of a figure or a rude inscription on a wall, pillar, and the like. "The next (in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome) was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, prompted by the spirit which has moved the 'cockneys' of all ages to disfigure walls by recording their names or fancies upon them, nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the *intonaco* (plaster) of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. It was clearly a reminiscence of an event which had occurred within the basilica. Here, again, conjecture could only offer an explanation; but what event could the representation of a pontiff preaching in a basilica within the catacomb believed to be that of Domitilla suggest other than the sainted Gregory delivering that homily he is recorded to have preached to the people in the cemetery where the saints Nereus and Achilles were buried, and which tradition has connected with the church dedicated to them within the walls!"—*Shakespeare Wood*. [Gr. *graphō*.]

GRAPNEL, grap'nel, *n.* a small anchor with several claws or arms: a grappling-iron. [Fr. *grappin*; O. Fr. *grappl*; from root of **GRAPPLE**.]

GRAPPLE, grap'l, *v.t.* to gripe or seize: to lay fast hold of.—*v.i.* to contend in close fight. [Dim. of **GRAB**.]

GRAPPLING-IRON, grap'ling-'urn, *n.* a large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

GRAPPLE-PLANT, grap'l-plant, *n.* the Cape Colony name of the *Harpagophytum procumbens*, a South African procumbent plant of the natural order Pedaliaceæ. The seed has many hooked thorns, and clings to the mouth of any ox which has come on it while grazing, the pain being so exquisite that the animal roars through agony and a sense of helplessness.

GRAPY, gráp'i, *adj.* made of or like grapes.

GRASP, grasp, *v.t.* to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms: to catch at.—*v.i.* to endeavor to seize: to catch (followed by *at*).—*n.* gripe of the hand: reach of the arms: power of seizure. [M. E. *graspen* = *grapsen*. See **GROPE** and **GRAPPLE**.]

GRASPINGNESS, grasp'ing-nes, *n.* the state or character of being grasping: rapacity. *Richardson*.

GRASPLESS, grasp'les, *adj.* not grasping: relaxed.

From my *graspless* hand,
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.—*Coleridge*.

GRASS, gras, *n.* common herbage: an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with grass. [A. S. *gærs*, *græs*; Ice., Ger., Dut., and Goth. *gras*; prob. allied to *green* and *grow*.]

GRASSANT, gras'ant, *adj.* moving about: stirring: in full swing. "Malefactors and cheats everywhere grassant."—Roger North. [L. *grassari*, to be moving about.]

GRASSHOPPER, gras'hop-er, *n.* a hopping insect that feeds on grass, allied to the locust.

GRASS-PLOT, gras'-plot, *n.* a plot of grassy ground.

GRASS-WIDOW, gras'-wi-dō, *n.* originally, an unmarried woman who had a child: now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband, as a wife living in England while her husband is in America, or *vice versa*: also to a woman divorced from her husband. "A slightly different idea has been recently attached to the term (*grass-widow*). During the gold mania in California a man would not unfrequently put his wife and children to board with some family while he went to the diggin's. This he called 'putting his wife to grass,' as we put a horse to grass when not wanted or unfit for work."—Brewer. [Fr. *grace*, courtesy, and E. *widow*—a widow by courtesy.]

GRASSY, gras'i, *adj.* covered with or resembling grass: green.—*n.* GRASS'INESS.

GRATE, grāt, *n.* a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [Low L. *grata*, a grate, hurdle, lattice—*from* L. *crates*, a hurdle. See **CRATE**.]

GRATE, grāt, *v.t.* to rub hard or wear away with anything rough: to make a harsh sound: to irritate or offend. [Fr. *gratier*; through Low L., from O. Ger. *chrazon* (Ger. *kratzen*), to scratch, akin to Sw. *kratta*.]

GRATED, grāt'ed, *adj.* having a grate or grating.

GRATEFUL, grāt'fool, *adj.* causing pleasure: acceptable: delightful: thankful: having a due sense of benefits.—*adv.* GRATEFULLY.—*n.* GRATEFULNESS. [O. Fr. *grat*—L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and FULL. See **GRACE**.]—**GRATEFUL**, **THANKFUL**. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind; as, a person of a *grateful* disposition; or when a person has received favors from some individual. *Thankful* has reference rather to gratitude for a particular act of kindness, and does not necessarily imply a favor conferred by a person; as, for instance, when we say we are *thankful* at being delivered from danger; I felt *thankful* at my escape, where it is nearly equivalent to relieved or glad; *thankful* has generally reference to some specific act; *grateful* is more general or characteristic of a habit. This is clearly seen in their opposites, *ungrateful* and *thankless*, or *ingratitude* and *thanklessness*.]

GRATER, grāt'er, *n.* an instrument with a rough surface for *grating* or rubbing down a body: in book-binding, an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting.

GRATIFICATION, grat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a pleasing or indulging: that which gratifies: delight. [L. *gratificatio*.]

GRATIFY, grat'i-fi, *v.t.* to do what is agreeable to: to please: to soothe: to indulge:—*pa.p.* grat'ified.—*n.* GRATIFIER. [Fr.—L. *gratificor*—*gratus*, and *facio*, to make.]

GRATING, grāt'ing, *n.* the bars of a grate: a partition or frame of bars.

GRATING, grāt'ing, *adj.* rubbing hard on the feelings: harsh: irritating.—*adv.* GRATINGLY.

GRATIS, grā'tis, *adv.* for nothing: without payment or recompense. [L. *contr.* of

gratius, ablative *pl.* of *gratia*, favor—*gratus*.]

GRATITUDE, grat'i-tūd, *n.* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor: thankfulness. [Fr.—Low L. *gratitudo*.]

GRATUITOUS, gra-tū'i-tus, *adj.*, done or given *gratis* or for nothing: voluntary: without reason, ground, or proof.—*adv.* GRATUITOUSLY. [L. *gratuitus*—*gratus*.]

GRATUITY, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* a present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr.—Low L. *gratuitas*—L. *gratus*.]

GRATULATE, grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to CONGRATULATE.

GRATULATION, grat'ū-lā'shun, *n.* CONGRATULATION.

GRATULATORY, grat'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* CONGRATULATORY.

GRAVAMEN, grav-ā'men, *n.* grievance: substantial ground of complaint or accusation. [L.—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVE, grāv, *v.t.* to carve or cut, on a hard substance: to engrave.—*v.i.* to engrave:—*pa.p.* grāv'ed or grāv'en.—*n.* a pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead: any place of burial: (*fig.*) death: destruction. [A.S. *grafan*; cog. with Dut. *graven* (whence Fr. *graver*), Ger. *graben*, Goth. *graban*; Gr. *graphō*, to grave, scratch, L. *scribere*, to write, *scrobs*, a ditch.]

GRAVE, grāv, *v.t.* to smear with *graves* or *greaves*, a mixture of tallow, rosin, etc., boiled together. [See **GRAVES**.]

GRAVE, grāv, *adj.* (*fig.*) weighty: of importance: serious: not gay: sober: solemn: (*mus.*) not acute: low.—*adv.* GRAVELY.—*n.* GRAVENESS. [Fr.—L. *gravis*; Sans. *guru*.]

GRAVE-FELLOW, grāv'-fel-ō, *n.* one who lies in the same grave as another: the sharer of a grave. "The *grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones."—Fuller.

GRAVEL, grav'el, *n.* small stones often intermixed with sand: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder.—*v.t.* to cover with gravel: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* grav'elling; *pa.p.* grav'elled.—*adj.* GRAVELLY. [O. Fr. *gravelle*—Fr. *grève* or *grave*, a sandy shore; prob. Celt., as in Bret. *grouan*, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles.]

GRAVE-MAN, grāv'-man, *n.* a sexton: a gravedigger. Wm. Combe.

GRAVER, grāv'er, *n.* an engraver: a tool for engraving on hard substances.

GRAVES. Same as **GRAEVES**, tallow-drippings.

GRAVID, grav'id, *adj.*, heavy, esp. as being with child: pregnant. [L. *gravidus*—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVING, grāv'ing, *n.* act of *graving* or cutting out on hard substances: that which is graved or cut out: carved-work: act of cleaning a ship's bottom.—*n.* GRAVING-DOCK, a dock into which ships are taken to be graved.

GRAVITATE, grav'i-tāt, *v.i.* to be acted on by *gravity*: to tend towards the earth. [From L. *gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVITATION, grav-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction: the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force. The attraction of gravitation exists between bodies in the mass, and acts at sensible distances. It is thus distinguished from chemical and cohesive attractions, which unite the particles of bodies together, and act at insensible distances, or distances too small to be measured.—**TERRESTRIAL GRAVITATION**, gravitation which respects the earth, or by

which bodies descend or tend towards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation towards the earth in straight lines tending to its centre.—**GENERAL** or **UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION**, gravitation by which all the planets tend towards one another, and by which all the bodies and particles of matter in the universe tend towards one another. The theory of universal gravitation was established by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid down the law that every particle of matter within the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional directly to the product of the numbers representing their mass, and inversely to the square of the distance separating one from the other.

GRAVITY, grav'i-ti, *n.* weightiness: the tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight: state of being grave or sober: relative importance: (*mus.*) lowness of a note.—**ABSOLUTE GRAVITY**, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium.—**RELATIVE GRAVITY**, that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in resisting mediums, as air and water.—**SPECIFIC GRAVITY**, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance: the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of solids and liquids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity, and by comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.5 times and the platinum 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5 and that of platinum 21.4. The practical rule is, weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and the weight in air divided by the loss of weight in water will give the specific gravity of the body. One substance is said to have a greater specific gravity than another when a given bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the latter. In designating the specific gravities of gases the standard or unity is atmospheric air. [Fr. *gravité*—L. *gravis*—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVY, grāv'i, *n.* the juices from meat while cooking. [Prob. orig. an *adj.* formed from **GRAEVES**, the dregs of tallow.]

GRAY, grā, *adj.* of a white color mixed with black: ash-colored: (*fig.*) aged.—*n.* a gray color: an animal of a grayish color, as a horse, etc.—*n.* GRAYNESS. [A.S. *græg*; allied to Ger. *grau*, and L. *ravus*, tawny.]

GRAY, **GREY**, grā, *v.t.* to cause to become gray: to change to a gray color.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle,
Yet thou hast gray'd a thousand.—Shirley.

GRAYBEARD, grā'bērd, *n.* one with a gray beard, hence, an old man: a coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors.

GRAYISH, grā'ish, *adj.* somewhat gray.

GRAYLING, grā'ling, *n.* a silvery *gray* fish of the salmon family, but with a smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales.

GRAYSTONE, grā'stōn, *n.* a grayish or greenish volcanic rock allied to basalt.

GRAYWACKE, grā'wak-e, *n.* a kind of sandstone, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together. [Ger. *grauwacke*—*grau*, gray, and *WACKE*.]
GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* to eat or feed on grass: to feed with grass.—*v.i.* to eat grass: to supply grass. [From *GRASS*.]
GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* to pass lightly along the surface.—*n.* **GRAZER**, an animal which grazes. [Ety. dub.; perh. only a special use of *GRAZE* above; perh. coined from *raser* (Fr. *raser*), the form of the word being modified by confusing it with *graze* (the above word). See *RASE*.]
GRAZIER, grā'zher, *n.* one who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market. [For *graz-er*—*GRASS*.]
GREASE, grēs, *n.* soft thick animal fat: oily matter of any kind: an inflammation in the neels of a horse, marked by swelling, etc.—*v.t.* (sometimes pron. grēz) to smear with grease. [Fr. *graisse*, from *gras*, fat—*L. crassus*, gross, thick.]
GREASY, grē'zi or grēs'i, *adj.* of or like grease or oil: smeared with grease: smooth: fat.—*adv.* **GREAS'ILY**.—*n.* **GREAS'INESS**.
GREAT, grāt, *adj.* large: long-continued: superior: distinguished: highly gifted: noble: mighty: sublime: of high rank: chief: proud: weighty: indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as **GREAT-GRAND-FATHER**, **GREAT-GRAND-SON**.—*adv.* **GREAT'LY**.—*n.* **GREAT'NESS**. [A.S.; Dut. *groot*, Ger. *gross*; perh. allied to *GRAND*, *GROSS*, *GROW*.]
GREATCOAT, grāt'kōt, *n.* British term for overcoat.
GREAT-HEARTED, grāt'hārt'ed, *adj.* having a great or noble heart: high-spirited: noble.
GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* the sediment of melted tallow, pressed into cakes for dogs' food. [Sw. *grevar*, leavings of tallow, Ger. *griebe*.]
GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* ancient armor for the legs, of leather, etc. [O. Fr. *grèves*, from *grève*, the shin-bone.]
GREBE, grēb, *n.* an aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe*; from the Celtic, as in Bret. *krib*, a comb, W. *crib*, crest, one species having a crest.]
GRECIAN, grē'shan, *adj.* pertaining to Greece.—*n.* a native of Greece: one well versed in the Greek language and literature: (*B.*) a Jew who spoke Greek: a gay roistering fellow. "A well-booted Grecian in a fustian frock and jockey cap."—*Graves*. [A.S. and Fr. *Grec*—*L. Græcus*—Gr. *Graikos*.]
GRECISM, grēs'izm, *n.* an idiom of the Greek language.
GRECIZE, grēs'iz, *v.t.* to make Grecian: to translate into Greek.—*v.i.* to speak Greek.
GREED, grēd, *n.* an eager desire or longing: covetousness. [See *GREEDY*.]
GREEDY, grēd'i, *adj.* having a voracious appetite: covetous: eagerly desirous.—*adv.* **GREED'ILY**.—*n.* **GREED'INESS**. [A.S. *grædig*, Dut. *gretig*, Goth. *gredags*, hungry; Sans. *gridhnu* (from *v. gridh*, to be greedy).]
GREEK, grēk, *adj.* Grecian.—*n.* a Grecian: the language of Greece: (*B.*) a Greek by race, or more frequently a Gentile as opposed to a Jew.
GREEK-FIRE, grēk'fir, *n.* a combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.
GREEN, grēn, *adj.* of the color of growing-plants: growing: vigorous: new: unripe: inexperienced: young.—*n.* the color of growing-plants: a small green or grassy plat:—*pl.* fresh leaves:

wreaths: the leaves of green vegetables for food, etc.—*n.* **GREEN'NESS**. [A.S. *grene*; Ger. *grün*, Dut. *groen*, green, Ice. *grønn*, allied to *GROW*.]
GREEN, grēn, *v.i.* to grow green: to become covered with verdure: to be verdurous. "Yonder greening tree."—*Tennyson*. "By greening slope and singing flood."—*Whittier*.
GREENBACK, grēn'bak, *n.* popular name for the paper money first issued by the United States in 1862:—*pl.* wealth.
GREEN-BRIER, grēn'brī-er, *n.* a popular name in the United States for a very common thorny climbing shrub, *Smilax rotundifolia*, having a yellowish-green stem and thick leaves, with small bunches of flowers.
GREEN-CLOTH, grēn'kloth, *n.* formerly, a court for regulating the affairs of a royal household, and which in England had power to punish offenders within the palace, and 200 yds. beyond the gates, so called from the green cloth on the table round which it sat.
GREEN-CROP, grēn'krop, *n.* a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, etc.
GREENERY, grēn'er-i, *n.* green plants: verdure.
GREENGAGE, grēn'gāj, *n.* a green and very sweet variety of the plum. [Latter part of the word obscure.]
GREENGROCER, grēn'grō-ser, *n.* a grocer or dealer who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.
GREENHORN, grēn'horn, *n.* a raw, inexperienced person: in the U.S., a popular term for an immigrant recently landed.
GREENHOUSE, grēn'hows, *n.* a house to shelter tender plants from the cold weather.
GREENING, grēn'ing, *n.* a name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe; as the Rhode Island greening.
GREENISH, grēn'ish, *adj.* somewhat green.—*n.* **GREEN'ISHNESS**.
GREEN-ROOM, grēn'rōom, *n.* a room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory: a room near the stage in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play—it is so called from having been originally painted or decorated in green. "The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the green-room of a theatre—it was literally a green-room, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment."—*T. Hook*.
GREENSAND, grēn'sand, *n.* a sandstone in which green specks of iron occur.
GREEN-SICKNESS, grēn'sik'nes, *n.* chlorosis, a disease of young females characterized by general languor and a pale or greenish color of skin.
GREENSTONE, grēn'stōn, *n.* a variety of trap-rock of a green color.
GREEN-TEA, grēn'tē, *n.* a tea of a greenish color. The green color is due to the mode in which the leaves of the tea-plant are treated in the process of drying.
GREENTH, grēnth, *n.* the quality of being green: greenness. "The gleams and greenth of summer."—*George Eliot*. "I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the greenth."—*H. Walpole*.
GREET, grēt, *v.t.* to salute or address

with kind wishes: to send kind wishes to: to congratulate.—*v.i.* to meet and salute:—*pr.p.* greet'ing; *pa.p.* greet'ed. [A.S. *gretan*, to go to meet; Dut. *groeten*, Ger. *grüssen*, to salute.]

GREETING, grēt'ing, *n.* expression of kindness or joy: salutation.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā'ri-us, *adj.* associating or living in flocks or herds.—*adv.* **GREGA'RIOUSLY**.—*n.* **GREGA'RIOUSNESS**. [L. *gregarius*—*grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

GREGGIE, **GREGO**, grē'gō, *n.* a short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.]

GREGORIAN, grē-gō'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to, established, or produced by Gregory.

—**GREGORIAN CALENDAR**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, which adjusts the leap-years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. —**GREGORIAN YEAR**, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. It consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, the excess over 365 days forming a whole day every fourth year.—**GREGORIAN EPOCH**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates, that is, from the year 1582.—**GREGORIAN CHANT**, one of a series of choral melodies introduced into the service of the Catholic church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century.—**GREGORIAN TELESCOPE**, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

GREGORIAN, grē-gō'ri-an, *n.* one of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in the early part of the eighteenth century.
 Let Poets and Historians
 Record the brave Gregorians,
 In long and lasting lays.—*Carey*.

GRENADE, grē-nād', *n.* a small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [Fr.—Sp. *granada*—*L. granatum*, a pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

GRENADIER, grēn-a-dēr', *n.* (*orig.*) an English soldier who threw grenades: formerly, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.
GREW, grōō, *past tense* of *GROW*.
GREY, grā. Same as *GRAY*.
GREYHOUND, grā'hownd, *n.* a swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [Ice. *greyhundr*—Ice. *grey*, a dog, and *hundr* (E. *hound*), a hound.]

GRIDDLE, grid'l, *n.* a flat iron plate for baking cakes. [W. *greidell*—*greidio*, to scorch or singe; Gael. *greidil*, Scot. *girdle*.]
GRIDE, grīd, *v.i.* to pierce; to cut through; to cut; "So sore the griding sword . . . passed through him."—*Milton*; "Through his thigh the mortal steel did gride."—*Spenser*: to grate; to jar harshly; "Above the wood which grides and clangs its leafless ribs."—*Tennyson*. [According to Skeat a metathesis of *gird*, O. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce, cut, from *gerde*, a rod—*yard*; lit. to strike with a rod.]

GRIDE, grīd, *n.* a grating or harsh sound: a harsh scraping or cutting.
 The gride of hatchets fiercely thrown
 On wigwam log, and tree, and stone.—*Whittier*.

GRIDELIN, grid'e-lin, *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.]

The ladies dress'd in rich sycmars were seen, Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green, And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. —Dryden.

GRIDIRON, grid'urn, *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [M. E. *gredire*, a griddle, and from the same Celtic root as *griddle*; but the termin. *-ire* became identified with M. E. *ire*, iron.]

GRIEF, grēf, *n.*, heaviness of heart: sorrow: regret: mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (B.) bodily as well as mental pain. [Fr. *grief*—*grever*, to burden—L. *gravo*, to grieve—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRIEVANCE, grēv'ans, *n.* cause of *grief*: burden: hardship: injury: grief.

GRIEVE, grēv, *v.t.* to cause *grief* or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: (B.) also, to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel *grief*: to mourn.

GRIEVOUS, grēv'us, *adj.* causing or full of *grief*: burdensome: painful: heinous: atrocious: hurtful.—*n.* GRIEVOUSNESS.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēv'us-li, *adv.* in a *grievous* manner: (B.) severely.

GRIFFIN, grif'in, **GRIFFON**, grif'un, *n.* an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the crooked beak and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon*—L. and Gr. *gryps*—Gr. *grypos*, hook-nosed.]

GRIG, grig, *n.* a small lively eel, the sand-eel. [Prov. E. *grig*, a cricket: from its wriggling motion.]

GRILL, gril, *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron: to torment. [Fr. *griller*—*gril*, a gridiron—L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a grate.]

GRILLAGE, gril'āj, *n.* in *engin*. a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally, and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain foundations and prevent their irregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, termed a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest. [Fr., from *grille*, a grate, a railing.]

GRILLE, gril, *n.* a lattice or open work or grating: a piece of grated work: as (a) a metal screen to inclose or protect any particular spot, locality, shrine, tomb, or sacred ornament; (b) a gate of metal inclosing or protecting the entrance of a religious house or sacred building; (c) a small screen of iron bars inserted in the door of a monastic or conventual building, in order to allow the inmates to converse with visitors, or to answer inquiries without opening the door; the wicket of a monastery. [Fr. See **GRILL**, to broil.]

GRILSE, grils, *n.* a young salmon on its first return from salt water. [Sw. *graalax*, a gray salmon.]

GRIM, grim, *adj.* of forbidding aspect: ferocious: ghastly: sullen.—*adv.* GRIMLY.—*n.* GRIMNESS. [A.S. *grim*; Ger. *grimmig*—*grimm*, fury, Dut. *grimmig*, Ice. *grimmur*.]

GRIM, grim, *v.t.* to make grim: to give a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect to. "To withdraw . . . into lurid half light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that red flag of theirs."—Carlyle.

GRIMACE, gri-mās', *n.* a distortion of the face, in jest, etc.: a smirk. [Fr., of uncertain orig., perh. from root of Ice. and A.S. *grima*, a mask or phantom.]

GRIMACED, gri-māsd', *adj.* with a *grimace*: distorted.

GRIMALKIN, gri-mal'kin, *n.* an old cat. [GRAY, and *mal'kin*, a dirty drab, a hare, a dim. of Moll or Mary.]

GRIME, grīm, *n.* ingrained dirt.—*v.t.* to soil deeply. [From a Teut. root found in Dan. *grim*, soot, Fris. *grime*, a dark spot on the face.]

GRIMY, grīm'i, *adj.* full of *grime*: foul.

GRIN, grin, *v.i.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.—*v.t.* to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* grinn'ing; *pa.p.* grinn'ed.—*n.* act of grinning. [A.S. *grennian*; Ice. *grenja*, Ger. *greinen*, Dut. *grijnen*, to grumble, Scand. *girn*; allied to E. *groan*, Fr. *grogner*.]

GRIND, grind, *v.t.* to reduce to powder by friction: to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together: to oppress or harass.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together:—*pr.p.* grind'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* grind'ed. [A.S. *grindan*.]

GRINDER, grind'er, *n.* he or that which *grinds*: a double or jaw tooth that *grinds* food.

GRINDSTONE, grind'stōn, *n.* a circular revolving *stone* for *grinding* or sharpening tools.

GRIP, grip, **GRIPE**, grīp, *n.*, *grasp* or firm hold with the hand, etc.: oppression: pinching distress:—*pl.* GRIPES, severe pains in the bowels.—[See **GRIPE**, *v.*]

GRIPE, grīp, *v.t.* to grasp with the hand: to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to give pain to the bowels.—**GRIPING**, *part. adj.* avaricious: of a pain that catches or seizes acutely. [A.S. *gripan*; Ice. *gripa*, Ger. *greifen*, Dut. *grijpen*: allied to **GRAB**.]

GRIPE, grip, *n.* a French term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

GRISETTE, gri-zet', *n.* a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette*, a gray gown, which used to be worn by that class—*gris*, gray.]

GRISLED, griz'ld. Same as **GRIZZLED**. **GRISLY**, griz'li, *adj.* frightful: hideous. [A.S. *gryslie*, *agrisan*, to dread; Ger. *grässlich*, *grieseln*, to shudder.]

GRIST, grist, *n.* grain for *grinding* at one time: supply: profit. [A.S. *grist*, *gerst*, a grinding; from root of **GRIND**.]

GRISTLE, grisl', *n.* a soft, elastic substance in animal bodies, also called cartilage. [A.S. *gristel*: a dim. of *grist* and *grind*, because one must crunch it in eating.]

GRISTLY, grisl'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *gristle*.—*n.* GRISTLINESS.

GRIT, grit, *n.* the coarse part of meal: gravel: a kind of hard sandstone:—*pl.* oats coarsely ground, groats. [A.S. *groat*, *grytt*; Dut. *grut*, groats, Ger. *gries*, gravel, akin to *groat*, *grout*.]

GRITTY, grit'ti, *adj.* consisting of or having *grits* or hard particles.—*n.* GRITTYNESS.

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *n.* a gray color. [Fr. *gris*, gray—O. Ger. *gris*, gray, Ger. *grêts*.]

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *v.i.* to grow gray or grizzly: to become gray-haired. Emerson.

GRIZZLED, griz'ld, *adj.*, gray, or mixed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'li, *adj.* of a gray color.

GROAN, grōn, *v.i.* to utter a moaning sound in distress: (fig.) to be afflicted.—*n.* a deep moaning sound as of distress: a sound of disapprobation. [A.S. *granian*.]

GROANING, grōn'ing, *n.* a deep moan as of pain: any low rumbling sound.

GROAT, grawt or grōt, *n.* an old English coin — 4d. [O. Low Ger. *grote*, a coin of Bremen; like Dut. *groot*—great, so called because greater than the copper coins formerly in use (Skeat); Ger. *groschen*—Low L. *grossus*, thick.]

GROATS, grawts or grōts, *n.pl.* the grain of oats deprived of the husks. [A.S. *grut*, coarse meal.]

GROBIAN, grob't-an, *n.* a coarse, ill-bred fellow: a rude lout: a boor. "Grobians

and sluts."—Burton. "He who is a *grob-ian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *grob-ian* in that of his friends."—Kingsley. [Ger., from *grob*, coarse.]

GROCER, grōs'er, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, etc. [Fr. *grossier*, from root of **GROSS**; the word, formerly *grossier*, orig. meant one who sold wholesale.]

GROCERY, grōs'er-i, *n.* (generally used in *pl.*) articles sold by *grocers*.

GROG, grog, *n.* a mixture of spirit and cold water. [Derived from "Old Grog," a nickname given by British sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used, in bad weather, to wear a program cloak.]

GROG, grog, *v.t.* to make into grog by mixing water with spirits: to extract grog from, by pouring hot water into an empty spirit cask, by which means a weak spirit may be extracted from the wood. (British excise slang.)

GROGRAM, grog'ram, *n.* a kind of cloth made of silk and mohair, of a coarse grain or texture. [O. Fr. *gros-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture. See **GROSS** and **GRAIN**.]

GROIN, groin, *n.* the part of the body just where the legs begin to *divide*: (*arch.*) the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches. [Ice. *grein*, division, branch—*greina*, to divide; Sw. *gren*, branch, space between the legs; Scot. *graine*, *grane*, the branch of a tree or river.]

GROINED, groind, *adj.* having *groins* or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.

GROOM, grōōm, *n.* one who has the charge of horses: a title of several officers of a royal household: a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, as a horse.—*n.* GROOMSMAN, attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage. [Ety. dub.; prob. from A.S. *guma* (in bridegroom), a man, which is allied to Goth. *guma*, Ice. *gumi*, L. *homo*.]

GROOVE, grōōv, *n.* a furrow, or long hollow, such as is cut with a tool.—*v.t.* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [A.S. *grof*, *graf*—*grafan*, to dig; Ger. *grube*—*graben*, to dig; Dut. *groeve*, a furrow, pit; from root of **GRAVE**.]

GROPE, grōp, *v.i.* (*orig.*) to *gripe* or *feel* with the hands: to search or attempt to find something, as if blind or in the dark.—*v.t.* to search by feeling, as in the dark. [A.S. *grapian*, to seize, handle; allied to **GRAB**, **GRIPE**.]

GROPINGLY, grōp'ing-li, *adv.* in a *groping* manner.

GROSBEAK. Same as **GROSSBEAK**.

GROSS, grōs, *adj.* coarse: rough: dense: palpable: whole: coarse in mind: stupid: sensual: obscene.—*n.* the main bulk: the whole taken together: a great hundred, i.e., twelve dozen.—*adv.* **GROSSLY**.—*n.* **GROSSNESS**. [Fr. *gros*—Low L. *grossus*—L. *crassus*.]

GROSSBEAK, grōs'bēk, *n.* a genus of birds with a thick strong convex beak. [**GROSS** and **BEAK**.]

GROT, grot, **GROTTO**, grot'ō, *n.* a cave: a place of shade, for pleasure, made like a cave:—*pl.* **GROTS**, **GROTTOS**. [Fr. *grotte*—L. *crypta*; thus a doublet of **CRYPT** *grotto* is the It. form.]

GROTESQUE, grō-tesk', *adj.* extravagantly formed: ludicrous.—*n.* (*art.*) extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.—*adv.* **GROTESQUELY**.—*n.* **GROTESQUENESS**. [Fr. *grotesque*—It. *grottesca*—*grotto*; because old *grottos* were commonly adorned with quaint and extravagant paintings.]

GROTTO. See **GROT**.

GROUND, grownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **GRIND**.

GROUND, grownd, *n.* the surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: field: the floor, etc.: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: reason: (*art.*) the surface on which the figures are represented. [A.S. *grund*; cog. with Ger. Dan. and Sw. *grund*, Ice. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus*; prob. conn. with *grind*, and orig. meaning "earth ground small."]

GROUND, grownd, *v.t.* to fix on a foundation or principle: to instruct in first principles.—*v.i.* to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

GROUNDAGE, grownd'āj, *n.* the tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space occupied while in port.

GROUND-FLOOR, grownd'flōr, *n.* the floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground.

GROUND-GAME, grownd'gām, *n.* a name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

GROUND-HOG, grownd'hog, *n.* the popular name of the American rodent, *Arotomys monax*, or marmot, usually called in New England **WOODCHUCK**: a name applied to the *Orycteropus capensis*, a South African edentate quadruped which burrows in the ground—so called from its bearing a general resemblance to a small, short-legged pig.

GROUNDLESS, grownd'les, *adj.* without ground, foundation, or reason.—*adv.* **GROUND'LESSLY**.—*n.* **GROUND'LESSNESS**.

GROUNDLING, grownd'ling, *n.* a small fish which keeps near the bottom of the water: a spectator in the pit of a theatre. [Both formed from **GROUND** and double dim. *-ling*.]

GROUND-MAIL, grownd'māl, *n.* duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. "Reasonable charges," said the sexton, "ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken, nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and ale to the drigie."—*Sir W. Scott*.

GROUND-NUT, grownd'nut, *n.* a term applied to the *fruit* of some plants and the root of others found in the *ground*.

GROUND-PLAN, grownd'plan, *n.* *plan* of the horizontal section of the lowest or *ground* story of a building.

GROUND-PLOT, grownd'plot, *n.* the plot of ground on which a building stands.

GROUND-RENT, grownd'rent, *n.* *rent* paid to a landlord for liberty to build on his *ground*.

GROUNDS, grownds, *n.pl.* dregs of drink: sediment at the bottom of liquors. [Gael. and Ir. *grunnas*; conn. with **GROUND**.]

GROUND-SEA, grownd'sē, *n.* the West Indian name for the swell called *Rollers*, or in Jamaica the *North Sea*, occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with roarings resembling thunder. It is probably due to the gales called "Northers," which suddenly rise and rage off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico.

GROUNDSEL, grownd'sel, *n.* an annual plant, about a foot high, with small yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundsweilige*—*grund*, *ground*, and *swelgan*, to swallow; therefore lit. *ground-swallower*.]

GROUND-SWELL, grownd'swel, *n.* a broad, deep *swell* or undulation of the ocean, proceeding from a distant storm.

GROUNDWORK, grownd'wurk, *n.* the *work* which forms the *ground* or founda-

tion of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.

GROUP, grōöp, *n.* a number of persons or things together: (*art.*) an assemblage of persons, animals, or things, forming a whole.—*v.t.* to form into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupe*—It. *gruppo*, a bunch, knot; and from a root found in Ger. *kropf*, a protuberance.]

GROUPING, grōöp'ing, *n.* (*art.*) the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in *groups*.

GROUSE, grows, *n.* the heathcock or moor-fowl, a bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, which frequents moors and hills. [Prob. formed from the older *grice* (on the analogy of *mouse*, *mice*)—O. Fr. *griesche*, of unknown origin.]

GROUT, growt, *n.* coarse meal: the sediment of liquor: lees: a thin coarse mortar: a fine plaster for finishing ceilings. [A.S. *grut*, coarse meal; cog. with Dut. *grut*, Ice. *grautr*, porridge, Ger. *grütze*, groats.]

GROVE, grōv, *n.* a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character: an avenue of trees. [A.S. *graf*, a grove, a lane cut among trees—*grafan*, to dig. See **GRAVE**, **GROOVE**.]

GROVEL, grōvel, *v.i.* to crawl on the earth: to be mean:—*pr.p.* *grovel'ing*; *pa.p.* *grovel'ed*.—*n.* **GROVEL'ER**. [Perh. from Ice. *grufla*, to grovel, from *grufa*, as in *grufa nidr*, to stoop down. See **GRAB**, **GROPE**.]

GROW, grō, *v.i.* to become enlarged by a natural process: to advance towards maturity: to increase in size: to develop: to become greater in any way: to extend: to improve: to pass from one state to another: to become.—*v.t.* to cause to grow: to cultivate:—*pa.t.* *grew* (grōō); *pa.p.* *grown*.—*n.* **GROW'ER**. [A.S. *growan*; Ice. *groa*: conn. with *green*.]

GROWL, growl, *v.i.* to utter a deep, murmuring sound, like a dog: to grumble surlily.—*v.t.* to express by growling.—*n.* **GROWL'ER**. [Dut. and Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to roar; allied to Gr. *gryllizō*, to grunt, *gryllos*, a pig: from the sound. See **GRUDGE** and **GRUNT**.]

GROWL, growl, *n.* a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog.

GROWTH, grōth, *n.* a *growing*: gradual increase: progress: development: that which has grown: product.

GRUB, grub, *v.i.* to dig in the dirt: to be occupied meanly.—*v.t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*):—*pr.p.* *grubbing*; *pa.p.* *grubbed*. [Ety. dub.; but prob. allied to **GRAB**, **GRUPE**.]

GRUB, grub, *n.* the larva of the beetle, moth, etc. [Same word as above.]

GRUBBER, grub'er, *n.* he who or that which *grubs*: an instrument for digging up the roots of trees, etc.

GRUBBY, grub'i, *adj.* dirty: unclean. "A *grubby* lot of sooty sweeps or colliers."—*Hood*.

GRUB-STREET, grub'strēt, *n.* a street in London inhabited by shabby literary men.—*adj.* applied to any mean literary production.

GRUDGE, gruj, *v.t.* to murmur at: to look upon with envy: to give or take unwillingly.—*v.i.* to show discontent.—*n.* secret enmity or envy: an old cause of quarrel. [M.E. *grucchen*, *gruggen*—O. Fr. *groucher*, *groucer*, *gruger*, from an imitative root *gru*, which is found in Gr. *gry*, the grunt of a pig, also in *grout*, *grunt*.]

GRUDGINGLY, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* unwillingly.

GRUDGINGS, gruj'ingz, *n.pl.* coarse meal: grouts: the part of the grain which remains after the fine meal has passed the

sieve. "You that can deal with *grudging* and coarse flour."—*Beau. & Fl.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *gruger*, to crunch, to grind. Cf. Low Ger. *grusen*, to grind, and see **GRUDGE**, *v.t.*]

GRUDGMENT, gruj'ment, *n.* the act of grudging: discontent: dissatisfaction.

This, see, which at my breast I wear,
Ever did (rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*)
And ever shall.—*Browning*.

GRUEL, grōō'el, *n.* a thin food, made by boiling *groats* or oatmeal in water. [O. Fr. *gruel* (Fr. *gruau*), *groats*—Low L. *grutellum*, dim. of *grutum*, meal—O. Ger. *grut*, *groats*, A.S. *grut*.]

GRUESOME, grōō'sum, *adj.* horrible: fearful. [Scan.; cog. with Ger. *grausam*.]

GRUFF, gruf, *adj.* rough, stern, or abrupt in manner: churlish.—*adv.* **GRUFF'LY**.—*n.* **GRUFF'NESS**. [Dut. *grof*; cog. with Sw. *grof*, Dan. *grob*, Ger. *grob*, coarse; prob. imitative.]

GRUMBLE, grum'bl, *v.i.* to murmur with discontent: to growl: to rumble.—*n.* **GRUM'BLER**.—*adv.* **GRUM'BLINGLY**. [Fr. *grommeler*; from O. Ger. *grummeln*.]

GRUME, grōōm, *n.* a thick consistence of fluid: a clot as of blood. [O. Fr. *grume*, a knot, a bunch (Fr. *grumeau*, a clot of blood)—L. *grumus*, a little heap.]

GRUMOUS, grōōm'us, *adj.* thick: clotted.

GRUMPISH, grum'pish, *adj.* surly: gruff: cross: grumpy. "If you blubber or look *grumpish*."—*Mrs. Trollope*.

GRUMPY, grum'pi, *adj.* surly: dissatisfied: melancholic. [From same root as **GRUMBLE**.]

GRUNT, grunt, *v.i.* to make a sound like a pig.—*n.* a short, guttural sound, as of a hog.—*n.* **GRUNT'ER**. [Like words are found in most European languages; all from the sound. See **GROWL** and **GRUDGE**.]

GRUTCH, gruch, *n.* a grudge. *Hudibras*.

GRUYERE, grōō-yār, *n.* a kind of Swiss cheese held in much repute. It is made of large size, is firm and dry, and exhibits numerous cells of considerable magnitude. [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland.]

GUAIACUM, gwā'ya-kum, *n.* a genus of trees in the W. Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine. [Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haytian word.]

GUANO, gwā'nō, *n.* a substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and chiefly composed of their excrements in a decomposed state. It sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively applied for that purpose. Its active constituent is ammonia, containing much oxalate and urate of ammonia, with some phosphates. [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, from Peruv. *huanu*, dung.]

GUARANTEE, gar-an-tē, **GUARANTY**, gar'an-ti, *n.* a warrant or surety: a contract to see performed what another has undertaken: the person who makes such a contract.—*v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements: to make sure:—*pr.p.* *guarantee'ing*; *pa.p.* *guaranteed*. [O. Fr. *garantie*, *garantie*, *pa.p.* of *garantir*, to warrant—*garant*, warrant. See **WARRANT**.]

GUARD, gārd, *v.t.* to *ward*, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger.—*v.i.* to watch: to be wary.—*n.* that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to protect: one who has charge of a coach or railway-train: state of caution: posture of defence: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain:—*pl.* troops attached to the

person of a sovereign. [O. Fr. *garder*, *guarder*—O. Ger. *warten*; cog. with E. *ward*.]

GUARDANT, gār'dant, *adj.* (*her.*) having the face turned towards the beholder.

GUARDED, gār'd'ed, *adj.* wary; cautious: uttered with caution.—*adv.* GUARD'EDLY.—*n.* GUARD'EDNESS.

GUARDIAN, gār'd'yan, *n.* one who guards or takes care of: (*law*) one who has the care of an orphan minor.—*adj.* protect-ing.—*n.* GUARD'IANSHIP.

GUARDROOM, gār'd'rōom, *n.* a room for the accommodation of *guards*.

GUARDSHIP, gār'd'ship, *n.* a *ship* of war that *guards* or superintends marine affairs in a harbor.

GUARDSMAN, gārds'man, *n.* a soldier of the *guards*.

GUAVA, gwā'va, *n.* a genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*; of W. Indian origin.]

GUDGEON, guj'un, *n.* a small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught—hence, any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*—L. *gobio*—Gr. *kōbios*. See **GOBY**.]

GÜELDER-ROSE, gel'der-rōz, *n.* a tree with large white ball-shaped flowers. [So called from Gueldres in Holland—also called *snowball-tree*.]

GUELF, **GUELPH**, gwelf, *n.* the name of a distinguished princely family in Italy, originally German, and re-transported into Germany in the eleventh century, still, however retaining large possessions in Italy. Welf, son of Isebrand, Count of Altorf, one of the vassals of Charlemagne, is said to have been the first to bear the name. It still continues in the two branches of the House of Brunswick—the ducal and the royal, to which latter the reigning family of Britain belongs. After the battle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140, against the Waiblingens (Ghibellines), where the name of the head of the house was given as a rallying cry or watchword to his followers, the term became gradually extended to all the members of that faction in Italy which aimed at national independence and supported the pope, while that of Ghibelline was given to the supporters of the emperors in their endeavor to subjugate Italy to Germany. The contest lasted for nearly 300 years, desolating both countries. Latterly the term was applied to a supporter of democratic principles, and that of Ghibelline to an upholder of aristocracy. The terms fell into disuse towards the end of the fifteenth century. [It. *guelfo*, O. Ger. *hwelfa*, O. H. Ger. *hwalf*, O. Sax. and A. S. *hwelf*, *whelp*.]

GUELFIC, **GUELPHIC**, gwelf'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Guelfs.—**GUELFIC ORDER**, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It consists of grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

GUERDON, ger'dun, *n.* a *reward* or recompense. [O. Fr. *guerdon*, *guerredon* (It. *guidardone*)—Low L. *widerdonum*, corr. from O. Ger. *widarlon*, A. S. *widherlean*—*widher* (same as *with*—in E. *withstand*), against, *lean* (same as E. *loan*), reward; or more prob. the latter part of the word is from L. *donum*, a gift.]

GUERRILLA, **GUERRILLA**, ger-ri-la, *n.* a mode of harassing an army by small bands adopted by the Spaniards against the French in the Peninsular War, and by Quantrell, Mosby and Morgan during the Civil War in this country: a member of such a band.—*adj.* conducted by or

conducting petty warfare. [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* (Fr. *guerre*)—O. Ger. *werra*, war. See **WAR**.]

GUESS, ges, *v.t.* to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge.—*v.i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly. [M. E. *gessen*; cog. with Dut. *gissen*; Dan. *gisse*, Ice. *giska*, for *git-ska*—*geta*, to get, think, A. S. *gitan*, whence E. **GET**. See also **FORGET**.]

GUESS, ges, *n.* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds.

GUESSWORK, ges'wurk, *n.*, *work* done by *guess*.

GUEST, gest, *n.* a visitor received and entertained. [A. S. *gest*, *gæst*; allied to Dut. and Ger. *gast*, L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy. Cf. **Host**, an army.]

GUEST-CHAMBER, gest'-chām'ber, *n.* (*B.*) a chamber or room for the accommodation of *guests*.

GUFFAW, guf-faw', *n.* a loud laugh. [From the sound.]

GUIDANCE, gid'ans, *n.* direction: government.

GUIDE, gid, *v.t.* to lead or direct: to regulate: to influence.—*n.* he who or that which guides: one who directs another in his course of life: a soldier or other person employed to obtain information for an army. [Fr. *guider*; prob. from a Teut. root, as in A. S. *witan*, to know, observe, *wis*, wise, Ger. *weisen*, to show, and so conn. with *wit*, and *wise*.]

GUIDEBOOK, gid'book, *n.* a book of information for tourists.

GUIDELESSNESS, gid'les-nes, *n.* the state or condition of being destitute of a guide or of wanting a director: want of guidance. “To fight with poverty and *guidelessness*.”—*Kingsley*.

GUIDEPOST, gid'pōst, *n.* a post erected at a road-side, to guide the traveller.

GUIDE-SCREW, gid'skrōd, *n.* in *mach.* a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

GUIDE-TUBE, gid'tūb, *n.* in *mach.* any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, but which consists commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

GUIDON, gid'on, *n.* the little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea; the flag of a guild or fraternity: one who bears a guidon; a standard-bearer: one of a community that Charlemagne established at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land. [Fr. See **GUIDE**.]

GUIDONIAN, gwē-dō'ni-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Guido* Aretino, or to the hexachordal system of music said to be introduced by him.

GUILD, gild, *n.* (*orig.*) an association in a town where *payment* was made for mutual support and protection: an association of men for mutual aid: a corporation.—**GUILD'HALL**, *n.* the hall of a guild or corporation, esp. in London. [A. S. *gild*, money, *gildan*, to pay: it is the same word as **GOLD** and **GILD**.]

GUILE, gil, *n.* *wile*: jugglery: cunning: deceit. [O. Fr. *guille*, deceit; from a Teut. root, as in A. S. *wil*, Ice. *vel*, a trick. See **WILE**.]

GUILE, gil, *n.* as much liquor as is brewed at once.
Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile*.—*Swift*.

GUILEFUL, gil'fool, *adj.* crafty: deceitful.—*adv.* GUILE'FULLY.—*n.* GUILE'FULNESS.

GUILELESS, gil'les, *adj.* without deceit: artless.—*adv.* GUILE'LESSLY.—*n.* GUILE'LESSNESS.

GUILLEMOT, gil'e-mot, *n.* a genus of

marine birds having a pointed bill and very short tail. [Fr.]

GUILLOTINE, gil'ō-tēn, *n.* an instrument for beheading—consisting of an upright frame down which a sharp heavy axe descends on the neck of the victim—adopted during the French Revolution, and named after *Guillotin*, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—*v.t.* to *behead* with the *guillotine*.

GUILLOTINEMENT, gil-ō-tēn'ment, *n.* decapitation by means of the guillotine. “In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot.”—*Carlyle*.

GUILT, gilt, *n.* punishable conduct: the state of having broken a law: crime. [Orig. a *payment* or *fine* for an offence; A. S. *gylt*, *guilt*—*gildan*, to pay, to atone.]

GUILTLESS, gilt'les, *adj.* free from crime: innocent.—*adv.* GUILT'LESSLY.—*n.* GUILT'LESSNESS.

GUILTY, gilt'i, *adj.* justly chargeable with a crime: wicked.—**GUILTY OF** (sometimes in *B.*), deserving.—*adv.* GUILT'ILY.—*n.* GUILT'INESS. [A. S. *gyltig*.]

GUINEA, gin'i, *n.* an English gold coin, no longer used—21s., so called because first made of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.

GUINEA-FOWL, gin'i-fowl, **GUINEA-HEN**, gin'i-hen, *n.* a fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray color, with white spots, originally from *Guinea*, in Africa.

GUINEA-PIG, gin'i-pig, *n.* a small S. American animal, belonging to the Rodentia, and somewhat resembling a small pig. [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.]

GUIPURE, gē-pūr', *n.* an imitation of antique lace, very durable, equally beautiful, and less expensive: a kind of gimp. [Fr.]

GUISE, gīz, *n.*, *manner*, behaviour: external appearance: dress. [Fr. *guise*; from O. Ger. *wisa* (Ger. *weise*), a way, *guise*, which is cog. with A. S. *wis*, wise, *wisa*, cause, manner, E. *wise*, *guide*.]

GUISER, gīz'er, *n.* a person in *disguise*: a Christmas mummer.

GUITAR, gi-tār, *n.* a musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitare*; from L. *cithara*—Gr. *kithara*, a lyre or lute. See **CITHERN**.]

GULDEN, gööl'den, *n.* the florin of Austria-Hungary, nominally equal to 50 cents.

GULES, gūlz, *n.* (*her.*) a red color, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines. [Fr. *gueules*; of doubtful origin: acc. to Brachet, from Pers. *ghul*, a rose; but acc. to other authorities, it is from Fr. *gueule*—L. *gula*, the throat, prob. from the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion.]

GULF, gulf, *n.* a hollow or indentation in the sea-coast: a deep place in the earth: an abyss: a whirlpool: anything insatiable. [Fr. *golfe*—Late Gr. *kolpos*, Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.]

GULF, gulf, *v.t.* to engulf: to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf. “*Gulfed* with Proserpine and Tantalus.”—*Swinnburne*.

GULF-STREAM, gulf'strēm, *n.* a stream or current of warm water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, past the Bermudas, touching the tail of the great bank of Newfoundland, and thence sweeps onwards towards Europe, part going north, and part returning southerly to the tropics.

GULF-WEED, gulf-wēd, *n.* a genus of seaweeds (Sargassum), of the sub-order Fucaceæ, of which two species, *S. vulgare* and *S. bacciferum*, are found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean as well as

in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. They are tropical plants. In the Atlantic they chiefly occupy a more or less interrupted space between the 20th and 30th parallels of north latitude, called the Sargasso Sea, and are also plentiful in the Gulf-stream, whence the name. The *S. bacciferum* has its specific name from the numerous grapelike air-vessels by which the plant is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus.

GULFY, gul'fī, *adj.* full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know.—*Chapman*.

GUL-GUL, gul'-gul, *n.* a sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like a stone, and is put over a ship's bottom in India, so that worms cannot penetrate even when the copper is off. [Native name.]

GULIELMA, goo'li-el-ma, *n.* a genus of South American palms, of which *G. speciosa* or peach-palm is cultivated on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro, supplying the natives with food and other necessaries. It grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet. [After Queen Caroline *Wilhelmine*, wife of Maximilian I. of Bavaria.]

GULL, gul, *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl, named from its *wailing cry*. [Corn. *gullan*, W. *guyllan*, Bret. *gwelan*—Bret. *gwela*, to weep, to cry.]

GULL, gul, *v.t.* to beguile: to deceive.—*n.* a trick: one easily cheated. [Same word as *gull*, a sea-fowl, the bird being thought stupid.]

GULLET, gul'et, *n.* the throat: the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach. [Fr. *goulet*, the gullet, dim. of O. Fr. *goule*, Fr. *gueule*—L. *gula*, the throat.]

GULLIBLE, gul'i-bl, *adj.* easily gulled or deceived.—*n.* GULLIBILITY.

GULLY, gul'i, *n.* a gullet or channel worn by running-water.—*v.t.* to wear a gully or channel in. [A form of GULLET.]

GULP, gulp, *v.t.* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts. [Dut. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly, from Dut. *gulp*, a great draught.]

GUM, gum, *n.* the flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A.S. *goma*; Ice. *gomr*, Ger. *gaumen*, roof of the mouth, palate.]

GUM, gum, *n.* a substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*v.t.* to smear or unite with gum:—*pr.p.* *gumming*; *pa.p.* *gummed*. [Fr. *gomme*—L. *gummi*—Gr. *kommi*.]

GUMBO, gum'bō, GOMBO, gom'bō, *n.* the name given in the Southern States to *Ochra* or *Okra*, the pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*: a soup in which this fruit enters largely as an ingredient; also, a dish made of young capsules of ochra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

GUMBY, gum'bi, *n.* a kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made out of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, with a skin braced over it. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands. "A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums."—*Mich. Scott*.

GUMMIFEROUS, gum-if'er-us, *adj.*, producing gum. [L. *gummi*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

GUMMOUS, gum'us, GUMMY, gum'i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling gum: producing or covered with gum.—*n.* GUMMINESS. [L. *gummosus*.]

GUN, gun, *n.* a firearm or weapon, from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpow-

der: now, generally applied to cannon. [Ety. dub.; perh. from W. *gun*, a bowl, gun.]

GUN-BARREL, gun-bar'el, *n.* the barrel or tube of a gun.

GUNBOAT, gun'bōt, *n.* a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

GUN-CARRIAGE, gun'-kar'ij, *n.* a carriage on which a gun or cannon is supported.

GUN-COTTON, gun'-kot'n, *n.* a highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It has about four times the explosive force of gunpowder, and is occasionally used as a substitute for it. Gun-cotton explodes without smoke, and does not foul the piece, but when confined in the bore of a rifle it occasionally bursts the barrel. By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, collodion is obtained.

GUNNAGE, gun'āj, *n.* the number of guns carried by a ship of war.

GUNNER, gun'er, *n.* one who works a gun or cannon: (*naut.*) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship.

GUNNERY, gun'er-i, *n.* the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery.

GUNNY, gun'i, *n.* a strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sacking. [Prob. a native word.]

GUNPOWDER, gun'pow-der, *n.* an explosive powder used for guns and firearms.

GUNSHOT, gun'shot, *n.* the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj.* caused by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gun'smith, *n.* a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small arms.

GUNSTOCK, gun'stok, *n.* the stock or piece of wood on which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, gun'terz chān, the chain in common use for measuring land, having a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles, of 5½ yards each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make one acre. [After Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor.]

GUNTER'S LINE, gun'terz lin, (a) a logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers—called also LINE OF LINES and LINE OF NUMBERS: (b) a sliding scale corresponding to logarithms for performing these operations by inspection without dividers—called also GUNTER'S SLIDING-RULE.

GUNTER'S QUADRANT, gun'terz kwod-rant, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other substance, being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

GUNTER'S SCALE, gun'terz skāl, a large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inch broad.

GUNWALE, gun'el, *n.* the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called because the upper guns are pointed from it. [See WALE.]

GUP, GUP-SHUP, gup, gup'-shup, *n.* in British India, gossip: tattle: topics of the time and place: current rumors.

GURGLE, gur'gl, *v.i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle: to make a bubbling sound. [Through an

It. *gorgogliare*, from the same root as GURGE; cf. GARGLE.]

GURNET, gur'net, GURNARD, gur'nard, *n.* a kind of fish. [Supposed to be so called from the sound it makes when taken out of the water; from O. Fr. *gournauld*—Fr. *grogner*, to grunt—L. *grunio*, to grunt.]

GUSH, gush, *v.i.* to flow out with violence or copiously.—*n.* that which flows out: a violent issue of a fluid. [From a Teut. root, found in Ice. *gusa*, to gush, A.S. *geotan*, Ger. *giessen*, akin to Gr. *cheō*, to pour.]

GUSHING, gush'ing, *adj.* rushing forth with violence, as a liquid: flowing copiously: effusive.—*adv.* GUSHINGLY.

GUSSET, gus'et, *n.* the piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit: an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen some part of it. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit, *gusset*—*gousse*, It. *guscio*, a pod, husk; from the fancied likeness of the armpit to the hollow husk of a bean or pea.]

GUST, gust, *n.* a sudden blast of wind: a violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustr*, blast, from root of GUSH.]

GUST, gust, GUSTO, gust'ō, *n.* sense of pleasure of *tasting*: relish: gratification. [L. *gustus*, taste; akin to Gr. *geuō*, to make to taste.]

GUSTATORY, gust'a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to please the taste.

GUSTFUL, gust'fool, *adj.* attended with gusts: gusty. "A *gustful* April morn."—*Tennyson*.

GUSTY, gust'i, *adj.* stormy: tempestuous.—*n.* GUSTINESS.

GUT, gut, *n.* the intestinal canal.—*v.t.* to take out the bowels of: to plunder:—*pr.p.* *gutting*; *pa.p.* *gutt'd*. [A.S. *gut*, the orig. sense being *channel*; cf. A.S. *geotan*, to pour, Prov. E. *gut*, a drain, O. Dut. *gote*, a channel.]

GUTTA-PERCHA, gut'a-perch'a, *n.* the solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan islands. [Malay, *gatah*, *guttah*, gum, *percha*, the tree producing it.]

GUTTER, gut'er, *n.* a channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the drops: a channel for water.—*v.t.* to cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed: to run down in drops, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière*—*goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop.]

GUTTURAL, gut'ur-al, *adj.* pertaining to the throat: formed in the throat.—*n.* (*gram.*) a letter pronounced in the throat.—*adv.* GUTTURALLY. [L. *guttur*, the throat.]

GUY, gī, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope to *guide* or steady any suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, a guide; from the same source as GUIDE.]

GUY, gī, *n.* an effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the Gunpowder plot: an odd figure.

GUZZLE, guz'l, *v.i.* to eat and drink with haste and greediness.—*v.t.* to swallow with exceeding relish.—*n.* GUZZLER. [O. Fr. *des-gouzziler*, to swallow down—*gosier*, the throat.]

GUZZLE, guz'l, *n.* an insatiable thing or person;

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that guzzle most impure.

—*Marston*:

a debauch, especially on drink: drink: intoxicating liquors: "Sealed Winchester's of threepenny guzzle."—*Tom Brown*.

GYMNASIUM, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.* (*orig.*) a place where athletic exercises were practiced *naked*: a school for gymnastics: a school for the higher branches of literature and science:—*pl.* GYMNASIA, jim-nā'zi-a. [L.—Gr. *gymnasion*—*gymnāzō*, to exercise—*gymnos*, naked.]

GYMNAST, jim'nast, *n.* one who teaches or practices *gymnastics*. [Fr. *gymnaste*—Gr. *gymnastēs*.]

GYMNASTIC, jim-nas'tik, **GYMNASTIC-AL**, jim-nas'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to athletic exercises.—*n. pl.* used as *sing.* **GYMNAS'TICS**, athletic exercises. the art of performing athletic exercises.—*adv.* **GYMNAS'TICALLY**. [L. *gymnasticus*—Gr. *gymnastikos*, relating to gymnastics. See **GYMNASIUM**.]

GYMNOSOPHIST, jim-nos'of-ist, *n.* one of a sect of Indian philosophers who lived an ascetic life and went *naked*. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *sophos*, wise.]

GYNÆOLATRY, GENEOLATRY, jin-e-ol'a-tri, *n.* the extravagant adoration or worship of woman. *J. R. Lowell*. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *latreia*, worship.]

GYNARCHY, jin'är-ki, *n.* government by a female. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *archē*, rule.]

GYNECOCRACY, jin-e-kok'ra-si, **GYNECOCRASY**, jin-e-ok'ra-si, *n.* government by women. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *krateō*, to rule.]

GYNETHUSIA, jin-e-thū'si-a, *n.* the sacrifice of women. "A kind of Sutte-gynethusia, as it has been termed."—*Archæologia*, 1868. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *thusia*, a sacrifice, an offering.]

GYP, jip, *n.* at Cambridge, a college servant.

GYPSEOUS, jip'se-us, *adj.* of or resembling *gypsum*.

GYPSUM, jip'sum, *n.* sulphate of lime; when calcined it is **PLASTER OF PARIS**. [L.—Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.]

GYPSY. See **GIPSY**.

GYRATE, jī'rāt, *v. i.* to whirl round a central point: to move spirally.—*adj. (bot.)* winding round. [L. *gyro*, *gyratum*, to move in a circle.]

GYRATION, ji-rā'shun, *n.* act of whirling round a central point: a spiral motion.

GYRATIONAL, ji-rā'shun-al, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration; as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor*.

GYRATORY, jī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* moving in a circle.

GYRE, jīr, *n.* a circular motion. [L. *gyrus*—Gr. *gyros*, a ring, round.]

GYRFALCON, GIERFALCON, jer'faw-kn, *n.* a large falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds. [Low L. *gyrofalco*; from Ger. *geier* (O. Ger. *giri*, voracious), a vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

GYROMANCY, jī'ro-man-si, *n.* divination by walking in a circle. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *manteia*, divination.]

GYROSCOPE, jī'ro-skōp, *n.* an apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, also rotating in different ways, for illustrating various properties of rotation and the composition of rotations. By means of this instrument the rotation of the earth on its axis can be ocularly demonstrated. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *skopēō*, to view.]

GYROSTAT, jī'ro-stat, *n.* a modification of the gyroscope, devised by Sir W. Thomson to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. It consists essentially of a fly-wheel with a massive rim, fixed on the middle of an axis which can rotate on fine steel pivots inside a rigid case. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *statikos*, stationary.]

GYVE, jīv, *n.* a fetter, esp. one to confine the legs—used commonly in pl.—*v. t.* to fetter. [W. *gefyfyn*, fetters.]

H

HA, hā, *int.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief; and, when repeated, laughter. [From the sound.]

HAAF, hāf, *n.* Shetland fishing ground.—**HAAF-FISHING**, the term used in Shetland to denote the deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, etc. [Ice. *haf*, the sea; Ger. *haff*, bay, gulf.]

HABAKKUK, ha-bak'kook, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Habakkuk was the eighth of the twelve minor prophets, and his prophecy is admired for its elevated, religious, lyrical style.

HABEAS-CORPUS, hā'be-as-kor'pus, *n.* a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency. [Lit. *have the body*, from L. *habeo*, to have, and *corpus*, the body.]

HABENDUM, ha-ben'dum, *n.* in law, that clause of a deed which determines the estate or interest granted by the deed. [L., a thing to be possessed.]

HABERDASHER, hab'er-dash-er, *n.* a seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, etc. [O. Fr. *hapertas*; of uncertain origin.]

HABERDASHERY, hab'er-dash-er-i, *n.* goods sold by a haberdasher.

HABERGEON, ha-ber'je-un, *n.* a piece of armor to defend the neck and breast. [Fr. *haubergeon*, dim. of O. Fr. *hauberc*. See **HAUBERK**.]

HABILABLE, ha-bil-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being clothed. "The whole habitable and *habitable* globe."—*Carlyle*.

HABILATORY, ha-bil-a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. "The arcana of *habilitary* art."—*Ld. Lytton*. "For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilitary*, by way of existence; a cloth-animal?"—*Carlyle*.

HABILIMENT, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* a garment:—*pl.* clothing, dress. [Fr. *habille-ment*—*habiller*, to dress—L. *habilis*, fit, ready—*habeo*.]

HABIT, hab'it, *n.* ordinary course of conduct: tendency to perform certain actions: general condition or tendency, as of the body: practice: custom: outward appearance, dress: a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v. t.* to dress:—*pr. p.* *hab'iting*; *pa. p.* *hab'ited*. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habeo*, to have, to be in a condition.]

HABITABLE, hab'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be dwelt in.—*adv.* **HABITABLY**.—**HABITABLENESS**. [Fr.—L. *habitabilis*—*habito*, *habitatus*, to inhabit, freq. of *habeo*, to have.]

HABITAT, hab'it-at, *n.* (*nat. hist.* and *bot.*) the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant. [3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of L. *habito*.]

HABITATION, hab-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of inhabiting or dwelling: a dwelling or residence. [Fr.—L. *habitatio*—*habito*.]

HABITUAL, ha-bit'ū-al, *adj.* formed or acquired by *habit* or frequent use: customary.—*adv.* **HABITUALLY**. [Low L. *habitu-alis*—L. *habitus*.]

HABITUATE, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v. t.* to cause to acquire a *habit*: to accustom. [L. *habituō*, *habituatum*—*habitus*, held in a state or condition.]

HABITUDE, hab-i-tūd, *n.* tendency from acquiring a *habit*: usual manner. [L. *habitudō*—*habeo*.]

HABITUÉ, a-bē-tū-ā, *n.* a habitual frequenter of any place, esp. one of amusement, recreation, etc. [Fr., pp. of *habitu-er*, to accustom.]

HACK, hak, *v. t.* to cut: to chop or mangle: to notch.—*n.* a cut made by hacking.—**HACKING COUGH**, a broken, troublesome cough. [A. S. *haccan*; Dut. *hakken*, and Ger. *hacken*. See **HASH**.]

HACK, hak, *n.* a *hackney*, esp. a poor and jaded one: any person overworked on hire: a literary drudge.—*adj.* *hackney*, hired.—*v. t.* to offer for hire: to use roughly. [Contr. of **HACKNEY**; cf. **CAB**.]

HACKLE, hak'l, *n.* an instrument with hooks or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax: any flimsy substance unspun: a feather in a cock's neck: a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather. [Dut. *hekel*, dim. of *haak*, a hook; akin to Ger. *hechel*—*haken*, E. **HOOK**.]

HACKLE, hak'l, *v. t.* to dress with a hackle, as flax: to tear rudely asunder.

HACKLET, hak'let, *n.* a marine bird: prob. one of the shearwaters. "The choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed."—*Kingsley*.

HACKLOG, hak'log, *n.* a chopping-block. "A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw."—*Carlyle*.

HACKLY, hak'li, *adj.* rough and broken, as if *hacked* or *chopped*: (*min.*) covered with sharp points.

HACKNEY, hak'ni, *n.* a horse for general use, esp. for hire.—*v. t.* to carry in a hackney-coach: to use much: to make commonplace. [Fr. *haquenée*—Dut. *hakke-nei*, an ambling nag; prob. from *hakken* (E. **HACK**, to cut), and *negge* (E. *Nag*, a small horse).]

HACKNEY, hak'ni, **HACKNEYED**, hak'nid, *adj.* let out for hire: devoted to common use: much used.

HACKNEY-COACH, hak'ni-kōch, *n.* a coach let out for hire.

HAD, pa.t. and *pa. p.* of **HAVE**: (*B.*) = held, Acts xxv. 26. [Contr. from A. S. *hæfd*, *hæfd* = *haved*.]

HADDOCK, had'uk, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family. [Ety. dub.; cf. W. *hadog*, prolific—*had*, seed; perh. from Low L. *gadus*, cod—Gr. *gados*, and dim. termination *ock*.]

HADES, hā'déz, *n.* the unseen world: the abode of the dead. [Gr. *haidēs*, *hadēs*—prob. from *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see, "The Unseen."]

HÆMAL, HÆMATITE, etc. See **HEMAL**, **HEMATITE**.

HÆMATOCRUYA, hē-ma-tok'ri-a, *n. pl.* Prof. Owen's name for the cold-blooded vertebrates, which include the fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *cryos*, cold.]

HÆMATOCRUYAL, hē-ma-tok'ri-al, *adj.* in *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the *Hæmatocrya*: cold-blooded.

HÆMATOTHERMA, hē-ma-to-ther'ma, *n. pl.* Prof. Owen's name for the warm-blooded vertebrates, which include the mammals and birds. [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *thermos*, warm.]

HÆMATOTHERMAL, hē-ma-to-ther'mal, *adj.* in *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the *Hæmatotherma*: warm-blooded.

HÆMOGLOBIN, hē-mo-glob'in, *n.* the coloring matter of the blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, L. *globus*, a round body.]

HÆMORRHAGE, etc. See **HEMORRHAGE**.

HAFT, haft, *n.* a handle. [A. S. *hæft* from the root of *have*; cog. with Dut. and Ger. *heft*.]

HAG, hag, *n.* an ugly old woman: (*orig.*) a witch. [Shortened from A. S. *hægtesse*, a witch or fury; Ger. and Dan. *hexe*; perh. conn. with Ice. *hagr*, wise, or with A. S. *haga*, a hedge, because witches were thought to frequent bushes.]

HAGGARD, hag'ard, *adj.*, *wild*, applied to an untrained hawk. [Fr.—Ger. *hager*, lean—*hag*, a thicket.]